Permit with introductory note

NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL

POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT 1999
Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016

A(2) PERMIT

Installation address

United Fish Industries (UK) LTD
Gilbey Road
Grimsby
North East Lincolnshire
DN31 2SL

Permit Ref. no: EP/200400001/V1

Introductory note

This introductory note does not form a part of the Permit

The following Permit is issued under Regulation 13 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (S.I.2016 No. 1154) ("the EP Regulations") to operate an installation carrying out one or more of the activities listed in Part 2 to Schedule 1 of those Regulations, to the extent authorised by the Permit.

The permit includes conditions that have to be complied with. It should be noted that aspects of the operation of the installation which are not regulated by those conditions shall be subject to best available techniques, used to prevent or, where that is not practicable, reduce emissions from the installation in relation to any aspect of the operation of the installation which is not regulated by any condition within the permit.

Techniques include both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned.

Confidentiality

The Permit requires the Operator to provide information to North East Lincolnshire Council. The Council will place the information onto the public registers in accordance with the requirements of the EP Regulations. If the operator considers that any information provided is commercially confidential, it may apply to North East Lincolnshire Council to have such information withheld from the register as provided in the EP Regulations. To enable North East Lincolnshire Council to determine whether the information is commercially confidential, the Operator should clearly identify the information in question and should specify clear and precise reasons.

Variations to the permit

Your attention is drawn to the Variation Notification Procedure condition in the permit. This Permit may be varied in the future. If at any time the activity or any aspect of the activity regulated by the following conditions changes such that the conditions no longer reflect the activity and require alteration, the Regulator should be contacted.

Surrender of the permit

Where an Operator intends to cease the operation of an installation (in whole or in part) the regulator should be informed in writing, such notification must be made as specified in regulation 24(3) of the EP regulations.

Transfer of the permit or part of the permit

Before the Permit can be wholly or partially transferred to another person, a joint application to transfer the Permit has to be made by both the existing and proposed holders, in accordance with Regulation 21 of the EP Regulations. A transfer will be allowed unless the Authority considers that the proposed holder will not be the person who will have control over the operation of the installation or will not ensure compliance with the conditions of the transferred Permit.

Offensive Odour

Where a process has the potential to give rise to offensive odour, then specific technical conditions are included in the Permit that are designed to prevent rather than minimise the escape of offensive odour. These specific conditions are supplemented by a general condition to require emissions to be free from offensive odour beyond the Permitted Installation Boundary. In determining whether odour is offensive, Local Authority Inspectors will take into account the nature, persistence, frequency and intensity of the odour. Additionally Local Authority Inspectors will take into account circumstances where offensive odours are released for reasons that are beyond the direct control of the operator. Allowances will be made for such occurrences, and it will not normally be a breach of condition, case, if the operator can demonstrate that reasonable steps had been taken and exercised due diligence to prevent the release of offensive odour and to minimise the duration of the release.

Responsibility under workplace health and safety legislation

This Permit is given in relation to the requirements of the EP regulations. It must not be taken to replace any responsibilities you may have under Workplace Health and Safety legislation.

Appeal against permit conditions

Right to Appeal
You have the right of appeal against this permit within 6 months of the date of the decision. The Council can tell you how to appeal. You will normally be expected to pay your own expenses during an appeal.
You will be liable for prosecution if you fail to comply with the conditions of this permit. If found guilty, the maximum penalty for each offence if prosecuted in a Magistrates Court is £50,000 and/or 6 months imprisonment. In a Crown Court it is an unlimited fine and/or 5 years imprisonment.

Our enforcement of your permit will be in accordance with the Regulators "Compliance Code."

Anyone who is aggrieved by the conditions attached to a Permit can appeal to the Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Appeals must be made in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 31 and Schedule 6 of the EP Regulations.

Appeals should be received by the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. The address is as follows:

The Planning Inspectorate
Environmental Team, Major & Specialist Casework
Room 4/04 – Kite Wing
Temple Quay House
2 The Square, Temple Quay
BRISTOL
BS1 6PN
Tel: 0117 372 8726
Fax: 0117 372 8139

Please Note

An appeal brought under Regulation 31 (1) (b) and Schedule 6, in relation to the conditions in a permit will not suspend the effect of the conditions appealed against; the conditions must still be complied with.
In determining an appeal against one or more conditions, the Act allows the Secretary of State in addition to quash any of the conditions not subject to the appeal and to direct the local authority either to vary any of these other conditions.

