

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

ACTIVITIES, INSTALLATIONS AND MOBILE PLANT

PART 1

ACTIVITIES

CHAPTER 6

OTHER ACTIVITIES

SECTION 6.1

PAPER, PULP AND BOARD MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES

Part A

- (a) Producing, in industrial plant, pulp from timber or other fibrous materials.
- (b) Producing, in industrial plant, paper and card board where the plant has a production capacity of more than 20 tonnes per day.
- (c) Production of one or more of the following wood-based panels: oriented strand board, particleboard or fibreboard with a production capacity exceeding 600 m³ per day.

Part B

Nil.

Part C

Nil.

SECTION 6.2

CARBON ACTIVITIES

Part A

- (a) Producing carbon or hard-burnt coal or electro graphite by means of incineration or graphitisation.

Part B

Nil.

Part C

Nil.

SECTION 6.3

TAR AND BITUMEN ACTIVITIES

Part A

- (a) Distilling tar or bitumen in connection with any process of manufacture where the carrying out of the activity by the person concerned at the location in question is likely to involve the use in any period of 12 months of 5 tonnes or more of tar or of bitumen or, in aggregate, of both.

Part B

- (a) Any activity not falling within Part A of this section or of section 6.2 involving—
 - (i) heating, but not distilling, tar or bitumen in connection with any manufacturing activity; or
 - (ii) oxidising bitumen by blowing air through it, at plant where no other activities described in any section in this Schedule are carried out,where the carrying out of the activity is likely to involve the use in any period of 12 months of 5 tonnes or more of tar or of bitumen or, in aggregate, of both.

Interpretation of Part B

1. In this Part “tar” and “bitumen” include pitch.

Part C

Nil

SECTION 6.4

COATING ACTIVITIES, PRINTING AND TEXTILE TREATMENTS

Part A

- (a) Pre-treating (by operations such as washing, bleaching or mercerisation) or dyeing fibres or textiles in plant with a treatment capacity of more than 10 tonnes per day.
- (b) Surface treating substances, objects or products using organic solvents, in particular for dressing, printing, coating, degreasing, waterproofing, sizing, painting, cleaning or impregnating, in plant with a consumption capacity of more than 150 kg per hour or more than 200 tonnes per year.

Part B

- (a) Unless falling within Part A of this section or paragraph (g) of Part A of section 2.1, any activity (other than for the repainting or respraying of road vehicles or parts of road vehicles), involving the repainting or respraying of or of parts of aircraft or railway vehicles where the carrying on of the activity may result in the release into the air of particulate matter or of any volatile organic compound and is likely to involve the use in any period of 12 months of—
 - (i) 400 tonnes or more of printing ink, paint or other coating material which is applied in solid form; or
 - (ii) 400 tonnes or more of any metal coating which is sprayed on in molten form.
- (b) Unless falling within Part A of this section or paragraph (g) of Part A of section 2.1, any activity (other than for the repainting or respraying of road vehicles or parts of road vehicles), involving the application to a substrate of, or the drying or curing after such applications of, printing ink or paint or any other coating material as, or in the course of, a manufacturing activity where the carrying on of the activity may result in the release into

the air of particulate matter or of any volatile organic compound and is likely to involve the use in any period of 12 months of—

- (i) 400 tonnes or more of printing ink, paint or other coating material which is applied in solid form; or
- (ii) 400 tonnes or more of any metal coating which is sprayed on in molten form.

Part C

- (a) Unless falling within Part A or Part B of this section or paragraph (g) of Part A of section 2.1, any process (other than for the repainting or respraying of, or of parts of, aircraft or road or railway vehicles) for applying to a substrate, or drying or curing after such application, printing ink or paint or any other coating material as, or in the course of, a manufacturing activity, where the process may result in the release into the air of particulate matter or of any volatile organic compound and is likely to involve the use in any period of 12 months of—
 - (i) 20 tonnes or more of printing ink, paint or other coating material which is applied in solid form;
 - (ii) 20 tonnes or more of any metal coating which is sprayed on in molten form;
 - (iii) 25 tonnes or more of organic solvents in respect of any cold set web offset printing activity or any sheet fed offset litho printing activity; or
 - (iv) 5 tonnes or more of organic solvents in respect of any activity not mentioned in subparagraph (iii).
- (b) Unless falling within Part A of this section, repainting or respraying road vehicles or parts of them if the activity may result in the release into the air of particulate matter or of any volatile organic compound and the carrying on of the activity is likely to involve the use of 1 tonne or more of organic solvents in any period of 12 months.
- (c) Repainting or respraying aircraft or railway vehicles or parts of them if the activity may result in the release into the air of particulate matter or of any volatile organic compound and the carrying out of the activity is likely to involve the use in any period of 12 months of—
 - (i) 20 tonnes or more of any paint or other coating material which is applied in solid form;
 - (ii) 20 tonnes or more of any metal coatings which are sprayed on in molten form; or
 - (iii) 5 tonnes or more of organic solvents.

