

Authorisation Number: PPC/A/5002293



Pollution Prevention and Control Part A Permit Healthcare Waste Treatment

Tradebe Queenslie Healthcare Waste Treatment and Transfer Site

PPC/A/5002293

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Every day SEPA works to protect and enhance Scotland's environment, helping communities and businesses thrive within the resources of our planet.



We call this **One Planet Prosperity**

Introduction

This introduction does not form part of the authorisation.



Authorisations

Who we are: The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) is a non-departmental public body of the Scottish Government. Our purpose is to deliver environmental protection and improvement in ways that, as far as possible, also create health and wellbeing benefits and sustainable economic growth.

Why we issue authorisations: We are responsible for preventing or controlling pollution and improving the environment. One of the tools available to us is the authorisation of activities that present environmental risk. Authorisations give permission for these activities to occur and set conditions that the activities must comply with.

When we issue authorisations: We will issue an authorisation following our determination of an application, when satisfied that the authorised person has put in place measures to protect the environment and is capable of carrying out activities in line with the conditions of an authorisation.

Changes to authorisations: We can amend, suspend or revoke an authorisation in response to changes in legislation, the activities undertaken or authorisation holder performance.

Compliance and enforcement: SEPA Officers may undertake monitoring and inspections to assess compliance with authorisation conditions. All authorisations and inspection reports are publicly available. If an authorised person fails to comply with an authorisation, we may take enforcement action in line with our enforcement policy and guidance.

General information:

Address:	Tradebe Healthcare National Limited Queenslie Healthcare Waste Treatment & Transfer Site 50 Carmaben Road Queenslie Industrial Estate Glasgow G33 4UN
Description of authorised activities:	The storage, treatment and transfer of waste
Environmental risks SEPA has regulatory powers to control:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The escape of waste from the authorised place. • Emission generated by waste management activities including odour, noise, dust, litter and bioaerosols. • The discharge of liquid waste from drainage

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Notice: Grant of Authorisation

This authorisation has been granted by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) in exercise of its powers under:

Regulation 13 of the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012.

Authorisation Number:	PPC/A/5002293
Authorised Person:	Tradebe Healthcare National Limited Company number: 03882534 Atlas House Third Avenue Globe Park Marlow Buckinghamshire SL7 1EY
Date of Authorisation:	02/02/2023
Authorised Activities:	The operation of an installation where the following activities are carried out: The treatment and storage of healthcare waste, and any directly associated activities as further detailed in this authorisation.
Authorised Place:	Queenslie Healthcare Waste Treatment and Transfer Site 50 Carmaben Road Queenslie Industrial Estate Glasgow G33 4UN as further detailed in this authorisation
Conditions applicable to this authorisation:	The conditions contained in the schedules of this authorisation. Terms used in this authorisation are, unless otherwise specified, defined in the Interpretation of Terms schedule.

Signature: *Catrina Walker*

Date: 02/02/2023

Authorised to sign on behalf of the
Scottish Environment Protection Agency

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Schedule 1: The Authorised Person and Activities

Purpose: This schedule requires the authorised person to have systems and procedures in place that ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation. It also identifies the authorised place and details the activities that can be carried out.

1.1 Duty of Authorised Person

1.1.1 The authorised person must ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.

1.2 The Authorised Place

1.2.1 The authorised place and installation boundary is delineated in red on the plan in Appendix 1.

1.3 Authorised Activities

1.3.1 This authorisation authorises the operation of the installation in Table 1 to carry out the authorised activities at the authorised place.

Table 1 Installation

Activities:
Disposal or recovery of hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day involving physio-chemical treatment, falling within Schedule 1, Part 1, Chapter 5 Section 5.3, Part A (b) (ii), specifically the heat treatment of shredded infectious wastes using steam augers (“the heat treatment process”).
Temporary storage of hazardous waste in an installation with a capacity of more than 50 tonnes, pending any of the activities described in any of Sections 5.1 to 5.3 of the Regulations, falling within Schedule 1, Part 1, Chapter 5 Section 5.6, Part A (a).
Burning any fuel in a medium combustion plant with a rated thermal input equal to or greater than 1 megawatt and less than or equal to 20 megawatts, falling within Schedule 1, Part 1, Chapter 1, Section 1.1, Part B (d).
Stationary Technical Unit:
Two boilers

Two steam augers
Diesel Tanks and associated bunding
Weighing Scales
Waste Shredders
Waste Compactors
Condenser and associated abatement
Ducting and abatement
Air extraction system
Waste storage and associated containment systems
Directly Associated Activities:
Loading and unloading of waste
Temporary storage of non-hazardous waste
Weighing of wastes
Operation of back-up diesel generator
Storage of diesel fuel
The cleaning of vehicles, waste bins, and containers
Inspection and streaming of incoming waste
Testing of treated wastes
Emissions Monitoring and Testing

Schedule 2: General Provisions

Purpose: This schedule places responsibility on the authorised person to notify SEPA of planned cessation of activities, and to maintain adequate funding to appropriately manage the waste treatment facility in compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.

