

This form will report compliance with your permit as determined by an NRW officer

Site	Tata Steel Port Talbot steelworks				Permit Ref	BL7108IM (as amended)		
Operator/ Permit holder	Tata Steel UK Ltd							
Date	24 November 2014				Time in	09.30	Out	13.30
What parts of the permit were assessed	See below							
Assessment	EPR - inspection	EPR Activity:	Installation	X	Waste Op		Water Discharge	
Recipient's name/position	Fiona Abbot, Lead Environmental Engineer, Tata Steel Port Talbot							
Officers names	DMP Broom, DE Cowie, P Gibson, J Walters				Date issued	11 March 2015		

Section 1 - Compliance Assessment Summary

This is based on the requirements of the permit under the Environmental Permitting Regulations. A detailed explanation and any action you may need to take are given in the "Detailed Assessment of Compliance" (section 3). This summary details where we believe any non-compliance with the permit has occurred, the relevant condition and how the non-compliance has been categorised using our [Compliance Classification Scheme](#) (CCS). CCS scores can be consolidated or suspended, where appropriate, to reflect the impact of some non-compliances more accurately. For more details of our CCS scheme, contact your [local office](#).

Permit Conditions and Compliance Summary

Condition(s) breached

a) Permitted activities	1. Specified by permit	A	
b) Infrastructure	1. Engineering for prevention & control of pollution	N	
	2. Closure & decommissioning	N	
	3. Site drainage engineering (clean & foul)	N	
	4. Containment of stored materials	N	
	5. Plant and equipment	A	
c) General management	1. Staff competency/ training	N	
	2. Management system & operating procedures	A	
	3. Materials acceptance	N	
	4. Storage handling, labelling, segregation	N	
d) Incident management	1. Site security	N	
	2. Accident, emergency & incident planning	A	
e) Emissions	1. Air	A	
	2. Land & Groundwater	N	
	3. Surface water	N	
	4. Sewer	N	
	5. Waste	N	
f) Amenity	1. Odour	N	
	2. Noise	N	
	3. Dust/fibres/particulates	A	
	4. Pests, birds & scavengers	N	
	5. Deposits on road	A	
g) Monitoring and records, maintenance and reporting	1. Monitoring of emissions & environment	A	
	2. Records of activity, site diary, journal & events	A	
	3. Maintenance records	N	
	4. Reporting & notification	A	
h) Resource efficiency	1. Efficient use of raw materials	N	
	2. Energy	N	

KEY: C1, C2, C3, C4 = CCS breach category (* suspended scores are marked with an asterisk),
A = Assessed or assessed in part (no evidence of non-compliance), N = Not assessed, NA = Not Applicable

Number of breaches recorded

0

Total compliance score
(see section 5 for scoring scheme)

0

If the Total No Breaches is greater than zero, then please see Section 3 for details of our proposed enforcement response

Section 2 – Compliance Assessment Report Detail

This section contains a report of our findings and will usually include information on:

- the part(s) of the permit that were assessed (e.g. maintenance, training, combustion plant, etc)
- where the type of assessment was 'Data Review' details of the report/results triggering the assessment
- any non-compliances identified
- any non-compliances with directly applicable legislation
- details of any multiple non-compliances
- information on the compliance score accrued inc. details of suspended or consolidated scores.
- details of advice given
- any other areas of concern
- all actions requested
- any examples of good practice.
- a reference to photos taken

Site description

Tata Steel UK Ltd (Tata) operates an integrated iron and steel works at Port Talbot, Neath Port Talbot. The site is permitted as an installation under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR). The steelworks has several identifiable permitted processes which are carried out sequentially across the installation to convert raw iron ores and coal to semi finished (slab) and finished steel products (such as hot rolled, pickled and oiled, cold rolled and annealed). The permit also covers coke making and the reception, stockpiling and blending of raw iron making materials. Two other companies, Cambrian Stone and Harsco, undertake separately-permitted slag handling and iron plating activities at the steelworks on Tata's behalf.

