

SCHEDULE

Regulation 2

List of processes and activities

1. Where—

- (a) nitrogen, oxygen or argon is separated from air, and then compressed or liquefied; or
- (b) nitrogen, oxygen and argon are separated from air, and then made into a compressed or liquefied mixture of at least two of the former,

separating the above substances from air using one or more of the following air separation technologies: cryogenic distillation, pressure swing adsorption, vacuum swing absorption or membrane separation, compressing and liquefying the separated substances, pumping them (in a compressed or liquefied form) from within the installation for further use within or outside the installation.

2. Where kaolinitic clay in combination with any of its accessory minerals is extracted and processed: blasting and crushing, dry mining or hydraulic mining, refining, blending, drying and packaging, classifying, hydrocloning, pumping, centrifuging, grinding, shredding, magnetic separating, bleaching, pressing, pugging, milling, micro- separating.

3. Where calcium carbonate based minerals are processed for use as filler or whitener for paper, plastics, pharmaceuticals, ceramics, food, paint or other products: crushing, drying, milling, classifying, screening, packaging.

4. Where pre-formed or manufactured metal components are heat-treated to facilitate their efficient formability or to enhance their service performance: all processes and activities involved in the heat treatment of pre-formed or manufactured metal components to facilitate their efficient formability or to enhance their service performance.

5. Where (in controlled, environment-protected structures) horticultural crops are grown, harvested and receive primary preparation for market: planting, seeding, heating, lighting, ventilating, irrigating, fertilising, cooling, preparing and sterilising growing media, grading and conveying.

6. Where textiles are manufactured: spinning, weaving, knitting, finishing but not printing or dyeing.

7. Where plastic film is produced using extrusion to convert melted polymer into blown or cast film: all processes and activities involved in the production of plastic film using extrusion to convert melted polymer into blown or cast film.

8. Where geosynthetic materials comprising at least one component made from a synthetic or natural polymer in the form of a sheet, strip or other three-dimensional structure are manufactured for use in geotechnical or civil engineering applications: all processes and activities involved in the manufacture of such materials.

9. Where silica sand in combination with any associated minerals is extracted, processed and packaged: blasting, quarrying, crushing, classifying, milling, pumping, grinding, acid leaching, drying and packaging.

10. Where potassium chloride is extracted, separated, and purified to produce potash and high-grade soluble potassium chloride: sub-surface mining of sylvinitic and other halite minerals, separating potassium chloride from those minerals and purifying it including crushing, grinding, froth flotation, drying, compacting, grading and, where relevant, recrystallising it from supersaturated brine.

11. Where glass products or chemicals using glass as a base material are produced from raw materials, pre-formed glass or cullet for use as reflective additives in road markings or of size and

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

shape suitable for incorporation in vehicles, spacecraft or vessels: partial melting, fusing, bending, toughening, cutting, grinding, etching, polishing (both mechanical and chemical), surface treating and drying.

12. At an installation (which must be a building where the predominant business activity is commercial temperature controlled storage or product freezing) or site where—

- (a) products are cooled or frozen for the purposes of—
 - (i) storing them under controlled temperatures below ambient levels; or
 - (ii) producing ice; or
- (b) products are stored under controlled temperatures below ambient levels:

cooling and freezing products and all processes and activities involved in controlling temperatures below ambient levels.

13. Where plastic materials, or plastic products (whether or not these are finished products), are produced by—

- (a) the application of heat and pressure to; or
- (b) a chemical reaction involving

plastics powder, granules, shredded waste or liquid: injection moulding, reaction injection moulding, compression moulding (including hot and cold press moulding), transfer moulding, structural foam moulding, direct screw transfer moulding, rotational moulding (including slush moulding), flexible foam moulding (including dual component processing), blow moulding, casting, expanded polystyrene moulding, expandable materials processing, mixing and compounding, calendering, powder coating (including dip moulding), sintering, thermoforming (including vacuum forming), pultrusion, filament winding, spread coating, hand lay-up and resin transfer moulding.

14. Where refined salt for use in food products or supplements is prepared or processed from minerals, any such preparation or processing.

15. Where, not being a launderette predominately offering self-service washes or predominately serving the domestic market, textiles are laundered by washing with water, drying and smoothing except where such laundering is carried out in support of other activities carried out by the business (not being textile rental activities), whether or not such activities are carried out at the installation or site, any such laundering.

16. At an installation or site where natural gas is reformed, any such reformation.

17. Where the further refining, conversion or use (otherwise than as a fuel or solvent) of the product of any of the following activities—

- (a) refining mineral oils;
- (b) the loading, unloading, handling or storage of, or the physical, chemical or thermal treatment of—
 - (i) crude shale oil;
 - (ii) where related to another activity described in paragraph (b), any associated gas or condensate; or
 - (iii) emulsified hydrocarbons intended for use as a fuel,

is carried out in the manufacture of a chemical, any such refinement, conversion or use.