2.1 Financial Provision

- 2.1.1 Adequate financial provision must be maintained until this authorisation is surrendered.
- 2.1.2 No later than three months prior to a proposed change to the financial provision set in place under 2.1.1, the authorised person must notify SEPA of the details of that proposed change.

2.2 Decommissioning

- 2.2.1 SEPA must be notified if there is a planned cessation of all, or any part of authorised activities for any period exceeding 12 months.

Schedule 3: Authorised Wastes and Storage Requirements

Purpose: This schedule details the wastes authorised for acceptance at the authorised place and the waste storage requirements.

3.1 Authorised Wastes

- 3.1.1 Only the authorised wastes listed in Table 2 can be accepted at the authorised place.
- 3.1.2 The requirements relevant to each authorised waste as detailed in Table 2 must be met.
- 3.1.3 The following directly associated activities must be carried out on an impermeable surface directed to a sealed drainage system:
- (a) washing of vehicles and containers;
 - (b) loading vehicles with waste; or
 - (c) unloading of waste from vehicles.
- 3.1.4 Waste must be stored in a way that:
- (a) allows easy inspection;
 - (b) maintains safe access between rows of bulk containers or palletised waste; and
 - (c) ensures that all labels and date markings are visible.

3.2 Liquid Storage

- 3.2.1 Containers used for the storage of liquids must be stored within a bund / secondary containment system that must:
- (a) hold at least:
 - i. for a single container, 110% of its capacity; or
 - ii. for two or more containers, the greater of:

1. 110% of the capacity of the largest container; or
 2. 25% of the capacity of all containers together;
- (b) catch all spills from the container(s) and related parts;
 - (c) be leak-proof;
 - (d) be located, and/or protected, to prevent damage as far as reasonably practicable; and
 - (e) have any spills and/or rainwater removed as soon as reasonably practicable.

3.3 Storage of Waste within the Process Building

3.3.1 All wastes stored within the process building must:

- (a) Be stored according to authorised waste type and disposal or recovery route; and
- (b) Be stored in sealed containers or closed bulk containers.

3.3.2 All anatomical and animal tissue wastes must be either refrigerated at $<8^{\circ}\text{C}$ or frozen below -18°C .

3.4 Storage of Waste External to the Process Building

3.4.1 All waste stored external to the process building must be stored in either an enclosed trailer or enclosed skip, within the area outlined in blue on the plan in appendix 1.

3.4.2 All trailers and skips must be regularly inspected for leakage.

3.4.3 Should any leakage be identified the following measures must be taken;

- (a) The penstock to the surface water drainage must be closed;
- (b) Any areas of contamination must be cleaned up and any contaminated cleaning water disposed of appropriately.

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Table 2 Authorised wastes and storage requirements

Authorised Wastes:	European Waste Catalogue Code(s):	Activities which the waste can be subject to:	Maximum Duration of Storage:	
Non-infectious sharps	18 01 01 18 02 01	Storage & Shredding only.	7 days external; 14 days total	
Non-infectious materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • e.g. dressings, plaster casts, linen, disposable clothing, nappies 	18 01 04 18 02 03	Storage & Shredding only.	7 days external; 14 days total	
Infectious materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infectious sharps • Dressings, swabs, disposables, used PPE, contaminated wipes, spillage sets, incontinence pads and laboratory waste; • Broken glass, blood, contaminated liquids (including bag, tube and suction sets), unrecognisable tissue and dialysis waste; • Sterilised microbiological culture and sterilised pathogenic laboratory waste. 	18 01 03 * 18 02 02 *	Storage, shredding & heat treatment.	7 days external; 14 days total	
Non-infectious anatomical waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognisable body parts, tissue and organs; • Contaminated metal parts and surgical instruments. 	18 01 02	Storage only.	Internal:	3 days <8°C; 28 days <-18°C.
			External:	N/A

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Authorised Wastes:	European Waste Catalogue Code(s):	Activities which the waste can be subject to:	Maximum Duration of Storage:	
Infectious anatomical waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognisable body parts, tissue and organs; Contaminated metal parts and surgical instruments. 	18 01 03 * 18 02 02 *	Storage only.	Internal:	3 days <8°C; 28 days <-18°C.
Cytostatic and cytotoxic medicinal waste	18 01 08 * 18 02 07 * 20 01 31 *	Storage only.	Internal:	6 months
Other medicinal waste	18 01 09 18 02 08 20 01 32	Storage only.	Internal:	6 months
Hazardous chemical waste	18 01 06 * 18 02 05 *	Storage only.	Internal:	6 months
Non-hazardous chemical waste	18 01 07 18 02 06	Storage only.	Internal:	6 months
Amalgam waste from dental care	18 01 10 *	Storage only.	Internal:	6 months
Photographic processing wastes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e.g. developer activator and fixer solutions 	09 01 01 * 09 01 03 * 09 01 04 * 15 01 04	Storage only.	Internal:	6 months
			External:	7 days

