

ANNEX 1 TO SCHEDULE 6 – Emissions to Air

Table 6.1: Emissions to Air ELVs

Required by Condition 6.1.1

Source of Emission	Emission point number / Location on Site Plan	Emission Point 1, Located at Point A on the Site Plan			Emission point 2 located at Point B on the Site Plan	
	Emission source	Incinerator Stack			Emergency Bypass Relief Stack	
	Stack height/ diameter (m)	15 metres / 0.725 metres			15 metres / 0.725 metres	
	NGR	NT 4047 7131			NT 4046 7131	
Monitoring Details	Type of Monitoring	C		SS	C (unless specified as SS)	
	Sampling Location	In Stack		In Stack		
Limits For Parameters From Emission Source	Basis of limit value	Daily average (mg/m ³)	100% of all half hourly averages (mg/m ³)	95% of all 10 minute averages (mg/m ³)	Average value over sample period (mg/m ³)	100% of all half hourly averages (mg/m ³)
	Carbon monoxide	50	100	150	100	100
	Basis of limit value	Daily average (mg/m ³)	100% of all half hourly averages (mg/m ³)	97% of all half hourly averages (mg/m ³)	Average value over sample period (mg/m ³)	100% of all half hourly averages (mg/m ³)
	Total dust	10	30	10	30	150
	Gaseous and vaporous organic substances, expressed as total organic carbon	10	20	10	20	20
	Hydrogen chloride	-	-	-	60	-
	Hydrogen fluoride	-	-	-	4	-
	Sulphur dioxide	-	-	-	200	-
Nitrogen monoxide and nitrogen dioxide (expressed as NO ₂)	400	400	200	400	-	

Cd and Tl and their compounds taken together, expressed as cadmium (Cd) and thallium (Tl)	-	-	-	0.05	-
Hg and its compounds as Hg	-	-	-	0.05	-
Sb, As, Pb, Cr, Co, Cu, Mn, Ni, and V and their compounds taken together, expressed as a sum of the above metal species	-	-	-	0.5	-
Dioxins and furans (I-TEF)	-	-	-	0.1 ng/m ³	-
Dioxins and furans (WHO-TEF)	-	-	-	-	-
Dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (WHO-TEF)	-	-	-	-	-
Poly-cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	-	-	-	-	-
Smoke	-	-	-	Ringelmann Shade 1 to BS 2742: 1969 (as amended)	Ringelmann Shade 1 to BS 2742: 1969 (as amended)
Visible plume	-	-	-	No persistent mist droplets or fume	No persistent mist droplets or fume (SS)

Table 6.2: Emissions to Air Continuous Monitoring Requirements
Required by Condition 6.1.2 and 6.1.3

Parameter	Emission point number	Continuous (C)				
		Monitoring Standard	Sample frequency	Maximum 95% confidence interval at daily average limit value	Averaging period and time span for percentage limits	Default calibration method
Oxides of nitrogen as nitrogen dioxide	1	ISO 10849:1996	At least one sample every 30 seconds	20%	Half hourly based on a calendar year	ISO 10849

Total dust	1	BS EN 13284 pt 2:2005	At least one sample every 30 seconds	30%	Half hourly based on a calendar year	ISO 10155:1995
Total organic carbon	1	BS EN 12619 12619 valid from 0-20 mg/m3	At least one sample every 30 seconds	30%	Half hourly based on a calendar year	BS EN 12619
Carbon monoxide	1	ISO 12039	At least one sample every 30 seconds	10%	10 minute and half hourly based on a rolling 24 hour period	ISO 12039
Oxygen	1	ISO 12039	At least one sample every 30 seconds	-	-	ISO 12039
Temperature in secondary chamber	1	BS ISO 14146:1999	At least one sample every 30 seconds	-	-	Suction pyrometer to carry out temperature traverse across the chamber
Temperature of exhaust gas	1	BS ISO 14146:1999	At least one sample every 30 seconds	-	-	BS ISO 14146:1999
Pressure of exhaust gas	1	BS ISO 14146:1999	At least one sample every 30 seconds	-	-	BS ISO 14146:1999
Water vapour content of exhaust gas	1	USEPA360	At least one sample every 30 seconds	-	-	USEPA Method 4

