

SCHEDULE 1
ACTIVITIES AND INSTALLATIONS AND MOBILE PLANT
CHAPTER 6
OTHER ACTIVITIES

Section 6.1

Paper and pulp manufacturing activities

PART A

- (a) Producing—
- (i) pulp from timber or other fibrous materials;
 - (ii) paper and board with a production capacity exceeding 20 tonnes per day.
- (b) Any activity associated with making paper pulp or paper, including activities connected with the recycling of paper such as de-inking, if the activity may result in the release into water of any substance listed in paragraph 12 of Part 2 to this Schedule in a quantity which, in any 12 month period, exceeds the background quantity by more than the amount specified in relation to the description of substance in column 2 of that Schedule.

Interpretation of Part A

In Part A, “paper pulp” includes pulp made from wood, grass, straw and similar materials and references to the making of paper are to the making of any product using paper pulp.

PART B

NIL

Section 6.2

Carbon Activities

PART A

Producing carbon or hard-burnt coal or electro graphite by means of incineration or graphitization.

PART B

NIL

Section 6.3

Tar and Bitumen Processes

PART A

The following activities if operated at installations not falling within any other description contained in any other Part A activity in this Schedule involving:—

- (i) distilling tar or bitumen in connection with any process of manufacture; or
- (ii) heating tar or bitumen for the manufacture of electrodes or carbon-based refractory materials, where the carrying on of the activity by the person concerned at the location in question is likely to involve the use in any 12 month period of 5 tonnes or more of tar or of bitumen or, in aggregate, both.

PART B

Any activity not falling within Part A of this Section or within any other description in this Schedule involving—

- (i) heating, but not distilling, tar or bitumen in connection with any process of manufacture; or

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- (ii) oxidising bitumen by blowing air through it, at installations where there are no other activities prescribed in this Schedule,

where the carrying on of the activities by the person concerned at the location in question is likely to involve the use in any 12 month period of 5 tonnes or more of tar or of bitumen or, in aggregate, of both.

Interpretation of Part B

In Part B, the expressions “tar” and “bitumen” include pitch.

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 where the treatment capacity exceeds 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, with a consumption capacity of more than 150 kilogrammes per hour or more than 200 tonnes per year.
- (c) Applying or removing a coating material containing one or more tributyltin compounds or triphenyltin compounds, if carried out at a shipyard or boatyard where vessels of a length of 25 metres or more can be built or maintained or repaired.
- (d) Treating textiles if the activity may result in the release into water of any substance listed in the Table in paragraph 13 of Part 2 of this Schedule in a quantity which, in any 12 month period, exceeds the background quantity by more than the amount specified in relation to the description of the substance set out in column 1 of that Table in the corresponding entry in column 2 of that Table.

PART B

- (a) Any activity, not falling within Part A (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—
 - (i) the activity may result in the release into the air of particulate matter or of any volatile organic compound; and
 - (ii) the carrying on of the activity by the person concerned at the location in question is likely to involve the use in any period 12 months of—
 - (A) 20 tonnes or more applied in solid form of any printing ink, paint or other coating material, unless covered by Section 2.1(g);
 - (B) 20 tonnes or more of any metal coatings which are sprayed on in molten form; or
 - (C) 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, in respect of any other activity, 5 tonnes or more of organic solvents.
- (b) Repainting or respraying road vehicles or parts of them if the activity does not fall within Part A and may result in the release into the air of particulate matter or of any volatile organic compound and the carrying on of the activity by the person concerned at the location in question 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

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carrying on 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 –

- (i) 20 tonnes or more applied in solid form of any paint or other coating material;
- (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 Part B

In Part B–

“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; and 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 used for cleaning or other purposes; less
- (ii) any organic solvents that are removed from the process for re-use or for recovery for re-use.

Section 6.5

The manufacture of dyestuffs, printing ink and coating materials.

PART A

Any manufacture of dyestuffs if the activity involves the use of hexachlorobenzene and is operated at an installation not falling within any other description in any Part A of this Schedule.

PART B

Any of the following activities not falling within any description in Part A of this Schedule involving:–

- (a) Manufacturing or formulating printing ink or any other coating material containing, or involving the use of, an organic solvent, where the carrying on of the activity by the person concerned at the location in question is likely to involve the use of 100 tonnes or more of organic solvents in any 12 months period;
- (b) Manufacture any powder for use as a coating material where there is the capacity to produce 200 tonnes or more of such powder in any 12 month period.

