

Objection		
Objector:	Mr. John Durkan	
Organisation Name:	Anglo Beef Processors Ireland Unlimited Company	
Objector Address:	Kilcommon , Cahir , Co. Tipperary.	
Objection Title:	Delivered to reception	
Objection Reference No.:	OS010946	
Objection Received:	23 February 2023	
Objector Type:	Applicant	
Oral Hearing Requested?	No	

Application		
Applicant: Anglo Beef Processors Ireland Unlimited Company		
Reg. No.:	P0040-03	

See below for Objection details.

Attachments are displayed on the following page(s).



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Office of Environmental Sustainability EPA Headquarters PO Box 3000 Johnstown Castle Estate Co. Wexford

20th February 2023

Re: Anglo Beef Processors Ireland Unlimited Company 1st Party Objection to Proposed Determination of Industrial Emissions Licence Registration Number P0040-03

Dear Sir/Madam

We refer to the Proposed Determination of an Industrial Emissions Licence in respect of Anglo Beef Processors Unlimited Company located at Christendom, Ferrybank, Co. Waterford.

We wish to lodge an objection with the Agency regarding aspects of the Conditions and Schedules of the Proposed Determination. The conditions, schedules, grounds for objection and proposed amendments are detailed in the following paragraphs.

Whilst listed as objections, the company seeks to clarify and correct several of the technical aspects of the licence which is important from an operational viewpoint.

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Environmental Protection Agency

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OBJECTION 1. - Leachate from animal by-products and blood

Condition 3.21

3.21 All areas where animal by-products and blood are deposited and stored shall be constructed so that the surfaces are impervious and laid to fall to drains which lead to the Emission to Waste

Water Treatment point W1-SEP1.

Grounds for Objection

Regulation (EC) No. 1069/2009 requires that such liquids should be retained and treated on site and therefore they should not be directed to off-site wastewater treatment. Any streams from the

storage of animal by-products and blood are currently treated on site in accordance with the

requirements of the regulation No. 1069/2009.

Proposed Change

Amend Condition 3.21 to the following:

3.21 All areas where animal by-products and blood are deposited shall be constructed so that the surfaces are impervious and laid to fall to drains for onsite collection and

treatment.

OBJECTION 2. – Biofilter Cover

Condition 3.25

3.25 The licensee shall permanently enclose the biofilter, whereby the absted gases will be extracted through a stack of not less than 10 metres in height within six months of the date of grant of the

licence, unless otherwise approved by the Agency.

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Grounds for Objection

Currently, no covering exists on the biofilter and the biofilter is approximately 1100 m² in area. The biofilter cover will require a detailed design, evaluation of contractor expertise and proven capabilities and tendering to ensure the final installation delivers the outcomes to required standards. Our preliminary discussions with prospective organizations would indicate a

timeframe of 18 months.

Proposed Change

Amend Condition 3.25 to the following:

3.25 The licensee should permanently enclose the biofilter, whereby the abated gases will be extracted through a stack of not less than 10 meters in height within eighteen months of

the date of grant of the licence, unless otherwise approved by the Agency.

OBJECTION 3. – Condensate Pipeline

Condition 3.26.1

All liquid wastes arising from the condensers and boiler blowdown shall be directed via Emission point W1-CEP1 to the off-site waste water treatment plant via an

impermeable pipeline.

Grounds for Objection

This condition is technically incorrect in that only condensate is sent via emission point W1-CEP1 to the off-site wastewater treatment plant. Boiler blowdown is discharged through

emission point W1-SEP1.

Proposed Change

Amend Condition 3.26.1 to the following:

All liquids arising from the condensers shall be directed via Emission point W1-CEP1

to the offsite wastewater treatment plant via an impermeable pipeline.



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OBJECTION 4. – Fat Trap at W1-SEP1

Condition 6.14

6.14 All process effluent from the site shall be discharged to the waste water treatment plant of Anglo Beef Processors Ireland Unlimited Company, Reg. No. P0205-02 via a fat trap at W1-SEP1.

Grounds for Objection

No such fat trap exists on site and none is required. The necessary treatment exists on the offsite Anglo Beef Processors Unlimited Company facility, where screening to remove fats from Waterford Proteins wastewater occurs. This material is returned to Waterford Proteins for further processing. This is more than adequate to cover the need for wastewater pretreatment.

Proposed Change

Amend Condition 6.14 to the following:

6.14 All process effluent from the site shall be discharged to the wastewater treatment plant at Anglo Beef Processors Ireland Unlimited Company Reg No 205-02 via W1-SEP1.

