



POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL FEES AND CHARGES (SCOTLAND) SCHEME 2015

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SECTION ONE: Overview

The Scottish Environment Protection Agency, in exercise of its powers under Section 41 of the Environment Act 1995 and in accordance with Section 42 thereof HEREBY with the approval of the Scottish Ministers, makes the following scheme of fees and charges.

1 Citation, Extent, Commencement and Revocation

- 1.1 The Scheme shall be cited and referred to as the Pollution Prevention and Control Fees and Charges (Scotland) Scheme 2015 (“the Scheme”).
- 1.2 The Scheme is in three sections. Section One applies to all of the Scheme, Section Two, which includes part of the Schedule annexed and executed as relative hereto, applies only to “Part A installations” as those terms are defined by reference to Section Two and Section Three, which includes part of the Schedule annexed and executed as relative hereto, applies to “Part B Installation”, “mobile plant” and “Solvent Installations” as those terms are defined by reference to Section Three.
- 1.3 The Scheme shall apply to Scotland only and shall come into force on 1 April 2015.
- 1.4 The Pollution Prevention and Control Fees and Charges (Parts A and B) (Scotland) Scheme 2014 (as amended) shall cease to have effect on 1 April 2015, insofar as it relates to any period on or after 1 April 2015.
- 1.5 The amount to pay in respect of any charge for an application for, the subsistence of, or any change to, a permit shall be calculated in accordance with Section Two in respect of a permit for a Part A installation or Section Three in respect of a permit for a Part B Installation or a Solvent Installation, both taking into account the general provisions of Section One to the Scheme, excepting that where a Part B installation is within a Part A installation the charges shall only be that for a Part A installation.

2 Interpretation

- 2.1 In the Scheme, unless the contrary intention appears:
 - (a) “financial year” and “year” means a period of twelve months commencing on 1 April;
 - (b) “permit” means a permit granted under Regulation 13 of the 2012 Regulations and “permitted” shall be construed accordingly;
 - (c) “SEPA” means the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, incorporated under the Environment Act 1995 and having its Corporate Office at Strathallan House, Castle Business Park, Stirling, FK9 4TZ.
 - (d) “the 2012 Regulations” means the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012;

- (e) “solvents installation” means an installation where an activity listed in the table in Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the 2012 Regulations is operated above the solvent consumption threshold for that activity (a “solvent emissions activity”).

- 2.2 Except insofar as expressly stated herein, the Scheme shall be construed by reference to the 2012 Regulations and the Interpretation Act 1978. References to any statutory provision shall be as it may be amended, repealed or re-enacted from time to time.

3 Fees and charges – general provisions

- 3.1 Any application fee payable under the Scheme is for the consideration of an application for a permit or any variation, transfer or surrender thereof. It is not refundable in the event of either the application being refused or withdrawn.
- 3.2 SEPA shall apply the subsistence charges specified herein accordance with the Compliance Factor set out in Table 5 hereof. In so doing SEPA shall comply with Compliance Assessment Scheme document as same may be varied or amended from time to time (herein referred to as ‘The CAS). The CAS is deemed to be incorporated herein and forms part of this scheme. Accordingly, all words and phrases used herein shall be defined in the CAS, unless otherwise specifically designed elsewhere herein.
- 3.3 With effect from 1 April 2016 and on every anniversary thereof, SEPA may increase all charges and fees under the Scheme annually in line with increases in the Office for National Statistics measures of inflation as at 30 September in the immediately preceding year. Fees and charges shall be rounded up to the nearest pound sterling.

4 Methods of payment

- 4.1 Payment of fees and of charges under the Scheme shall be:
- By cheque, made payable to "The Scottish Environment Protection Agency" and endorsed "A/C Payee Only"; or
 - By BACS transfer, Sort Code: 83-34-00, Account No: 00137187 or such other account as SEPA may from time to time determine. Please note application fees can be paid by BACS but the payee must notify SEPA in advance of any payment being made of the name of the applicant, the office of SEPA to which the application is to be sent, the address of the site to which the application relates and confirmation that the payment relates to a PPC application.
 - By Credit or Debit Card, by telephone to SEPA offices or on completion of the appropriate form included with application forms/invoices.
Please note that payment made by credit cards will attract a 2% surcharge. If banks impose a surcharge on SEPA for its use of other facilities, such as payment by debit card, these costs will be passed on in full by SEPA.
 - By Cash
- 4.2 Payment is not made until SEPA is in receipt of cleared funds.

- 4.3 It is the duty of the payee to ensure that SEPA is aware that a payment has been made by BACS, the permit number, the name of the payee and to which matter the payment relates (e.g. subsistence fee).
- 4.4 SEPA reserves the right at anytime to withdraw any method of payment and to introduce new methods of payment, all without notice.

5 Decisions under the Scheme

- 5.1 Where under the Scheme provision is made for anything to be assessed, agreed, determined, certified or otherwise decided by SEPA, such decision may be given on its behalf by the Chief Executive or other nominated officer for that purpose.

SECTION TWO: For Part A Installations

1 Interpretation

1.1 In Section Two of the Scheme, unless the contrary intention appears:

- (a) "CAR authorisation" means any authorisation granted under regulation 6, 7 or 8 of the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011;
- (b) "controlled activity" has the same meaning as in Regulation 2 (1) of the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011;
- (c) "definitely closed" means the state of a Part A installation falling under Section 5.2 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations (or part thereof) where SEPA has carried out a final on-site inspection, has assessed all the reports submitted by the operator of that installation (or part thereof) and has communicated to that operator its approval in writing for the closure of the installation (or part thereof); and "definite closure" has a corresponding meaning;
- (d) "emission" has the same meaning as in Regulation 2(1) of the 2012 Regulations;
- (e) "inert waste landfill installation" means a Part A installation falling under Section 5.2 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations and falling under the definition in Paragraph (e) of Article 2 of Directive 1999/31/EC;
- (f) "landfill installation serving isolated settlements and/or islands" means a Part A installation falling under Section 5.2 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations and falling under the description of landfill specified in Paragraph 4 (a) or (b) of Article 3 of Directive 1999/31/EC.
- (g) "landfills" shall be determined in accordance with Section 5.2 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations
- (h) "large Part A intensive agriculture installation" means a Part A intensive agriculture installation with greater than 10 times the threshold number of places category of animal as specified in Part A of Section 6.9 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations;
- (i) "Part A installation" has the same meaning as in regulation 12 of the 2012 Regulations.
- (j) "Part A intensive agriculture installation" means an installation carrying on any activity listed in Part A of Section 6.9 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations;
- (k) "Part A low impact installation" means a Part A installation defined as a low impact installation as agreed in writing by SEPA, having regard to relevant guidance;

- (l) “Part A specified waste management installation” means an installation carrying on a Part A specified waste management activity as defined in Regulation 2 of the 2012 Regulations.
- (m) “permit subject to standard farming installation rules” means a permit granted by SEPA for a Part A intensive agriculture installation and containing generic standardised conditions as may be specified by SEPA;
- (n) “post closure” means the period from the date of definite closure until the permit is surrendered;
- (o) “small Part A intensive agriculture installation” means a Part A intensive agriculture installation with less than or equal to 10 times the threshold number of places for at least one category of animal as specified in Part A of Section 6.9 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations;
- (p) “subsistence charge unit” means any figure specified in Table 3 of the Schedule to Section Two of the Scheme for any descriptor in that Table;

2 Application Fee

- 2.1 Subject to Clause 2.2 below the fee payable in respect of an application for a permit to operate a Part A installation shall be as determined in accordance with Table 1 of the Schedule hereto.
- 2.2 Where an application is made for a permit for a Part A installation (“a DAA Application”) no fee is payable for a DAA application where:-
 - (i) The DAA is not an activity carried out in a stationary technical unit falling within a description in Part A of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulation in its own right, but rather is part of an installation by virtue of being a Directly Associated Activity;
 - (ii) the DAA application is made at the same time as an application for the rest of the Part A Installation of which it forms part;
 - (iii) the DAA application is made by a different operator than the operator of the rest of the Part A Installation of which it forms part.

3 Subsistence Charge

- 3.1 Subject to Clause 3.4 below, a charge shall be payable by the operator of a Part A installation in respect of the subsistence of a permit on the date of granting of the permit, and on each first day of April thereafter (“the annual subsistence charge”).
- 3.2 The annual subsistence charge payable on the date of granting of a permit shall be the annual subsistence charge calculated in accordance with Clause 3.4(iii) below, adjusted pro rata to the period between the date of granting and the last day of March following.
- 3.3 In the event that, immediately prior to the grant of a permit, the operator of a Part A installation was liable to pay any subsistence charge under any

scheme(s) of fees and/or charges made by SEPA pursuant to its powers under Section 41 of the Environment Act 1995 in respect of an activity at the Part A installation which was subject to a relevant authorisation and/or consent, the annual subsistence charge shall be adjusted as follows: there shall be deducted from the annual subsistence charge the amount of the subsistence charge payable under such other scheme(s) in respect of the financial year in which the permit is granted divided by 365 and multiplied by the number of days from and including the date of the grant of the permit to and including the last day of that financial year.