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Authorised Wastes:	European Waste Catalogue Code(s):	Activities which the waste can be subject to:	Maximum Duration of Storage:	
Municipal clinical waste	20 01 99	Storage only.	7 days external; 14 days total.	
Treated waste from the on-site heat treatment process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combustible wastes other than those mentioned in 19 02 08 and 19 02 09 Waste not otherwise specified 	19 02 10 19 02 99	Storage only.	Internal:	7 days
Wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, hunting and fishing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal tissue waste animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled straw), effluent, collected separately and treated off-site 	02 01 02 02 01 06	Storage only.	Internal:	3 days <8°C; 28 days <-18°C.
Wastes from the MFSU of pharmaceuticals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid wastes containing hazardous substances Solid wastes other than those mentioned in 07 05 13 	07 05 13* 07 05 14	Storage only.	Internal:	1 month
Packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metallic Packaging Packaging containing residues of or contaminated by hazardous substances 	15 01 04 15 01 10*	Storage only.	Internal:	6 months
			External:	7 days

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Authorised Wastes:	European Waste Catalogue Code(s):	Activities which the waste can be subject to:	Maximum Duration of Storage:	
Off specification batches and unused products: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inorganic wastes containing hazardous substances • inorganic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 03 • organic wastes containing hazardous substances • organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05 	16 03 03* 16 03 04 16 03 05* 16 03 06	Storage only.	Internal:	1 month
			External:	7 days
			Total Storage Limit:	Internal Storage: 60 tonnes 3 compactor skips
				External Storage: 8 trailers 7 compactor skips

* = Hazardous Waste

Schedule 4: Infrastructure

Purpose: This schedule provides details of the infrastructure that must be provided at the authorised place.

4.1 Security

4.1.1 The authorised place must be secured to prevent unauthorised access.

4.2 Weighing Equipment

4.2.1 Calibrated weighing equipment must be used to weigh every consignment of waste on arrival and confirm the quantities against the accompanying paperwork.

Schedule 5: Operations

Purpose: This schedule places responsibility on the authorised person to ensure activities are carried out in accordance with required methods of operation.

5.1 Waste Pre-acceptance

5.1.1 Waste pre-acceptance procedures must be in place that ensure waste is correctly segregated and classified prior to its acceptance at the authorised place.

5.2 Waste Acceptance

5.2.1 Delivery of wastes must not be unloaded at the authorised place until:

- (a) documentation accompanying all wastes has been inspected and found to be complete and consistent with that information provided during waste pre-acceptance;
- (b) each waste has been inspected and verified as a waste authorised for acceptance;
- (c) there is sufficient authorised storage capacity for each waste; and
- (d) the computerised waste tracking system described in 5.4 is fully functioning.

5.3 Unauthorised Waste

5.3.1 Wastes identified at the authorised place that are not authorised must be:

- (a) stored on an impermeable surface directed to a sealed drainage system;
- (b) stored separately from other waste; and
- (c) removed from the authorised place as soon as reasonably practicable.

5.4 Waste Tracking

- 5.4.1 A computerised waste tracking system must be used to track all waste at the authorised place.
- 5.4.2 The following details, as a minimum, must be recorded for each consignment of waste, and retained at the authorised place as part of the computerised waste tracking system described in 5.4.1:
- (a) the date the waste arrived at the authorised place;
 - (b) the waste types and quantities;
 - (c) the original producer's details (or unique identifier);
 - (d) details that link each waste container accepted to its consignment or transfer note;
 - (e) details of all previous holders;
 - (f) a unique reference number;
 - (g) waste pre-acceptance and acceptance information;
 - (h) the package type and size;
 - (i) the intended treatment or disposal route;
 - (j) accurate records of the nature and quantity of wastes held on site, including all hazards – and identifying the primary hazards;
 - (k) where the waste is physically located on site;
 - (l) where the waste is in the designated disposal route;
 - (m) details of any decisions about accepting or rejecting waste streams and on recovery or disposal options;
 - (n) details of any non-conformances and rejections; and
 - (o) for all bulked waste, a list of each Special Waste Consignment Note related to all waste which forms a portion of the bulked load.

- 5.4.3 At any one time, the tracking system must be able to demonstrate:
- (a) the total quantity of waste present on site at any one time;
 - (b) a breakdown by location, of the type of waste and quantity being stored pending treatment or transfer;
 - (c) where a batch or consignment of waste is located based on a plan of the authorised place;
 - (d) the quantity of waste on site compared with the limits authorised by this authorisation;
 - (e) The remaining capacity compared to the maximum storage limits in Table 2;
 - (f) The total time wastes have been stored at the authorised place compared to the maximum duration of storage in Table 2.

5.5 Disinfection

- 5.5.1 All waste handling, storage and treatment areas must be regularly cleaned and disinfected.

5.6 Validation Testing

- 5.6.1 Validation tests that demonstrate each type of healthcare waste will be rendered safe must be carried out:
- (a) prior to commencement of any waste treatment operation;
 - (b) prior to recommencement of heat treatment operations after failure of treatment efficacy testing as described in 7.3.3; and
 - (c) repeated at intervals of four years or less.

