

Llanwern Annual Waste Report 2017

EPR Permit Ref: BS3905IP. Tata Steel Strip Products UK, Llanwern Works
Re: PPC Permit Condition 9.7 – “The Operator shall conduct a waste minimisation audit that analyses the use of raw materials, assess the opportunities for the reduction in generation of wastes and provides an action plan for achieving the identified improvements. The review shall assess the current disposal techniques to ensure that the disposal of wastes meets the requirements of the Landfill Directive. A report shall be provided to the Agency. Timescales shall be agreed with the Agency (Natural Resources Wales).”

Introduction

The following report briefly summarises: i) waste performance over the previous year, and details some of the main waste management activities ii) raw materials vs production measures and iii) an overview of some of the process waste types and associated disposal arrangements and opportunities

[1] Site Waste Management

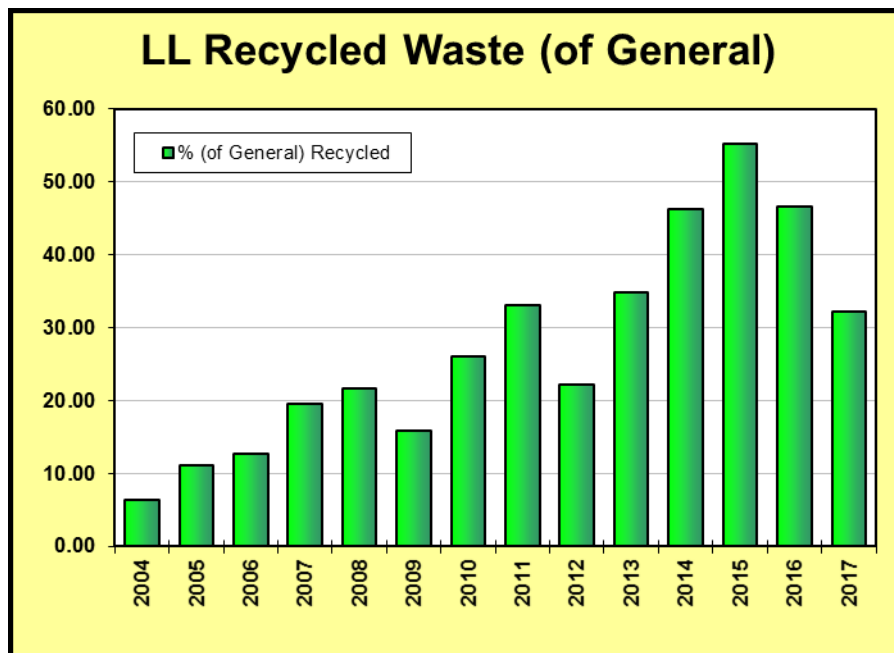
The site waste management contract has been in operation for the fifth year. Continuity of the same site waste management Company has enabled us to optimise recycling rates and disposal routes, in-line with the established waste management hierarchy.

One of the KPI's is % material recycled. Our annual performance was 32% of material being recycled. This was disappointing following a drop from the previous year.. The trend can be seen as a graphical representation below.