OBJECTION 5. – Toxicity Testing

<u>Condition 6.15 and the TU emission limit value in Schedule B.3 Emissions to Waste Water</u> Treatment

6.15 Process Effluent

- 6.15.1 The acute toxicity of the undiluted final effluent to at least four aquatic species from different trophic levels shall be determined by standardised and internationally accepted procedures and carried out by a competent laboratory.
- 6.15.2 Having identified the most sensitive species outlined in Condition 6.15.1, subsequent compliance toxicity monitoring shall be carried out on the two most sensitive species.
- 6.15.3 A representative sample of effluent shall be acreened for the presence of organic compounds. Such acreening shall be repeated at intervals as requested by the Agency thereafter.

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B.3 Emissions to Waste Water Treatment

Emission Point Reference No:

Sampling Location:

Volume to be emitted:

W1-SEP1 (Process offluent)

E262021, N112048

Maximum in any one day: 300m3 Maximum rate per hour: 60 m³

Parameter	Emission Limit Value	Daily Mean Concentration (mg/l)	Delly Mean Load (Kg/dsy)
Temperature	35 ℃ (max)		
pН	6-9		
Toxietty	ราบั	1	

Grounds for Objection

Toxicity testing is not applicable to this facility. This condition pertains to the testing of treated wastewater (final effluent prior to discharge to a receiving water) arising from wastewater treatment plants.

Proposed Change

Remove Condition 6.15 and renumber subsequent conditions as appropriate. Remove toxicity limit in Schedule B.3 Emissions to Wastewater Treatment.



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OBJECTION 6. – Thermal Oxidiser Temperature

Condition 6.24.1

6.24.1 The temperature as measured within the combustion zone of the thermal exidiser shall be maintained at not less than 750°C. This temperature shall be continuously monitored and recorded and the results shall be available for inspection by authorised persons of the Agency at all reasonable times.

Grounds for Objection

The current method of operation is Best Available Technology (BAT) since 2003.

A temperature of 700 °C is sufficient for startup and shut down operations to operate the thermal oxidiser efficiently. Currently, when the thermal oxidiser is started, it generates steam which heats the process. When the thermal oxidiser reaches 700 °C, any vapour from the cooker and collector is ducted to the thermal oxidiser. This prevents vapour going to the backup condenser system which in turn discharges to the biofilter. The company believes that these vapours have a greater impact on the biofilter than when ducted to the thermal oxidiser. The Emission Limit Values specified in the licence can be met when operating the thermal oxidiser at 700 °C during start up and shut down operations.

The thermal oxidiser has operated this way at start up and shutdown since its installation in 2003. However, the thermal oxidiser operates at temperatures greater than 750 °C when processing raw material.

Proposed Change

Amend Condition 6.24.1 as follows:

6.24.1 The temperature as measured within the combustion zone of the thermal oxidiser shall be maintained at not less than 700°C during start up and shutdown. The thermal oxidiser shall operate at greater than 750 °C when processing is taking place. This temperature shall be continuously monitored and recorded and the results shall be available for inspection by authorised persons of the Agency at all reasonable times.

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OBJECTION 7. - Thermal Oxidiser name

Condition 6.26.1 (iii)

(iii) where a by-pass of the regenerative thermal oxidizer is initiated 1

Grounds for Objection

The thermal oxidiser is recuperative as opposed to regenerative.

Proposed Change

Amend Condition 6.26.1 (iii) to the following:

(iii) where a by-pass of the recuperative thermal oxidiser is initiated.

OBJECTION 8. – Fallen Animals

Condition 8.10

8.10 Animal by-products shall be transported from the point of production to the site of the activity as soon as practicable. During the period April to September inclusive, animal by-products delivered to the site from IPC/IE licensed slaughtering facilities shall not be more than 24 hours old. Animal by-products received from all other facilities shall not be more than 48 hours old. Animal by-products older than 48 hours may only be accepted for processing on the basis that adequate refrigeration or cooling is provided.

Grounds for Objection

Fallen animals make up a significant intake into the company's process. Due to their nature and also the nature of the supply chain, fallen animals will not meet the timeline as set out in condition 8.10 of the Proposed Determination. This is due to the fact that fallen animals must be collected from farms and tested for the presence of bovine spongiform encephalopathy or BSE before they can be transported to the rendering facility. Test results often take more than 48 hours to be returned and confirmed.