5.7 Shredding Operations

- 5.7.1 The shredding of waste must only be carried out, in fully enclosed machines, operating under negative pressure.
- 5.7.2 All air from the shredders must be extracted under negative pressure and passed through a high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter and carbon filter, prior to release to atmosphere.

5.8 HEPA Filter

5.8.1 HEPA filters must be:

- (a) used to minimise bioaerosol emissions from point sources; and
- (b) regularly maintained

5.9 Heat Treatment Process

5.9.1 All waste that undergoes heat treatment must first be shredded.

5.9.2 The heat treatment process must ensure that the waste being treated is rendered safe as established by validation tests in accordance with condition 5.6.1.

5.9.3 If the requirement of 5.9.2 is not met, all waste within the heat treatment process must be:

- (a) managed as untreated, and
- (b) no further waste introduced to the heat treatment process until compliance with 5.9.2 can be achieved.

5.9.4 All thermocouples used to establish the temperature of the heat treatment process must be calibrated in-situ annually.

5.9.5 The heat treatment process must be operated under negative pressure and all air extracted must be passed through a condenser, coalescing filter, and a carbon filter prior to discharge.

Schedule 6: Emissions

Purpose: This schedule requires the authorised person to ensure specified emission limit values are not exceeded.

6.1 Emission Limit Values – Emissions to Air

- 6.1.1 Emissions of substance(s) to the air from the installation must not exceed the relevant emission limit value specified in Table 3.
- 6.1.2 The emission of any other substance, not specified in Table 3, from the installation must not cause environmental harm.

6.2 Soil and Groundwater

- 6.2.1 There must be no emission of any pollutants to soil or groundwater from the installation.

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Table 3: Emissions to Air

Source of Emission	Emission point number	Emission Point 1 & 2	Emission Point 3	Emission Point 5	Emission Point 4
	Emission source	2 Gas fired Steam Boilers - Cochran ST28	Shredders and Steam Augers	Temporary Boiler – Cochran Wee Chieftain (gas oil)	Backup Generator 1250KV
	Stack height/ diameter (m)	Both 10.3/0.3	11.8/0.32	4.8/0.3	2.4/0.1
	Location on Site Plan	EP1 & EP2	EP3	EP5	EP4
Monitoring Details	Type of Monitoring	Spot Sampling	Spot Sampling	Spot Sampling	Spot Sampling
	Sampling Location	Separate Stack	Combined Stack	Stack	Stack
Limits for Parameters from Emission Source (mg/m ³)	Oxides of Nitrogen as NO ₂	100	-	-	-
	Carbon monoxide	-	-	-	-
	Odour (ouE/m ³)	-	-	-	-
	TVOCs	-	-	-	-
	Dust	-	-	-	-

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	Efflux velocity (m/s)	10.947	-	-	-
	Plume Visibility	Colourless and free from droplets and persistent trailing emissions			

Table 4: Monitoring Emissions to Air

Parameter	Emission point number	Spot Sampling (SS)		
		Standard	Frequency	Operational Mode
Oxides of Nitrogen as NO ₂	EP1/EP2	BS EN 1492	Within 4 months of commencing operation of the boiler and then every 3 years.	Normal operation (80% load)
Carbon Monoxide	EP1/EP2	BS EN 15058	Within 4 months of commencing operation of the boiler and then every 3 years.	Normal operation (80% load)
Dust	EP3	EN 13284-1	Every 6 months	Normal operation
Total Volatile Organic Compounds	EP3	EN 12619	Every 6 months	Normal operation
Odour	EP3	BS EN 13725	Annually	Normal operation

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Schedule 7: Monitoring

Purpose: This schedule requires the authorised person to monitor emissions.

7.1 Monitoring requirements

7.1.1 Sample locations must be provided, maintained and appropriately identified so that representative samples may be safely obtained.

7.2 Emissions to Air

7.2.1 Monitoring of emission to air must be undertaken as specified in Table 4.

7.2.2 Air must not be added to dilute emissions in order to achieve emission limit values specified in Table 3.

7.2.3 The authorised person must establish and maintain an inventory of all emissions to air from the authorised place within six months of commencing authorised activities.

7.3 Efficacy Testing

7.3.1 Testing of the efficacy of the heat treatment plant must be undertaken as specified in Table 5.

Table 5: Efficacy Testing

Testing Method	Testing and Reporting Frequency
Same methodology used for validation, using a minimum of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 3 spore tests; (b) 1 control test; and (c) 1 thermal indicator test per spore test. 	Once every: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Week for the first 6 months of operation; <li style="padding-left: 20px;">and (b) Monthly afterwards.

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7.3.2 In each round of efficacy testing all spore and control strips must:

- (a) be from the same manufacturer;
- (b) be certified as containing a minimum of 1×10^6 spores;
- (c) have a minimum certified D-value of 1.8 minutes;
- (d) be from the same batch code; and
- (e) not exceed their stated expiry date.

