

EPA Application Form

7.4.1 - Emissions to Atmosphere - Main and Fugitive Emissions - Attachment

Organisation Name:*

Starrus Eco Holdings Ltd

Application I.D.: *

LA010880

Amendments to this Application Form Attachment

Version No.	Date	Amendment since previous version	Reason
V.1.0	July 2017	N/A	Online application form attachment
As above	Mar 2017	Identification of required fields	Assist correct completion of attachment



EMISSIONS TO ATMOSPHERE

Emissions to air/atmosphere include the following:

Main Emissions

Main emissions include all emissions of environmental significance. Where a **mass emission threshold** is specified in a BAT document (BAT Conclusions, National BAT note or BREF), emissions which exceed this threshold prior to abatement are regarded as significant, i.e., 'main emissions'. (In some cases emissions below the threshold can still be significant and qualify as Main Emissions).

Minor Emissions

Emissions below the mass emission threshold <u>may</u> be considered minor emissions and therefore do not generally need to be specifically controlled by the conditions or schedules of the licence (i.e., setting of ELVs, abatement control measures, or monitoring requirements). Emissions may also be deemed minor by virtue of their source/nature (e.g., laboratory fume hoods, workspace extractions, passive vents from storage tanks, HVAC exhausts), or composition (e.g., water vapour emissions).

For combustion plant such as boilers, these can be considered minor where the rated thermal input is < 1MW where natural gas is the main fuel, and for liquid and solid fuels where its < 250kW.

In completing the separate '*Emissions to Atmosphere - Minor and Potential*' attachment for minor emissions, the applicant should supply sufficient information to justify the determination of the emission as minor. Notwithstanding this guidance, the Agency may consider any emission to be significant (i.e., a main emission) on the basis of environmental impact.

Fugitive Emissions

Fugitive emissions include emissions from non-point sources and diffuse sources.

Potential Emissions

These are emissions which only operate under abnormal process conditions. Typical examples include bursting discs, pressure relief valves, and emergency generators. Bypasses and flares may also fall within this category, depending on how they are operated or designed to operate. Although the Agency does not normally set controls in licences for potential emissions, it may do so for the purposes of environmental protection.

This attachment collects information on <u>main</u> and <u>fugitive</u> emissions to atmosphere. Waste gas means the final gaseous emission from a stack or abatement equipment.

For minor and potential emissions to atmosphere, complete the separate '*Emissions to Atmosphere - Minor and Potential'* attachment.



Main Emissions to Atmosphere - Waste Gas Emission Point Details - one row per emission point *

Complete the following table with summary details for all main emission points to atmosphere.

(Guidance on completing the table is included in Note i at the end of this attachment)

The applicant should address in particular any emissions which may contain the principal polluting substances listed in the First Schedule of Environmental Protection Agency (Integrated Pollution Control) (Licensing) Regulations 2013/ (Industrial Emissions)(Licensing) Regulations 2013.

Please note that the determination of any emission limit values and monitoring requirements in a proposed licence if granted will be based on the information supplied hereunder.

Emission	Emission Po	int Grid Ref.	Typical Days	Measures to reduce /minimise / prevent emissions (list techniques) ¹	Source of Waste Gases Discharge			Reference Conditions				
Point Code	Easting ³	Northing ⁴	Usage/ Year	Where EQS considerations require measures stricter than BAT, highlight these measures in bold	2	Height Above Ground (m)	Pressure ⁵	Temp. 6	% Oxygen 7	Moisture ⁸		
A2-1	310453	240981	365	Odour Control Unit comprising dust and carbon filters.	General extraction from building handling odorous waste.	18	NA	NA	NA	NA		

- ⁷ **Options:** 3%, 6%, 10%, 11%, 15%, 18% <u>or</u> No correction.
- ⁸ **Options:** Wet <u>or</u> Dry.

¹ Detailed descriptions and schematics of all abatement systems should be included in the Operational Report (Tab 4.8 – '*Reports*').

