Standard rules

Chapter 4, The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

# Standard rules SR2018 No12 Anaerobic digestion facility including use of the resultant biogas

## Part A installation – treatment capacity over 100 tonnes per day and/or over 10 tonnes of animal carcasses and animal wastes per day

## Introductory note

This introductory note does not form part of these standard rules

These rules are available to operators with an anaerobic digestion capacity of over 100 tonnes of waste or a combination of waste and non-waste – both liquid and solids - on any one day. These rules are also available to operators taking in over 10 tonnes of animal waste, including carcasses, on any one day. For anaerobic digesters operating below this threshold, standard rules for waste recovery operations are available.

These Standard Rules cover the implementation of the Medium Combustion Plant Directive and Specified Generators Regulations for a new Medium Combustion Plant (MCP) and Tranche B Generator without secondary abatement.

When referred to in an environmental permit, these rules will allow the operator to carry out anaerobic digestion of wastes and also combustion of the resultant biogas in gas engines with an aggregate rated thermal input of up to 5 megawatts. The rules also cover the use of gas turbines, boilers, fuel cells and treatment and/or upgrading the biogas to biomethane.

Permitted wastes do not include hazardous wastes. The total quantity of waste that can be accepted at any site under these rules must not exceed 100,000 tonnes per year.

Any wastes controlled by the Animal By-Products Regulations must be treated and handled in accordance with any requirements imposed by those Regulations.

These standard rules do not allow any emission into surface waters or groundwater except clean water from roofs and parts of the site not used for waste activity including storage of wastes. However, under the emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits rule, biogas condensate, treated digestate and waste waters may be discharged to a sewer subject to a consent issued by the local water company.

These rules do not apply to installations with more than one operator.

**End of Introductory Note**

# Rules

# 1 - Management

## 1.1 General management

1.1.1 The operator shall manage and operate the activities: (a) in accordance with a written management system that identifies and minimises risks of pollution, including those arising from operations, maintenance, accidents, incidents, nonconformances closure and those drawn to the attention of the operator as a result of complaints; and (b) using sufficient competent persons and resources.

1.1.2 Records demonstrating compliance with condition 1.1.1 shall be maintained.

1.1.3 Any person having duties that are or may be affected by the matters set out in these standard rules shall have convenient access to a copy of them kept at or near the place where those duties are carried out.

1.1.4 The operator shall comply with the requirements of an approved competence scheme.

## 1.2 Energy efficiency

1.2.1 The operator shall:

(a) take appropriate measures to ensure that energy is used efficiently in the activities;

(b) review and record at least every 4 years whether there are suitable opportunities to improve the energy efficiency of the activities; and

(c) take any further appropriate measures identified by a review.

## 1.3 Efficient use of raw materials

1.3.1 The operator shall:

(a) take appropriate measures to ensure that raw materials and water are used efficiently in the activities;

(b) maintain records of raw materials and water used in the activities;

(c) review and record at least every 4 years whether there are suitable alternative materials that could reduce environmental impact or opportunities to improve the efficiency of raw material and water use; and

(d) take any further appropriate measures identified by a review.

## 1.4 Avoidance, recovery and disposal of wastes produced by the activities

1.4.1 The operator shall take appropriate measures to ensure that:

(a) the waste hierarchy referred to in Article 4 of the Waste Framework Directive is applied to the generation of waste by the activities; and

(b) any waste generated by the activities is treated in accordance with the waste hierarchy referred to in Article 4 of the Waste Framework Directive; and

(c) where disposal is necessary, this is undertaken in a manner which minimises its impact on the environment.

1.4.2 The operator shall review and record at least every four years whether changes to those measures should be made and take any further appropriate measures identified by a review.