Contact details of the Regulator

The contact address and telephone number for all information to be reported in terms of the permit, is as follows:

Pollution Control
North East Lincolnshire Council
Municipal Offices
1 Town Hall Square
Grimsby
North East Lincolnshire
DN31 1HU

Tel No: 01472 313131
Email: environmentteam@nelincs.gov.uk

End of introductory note

Superseded Licences/Consents/Authorisations relating to this installation		
Holder	**Reference Number**	**Date of Issue**
United Fish Industries (UK)	**PF/GYFMM/EPA**	**23/12/1999**

Permit issued under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

Permit

Permit Ref. No: EP/200400001/V1

North East Lincolnshire Council (the Regulator) in exercise of its powers under Regulation 13(1) of the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016 (S.I.2016 No. 1154) hereby permits.

United Fish Industries (UK) LTD ("the Operator"),

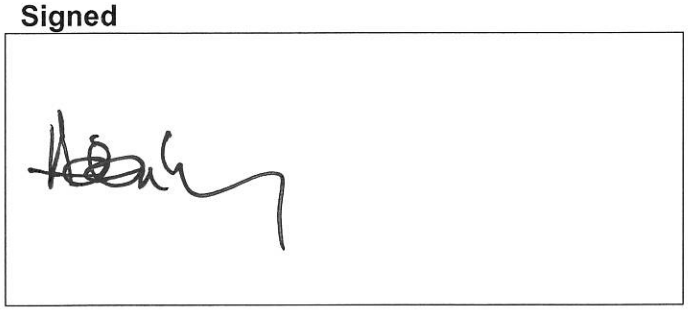
Whose registered office is:
Gilbey Road
Grimsby
North East Lincolnshire
DN31 2SL

Company Registration. no: 02746845

To operate an installation at:
Gilbey Road
Grimsby
North East Lincolnshire
DN31 2SL

to the extent authorised by and subject to the conditions of this Permit and within the boundary identified in Appendix 1, installation boundary.

Signed



Adrian Moody
Licensing Manager

Authorised to sign on behalf of
North East Lincolnshire Council

Dated

11th April 2017.

Activity description

The Activities carried out at the Stationary Technical Unit are as detailed in Schedule 1, Part 2, Chapter 6.8, Part A(2) of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016, which states: *"Disposing of or recycling animal carcasses or animal waste by rendering at plant or in a small waste incineration plant, where the plant or small waste incineration plant has a treatment capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day of animal carcasses or animal waste or both in aggregate."*

The following Directly Associated Activities are carried out on the Site: Industrial Emissions Directive, *ANNEX I* - Categories of activities referred to in Article 10, Section 6.5: Disposal or recycling of animal carcases or animal waste with a treatment capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day

United Fish Industries (UK) Ltd process fish and fish offal by the application of heat and drying to produce fish meal and fish oil for use in the animal feed industry, the hardened oil trade and other specialist outlets.

Raw material is heated in a cooker to enable oil extraction during pressing and pressed to remove as much body liquor as possible before drying. Solid material is removed from the liquor and directed to the dryer. Liquor is further treated to remove oil which is sent to storage.

Process emissions are directed through the foul air system which incorporates a waste heat evaporator, vapour condenser and boiler combustion plant. High Energy Foul Air is directed to the Waste Heat Evaporator where it is used as an energy source for evaporation. From here it passes with the Low energy foul air to a cyclone which mechanically removes water droplets, then onto a vapour condenser to remove water vapour. The remaining gases pass to the boilers where they are used as the main combustion air supply. Combustion in the boilers incinerates the odorous components.

The installation boundary mentioned in permit conditions are shown in the plan attached to this permit. The boundary of the site is delineated in red on the Site Plan ("the Installation Boundary"), as detailed in Appendix 1.

The general location of the Permitted Installation is as shown on the Location Plan, as detailed in Appendix 2.