Purpose of visit/assessment

Natural Resources Wales (NRW) has been tasked by Welsh Government with an action to assess the work undertaken by Tata in response to PM₁₀ (fine particulate) exceedance day reporting:

1b. For those sources commonly identified as being aligned with wind directions on exceedance days by the off-site assessments, request all appropriate on-site data and on-site actions occurring just before and during the peak hours on exceedance days.

The primary aim of this visit was therefore to examine and scrutinise the operational data used by Tata to draw its conclusions in respect of exceedance days attributed to local sources of PM₁₀. A secondary aim was to establish if Tata analyse, trend and use this data to pursue plant performance improvements across the steelworks.

Person(s) present (Office based)

Tata Steel	Richard Leonard (PM ₁₀ s and Power plant)	NRW	Mark Broom
	Fiona Abbott (PM ₁₀ s)		Doug Cowie
	Claire Grainger (PM ₁₀ s)		Paul Gibson
	Guy Simms (Power plant)		Jeremy Walters

Assessment and discussion

The aim of the exercise was to review the assessments being undertaken using all relevant 'operational data' in order to pinpoint any activity or process that could be having a significant contribution to any PM₁₀ event within the steelworks. We used a specific exceedance event (20 March 2014 +/- 12 hrs) as a framework for our assessment, therefore ensuring we examined all Tata's actions and procedures in the context of a real example. The 20 March 2014 was chosen because there were exceedances recorded at the Margam Fire Station AURN and Prince Street PM₁₀ monitors.

Tata have a defined agreed methodology which they work through for each exceedance day report they are required to produce. This involves the collation of data from up to nine monitors that they currently have located around the steelworks in order to help identify (via use of wind rose) any possible problematic areas of the works or operations. In conjunction with this work, Tata's Safety, Health & Environment (SHE) team also view and trend data from the various process plant to identify any spikes or patterns (not just looking at compliance with emission limits) of emission parameters (not just PM₁₀) in order to establish plant performance leading up to, during and after any PM₁₀ event.

Tata also examines data and feedback from its two main contractors, Harsco and Cambrian Stone, as part of its exceedance day assessments. One of the air quality monitors is deployed at Cambrian Stone's main compound, while Harsco have agreed to allow the SHE Team to deploy its monitor at an appropriate location within the steelworks. On the whole, communications and exchange of information with both companies is good, however there appear to have been examples of late feedback from Cambrian Stone (although the necessary information has subsequently been provided). This makes it more difficult for the SHE Team to rule out Cambrian Stone's operations as a potential source of PM₁₀ when compiling exceedance day reports. Both Tata

and NRW are following this up to ensure the necessary information is provided in a timely manner.

Tata's work is however more detailed than just the assessment of monitoring data. Other records are also sourced and reviewed including Environmental Incident Forms (EIF), Shift Logs, and other relevant process data e.g. conveyor temperatures. This provides Tata's SHE Team with a large additional data source and we will be emphasising the importance of completing EIFs in our inspection reports for the various parts of the steelworks. The NRW exceedance day analysis tool plots PM₁₀ levels for each hour of the day against wind direction rather than using a percentile wind rose. Its use may allow faster completion of exceedance event reports where local sources cannot be discounted.

Although much of Tata's data is available in electronic form, it was also evident that additional efforts are made to discuss plant conditions and any clarification on shift log data where needed. A working knowledge of the steel making process to determine the relevant process data is also essential.

Tracking of vehicle movements may also be useful. Harsco Port Talbot uses this technique for its own vehicles to see when and where vehicle movements happen. There may be an opportunity to use this technique for the water bowsters and the road sweepers on site. The road sweeping contract is being reviewed shortly and it was felt this would be a useful addition to any contract requirements.

The data from the Defra Urban Heavy Metals network and PM₁₀ partisol results at Port Talbot would be useful if the data was available quicker (three months delay in publishing the partisol data and up to 9 months for the metals data) and in the case of the metals data to a daily resolution. For the Tawe valley nickel problem the metals data is available at a weekly resolution.