# 2 - Operations

## 2.1 Permitted activities

2.1.1 The operator is only authorised to carry out the activities specified in table 2.1 below ("the activities").

| **Table 2.1 Activities** | |
|---|---|
| **Description of activities** | Limits of activities |
| **Section 5.4 Part A(1) (b) and Section 6.8 Part A(1)(c) of the Environmental Permitting Regulations** – Recovery of Waste<br><br>**R13**: Storage of wastes pending the operations numbered R1, R3 and D10<br><br>**R3**: Recycling or reclamation of organic substances that are not used as solvents<br><br>**R1**: Use principally as a fuel or other means to generate energy.<br><br>**D10**: Incineration on land<br><br>New Medium Combustion Plant and / or Specified Generator | Treatment of waste including shredding, sorting, screening, compaction, baling, mixing and maceration.<br><br>Digestion of wastes including pasteurisation and chemical addition.<br><br>Gas cleaning and upgrading to biomethane.<br><br>Gas storage and drying.<br><br>Treatment of digestate including screening to remove plastic residues, centrifuge or pressing, addition of thickening agents (polymers) or drying.<br><br>Composting and maturation of digestate.<br><br>The total quantity of waste or a combination of waste and non-waste including solids and liquids accepted at the site shall not exceed 100,000 tonnes a year.<br><br>Burning of biogas in gas engines, gas turbines, boilers and use in fuel cells.<br><br>Except for the auxiliary flare, the aggregate rated thermal input of all appliances used to burn biogas shall be less than 5 megawatts.<br><br>Use of an auxiliary flare required only for short periods of breakdown or maintenance of facility.<br><br>Use of pressure release valves to protect the integrity of the plant. Such systems should not be used routinely to vent unburnt biogas.<br><br>The MCP and / or generator must not have secondary abatement<br><br>The MCP and / or generator must not be mobile |

2.1.2 All process plant and equipment shall be commissioned, operated and maintained, and shall be fully documented and recorded, in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations.

## 2.2 The site

2.2.1 The activities shall not extend beyond the site, being the land shown edged in green on the site plan attached to the permit.

2.2.2 The activities shall not be carried out within:

(a) 10 metres of any watercourse;

(b) a groundwater source protection zone 1, or if a source protection zone has not been defined then within 50 metres of any well, spring or borehole used for the supply of water for human consumption.

(c) a specified Air Quality Management Area;

(d) 200 metres of the nearest sensitive receptor.

2.2.3 The gas engine stack must be a minimum of 3 metres in height and must not be located within:

(a) 500 metres of a European Site or a Site of Special Scientific Interest (excluding any site designated solely for geological features);

## 2.3 Waste acceptance

2.3.1 Waste shall only be accepted if:

(a) it is of a type and quantity listed in tables 2.1 and 2.3 of these rules;

(b) it conforms to the description in the documentation supplied by the producer and holder;

(c) the waste is biodegradable; and

(d) wastes that are animal by-products or contain animal by-products must be handled and processed in accordance with any requirements and restrictions imposed by the animal byproducts legislation

2.3.2 Records demonstrating compliance with rule 2.3.1 shall be maintained.

**Table 2.3 Waste types**

| Waste Codes | Description |
|---|---|
| **02** | **WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING** |
| **02 01** | **wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing** |
| 02 01 01 | sludges from washing and cleaning − food processing waste, food washing waste |
| 02 01 02 | animal tissue waste including blood, animal flesh, fish processing waste, fish carcasses, poultry waste |
| 02 01 03 | plant tissue waste including husks, cereal dust, waste animal feeds, off-cuts from vegetable and fruit and other vegetation waste |
| 02 01 06 | animal faeces, urine, manure including spoiled straw |
| 02 01 07 | wastes from forestry |
| 02 01 99 | residues from commercial mushroom cultivation |
| **02 02** | **wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin** |
| 02 02 01 | sludges from washing and cleaning, process water, food washing waste |
| 02 02 02 | animal tissue waste including blood, animal flesh, fish processing waste, fish carcasses, poultry waste |
| 02 02 03 | materials unsuitable for consumption or processing |