PERMIT CONDITIONS

Permitted activities

1. The operator is only authorised to carry out the activities specified in Table 1 (the "activities").

Table 1 – The Activities	
Activity to which the EP Regulations apply / associated activity	**Limits of specified activity**
The rendering of fish offal as prescribed by section 6.8 part A2 of Schedule 1 of the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016	The rendering of fish offal into fishmeal and fish oil

2. The activities and associated activities authorised under Condition 1 shall not extend beyond the Site, being the land shown edged in red on the site plan in Appendix 1 (Installation boundary) to this permit.

3. The best available techniques shall be used to prevent or, where that is not practicable, reduce emissions from the installation in relation to any aspect of the operation of the installation which is not regulated by any other condition of this permit.

Emission Limits, Monitoring and Other Provisions

4. The emission requirements and methods and frequency of monitoring set out in Table 2 shall be complied with. Sampling shall be representative.

Any monitoring display required for compliance with the permit shall be visible to trained operating staff at all times. Corrective action shall be taken immediately if any periodic monitoring result exceeds a limit in Table 2, or if there is a malfunction or breakdown of any equipment which might increase emissions. Monitoring shall be undertaken or repeated as soon as possible thereafter and a brief record shall be kept of the main actions taken.

Table 2 – Emissions to air associated with the use of BAT.

Row	Determinant	Source	Emission limits / provisions	Type of monitoring	Monitoring frequency
1	Offensive odour	Whole Site	No offensive odours beyond the site boundary as perceived by a Duly Authorised Officer of North East Lincolnshire Council - Condition 39.	Visual and olfactory	At least daily
2	Visible emissions	Combustion plant	Ringlemann shade 1	Operator observations	At least daily
3	Particulate matter	All contained Sources	50 mg/m^3	Compliance with the emission limits shall be demonstrated by selection of arrestment equipment which is capable of meeting the specified emission limits and by continuous monitoring of the arrestment equipment performance.	Monitoring results must demonstrate consistent and reliable operation performance of the arrestment equipment. The Local Authority reserves the rights to require monitoring of emissions Equipment shall be checked at least daily to ensure it is functioning correctly
4	Particulate matter	Emissions from product coolers and grinders used for meal processing (except where the final discharge of the arrestment plant is within buildings) (Only where the exhaust airflow exceeds 100 m3/ min - refer to Condition 15)	20 mg/m^3	Indicative monitoring plus annual extractive test to BS ISO 9096: 2003	Annual

5	carbon monoxide or the operating temperature may be used as a surrogate measurement.	Combustion plant.	100 mg/m3 expressed as a 30-minute mean at 273K and 101.3kPa Temperature has been opted as a surrogate	In the case of thermal oxidisers or combustion plant, emissions shall be continuously monitored and continuously recorded for carbon monoxide, or the operating temperature may be used as a surrogate measurement. The monitor shall be fitted with an audible and visual alarm to activate if the operating temperature falls below 1023K (750°C) at the rear of the furnace.	Continuous
6	Sulphur dioxide	From fuel burnt in combustion plant	0.1% wt/wt sulphur in fuel When burning other fuel – 1% wt/wt sulphur in fuel	Certification as gas oil by supplier using test method ASTM D86 distillation	Certificate to be provided for the fuel used and a new certificate is required on a change of fuel.

5. The operator shall keep records of inspections, tests and monitoring, including all non-continuous monitoring, inspections and visual assessments.
Records shall be:
   - kept on site;
   - kept by the operator for at least two years; **and**
   - made available for the regulator to examine.

6. The operator shall notify the regulator at least 7 days before any periodic monitoring exercise to determine compliance with emission limit values. The operator should state the provisional time and date of monitoring, pollutants to be tested and the methods to be used.

7. The results of non-continuous emission testing shall be forwarded to the regulator within 8 weeks of completion of the sampling.

8. Adverse results from any monitoring activity (both continuous and non-continuous) shall be investigated by the operator as soon as the monitoring data has been obtained. The operator shall:
   - identify the cause and take corrective action;
   - clearly record as much detail as possible regarding the cause and extent of the problem, and the remedial action taken;
   - re-test to demonstrate compliance as soon as possible; **and** inform the regulator of the steps taken and the re-test results.

<u>Abnormal Events</u>

9. In the case of abnormal emissions, malfunction or breakdown leading to abnormal emissions the operator shall:
   - investigate and undertake remedial action immediately;
   - adjust the process or activity to minimise those emissions; and
   - promptly record the events and actions taken.