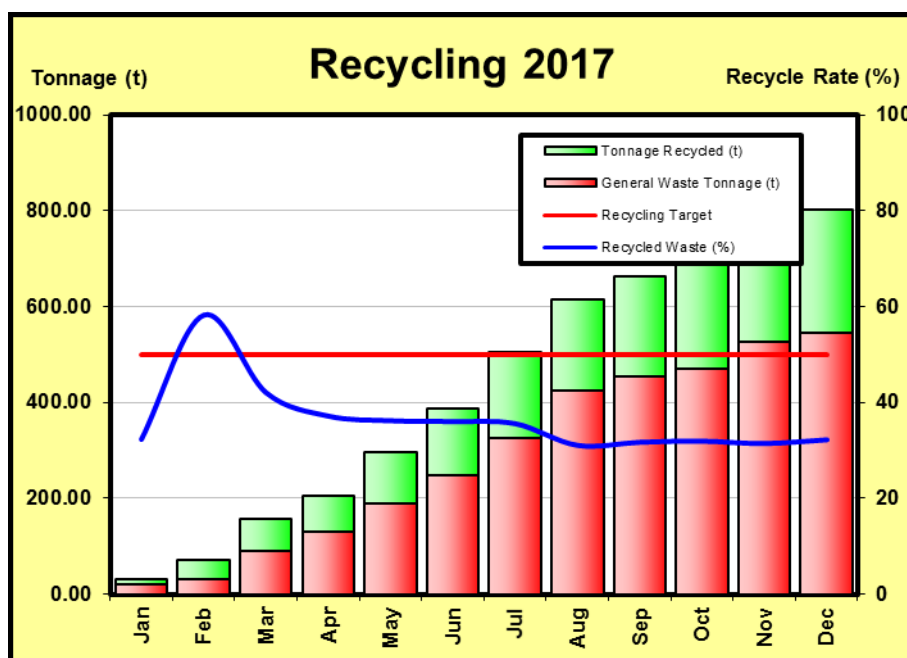
The period of January to March 2017, a significant proportion of our general waste stream was diverted from landfill, to an energy recovery process. Since April 2017 all of our general waste is sent to an energy recovery process. This being in-line with a high-level company objective to eliminate waste from landfill.

We have seen an increase in general waste for 2017. However, this has mainly been contributed by significant projects and improvements that took place on site throughout 2017.