18. Where unsaturated hydrocarbon or vinyl chloride (other than a pre-formulated resin or pre-formulated gel coat which contains any unsaturated hydrocarbon) is polymerised or co-polymerised, any such polymerisation or co-polymerisation.

19. Where—

- (a) toluene di-isocyanate or other di-isocyanate of comparable volatility or, where partly polymerised, partly polymerised di-isocyanates or prepolymers of those monomers is used; and
- (b) where the use of any of the chemicals described in paragraph (a) may result in a release into the air which contains such a di-isocyanate monomer,

any such use.

20. At an installation or site where polyurethane foams or polyurethane elastomers are flame bonded, any such flame bonding.

21. At an installation or site where carbon disulphide, pyridine or any substituted pyridine are recovered, any such recovery.

22. Where organic compounds are produced except the production of—

- (a) hydrocarbons (linear or cyclic, saturated or unsaturated, aliphatic or aromatic);
- (b) organic compounds containing oxygen (for example alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids, esters, ethers, peroxides, phenols, epoxy resins);
- (c) organic compounds containing sulphur (for example sulphides, mercaptans, sulphonic acids, sulphonates, sulphates and sulphones and sulphur heterocyclics);
- (d) organic compounds containing nitrogen (for example amines, amides, nitrous-, nitro- or azo-compounds, nitrates, nitrogen heterocyclics, cyanates, isocyanates, di-isocyanates and di-isocyanate prepolymers);
- (e) organic compounds containing phosphorus (for example substituted phosphines and phosphate esters);
- (f) organic compounds containing halogens (for example halocarbons, halogenated aromatic compounds and acid halides);
- (g) organometallic compounds (for example lead alkyls, Grignard reagents and lithium alkyls);
- (h) plastic materials (for example polymers, synthetic fibres and cellulose-based fibres);
- (i) synthetic rubbers;
- (j) dyes and pigments;
- (k) surface-active agents,

any such production.

23. Where hydrogen cyanide or hydrogen sulphide is used in a manufacturing process except where that manufacturing process is an activity listed in Part 2 of Schedule 1 (activities, installations and mobile plant) to the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010(1), any such use.

24. Where solvent is reclaimed or regenerated, any such reclamation or regeneration.

25. Where raw and part processed hides and skins are processed, dressed or finished to produce part processed leather intermediates or finished leather, any such processing, dressing or finishing.

26. Where glass frit or enamel frit is manufactured or used in any activity where that activity is related to its manufacture, any such manufacture or use.

27. Where the main activity is the processing of red meat, any such processing.

28. At an installation or site where lead or any lead alloy is produced, melted or recovered by—

(1) *S.I. 2010/675.* At the date of making these Regulations it is intended that from 1 January 2013 the descriptions of the activities in Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 will be amended.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

- (a) chemical means; or
- (b) the use of heat,

any such production, melting or recovery.

29. Where any non-ferrous metal or alloy is refined, any such refinement.

30. Where—

- (a) gallium, indium, palladium, tellurium or thallium is recovered; and
- (b) that recovery may result in the release of the chemicals in paragraph (a) into the air,

any such recovery.

31. Where beryllium or selenium or an alloy containing one or both of those materials is used in manufacturing or repairing and that manufacturing or repairing may result in the release into the air of—

- (a) oxides of sulphur and other sulphur compounds;
- (b) oxides of nitrogen and other nitrogen compounds;
- (c) oxides of carbon;
- (d) organic compounds and partial oxidation products;
- (e) metals, metalloids and their compounds;
- (f) asbestos (suspended particulate matter and fibres), glass fibres and mineral fibres;
- (g) halogens and their compounds;
- (h) phosphorus and its compounds;
- (i) particulate matter,

any such use.

32. Where granulated blast furnace slag is ground, any such grinding.

33. Where hazardous waste is incinerated in a waste incineration plant or a waste co-incineration plant, any such incineration.

34. Where non-hazardous waste is incinerated in a waste incineration plant or a waste co-incineration plant, any such incineration.

35. Where one of the following wood-based panels are produced—

- (a) oriented strand board;
- (b) particleboard; or
- (c) fibreboard,

any such production.

36. Except where an activity listed in—

- (a) Part A(1) or Part A(2) of Section 6.4 (coating activities, printing and textile treatments) of Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010; or
- (b) Part A(2)(c) of Section 2.1 (ferrous metals) of Part 2 of Schedule 1 to those Regulations

is carried out, where any process (other than for re-painting or re-spraying 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 of any volatile organic compound and is likely to involve the use of—

- (i) the application in solid form of printing ink, paint or other coating material;
- (ii) the spraying of metal coating in molten form;
- (iii) the use of organic solvents in respect of any cold set web offset printing activity or any sheet fed offset litho printing activity; or
- (iv) the use of organic solvents in respect of any activity not mentioned in subparagraph (iii),

any such process.