7.3.3 In the first six months of operation, and each subsequent calendar year, if 5% or more of individual spore strips do not demonstrate the minimum microbial inactivation required to comply with condition 5.6.1 is being met, the heat treatment plant must be:

- (a) shut-down; and
- (b) revalidated in accordance with 5.6.1.

7.4 Bioaerosols

7.4.1 Bioaerosol Emissions monitoring must be undertaken during commissioning and thereafter annually.

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7.5 Soil and Groundwater

7.5.1 Soil monitoring must be undertaken as specified in Table 6.

Table 6: Soil Monitoring Requirements

Relevant hazardous substance	Activity to be monitored	Soil	Monitoring and reporting frequency
TPH CWG speciated aliphatic and aromatic fraction	Transformer	Soil samples must be tested for the Relevant Hazardous Substances associated with the transformer in the area relevant to the transformer as per Site Condition Report baseline	Every 10 years
BTEX (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylenes)			Every 10 years
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (speciated PAH-16)			Every 10 years
TPH CWG speciated aliphatic and aromatic fraction	Diesel Generator	Soil samples must be tested for the Relevant Hazardous Substances associated with the diesel generator in the area relevant to the diesel generator as per Site Condition Report baseline	Every 10 years
BTEX (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylenes)			Every 10 years
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (speciated PAH-16)			Every 10 years

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Schedule 8: Pollution Control

Purpose: This schedule details the minimum environmental standards that must be met at all times. It also ensures that nuisance generated by waste activities is controlled and local communities are protected.

8.1 Start-up and Shut-down

- 8.1.1 The number of start-ups and shut-downs should be kept to the minimum that is reasonably practicable.
- 8.1.2 All reasonable steps must be taken to minimise emissions during start up and shut-down.

8.2 Nuisance

- 8.2.1 Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
- (a) odour;
 - (b) noise;
 - (c) dust;
 - (d) litter;
 - (e) bioaerosols; and
 - (f) the presence of vermin,
- arising from the authorised activities.
- 8.2.2 Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the authorised place.
- 8.2.3 Noise from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the authorised place.
- 8.2.4 Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the authorised place.

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- 8.2.5 Litter from the authorised activities, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the authorised place.
- 8.2.6 Bioerosols from the authorised activities, which have a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the authorised place.

8.3 Burning

- 8.3.1 There must be no burning of waste at the authorised place.

8.4 Discharge to Water Environment

- 8.4.1 The discharge must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
- (a) iridescence / sheen due to oil;
 - (b) discolouration;
 - (c) deposition of solids;
 - (d) increased foaming; or
 - (e) microbiological growth.

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Schedule 9: Environmental Events

Purpose: This schedule requires the cessation, prevention and reporting of any potentially polluting event that may arise from the authorised activities.

9.1 Notification of SEPA

9.1.1 SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:

- (a) an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
- (b) an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised;
- (c) an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of 'event' is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms in Schedule 11 of this authorisation.

9.2 Management of the Event

9.2.1 All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.

9.3 Reporting of the Event

9.3.1 Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:

- (a) the reason(s) for the event;
- (b) the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
- (c) the action(s) taken to prevent the event from recurring.

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Schedule 10: Record Keeping and Data Submission

Purpose: This schedule requires the authorised person to provide SEPA information on the waste accepted, treated and transferred from the authorised place.

10.1 Record Keeping – general requirements

10.1.1 All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:

- (a) true and accurate,
- (b) provided to SEPA upon request, and
- (c) kept for the retention period specified in Table 8.

Table 8 Retention of information requirements

Information	Retention period
Soil and groundwater monitoring	Until surrender of authorisation
All records and reports of any environmental event that has, or might have, impacted on the condition of any soil or groundwater	Until surrender of authorisation
All other information	Six years

10.2 Resource Utilisation

10.2.1 Annual data totals of raw materials, energy utilised, emissions, and waste produced within the installation, must be recorded in the “Systematic assessment of resource use and efficiency template” (IED-T-04).

10.3 Data Submission

10.3.1 An assessment of resource utilisation at the installation must be submitted every four years. The assessment must, where possible:

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- (a) identify ways to reduce emissions, the use of raw materials, water used, energy utilised, fuel and waste produced; and
- (b) demonstrate that resource utilisation is improving at the installation year-on-year.

10.3.2 With reference to 10.3.1(a) “raw materials”, “energy” and “fuel” must, as a minimum, include the materials listed in Table 11 in Appendix 3.

10.3.3 At least every four years, an assessment must be undertaken and reported, of all measures used to prevent emissions from the installation to soil and groundwater. The assessment report must include:

- (a) a CCTV survey of the drainage systems and process area; and
- (b) the details of and timescales for any remedial measures and/or additional measures that are required to prevent emissions to soil and groundwater.