Table 6.3: Emissions to Air Monitoring Spot Sampling Requirements

Required by Condition 6.1.3

Parameter	Emission point number	Spot Sampling (SS)		
		Standard	Frequency	Operational mode
Oxides of nitrogen as nitrogen dioxide	1	ISO 10849	Quarterly for first year of operation then Twice per year	At a rate representative of normal operation and not less than 70% of maximum waste loading rate
Carbon monoxide	1	ISO 12039	Quarterly for first year of operation, then Twice per year	At a rate representative of normal operation and not less than 70% of maximum waste loading rate

Total dust	1	BS EN 13284 pt 1:2002	Quarterly for first year of operation, then Twice per year	At a rate representative of normal operation and not less than 70% of maximum waste loading rate
Total organic carbon	1	BS EN 12619	Quarterly for first year of operation, then Twice per year	At a rate representative of normal operation and not less than 70% of maximum waste loading rate
Hydrogen chloride	1	BS EN 1911 pts 1 to 3:1998	Quarterly for first year of operation, then Twice per year	At a rate representative of normal operation and not less than 70% of maximum waste loading rate
Hydrogen fluoride	1	ISO DIS 15713	Quarterly for first year of operation, then Twice per year	At a rate representative of normal operation and not less than 70% of maximum waste loading rate
Sulphur Dioxide	1	BS6069.4.4 : 1993 Wet chemistry std BS ISO 11632:1998	Quarterly for first year of operation, then Twice per year	At a rate representative of normal operation and not less than 70% of maximum waste loading rate
Temperature of gases exiting secondary combustion chamber	1	Thermocouple located near inner wall and after last injection of combustion gases	When brought into service then twice per year	Under the most unfavourable operating conditions anticipated
Oxygen	1	ISO 12039	When brought into service then Twice per year	Under the most unfavourable operating conditions anticipated
Pressure of exhaust gas at sampling point	1	BS EN 13284 pt 1	When brought into service then Twice per year	Concurrent with substance sampling
Temperature of exhaust gas at sampling point	1	BS EN 13284 pt 1 Calibrated thermocouple	When brought into service then Twice per year	Concurrent with substance sampling
Water vapour content of exhaust gas	1	USEPA method 4	When brought into service then Twice per year	Concurrent with substance sampling
Heavy metals Cd, Tl, Hg, Sb, As, Pb, Cr, Co, Cu, Mn, Ni, and V and their compounds taken together	1	BS EN 13211 for Hg BS EN 14385 for other metals	Quarterly for first year of operation, then Twice per year	At a rate representative of normal operation and not less than 70% of maximum waste loading rate
Dioxins and furans	1	BS EN 1948:1997	Quarterly for first year of operation, then Twice per year	At a rate representative of normal operation and not less than 70% of maximum waste loading rate
Dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	1	BS ISO 11338 pts 1 and 2 for PAH	Quarterly for first year of operation, then Twice per year	At a rate representative of normal operation and not less than 70% of maximum waste loading rate