- 3.4 (i) Except in the case described in sub-sub-clause (ii) below, if a permit is varied during the financial year, the annual subsistence charge shall be reassessed for the following financial year in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme and, where appropriate, the annual subsistence charge shall be adjusted accordingly. Any revised annual subsistence charge shall be payable on the first day of April in the said following financial year.
- (ii) In the case of a Part A installation falling under Section 5.2 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations which is definitely closed, and if the permit is varied during a financial year, the annual subsistence charge shall be reassessed for the following financial year and, where appropriate, the annual subsistence charge shall be adjusted accordingly. Any revised annual subsistence charge shall be payable on the first day of April in the said following financial year.
- (iii) The annual subsistence charge shall be:
- (a) The sum calculated in accordance with Table 1 of the Schedule annexed hereto; or
- (b) in the case of a Part A installation which is authorised to carry on any controlled activity, the total of (1) the sum calculated in accordance with Table 1 of the Schedule annexed hereto and (2) the annual charge which would have been payable in respect of the controlled activity or controlled activities, had such controlled activity or controlled activities been subject to a CAR authorisation, under any scheme(s) of fees and/or charges made by SEPA pursuant to its powers under Regulation 11 (a) of Schedule 5 to the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 and in force on the date on which the annual subsistence charge is payable.

4 Refund of Subsistence Charge

- 4.1 A partial refund of any annual subsistence charge shall only be made:
- (1) in the event of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations being amended such that the activity or activities to which the permit relates ceases or cease to be an activity specified in that Part ; or
- (2) in the event of the permit ceasing to have effect after the service by SEPA on the operator of a notice accepting the surrender of the permit in full.
- 4.2 The amount refundable shall be the annual subsistence charge for the financial year in which the relevant refund event occurs divided by 365 and

multiplied by the number of days from and including the date of the relevant refund event, to and including the last day of that financial year; provided that there shall be an entitlement to a refund only where the sum payable, taking account of clause 4.3 below, is £50 or more, which failing there shall not be any refund due.

- 4.3 Liability for any annual subsistence charge outstanding at the date of the relevant refund event shall be reduced by an amount equivalent to the refund which would be payable at that date had payment been made on 1 April.

5 Variation Fee

- 5.1 A variation fee shall be payable for an application under Regulation 46 of the 2012 Regulations for the variation of the conditions of a permit, as it shall where SEPA itself determines that the conditions of a permit should be varied. The variation fee shall be calculated in accordance with Table 1 of the Schedule annexed hereto.

6 Substantial Change Variation Fee

- 6.1 A substantial change variation fee shall be payable where SEPA serves a notice under Paragraph 4 (4) (a) of Schedule 7 to the 2012 Regulations. The substantial change variation fee shall be calculated in accordance with Table 1 of the Schedule annexed hereto.
- 6.2 A substantial change variation fee shall be payable where Regulation 25(2) is applied.

7 Transfer Fee

- 7.1 A transfer fee shall be payable where an application is made under Regulation 47 of the 2012 Regulations for the transfer, in whole or in part, of a permit for a Part A installation. The fee shall be determined in accordance with Table 1 of the Schedule annexed hereto.

8 Surrender Fee

- 8.1 A surrender fee shall be payable where an application is made under regulation 48 of the 2012 Regulations for the surrender, in whole or in part, of a permit. The fee shall be determined in accordance with Table 1 of the Schedule annexed hereto.

9 Liability to make payment

- 9.1 The persons set out below shall be liable to pay the fees and charges under the Scheme:
- In respect of an application described in clause 2.1 and Table 1, the person making that application; or
 - In respect of the annual subsistence charges described in clause 3.1 and Table 1 the holder of the permit in respect of which the charge is payable relates; or
 - In respect of the variation fee described in clause 5.1 and Table 1, the operator of the Part A installation (or part installation) to which the permit in respect of which the notice is served relates; or

- In respect of the substantial change variation fee described in clause 6.1 and Table 1, the operator of the Part A installation (or part installation) to which the permit; or
- In respect of the transfer fee described in clause 7.1 and Table 1, the operator of the Part A installation (or part installation) to which the permit relates; or
- In respect of the surrender fee described in clause 8.1 and Table 1, the operator of the Part A installation (or part installation) to which the permit relates.

SECTION THREE: For Installations with Part B and Solvents Installation Activities Only

1 Interpretation

1.1 In Section Three of the Scheme, unless the contrary intention appears:

“Part B activity” has the same meaning as Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations;

“Activity” means Part B activity;

“Part B Installation” and “Mobile Plant” have the same meaning as in regulation 12 of the 2012 Regulations. For the purpose of the Scheme any reference to a Part B installation shall be taken to include reference to Part B mobile plant;

“solvents installation” means an installation where an activity listed in the table in Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the 2012 Regulations is operated above the solvent consumption threshold for that activity (a “solvent emissions activity”).

2 Application Fee

2.1 The fee payable in respect of an application for a permit shall be the maximum fee of any Part B activity categories at the permitted installation, all as determined in accordance with Table 4 in the Schedule hereto:

3 Subsistence Charge

3.1 A charge shall be payable by the holder of a permit in respect of the subsistence of a permit on the date of granting of a permit, and on each first day of April thereafter (“the annual subsistence charge”).

3.2 The amount of the annual subsistence charge payable on the date of granting of a permit shall be the annual subsistence charge as provided by Table 4 in the Schedule hereto, adjusted pro rata for the period from the date of granting until the last day of the following March.

3.3 In the event of the variation of a permit during the year, resulting in a change of Category as defined in clause 2 above for the process or activity the annual subsistence charge will be reassessed with effect from 1 April following.

3.4 The fee payable, in terms of this Section, in respect of the annual subsistence charge shall be the maximum fee of any Part B and solvents installation activity categories at the permitted installation.

4 Refund of Subsistence Charge

4.1 A partial refund of any annual subsistence charge payable shall only be made in the event of Part 1 of Schedule 1 or Part 1 Schedule 2 for solvents to the 2012 Regulations being amended such that the activity or activities to which the permit relates ceases or cease to be an activity specified in that Part.

4.2 The amount refundable shall be calculated on the basis of the annual subsistence charge for the financial year where the relevant refund event occurs divided by 365 and multiplied by the number of days from, and including, the date of the relevant refund event, to and including the last

day of the financial year. Liability for any subsistence charge outstanding at that date, shall be reduced by an amount equivalent to the refund which would be payable at that date had payment been made on 1 April.

5 Substantial Change Variation Fee

- 5.1 A charge shall be payable in respect of a variation of a permit as a result of a substantial change (“substantial change variation fee”):
- Where an application made under Regulation 46 of the 2012 Regulations where that change is deemed to be substantial.
 - Where SEPA gives notice under paragraph 4(4) (a) of Schedule 7 to the 2012 Regulations.
- 5.2 The substantial variation fee shall be determined as the maximum fee for the Part B activity categories at the permitted installation undergoing the substantial change all as set out in Table 4 in the Schedule hereto.

6 Transfer Fee

- 6.1 A transfer fee shall be payable where an application is made under regulation 47 of the 2012 Regulations for the transfer, in whole or in part, of a permit for a Part B installation. The fee shall be as set out in Table 4 in the Schedule hereto.

7 Surrender of permit

- 7.1 Where a permit is surrendered in accordance with Regulation 49 of the 2012 Regulations any fee payable shall be as set out in Table 4 in the Schedule hereto.

8 Payments and Liability

- 8.1 The persons set out below shall be liable to pay the fees and charges under the Scheme:
- In respect of an application described in clause 2.1 and Table 4, the person making that application; or
 - In respect of the annual subsistence charges described in clause 3.1 and Table 4 the holder of the permit in respect of which the charge is payable relates; or
 - In respect of the substantial change variation fee described in clause 5.1 and Table 4, the operator of the Part B installation to which the permit in respect of which the notice is served relates.

9 Part B and solvents installation activities carried out on a Part A installation

- 9.1 This section does not **apply to** Part B and solvents installation activities undertaken on a Part A installation and included in a Part A permit by virtue of regulation 12 of the 2012 Regulations.

IN WITNESS WHERE OF these presents typewritten on this and the eleven preceding pages are executed for and on behalf of SEPA by **Professor James Crowe Curran (subscribing his usual signature James C Curran)**, Chief Executive, at Stirling on the Thirty First March, Two Thousand and Fifteen in the presence of Margaret McLean, Personal Assistant.

Stirling 31 March 2015:

This is the Schedule to Section Two and to Section Three of the Scheme referred to in the Pollution Prevention and Control Fees and Charges (Scotland) Scheme 2015 and which is executed of even date herewith.

Explanatory Notes

Table 1 sets out the fee payable in respect of:

- 1) an application for a permit to operate a Part A installation,
- 2) fee payable in respect of an application under Regulation 46 of the 2012 Regulations for a variation of the conditions of a permit.
- 3) the subsistence fee for a Part A permit,
- 4) a substantial change variation notice under Paragraph 4 (4) (a) of Schedule 7 to the 2012 Regulations for a Part A installation,
- 5) an application for a transfer, in whole or in part of a Part A permit,
- 6) an application for a surrender, in whole or in part of a Part A permit,

Table 2 sets out the Application Charge units and Table 3 sets out the Subsistence Charge Units for the purposes of the Scheme. Each Table is split into Chapters, with each Chapter having Sections and each Section having boxes which contain descriptions of activities. The activity or activities described in each box is known as a descriptor.

