Meeting Minutes

Project Name: Nine Mile Point SRF Facility	NRW Reference Number: TBC Project No: CRM 083 001

Meeting Location: NRW St Mellons Office, Cardiff
Date & Time: 11am, 11 May 2015

Attendees:
Environment Agency – David Willey, PPC Officer (Installations)
Paul Goddard, Hazrem Environmental Limited
Enzygo Ltd - Jane Hall - Principal Consultant

No.	Topic	Lead By
1)	**Introductions**	**ALL**
2)	**Status of Facility Development** • Overview of operations • Planning process Wastes to be accepted by the installation comprise non-hazardous residual material from other facilities after materials have been sorted for recycling. The installation will aim to further treat this waste stream which is predominantly destined for disposal by landfill. Whilst the majority of waste will be commercial/industrial waste, some household waste and other codes will be included in the permit application. The operations were described during the meeting and comprise a main process building which receives and processes waste by sorting, shredding and drying approximately 100,000tpa of waste producing an end 'product' of 90% Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) and 10% Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF). A plan was provided to NRW which is subject to change however it comprises an indicative layout of proposed operations. In addition to the main treatment processes, storage areas will be provided for recyclable wastes removed during the sorting process and bailed RDF/SRF. It is proposed that the RDF/SRF storage area will be external to the main building however all other wastes will be stored inside. Preparation of planning documents is in process with a view to submitting an application shortly. Operation is proposed to commence by the end of 2016 however all permits and planning permission is required to be in place by September 2015 for the project to secure development funding.	**Hazrem**
3)	**Potential Emission Impacts** The potential emissions from the facility were discussed which include: • Odour • Noise • Emissions to water (including via sewer) • Emissions to Air	**Enzygo**

No.	Topic	Lead By
	• Fugitive emissions to air/land/water • Accidents (including fire) NRW will require the above aspects to be assessed for potential risks to the environment and/or as a potential nuisance. It was considered that a screening assessment may be sufficient for odour (e.g. manufacturer's guarantee to achieve a specified odour value via abatement) and noise. There are no planned emissions to water other than surface water. There is potentially 1 release to sewer comprising dryer effluent. There are 2 emissions points to air comprising the dryer vent and odour abatement stack. Accidents, as noted above, should include fire risks. If RDF/SRF is to be stored externally to building, justification will be required and this should include security measures and additional packaging of bailed waste to demonstrate how vandalism and deterioration will be prevented. Firewater run-off will need to be considered in design of site and described in application. Volume of holding capacity and/or methods of removal of firewater should be detailed in accidents risk assessment.	
4)	**Confirmation of activity Schedule 1 reference** The activity reference was confirmed during the meeting to be EPR Schedule 1 SECTION 5.4: A(1)(b)Recovery or a mix of recovery and disposal of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 75 tonnes per day...(ii) pre-treatment of waste for incineration or co-incineration.	**Enzygo/NRW**
5)	**Confirmation of application documents and risk assessments required** **Forms A, B2, B3, F1** • Non-technical summary • Operational techniques (including summary of EMS). DW confirmed that the appropriate guidance document is SGN5.06: *'Guidance for the Recovery and Disposal of Hazardous and Non Hazardous Waste'* • Site condition report including baseline assessment (NRW have adopted the EU guidance for baseline assessments) • Environmental Risk Assessment (assess/screen out emissions where appropriate – focus on fire risk) • OPRA • Odour Management Plan • Fire Prevention Plan (agreed to submit as an improvement condition post-permit issue) • Accident Management Plan (agreed to submit as an improvement condition post-permit issue) • Drawings – installation boundary drawn in green (location, installation boundary)	**Enzygo**
6)	**Other local Issues (NRW to inform of any concerns)** None known **Action: NRW to forward link to heritage and conservation screening for Wales.**	**NRW**
7)	**Timescale for permit application and outline view** DW stated that the typical turnaround time for permit determination can be as long as 6-7 months. Fast tracking the application was discussed as the operator requires a permit to be issued in September to secure funding. As the	**NRW**

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	installation will ultimately divert waste from landfill sites, it holds strategic importance for Wales waste reduction targets. **Action: NRW to confirm current backlog within NRW permitting team.**	
8)	**AOB** Non further issues raised.	**ALL**

Proposed development and activities to be carried out
The proposed development is to receive sort, shred and dry approximately 100,000tpa non-hazardous commercial industrial waste to produce SRF/RDF bales which are wrapped prior to storage on site. The resulting bales would be transported offsite to facilities which would utilise the product to generate energy.

Waste would be delivered to the site and tipped into the tipping bay within the fully enclosed building. The materials would pass through a series of shredders, screens and magnets. Inert materials, recyclable plastics and metals would be extracted as appropriate leaving a mix of mainly non-recyclable paper, card, wood, textiles and plastics. For SRF output, the material would pass through a rotating drum drier to reduce the moisture content, thereby increasing the materials calorific value. If RDF material is the preferred output then the drier would be bypassed and material would proceed directly to the baling equipment. There will be an option within the process to produce the output material loose, however, if this is a requirement the finished product would be held within the building prior to collection.

The resulting material would be baled, wrapped and stored, before being transported off-site to facilities which use the RDF/SRF to produce energy. Recovered recyclable material will be stored in skips and transported offsite for reprocessing.

Waste throughput in tonnes
Up to 100,000tpa of non-hazardous commercial industrial waste.

Maximum storage capacities of waste
TBC – currently considering approximately 600m^3.

Storage facilities
The majority of the facility would be fully enclosed within an industrial building (there is some external machinery but this is fully enclosed). The delivery of waste would take place within the enclosed building, and the recyclable skips are within the enclosed buildings. Once baled and wrapped, the bales would be stored within a bay to the north of the site.