10. The regulator shall be informed without delay, whether or not there is related monitoring showing an adverse result:
    - if there is an emission that is likely to have an effect on the local community; or
    - in the event of the failure of key arrestment plant, for example, bag filtration plant or scrubber units.

11. The operator shall provide a list of key arrestment plant and should have a written procedure for dealing with its failure, in order to minimise any adverse effects.

Start up and shutdown

12. The number of start-ups and shut downs should be kept to the minimum that is reasonably practicable.

13. All appropriate precautions must be taken to minimise emissions during start-up and shutdown.

Continuous Monitoring

14. In the case of thermal oxidisers or combustion plant, emissions shall be continuously monitored and continuously recorded for carbon monoxide, or the operating temperature may be used as a surrogate measurement. The monitor shall be fitted with an audible and visual alarm to activate if the operating temperature falls below the agreed operating level.

15. Emissions from particulate arrestment plant (except where the final discharge of the arrestment plant is within buildings) where the exhaust airflow exceeds 100 m3/ min shall be continuously indicatively monitored for particulate matter. (By continuous indicative monitoring is meant monitoring to indicate the relative performance and/or process variation. Such monitoring does not provide data to demonstrate compliance with a numerical emission limit.) The indicative monitor should be fitted with a visual and audible alarm which activates at a reference level agreed with the regulator.

16. Instruments shall be fitted with audible and visual alarms, situated appropriately to warn the operator of arrestment plant failure or malfunction. The activation of alarms shall be automatically recorded.

17. All continuous monitors shall be operated, maintained and calibrated (or referenced, in the case of indicative monitors) in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions, which shall be made available for inspection by the regulator. The relevant maintenance and calibration (or referencing, in the case of indicative monitors) shall be recorded.

Point Source Emissions to Air

18. All discharges to air, other than condensed water vapour, shall be free from persistent visible emissions.

19. All emissions of water vapour shall be free from droplet fallout.

20. Emissions from combustion processes in normal operation shall be free from visible smoke and in any case do not exceed the equivalent of Ringelmann Shade 1 as described in British Standard BS2742:1969.

21. Odour arrestment equipment shall be inspected at least once a day to verify correct operation and to identify any malfunctions. Depending upon the type of any arrestment plant used this inspection shall include:
    - identification of any leaks in air handling equipment and ductwork
    - in the case of scrubbing equipment, thermal oxidisers and other combustion equipment, the inspection shall include verification of the operation of any continuous monitoring equipment, the presence of any blockages and also identification of any leaks of either odorous air or liquid.

22. The operator shall ensure that all operations which generate emissions to air are contained and adequately extracted to suitable arrestment plant, where necessary to meet specified emission limits.

23. Flues and ductwork shall be cleaned to prevent accumulation of materials, as part of the routine maintenance programme.

24. Stack heights shall be sufficient to ensure adequate dispersion under normal conditions.

25. Exhaust gases discharged through a stack shall achieve an exit velocity of greater than 15m/sec during normal operating conditions to achieve adequate dispersion.

26. Stacks shall not be fitted with any restrictions as the final opening such as a plate, cap or cowl, with the exception of a cone which may be necessary to increase the exit velocity of the emissions.

Fugitive emissions to air

27. Transportation of materials on site shall be carried out in such a manner so as to prevent fugitive releases of particulates.

Greave and meal processing

28. All plant shall be constructed and linked in such a manner that prevents spillage.

Storage

29. Stocks of dusty material, such as meal shall be stored in suitable silos, closed containers or an enclosed store.

30. The transportation and handling of dusty materials shall be carried out by methods which do not give rise to dust emissions. Preferred methods include enclosed containers or covered conveyors. Conveyors shall be of sufficient capacity to handle maximum loads and conveyor discharges should be arranged to minimise free fall of dusty materials. Transfer points shall be enclosed and ducted to suitable equipment as approved by the regulator to meet the requirements of condition 39 and to minimise emissions of particulate matter.

Emissions to water

31. There shall be no point source emissions to groundwater.

Point Source Emissions to Sewers

32. Process effluent channelled / transported to suitable effluent treatment plant shall meet the Consent to Discharge of Trade Effluent conditions set by Anglian Water under the Water Industries Act 1991.

