

Process Guidance Note 1/1 (04)

Secretary of State's Guidance for Waste Oil and Recovered Oil Burners Less Than 0.4MW

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Defra would like to acknowledge the work of the Environment Agency's Local Authority Unit in the drafting of this guidance note.



Environment
Agency

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This note is issued by the Secretary of State and the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) ("the Government") to give guidance on the conditions appropriate for the control of emissions into the air from processes/ installations¹ using waste oil and recovered oil burners less than 0.4MW (referred to as small waste oil burners). It supersedes guidance note PG1/1(95) published in November 1995.
- 1.2 This is one of a series of notes giving guidance on Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Available Techniques Not Entailing Excessive Cost (BATNEEC)². The notes are all aimed at providing a strong framework for consistent and transparent regulation of installations.
- 1.3 This note is for use under Local Air Pollution Prevention and Control (LAPPC) regime established by the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999³. It constitutes statutory guidance to regulators under regulation 37 of The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000, SI 1973. To the extent it provides guidance on techniques, it also constitutes statutory guidance to regulators under section 7(11) of the 1990 Act, and in any event regulators are expected to have regard to it. The note will be treated as one of the material considerations when determining any appeals made against a decision under either the 1990 or 1999 Acts.

Who is affected

- 1.4 This guidance is for:
 - regulators: who must have regard to the guidance when determining applications and reviewing extant authorisations and permits
 - operators: who are best advised also to have regard to it when making applications, and in the subsequent operation of their process
 - members of the public: who may be interested to know what the Government considers (in accordance with the legislation) amounts to appropriate conditions for controlling air emissions for the generality of processes in this particular industry sector
- 1.5 The note also (where appropriate) gives details of any mandatory requirements affecting air emissions which are in force at the time of publication, such as those contained in Directions from the Government.

This note has been written based on the current interpretation of the scope of the EU Waste Incineration Directive

- 1.6 This note is intended to implement EC Directive 75/439/EEC on the disposal of waste oils (as amended by 87/101/EEC). For the sake of completeness, extracts from the Directive are reproduced in [Appendix 2](#).

Specimen permit. Draft application form

- 1.7 An outline permit for an appliance burning waste lubricating oils at less than 0.4MW, own arisings only, is included at [Section 9](#) of this note. A draft application form, specific to the process to which this note applies, is at [Section 10](#).

Site specific BAT/ BATNEEC

- 1.8 All processes are subject to BAT/ BATNEEC. In general terms, what is BAT/ BATNEEC for one process in a sector is likely to be BAT/ BATNEEC for a comparable process; but in each case it is, in practice, for regulators (subject to appeal) to decide what is BAT/ BATNEEC for the individual process and the regulator should take into account variable factors (such as configuration, size and

1. The term "process(es)" is used in the remainder of the note to mean both "processes" under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and "installations" under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999.
2. BATNEEC is the formulation used in the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and BAT is used in the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999. For the purpose of this guidance note, the two concepts are regarded as having essentially the same effect.
3. in accordance with the Pollution Prevention & Control (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2002, SI 2002/275, waste oil and recovered oil burners less than 0.4MW processes transfer from regulation under the 1990 Act to the 1999 Act from 1 April 2003.

other individual characteristics of the process) and the locality (such as proximity of particularly sensitive receptors⁴). Ultimately, therefore, what constitutes BAT/BATNEEC is site specific but this guidance note comprises guidance for the generality of processes in the sector and careful regard should be had to it, in order to maximise consistency of permits as appropriate.

- 1.9 The guidance is based on the state of knowledge and understanding at the time of writing of:
- small waste oil burners
 - their potential impact on the environment and
 - what constitutes BAT/ BATNEEC for preventing and reducing air emissions
- 1.10 The note may be amended from time to time in order to keep abreast with developments in BAT/BATNEEC including improvements in techniques and new understanding of environmental impacts and risks. Such changes may be issued in a complete revision of this document, or in separate additional guidance notes which address specific issues. (It may not always be possible to issue amending guidance quickly enough to keep in absolute step with rapid changes, which is another circumstance where paragraph 1.5 above might apply.)
- 1.11 Steps will be taken to ensure that those who need to know about changes are informed. Operators (and their advisers) are, however, strongly advised to check with the regulator whether there have been any changes before relying on this note for the purposes of making an application under the 1990 or 1999 Acts or making any other decisions where BAT/ BATNEEC may be a consideration.

Consultation

- 1.12 This note has been produced in consultation with relevant trade bodies, representatives of regulators including members of the Industrial Pollution Liaison Committee, and other interested organisations.

