

N5SCHEDULE 5 Notification

Part B

Permit Number:	BL7108IM
Name of Operator:	Tata Steel UK Ltd
Location of Facility:	Port Talbot Works
Part A details	S5N/22/64A
Date Part A submitted	05/09/2022

Any more accurate information on the matters notified under Part A

- This Part B applies to Part A notification S5N/22/64A.
- In week 35 (28/08/2022 – 03/09/2022) the Long Sea Outfall (LSO) sulphide level was breached with a measured value of 0.419 mg/l for the weekly average, and an emission value of 0.409 mg/l with uncertainty applied.
- The breach was a result of an elevated result on the 1st September 2022; all other days within the permit week were under the limit of 0.1 mg/l.

28/08/2022	0.013
29/08/2022	0.003
30/08/2022	0.0009
31/08/2022	0.009
01/09/2022	2.887
02/09/2022	0.009
03/09/2022	0.009

- The sample was retested with a similar result, which indicates the breach is not likely to be caused by an analysis issue. The original and retest results were 2.921 mg/l and 2.853 mg/l respectively.
- On the 1st September, the LSO oil result was also elevated at 19 mg/l. Many of the oils used onsite contain sulphur compounds, so a correlation between high oil and sulphides concentrations is expected.
- There were no 'spikes' in oil concentrations at the internal sumps on the 1st, however there were a number of issues occurring onsite which may have raised the oil levels at the LSO. It is worth noting that the internal sump samples are taken via spot samples, whereas the LSO samples are taken via a 24-hour autosampler and therefore is more likely to pick up issues.
- In normal operation, the HRP effluent is collected in the Dirty Water Pond (DWP) before being pumped to the canals. In the canals oil is separated from water and disposed of, and the water is reused as service water in the Hot Mill. There is an overflow pipe from the DWP to the Deep Drain, however, which only has limited oil removal (2 skimmers). Therefore when the overflow pipe is used it can cause elevations in oil at No.2 sump/the LSO. Only 4 DWP pumps are currently in service as one of the KSB pumps is currently down. Ideally 5-6 pumps are needed to prevent the DWP from filling too high and the overflow pipe being inadvertently used.

	- The Cold Mill Effluent Treatment Plant is also currently experiencing sub-optimal oil removal due to the redundancy of the oily sludge tank. This means that the DAF, TPS and flocculation tanks are not operating optimally. - Furthermore, the DAF unit at the CAPL Effluent Treatment Plant is also out of service and is only functioning as a holding tank, reducing oil removal potential at the plant	
Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to prevent a recurrence of the incident	- Installation of autosamplers at all internal sumps to get a representative picture of the 24hour period. - Working group with HRP to reduce risk of oil breaches. - Improvement plan in place at CMEFF to replace the oily sludge tank, which will allow the DAF, flocculation tank and TPS to operate correctly. - HRP to bring the DWP pumps back to 5-6 in operation (standard practice) to reduce the risk of DWP overflowing to Deep Drain. - Energy operators and senior managers are to go through sampling training (arranged by the Environment Department) to ensure consistency in methodology amongst samplers. Shifts change every day, so there could be inconsistencies in the sampling from day to day.	
Measures to be taken, or intended to be taken, to rectify, limit or prevent any pollution of the environment or harm which has been or may be caused by the emission	Improved oil removal at the Mills will help to reduce sulphide levels, as many oils used in the Mills contain sulphur compounds which elevate the sulphides results.	
The dates of any Part A notifications in the previous 24 months	Please see attached Excel sheet.	

Name*	Ellie Harrison
Post	Environmental Engineer
Signature	
Date	12/10/2022
Reference	S5N/22/64B