Table 4 sets out the fee payable to operate a Part B installation or solvents installation in respect of:

- 1) an application for a permit,
- 2) fee payable in respect of an application under Regulation 46 of the 2012 Regulations for a variation of the conditions,
- 3) the subsistence fee,
- 4) a substantial change variation notice under Paragraph 4 (4) (a) of Schedule 7 to the 2012 Regulations,
- 5) an application for a transfer, in whole or in part,
- 6) an application for a surrender, in whole or in part,

The activities contained in the descriptors are those described in Part 1 of Schedule 1 and in Schedule 2 to the 2012 Regulations. Whether the activity is one to which the 2012 Regulations apply should be established by reference to the 2012 Regulations. Once this is established these Tables should be used to calculate the applicable charge. The descriptors in these Tables should not be used to determine whether an activity is one to which the 2012 Regulations apply and are provided for the calculation of application and subsistence charges under the Scheme only.

The total number of application or subsistence charge units attributable to an installation shall unless specified otherwise, be the sum of every application or subsistence charge unit attaching to each and every activity carried on within the installation.

For the avoidance of doubt and unless otherwise stated, where more than one activity is referred to in a descriptor only one application or subsistence charge unit is applicable for that descriptor.

Definitions in this Schedule:

- (a) “application charge units” shall be determined by reference to Table 2 within the Schedule.
- (b) “composting” has the definition given to it by the Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011, Schedule 1, paragraph 12 (5) (a) ;
- (c) ‘different production campaigns’ means campaigns to manufacture products which cannot be demonstrated to be similar to, or made using the same processing steps with minor changes to raw material input, as the product manufactured on that installation immediately prior to its manufacture. For example: the manufacture of an antibiotic, which may take several stages followed after plant reconfiguration with the manufacture of an anti viral compound;
- (d) ‘first process of manufacture’ means the process of manufacture nominated by the operator as being the first;
- (e) ‘process of manufacture’ means a distinct manufacturing process undertaken by an operator at an installation producing a range of chemicals or products within a recognisable family or grouping of products with broadly similar properties or use. The use of common facilities such as storage of common raw materials, effluent treatment, etc. shall not be taken to connect distinct manufacturing processes. For example:
- The manufacture of azo and phthalocyanine pigments will consist of two distinct processes of manufacture. Individual variations within each manufacturing process to modify some property of an azo or phthalocyanine pigment shall not result in separate processes of manufacture under the Scheme;
- (f) Unless otherwise stated ‘process heater’ means a combustion appliance which directly supplies energy to the process, e.g. an oil fired primary distillation column re-boiler on an oil refinery. Combustion appliances such as boilers producing steam for electrical generation or steam systems are not process heaters;
- (g) Except in the case of Part A specified waste management activities ‘products’ means all output from the activity including liquid or solid carriers materials;
- (h) Where a descriptor is based on the quantities of substance(s) used this shall mean the total quantities of substance(s) consumed in or released from the activity;
- (i) ‘Raw materials’ means all materials used in the activity including organic solvents, but excluding water and material recycled within the activity;
- (k) “Subsistence charge units” shall be determined by reference to Table 3 within the Schedule.
- (l) Except in so far as otherwise stated in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4, all references in those Tables to a Chapter, Section or Paragraph shall be construed by reference to Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 to the 2012 Regulations.

TABLE 1: Part A Fees and Charges for Application, Variation, Subsistence, Substantial Change Variation, Transfer and Surrender

Description		Application Fee ^{Note i}	Variation Fee ^{Note ii, iii}	Subsistence Charge ^{Note iv}	Substantial Change Variation Fee ^{Note ii}	Transfer Fee	Surrender Fee
General Part A Installation (Except in those cases described in the rows below)		Application Fee = £3,398 x (A + 2)	£1,019 x (V + 2) or £461	£753 x S x C	(£3,058 x (V+ 2)) -X	Non-Part-A specified waste management installations: £297 (Whole installation) £2,028 (partial transfer) Part A specified waste management installation: £2,028 (whole installation) £4,060 (partial transfer)	All installations whole or part (except landfills): £3,067 Landfills: £5,905
Intensive Agriculture Installations subject to standard farming installation rules (SFIRs)	Small	£4,238	£431	£2,625 x C	£431 (£2,298 if the substantial variation would mean that the permit is no longer covered by SFIRs)	£297	£431
	Large	£4,365	£431	£3,029 x C	£431 (£2,660 if the substantial variation would mean that the permit is no longer covered by SFIRs)	£297	£431
Part A intensive agriculture installation not subject to a SFIRs	Small	£8,472	£2,542 or £461 ^(Note 3)	£4,700 x C	£5,314-X	£297	£3,067
	Large	£9,910	£2,973 or £461 ^(Note 3)	£6,279 x C	£6,247-X	£297	£3,067
Low impact installation		£3,468	£1,040 or £461 ^(Note 3)	£599	£3,122-X	£297	£3,067
Inert waste landfill installation		£5,099	£1,530 or £461 ^(Note 3)	£753 x S x C	£4,589-X	£2,028 (whole installation) £4,060 (partial transfer)	£3,067
Landfill serving isolated settlements and/or islands		£5,099	£1,530 or £461 ^(Note 3)	£753 x S x C	£4,589-X	£2,028 (whole installation) £4,060 (partial transfer)	£3,067

ⁱ "A" is the sum of the application charge units in the installation taken from Table 2. Minimum value of A is 1.

ⁱⁱ "V" is the sum of application charge units taken from Table 2 undergoing the change and where the minimum value of "V" is 1 and "X" is any variation fee already paid with the application

ⁱⁱⁱ where the variation will not result in any change to the emissions from the Part A installation OR is made solely for the purpose of implementing a change required as a result of compliance with a condition of the permit.

^{iv} "S" is the sum of the subsistence charge units in the installation taken from Table 3.

^v "C" is the compliance factor calculated in accordance with table 5.

TABLE 2: APPLICATION CHARGE UNITS

CHAPTER 1: ENERGY INDUSTRIES

Permit Applications		
Section 1.1: Combustion		Application Charge Unit
(a)	Burning any fuel in a combustion appliance with a rated thermal input of 50 megawatts or more	See below
Activities Described in Paragraph (a):		
1	All combustion appliances individually less than 50 MWth but in aggregate not exceeding 300MWth. <i>(The application charge units specified in descriptors 3,4 & 5 below do not apply)</i>	1
2	All combustion appliances individually less than 50 MWth but in aggregate 300MWth or more. <i>(The application charge units specified in descriptors 3,4 & 5 below do not apply)</i>	2
3	Each combustion appliance 50 MWth or more but less than 300 MWth	1
4	Each combustion appliance 300 MWth or more	2
5	All combustion appliance raw material handling, waste gas treatment and waste handling on locations with an aggregate capacity of 300 MWth or more <i>(This does not apply to the use of gaseous fuel or gas oil)</i>	3
Notes to Section 1.1 above		
<p>1. Waste Heat Boilers. Waste heat boilers are to be included as boilers, their thermal input being measured on the extent of auxiliary and/or supplementary firing only</p> <p>2. Process Heaters. Subject to the notes to Chapter 4 of this table, for the purposes of calculating the number of application charge units, a process heater associated with an activity described in any other Section of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations shall be included with the activity to which it relates and no extra application charge unit shall be charged for the process heater.</p> <p>3. Reheat and Treatment Furnaces. Except for activities described in Section 2.1 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations, reheat and treatment furnaces are combustion activities and included with any other combustion activities at the same location for the purpose of calculating the number of application charge units.</p> <p>4. The charge in this section only applies if the aggregate thermal capacity of the installation is 50 MW or more.</p>		

Permit Applications		
Section 1.2: Gasification, liquefaction and refining activities.		Application Charge Unit
1	All refining of natural gas and its products	1
2	Production of coke	1
3	All handling of coal, lignite, oil and other carbonaceous material	1
4	Each independent activity described in section 1.2 Part A(c) of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations)	1
5	All tar removal, liquor removal and naphthalene wash	1
6	All benzole wash and benzole distiller	1
7	All hydrogen sulphide or carbon dioxide removal	1
8	All drying	1
9	Gasification or liquefaction of fuels other than coal in installations with a total rated thermal input of 20 megawatts or more	2
10	All mineral oil storage and handling	1
11	Each distillation unit	1
12	Each vacuum distillation unit	1
13	Each catalytic reformer	1
14	Each hydrodesulphurisation <i>(This application charge unit does not apply if the hydrodesulphurisation is integrated with another unit to which a application charge unit is attributed)</i>	1
15	Each cracking activity	1
16	Each hydrogen fluoride alkylation	1
17	All sulphur removal and recovery plant	1
18	All production and storage of aromatic compounds	1
19	All production and storage of ethers	1
20	All production and storage of liquefied petroleum gases	1
21	All production and storage of lubricating oils	1
22	All raw materials handling	1
23	Other than in descriptor 2, all other process units for pyrolysis, carbonisation, distillation liquefaction, gasification, partial oxidation or other heat treatment of coal, lignite or oil.	1
24	By product purification	2
25	All gas treatment	1
26	All product handling, crushing and screening	1