² **Options:** Boiler, Gas Turbine, Incineration, Co-Incineration, CHP, Kiln, Engine, Indirect drying activity (e.g. milk drying), Other Combustion activity (e.g., oven), Distillation/Chemical reaction, Solvent based coating activity, Other coating activity (provide description), Composting Tunnels, General extraction from buildings <u>or</u> Other (provide a description if '**Other**' is selected).

³ Six Digit GPS Irish National Grid Reference.

⁴ Six Digit GPS Irish National Grid Reference.

⁵ **Options:** 101.325kPa <u>or</u> No correction.

⁶ **Options:** 273.15K or No correction.



Emission	Emission Po	oint Grid Ref.	Typical Days	Measures to reduce /minimise / prevent emissions (list techniques) ¹	Source of Waste Gases	Minimum Discharge	Reference Conditions			
Point Code	Easting ³	Northing ⁴	Usage/ Year	Where EQS considerations require measures stricter than BAT, highlight these measures in bold	2	Height Above Ground (m)	Pressure ⁵	Temp. 6	% Oxygen 7	Moisture ⁸



Emission Points from Combustion, Incineration or Co-incineration Sources Only NOT APPLICABLE

Complete the table below for each emission point to atmosphere from a combustion source, waste incineration or co-incineration plant

Emission Point Code	Primary Fuel Type ⁹ (where applicable)	Secondary Fuel Type ¹⁰ (where applicable)	LCP Plant Reference (where applicable)	Waste incineration or co- incineration plant reference (where applicable)

⁹ **Options:** Coal, Lignite, Heavy Fuel Oil, Other Fuel Oil, Peat, Natural Gas, Biogas, Solid Biomass, Waste, Gas Oil, Other <u>or</u> None

¹⁰ **Options:** Coal, Lignite, Heavy Fuel Oil, Other Fuel Oil, Peat, Natural Gas, Biogas, Solid Biomass, Waste, Gas Oil, Other <u>or</u> None



Emission Points with Solvent Emissions Only NOT APPLICABLE

Complete the table below for each emission point associated with a solvent activity

Emission Point Code	Are specific Hazardous Substances ¹¹ Emitted?	Mass Flow of Emitted Hazardous Substances (g/hour)	Halogenated VOCs ¹² Emitted?	Mass Flow of Emitted Halogenated VOCs (g/hour)

¹¹ Emissions of volatile organic compounds referred to in Article 58 (Substances or mixtures which, because of their content of volatile organic compounds classified as carcinogens, mutagens, or toxic to reproduction under Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008, are assigned or need to carry the hazard statements H340, H350,H350i, H360D or H360F) of the Industrial Emissions Directive.

¹² Halogenated volatile organic compounds which are assigned or need to carry the hazard statements H341 or H351.



Waste Gas Emission Monitoring Points

Complete the table below for each emission point, by entering the Emission Point Code, the associated Monitoring Point Code and the grid reference of the Monitoring Point. *

Emission Point Code	Monitoring Doint Code ¹³	Monitoring Point Grid Reference			
Emission Point Code	Monitoring Point Code ¹³	Easting ¹⁴	Northing ¹⁵		
A2-1	A2-1	310453	240981		

¹³ To include monitoring and sampling points

¹⁴ Six Digit GPS Irish National Grid Reference

¹⁵ Six Digit GPS Irish National Grid Reference



Waste Gas - Abatement /Treatment Control NOT APPLICABLE

Complete the table below for each emission point with an abatement/treatment system (one table per emission point)

Emission Point Code: <u>A2-1</u>

Control ¹⁶ parameter	Monitoring to be carried out ¹⁷	Additional notes (where relevant)
Volume		

¹⁶ List the operating parameters of the treatment/abatement system which control its function.

¹⁷ List the monitoring of the control parameter to be carried out.