10.3.4 Reporting and notifications must be undertaken as specified in Table 9.

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Table 9: Reporting and Notification Requirements

Summary of information to be reported or notified	Condition / Section	Reporting / notification frequency	Submission	Address to send report to
Financial provision – proposed change report.	2.1.2	When required	No later than 3 months prior to implementing proposed change	registry@sepa.org.uk
Notification to cease operation	2.2.1	When required	1 month prior to any proposed cessation lasting more than 12 months.	registry@sepa.org.uk
Validation test report	5.6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prior to waste treatment operations beginning; • prior to recommencement of heat treatment operations after failure of efficacy testing as described in 7.3.3; and • repeated at intervals of 4 years or less. 	Within 2 months of completing the tests required by 5.6.1	registry@sepa.org.uk
Emissions to air monitoring report	7.2.1	As detailed in Table 3	Within 2 months of completing the monitoring required by Table 3	registry@sepa.org.uk
Efficacy testing report	7.3.1	As detailed in Table 4	Within 14 days of completing the testing required by table 4	registry@sepa.org.uk
Bioaerosol emission monitoring report	7.4.1	During commissioning and thereafter annually	Within 2 months of completing the monitoring required by Table 6	registry@sepa.org.uk

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Summary of information to be reported or notified	Condition / Section	Reporting / notification frequency	Submission	Address to send report to
Soil and Groundwater monitoring for hazardous substances report	7.5	Every 10 years	Within one month of completing the testing required by Table 6	registry@sepa.org.uk
Environmental event notification	9.1.1	As required	As soon as reasonably practicable	SEPA pollution hotline 0800 80 70 60
Environmental event report	9.3.1	As required	Within 14 days of event occurrence	registry@sepa.org.uk
Resource Utilisation assessment report	10.3.1	Every 4 years	Every 4 years	registry@sepa.org.uk
Soil and Groundwater report - assessment of all measures	10.3.3	Every 4 years	Within 2 months of completing the assessments required by 10.3.3	registry@sepa.org.uk
Waste Data Return	Appendix 2	Every 3 Months	Quarterly, no later than submission deadlines in Table 10, Appendix 2	waste.data@sepa.org.uk

Schedule 11: Interpretation of Terms

For the purposes of this authorisation, and unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

Term	Definition
authorisation	The permit granted by SEPA under The Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012.
authorised activities	The activities and any directly associated activities which may be carried out under this authorisation.
authorised person	The holder of this authorisation and person responsible for securing compliance with the conditions of it.
authorised place	The geographic location at which the authorised activities may be carried on, as detailed in Schedule 1.
bioaerosol	particles that contain living organisms, such as bacteria, fungi and viruses or parts of living organisms, such as plant pollen, spores and endotoxins from bacterial cells or mycotoxins from fungi.
Bioaerosol emissions monitoring	As described in SEPA's "Guidance for the storage and treatment of healthcare waste: Storage and treatment of healthcare waste: Appropriate Measures and Supporting Guidance", as amended from time to time.
cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines	Any medicinal product that possesses one or more of the hazardous properties HP6 Toxic, HP7 Carcinogenic, HP10 Toxic for Reproduction and HP11 Mutagenic; as defined in Annex III of The Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC).
commissioning	the start-up of the installation, or part thereof, for the first-time following construction, or after any significant modification, change or failures of routine efficacy monitoring. It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the planning and management of the commissioning of the installation or part thereof. functional testing of equipment; introducing process materials to the plant; resolution of technical and procedural problems; confirmation that all aspects of the plant operate as designed or planned; and confirmation the plant operates within the conditions of this authorisation.
directly associated activity	Any activity which has a technical connection with the activity carried out in the stationary technical unit and which could have an effect on pollution.

Term	Definition
dust	Suspended solid particles and liquid droplets suspended in air which may then be deposited on surfaces and may cause air pollution and/or nuisance.
emission	The direct release of a substance or heat from individual or diffuse sources in an installation into the air.
emission limit value	The mass, expressed in terms of specific parameters, concentration or level of an emission, which may not be exceeded during on or more periods of time. All emission limit values are defined at: (a) temperature of 273.1K; (b) a pressure of 101.3kPa; (c) without correction for water vapour content.
European Waste Catalogue	A list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Article 1(4) of Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste contained in Council Decision 2000/532/EC (O.J. L 226, 6.9.2000p.3) as amended from time to time.
environmental harm	(a) harm to the health of human beings or other living organisms; (b) harm to the quality of the environment, including— (i) harm to the quality of the environment taken as a whole, (ii) harm to the quality of air, water or land, and (iii) other impairment of, or interference with, ecosystems, (c) offence to the senses of human beings; (d) damage to property; or (e) impairment of, or interference with, amenities or other legitimate uses of the environment.
event	Any accident which has caused or could cause environmental harm; or Any malfunction, breakdown or failure of plant, infrastructure or techniques which has caused or could cause environmental harm; or Force majeure or action taken to save human life or limb.
hazardous waste	Has the same meaning as “special waste” as in Section 2 of The Special Waste Regulations 1996.
healthcare waste	A waste classified under Chapter 18 of the European Waste Catalogue, which is a waste from human and animal health care and/or related research.