Publication

- 1.13 This and the other published guidance in this series is available, free of charge, via Defra at www.defra.gov.uk. There are links to this site from the following web site:
- Environment Agency at www.environment-agency.gov.uk.
- 1.14 General guidance explaining LAPPC and setting out the policy and procedures, is contained in the "General Guidance Manual on Policy and Procedures for A2 and B Installations" available from www.defra.gov.uk/environment/ppc/index.htm, referred to in this document as the "General Guidance Manual." This is designed for operators and members of the public, as well as for local authority regulators.
- 1.15 In addition to the General Guidance Manual referred to above, explanation or clarification of certain terms used in this guidance note may be found in a general guidance note issued under Part I of the Environmental Protection Act 1991: 'Interpretation of terms used in process guidance notes', known as General Guidance Note 4 - GG4 - published by HMSO in 1991. Where there is any conflict between GG4 and the guidance issued in this note or in the General Guidance Manual, the latter two documents should prevail, as should any subsequent guidance issued in relation to LAPPC.

4. Guidance on the relationship between BAT/BATNEEC and air quality objectives is contained in the General Guidance Manual on policy and procedures for A2 and B installations.

2 Timetable for compliance and reviews

Existing processes or activities

- 2.1 The previous guidance advised that upgrading to that standard should usually have been completed by 1 October 1994. Requirements still outstanding from any existing upgrading programme should be completed.
- 2.2 The new provisions of this note and the dates by which compliance with these provisions is expected are listed in the table below, together with the paragraph number where the provision is to be found. Compliance with the new provisions should normally be achieved by the dates shown. Authorisations/permits should be varied as necessary, having regard to the changes and the timetable.

Upgrading for this note

Table 1: Compliance timetable

Row	Paragraph	Provision	Compliance Date
1	Outline permit paragraph 9.5	New atomising burners should be smokefree from 1 minute after starting from cold	From 1 October 2004
2	All other provisions		To be complied with as soon as practicable, which in most cases should be within 12 months of the publication of this note

- 2.3 Replacement plant should normally be designed to meet the appropriate standards specified for new installations or activities.

Relaxation of conditions

- 2.4 Where provisions in the preceding guidance note have been deleted or relaxed, authorisations should be varied as necessary as soon as reasonably practicable. [Section 7](#) provides a summary of all changes.

New processes or activities

- 2.5 For new processes or activities, the authorisation/permit should have regard to the full standards of this guidance from the first day of operation.

Substantially changed processes or activities

- 2.6 For substantially changed processes or activities, the authorisation/permit should normally have regard to the full standards of this guidance with respect to the parts of the process that have been substantially changed and any part of the process affected by the change, from the first day of operation.
- 2.7 For small waste oil burners, installing an additional burner is likely to be a substantial change. Applying to burn oil other than 'own arisings' is also likely to be a substantial change. Any lesser change is considered unlikely to be a substantial change.

Permit reviews

Reviewing permits

- 2.8 Under LAPC the requirement is to review conditions in authorisations at least every four years. (Section 6(6) Environmental Protection Act 1990).
- 2.9 Under LAPPC the legislation requires permits to be reviewed periodically but does not specify a frequency. It is considered for this sector that a frequency of once every six years ought normally to be sufficient for the purposes of Regulation 15(1) Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2000.

More frequent review may be necessary in individual cases for the reasons given in Regulation 15(2). Further guidance on permit reviews is contained in chapter 26 of the General Guidance Manual. Regulators should use any opportunities to determine the variations to authorisations/permits necessitated by paragraph 2.2 above in conjunction with these reviews.

- 2.10 Under both LAPC and LAPPC, conditions should be reviewed where complaint is attributable to the operation of the process and is, in the opinion of the regulator, justified.

3 Process description

LAPC

- 3.1 Waste oil burners less than 0.4MW net rated thermal input are prescribed for:
- Local air pollution control, LAPC, under section 1.3 Part B of Schedule 1 to the Environmental Protection (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1991, SI 472 (as amended).

LAPPC

- 3.2 Waste oil burners less than 0.4MW rated thermal input are prescribed for:
- Local air pollution prevention and control, LAPPC, under section 1.1 Part B of Schedule 1 of the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 SI 1973 as amended.

Waste Incineration Directive

- 3.3 Waste oil burners less than 0.4MW are not currently considered by Defra to fall within the scope of the Waste Incineration Directive.

Waste Oil Directive

- 3.4 Compliance with the provisions of this note should secure compliance with the Waste Oil Directive EC Directive 75/439/EEC on the disposal of waste oils (as amended by 87/101/EEC)

- 3.5 THIS NEXT PARAGRAPH MAY NEED TO BE INSERTED, SUBJECT TO THE STATE OF PLAY ON THE DEFRA CONSULTATION PAPER OF 10 DECEMBER (COMMENTS DEADLINE 12 MARCH) ON PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE PPC REGULATIONS. THIS INCLUDES A PROPOSAL TO AMEND SECTION 1.1 OF SCHEDULE 1 TO THE REGULATIONS TO INSERT THE WORD "NET" IN PARAGRAPHS (A)-(C) OF THE PART B DEFINITION.