Fugitive emissions to surface water, sewer and groundwater

33. The operator shall have a clear diagrammatic record of the routing of all installation drains, subsurface pipe work, sumps and storage vessels including the type and broad location of the receiving environment.

34. The operator shall identify the potential risk to the environment from drainage systems recorded by condition 39 and shall devise an inspection and maintenance programme having regard to the nature and volume of waste waters, groundwater vulnerability and proximity of drainage systems to surface waters.

35. The operator shall ensure that all operational areas are equipped with an impervious surface, spill containment kerbs, sealed construction joints, and connected to a sealed drainage system or such alternative requirements as approved by the regulator. The condition of the impervious surface should be checked regularly and the results of inspections and intended maintenance arising should be recorded in the log book.

36. All sumps shall be impermeable and resistant to stored materials.

37. All liquid storage tanks shall be:
    - located within bunds that are designed, constructed and located away from watercourses and drains to appropriate standards and ensuring that the volume is more than 110% of the largest tank.
    - fitted with high-level alarms or volume indicators to warn of overfilling and where practicable the filling system should be interlocked to the alarm system to prevent overfilling.
    - Delivery connections shall be located within a bunded area, fixed and locked when not in use.

38. All tanks, bunds and sumps shall be subject to regular visual inspection as agreed with the regulator, placed on a preventative maintenance programme. The contents of bunds and sumps should be pumped out or otherwise removed as soon as is practicable after checking for contamination.

Odour Control

39. All emissions to air from the permitted installation shall be free from offensive odour, as perceived by a Duly Authorised Officer of North East Lincolnshire Council, outside the site boundary.

    However, it shall not be a breach of the condition in a particular case if the operator can show that all reasonable steps had been taken and due diligence exercised to prevent the release of offensive odour. The use of the words 'due diligence' in this condition means that there shall not be a breach of the condition if the operator can demonstrate he/she employed BAT.

40. In the event of any breach of condition 39, the operator shall immediately take remedial action to prevent further escape of the offensive odour

Materials handling and Processing

41. Totally enclosed containers or vehicles shall be used for the collection of fish matter. All vehicles, containers, trailers, tarpaulins and equipment used for the collection, transfer and handling of the raw materials and for holding waste shall be readily cleansable, impervious and kept clean.

42. Empty vehicles and containers shall be thoroughly cleaned as soon as possible after delivery of raw materials in a designated area.

43. All fish matter shall be transported from the source of arising to the processing site as quickly as necessary to avoid material deterioration. Raw materials shall be handled and processed in accordance with United Fish Industries Ltd procedure reference QI-02 (Intake of raw material) dated 18th September 2012. Raw materials shall be processed as soon as possible not exceeding a storage time of 5 days. A detailed review of the materials and measures to delay decomposition shall be undertaken.

44. Raw materials shall be received and stored prior to processing in defined designated enclosed tanks, silos or buildings. The integrity of these areas shall be maintained to prevent the uncontrolled escape of odours or should be equipped with extraction to suitable arrestment plant.

45. The integrity of all buildings shall be maintained to prevent the uncontrolled escape of ventilation air from the building. Doors shall have seals and be kept closed other than for the movement of material. The offal shed fast self-closing door shall be provided and fitted with alarms, which operate if the door fails to close within a reasonable period of time.

46. Adequate provision shall be made for the containment of liquid and solid spillages. All spillages shall be cleared as soon as possible and in the case of solid materials this should be achieved by the use of vacuum cleaning, wet methods, or other appropriate techniques. Dry sweeping of dusty spillages shall not be permitted in circumstances where it may lead to the deposition of dust outside the site boundary.

47. All points of transfer shall be designed to be leak-proof and spill-proof. Means for cleaning and transferring spillages back to the raw material reception area shall be provided and agreed with the regulator. The transfer of fish material to the processing equipment and during processing should be undertaken in such a manner as to prevent spillage and minimise disturbance of material, and such areas should be enclosed. The bulk transfer of dry raw materials should be by suitable mechanical handling systems, for example, screw feeder, gravity or pneumatic means. All internal transport of dusty materials should be carried out to prevent, or where prevention is not practicable, minimise airborne dust emissions. Where conveyors are used they should be of sufficient capacity to handle maximum loads. Conveyor discharges should be arranged to minimise free fall at all times.