| Table 2.3 Waste types | |
|---|---|
| **Waste Codes** | **Description** |
| 02 02 04 | sludges from on-site effluent treatment |
| 02 02 99 | sludges from gelatine production, animal gut contents |
| **02 03** | **wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation** |
| 02 03 01 | sludges from washing, cleaning peeling, centrifuging and separation |
| 02 03 04 | materials unsuitable for consumption or processing |
| 02 03 05 | sludges from on-site effluent treatment |
| 02 03 99 | sludge from production of edible fats and oils to include seasoning residues, molasses residues, residues from production of potato, corn or rice starch |
| **02 04** | **wastes from sugar processing** |
| 02 04 03 | sludges from on-site effluent treatment |
| 02 04 99 | other wastes |
| **02 05** | **wastes from the dairy products industry** |
| 02 05 01 | materials unsuitable for consumption or processing including solid and liquid dairy products, milk, food processing wastes, yoghurt, whey |
| 02 05 02 | sludges from on-site effluent treatment |
| **02 06** | **wastes from the baking and confectionery industry** |
| 02 06 01 | materials unsuitable for consumption or processing including food condemned, food processing wastes, biscuits, chocolate, yeast, bread, bakery wastes |
| 02 06 03 | sludges from on-site effluent treatment |
| **02 07** | **wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa)** |
| 02 07 01 | wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials including brewing waste, food processing waste, fermentation waste |
| 02 07 02 | wastes from spirits distillation including spent grains, fruit and potato pulp, sludge from distilleries |
| 02 07 04 | materials unsuitable for consumption or processing including brewing waste, food processing waste, fermentation waste, beer, alcoholic drinks, fruit juice |
| 02 07 05 | sludges from on-site effluent treatment |
| 02 07 99 | spent grains, hops and whisky filter sheets/ cloths, yeast and yeast like residues, sludge from production process. |
| **03** | **WASTES FROM WOOD PROCESSING AND THE PRODUCTION OF PANELS AND FURNITURE, PULP, PAPER AND CARDBOARD** |
| **03 03** | **wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing** |
| 03 03 02 | green liquor sludge |
| 03 03 08 | paper and cardboard - not allowed if any non biodegradable coating or preserving substance present. |
| 03 03 10 | fibre rejects and sludges i.e. paper pulp (de-inked only), paper fibre |
| **04** | **WASTES FROM THE LEATHER, FUR AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES** |
| **04 01** | **Wastes from the leather and fur industry** |
| 04 01 01 | fleshings and lime split wastes |
| 04 01 05 | tanning liquor free of chromium |
| 04 01 07 | sludges not containing chromium |
| **04 02** | **waste from the textile industry** |
| 04 02 10 | organic matter from natural products, e.g. grease, wax |
| **07** | **WASTES FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES** |
| **07 01** | **wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use of basic organic chemicals** |
| 07 01 08* | glycerol waste from bio-diesel manufacture from non-waste vegetable oils only |
| **15** | **WASTE PACKAGING; ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND** |

| Table 2.3 Waste types | |
|---|---|
| **Waste Codes** | **Description** |
| | **PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED** |
| **15 01** | **waste packaging, absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing** |
| 15 01 01 | paper and cardboard packaging – not allowed if any non biodegradable coating or preserving substance present. Excludes laminates such as Tetrapaks. |
| 15 01 02 | Biodegradable plastic packaging – must be independently certified to BS EN 13432 |
| 15 01 03 | Untreated wooden packaging– not allowed if any non biodegradable coating or preserving substance present. |
| 15 01 05 | composite packaging - must conform to BS EN 13432 and not allowed if any non biodegradable coating or preserving substance present. |
| **19** | **WASTE FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE** |
| **19 02** | **wastes from physiochemical treatments of waste** |
| 19 02 03 | waste types listed within this table, Table 2.3, that have been mixed together only |
| 19 02 06 | sludge types from waste listed within this table, Table 2.3, that have been heat treated only |
| 19 02 10 | glycerol not designated as hazardous i.e. excludes EWC code 19 02 08 |
| **19 05** | **wastes from the aerobic treatment of solid wastes** |
| 19 05 01 | non composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes |
| 19 05 02 | non composted fraction of animal and vegetable wastes |
| 19 05 03 | off-specification compost from source segregated biodegradable waste |
| 19 05 99 | composting liquors |
| **19 06** | **waste from anaerobic treatment of waste** |
| 19 06 03 | liquor from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste (from a process that treats wastes which are listed in these standard rules only) |
| 19 06 04 | digestate from anaerobic treatment of source segregated biodegradable waste (from a process that treats wastes which are listed in these standard rules only) |
| 19 06 05 | liquor from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste (from a process that treats wastes which are listed in these standard rules only) |
| 19 06 06 | digestate from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste (from a process that treats wastes which are listed in these standard rules only) |
| **19 08** | **wastes from wastewater treatment works** |
| 19 08 09 | grease and oil mixture containing only edible oils and fats |
| 19 08 12 | sludge from industrial biological treatment |
| **19 12** | **wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified** |
| 19 12 12 | waste types listed within this table, Table 2.3, that have been subjected to mechanical treatment only |
| **20** | **MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS** |
| **20 01** | **municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions** |
| 20 01 01 | paper and cardboard– not allowed if any non biodegradable coating or preserving substance present. Excludes laminates such as Tetrapaks. |
| 20 01 08 | kitchen and canteen waste |
| 20 01 25 | edible oil and fat |
| 20 01 38 | untreated wood where no non-biodegradable coating or preserving substance present |
| **20 02** | **garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)** |
| 20 02 01 | biodegradable waste |
| **20 03** | **other municipal wastes** |
| 20 03 01 | mixed municipal waste − separately collected biowastes |