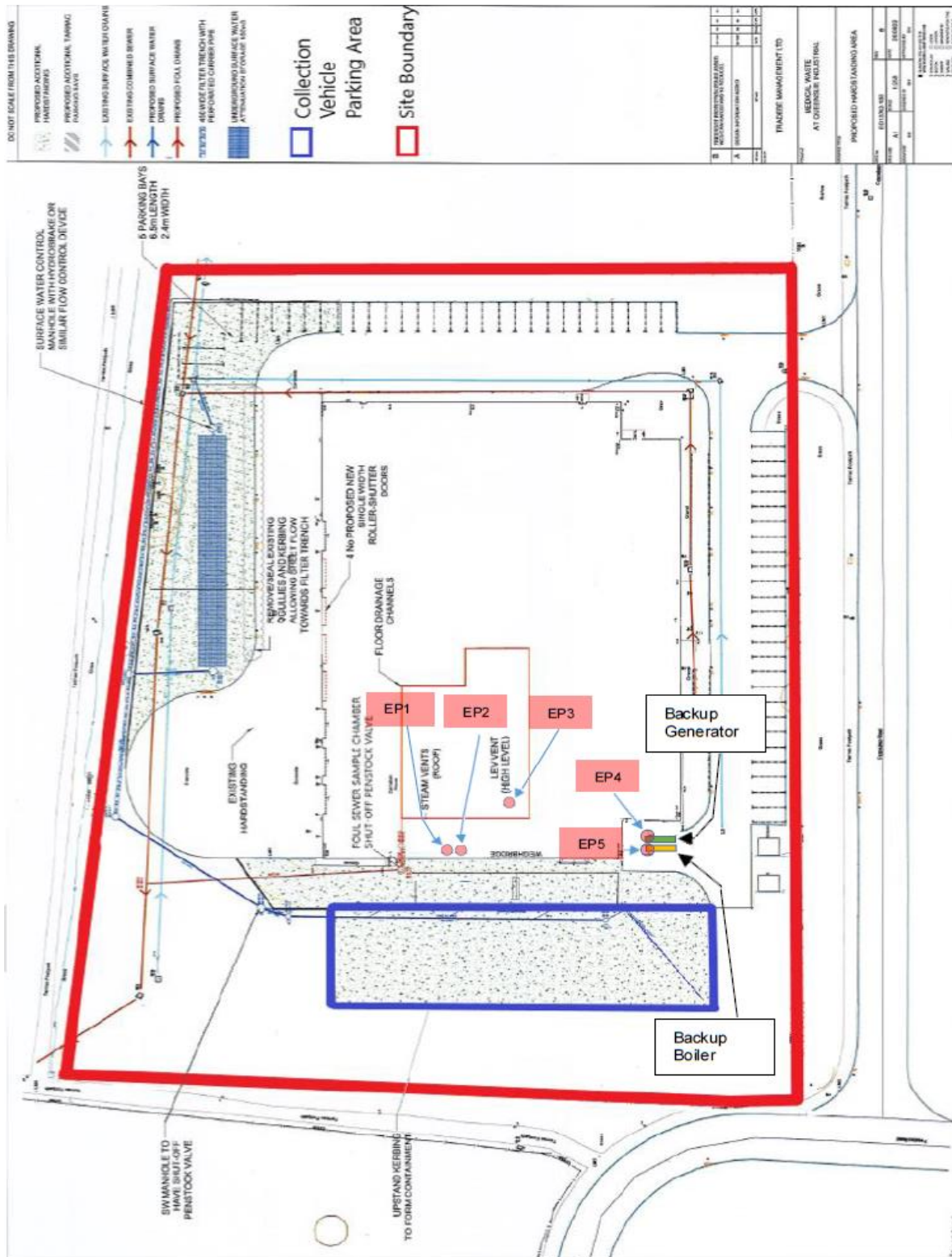
Term	Definition
Heat treatment plant	As described in Schedule 1 and Table 1
Heat treatment process	As described in Schedule 1 and Table 1
IED-T-04	SEPA Guidance, www.SEPA.org.uk, 160519 Resource Utilisation Systematic Assessment v3. Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012, Systematic Assessment of Resource Use and Efficiency template, as amended from time to time.
installation	(a) a stationary technical unit where one or more activities listed in Schedules 1 or 2 of the Regulations are carried out, and (b) any other location on the same site where any other directly associated activities are carried out, any references to an installation include references to part of an installation.
impermeable surface	A surface constructed of concrete or a similar impermeable material to a standard sufficient to prevent the transmission of liquids beyond the surface, and should be read in conjunction with the term “sealed drainage system”.
infectious waste	Waste containing viable micro-organisms or their toxins which are known, or reliably believed, to cause disease in man or other living organisms.
negative pressure	the inward suction with a minimum velocity of 0.5 metres per second, or greater
normal operation	operation of the stationary technical unit excluding start-up and shut-down periods.
point source emission	Single, identifiable source of emission.
recovery	Any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy. Annex II of the Waste Directive sets out a non-exhaustive list of recovery operations.
recycling	Any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations.