48. Good housekeeping shall be practised at all times. A cleaning programme shall be instituted. This should cover all structures, equipment and internal surfaces and containers used for fish matter processing and collection and waste storage.

Processing Equipment

49. For batch rendering processes, cookers should be charged under a sufficiently reduced pressure to prevent the escape of substances prescribed for air or offensive odours, or the charging area should be hooded and the extracted gas vented to a suitable arrestment plant. Automated charging should be used.

50. All emissions of substances prescribed for air or offensive odours shall be prevented or contained and ducted to suitable arrestment plant as approved by the regulator. Sources at rendering processes which must be dealt with include: a) odorous emissions arising from the cooker during the cooking process; b) the intermittent or continuous discharge from cookers; c) presses or centrifuges receiving hot processed material; d) driers; e) ducts and glands on the processing equipment or transfer pipelines; f) the transfer of processed or semi-processed material.

Environmental Management System

51. Operators shall use an effective Environmental Management System with policies and procedures for environmental compliance and improvements. Audits should be carried out against those procedures at regular intervals.

Operations and maintenance

52. Effective operational and maintenance systems shall be employed on all aspects of the installation whose failure could impact on the environment. As a minimum this should cover all abatement and extraction equipment. Such systems should be reviewed and updated annually.

53. Environmentally critical process and abatement equipment (whose failure could impact on the environment) shall be identified and listed. The regulator should be provided with a list of such equipment. Records of breakdowns shall be kept and analysed by the operator in order to eliminate common failure mode.

Competence and training

54. A competent person shall be appointed to liaise with the regulator and the public with regard to complaints. The regulator should be informed of the designated individual(s). A formal structure shall be provided to clarify the extent of each level of employee's responsibility with regard to the control of the process and its environmental impacts.

55. Personnel at all levels shall be given training and instruction sufficient to fulfil their designated duties under the above structure. Details of such training and instruction shall be entered into the employees' record and be made available for inspection by the regulator.

56. The potential environmental risks posed by the work of contractors should be assessed and instructions provided to contractors about protecting the environment while working on site.

Accidents/incidents/non-conformance

57. There shall be written procedures for investigating incidents, (and near misses) which may affect the environment, including identifying suitable corrective action and following up.

58. The operator shall maintain an accident management plan that identifies the hazards, assesses the risks and identifies the measures required to reduce the risk of potential events or failures that may lead to an environmental impact. The plan shall identify:
The action to be taken to minimise these potential occurrences; and
The action to deal with such occurrences so as to limit their consequences.

59. In the case of abnormal emissions arising from an accident, such as a spillage for example, the operator shall:
- investigate undertake remedial action immediately
- promptly record the events and actions taken
- ensure the regulator is made aware without delay

Waste Minimisation

60. The operator shall record materials usage and waste generation in order to establish internal benchmarks. Assessments shall be made against internal benchmarks to maintain and improve resource efficiency.

Waste Handling

61. The operator shall produce an inventory of the quantity, nature, origin and where relevant, the destination, frequency of collection, mode of transport and treatment method of any waste which is disposed of or recovered.

Avoidance, recovery and disposal of wastes produced by the permitted installation

62. All necessary measures shall be taken to ensure that:

(a) the waste hierarchy referred to in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (the "Waste Framework Directive") is applied to the generation of waste by the permitted activities; and

(b) any waste generated by the permitted activities is treated in accordance with the waste hierarchy referred to in Article 4 of the Waste Framework Directive; and

(c) where further treatment or disposal is necessary, this is undertaken in a manner which minimises its impact on the environment.

Monitoring and reporting of Waste

63. The following shall be monitored and reported:
- The physical and chemical composition of the waste
- Its hazard characteristics
- Handling precautions and substances with which it cannot be mixed

Water Use

64. The operator shall carry out a regular review of water use (water efficiency audit) at least as frequently as the permit review period.

Resource Utilisation

65. At least every 4 years, a systematic assessment of the raw material, energy and fuel consumption, emissions and waste production associated with the permitted installation shall be undertaken. The purpose of the assessment shall be to identify methods of reducing raw material, energy and fuel consumption, emissions and waste production including the identification of methods of avoiding or reducing the impact on the environment of the disposal of waste. Each assessment shall be recorded.