CHAPTER 2: PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING OF METALS

Permit Applications		
Section 2.1: Ferrous Metals		Application Charge Unit
Activities Described in Paragraphs (a), (b), (c),(d) and (e)		
1	All materials handling and storage	1
2	Each of the first two blast furnaces	2
3	Each subsequent blast furnace	1
4	Each of the first two basic oxygen steel-making vessels	2
5	Each subsequent basic oxygen steel-making vessel	1
6	All iron re-lading and desulphurisation	1
7	The first secondary steel-making station	1
8	All subsequent secondary steel -making station	1
9	All furnaces not described above, other than reheat and treatment furnaces. (See Note 1 below)	1
10	All rolling of iron, steel or any ferrous alloy	1
11	All roasting	1
12	Each calciner	1
13	All sinter strands	1
14	Each pelletiser	1
15	Each appliance used solely to remove contamination	1
16	All foundry activities	1
Activities Described in Paragraphs (f), (g) & (h)		
17	All hammers in a forge	1
18	All application of fused coatings	1
19	All casting ferrous metals	1
Notes to Section 2.1 above:		
1. Application charge units for reheat furnaces, treatment furnaces, boilers and other combustion appliances not already described above shall be included additionally and calculated as described in Section 1.1 of Chapter 1 of this Table (see Note 3 to that Section)		
Section 2.2 : Non-ferrous Metals		Application Charge Unit
Activities Described in Paragraph (a) for the electrolytic production of aluminium from alumina		
1	All alumina handling and recycling	1
2	All anode preparation and recycle (<i>unless more aptly described elsewhere in the Scheme</i>)	1
3	All anode bake (<i>unless more aptly described elsewhere in the Scheme</i>)	1
4	Each pot line, i.e. each group of electrolytic cells connected in	1

	series to the electrical supply	
5	All gas treatment	1
6	All metal treatment	1

Activities described in Paragraph (a) involving the use of uranium undertaken on a nuclear licensed site:

1	Each activity where the activity is likely to use less than 25 tonnes of uranium per year (<i>The application charge units in descriptor 2 below, do not apply</i>)	2
2	For each activity:	
2(i)	All raw materials handling	1
2(ii)	Where the activity may release halogens, acid halides, any oxide of sulphur or acid forming oxide of nitrogen	1
2(iii)	All fluorine manufacture	3
2(iv)	Where the activity is likely to use 250 tonnes or more but less than 2,000 tonnes of uranium per year	2
2(v)	Where the activity is likely to use 2,000 tonnes or more but less than 20,000 tonnes of uranium per year	3
2(vi)	Where the activity is likely to use 20,000 tonnes or more of uranium per year	4
2(vii)	All waste handling	2

Activities Described in Paragraph (c):

3	producing, melting or recovering, cadmium or mercury or from any alloy containing more than 0.05 per cent by weight of those metals	1
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Activities Described in Paragraphs (a) to (d) inclusive except activities described above:

4	All raw materials handling and storage	1
5	All furnaces with a melting capacity of 1 tonne or more per hour and less than 5 tonnes per hour	1
6	All treatment vessels with a holding capacity of 5 tonnes or more but less than 25 tonnes	1
7	Each furnace with a melting capacity of 5 tonnes or more per hour	1
8	Each treatment vessel with a holding capacity of 25 tonnes or more	1
9	Where a furnace is used as a treatment vessel or a treatment vessel is used as a furnace then:	
9(i)	If the holding capacity is 25 tonnes or more, or if the melting capacity is 5 tonnes or more per hour, for each such furnace or treatment vessel	1
9(ii)	If the holding capacity is 5 tonnes or more but less than 25 tonnes and the melting capacity is 1 tonne or more and less than 5 tonnes per hour, all such furnaces or treatment vessels	1

Section 2.3: Surface Treating Metals and Plastic Materials		Application Charge Unit
(a) and (b)	Surface treatment, including plating, acid pickling and passivation	1

CHAPTER 3: MINERAL INDUSTRIES

Permit Applications		
Section 3.1: Production of cement , lime and magnesium oxide		Application Charge Unit
Activities Described in Paragraph (a):		
1	All raw materials storage, handling and preparation	1
2	All solid fuel handling, storage and preparation	1
3	All use of waste including secondary liquid fuels as fuel	2
4	Each cement kiln and associated clinker cooler	1
5	All cement clinker storage and associated milling	1
6	All cement storage, blending, packing and loading	1
7	All uses of bulk cement to manufacture concrete and cement products	1
Activities described in Paragraph (b)		
8	All raw materials storage, handling and preparation	1
9	Each rotary lime kiln	1
10	All shaft lime kilns	1
11	All use of waste including secondary liquid fuels as fuel	2
Section 3.2: Activities involving asbestos		Application Charge Unit
Activities Described in Paragraph (a)		
1	All production and manufacturing and industrial finishing of asbestos products	2
Activities Described in Paragraph (b)		
2	Each facility for the stripping of asbestos from railway vehicles	1
3	All waste handling	1
Section 3.3: Glass and Glass Fibre Manufacture		Application Charge Unit
Manufacturing glass or glass fibre in an installation with a melting capacity exceeding 20 tonnes per day.		
1	All raw material handling	1
2	All melting of glass	1
3	Each kiln, furnace, cupola or curing oven	1
4	All optical fibre manufacture from glass <i>(The application charge units specified in descriptors 1,2 and 3 above do not apply)</i>	2

Section 3.4: Production of Other Mineral Fibres		Application Charge Units
Melting mineral substances, including the production of mineral fibres, in an installation with a melting capacity exceeding 20 tonnes per day.		
1	Each kiln	1
2	Each furnace	1
3	Each cupola	1
4	All raw materials handling	1
5	All treatment activities and finished product handling	1
Section 3.5: Other Mineral Activities		Application Charge Unit
	Manufacture of cellulose fibre reinforced calcium silicate board	3
Section 3.6: Ceramic production		Application Charge Units
	All ceramic production Manufacturing ceramic products (such as roofing tiles, bricks, refractory bricks, tiles, stoneware or porcelain) by firing	3

CHAPTER 4: THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Permit Applications		
Section 4.1: Organic Chemicals		Application Charge Unit
Activities Described in Paragraph (a) for the manufacture of unsaturated hydrocarbons:		
1	The first pyrolysis and/or fractionation train including downstream processing activities of gas compression and separation, butadiene extraction and gasoline treatment.	6
2	Each additional pyrolysis and/or fractionation train	1
All Other Activities Not Previously Described in this Section:		
3	Each process of manufacture where that process of manufacture is likely to use less than 100 tonnes of raw materials per year. (The application charge units in descriptors 4, 5 and 6 below, do not apply)	1
4	Each process of manufacture which may release halogens, acid halides, any oxide of sulphur or acid forming oxide of nitrogen.	1
5	For the first process of manufacture in this Section likely to use 100 tonnes or more of raw materials per year:	
5(i)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce less than 250 tonnes of product per year.	2
5(ii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 250 tonnes or more but less than 2,000 tonnes of product per year	3
5(iii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 2,000 tonnes or more but less than 20,000 tonnes of product per year	4

5(iv)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 20,000 tonnes or more of product per year	5
6	For each further process of manufacture, additional to first process of manufacture in this Section likely to use 100 tonnes or more of raw materials per year	
6(i)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce less than 250 tonnes of product per year	1
6(ii)	Where the process of the manufacture is likely to produce 250 tonnes or more but less than 2,000 tonnes of product per year	2
6(iii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 2,000 tonnes or more but less than 20,000 tonnes of product per year	3
6(iv)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 20,000 tonnes or more of product per year	4

Section 4.2: Inorganic Chemicals		Application Charge Unit
Activities for the manufacture, production and use of halogens or their compounds as described in Paragraphs (a) and (b)		
1	Each process of manufacture where that process of manufacture is likely to use less than 100 tonnes of raw materials per year <i>(the application charge units specified in descriptors elsewhere in this Section do not apply)</i>	1
For Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine or Chlorine Manufacture:		
2	All manufacture of bromine, iodine, fluorine or chlorine where the process is likely to produce less than 250 tonnes of product per year	2
3	All manufacture of bromine, iodine, fluorine or chlorine where the process is likely to produce 250 tonnes or more but less than 2,000 tonnes of product per year	3
4	All manufacture of bromine, iodine, fluorine or chlorine where the process is likely to produce 2,000 tonnes or more of product per year	4
5	All mercury removal	2
For Each Process for the Manufacture of a Halide or its Corresponding Acid:		
6	All halide and acid manufacture	4
For each process of manufacture not described above, involving the use or potential release of the substances described in Paragraph (b):		
7	Each process of manufacture where that process of manufacture is likely to use less than 100 tonnes of raw materials per year <i>(the application charge units specified in descriptors elsewhere in this Section do not apply)</i>	1
7(i)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce less than 250 tonnes of product per year	2
7(ii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 250 tonnes or more but less than 2,000 tonnes of product per year	3
7(iii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 2000 tonnes or more but less than 20,000 tonnes of product per year	4
7(iv)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 20000 tonnes or more of product per year	5
For cadmium coating or plating as described only in Paragraph (e)		
8	Likely to use less than 10 tonnes of cadmium compounds per year <i>(no other application charge units specified in descriptors elsewhere in this Section apply to this activity)</i>	1
9	likely to use 10 tonnes or more of cadmium compounds per year <i>(no other application charge units specified in descriptors elsewhere in this Section apply to this activity)</i>	2
All other activities not previously described in this section:		
10	Each process of manufacture applied for by an operator in relation to a location where the process of manufacture is likely to use less	1

	than 100 tonnes of raw materials per year or product per year (<i>the application charge units specified in descriptors 11 and 12 below do not apply</i>)	
11	For the first process of manufacture in this Section likely to use 100 tonnes or more of raw materials per year:	
11(i)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce less than 250 tonnes of product per year	2
11(ii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 250 tonnes or more but less than 2,000 tonnes of product per year	3
11(iii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 2,000 tonnes or more but less than 20,000 tonnes of product per year	4
11(iv)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 20,000 or more tonnes of product per year	5
12	For each additional process of manufacture in this section likely to use 100 tonnes or more of raw materials per year:	
12(i)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce less than 250 tonnes of product per year	1
12(ii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 250 tonnes or more but less than 2,000 tonnes of product per year	2
12(iii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 2,000 tonnes or more but less than 20,000 tonnes of product per year	3
12(iv)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 20,000 tonnes or more of product per year	4