- 3.6 "Under LAPPC, 'thermal input' is calculated similarly to LAPC, except that the gross rated thermal input should be used instead of the net rated thermal input. The gross rated thermal input is larger than the net rated thermal input by the amount of heat needed to vapourise water produced by the combustion of hydrogen in the fuel (the latent heat of condensation) For oil the gross rated thermal input is about 5% above net rated thermal input. "

- 3.7 In this note, 'waste oil' includes 'recovered oil'. The term 'used oil' also includes waste and recovered oil.

- 3.8 This note is particularly relevant to small waste oil burners used as spaceheaters in garages.

- 3.9 This note refers to the combustion by an operator of waste mineral-based, and synthetic oils which have arisen from the draining of engine sumps, gear boxes or other lubrication systems.

Own arisings

- 3.10 An operator's 'own arisings' of waste oil are those arising at the same premises or location as the small waste oil burner; often a garage that drains lubrication oil from vehicles during servicing. This does not include oil from engineering workshops such as cutting oils. The 'own arisings' will include some chlorine, typically around 200 ppm. Where oil comes from another premises or location, that oil is not 'own arisings'.

- 3.11 This note applies to burning only 'own arisings'. If any used oil is brought onto the premises then the provisions of PG1/2 should be applied.

Atomising and vapourising burners

- 3.12 There are two types of small waste oil burners: vapourising and atomising.

- 3.13 Waste oil vapourising burners are simpler and cheaper than atomising burners but usually require manual deashing every day before operation. Previous ash testing showed a high lead content. Some older tests showed that approx two-thirds of the lead was retained in the ash.

- 3.14 Some vapourising burners are charged with oil while cold and not refuelled until cold again.
- 3.15 Waste oil atomising burners are quite similar to virgin oil atomising burners and require deashing after perhaps 200-700 hours operation. Any lead content of the ash is much lower than vapourising burner ash.
- 3.16 Typical combustion rates for small waste oil burners covered by this note are 2-14 litres of oil per hour.

Waste oil tanks

- 3.17 Waste oil tanks are often bunded, and have a breather, typically on the top of the tank to allow air to leave the tank during filling and to enter the tank when oil is drawn off.
- 3.18 The oil takeoff on a waste oil tank is usually higher than for a virgin oil tank to allow for water or other material to settle out and not affect combustion. Tanks are periodically drained of water and other settled matter via a sludge-cock or by sucking out the contents.

4 Potential releases

- 4.1 The key emissions from these processes that constitute pollution for the purposes of Part I of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 or the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2000 and therefore warrant control are those consisting of smoke and ash, metals, sulphur dioxide, hydrogen chloride, PCBs PCDD/F and odour
- 4.2 The following parts of the process may give rise to odour:
 - breather from waste oil tank, poorly dispersed flue gases
- 4.3 The following parts of the process may give rise to smoke, metals, sulphur dioxide, hydrogen chloride, PCBs, PCDD/F and odour:
 - burning
- 4.4 The following parts of the process may give rise to ash and metals:
 - de-ashing

5 Emission limits, monitoring and other provisions

Oil that is not 'own arisings'

- 5.1 If an operator applies to install, commission, operate and maintain a waste oil burner of less than 0.4MW in full compliance with the manufacturer's instructions, regulators should only need to determine the following points before issuing an authorisation along the lines of the outline permit in [Section 9](#):
- the acceptability of the proposed stack height
 - whether only the operator's own arisings of waste oil are to be burnt
- 5.2 Waste oil should not be burnt in direct-fired (e.g. flueless) heating plant.
- 5.3 Waste oil which has not arisen at the premises or location stated in the permit should not be burned unless
- the regulator is told in writing before it happens
 - the regulator has varied the permit
 - the regulator applies the provisions of PG1/2, which include emission limit values, and annual testing of emissions to air