Conclusions and further actions required

Our review established that all relevant factors were being looked at as part of the review process. The data collection and assessment is comprehensive and evidence-led. In some instances Tata were able to show us evidence of pro-active actions taken in response to air quality alerts e.g. ceasing or reducing raw materials handling operations which could generate fugitive dust emissions. For the 20/3/14 example, the BOS (steel) plant and the Coke Ovens were both identified as potential sources of PM₁₀. Both are areas of the works we are currently scrutinising through our compliance inspection programme.

There are some opportunities for refining Tata's assessment with the possible relocation of existing monitors and placement of new air quality monitoring stations. This is currently being reviewed by Tata and ourselves. Tata are also looking at improved methods of tracking vehicle movements around the steelworks to target areas of heavier traffic (and associated fugitive dust) when deploying road sweepers and water bowsters.

We believe it would be helpful to all parties if these monitoring metals and partisol monitoring results could be made available more frequently than on the current annual basis. This data could enhance the body of information currently reviewed by Tata and ourselves in response to exceedances.

No direct actions were identified for Tata as a result of this assessment. We will undertake a similar review next year.

Other matters

Tata are in the process of designing a replacement power station. This design phase is happening at the same time as the European Commission (EC) is writing the Best Available Techniques (BAT) conclusions for the Combustion sector. The draft Combustion BAT conclusions (BATc) document lists the two types of plant – 'new' and existing' plant – with two sets of limits. Tata asked on how to differentiate between the two sets of plant. In the glossary of the draft combustion BATc, it states that new plant is "a combustion plant first permitted at the installation following the publication of these BAT conclusions or a complete replacement of a combustion plant on the existing foundations of the installation following the publication of these BAT conclusions". It also states that an existing plant is "a combustion plant which is not a new plant".

The problem comes with the use of natural gas as a fuel when the indigenous works gases are not available. The NO_x (oxides of nitrogen) Emission Limit Value (ELV) for natural gas is 100mg/m³. The ELV for site fuels (works gases) is also 100 mg/m³ but as a monthly mean. These limits equate to 110 mg/m³ as a daily mean and 200 mg/m³ as the 95th percentile of the hourly means in a year (Industrial Emissions Directive [IED] Annex V, Part 4). In the IED Annex V the Emission Limit Value (ELV) for mixed fuel firing is 100 mg/m³ but at a different averaging time to the Combustion plant draft BAT conclusions (dBATc). Tata wanted some clarity on what levels to design for. It would make sense (even if NO_x reduction is not needed now) that Tata allows for space to install future NO_x reduction capacity. The Table below shows the different ELVs from the relevant parts of IED Annex V and the draft Combustion BATc document.

Fuel type	IED Annex V new plant (Part 2) {mm}	IED Annex V new plant (Part 2) {dm}	dBATc existing plant (dm)	dBATc New plant (dm)	dBATc New plant (am)
Blast Furnace Gas (BFG)	100	110	-	-	-
Multi-fuelled	Article 40(1)	Article 40(1)	22-160	22-100	15-65
Natural gas	100	110	-	-	-

BATc taken from Table 10.32 and dm = daily mean; am = annual mean; mm = monthly mean

We believe that Tata's proposed replacement power plant would be classified as new plant under IED Annex V. It could be interpreted as existing plant under the Combustion plant dBATc, but as Annex V is the backstop position (see Article 30(3)) that cannot be exceeded then NRW will have to apply the Annex V new plant ELVs. There is only a small difference between Annex V new plant standards and the standards listed as daily mean limit values under the draft BAT conclusions for the steel industry.

NRW will confirm the approach to this issue after seeking confirmation of the approach being taken by other environmental regulators.