| Table 2.3 Waste types | |
|---|---|
| **Waste Codes** | **Description** |
| 20 03 02 | wastes from markets, allowed only if source segregated biodegradable fractions e.g. plant material, fruit and vegetables. |

## 2.4 Operating techniques

2.4.1 The activities shall be operated using the techniques and in the manner described in Table 2.4 below.

| Table 2.4 Operating Techniques |
|---|
| **Measures** |
| 1) All bulking, transfer and pre-treatment of waste shall be carried out in an enclosed building. |
| 2) All waste solids, liquids and sludges shall be stored and processed on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system. Wastes shall be stored or treated within enclosed containers, reactor vessels or enclosed well ventilated buildings fitted with a biofilter and/or scrubbing system. The biofilter must be specifically designed to minimise the release of odour, bioaerosols and microorganisms and maintained for the process undertaken and be fit for purpose. |
| 3) All storage and process tanks shall be located on an impermeable surface (a hydraulic permeability not greater than 1x10-9 m/s) with sealed construction joints within a bunded area. The bunded area shall have a capacity at least 110% of the largest vessel or 25% of the total tankage volume, whichever is the greater. Bunds shall be regularly inspected to ensure that bunds filled by rainwater are regularly emptied. Connections and fill points should be within the bunded area and no pipework should penetrate the bund wall. Underground tanks shall have secondary containment and appropriate leak detection. No less than 95% of the bund capacity shall be maintained at all times. |
| 4) Digestate shall be stored within covered containers or covered lagoons and should be of a design and capacity fit for purpose. Lagoons shall have a free board of 750 mm. |
| 5) Gas engine stack height shall be no less than 3 metres. |
| 6) Periods of start-up and shut down of the MCP and generator must be kept as short as possible |
| 7) There is no persistent emission of ‘dark smoke’ as defined in section 3(1) of the Clean Air Act 1993. |
| 8) The stack(s) must be vertical and unimpeded by cowls or caps |
| 9) All biogas condensate shall be discharged into a sealed drainage system or recirculated back into the digester. |
| 10) Emissions of unburned biogas and the operation of the auxiliary flare shall be minimised. Any significant emissions of unburned biogas (including the operation of the pressure relief valves) and the operation of the auxiliary flare shall be recorded. |

# 3 Emissions and monitoring

## 3.1 Emissions to air, water or land

3.1.1 3.1.1 There shall be no point source emissions to air, water or land, except from the sources and emission points listed in table 3.1

3.1.2 3.1.2 The limits given in table 3.1 shall not be exceeded.

3.1.3 Periodic monitoring shall be carried out at least once every 5 years for groundwater and 10 years for soil, unless such monitoring is based on a systematic appraisal of the risk of contamination.