6 Control techniques

- Atomising waste oil air heater.**
- 6.1 Atomising burners should be designed, constructed, installed and commissioned to meet OFTEC standard AFS 103 (See Ref. (d)) except paragraphs 13.1.1 and 13.2.1
- 6.2 Atomising waste oil warm air heaters are fitted with an automatic thermostatically controlled atomising oil burner. The combustion process is controlled by the adjustment of the air and oil pressure to the burner. Monitoring of the combustion performance is via a photocell and burner relay. In the event of inadequate air or oil to support good combustion, the burner relay terminates the combustion process. A limit thermostat protects the unit from overheating. The burner is mounted externally on the front of the unit. The unit also includes a fuel pre-heater which is used for preheating the waste oil before combustion and is thermostatically controlled.
- Vaporising waste oil heaters**
- 6.3 For vapourising burners, OFTEC have drafted a standard. It has not yet been confirmed as an OFTEC standard; guidance will be issued on its applicability under LAPC/LAPPC.
- 6.4 Vaporising waste oil heaters are fitted with a vaporising burner. The control of oil to the burner is via a fixed two-speed volume fuel pump. Combustion occurs in the vaporising section. This can be either be fan assisted or by natural convection. A temperature sensor monitors the flame in the event of poor combustion. Some models incorporate a limit thermostat that protects the unit from overheating. All models have a flood security switch that prevents overflow of the oil into the burner

Air quality

Ambient air quality management

- 6.5 In areas where air quality standards or objectives are being breached or are in serious risk of breach and it is clear from the detailed review and assessment work under Local Air Quality Management that the Part B process itself is a significant contributor to the problem, it may be necessary to impose tighter emission limits. If the air quality standard that is in danger of being exceeded is not an EC Directive requirement, then industry is not expected to go beyond BAT to meet it. Decisions should be taken in the context of a local authority's Local Air Quality Management action plan. For example, where a Part B process is only responsible to a very small extent for an air quality problem, the authority should not unduly penalise the operator of the process by requiring disproportionate emissions reductions. More guidance on this is provided in paragraph 360 of the Air Quality Strategy which gives the following advice:

“The approach from local authorities to tackling air quality should be an integrated one, involving all strands of local authority activity which impact on air quality and underpinned by a series of principles in which local authorities should aim to secure improvements in the most cost-effective manner, with regard to local environmental needs while avoiding unnecessary regulation. Their approach should seek an appropriate balance between controls on emissions from domestic, industrial and transport sources and draw on a combination and interaction of public, private and voluntary effort.”

There are air quality objectives for sulphur dioxide and particulate matter. See Ref. (c)

Stack height

- 6.6 The minimum stack height should normally be 3m above any adjacent area to which there is general access or any opening windows within 20m. The stack height should be at least 1m above the height of the roof ridge of any building within 20m and in no circumstances should be less than 6m above ground level. The aim should be to ensure that the stack height and location is such that the products of combustion disperse adequately, are not subject to down draught, and that their odour is not detectable at ground level.

7 Summary of changes

Reasons for the main changes are summarised below.

Recovered oil brought onto premises is not of the same quality as 'own arisings' (eg, the chlorine level is significantly higher), so the provisions of PG1/2 should be used as they were set for recovered oil. Oil brought in from others arisings is of less certain quality than an operators own arisings and so the PG1/2 standards should be applied. There is no sampling and testing required for an operator's own arisings of waste oil.

The burning of waste oil that is not an operators own arisings has been removed from the outline permit. Burning such oil will require a permit drafted using PG1/2 and not the outline permit in [Section 9](#).

Maintenance for atomising burners has been relaxed as eg de-ashing is needed less often than in vapourising burners.

For atomising burners smoke allowed during lighting up from cold has been tightened as the current burners are capable of meeting the new provision.

The outline permit and the outline application have been amended to comply with the PPC Regulations.

THIS NEXT PARAGRAPH MAY NEED TO BE INSERTED, SUBJECT TO THE STATE OF PLAY ON THE DEFRA CONSULTATION PAPER OF 10 DECEMBER (COMMENTS DEADLINE 12 MARCH) ON PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE PPC REGULATIONS. THIS INCLUDES A PROPOSAL TO AMEND SECTION 1.1 OF SCHEDULE 1 TO THE REGULATIONS TO INSERT THE WORD "NET" IN PARAGRAPHS (A)-(C) OF THE PART B DEFINITION.

The PPC Regs for England and Wales do not include the word net in the definitions of combustion activities by rated thermal input in order to implement the IPPC Directive. The change is likely to have little effect on small waste oil burners. An increase of about 5% in appliances' ratings is anticipated.