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In addition to the above, Waterford Proteins provide a service to receive and process animal by-products raw material from abattoirs, animal by-product processing facilities, knackeries and farmers. It is not possible for Waterford Proteins to control or determine the age of raw material that is delivered to site from these operations. Accordingly, it would be both entirely unreasonable and impractical for the Agency to seek to impose a condition that requires animal by-products received from IPC/IE licensed slaughtering facilities to be no more than 24 hours old and animal by-products received from all other facilities to be no more than 48 hours old. It would also be prejudicial as against the company, insofar as a failure to comply with such a condition would expose the company to criminal liability and sanction, including criminal fines and possible licence suspension or revocation, all of which would arise as a direct result of an external factor with is entirely outside of the company's control and where the company could

The imposition by the Agency of the proposed condition 8.10 would also be irrational, as the age of any animal by-products raw material does not prevent the company from processing the material in accordance with the required standards of the Animal By-Products Regulations and there is no evidence to the contrary. Whilst it may be the Agency's preference that the raw material is delivered to company as early as possible in its lifecycle as an animal by-product, and the company would support any initiatives taken directly with the producers of the material in that regard, that is a matter for the Agency and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine to address with the producers of the material in question, not with the company. Accordingly, it is an irrelevant consideration for the Agency to take this into account and include as condition 8.10 in the Proposed Determination. It is an entirely disproportionate response to whatever issue is of concern to the Agency in this regard, and the reason for the imposition of this condition is not explained. The age of the material does not prevent the company processing it in accordance with the Animal By-Products Regulations such that there is no risk of environmental pollution arising from the company accepting such material irrespective of its age.

In light of the State's waste prevention obligations under Article 9 of Directive 2008/98/EC (the Waste Framework Directive) it would be irrational for the Agency to seek to restrict the

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not ensure it did not commit such an offence.



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company's ability to receive and process this raw material. This is particularly so in

circumstances where the company is one of the few facilities that is capable of processing the

material, thereby ensuring it does not become waste, but rather, consistent with the Circular

Economy principles and Article 9 of the Waste Framework Directive, is converted into further

useful products. The imposition of this condition will have the likely effect of preventing

producers sending the material to the company and that material will then become waste and is

likely to give rise to environmental pollution, the opposite impact sought to be achieved by EU

law and Irish Government Policy.

Current Government policy, 'A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy, Ireland's National

Waste Policy 2020-2025', highlights the fact that circular economy principles have spread to all

sectors. It emphasises that Ireland's waste management policy has long prioritised waste

prevention, which has been the starting point for the growth of circular economy thinking, and

notes that "[b]y prioritising waste prevention principles across every facet of waste policy, this

sector will play its role in staunching the flow of valuable resources out of productive use." If

the Agency imposes a condition, the effect of which will be to increase waste production, it will

be acting contrary to Government policy.

Finally, it is impractical and impossible for Waterford Proteins to refrigerate or cool such

material.

Proposed Change

Amend Condition 8.10 as follows:

8.10 Animal by-products shall be transported from the point of production to the site of the activity as soon as practicable. Animal by-products received from all other facilities

shall be transported to the facility as soon as practicable after DAFM clearance.

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OBJECTION 9. – Thermal Oxidiser Chamber Temperature When Using Tallow SCHEDULE B.1: Note to table for Emission Point A2-AEP2

Note 1: A chamber operating temperature of \$50°C shall be maintained as a minimum when using tellow as a fuel.

Grounds for Objection

The temperature permitted under the Animal By-products Directive Regulation (EC) No. 142/2011 is either 1100 °C for 0.2 second or 850 °C for 2 seconds. As most thermal oxidisers operate with a retention time of less than 2 seconds, the combustion of tallow is managed at 1100 °C for 0.2 second.

Proposed Change

Change the note at the bottom of the Emission Point A2-AEP2 Table to the following:

Note 1: The thermal oxidiser should be operated in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No. 142/2011, Annex IV, Chapter IV, Section 2F.

OBJECTION 10. – Thermal Oxidiser LEL Analyser

Schedule C.1.1 Emission Point A2-AEP2

Emission Point Reference No: Description of Treatment: A2-AEP2
Thermal Oxidiser

Control Parameter	Mealtoring	Key Equipment	
Inlet Lower Explosive Limits (LEL)	Continuous	LEL Analyser	

Grounds for Objection

The company believes that there is no benefit to having this equipment. The Thermal Oxidiser has operated safely for the past 20 years and we see no valid reason to have LEL monitoring

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included in this section as there is little or no risk of an explosive atmosphere. Indeed, there is no ATEX rated equipment required within the facility. The company requests that this monitoring equipment be removed from the schedule as it is more appropriate for facilities dealing with explosive atmospheres due, for example, to solvents.

This equipment is an excessive cost with no benefit to the facility or the environment.

Proposed Change

Remove continuous LEL monitoring requirement for emission point A2-AEP2 in Schedule A2-AEP2.

OBJECTION 11. – Flow Monitoring at emission point A2-AEP2

Schedule C.1.1 Emission Poin	t A2-AEP2	
Inlet and outlet air flow	Continuous	Flow meter

Grounds for Objection

The company believe that it is not necessary to have both inlet and outlet flow monitored for the Thermal Oxidiser. We expect that inlet and outlet flow will be similar due to the design of our system. The vapours entering the thermal oxidiser are quite corrosive and monitoring equipment on vapours entering the thermal oxidiser is short lived (1-2 years) and unnecessary. Monitoring of the exiting flow from the stack is more than adequate.