**Table 3.1 Point source emissions to air - emission limits and monitoring requirements**

| Emission Point and Source | Parameter | Limit (including units) | Monitoring Frequency and Standard or Method |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stacks on engines operational before 20 Dec 2018 | Oxides of Nitrogen (NO and NO2 expressed as NO2) | 500 mg/m3 | Annual monitoring<br>Monitoring equipment, techniques, personnel and organisations employed for the engine stack emissions monitoring programme (including the measurement of exhaust gas temperature) shall have either MCERTS certification or MCERTS accreditation (as appropriate).<br>Emission levels at Normal Temperature and Pressure and 5%O2, unless otherwise agreed in writing by Natural Resources Wales.<br>Uncertainty allowance as stated in EA guidance LFTGN08 v2 2010.<br>To ensure effective plume breakaway, minimum stack gas exit velocity shall be no less than 15 m/s or the gas exit temperature shall be no less than of 200oC |
| | Carbon monoxide | 1400 mg/m3 | |
| | Sulphur dioxide | 350 mg/m3 | |
| | Total volatile organic compounds | 1000 mg/m3 | |
| Stacks on new engines put in operation after 20 Dec 2018 | Oxides of Nitrogen (NO and NO2 expressed as NO2) | 500 mg/m3 | Annual monitoring<br>Monitoring equipment, techniques, personnel and organisations employed for the engine stack emissions monitoring programme (including the measurement of exhaust gas temperature) shall have either MCERTS certification or MCERTS accreditation (as appropriate).<br>Uncertainty allowance as stated in EA guidance LFTGN08 v2 2010. |
| | Carbon monoxide | 1400 mg/m3 | |
| | Sulphur dioxide | 107 mg/m3 | |
| | Total volatile organic compounds | 1000 mg/m3 | |
| | Dust | No limit set | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | To ensure effective plume breakaway, minimum stack gas exit velocity shall be no less than 15 m/s or the gas exit temperature shall be no less than of 200oC<br><br>All limits are defined at a temperature of 273.15 K, a pressure of 101.3 kPa and after correction for the water vapour content of the waste gases at a standardised O2 content of 5%. |
| **Stacks on boilers burning biogas** | Oxides of Nitrogen (NO and NO2 expressed as NO2) | No limit set | None specified |
| **Auxiliary flare** | Oxides of Nitrogen | No limit set | Record of operating hours (Record to be submitted annually) |
| **Pressure relief valves** | Biogas | No limit set | Weekly visual or remote monitoring to ensure valves is correctly seated. |

## 3.2 Emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits

3.2.1 Emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits (excluding odour) shall not cause pollution. The operator shall not be taken to have breached this rule if appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved emissions management plan, have been taken to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, those emissions.

3.2.2 The operator shall:

(a) if notified by Natural Resources Wales that the activities are giving rise to pollution, submit to Natural Resources Wales for approval within the period specified, an emissions management plan;

(b) implement the approved emissions management plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by Natural Resources Wales.

3.2.3 All liquids in containers, whose emission to water or land could cause pollution, shall be provided with secondary containment, unless the operator has used other appropriate measures to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise leakage and spillage from the primary container.

## 3.3 Odour

3.3.1 Emissions from the activities shall be free from odour at levels likely to cause pollution outside the site, as perceived by an authorised officer of Natural Resources Wales, unless the operator has used appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved odour management plan, to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, the odour.

3.3.2 The operator shall:

(a) maintain and implement an odour management plan;

(b) if notified by Natural Resources Wales that the activities are giving rise to pollution outside the site due to odour, submit to Natural Resources Wales for approval within the specified period, a revised odour management plan;

(c) implement any approved revised odour management plan from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by Natural Resources Wales.

## 3.4 Noise and vibration

3.4.1 Emissions from the activities shall be free from noise and vibration at levels likely to cause pollution outside the site, as perceived by an authorised officer of Natural Resources Wales, unless the operator has used appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved noise and vibration management plan, to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, the noise and vibration.

3.4.2 The operator shall:

(a) if notified by Natural Resources Wales that the activities are giving rise to pollution outside the site due to noise and vibration, submit to the Agency for approval within the period specified, a noise and vibration management plan;

(b) implement the approved noise and vibration management plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by Natural Resources Wales.

## 3.5 Monitoring

3.5.1 The operator shall, unless otherwise agreed in writing by Natural Resources Wales, undertake the monitoring specified in table 3.1.

3.5.2 The operator shall maintain records of all monitoring required by these standard rules including records of the taking and analysis of samples, instrument measurements (periodic and continual), calibrations, examinations, test and surveys and any assessment or evaluation made on the basis of such data. These records shall be submitted to Natural Resources Wales annually in the form of a report.

# 4 Information

## 4.1 Records

All records required to be made by these standard rules shall:

(a) be legible;

(b) be made as soon as reasonably practicable;

(c) if amended, be amended in such a way that the original and any subsequent amendments remain legible or are capable of retrieval; and

(d) be retained, unless otherwise agreed by Natural Resources Wales, for at least 6 years from the date when the records were made, or in the case of the following records until permit surrender:

(i) off-site environmental effects; and

(ii) matters which affect the condition of land and groundwater.

4.1.2 The operator shall keep on site all records, plans and the management system required to be maintained by these standard rules, unless otherwise agreed in writing by Natural Resources Wales.