8 Definitions and further information

This guidance	PG1/1(04) Waste oil burners, less than 0.4MW rated thermal input
Previous guidance	PG1/1(95) Waste oil burners, less than 0.4MW net rated thermal input
LAPC	explained in the Introduction of this guidance
LAPPC	explained in the Introduction of this guidance
Permit	the written permission to operate an installation prescribed for LAPPC – (the replacement for authorisation under LAPC)
Authorisation	the written authority to operate a process prescribed for LAPC - (will be replaced by permit under LAPPC)
Local enforcing authority	is replaced by the word ‘regulator’ in LAPPC
Regulator	replaces the phrase ‘local enforcing authority’ from LAPC
Existing process	<p>should be taken to have the following meaning (which is based on paragraph 14 of Schedule 3 to SI 1991 /472):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a process which was being carried on at some time in the 12 months immediately preceding the first day of the month following publication of this guidance note • a process which is to be carried on at a works, plant or factory or by means of mobile plant which was under construction or in the course of manufacture or in the course of commission on the first day of the month following publication of this guidance note, or the construction or supply of which was the subject of a contract entered into before that date
New process	not an existing process.
Authorised person	under section 108 of the Environment Act 1995, “authorised person” has replaced the term “inspector”
Installation	should be interpreted in accordance with the guidance contained in the the General Guidance Manual on Policy and Procedures for A2 and B Installations. www.defra.gov.uk/environment/ppc/manual/index.htm
Process	the term “process has been used in this guidance note to refer to both “processes” under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and “installations” under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999

Health and safety

Operators of processes and installations must protect people at work as well as the environment:

- requirements of a permit or authorisation should not put at risk the health, safety or welfare of people at work
- equally, the permit or authorisation must not contain conditions whose only purpose is to secure the health of people at work. That is the job of the health and safety enforcing authorities

Where emission limits quoted in this guidance conflict with health and safety limits, the tighter limit should prevail because:

- emission limits under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 relate to the concentration of pollutant released into the air from prescribed processes
- exposure limits under health and safety legislation relate to the concentration of pollutant in the air breathed by workers
- these limits may differ since they are set according to different criteria. It will normally be quite appropriate to have different standards for the same pollutant, but in some cases they may be in conflict (for example, where air discharged from a process is breathed by workers). In such cases, the tighter limit should be applied to prevent a relaxation of control

References

- Secretary of State's Guidance (England and Wales): General Guidance Manual on Policy and Procedures for A2 and B Installations, March 2003 - available from the Defra website and, in hard copy, from the Defra Publications line 08459 556000 www.defra.gov.uk/environment/ppc/index.htm
- DOE/WO Additional Guidance AQ17(94), issued to local authorities by the Air and Environment Quality Division of DEFRA and by the Welsh Office, provides further advice on the assessment of odour.
- Current air quality objectives are specified in:
 - The Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 SI 928
 - The Air Quality (Wales) Regulations 2000 SI 1940
- OFTEC Standard OFS A103:2000 OFTEC oil fired appliance standard. Used lubricating oil burners for space and water heating appliances Heat outputs up to 400kW, available from Oil Firing Association for the Petroleum Industry, Century House, 100 High Street, Banstead, Surrey SM7 2NN, tel 01737 373311 fax 01737 373553 or tech@oftec.co.uk
- HMIP Technical Guidance Note D1: "Guidelines on Discharge Stack Heights for Polluting Emissions", published by The Stationery Office, ISBN 0-11-752794-7.
- M1 Sampling requirements for monitoring stack emissions to air from industrial installations, Environment Agency July 2002 ([EA website](#))
- M2 Monitoring of stack emissions to air. Environment Agency May 2003 ([EA website](#))

Web addresses

The final consultation drafts and final published versions of all guidance notes in this series can be found on www.defra.gov.uk/environment/index.htm.

Welsh Assembly Government web-site www.wales.gov.uk.

Local Authority Unit of the Environment Agency for England and Wales.
www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/lapc.

Energy saving and environmental management measures can increase industry profits. Envirowise (formerly ETBPP) show how at www.envirowise.gov.uk (or freephone 0800 585794).

9 Outline Permit

ANY PLACE DISTRICT COUNCIL

POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT 1999

POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL REGULATIONS 2000, SI 1973 (AS AMENDED)

Permit ref. no.

(i) **Name and address of operator** + (if appropriate) registered number and office of company.

(ii) **Address of permitted installation:** [outlined on attached plan; + include location of stack-see condition]

The above named company is permitted to operate a waste oil burner of MW [insert rating] rated thermal input, manufactured by [manufacturer's name, and identified as a [model name/ number], subject to compliance with the following conditions:

- 9.1 Only hydrocarbon based oils arising from the draining of engines, gearboxes and other lubrication systems at the premises whose address is given at paragraph (ii) above shall be burned on the appliance.
- 9.2 The following shall at no time be burned on the appliance:
 - (1) any halogenated materials
 - (2) polycyclic or polyaromatic compounds arising other than by use as a lubricating oil
 - (3) low temperature flash point fuels, oils or solvents (less than 40°C determined by the Pensky-Marten closed cup method)
 - (4) surface coating materials, e.g. paint
- 9.3 Where any modification to the combustion appliance is intended, with the exception of the fitting of standard replacement parts, details of the modification shall be notified to the regulator and approval obtained prior to the modification being undertaken.
- 9.4 [For atomising burners installed before 1 June 2004 and all vapourising burners] All emissions to air shall be free from visible smoke and in any event shall not exceed the equivalent of Ringelmann Shade 1 as described in British Standard BS 2742:1969. In the case of lighting from cold, emissions of smoke shall not exceed Ringelmann Shade 1 for more than **10** minutes.]