Table 6.4: Mass Emissions to AirRequired by Condition 6.1.12

Parameter	Combined emissions (number)	Method summary	Mass emissions result to be recorded as
Carbon Monoxide	1	The mass of carbon monoxide released shall be calculated by multiplication of the measured concentration value and the contemporaneously derived volumetric flow rate of the waste combustion gases such that an instantaneous mass release rate is derived and that release rate shall be integrated in such a manner so as to quantify the mass released over a suitable time period. The emission concentrations and flowrates must be at stack conditions. Wet gas at stack temperature and pressure with no correction for the oxygen content of the flue gases.	kg carbon monoxide per tonne waste incinerated and kg carbon monoxide per year
Oxides of nitrogen (as NO ₂)	1	The mass of oxides of nitrogen released shall be calculated by multiplication of the measured concentration value and the contemporaneously derived volumetric flow rate of the waste combustion gases such that an instantaneous mass release rate is derived and that release rate shall be integrated in such a manner so as to quantify the mass released over a suitable time period. The emission concentrations and flowrates must be at stack conditions. Wet gas at stack temperature and pressure with no correction for the oxygen content of the flue gases.	kg oxides of nitrogen per tonne waste incinerated and kg oxides of nitrogen per year
Oxides of sulphur (as SO ₂)	1	The mass of oxides of sulphur released shall be calculated by multiplication of the measured concentration value and the contemporaneously derived volumetric flow rate of the waste combustion gases such that an instantaneous mass release rate is derived and that release rate shall be integrated in such a manner so as to quantify the mass released over a suitable time period. The emission concentrations and flowrates must be at stack conditions. Wet gas at stack temperature and pressure with no correction for the oxygen content of the flue gases.	kg oxides of sulphur per tonne waste incinerated and kg oxides of sulphur per year
Particulate matter	1	The mass of particulate matter released shall be calculated by multiplication of the measured concentration value and the contemporaneously derived volumetric flow rate of the waste combustion gases such that an instantaneous mass release rate is derived and that release rate shall be integrated in such a manner so as to quantify the mass released over a suitable time period. The emission concentrations and flowrates must be at stack conditions. Wet gas at stack temperature and pressure with no correction for the oxygen content of the flue gases.	kg particulate matter per tonne waste incinerated and kg particulate matter per year
Hydrogen chloride	1	The mass of hydrogen chloride released shall be calculated by multiplication of the measured concentration value and the contemporaneously derived volumetric flow	kg hydrogen chloride per tonne waste incinerated and kg hydrogen chloride per year

		rate of the waste combustion gases such that an instantaneous mass release rate is derived and that release rate shall be integrated in such a manner so as to quantify the mass released over a suitable time period. The emission concentrations and flowrates must be at stack conditions. Wet gas at stack temperature and pressure with no correction for the oxygen content of the flue gases.	
Hydrogen fluoride	1	The mass of hydrogen fluoride released shall be calculated by multiplication of the measured concentration value and the contemporaneously derived volumetric flow rate of the waste combustion gases such that an instantaneous mass release rate is derived and that release rate shall be integrated in such a manner so as to quantify the mass released over a suitable time period. The emission concentrations and flowrates must be at stack conditions. Wet gas at stack temperature and pressure with no correction for the oxygen content of the flue gases.	kg hydrogen fluoride per tonne waste incinerated and kg hydrogen fluoride per year
Total organic carbon	1	The mass of total organic carbon released shall be calculated by multiplication of the measured concentration value and the contemporaneously derived volumetric flow rate of the waste combustion gases such that an instantaneous mass release rate is derived and that release rate shall be integrated in such a manner so as to quantify the mass released over a suitable time period. The emission concentrations and flowrates must be at stack conditions. Wet gas at stack temperature and pressure with no correction for the oxygen content of the flue gases.	kg total organic carbon per tonne waste incinerated and kg total organic carbon per year
Total metal compounds	1	The mass of total metal compounds released shall be calculated by multiplication of the measured concentration value and the contemporaneously derived volumetric flow rate of the waste combustion gases such that an instantaneous mass release rate is derived and that release rate shall be integrated in such a manner so as to quantify the mass released over a suitable time period. The emission concentrations and flowrates must be at stack conditions. Wet gas at stack temperature and pressure with no correction for the oxygen content of the flue gases.	kg total metal compounds per tonne waste incinerated and kg total metal compounds per year
Dioxins and furans	1	The mass of dioxins and furans released shall be calculated by multiplication of the measured concentration value and the contemporaneously derived volumetric flow rate of the waste combustion gases such that an instantaneous mass release rate is derived and that release rate shall be integrated in such a manner so as to quantify the mass released over a suitable time period. The emission concentrations and flowrates must be at stack conditions. Wet gas at stack temperature and pressure with no correction for the oxygen content of the flue gases.	kg dioxins and furans as I-TEF per tonne waste incinerated and kg dioxins and furans as I-TEF per year
Dioxin-like polychlorinated	1	The mass of dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls released shall be calculated by	kg dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls

biphenyls		multiplication of the measured concentration value and the contemporaneously derived volumetric flow rate of the waste combustion gases such that an instantaneous mass release rate is derived and that release rate shall be integrated in such a manner so as to quantify the mass released over a suitable time period. The emission concentrations and flowrates must be at stack conditions. Wet gas at stack temperature and pressure with no correction for the oxygen content of the flue gases.	as WHO-TEF per tonne waste incinerated and kg dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls as WHO-TEF per year
Poly-cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	1	The mass of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons released shall be calculated by multiplication of the measured concentration value and the contemporaneously derived volumetric flow rate of the waste combustion gases such that an instantaneous mass release rate is derived and that release rate shall be integrated in such a manner so as to quantify the mass released over a suitable time period. The emission concentrations and flowrates must be at stack conditions. Wet gas at stack temperature and pressure with no correction for the oxygen content of the flue gases.	kg poly-cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons per tonne waste incinerated and kg poly-cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons per year