Waste Gas Emissions NOT APPLICABLE

Complete the table below for all main emission points to atmosphere (include one row for each identified parameter) *

Emission	Emission		Proposed Emission Limits ¹⁸				18	BAT Associated	EPA Guidance	Sampling / Monitor	-
Point Code	Parameter	Monitoring Point Code	Max. Hourly	Max. Daily 20	Average Month 21	Average Annual 22	How was the Proposed Emission Limit Derived?	Emission Range (if applicable)	Proposed Monitoring Frequency	Proposed Monitoring and Analysis Method ²³	Compliant with BAT Monitoring Requirement?

* For continuous monitoring 'EN15267 approved CEMS' is the standard method. For periodic monitoring please refer to the EPA guidance document 'AG2 Index of Preferred Methods' linked above *add rows to the table as necessary

- ¹⁹ Specify the proposed limit <u>and the units.</u>
- ²⁰ Specify the proposed limit <u>and the units.</u>
- ²¹ Specify the proposed limit **and** the units.
- ²² Specify the proposed limit <u>and the units.</u>

¹⁸ For emissions outside the BAT Conclusion, BREF or BAT guidance limit, a full evaluation of the existing abatement/treatment system must be provided. A planned programme of improvement towards meeting upgraded standards is required. This should highlight specific goals and a time scale, together with options for modification, upgrading or replacement as required to bring emissions within the limits set out in the BAT Conclusion(s), BREF(s) or BAT guidance note(s). These notes can be found on the EPA website at <u>www.epa.ie</u>.

²³ For continuous monitoring 'EN15267 approved CEMS' is the standard method. For periodic monitoring please refer to the EPA guidance document <u>'AG2 Index of Preferred</u> <u>Methods'</u>.



Minor and/or Potential Emissions to Atmosphere ²⁴

Are there any minor or potential emission point(s) to atmosphere at the installation/facility?	No
(Yes/No) *	

If 'Yes' complete and upload the *Emissions to Atmosphere – Minor and Potential Emissions* template with details of minor and potential emissions (select Document Type: '<u>Minor - Potential Emissions</u>' in the application form)

Emissions to Atmosphere - Minor - Potential Emissions file name:

²⁴ Refer to page 3 for guidance on what constitutes a minor or potential emission.



Fugitive Emission to Atmosphere

Fugitive emissions must be controlled by way of appropriate controls and techniques to minimise emissions. (Additional information on fugitive emission is included in Note ii at the end of this attachment)

Are there any sources of fugitive emissions at the installation/facility?²⁵ (Yes/No) *

Yes

If 'Yes' provide summary details of the fugitive emissions in the table below:

Type of Fugitive Emission	Emission Type Applicable? (Yes/No)	Description of fugitive emissions source(s)	Maximum Level	Units	Descriptor/Location
Dust	Yes	Windblown dust from roads and waste processing	350	mg/m²/day	dust deposition at boundary
VOC ²⁶	No			%	of solvent input
Ammonia	No			ug/m³	at the nearest European Site
Nitrogen	No			kgN/ha/yr	at the nearest European Site
Odour	Yes	Odours from odorous waste handling and storage	1.5	Odour Units	at off-site sensitive receptors

²⁵ For waste activities, dust and odour emissions should be considered and described in the table below where applicable.

²⁶ In relation to activities listed in Chapter V (for installations using Organic Solvents) of the Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU):

⁻ specify how the requirements in relation to fugitive emissions will be met.

Provide details of the techniques to be used to reduce / minimise / prevent fugitive emissions in text bow below

Odours:

The only wastes accepted at the facility that are a significant source of malodours are the mixed solid waste and brown bin waste, which are handled and stored in MP1. SEHL has prepared an Odour Management Plan (OMP) that specifies the control measures that are implemented to ensure operations do not cause off-site odour nuisance. The control measures include:

- Fast turn-around times for the wastes prevents the accumulation of large volumes of odour generating waste. Condition 6.5.1 of the EPA licence requires that "all waste for disposal to be removed from the facility within forty eight hours of its arrival at the facility";
- All 'brown bin' waste is bulked up and transferred as soon as possible to designated facilities for processing. The segregated fractions from the MSW processing line are sent off-site to their destinations as soon as possible after processing;
- At any one time there is a maximum of 200 tonnes of MSW and 100 tonnes of' brown bin' waste inside the building;
- Weekly cleaning of all bays where MSW and' brown bin' waste is stored;
- Fast acting doors on the entrances to MP2 that minimise the door opening times when vehicles enter and leave the building, and
- A mobile odour neutralising atomiser is maintained at the site and deployed in the event of extended periods of warm weather or if a particularly odorous load is delivered.