Or

[For atomising burners installed from 1 June 2004] All emissions to air shall be free from visible smoke and in any event shall not exceed the equivalent of Ringelmann Shade 1 as described in British Standard BS 2742:1969. In the case of lighting from cold, emissions of smoke shall not exceed Ringelmann Shade 1 for more than **1** minutes.]]

Emission limits and controls

Emission monitoring

9.5 Where the operator observes smoke emissions which contravene the provisions of condition [9.4] above, the operator shall record the date and time that the emission occurred in a log book. Records of such emissions shall be retained for a minimum of 2 years.

Process controls

9.6 Where smoke emissions occur, with the exception of the allowance for lighting from cold in condition [9.4] above, the appliance shall be switched off and the cause identified and rectified before the appliance is re-lit.

9.7 [For vapourising burners only] The appliance, including the fuel feed system and stack, shall be thoroughly inspected once a week to ensure that there are no defects which could lead to excessive smoke emissions. The weekly examination shall include an assessment of the smoke emission from the appliance during lighting from cold and in normal operation.

9.8 The handling and storage of waste oil shall be carried out to minimise the emission of odorous vapours to the air. Storage tank vents shall be sited at [insert the location of the outlet of the tank breather].

9.9 The appliance shall only be re-fuelled when cold. (This condition should be omitted if the appliance is designed to be fuelled whilst lit.)

9.10 The appliance shall be cleaned and ash shall be removed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions for that appliance.

9.11 Suitable precautions shall be taken in the handling and disposal of ash, dust or other residues to minimise any emission to atmosphere. The material shall be collected, contained and transported in sealed bags or other dust tight containers.

9.12 Clear instructions shall be available at all times on or near the appliance detailing the correct operation and maintenance of the equipment.

9.13 Each appliance shall be serviced regularly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Records of manufacturer's or contractor's servicing shall be retained for a minimum of 2 years

Stack

9.14 The appliance shall be permanently ducted to a stack, which shall terminate at least [insert stack height] above ground level.

9.15 The stack shall discharge vertically upwards, and shall not be fitted with any restriction at the final opening, such as a plate, cap or cowl.

General operations

9.16 All staff who are nominated to operate the appliance shall be trained in, and fully conversant with, its operation. Only nominated persons shall operate the appliance. Staff operating vapourising burners should be particularly conversant with the correct procedure for lighting from cold.

9.17 A supply of a suitable oil-absorbent material shall be maintained on the site, and any liquid spillages shall be cleaned up immediately.

10 Outline Application Form

Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Control

Pollution Prevention and Control Act, 1999

Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 (as amended)

When to use this form

Use this form if you are applying for a permit to a Local Authority to operate a waste oil burner with a rated thermal input of less than 0.4MW, and burning **only** your own arisings of oil.

The appropriate fee must be enclosed with the application to enable it to be processed further. When complete send the form and fee and any additional information to:

Insert local authority address

A1.1 Name of the premises

A1.2 Please give the address of the premises

.....
.....
.....

Postcode Telephone.....

Ordnance Survey national grid reference 8 characters,

(for example, SJ 123 456).....

A1.3 Do you have an existing authorisation/permit for a waste oil burner or another activity such as vehicle respraying?.....

A2.1 **The Operator** - Please provide the full name of company or corporate body or the name of the sole trader or the names of the partners

Trading/business name (if different)

Registered Office address

Postcode

A2.2 Holding Companies

Is the operator a subsidiary of a holding company within the meaning of Section 736 of the Companies Act 1985?

No?

Yes?name of ultimate holding company.....

Ultimate holding company Registered office address

Postcode

B About the installation

B1.2 A plan showing the location of the premises where the burner will be installed must be attached.

B1.3. Make and model name/number of the burner(s) to be installed.

.....

B1.4. What is the rated thermal input of the burner(s)?

.....

B1.5. Is the appliance a vapourising or an atomising burner?

.....Vapourising.....Atomising.....

B1.6. If the appliance is an atomising burner, does it comply with OFTEC Standards AFS103 except for paragraphs 13.1.1 and 13.2.1?Yes.../....No

B1.7. What will be burned on the appliance?

waste oil.....

other fuel (say which)

B1..8. What is the source of the waste or recovered oil? Is it

.....Only 'own arisings', ie only from the same premises as the small waste oil burner

.....Some waste oil brought in from off-site

B1.9. What is the height and location of the proposed stack (flue) serving the burner(s)?