Interpretation of Part B

In Part B, “coating material” has the same meaning as in Section 6.4; except that 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, 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

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Curing or chemically treating as part of a manufacturing process timber or products made wholly or mainly of wood if any substance listed in column 1 of the Table in paragraph 13 of Part 2 of this Schedule is used.

PART B

Manufacturing products wholly or mainly of wood at any works if the activity involves the sawing, drilling, shaping, turning, planing, shredding, curing or chemical treatment of wood and the throughput of the works in any 12 month period is likely to exceed—

- (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 B

In this Part—

“relevant activities”, other than sawing, are “exempt activities” where, if no sawing were carried on at the works, the activities carried on there would be unlikely to result in the release into the air of any substances listed in paragraph 12 of Part 2 of this Schedule in a quantity which is capable of causing significant harm;

“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;

“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

NIL

PART B

- (a) The following activities if operated at installations not falling within any other description in any Part A of this Schedule involving 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 a 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 where the treatment capacity exceeds 12 tonnes of finished products per day.
- (b) Disposing of or recycling animal carcasses and animal waste except by incineration at installations with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day.

- (c) Slaughtering animals with a carcass production capacity greater than 50 tonnes per day.
- (d) Treating and processing materials intended for the production of food products from—
 - (i) animal raw materials (other than milk) with a finished product production capacity greater than 75 tonnes per day;
 - (ii) vegetable raw materials with a finished product production capacity greater than 300 tonnes per day (average value on a quarterly basis).
- (e) Treating and processing milk, the quantity of milk received being greater than 200 tonnes per day (average value on an annual basis).
- (f) The following activities if operated at installations not falling within a description in another Section or an exempt activity, namely processing in anyway whatsoever, storing or drying by the application of heat of any dead animal (or part thereof) or any vegetable matter if the process may result in the release into water of any substance listed in the Table in paragraph 13 of Part 2 of this Schedule in a quantity which, in any 12 month period, exceeds the background quantity by more than the amount specified in relation to the description of the substance set out in column 1 of that Table in the corresponding entry in column 2 of that Table: but excluding any activity that treats effluent so as to permit its discharge into controlled waters or into a sewer unless the treatment process involves the drying of any material with a view to its use as an animal feedstuffs.

PART B

- (a) Any activity mentioned in Section 6.8 (f), unless an exempt activity—
 - (i) where the activity has the characteristics described in paragraph 2 of Part 2 of this Schedule; but
 - (ii) may release into the air a substance referred to in paragraph 12 of Part 2 of this Schedule or any offensive smell noticeable outside the premises in which the activity is carried on.
- (b) Breeding maggots in any case where 5 kilogrammes or more of animal or of vegetable matter or, in aggregate, of both are introduced into the process in any week.
- (c) The ensiling or storage of dead fish or fish offal in plant capable of retaining volumes—
 - (i) of less than 10m³ of ensiled liquor;
 - (ii) in excess of 10m³ and less than 50m³ of ensiled liquor; or
 - (iii) in excess of 50m³ of ensiled liquor.

Interpretation of Section 6.8

In this Section—

“animal” includes a bird or a fish;

“ensiling” means the treatment of dead fish or fish offal by the application of formic acid for the purpose of rendering the material free from infectious disease;

“exempt activity” means—

- (i) any activity carried on 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—
 - (A) the extraction, distillation or purification of animal or vegetable oil or fat, otherwise than as an activity incidental to the cooking of food for human consumption;
 - (B) any activity involving the use of green offal or the boiling of blood, except the cooking of food (other than tripe) for human consumption;

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- (C) 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 knacker's yard, as defined in article 3(1) of the Animal By-Products Order 1999⁽¹⁾;
- (v) any activity for the manufacture of soap not falling within a description in Part A of Section 4.1;
- (vi) the storage of vegetable matter otherwise than as part of any prescribed activity;
- (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 article 13 of the Animal By-Products Order 1999;
- (x) the salting of hides or skins, unless related to any other prescribed activity;
- (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 conversation of cotton yarn into cloth;

“food” includes drink, articles and substances of no nutritional value which are used for human consumption, and articles and substances used as ingredients in the preparation of food;

“green offal” means the stomach and intestines of any animal, other than poultry or fish, and their contents.

Section 6.9

Intensive farming

PART A

- (a) Rearing poultry or pigs intensively in an installation with more than—
 - (i) 40,000 places for poultry, including ducks and turkeys;
 - (ii) 2,000 places for production pigs (over 30 kilogrammes); or
 - (iii) 750 places for sows.

PART B

NIL

⁽¹⁾ S.I.1999/646.