Term	Definition
rendered safe	<p>For a relevant waste to be considered rendered safe, the treatment process must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) reduce the number of infectious organisms present in any infectious waste to a level that no additional precautions are needed to protect workers or the public against infection by the waste; (b) destroy any anatomical waste (human or animal tissue) so that it is no longer recognisable; (c) make any clinical waste (including any medical equipment and items) unusable and unrecognisable; (d) destroy the component substances of any chemical, or medicinal and medicinally contaminated waste; (e) make any patient information within the waste unrecognisable.
sealed container	A container which is fully enclosed, weather proof, does not allow any solid or liquid content to escape and is lockable.
sealed drainage system	<p>In relation to an impermeable surface, a drainage system with impermeable components which does not leak and which will ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) no liquid will run off the surface otherwise than via the system; and (b) except where they may be lawfully discharged, all liquids entering the system are collected in a sealed sump.
SEPA officer	Any person who is authorised in writing under Section 108 of the Environment Act 1995 to carry out duties on behalf of SEPA.
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
sharps	Items that could cause cuts or puncture wounds including (but not limited to) needles, hypodermic needles, scalpels and other blades, knives, infusion sets, saws, broken glass, and nails.
Surface water	means the run-off of rainwater from roofs and any paved ground surface within the curtilage of premises
the Regulations	The Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012.
The water environment	All surface water, groundwater and wetlands.

Term	Definition
treatment	Recovery or disposal operations, including preparation prior to recovery or disposal.
unauthorised access	Access by any person who is not permitted to enter the authorised place.
unauthorised waste	Waste that is not authorised to be accepted at the authorised place.
waste	Has the same meaning as in section 75 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.
waste pre-acceptance procedures	As described in Healthcare waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities - Guidance - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Published 13 July 2020, updated 8 December 2021, by: Environment Agency, Rio House, Bristol, BS32 4UD.

Except where specified otherwise, any reference to an enactment or statutory instrument includes a reference to it as amended (whether before or after the date of the authorisation) and to any other enactment, which may after the date of the authorisation replace or amend it.

Appendix 1 Plan of Authorised Place



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Appendix 2 Waste Data Returns

Basic Details:

1. Reporting Quarter and Year
2. Authorisation Number
3. Authorised Person
4. Authorised Place
5. Address of Authorised Place
6. Relevant Contact for Data Submission
 - a) Name
 - b) Job Title
- c) Telephone Number
- d) Email Address
7. Weighbridge Installed (Y/N)
8. Percentage of Waste Weighed
9. Explanation of how tonnages were calculated for waste not weighed (including conversion factors used)

Waste Accepted / Treated / Sent offsite:

	Waste Accepted	Waste Treated	Waste Sent Offsite
6 digit European Waste Catalogue (EWC) Code	✓	✓	✓
Brief description of waste type	✓	✓	✓
Physical form (Gas, Liquid, Sludge or Solid).	✓	✓	✓
Quantity of waste (Kilograms / Tonnes / Litres)	✓	✓	✓
Geographical origin of waste (Local Authority Code)	✓	N/A	✓
Management method (Biological / Chemical / Composted / Crushed or Screened / Incinerated / Landfilled / Physical / Recycled / Transferred / Other).	✓	✓	✓
Site where waste went (name and authorisation number)	N/A	N/A	✓
Further guidance available at: https://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/waste/waste-data/guidance-and-forms-for-operators/licensed-and-permitted-sites/			

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Table 10: Data Submission Deadline

Quarter	Reporting Period	Submission Deadline
1	1 January–31 March	28 April
2	1 April–30 June	28 July
3	1 July–30 September	28 October
4	1 October–31 December	28 January

Appendix 3 Resource Utilisation

Table 11: Resource Utilisation Data Recording

Raw materials, energy or fuel	Unit of measurement
Fuel (Gas, oil, diesel, etc)	m ³ , litres
Activated carbon filters	kg
Water	m ³
Boiler water treatment chemicals	Litres/kg
Disinfectant/detergents	Litres/kg
Refrigerants	Litres
Plastic Wrap	Kg
Electricity	Kw

Explanatory Notes

These explanatory notes do not form part of the authorisation.

Best Available Techniques (BAT):

Regulation 22 of the Regulations specifies that there is a condition of an authorisation, that the authorised person must use the best available techniques (BAT) for preventing, or where that is not practicable, reducing emissions from the installation or mobile plant. This is referred to as the 'general' BAT condition. This condition does not apply in relation to any aspect of the operation of the installation or mobile plant, which is regulated by a specific condition of the authorisation.

Examples of aspects of the operation that have not been regulated by specific conditions are management supervision systems, training and qualifications and maintenance in general.

In considering BAT, SEPA would expect the authorised person to have regard to all relevant PPC sectoral or other technical guidance, including process guidance notes published by the Scottish Government.