4.1.3 The operator must maintain a record of the type and quantity of fuel used in the MCPs.

4.1.4 The operator must maintain a record of any events of non-compliance and the measures taken to

ensure compliance is restored in the shortest possible time.

## 4.2 Reporting

4.2.1 The operator shall send all reports and notifications required by these standard rules to Natural Resources Wales using the contact details supplied in writing by Natural Resources Wales.

4.2.2 Within one month of the end of each quarter, the operator shall submit to Natural Resources Wales using the form made available for the purpose, the information specified on the form relating to the site and the waste accepted and removed from it during the previous quarter.

## 4.3 Notifications

4.31. (a) In the event that the operation of the activities gives rise to an incident or accident which significantly affects or may significantly affect the environment, the operator must immediately—

(i) inform Natural Resources Wales,

(ii) take the measures necessary to limit the environmental consequences of such an incident or accident, and

(iii) take the measures necessary to prevent further possible incidents or accidents;

(b) in the event of a breach of any permit condition the operator must immediately

(i) inform Natural Resources Wales, and

(ii) take the measures necessary to ensure that compliance is restored within the shortest possible time;

(c) in the event of a breach of permit condition which poses an immediate danger to human health or threatens to cause an immediate significant adverse effect on the environment, the operator must immediately suspend the operation of the activities or the relevant part of it until compliance with the permit conditions has been restored.

4.3.2 Any information provided under condition 4.3.1 [(a)(i), or 4.3.1 (b)(i) where the information relates to the breach of a limit specified in the permit,] shall be confirmed by sending the information listed in schedule 5 to this permit within the time period specified in that schedule.

4.3.3 Where Natural Resources Wales has requested in writing that it shall be notified when the operator is to undertake monitoring and/or spot sampling, the operator shall inform Natural Resources Wales when the relevant monitoring and/or spot sampling is to take place. The operator shall provide this information to Natural Resources Wales at least 14 days before the date the monitoring is to be undertaken.

4.3.4 Natural Resources Wales shall be notified within 14 days of the occurrence of the following matters except where such disclosure is prohibited by Stock Exchange rules:

(a) Where the operator is a registered company:

- any change in the operator's trading name, registered name or registered office address; and
- any steps taken with a view to the operator going into administration, entering into a company voluntary arrangement or being wound up.

(b) Where the operator is a corporate body other than a registered company:

- any change in the operator's name or address; and
- any steps taken with a view to the dissolution of the operator.

(c) In any other case:

- the death of any of the named operators (where the operator consists of more than one named individual);
- any change in the operator's name(s) or address(es);and
- any steps taken with a view to the operator, or any one of them, going into bankruptcy, entering into a composition or arrangement with creditors, or, in the case them being in a partnership, dissolving the partnership.

4.3.5 Without undue delay Natural Resources Wales shall be notified of planned change to the MCP which would affect the applicable ELV.

## 4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 **In these standard rules the expressions listed below shall have the meaning given.**

4.3.2 In these standard rules references to reports and notifications mean written reports and notifications, except when reference is being made to notification being made "without delay", in which case it may be provided by telephone.

"accident" means an accident that may result in pollution.

"anaerobic digestion" means a process of controlled decomposition of biodegradable materials under managed conditions where free oxygen is absent, at temperatures suitable for naturally occurring mesophilic or thermophilic anaerobe and facultative anaerobe bacteria species, which convert the inputs to a methanerich biogas and whole digestate.

"agriculture" means as defined in The Agriculture Act 1947 including:-"horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, dairy farming and livestock breeding and keeping, the use of land as grazing land, meadow land, osier land, market gardens and nursery grounds, and the use of land for woodlands where that use is ancillary to the farming of the land for other agricultural purposes, and 'agriculture' shall be constructed accordingly"

"animal by-products legislation" refers to animal by-products which are subject to the requirements and controls in Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 (as amended) and its corresponding implementing Regulation (EC) 142/2011 (as amended). These are enforced through The Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2011 and The Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (No2) (Wales) Regulations 2011. You will need to add NI and Scot legislation if QP covers the UK.

"animal by-products" are defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 as 'entire bodies or parts of animals, products of animal origin or other products obtained from animals that are not intended for human consumption'. This includes catering waste, used cooking oil, former foodstuffs, butcher and slaughterhouse waste, blood, feathers, wool, hides and skins, fallen stock, pet animals, zoo and circus animals, hunt trophies, manure, ova, embryos and semen not intended for breeding purposes.