Permit Applications		
Section 4.3: Chemical Fertiliser Production		Application Charge Unit
1	All manufacture and granulation	3
Where ammonia used in the manufacture of chemical fertilisers is manufactured at the same installation and where the manufacture of ammonia is not more aptly described in another section of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations, the following application charge units additionally apply:		
For ammonia manufacture the following application charge units apply:		
2(i)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce less than 250 tonnes of product per year	1
2(ii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 250 tonnes or more but less than 2,000 tonnes of product per year	2
2(iii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 2,000 tonnes or more but less than 20,000 tonnes of product per year	3
2(iv)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 20,000 tonnes or more of product per year	4
Where acid used in the manufacture of chemical fertilisers is manufactured at the same installation the applicable application charge units as described for Section 4.2 of this table additionally apply.		
Section 4.4: Biocide Production		Application Charge Unit
1	All formulation of plant health products and biocides	2
Where the chemicals used in the formulation of plant health products and biocides are manufactured at the same installation, and where the process of manufacture is not more aptly described in another Section of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations, the following application charge units additionally apply:		
2	Each process of manufacture applied for by an operator in relation to a location where the process is likely to use less than 100 tonnes of raw materials per year <i>(the application charge units specified in descriptors 3, 4 and 5 below do not apply)</i>	1
3	Each process of manufacture which may release halogens, acid halides, any oxide of sulphur or acid forming oxide of nitrogen	1
4	For the first process of manufacture in this Section likely to use 100 tonnes or more of raw materials per year	
4(i)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce less than 250 tonnes of product per year	2
4(ii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 250 tonnes or more but less than 2,000 tonnes of product per year	3
4(iii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 2,000 tonnes or more but less than 20,000 tonnes of product per year	4
4(iv)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 20,000 tonnes or more of product per year	5
5	For each additional process of manufacture, in this Section likely to use 100 tonnes or more of raw materials per year	
5(i)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce less than 250 tonnes of product per year	1
5(ii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 250 tonnes or more but less than 2,000 tonnes of product per year	2

5(iii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 2,000 tonnes or more but less than 20,000 tonnes of product per year	3
5(iv)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 20,000 tonnes or more of product per year	4
Section 4.5: Pharmaceutical Production		Application Charge Unit
1	Producing pharmaceutical products, including intermediates.	2
Where the chemicals used in the formulation of medicinal products are manufactured at the same installation, and where the process of manufacture is not more aptly described in another section to the 2012 Regulations, following application charge units additionally apply:		
2	Each process of manufacture applied for by an operator in relation to a location where the process of manufacture is likely to use less than 100 tonnes of raw materials per year <i>(the application charge units specified in descriptors 3, 4 and 5 below do not apply)</i>	1
3	Each process of manufacture which may release halogens, acid halides, any oxide of sulphur or acid forming oxide of nitrogen	1
4	For the first process of manufacture in this Section likely to use 100 tonnes or more of raw materials per year.	
4(i)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce less than 250 tonnes of product per year	2
4(ii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 250 tonnes or more but less than 2,000 tonnes of product per year	3
4(iii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 2,000 tonnes or more but less than 20,000 tonnes of product per year	4
4(iv)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 20,000 tonnes or more of product per year	5
5	For each additional process of manufacture in this Section likely to use 100 tonnes or more of raw materials per year.	
5(i)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce less than 250 tonnes of product per year	1
5(ii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 250 tonnes or more but less than 2,000 tonnes of product per year	2
5(iii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 2,000 tonnes or more but less than 20,000 tonnes of product per year	3
5(iv)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 20,000 tonnes or more of product per year	4
Section 4.6: Explosives Production		Application Charge Unit
1	Producing explosives	2
Where the chemicals used in the formulation of explosives are manufactured at the same installation, and where the process of manufacture is not more aptly described in another Section to the 2012 Regulations, the following application charge units additionally apply:		
2	Each process of manufacture applied for by an operator where the process is likely to use less than 100 tonnes of raw materials per year <i>(the application charge units in 3, 4 and 5 below do not apply)</i>	1
3	Each process of manufacture which may release halogens, acid halides, any oxide of sulphur or acid forming oxide of nitrogen	1
4	For the first process of manufacture in this Section likely to use 100 tonnes or more of raw materials per year	

4(i)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce less than 250 tonnes of product per year	2
4(ii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 250 tonnes or more but less than 2,000 tonnes of product per year	3
4(iii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 2,000 tonnes or more but less than 20,000 tonnes of product per year	4
4(iv)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 20,000 tonnes or more of product per year	5
5	For each additional process of manufacture in this Section likely to use 100 tonnes or more of raw materials per year	
5(i)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce less than 250 tonnes of product per year	1
5(ii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 250 tonnes or more but less than 2,000 tonnes of product per year	2
5(iii)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 2,000 tonnes or more but less than 20,000 tonnes of product per year	3
5(iv)	Where the process of manufacture is likely to produce 20,000 tonnes or more of product per year	4
Section 4.7: Manufacturing Activities involving Ammonia		Application Charge Unit
	Any manufacturing activity which could result in the release of ammonia into the air	1

Notes to Chapter 4 above

- 1. Process Heaters.** For the purpose of calculating the number of application charge units, a process heater which can also be described in Section 1.1 shall be only be included in the activity to which Chapter 4 relates and no extra application charge unit shall be charged for the process heater or its releases under Section 1.1
- For activities described in Section 4.2(b) and Section 4.2(e) of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations, other than activities for the manufacture of chemicals, the quantities shall refer to the quantity of the halogens or compounds of halogen used in the process of manufacture.
- For the activities involving the use of any element, mixture or compound as described in section 4.2(d) of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations, other than activities for the manufacture of chemicals, the quantities above shall refer to the (total) quantity of used elements, mixtures or compounds referred to in Section 4.2(d) of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations used in the activity.
- Where an activity involves both the manufacture and use of an element or compound described in Section 4.2(d) of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations, the number of application charge units shall be derived from the quantity of element or compound manufactured or the quantity used whichever is the greater.

CHAPTER 5: WASTE MANAGEMENT

This chapter should be interpreted in accordance with Articles 3 and 7 of the Waste Framework Directive.

Permit Applications		
Section 5.1: Incineration and co-incineration of waste		Application Charge Unit
1	The incineration of hazardous waste in an incineration plant or co-incineration plant, except for plant falling within Paragraph 1 (i).	4
1 (i)	The incineration of infectious clinical waste only or the incineration of infectious clinical waste with municipal waste in an incineration plant, at the place of production and with a capacity of less than 1 tonne per hour, provided that the clinical waste is only rendered hazardous due to the infectious property of the waste.	1
2	Incineration of non-hazardous waste with the exception of waste which is biomass or animal carcasses in an incineration or co-incineration plant	4
2(i)	Incineration of less than 1 tonne per hour of non-hazardous waste with the exception of waste which is biomass or animal carcasses in an incineration or co-incineration plant	1
3	Incineration of biomass waste in an incineration or co-incineration plant with a capacity of more than 3 tonnes per hour.	4
4	Incineration of animal carcasses in an incineration or co-incineration plant, with a capacity of more than 10 tonnes per day.	4
5	Incineration, other than incidentally in the course of burning solid or liquid waste, of any gaseous compound containing halogens arising from electrical equipment.	4
Section 5.2: Landfill and Disposal to Land		Application Charge Unit
1	Hazardous Waste landfill activities receiving more than 10 tonnes of waste in any day or with a total capacity exceeding 25,000 tonnes of waste,	4
2	Non-hazardous waste landfill activities receiving more than 10 tonnes of waste in any day or with a total capacity exceeding 25,000 tonnes of waste - excluding landfills for inert waste.	4
3	Hazardous waste landfill activities receiving 10 tonnes or less of waste in any day or with a total capacity of 25,000 tonnes or less of waste.	1
4	Non-hazardous waste landfill activities receiving 10 tonnes or less of waste in any day or with a total capacity of 25,000 tonnes or less of waste - excluding landfills for inert waste.	1
5	Inert waste landfill activities	Set fee - See Table 1
6	Landfills serving isolated settlements and islands	Set fee - See Table 1