ANNEX 2 TO SCHEDULE 6 — Toxic Equivalence Factors**Table 6.5: Toxic Equivalence Factors for Dioxins, Furans and Dioxin-like PCBs**Required by Condition 6.5.1

Substance	I-TEF Equivalence Factor	WHO-TEF Equivalence Factor
Dioxins		
2,3,7,8 Tetrachlordibenzodioxin (TCDD)	1	1
1,2,3,7,8 Pentachlordibenzodioxin (PeCDD)	0.5	1
1,2,3,4,7,8 Hexachlordibenzodioxin (HxCDD)	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 Hexachlordibenzodioxin (HxCDD)	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 Hexachlordibenzodioxin (HxCDD)	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 Heptachlordibenzodioxin (HpCDD)	0.01	0.01
Octachlordibenzodioxin (OCDD)	0.001	0.0001
Furans		
2,3,7,8 Tetrachlordibenzofuran (TCDF)	0.1	0.1
2,3,4,7,8 Pentachlordibenzofuran (PeCDF)	0.5	0.5
1,2,3,7,8 Pentachlordibenzofuran (PeCDF)	0.05	0.05
1,2,3,4,7,8 Hexachlordibenzofuran (HxCDF)	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 Hexachlordibenzofuran (HxCDF)	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 Hexachlordibenzofuran (HxCDF)	0.1	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8 Hexachlordibenzofuran (HxCDF)	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 Heptachlordibenzofuran (HpCDF)	0.01	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9 Heptachlordibenzofuran (HpCDF)	0.01	0.01
Octachlordibenzofuran (OCDF)	0.001	0.0001
Non-ortho PCBs		
3,4,4',5 Tetrachlorbiphenol (TCB) (81)	-	0.0001
3,3',4,4' Tetrachlorbiphenol (TCB) (77)	-	0.0001
3,3',4,4',5 Pentachlorbiphenol (PeCB) (126)	-	0.1
3,3',4,4',5,5' Hexachlorbiphenol (HxCB) (169)	-	0.01
Mono-ortho PCBs		
2,3,3',4,4' Pentachlorbiphenol (PeCB) (105)	-	0.0001
2,3,4,4',5 Pentachlorbiphenol (PeCB) (114)	-	0.0005
2,3',4,4',5 Pentachlorbiphenol (PeCB) (118)	-	0.0001
2',3,4,4',5 Pentachlorbiphenol (PeCB) (123)	-	0.0001

2, 3, 3', 4, 4', 5 Hexachlorbiphenol (HxCB) (156)	-	0.0005
2, 3, 3', 4, 4', 5' Hexachlorbiphenol (HxCB) (157)	-	0.0005
2, 3', 4, 4', 5, 5' Hexachlorbiphenol (HxCB) (167)	-	0.00001
2, 3, 3', 4, 4', 5, 5' Heptachlorbiphenol (HpCB) (189)	-	0.0001

Table 6.6 : Molecular Masses for PAHs

Required by Condition 6.4.6

Substance	CAS no.	Molecular Mass (g)
PAHs		
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	252.32
Benzo(ghi)perylene	191-24-2	276.34
(Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	252.32
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	202.26
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	276.34
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	252.32