"animal waste" means any waste consisting of animal matter that has not been processed into food for human consumption

“authorised officer” means any person authorised by Natural Resources Wales under section 108(1) of The Environment Act 1995 to exercise, in accordance with the terms of any such authorisation, any power specified in Section 108(4) of that Act.

“D” means a disposal operation provided for in Annex IIA to Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on Waste. “digestate” means material resulting from an anaerobic digestion process “domestic purposes” has the same meaning as in section 218 of the Water Industry Act 1991.

“emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits” means emissions of substances to air, water or land from the activities, either from the emission points specified in these standard rules or from other localised or diffuse sources, which are not controlled by an emission limit.

“European Site” means candidate or Special Area of Conservation and proposed or Special Protection Area in England and Wales, within the meaning of Council Directives 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. Internationally designated Ramsar sites are dealt with in the same way as European sites as a matter of government policy and for the purpose of these rules will be considered as a European Site.

“food production purposes” means the manufacturing, processing, preserving or marketing purposes with respect to food or drink for which water supplied to food production premises may be used, and for the purposes of this definition “food production purposes” means premises used for the purposes of a business of preparing food or drink for consumption otherwise than on the premises.

“Gas engine effective stack height” means:

a) If away from buildings actual stack height is no less than 3 meters.

b) If attached to or on top of a building the stack tip must be no less than 3 meters above roof ridge.

c) If there are other buildings within a distance of 5L from the point of discharge, the top of the stack must be no less than 3 meters above the roof ridge of the highest building. L is the lesser of the two measurements of building height and maximum width of the building.

“generator” means any combustion plant which is used to generate electricity, excluding mobile, unless it is connected to the national grid or other apparatus, equipment or appliances at a site, and is performing a function could be performed by a generator that is not mobile.

“groundwater” means all water, which is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.

“groundwater source protection zone” has the meaning given in the document titled “Groundwater protection: Principles and practice” published by the Environment Agency in 2012. “impermeable surface” means a surface or pavement constructed and maintained to a standard sufficient to prevent the transmission of liquids beyond the pavement surface, and should be read in conjunction with the term “sealed drainage system” (below).

“MCERTS” means the Environment Agency’s Monitoring Certification Scheme.

“medium combustion plant” means a combustion plant with a rated thermal input equal or greater than1 megawatt but less than 50 megawatts. ‘Mobile Specified Generator’ or ‘Mobile MCP’ means one that is designed to move or be moved whether on roads or on land

“nearest sensitive receptor” means the nearest place to the permitted activities where people are likely to be for prolonged periods. This term would therefore apply to dwellings and associated gardens (including farmhouses) and to many types of workplaces. We would not normally regard a place where people are likely to be present for less than 6 hours at one time as being a sensitive receptor. The term does not apply to the operators of the permitted facility, their staff when they are at work or to visitors to the facility, as their health is covered by Health and Safety at Work legislation.

“new medium combustion plant” means one that is not existing i.e. which was put into operation after 20 December 2018

"pollution" means emissions as a result of human activity which may— (a) be harmful to human health or the quality of the environment, (b) cause offence to a human sense, (c) result in damage to material property, or (d) impair or interfere with amenities and other legitimate uses of the environment.

“quarter” means a calendar year quarter commencing on 1 January, 1 April, 1 July or 1 October.

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“R” means a recovery operation provided for in Annex IIB to Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on Waste.

“sealed drainage system” in relation to an impermeable surface, means a drainage system with impermeable components which does not leak and which will ensure that: (a) no liquid will run off the surface otherwise than via the system; (b) except where they may lawfully be discharged to foul sewer, all liquids entering the system are collected in a sealed sump.

“secure storage” means storage where waste cannot escape and members of the public do not have access to it.

“site” means the location where waste storage and treatment activities can take place.

“specified AQMA” means an air quality management area within the meaning of the Environment Act 1995 which has been designated due to concerns about oxides of nitrogen.

“specified generator” means a group of generators other than excluded between 1 and 50 megawatts or less than 50 megawatts as defined in Schedule 25B(2) of SI 2018 No.110 of the EPRs.

“SSSI” means Site of Special Scientific Interest within the meaning of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000).

“year” means calendar year commencing on 1st January.

End of standard rules