Noise and Vibration

66. The operator shall employ good practice measures for the control in noise, in particular:
    - identification of key plant and equipment with the potential to give rise to noise nuisance
    - documented maintenance systems for identified key plant and equipment.

Interpretation of Terms

For the purposes of this Permit, and unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions shall apply:

Any term or expression already defined in the Regulations shall be taken to have the same meaning as provided in the Regulations;

"Duly Authorised Officer" means a person who is authorised in writing under Section 108 of the Environment Act 1995 to carry out duties on behalf of North East Lincolnshire Council;

"incident" means any of the following situations:

- Where an accident occurs which has caused or may have the potential to cause pollution;
- Where any malfunction, breakdown or failure of plant or techniques is detected which has caused or may have the potential to cause pollution;
- A breach of any condition of this Permit;
- Where any substance, vibration, heat or noise specified in any Condition of this Permit is detected in an emission from a source not authorised by a Condition of this Permit and in a quantity which may cause pollution;
- Where an emission of any pollutant not authorised to be released under any Condition of this Permit is detected;
- Where an emission of any substance, vibration, heat or noise is detected that has exceeded, or is likely to exceed, or has caused, or is likely to cause to be exceeded any limit on emissions specified in a Condition of this Permit.

"Location Plan" means the plan attached to Appendix 2 of this Permit;

"the Permitted Activities" are defined in Activity Description of this Permit;

"the Regulations" means The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016;

"Regulator" means North East Lincolnshire Council;

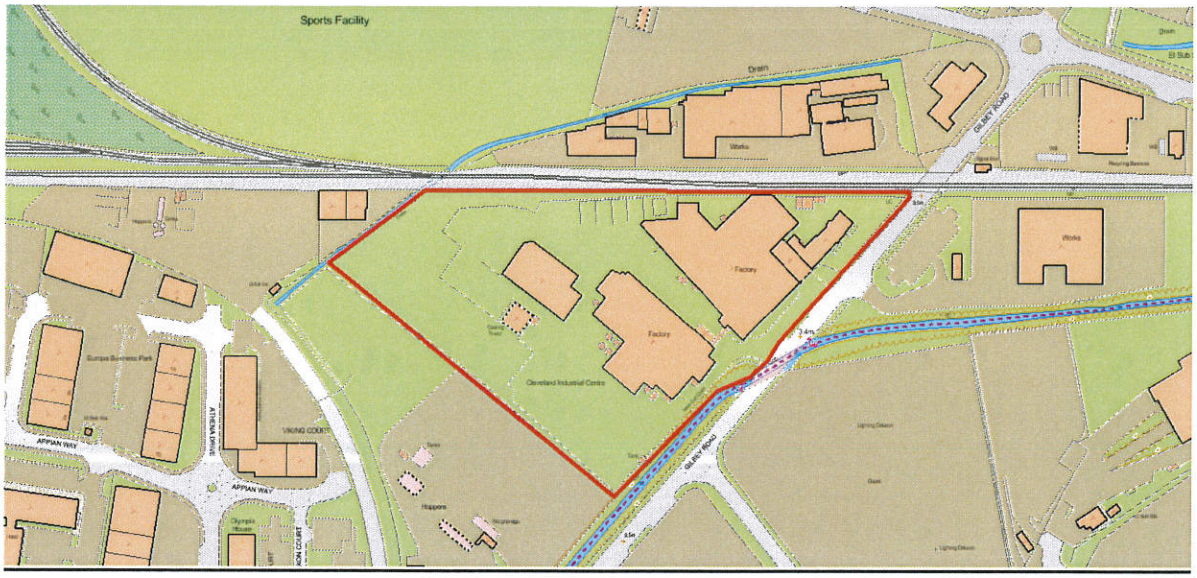
"the Installation Boundary" is defined in Appendix 1 of this Permit;

"systematic assessment" means an assessment undertaken in a methodical and planned manner.

"writing" includes electronic communication within the meaning of section 15 (general interpretation) of the Electronic Communications Act 2000.

.....End of Permit.....

Appendix 1 – Installation Boundary



Appendix 2 – Site Location