Section 5.3: Disposal or recovery of hazardous waste		Application Charge Unit
1	Recovery by distillation of oil or organic solvents, other than as part of an activity described in any other Section of this Chapter	1
2	The disposal of hazardous waste (other than by incineration or landfill) in plant with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day for one or more of - (i) biological treatment, (ii) physico-chemical treatment, (iii) blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the other activities listed in this Section or in Section 5.1, (iv) repackaging prior to submission to any of the other activities listed in this Section or in Section 5.1, (v) solvent reclamation or regeneration, (vi) recycling or reclamation of inorganic materials other than metals or metal compounds, (vii) regeneration of acids or bases, (viii) recovery of components used for pollution abatement, (ix) recovery of components from catalysts, (x) oil re-refining, recovery of oil by distillation, or other reuses of oil, (xi) surface impoundment.	1
Section 5.4: Disposal, recovery or a mix of recovery of non-hazardous waste		Application Charge Unit
1	Disposal of non-hazardous waste at an installation with a capacity exceeding 50 tonnes per day by one or more of— (i) biological treatment, (ii) physico-chemical treatment, (iii) pre-treatment waste for incineration or co-incineration, (iv) treatment of slags and ashes, (v) treatment in shredders of metal waste, including waste electrical and electronics equipment and end-of-life vehicles and their components.	2 1 1 1 1
2	Recovery or a mix of recovery and disposal of non-hazardous waste at an installation with a capacity exceeding 75 tonnes per day (or 100 tonnes per day if the only waste treatment activity is anaerobic digestion) by one or more of— (i) biological treatment, (ii) pre-treatment of waste for incineration or co-incineration, (iii) treatment of slags or ashes, (iv) treatment in shredders of metal waste, including waste electrical and electronic equipment and end-of-life vehicles and their components.	2 1 1 1

Section 5.5: Production of Fuel From Waste		Application Charge Unit
1	Making solid fuel from waste by any process involving the use of heat other than making charcoal.	3
Section 5.6: Temporary or Underground Storage of Hazardous Waste		Application Charge Unit
1	Temporary storage of no more than 50 tonnes of hazardous waste pending any of the activities described in any of Sections 5.1 to 5.3 and paragraph (b) of this Section, excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where the waste is generated.	1
2	Underground storage of hazardous waste in an installation with a total capacity exceeding 50 tonnes.	1
Section 5.7: Treatment of waste water		Application Charge Unit
1	Independently operated treatment of waste water not covered by Directive 91/271/EEC and discharged by an installation carrying out any other Part A activity.	1

CHAPTER 6: OTHER ACTIVITIES

Permit Applications		
Section 6.1: Paper, Pulp and Panel Manufacturing Descriptors		Application Charge Unit
	Producing in an industrial installation—	
1	pulp from timber or other fibrous materials	3
2	paper or card board if the production capacity is more than 20 tonnes per day,	3
3	if the production capacity is more than 600 m ³ per day, one or more of the following wood-based panels:— (i) fibreboard, (ii) orientated strand board, or (iii) particleboard,	3
Section 6.2: Carbon Activities		Application Charge Unit
1	Producing carbon or hard burnt coal or electro-graphite by means of incineration or graphitisation	2
Section 6.3: Tar and Bitumen Processes		Application Charge Unit
1	Distilling tar or bitumen in connection with any process of manufacture 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.	2
Section 6.4: Coating Activities, Printing and Textile Treatments		Application Charge Unit
1	Pre-treating textile fibres or textiles by operations such as washing, bleaching, mercerisation or dyeing fibres where the treatment capacity is more than 10 tonnes per day.	1
2	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 (whichever is the lesser).	1

Section 6.5: The Manufacture of Dyestuffs, Printing Ink & Coating Materials		Application Charge Unit
1	Any manufacture of dyestuffs if the activity involves the use of hexachlorobenzene and is carried out at an installation not falling within any other description in any other Part A description in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations.	1
Section 6.6 Timber Activities		Application Charge Unit
1	Preserving wood or wood products with chemicals, other than exclusively treating against sapstain, in an installation with a production capacity of more than 75 m3 per day.	1
Section 6.7: Activities Involving Rubber		Application Charge Unit
1	Manufacturing new tyres, other than remoulds or retreads, involving the use in any 12 month period of 50,000 tonnes or more of one or more of natural rubber, or a synthetic organic elastomer, or any substance mixed with rubber or such an elastomer.	1
Section 6.8: Treatment of Animal & Vegetable Matter & Food Industries		Application Charge Unit
Activities Described in Paragraphs (a) to (e) inclusive :		
1	Each activity as described in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations where the capacity is less than or equal to 5 times the threshold laid down in the 2012 Regulations	2
2	Each activity as described in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations where the capacity is greater than 5 times the threshold laid down in the 2012 Regulations	3
Section 6.9: Intensive farming – Refer to Table 1		Application Charge Unit
Section 6.10: Carbon Capture and Storage		Application Charge Unit
1	Capture of carbon dioxide streams from an installation for the purposes, for example, of geological storage	5

TABLE 3: SUBSISTENCE CHARGE UNITS

CHAPTER 1: ENERGY INDUSTRIES

Section 1.1: Combustion		Subsistence Charge Unit
Activities Described in Paragraph (a)		
(a) 1	Burning hydrogen, light hydrocarbons (methane, ethane, propane and butane, petroleum) or light fuel oil (such as diesel or gas oil) in combustion appliances at installations with boilers, furnaces, gas turbines or compression ignition engines which may or may not be individually be greater than 50 MWth but when taken together in aggregate the installation thermal input is less than 300 MWth	3
(a) 2	Burning fuels other than hydrogen, light hydrocarbons (methane, ethane, propane and butane, petroleum) or light fuel oil (such as diesel or gas oil) in combustion appliances at installations with boilers, furnaces, gas turbines or compression ignition engines which may or may not be individually be greater than 50 MWth but when taken together in aggregate the installation thermal input is less than 300 MWth	4
(a) 3	Burning hydrogen, light hydrocarbons (methane, ethane, propane and butane, petroleum) or light fuel oil (such as diesel or gas oil) in combustion appliances at installations with boilers, furnaces, gas turbines or compression ignition engines which may or may not be individually be greater than 50 MWth but when taken together in aggregate the installation thermal input is 300 MWth or more	8
(a) 4	Burning fuels other than hydrogen, light hydrocarbons (methane, ethane, propane and butane, petroleum) or light fuel oil (such as diesel or gas oil) in combustion appliances at installations with boilers, furnaces, gas turbines or compression ignition engines which may or may not be individually be greater than 50 MWth but when taken together in aggregate the installation thermal input is more than 300 MWth	18

Section 1.2: Refining mineral oil and gas, operating coke ovens and coal gasification and liquefaction activities.		Subsistence Charge Unit
a)(1)	Refining gas, including natural gas or its products but excluding activities described in a)(3)	20
a)(2)	Extraction and processing of natural gases most commonly arising from coal bed methane or shale gas sources; also known as unconventional gas	4
b)	Production of coke	8

c)	Purifying or refining any product of any of the activities described in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) or (d) of this section.	8
d)(1)	The loading, unloading or other handling of crude oil, stabilised petroleum, crude shale oil, emulsified hydrocarbons intended for use as a fuel or any gas or condensate associated with any other activity described in section 1.2 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the 2000 Regulations.	6
d)(2)	Refining of oil for the purpose of manufacturing bitumen products only.	20
d)(3)	All refining of mineral oils including other physical, chemical or thermal treatment of crude oil, stabilised petroleum, crude shale oil, emulsified hydrocarbons intended for use as a fuel or any gas or condensate associated with any other activity described in this paragraph	41
e)	The further refining, conversion or use, in the manufacture of a chemical of the product or any product of any activity listed in paragraph (f) below.	Refer to section 4.1
f)(1)	The pyrolysis, carbonisation, distillation, liquefaction, gasification, partial oxidation or other heat treatment of coal, lignite, oil or mixtures thereof	25
f)(2)	The pyrolysis, carbonisation, distillation, liquefaction, gasification, partial oxidation or other heat treatment of other carbonaceous material	9
g)	Purifying or refining any of the products of an activity described in descriptor (a) or its conversion into a different product	8
h)	Gasification or liquefaction of fuels other than as described in paragraph (c) in installations with a total rated thermal input of 20 megawatts or more,	8

Notes to Section 1.2

Where any of the products of activities described in descriptors (a) above are converted into a different product and this conversion would otherwise be described in another section of the 2012 Regulations, the subsistence charge unit applicable under the relevant section or sections of the Scheme shall additionally apply. Where however the products being converted are the result of an activity described in descriptor (b) then the only components from this part of the Scheme shall apply.

Nothing here refers to the use of any substance as a fuel or its incineration or pyrolysis as a waste or to any activity for the treatment of sewage sludge.

The heat treatment of oil does not include heat treatment of waste oil or waste emulsions containing oil in order to recover the oil from aqueous emulsions.