.....Is it 6metres above ground level?.....

.....Is it 1 metre above any roof within 20metres?.....

.....Is it 3 metres above any opening windows within 20 metres?.....

.....Is it 3m above any area within 20 metres to which there is general access?.....

B1.10. Who checked, or who will check that the burner and flue were installed correctly?

.....

B1.11. Where will the fuel storage tank be situated?

.....

C1 Fees and Charges

The enclosed charging scheme leaflet gives details of how to calculate the application fee. Your application cannot be processed unless the application fee is correct and enclosed.

C1.1 Please state the amount enclosed as an application fee for this installation.

£.....

Cheques should be made payable to :

We will confirm receipt of this fee when we write to you acknowledging your application.

C1.2 Please give any company purchase order number or other reference you wish to be used in relation to this fee.

C2 Annual charges

If we grant you a permit, you will be required to pay an annual subsistence charge. If you don't pay, your permit can be revoked and you will not be able to operate your installation.

C2.1 Please provide details of the address you wish invoices to be sent to and details of someone we may contact about fees and charges.

Postcode:

Telephone:

C3 Commercial confidentiality

C3.1 Is there any information in the application that you wish to justify being kept from the public register on the grounds of commercial confidentiality ?

No.....Yes

If you say please provide full justification, considering the definition of commercial confidentiality within the PPC regulations (See the general guidance manual).

C3.2 Is there any information in the application that you believe should be kept from the public register on the grounds of national security ?

No.....Yes

If you say yes, then do not write anything about this information on the form. Please provide full details on separate sheets, plus provide a copy of the application form to the Secretary of State for a Direction on the issue of National Security.

C4 Data Protection

The information you give will be used by the Local Authority to process your application. It will be placed on the relevant public register and used to monitor compliance with the permit conditions. We may also use and or disclose any of the information you give us in order to:

- consult with the public, public bodies and other organisations,
- carry out statistical analysis, research and development on environmental issues,
- provide public register information to enquirers,
- investigate possible breaches of environmental law and take any resulting action,
- prevent breaches of environmental law,
- assess customer service satisfaction and improve our service.

We may pass on the information to agents/ representatives who we ask to do any of these things on our behalf.

It is an offence under Regulation 32 of the PPC regulations, for the purpose of obtaining a permit (for yourself or anyone else) to:

- make a false statement which you know to be false or misleading in a material particular,
- recklessly make a statement which is false or misleading in a material particular.

If you make a false statement

- we may prosecute you, and
- if you are convicted, you are liable to a fine or imprisonment (or both).

C5 Declaration

C5.1 Signature of current operator(s)*

I / We certify that the information in this application is correct. I / We apply for a permit in respect of the particulars described in this application (including supporting documentation) I / We have supplied.

Please note that each individual operator must sign the declaration themselves, even if an agent is acting on their behalf.

For the application from:

Premises name:

Signature

Name

Position

Date

Signature

Name

Position

Date

* Where more than one person is defined as the operator, all should sign. Where a company or other body corporate - an authorised person should sign and provide evidence of authority from the board of the company or body corporate.

Appendix 1: Extract from LAPPC regulations

Definition of Combustion Activities in Schedule 1 of the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 SI 1973 as amended*

(The processes for local air pollution prevention and control are listed under "Part B". The "Part A1" processes are for national regulatory control. The "Part A2" processes are subject to local authority integrated pollution prevention and control.)

Section 1.1 Combustion Activities

Part A(1)

- (a) Burning any fuel in an appliance with a rated thermal input of 50 megawatts or more.
- (b) Burning any of the following fuels in an appliance with a rated thermal input of 3 megawatts or more but less than 50 megawatts unless the activity is carried out as part of a Part A(2) or B activity—
 - (i) waste oil;
 - (ii) recovered oil;
 - (iii) any fuel manufactured from, or comprising, any other waste.

Interpretation of Part A(1)

1 For the purpose of paragraph (a), where two or more appliances with an aggregate rated thermal input of 50 megawatts or more are operated on the same site by the same operator those appliances shall be treated as a single appliance with a rated thermal input of 50 megawatts or more.

2 Nothing in this Part applies to burning fuels in an appliance installed on an offshore platform situated on, above or below those parts of the sea adjacent to England and Wales from the low water mark to the seaward baseline of the United Kingdom territorial sea.

3 In paragraph 2, 'offshore platform' means any fixed or floating structure which—

(a) is used for the purposes of or in connection with the production of petroleum; and

(b) in the case of a floating structure, is maintained on a station during the course of production,

but does not include any structure where the principal purpose of the use of the structure is the establishment of the existence of petroleum or the appraisal of its characteristics, quality or quantity or the extent of any reservoir in which it occurs.