Interpretation of Parts B and C

1. In this Part—
 - “aircraft” includes gliders and missiles;
 - “coating material” means paint, printing ink, varnish, lacquer, dye, any metal oxide coating, any adhesive coating, any elastomer coating, any metal or plastic coating and any other coating material.
2. The amount of organic solvents used in an activity shall be calculated as—
 - (a) the total input of organic solvents into the process, including both solvents contained in coating materials and solvents used for cleaning or other purposes; less
 - (b) any organic solvents that are removed from the process for re-use or for recovery for re-use.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

SECTION 6.5

THE MANUFACTURE OF DYESTUFFS, PRINTING INK AND COATING MATERIALS

Part A

Nil.

Part B

- (a) Unless falling within Part A of any section in this Schedule—
 - (i) manufacturing or formulating printing ink or any other coating material containing, or involving the use of, an organic solvent, where the carrying out of the activity is likely to involve the use of 200 tonnes or more of organic solvents in any period of 12 months;
 - (ii) manufacturing any powder for use as a coating material where the process uses lead chromate or triglycidyl isocyanurate and where there is the capacity to produce 400 tonnes or more of such powder in any period of 12 months.

Part C

- (a) Unless falling within Part A or Part B of any section in this Schedule—
 - (i) manufacturing or formulating printing ink or any other coating material containing, or involving the use of, an organic solvent, where the carrying out of the activity is likely to involve the use of 100 tonnes or more, but less than 200 tonnes of organic solvents in any period of 12 months;
 - (ii) manufacturing any powder for use as a coating material where the process uses lead chromate or triglycidyl isocyanurate and where there is the capacity to produce 200 tonnes or more, but less than 400 tonnes of such powder in any period of 12 months.

Interpretation of Parts B and C

1. In this Part, “coating material” has the same meaning as in section 6.4.
2. The amount of organic solvents used in an activity shall be calculated as—
 - (i) the total input of organic solvents into the process, including both solvents contained in coating materials and solvents for cleaning or other purposes; less
 - (ii) any organic solvents, not contained in coating materials, that are removed from the process for re-use or for recovery for re-use.

SECTION 6.6

TIMBER ACTIVITIES

Part A

- (a) Curing, or chemically treating, as part of a manufacturing process, timber or products wholly or mainly made from wood if any substance listed in paragraph 10 of Part 2 of this Schedule is used.
- (b) Preservation of wood and wood products with chemicals with a production capacity exceeding 75 m³ per day other than exclusively treating against sapstain.

Part B

Nil.

Part C

- (a) Unless falling within Part A of section 6.1, manufacturing products wholly or mainly of wood at any works if the activity involves the sawing, drilling, sanding, shaping, turning,

planning, curing or chemical treatment of wood (“relevant activities”) and the throughput of the works in any period of 12 months is likely to be more than—

- (i) 10,000 cubic metres, in the case of works at which wood is sawed but at which wood is not subjected to any other relevant activities or is subjected only to relevant activities which are exempt activities; or
- (ii) 1,000 cubic metres in any other case.

Interpretation of Part C

1. In this Part—

“relevant activities” other than sawing are “exempt activities” where, if no sawing were carried out at the works, the activities carried out there would be unlikely to result in the release into the air of any substances listed in paragraph 9 of Part 2 of this Schedule in a quantity which is capable of causing a significant negative effect on human health or the environment;

“throughput” shall be calculated by reference to the amount of wood which is subjected to any of the relevant activities, but where, at the same works, wood is subject to two or more relevant activities, no account shall be taken of the second or any subsequent activity;

“wood” includes any product consisting wholly or mainly of wood; and

“works” includes a sawmill or any other premises on which relevant activities are carried out on wood.

SECTION 6.7

ACTIVITIES INVOLVING RUBBER

Part A

- (a) Manufacturing new tyres (but not remoulds or retreads) if this involves the use in any period of 12 months of 50,000 tonnes or more of one or more of the following—
 - (i) natural rubber;
 - (ii) synthetic organic elastomers;
 - (iii) other substances mixed with them.

Part B

- (a) The curing of foam rubber products where hydrogen sulphide is released.

Part C

- (a) Unless falling within Part A or B of any section in this Schedule, the mixing, milling or blending of—
 - (i) natural rubber; or
 - (ii) synthetic organic elastomers,if carbon black is used.
- (b) Any activity which converts the product of an activity falling within paragraph (a) into a finished product if related to an activity falling within that paragraph.

SECTION 6.8

THE TREATMENT OF ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MATTER AND FOOD INDUSTRIES

Part A

- (a) Tanning hides and skins at plant with a treatment capacity of more than 12 tonnes of finished products per day.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

- (b) Slaughtering animals at plant with a carcass production capacity of more than 50 tonnes per day.
- (c) Disposing of or recycling animal carcasses or animal waste otherwise than by incineration falling within section 5.1 in plant with a treatment capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day of animal carcasses or animal waste or, in aggregate, of both.
- (d) Treatment and processing, other than exclusively packaging, of the following raw materials, whether previously processed or unprocessed, intended for the production of food or feed from—
 - (i) only animal raw materials (other than milk) at plant with a finished product production capacity of more than 75 tonnes per day;
 - (ii) only vegetable raw materials at plant with a finished product production capacity greater than 300 tonnes per day or 600 tonnes per day where the installation operates for a period of no more than 90 consecutive days in any year;
 - (iii) animal and vegetable raw materials, both in combined and separate products, with a finished product production capacity in tonnes per day greater than—
 - (aa) 75 if A is equal to 10 or more;
 - (bb) $300 - (22.5 \times A)$ in any other case; or
 - (cc) where 'A' is the portion of animal material (in % of weight) of the finished product production capacity;

where, when calculating the weight of finished product for the purposes of paragraphs (i) to (iii), the weight of packaging must be ignored.
- (e) Treating and processing milk, the quantity of milk received being more than 200 tonnes per day (average value on an annual basis).