CHAPTER 2: PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING OF METALS

Section 2.1: Ferrous Metals		Subsistence Charge Unit
a)	Roasting and sintering metal ore, including sulphide ore, or any mixture of iron ore with or without other materials	12
b)	Producing, melting or refining iron or any ferrous alloy in an electric arc furnace	10
	Producing, melting or refining iron or any ferrous alloy in any other furnace other than an electric arc furnace in an integrated steel works	17
c)	Processing ferrous metals, and their alloys by using hot rolling mills with a production capacity of more than 20 tonnes of crude steel per hour.	7
d)	loading, unloading or handling or storing of iron ore except in the course of mining operations, or burnt pyrites	3
e)	producing pig iron or steel, including continuous casting, unless already described in descriptor b) above	5
f)	operating hammers in a forge	5
g)	applying protective fused metal coatings	5
h)	casting ferrous metal at a foundry	5
<p>Notes to Section 2.1</p> <p>1. Reheat furnaces, treatment furnaces, boilers and other combustion appliances not already described above shall be included additionally and calculated as described in Section 1.1 of these Tables.</p>		
Section 2.2: Non-ferrous Metals		Subsistence Charge Unit
a)	Producing non ferrous metals from ore, concentrates or secondary raw materials where the production capacity does not exceed 100 tonnes per annum	3
	Producing non ferrous metals from secondary raw materials where the production is likely to use 100 tonnes or more per annum	7
	Producing non ferrous metals from ore or concentrates where the production is likely to use 100 tonnes or more per annum	14
	Production, refining or recovery of uranium and plutonium and their compounds	10

b)	Melting, including making alloys, of non ferrous metals where the production capacity does not exceed 100 tonnes per annum	3
	Melting, including making alloys, of non ferrous metals where the production capacity equals or exceeds 100 tonnes per annum	7
c)	Producing, melting or recovering lead or lead alloys	5
d)	Producing, melting or recovering cadmium or mercury or their alloys	7
e)	If not already described above, melting & making non ferrous metal alloys	5
Section 2.3: Surface Treating Metals and Plastic materials		Subsistence Charge Unit
a)	Surface treatment of metals or plastic materials	4

CHAPTER 3: MINERAL INDUSTRIES

Section 3.1: Production of Cement and Lime		Subsistence Charge Unit
a)	Production of cement not using waste as a fuel	13
b)	Production of cement using waste as fuel or as part of fuel mix	18
c)	Production of lime or magnesium oxide	9
Section 3.2: Activities Involving Asbestos		
a)	Producing asbestos or manufacturing products based or containing asbestos	9
b)	removal of asbestos from railway vehicles	6
Section 3.3: Glass and Glass Fibre Manufacture		
a)	Manufacturing glass fibre	12
b)	Manufacturing glass	9
Section 3.4: Production of Other Mineral Fibres		
a)	Melting mineral substances, including the production of mineral fibres	9
Section 3.5: Other Mineral Activities		
a)	Manufacture of cellulose fibre reinforced calcium silicate board	8
Section 3.6: Ceramic Production		
a)	Manufacturing ceramic products	6

CHAPTER 4: THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Section 4.1: Organic Chemicals		Subsistence Charge Unit
a)(1)	The manufacture of organic chemicals with a total installation capacity to use less than 100 tonnes of raw materials per year.	4
a)(2)	The manufacture of organic chemicals in each process of manufacture on an installation with the capability to produce a number of different products in plant designed or intended to be readily reconfigured for different production campaigns and which is likely to produce less than 250 tonnes of product per year.	4
a)(3)	The manufacture of organic chemicals in each process of manufacture on an installation with the capability to produce a number of different products in plant designed or intended to be readily reconfigured for different production campaigns and which is likely to produce 250 tonnes or more but less than 2,000 tonnes of product per year.	11
a)(4)	The manufacture of organic chemicals in each process of manufacture on an installation with the capability to produce a number of different products in plant designed or intended to be readily reconfigured for different production campaigns and which is likely to produce 2,000 tonnes or more of product per year.	25
a)(5)	The manufacture of organic chemicals in each process of manufacture on an installation which is not designed or intended to be readily configured for different production campaigns and which is likely to produce less than 250 tonnes of product per year.	4
a)(6)	The manufacture of organic chemicals in each process of manufacture on an installation which is not designed or intended to be readily reconfigured for different production campaigns and which is likely to produce less than 2,000 tonnes of product per year.	6
a)(7)	The manufacture of organic chemicals in each process of manufacture on an installation which is not designed or intended to be readily reconfigured for different production campaigns and which is likely to produce 2,000 tonnes or more but less than 20000 tonnes of product per year of product per year.	11

a)(8)	The manufacture of organic chemicals in each process of manufacture on an installation which is not designed or intended to be readily reconfigured for different production campaigns and which is likely to produce 20,000 tonnes or more of product per year.	25
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Section 4.2: Inorganic Chemicals		Subsistence Charge Unit
a)(1)	The manufacture of inorganic chemicals at each process of manufacture on an installation which is likely to use less than 100 tonnes of raw materials per year.	4
a)(2)	The manufacture of inorganic chemicals at each process of manufacture on an installation which is likely to produce less than 250 tonnes of product per year.	4
a)(3)	The manufacture of inorganic chemicals at each process of manufacture on an installation which is likely to produce 250 tonnes or more but less than 20,000 of product per year.	9
a)(4)	The manufacture of inorganic chemicals at each process of manufacture on an installation which is likely to produce 20,000 tonnes or more of product per year.	17
b)	Any production activity which is likely to result in the release— (i) into the air of any hydrogen halides (other than the coating, plating or surface treatment of metal), or (ii) into the air or water of any halogens or any of the compounds mentioned in paragraph (a)(vi) of Section 4.2 in Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations (other than the treatment of water by chlorine).	4
c)	Any production activity which uses, or is likely to result in the release of, hydrogen cyanide or hydrogen sulphide.	9
d)	Production, use or recovery of any elements or compounds (other than in the application of a glaze or vitreous enamel), specified in Section 4.2(d) of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations.	4
e)	Recovering or using in any process of manufacture cadmium, mercury or any of their compounds	9
f)	Any other activity (except the combustion or incineration of carbonaceous material as defined in Section 1.2) which does not fall within a description in Sections 2.1, 2.2 or 2.3 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations and which may result in the release into the air of any acid forming oxide of nitrogen.	4

Section 4.3: Chemical Fertiliser Production		Subsistence Charge Unit
a)	Producing phosphorus, nitrogen or potassium based fertilisers (simple or compound)	9
Section 4.4: Biocide Production		Subsistence Charge Unit
a)	Producing plant health products and biocides	11
Section 4.5: Pharmaceutical Production		Subsistence Charge Unit
a)(1)	The manufacture of pharmaceutical products with a capacity to use less than 100 tonnes of raw materials per year.	4
a)(2)	The manufacture of pharmaceutical products in each process of manufacture on an installation with the capability to produce a number of different products in plant designed or intended to be readily reconfigured for different production campaigns and which is likely to produce less than 250 tonnes of product per year.	4
a)(3)	The manufacture of pharmaceutical products in each process of manufacture on an installation with the capability to produce a number of different products in plant designed or intended to be readily reconfigured for different production campaigns and which is likely to produce 250 tonnes or more but less than 2,000 tonnes of product per year.	11
a)(4)	The manufacture of pharmaceutical products in an installation with the capability to produce a number of different products in plant designed or intended to be readily reconfigured for different production campaigns and which is likely to produce 2,000 tonnes or more of product per year.	25
a)(5)	The manufacture of pharmaceutical products in each process of manufacture on an installation which is not designed or intended to be readily reconfigured for different production campaigns and which is likely to produce less than 250 tonnes of product per year.	4
a)(6)	The manufacture of pharmaceutical products in each process of manufacture on an installation which is not designed or intended to be readily reconfigured for different production campaigns and which is likely to produce 250 tonnes or more but less than 2,000 tonnes of product per year.	6
a)(7)	The manufacture of pharmaceutical products in each process of manufacture on an installation which is not designed or intended to be readily reconfigured for different production campaigns and	11

a)(8)	<p>which is likely to produce 2,000 tonnes or more but less than 20,000 tonnes of product per year.</p> <p>The manufacture of pharmaceutical products in each process of manufacture on an installation which is not designed or intended to be readily reconfigured for different production campaigns and which is likely to produce 20,000 tonnes or more of product per year.</p>	25
Section 4.6: Explosives Production		Subsistence Charge Unit
a)	Producing explosives	16
Section 4.7: Manufacturing Activities involving Ammonia		Subsistence Charge Unit
a)	Any activity for the manufacture of a chemical which may result in the release of ammonia into the air other than an activity in which ammonia is only used as a refrigerant.	8