LL Recycled Waste (of General) 2017



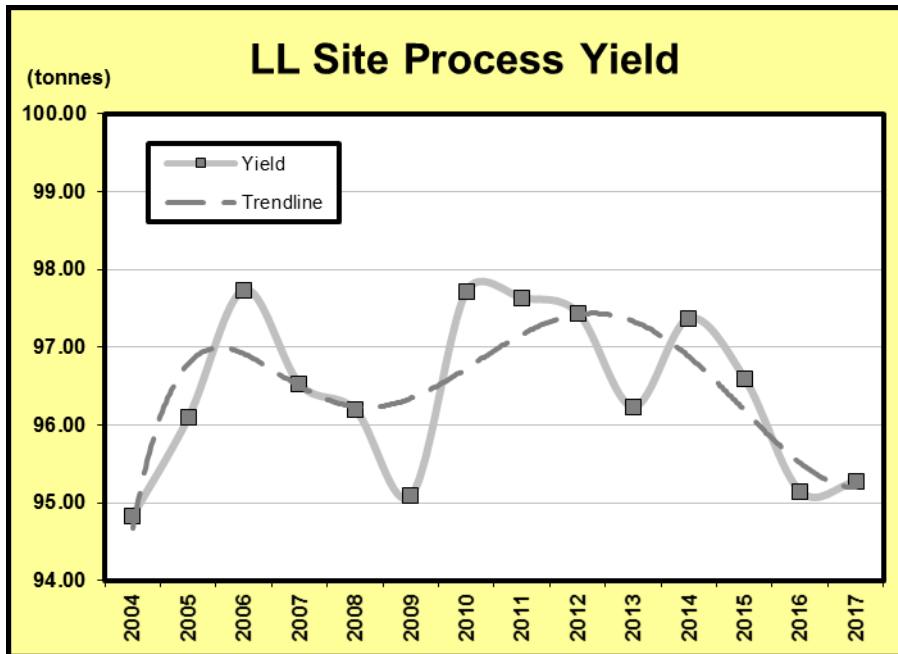
Recycling 2017



[2] Raw Materials

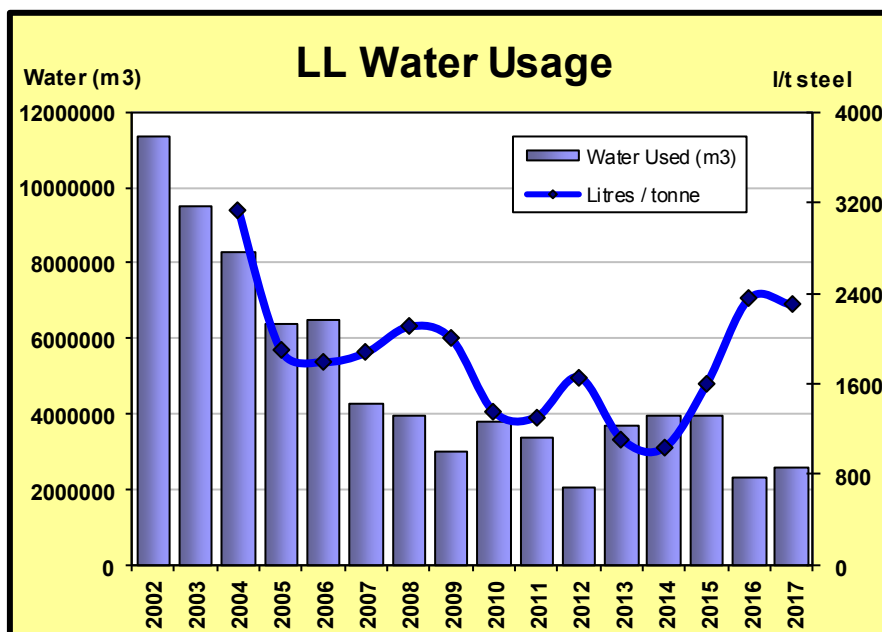
For an indication of raw materials usage & performance, the graphs in this section show each of the main raw materials (acid, oil, steel, water, zinc) expressed in a 'unit / tonne' format, for a year on year comparison of usage efficiency. This serves to give a good broad overview of performance in relation to each parameter

LL Site Process Yield



With regards to yield, the graph depicts overall site production yield, calculated from scrap arisings Vs production tonnage. Whilst there are many factors that can affect yield performance, there is a trending improvement in this broad performance measure. Specifics aside, there is appreciable site focus on yield performance due to cost implications, and from an environmental perspective, this also means less energy & material usage in the up-stream processes.

LL Water Usage



Hot mill remained in mothball status. Domestic water systems of buildings not in use remained isolated.

[3] Process Waste Streams

This section details the specific process waste streams, and outlines the disposal / recycling route of each

Liquid Waste Oil [Recycle]

Waste oil arisings come from a number of sources, either directly from processes, or indirectly from oil separators & interceptors. Such arisings undergo a variety of processing, including: gravity separation, chemical & thermal treatment, centrifuge, magnetic separation etc. in order to achieve an oil specification that can be sold to a third party for re-use as lubrication oil following further off-site re-processing

Ferrous Hydroxide [Disposal – 3 point test met]

During the Pickling process, the rinse waters used in the final stages of the process are collected & treated by a dedicated effluent treatment plant. The product of this process is a FeOH Ferrous Hydroxide filter cake. Despite it having a high Fe content, the recycling options are limited due to presence of small concentrations of Cl, which negates the option to recycle into steelmaking via the Sinter Plant process. As there are no other viable treatment options, the material is dispatched for Non-Hazardous landfill

Chromate Waste [Disposal]

Chemical used for the passivation of galvanized steel coil (which include chromic acid), are collected in a waste tank for removal by a specialist Hazardous Waste contractor for off-site treatment & disposal. Chrome passivation ceased at the end of August 2017.

Zinc Dross [Recycle]

In the Zodiac galvanisation process, Zinc dross is skimmed from the surface of the molten zinc-coating bath, and is then bulked-up into an adequate quantity for dispatch to a metal re-processor based in the EU for recycling – Transfrontier Shipment of Waste protocols therefore apply

[4] Improvement Plan

Aside from routine activities that endeavour to achieve improvements, the setting of specific project objectives & targets is integrated into the site ISO14001 management system.