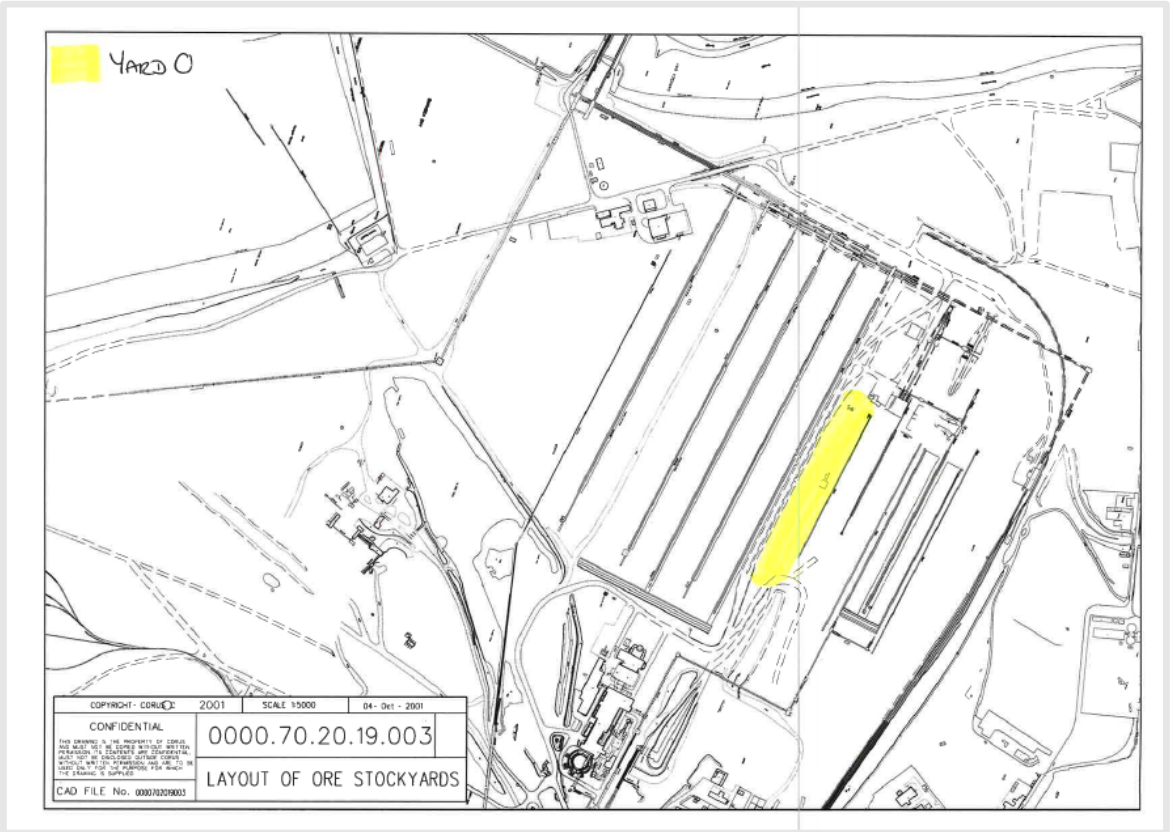
# Additional Information - Permit EPR/BL7108IM Variation

**HAA Operation & Revised Pelletising Operation Locations**

From the original permit submission the scope of the HAA operation has been expanded to include the use of Yard Zero. Drawing 0000.70.20.19.003 highlights the outline area of Yard Zero, which is the site location for a trial pelletising process that is commercially confidential but will allow Tata to recover ferrous-based material as an ore-replacement, which would divert the material streams from typically being sent to landfill.




**Section 4.6 Schedule 2 – Waste Types, raw materials and fuels**
It is requested that the following EWC codes be added into the permit:

- *05 06 03 (AH): Wastes from pyrolytic treatment of coal, other tars*
  This material is generated from the treatment of coal tar that is initially manufactured as a by-product from the cokemaking operations at Port Talbot. A 3rd party operator uses the coal tar to manufacture carbon-based materials and chemicals via a commercial operation based in the UK. Historically the centrifuge

sediment from this operation, after mixing with coal to aid handling and transport, has then been recycled back into the cokemaking process. This long-established practice allows valuable carbon-units to be recovered from a cokemaking by-product. Following the split of British Steel from Tata Steel it is requested that coal tar solids be allowed to be recycled back through Morfa Coke Ovens at Port Talbot steelworks. This will mirror operations currently permitted within Environment Agency regulated steelmaking sites.

The coal tar solids accepted onto site will be from Tata Steel's coal tar (mixed with Tata-supplied coal only) and added into the Morfa coal blend alongside the internally generated tarred-misc material. It is anticipated that there will approximately 50t/week of material generated and recovered[i]. The coal tar solids will be transported to Morfa Coke Ovens under the appropriate waste management process for the transfer of hazardous waste and will be referenced in Morfa Coke Ovens' Waste Management Plan.

- *12 01 02 (AN): Ferrous metal dust and particles*
  This is an iron-rich material that can be generated within Tata Steel operations and it can be used as an iron-source within the iron and steelmaking processes on site.

- *15 01 04 (AN): Metallic packaging*
  This material can be generated on site or externally purchase, with both instances the material being a source of scrap, which is a feed material for the steelmaking process.

- *12 01 17 (MN): Waste blasting material other than those mentioned in 12 01 16*
  This is an iron-rich blasting material (shot-blast from engineering workshop processes) that can be used as an iron-source within the iron and steelmaking processes on site.

- *13 05 06 (AH): Oil from oil/water separators*
  This material is the oil-rich fraction separated from effluent systems present within Tata Steel's operations, which is then recovered within onsite oil-processing operations based within Tata Steel's Port Talbot steelworks.

- *16 05 09 (MN): discarded chemicals other than those mentioned in 16 05 06, 16 05 07 or 16 05 08*
  This is ABC powder from fire extinguishers that are utilised and maintained on site.

- *19 10 01 (AN): Iron and steel waste (wastes from shredding of metal-containing wastes)*
  This material can be generated on site from some metal recovery processes on the site and is also a source of scrap, which is a feed material for the steelmaking process[ii].

- *19 10 02 (AN): Non-ferrous waste (wastes from shredding of metal-containing wastes)*
  This material can be generated on site from some metal recovery processes on the site and, where appropriate, will be recovered back into onsite processes. It is also a source of externally-purchased scrap, which is a feed material for the steelmaking process.

- *19 12 02 (AN): Ferrous metal (wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified)* This is material is purchased as scrap, which is a feed material for the steelmaking process.

- 19 12 03 (AN) Non-ferrous metal *(wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified)* This is material is purchased as scrap, which is a feed material for the steelmaking process.

- *20 01 40 (AN) Metals (separately collected fractions (except 15 01))* This material can be generated on site from some metal recovery processes on the site and, where appropriate, will be recovered back into onsite processes. It is also a source of externally-purchased scrap, which is a feed material for the steelmaking process.

[i] Due to permitting delays and contract termination there is a 600-700t of material at the 3rd party site, which can be recycled at Morfa Coke Ovens.
[ii] Integrated steelmaking sites, such as Port Talbot Steelworks, utilises BOS (Basic Oxygen Steelmaking) to generate steel from an approximate 80:20 mix of hot iron and scrap respectively