ANNEX 3 TO SCHEDULE 6 – Waste**Table 6.7: Waste Handling and Storage**

Required by Condition 6.5.1

Description of waste	Location of storage	Method of storage	Maximum permitted quantity	Storage conditions
Waste organic solvents (14 06 03)	Designated Solvent Store	25 litre drums	200 litres	Within a dedicated sealed and banded container)
Mixed packaging, office and commercial waste (including paper cardboard) 15 01 06	Waste Reception Area	Sealed Waste Bins	120 kg / day	Outdoors in sealed waste bins
Sharps from natal care, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease in humans (18 01 01)	Waste reception area	Sealed Waste Bins	1kg / day	Outdoors in sealed waste bins
Biological Tissues (non infective) from natal care, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease in humans (18 01 04)	Waste reception area	Sealed Waste Bins	10kg / day	Outdoors in sealed waste bins
Chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 01 06 from natal care, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease in humans (18 01 07)	Designated Solvent Store	25 litre drums	0.1kg day	Within a dedicated sealed and banded container)
Sharps from research, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease involving animals (18 02 01)	Waste reception area	Sealed Waste Bins	4 kg / day	Outdoors in sealed waste bins
Biological Tissues (non infective) from research, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease involving animals (18 02 03)	Waste reception area	Sealed Waste Bins	690 kg / day	Outdoors in sealed waste bins
Laboratory disposals / wipes	Waste reception area	Sealed Waste Bins	1400 kg / day	Outdoors in sealed waste

from research, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease involving animals (18 02 03)				bins
Wastes from animal husbandry from research, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease involving animals (18 02 03)	Waste reception area	Sealed Waste Bins	1700 kg / day	Outdoors in sealed waste bins
Microwavable laboratory wastes (autoclaved) from animal husbandry from research, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease involving animals (18 02 03)	Waste reception area	Sealed Waste Bins	25 kg / day	Outdoors in sealed waste bins
Chemicals (non dangerous) from research, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease involving animals (18 02 06)	Designated Solvent Store	Sealed waste bins	1 kg / day	Outdoors in sealed waste bins
Filter cake from gas treatment 19 01 05	Waste residue storage area	Sealed skip	3 tonnes	Outdoors in designated sealed skip
Bottom Ash 19 01 12	Waste residue storage area	Sealed skip	5 tonnes	Outdoors in designated sealed skip

Table 6.8: Residue Waste Assessment

Required by Condition 6.5.4(a)

Substance	Residue stream	Monitoring frequency	Analytical method
Mercury	Bottom Ash	At least once in every 12 month period during which the process has operated for a total aggregate period of 12 hours or more	As agreed in writing with SEPA
Cadmium	Bottom Ash	At least once in every 12 month period during which the process has operated for a total aggregate period of 12 hours or more	As agreed in writing with SEPA
All other soluble heavy metals	Bottom Ash	At least once in every 12 month period during which the process has operated for a total aggregate period of 12 hours or more, or before new disposal route.	As agreed in writing with SEPA

<p>Dioxins, dibenzofurans, dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls and poly-cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons</p>	<p>Bottom Ash</p>	<p>At least once in every 12 month period during which the process has operated for a total aggregate period of 12 hours or more</p>	<p>As agreed in writing with SEPA</p>
<p>TOC</p>	<p>Bottom ash</p>	<p>At least once in every quarter during which the process has operated for a total aggregate period of 12 hours or more</p>	<p>As agreed in writing with SEPA</p>

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(These Explanatory Notes do not form part of the Permit)

1. BAT

It should be noted that Regulation 9(11) & (12) of the Regulations specify that there is an implied condition in every permit that, in operating the installation or mobile plant, the Operator shall use the best available techniques (BAT) for preventing or, where that is not practicable, reducing Emissions from the installation or mobile plant.

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

BAT is defined in Regulation 3 of the Regulations as follows:

"Best available techniques" means the most effective and advanced stage in the development of activities and their methods of operation which indicates the practical suitability of particular techniques for providing in principle the basis for emission limit values designed to prevent and, where that is not practicable, generally to reduce emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole;

"available techniques" means those techniques which have been developed on a scale which allows implementation in the relevant industrial sector, under economically and technically viable conditions, taking into consideration the cost and advantages, whether or not the techniques are used or produced inside the UK, as long as they are reasonably accessible to the operator;

"best" means in relation to techniques, the most effective in achieving a high general level of protection of the environment as a whole;

"techniques" includes both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned.

Schedule 2 of the Regulations specifies the matters to be taken into account in determining BAT.