[END OF SECTION 2]

	EPR Compliance Assessment Report	Report ID: 5786
This form will report non-compliance with your permit as determined by an NRW officer		
Site	Tata Steel Port Talbot steelworks	Permit
Operator/ Permit	Tata Steel UK Ltd	Date
		BL7108IM (as amended) 11 March 2015

Section 3- Enforcement Response		Only one of the boxes below should be ticked
You must take immediate action to rectify any non-compliance and prevent repetition. Non-compliance with your permit conditions constitutes an offence and can result in criminal prosecutions and/or suspension or revocation of a permit. Please read the detailed assessment in Section 2 and the steps you need to take in Section 4 below.		
Other than the provision of advice and guidance, at present we do not intend to take further enforcement action in respect of the non-compliance identified above. This does not preclude us from taking enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or advice isn't followed.		n/a
In respect of the above non-compliance you have been issued with a warning. At present we do not intend to take further enforcement action. This does not preclude us from taking additional enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or offences continue.		n/a
We will now consider what enforcement action is appropriate and notify you, referencing this form.		n/a

Section 4- Action(s)			
Where a non - compliance has been detected and an enforcement response has been selected above, this section summarises the steps you need to take to return to compliance and also provides timescales for this to be done.			
Criteria Ref.	CCS Category	Action Required/Advised	Due Date
See Section 1 above			
-	-	-	-

Section 5 - Compliance notes for the Operator

To ensure you correct actual or potential non-compliance we may

- advise on corrective actions verbally or in writing
- require you to take specific actions in writing
- issue a notice
- require you to review your procedures or management system
- change some of the conditions of your permit
- decide to undertake a full review of your permit

Any breach of a permit condition is an offence and we may take legal action against you.

- We will normally provide advice and guidance to assist you to come back into compliance either after an offence is committed or where we consider that an offence is likely to be committed. This is without prejudice to any other enforcement response that we consider may be required.
- Enforcement action can include the issue of a formal caution, prosecution, the service of a notice and or suspension or revocation of the permit.

See our Enforcement and Civil Sanctions guidance for further information

This report does not relieve the site operator of the responsibility to

- ensure you comply with the conditions of the permit at all times and prevent pollution of the environment
- ensure you comply with other legislative provisions which may apply.

Non-compliance scores and categories

CCS category	Description	Score
C1	A non-compliance which could have a major environmental effect	60
C2	A non-compliance which could have a significant environmental effect	31
C3	A non-compliance which could have a minor environmental effect	4
C4	A non-compliance which has no potential environmental effect	0.1

Operational Risk Appraisal (Opra) - Compliance assessment findings may affect your Opra score and/or your charges. This score influences the resource we use to assess permit compliance.

Section 6 – General Information

Data protection notice

The information on this form will be processed by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) to fulfill its regulatory and monitoring functions and to maintain the relevant public register(s). NRW may also use and/or disclose it in connection with:

- offering/providing you with its literature/services relating to environmental matters
- consulting with the public, public bodies and other organisations (e.g. Health and Safety Executive, local authorities) on environmental issues
- carrying out statistical analysis, research and development on environmental issues
- providing public register information to enquirers
- investigating possible breaches of environmental law and taking any resulting action
- preventing breaches of environmental law
- assessing customer service satisfaction and improving its service
- Freedom of Information Act/Environmental Information Regulations request.

NRW may pass it on to its agents/representatives to do these things on its behalf. You should ensure that any persons named on this form are informed of the contents of this data protection notice.

Disclosure of information

NRW will provide a copy of this report to the public register(s). However, if you consider that any information contained in this report should not be released to the public register(s) on the grounds of commercial confidentiality, you must write to your local area office within twenty working days of receipt of this form indicating which information it concerns and why it should not be released, giving your reasons in full.

Customer charter

What can I do if I disagree with this compliance assessment report?

If you are unable to resolve the issue with your site officer, you should firstly discuss the matter with the officer's line managers. If you wish to raise your dispute further through our official **Complaints** and Commendations procedure, phone our general enquiry number **0300 065 3000** (Mon to Fri **08.00–18.00**) and ask for the **Customer Contact team** or send an email to enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk. If you are still dissatisfied you can make a complaint to the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales. For advice on how to complain to the Ombudsman phone their helpline on **(0845) 601 0987**.