4 In paragraph 3, 'petroleum' includes any mineral oil or relative hydrocarbon and natural gas existing in its natural condition in strata but does not include coal or bituminous shales or other stratified deposits from which oil can be extracted by destructive distillation.

Part A(2) Nil.

Part B

Unless falling within paragraph (a) of Part A(1) of this Section—

(a) Burning any fuel, other than a fuel mentioned in paragraph (b) of Part A(1) of this Section, in a boiler or furnace or a gas turbine or compression ignition engine with, in the case of any of these appliances, a rated thermal input of 20 megawatts or more but less than 50 megawatts.

(b) Burning any of the following fuels in an appliance with a rated thermal input of less than 3 megawatts—

(i) waste oil;

(ii) recovered oil;

(iii) a solid fuel which has been manufactured from waste by an activity involving the application of heat.

(c) Burning fuel manufactured from or including waste, other than a fuel mentioned in paragraph (b), in any appliance—

(i) with a rated thermal input of less than 3 megawatts but at least 0.4 megawatts; or

(ii) which is used together with other appliances which each have a rated thermal input of less than 3 megawatts, where the aggregate rated thermal input of all the appliances is at least 0.4 megawatts.

Interpretation of Part B

1 Nothing in this Part applies to any activity falling within Part A(1) or A(2) of Section 5.1.

2 In paragraph (c), 'fuel' does not include gas produced by biological degradation of waste.

Interpretation of Section 1.1

For the purpose of this Section—

'waste oil' means any mineral based lubricating or industrial oil which has become unfit for the use for which it was intended, such as used combustion engine oil, gearbox oil, mineral lubricating oil, oil for turbines and hydraulic oil;

'recovered oil' means waste oil which has been processed before being used.

* Every effort has been taken to ensure that this Appendix is correct at the date of publication, but readers should note that the Regulations are likely to be subject to periodic amendment, and this Appendix should not therefore be relied upon as representing the up to date position after the publication date.

Appendix 2: Extracts from EC Waste Oil Directives

Article 1

For the purposes of this Directive:

- "waste oils" means: any mineral-based lubrication or industrial oils which have become unfit for the use for which they were originally intended, and in particular used combustion engine oils and gearbox oils, and also mineral lubricating oils, oils for turbines and hydraulic oils;

- "disposal" means: the processing or destruction of waste oils as well as their storage and tipping above or under ground;

- "processing" means: operations designed to permit the re-use of waste oils, that is to say, regeneration and combustion;

- "combustion" means: the use of waste oils as fuel with the heat produced being adequately recovered;

Article 2

Without prejudice to the provisions of Directive 78/319/EEC [replaced by Directive 91 /689/EEC], Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste oils are collected and disposed of without causing any avoidable damage to man and the environment.

Article 3

2. Where waste oils are not regenerated, on account of the constraints mentioned in paragraph 1 above, Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that any combustion of waste oils is carried out under environmentally acceptable conditions, in accordance with the provisions of this Directive, provided that such combustion is technically, economically and organisationally feasible.

Article 4

Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure the prohibition of:

(c) any processing of waste oils causing air pollution which exceeds the level prescribed by existing provisions.

Article 6

2. Without prejudice to the requirements laid down by national and Community provisions with a purpose other than that of this Directive, a permit may be granted to undertakings which regenerate waste oils or use waste oils as fuel only where the competent authority has satisfied itself that all appropriate environmental and health protection measures have been taken, including use of the best technology available, where the cost is not excessive.

Article 8

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Directive 84/360/EEC and Article 3(l) of this Directive, where waste oils are used as fuel, Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that operation of the plant will not cause any significant level of air pollution, in particular by the emission of substances listed in the Annex. To this end:

(b) Member States shall take such measures as they consider necessary to ensure that combustion of waste oils in plants with a thermal input of less than 3 MW based on the lower heating value (LHV) is subject to adequate control.

2. The Member States shall further ensure that:

(b) the waste oils used as fuel do not constitute a toxic and dangerous waste as defined in Article 1(b) of Directive 78/319/EEC and do not contain PCB/PCT in concentrations beyond 50 ppm.

Article 11

any establishment producing, collecting and/or disposing of more than a given quantity of waste oils per year, to be specified by each member state but not higher than 500 litres, must:

-keep a record of the quantity, quality, origin and location of such oils and of their despatch and receipt, including the dates of the latter and

-convey such information to the competent authorities on request. Member States are authorized to fix the quantity of waste oils in accordance with the first subparagraph in terms of an equivalent quantity of new oil calculated according to a reasonable conversion factor.