Although current operations are not causing off-site odour nuisance, as a precautionary measure due to the proposed increased in the volume of odorous waste accepted, an odour control system will be installed

The system, which will comprise a negative air extraction system and an odour control unit (OCU) consisting of a dust filter to remove dusts and a carbon filter to reduce odour levels, will be installed at MP1. Prior to the installation the inside of the building will be cleaned and a thick foam spray applied to all cladding joints and other parts of the building fabric that could be susceptible to air leaks. Rapid action doors will be fitted to the vehicle access points.

Air will be drawn from the building using one extraction fan and a system of internal ceiling mounted ducts provided with grills. The fan will have a flow capacity to achieve 2 air changes per hour. The air will pass through a jet pulse dust filter before entering the carbon filter. A damper will be fitted to the inlet of the unit to allow the air flow to be balanced. The treated air will vent to atmosphere via a single stack.



Dust

Waste processing is and will continue to be located inside the buildings. The granulator is fitted with two dust cyclone collection units, installed in compliance with Condition 3.15.3 (iii) of the licence, that effectively control the dust emissions. SEHL cleans the paved yards and building floors regularly using a road sweeper and damps down the yard using hoses in dry periods.

Note i Complete the table for each emission point having regard to the guidance hereunder.

The following convention should be observed when labelling emission points:

Boiler Emissions A1-1, A1-2, A1-3,...etc.

Main Emissions A2-1, A2-2, A2-3,...etc.

Minor Emissions A3-1, A3-2, A3-3,...etc. (NOTE: Minor emission points are to be included in the '*Emissions to Atmosphere - Minor and Potential*' attachment)

Potential Emissions A4-1, A4-2, A4-3,...etc. (NOTE: Potential emission points are to be included in the '*Emissions to Atmosphere - Minor and Potential*' attachment)

A National Grid Reference (12 digit, 6E, 6N) must be provided for each emission point.

Measures are usually required to reduce, minimise or prevent emissions from occurring. They may involve the application of a single technique or a combination of techniques including process integrated, recovery, abatement and treatment techniques. List all techniques proposed/employed. Technique(s) employed must comply with BAT. Highlight additional measures required for the purposes of protecting the environment i.e. AQS considerations. The measures or techniques to be taken must be capable of complying with the proposed/known emission level(s).

The measures required shall be informed by the following:

1. BAT techniques with BAT-AEL

2. BAT techniques without BAT-AEL

- 3. Stricter measures/techniques than BAT (due to AQS)
- 4. BAT determined by competent authority in consultation with the applicant
- 5. Measures to minimise pollution over long distances or in the territory of other states.

6. Emerging techniques

7. Less strict measures than BAT (due to derogation)

8. Other measures

Select from the drop down list the source of the emission as it helps explain the nature of the emission.

Particular attention should be paid to ensuring that emissions data (volumetric flow and pollutant concentrations) are presented at the required reference conditions for oxygen, temperature, pressure and moisture.



Note ii Fugitive emissions include the following:

- Dust from area sources such as a quarry.
- Odour from volume sources such as a pig unit, waste water treatment plant, waste handling etc.
- VOCs from processes using solvent not captured in waste gases.
- Ammonia and nitrogen from pig and poultry units.

Processes that can give rise to fugitive emissions include:

- o Leaks from valve seals, pump seals and flanges;
- o Breathing and working losses from liquid storage facilities;
- o Dust emissions from solids stored in the open;
- o Loading and unloading operations;
- o Cleaning operations; and,
- o Emissions from waste water treatment (e.g. volatile organics).

The measures taken to reduce/ prevent fugitive emissions to atmosphere must be addressed, and the facilities and operations required to control emissions must be detailed.