In considering BAT, SEPA would expect the Operator to have regard to all relevant PPC sectoral or other technical guidance, including BAT Reference Documents published by the European Commission and UK technical guidance published by the Environment Agency.

2. GENERAL STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The permit does not detract from any other statutory requirements applicable to you in respect of the Permitted Installation, such as any need to obtain planning permission or building regulations approval or any responsibilities under legislation for health, safety and welfare in the workplace.

3. APPEALS

If you are aggrieved by any of the conditions of the permit, you should initially contact the local SEPA Office at the address or telephone number below. Further information on your right of appeal and the appeals procedure is contained Regulation 22 and Schedule 8 of the Regulations.

4. SUBSISTENCE CHARGES

An annual subsistence charge will be payable in respect of the permit in terms of the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Charging Scheme 2002 or any relevant charging scheme made under Section 41 of the Environment Act 1995, copies of which are available from SEPA.

5. ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS

The contact address and telephone number for all information to be reported in terms of the permit is as follows: -

Scottish Environment Protection Agency
Clearwater House
Heriot Watt Research Park
Avenue North
Riccarton
Edinburgh
Tel No: 0800 80 70 60 and/or 0131 449 7296
Fax No: 0131 449 7277

6. REVIEW OF CONDITIONS

The conditions of the permit will be periodically reviewed by SEPA.

7. PROPOSED CHANGE IN OPERATION OF INSTALLATION

It is a requirement of Regulation 12 of the Regulations that, if you propose to make a change in the operation of the installation, you must notify SEPA at least 14 days before making the change. The requirement under Regulation 12 does not apply if you have already made an application to SEPA for the variation of the conditions of the permit containing a description of the proposed change.

N.B. the requirements of Regulation 12 are in addition to any obligations you may have under the permit itself to only operate the Permitted Installation in the manner set out in the permit and to notify SEPA of proposed changes to the Permitted Installation.

Regulation 13 and Schedule 7 of the Regulations provide details on applications for variation of the permit in respect of proposed changes and substantial changes in operation.

"Change in operation" and "substantial change in operation" are defined in Regulation 2 of the Regulations.

8. ENFORCEMENT & OFFENCES

If SEPA is of the opinion that you have contravened, or are contravening or are likely to contravene a condition of the permit it may serve an Enforcement Notice. Further details on Enforcement Notices are provided in Regulation 19 of the Regulations.

If SEPA is of the opinion that the operation of an installation or mobile plant involves a risk of serious pollution it must, in certain circumstances, serve a Suspension Notice on you. Further details on Suspension Notices are provided in Regulation 20 of the Regulations.

It is an offence to operate an installation or mobile plant covered by the Regulations without a permit or in breach of the conditions of the permit. It is an offence to fail to comply with the requirements of an Enforcement or Suspension Notice. It is an offence to intentionally make a false entry in any record required to be kept under a condition of a permit. Further details on offences and on penalties liable to be imposed upon conviction of an offence are provided in Regulation 30 of the Regulations.

Directors, managers and other individuals within a company may be held personally liable for offences under the Regulations.

All personnel who are responsible for fulfilling any condition of the permit should be made aware of these facts.

9. RECORDED SYSTEMS, PROCEDURES OR INFORMATION RECORDING/ RETURN REQUIREMENTS

Where a condition requires any system, procedure or information record/return, the Operator may demonstrate compliance by making use of any relevant existing written system used for any other purpose and which meets the requirements of the relevant condition.

10. SYSTEMATIC ASSESSMENT (AND REVIEW)

Where a condition of the permit requires a "systematic assessment (and review)", the assessment should be undertaken in a methodical and arranged manner. If you require guidance on the scope or extent of any assessment (and review) required to be undertaken, you should contact your local SEPA office at the address or telephone number given above.

11. COMMERCIAL CONFIDENTIALITY

Regulation 27 of the Regulations requires that SEPA maintain a register ("a Public Register"), whilst Schedule 9 of the Regulations sets out what the Public Register shall contain. Regulation 29(2) provides you with an opportunity to apply for exclusion from the Public Register for certain confidential information. Where you are required to supply SEPA with information whether via a condition in this permit, or otherwise, and that information falls under Schedule 9, if you wish it to be excluded from the public register as confidential information, then such a submission must include an application made under Regulation 29(2).