Proposed Change

Remove the requirement to monitor inlet flow for the Thermal Oxidiser for emission point A2-AEP2 in Schedule C.1.1.

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OBJECTION 12. – Biofiltration Bed

Schedule C.1.2 Monitoring of Emissions to Air

Emission Point Reference No:

A2-AEP1-Biofiltration Bod

Grounds for Objection

A1-AEP1-Biofiltration Bed emission point is referred to as A2-AEP1-Biofiltration Bed in error.

Proposed Change

Change Emission Point Reference No. to A1-AEP1-Biofiltration Bed in Schedule C.1.2 Monitoring of Emissions to Air.

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OBJECTION 13. – Monitoring at W1-CEP1 and Oils, fats and greases at W1-SEP1

Schedule C.2.1 Monitoring of Emissions to Waste Water Treatment

C.2.1 Monitoring of Emissions to Waste Water Treatment

Emission Point Reference No:

W1-SEP1 and W1-CEP1

Control Parameter	Monitoring Frequency	Key Equipment/Technique
Flow	Continuous Note 1	On-line flow meter with recorder
Temperature	Weekly	On-line temperature probe with recorder
p K	Weekly	pH electrode/meter with recorder
Fotal Phesphorus Note 3	Monthly	Standard Method
Total Nitrogen Netz 3	Monthly	Standard Method
Total Ammonia	Monthly	Standard Method
BOD Non3	Weekly - grab at peak discharge	Standard Method
BOD Nata 3	Weekly Note 2	Standard Method
COD Note 4	Weekly Note 3	Standard Method
Suspended Solids ^{Note 3}	Weekly Nets 3	Standard Method
Offs, fats and greases Note 3	Monthly Note 2	Standard Method
Organic Compounds Note 1 & 5	Monthly Nata 2	Standard Method
Toxicity Note 6	As may be required	To be agreed by the Agency

Total efficient volume displayed over the 24-hour period in which the composite sample is collected shall be recorded.

Grounds for Objection

The Company wishes to add in an additional footnote.

Monitoring of WI- CEP 1 in accordance with C.2.1 (other than flow) would only be undertaken when a daily flow exceeded 5 m3 per day.

The company has approval at present to carry out OFG analysis on a quarterly basis and not monthly. We therefore request quarterly monitoring of OFG for W1-SEP1.

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All samples shall be collected on a 24-hour flow proportional composite sampling basis. Note 2:

Monitoring of this parameter shall apply to W1-SEP1 only. Note 3:

Monitoring of this parameter shall apply to W1-CHP only.

Screening for priority pollutant list substances (such as US EPA volatile and/or semi-volatile compounds). This analysis shall include those organic solvents in use in the process, which are likely through normal process operators to be diverted to the wastewater streams.

The number of toxic units (TU) = 100/x hour EC/LC50 in percentage vol/vol so that higher TU values reflect greater Note 6: levels of toxicity. For test regimes where species death is not easily detected, immobilisation is considered equivalent



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Proposed Change

Note 7. Monitoring of the WI-CEP1 in accordance with C.2.1. (other than flow) is only undertaken when flows exceed 5 m3 per day.

Change monthly monitoring of OFG at W1-SEP1 to quarterly.

OBJECTION 14. – Monitoring of Storm Water Emissions

Schedule C.2.2 Monitoring of Storm Water Emissions

C.2.2. Monitoring of Storm Water Emissions

Emission Point Reference No:

SW1 (262095E, 112090N), SW2 (262130E, 112180N), SW3 (262162E, 112173N)

Parameter	Monitoring Frequency	Analysis Method/Technique
Virual Inspection	Daily	Sample and examine for colour and odour
pll	Monthly	Standard method
Conductivity	Monthly	Standard method
Suspended Solids	Monthly	Standard method
BOD	Monthly	Standard method
TOC	Continuous	Standard method
Total Ameronia	Monthly	Standard method
Ortho-phosphate	Monthly	Standard method

Grounds for Objection

As advised to the Agency, there are no storm water emissions from SW1 from the facility. This has been removed from site.

We also request that continuous TOC monitoring is removed as the areas being drained are non-process related, have never indicated contamination, and pose an excessive cost for the discharge of clean surface waters. All surface water areas identified as a risk of contamination are treated and not discharged to surface water.

Proposed Change

Remove reference to SW1 from Schedule C.2.2 Monitoring of Storm Water Emissions. Remove the requirement for continuous TOC monitoring.

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I trust this is to satisfaction of the Agency.

Yours sincerely,

John Durkan,

Environmental Manager

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