Part B

- (a) Unless falling within Part A of this section, treating feathers by hydrolysis where hydrogen sulphide or other sulphur containing compounds may be released into the air.

Part C

- (a) Processing, storing or drying by the application of heat of the whole or part of any dead animal or any vegetable matter (other than the treatment of effluent so as to permit its discharge into waterways, underground strata or into a sewer unless the treatment involves the drying of any material with a view to its use as animal feedstuff) if—
 - (i) the processing, storing or drying does not fall within another section of this Schedule or Part A or B of this section and is not an exempt activity; and
 - (ii) the processing, storing or drying may result in the release into the air of a substance described in paragraph 9 of Part 2 of this Schedule or any offensive smell noticeable outside the premises on which the activity is carried out.
- (b) Breeding maggots in any case where 5 kg or more of animal matter or of vegetable matter or, in aggregate, of both are introduced into the process in any week.

Interpretation of section 6.8

1. In this section—

“animal” includes a bird or a fish;

“exempt activity” means—

- (i) any activity carried out in a farm or agricultural holding other than the manufacture of goods for sale;
- (ii) the manufacture or preparation of food or drink for human consumption but excluding—

- (aa) the extraction, distillation or purification of animal or vegetable oil or fat otherwise than as a activity incidental to the cooking of food for human consumption;
 - (bb) any activity involving the use of green offal or the boiling of blood except the cooking of food (other than tripe) for human consumption;
 - (cc) the cooking of tripe for human consumption elsewhere than on premises on which it is to be consumed;
 - (iii) the fleshing, cleaning and drying of pelts of fur-bearing mammals;
 - (iv) any activity carried on in connection with the operation of a knackers yard, as defined in the Animal By-Products Order (Northern Ireland) 2002(1);
 - (v) any activity for the manufacture of soap not falling within Part A of section 4.1;
 - (vi) the storage of vegetable matter not falling within any other section of this Schedule;
 - (vii) the cleaning of shellfish shells;
 - (viii) the manufacture of starch;
 - (ix) the processing of animal or vegetable matter at premises for feeding a recognised pack of hounds registered under the Animal By-Products Order (Northern Ireland) 2002;
 - (x) the salting of hides or skins, unless related to any other activity listed in this Schedule;
 - (xi) any activity for composting animal or vegetable matter or a combination of both, except where that activity is carried on for the purposes of cultivating mushrooms;
 - (xii) any activity for cleaning, and any related activity for drying or dressing seeds, bulbs, corms or tubers;
 - (xiii) the drying of grain or pulses;
 - (xiv) any activity for the production of cotton yarn from raw cotton or for the conversion of cotton yarn into cloth;
 - (xv) the drying of green crops;
- “food” includes—
- (i) drink;
 - (ii) articles and substances of no nutritional value which are used for human consumption; and
 - (iii) articles and substances used as ingredients in the preparation of food;
- “green crops” means alfalfa (Lucerne), clover, grass, perennial ryegrass, tall fescue and other similar crops;
- “green offal” means the stomach and intestines of any animal, other than poultry or fish, and their contents;
- “underground strata” has the same meaning as in Article 2(2) of the Water (Northern Ireland) Order 1999(2);
- “waterways” has the same meaning as in Article 2(2) of the Water (Northern Ireland) Order 1999.

SECTION 6.9

INTENSIVE FARMING

Part A

(1) S.R. 2002 No. 209

(2) S.I. 1999/662 (N.I. 6)

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

- (a) Rearing poultry or pigs intensively in an installation with more than:
 - (i) 40,000 places for poultry;
 - (ii) 2,000 places for production pigs (over 30 kg); or
 - (iii) 750 places for sows.

Part B

Nil.

Part C

Nil.

Interpretation of section 6.9

1. The conditions of permits relating to Intensive Agriculture under this section shall apply without prejudice to the legislation relating to animal welfare.

SECTION 6.10

CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE

Part A

- (a) Capture of carbon dioxide streams from an installation for the purposes of geological storage pursuant to Directive [2009/31/EC\(3\)](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide.

Part B

Nil.

Part C

Nil.

SECTION 6.11

WASTE WATER TREATMENT

Part A

- (a) Independently operated treatment of waste water not covered by Directive [91/271/EEC](#) and discharged by a Part A installation or Part A mobile plant.

Part B

Nil.

Part C

Nil.

(3) O.J. L140, 5.6.2009, p.114