

# Schedule 6 - Notification

These pages outline the information that the operator must provide.

Units of measurement used in information supplied under Part A and B requirements shall be appropriate to the circumstances of the emission. Where appropriate, a comparison should be made of actual emissions and authorised emission limits.

If any information is considered commercially confidential, it should be separated from non-confidential information, supplied on a separate sheet and accompanied by an application for commercial confidentiality under the provisions of the EP Regulations.

## Part A

Permit Number	<b>BR9383ID</b>	Notification Reference	<b>EP_EX_167</b>
Name of operator	<b>Knauf Insulation Ltd</b>		
Location of Facility	<b>Chemistry Lane, Queensferry, Deeside, Flintshire, CH5 2DA</b>		
Time and date of the detection	<b>13<sup>th</sup> September 2016</b>		

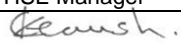
<b>(a) Notification requirements for any malfunction, breakdown or failure of equipment or techniques, accident, or fugitive emission which has caused, is causing or may cause significant pollution</b>	
<b>To be notified within 24 hours of detection</b>	
Date and time of the event	Smoke complaints received on 24 <sup>th</sup> , 25 <sup>th</sup> , 26 <sup>th</sup> August and 5 <sup>th</sup> September 2016.
Reference or description of the location of the event	<p>The curing oven comprises three chambers, bottom chamber, top chamber and slat preheat chamber. The slat preheat fan draws fumes from the curing process from the bottom chamber via a fan and burner, which heats the gasses to pre-heat the slats in the top chamber. At the point of entry, this will be positive pressure; however, this pressure is made negative by running the oven oxidiser fan at a higher volume rate than the slat preheater fan. The gasses are extracted from the oven; passed through a heat exchanger before entering the oxidiser combustion chamber (abatement) prior to final discharge through Emission Point F – Curing Oven.</p> <p>This is a manually controlled system and both the slat preheater and oven oxidiser fans are controlled by the Line Controller. The set points for the fans are product dependent, which may need to change for each product run. It was suspected that curing oven leakage may have been occurring because the slat preheater chamber was becoming positive pressure. A potential cause may have been as a result of a manual change to the slat preheat fan flow but an insufficient change to the oven oxidiser fan flow. Therefore, on 27<sup>th</sup> August 2016, the Control Engineer installed a programme modification to the oven control system, whereby, the oxidiser fan would automatically run 2000Nm<sup>3</sup>/hr higher than the slat preheat fan. This programme was installed to replace the manual change of the oxidiser fan by the Line Controller (i.e. if the Line Controller increased the slat preheater fan, the oven oxidiser fan would automatically increase by 2000Nm<sup>3</sup>/hr).</p> <p>Despite the modification referenced above, a further smoke complaint was received on 5<sup>th</sup> September. Therefore, to facilitate further investigation, the oven oxidiser fan has been set to a high flow of 10,000Nm<sup>3</sup>/hr, which is on average 4000Nm<sup>3</sup>/hr higher than the slat preheat fan flow in comparison to normal running, where the oven oxidiser fan flow is 1000Nm<sup>3</sup>/hr higher than</p>

	<p>the slat preheat fan flow.</p> <p>To investigate, in OSI PI we are currently trending and recording pressure cell data from the slat preheat chamber, to identify if the pressure in the slat preheat chamber is increasing, thus making the pressure positive, which could result in curing oven leakage. The next step will be to review the pressure cell data in conjunction with existing process parameters in OSI PI to ascertain any potential correlation.</p> <p>Curing oven leakage is referenced as an emission on the Plant's fugitive emissions management plan and in order to reduce fugitive oven fume releases, systematic maintenance works are undertaken on the curing oven during planned maintenance periods. During the November shutdown, planned maintenance works on the curing oven will be undertaken and details of which, will be identified on the subsequent Part B Notification.</p>
Description of where any release into the environment took place	Louvered vents within the Production hall that are intended to cool the process hall.
Substances(s) potentially released	Owing to the presence of binder and washwater, the fume will contain particulate (like smoke), phenol, formaldehyde, ammonia and amine when manufacturing products made with PF based binder.
Best estimate of the quantity or rate of release of substances	Considered to be negligible. In addition, all circulating flows within the oven oxidiser system remain normal, thus indicating that the oven oxidiser abatement system is operating as normal.
Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to stop any emission	As detailed above.
Description of the failure or accident.	Not applicable

<b>(b) Notification requirements for the breach of a limit</b>	
<b>To be notified within 24 hours of detection unless otherwise specified below</b>	
Emission point reference/ source	
Parameter(s)	
Limit	
Measured value and uncertainty	
Date and time of monitoring	
Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to stop the emission	

<b>Time periods for notification following detection of a breach of a limit</b>	
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Notification period</b>

<b>(c) Notification requirements for the detection of any significant adverse environmental effect</b>	
<b>To be notified within 24 hours of detection</b>	
Description of where the effect on the environment was detected	
Substances(s) detected	
Concentrations of substances detected	
Date of monitoring/sampling	

<b>Name*</b>	C. Keouski
<b>Post</b>	HSE Manager
<b>Signature</b>	
<b>Date</b>	13 <sup>th</sup> September 2016

\* authorised to sign on behalf of Knauf Insulation Ltd