CHAPTER 5: WASTE MANAGEMENT

Section 5.1: Incineration		Subsistence Charge Unit
(a)	The incineration of hazardous waste in an incineration or co-incineration plant, except for plant falling within Paragraph (a) 1 or (a) 2.	41
a)(1)	The incineration of infectious clinical waste only or the incineration of infectious clinical waste with municipal waste in an incineration plant, at the place of production and with a capacity of less than 1 tonne per hour, provided that the clinical waste is only rendered hazardous due to the infectious property of the waste.	11
a)(2)	The incineration of hazardous clinical waste at a hospital, incinerating only waste arising directly from that hospital.	22
b)	Incineration of non-hazardous waste with the exception of waste which is biomass or animal carcasses in an incineration or co-incineration plant with a capacity of greater than 3 tonnes per day	41
b)(1)	Incineration of non-hazardous waste with the exception of waste which is biomass or animal carcasses in an incineration or co-incineration plant with a capacity of 3 tonnes per day, or less, but greater than 50 kg per hour.	11
c)	Incineration of biomass waste in an incineration or co-incineration plant with a capacity of more than 3 tonnes per hour	22
d)	Incineration of animal carcasses in an incineration or co-incineration plant, with a capacity of more than 10 tonnes per day	9
e)	Incineration, other than incidentally in the course of burning solid or liquid waste, of any gaseous compound containing halogens arising from electrical equipment.	22
Section 5.2: Landfill and Disposal to Land		Subsistence Charge Unit
(1)	Hazardous waste landfill activities receiving more than 10 tonnes of waste in any day or with a total capacity exceeding 25,000 tonnes of waste, (Hazardous waste landfill activities permitted to receive more than 5000 tonnes of waste in any 12 month period).	34
(2)	Hazardous waste landfill activities receiving more than 10 tonnes of waste in any day or with a total capacity exceeding 25,000 tonnes of waste, (Hazardous waste landfill activities permitted to receive 5000 tonnes or less of waste in any 12 month period).	17
(3)	Hazardous waste landfill activities receiving 10 tonnes or less of waste in any day or with a total capacity equal to or less than 25,000 tonnes of waste.	17
(4)	Non-hazardous waste landfill activities receiving more than 10 tonnes of waste in any day or with a total capacity exceeding 25,000 tonnes of waste, excluding landfills for inert waste. (Non-	32

	hazardous waste landfill activities permitted to receive more than 25000 tonnes of waste in any 12 month period).	
(5)	Non-hazardous waste landfill activities receiving more than 10 tonnes of waste in any day or with a total capacity exceeding 25,000 tonnes of waste, excluding landfills of inert waste. (Non - hazardous waste landfill activities permitted to receive 25000 tonnes or less of waste in any 12 month period).	13
(6)	Non-hazardous waste landfill activities receiving 10 tonnes or less of waste in any day or with a total capacity equal to or less than 25,000 tonnes of waste, excluding landfills for inert waste	13
(7)	Inert waste landfill activities permitted to receive more than 25,000 tonnes of waste in any 12 month period	12
(8)	Inert waste landfill activities permitted to receive 25,000 tonnes or less of waste in any 12 month period	6
(9)	Landfills serving isolated settlements and islands	1
Post Closure	Hazardous waste landfill activities with a total capacity exceeding 25,000 tonnes of waste.	4
Post Closure	Hazardous waste landfill activities with a total capacity equal to or less than 25,000 tonnes of waste.	4
Post Closure	Non-hazardous waste landfill activities with a total capacity exceeding 25,000 tonnes of waste.	4
Post Closure	Non-hazardous waste landfill activities with a total capacity equal to or less than 25,000 tonnes of waste.	4
Post Closure	Landfill containing only inert waste	1
Post Closure	Landfill serving isolated settlements and islands	1
Section 5.3: Disposal or recovery of hazardous waste		Subsistence Charge Unit
a)	The disposal or recovery of hazardous waste in plant with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day involving one or more of the activities listed in Section 5.3 (b) of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations.	22
b)	Recovery by distillation of oil or organic solvents, other than as part of an activity described in any other Section of this Chapter.	22
Section 5.4: Disposal, Recovery or a mix of disposal and recovery of non-hazardous waste		Subsistence Charge Unit
a)	Disposal of non-hazardous waste at an installation with a capacity exceeding 50 tonnes per day by one or more of:	
	(i) biological treatment,	4
	(ii) physico-chemical treatment,	4
	(iii) pre-treatment waste for incineration or co-incineration,	4
	(iv) treatment of slags and ashes,	4
	(v) treatment in shredders of metal waste, including waste electrical and electronics equipment and end-of-life vehicles and their components.	4
b)	Recovery or a mix of recovery and disposal of non-hazardous	

	waste at an installation with a capacity exceeding 75 tonnes per day (or 100 tonnes per day if the only waste treatment activity is anaerobic digestion) by one or more of: (i) biological treatment, (ii) pre-treatment of waste for incineration or co-incineration, (iii) treatment of slags or ashes, (iv) treatment in shredders of metal waste, including waste electrical and electronic equipment and end-of-life vehicles and their components.	4 4 4 4
Section 5.5: The Production of Fuel From Waste		Subsistence Charge Unit
(a)	Making solid fuel from waste by any process involving the use of heat other than making charcoal.	16
Section 5.6: Temporary or underground storage of hazardous waste		Subsistence Charge Unit
(a)	Temporary storage in an installation with a capacity of more than 50 tonnes of hazardous waste pending any of the activities described in any of Sections 5.1 to 5.3 and paragraph 5.6(b) of Schedule 1 to the 2012 regulation, excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where the waste is generated.	12
(b)	Underground storage of hazardous waste in an installation with a total capacity exceeding 50 tonnes.	12
Section 5.7: Treatment of waste water		Subsistence Charge Unit
(a)	Independently operated treatment of waste water not covered by Directive 91/271/EEC and discharged by an installation carrying out any other Part A activity.	12

CHAPTER 6: OTHER ACTIVITIES

Section 6.1: Paper, pulp manufacturing Activities (each process line charged separately).		Subsistence Charge Unit
a)(1)	Any process producing– pulp from timber or other fibrous materials	8
a)(2)	paper or card board if the production capacity is more than 20 tonnes per day	8
(b)	more than 600 m ³ per day of one or more of the following wood-based panels: (i) fibreboard, (ii) orientated strand board, or (iii) particleboard,	8
Section 6.2 : Carbon Activities		Subsistence Charge Unit
a)(1)	'Any process' producing carbon or hard-burnt coal or electro graphite by means of incineration or graphitisation.	10
Section 6.3: Tar and Bitumen Activities		Subsistence Charge Unit
a)(1)	Distilling tar or bitumen in connection with any process of manufacture;	9
Section 6.4: Coating Activities, Printing and Textile Treatments		Subsistence Charge Unit
(a)	Pre-treating textile fibres or textiles by operations such as washing, bleaching or mercerisation or dyeing where the treatment capacity exceeds 10 tonnes per day.	4
(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.	4
Section 6.5: The Manufacture of Dyestuffs, Printing Ink & Coating Materials		Subsistence Charge Unit
(a)	Any manufacture of dyestuffs if the activity involves the use of hexachlorobenzene and is carried out at an installation not falling within any other description in any Part A description in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations.	10
Section 6.6: Timber Activities		Subsistence Charge Unit
(a)	Preserving wood or wood products with chemicals, other than exclusively treating against sapstain, in an installation with a production capacity of more than 75 m ³ per day.	3

Section 6.7: Activities Involving Rubber		Subsistence Charge Unit
(a)	Manufacturing new tyres, other than remoulds or retreads, involving the use in any 12 month period of 50,000 tonnes or more of one or more of natural rubber, or a synthetic organic elastomer, or any substance mixed with rubber or such an elastomer.	4
Section 6.8: The Treatment of Animal & Vegetable Matter & Food Industries		Subsistence Charge Unit
a)	Tanning hides and skins where the treatment capacity exceeds 12 tonnes of finished products per day.	3
b)(1)	Disposing of or recycling animal carcasses and animal waste except by incineration at installations with a capacity exceeding 50 tonnes per day.	13
b)(2)	Disposing of or recycling animal carcasses and animal waste at installations with a capacity greater than 10 tonnes per day but less than or equal to 50 tonnes per day.	3
(c)	Slaughtering animals with a carcass production capacity greater than 50 tonnes per day.	3
(d)	Treating and processing materials intended for the production of food products from:	
d)(1)	(i) only animal raw materials (other than milk) with a finished product production capacity greater than 75 tonnes per day;	3
d)(2)	(ii) only vegetable raw materials with a finished product production of more than - (aa) 300 tonnes per day , or (bb) 600 tonnes per day where the installation operates for a period of no more than 90 consecutive days in any year	3
d)(3)	(iii) animal and vegetable raw materials (other than milk only), both in combined and separate products, with a finished product production capacity as defined in Part A description in Part 1 of Schedule 1 Section 6.8 (d) (iii) of the 2012 Regulations.	3
(e)	Treating and processing milk, the quantity of milk received being greater than 200 tonnes per day (average value on an annual basis).	3
Section 6.9: Intensive farming		Refer to Table 1 of this scheme
Section 6.10: Carbon Capture and Storage		Subsistence Charge Unit
a)	Capture of carbon dioxide streams from an installation for the purposes, for example, of geological storage	16

TABLE 4: Part B Charges

Category	Activity description	Application	Subsistence	Substantial Change Note 2 & Note 3	Transfer or surrender
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unloading of petrol into stationary storage tanks at a service station if the total quantity of petrol unloaded in any twelve month period is greater than or equal to 500 m3 but less than 1000 m3. The ensiling or storage of dead fish or fish offal in plant capable of retaining volumes of less than or equal to 10m3 of ensiled liquor. Dry cleaning. 	£253	£253	£159	£0
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unloading of petrol into stationary storage tanks at a service station if the total quantity of petrol unloaded in any twelve month period is greater than or equal to 1000m3. The storage of petrol in stationary storage tanks at a terminal, or the loading or unloading of petrol into or from a road tanker, a rail tanker or an inland waterway vessel at a terminal with a throughput of less than 10,000 tonnes per year; The ensiling or storage of dead fish or fish offal in plant capable of retaining volumes in excess of 10 m3 but less than or equal to 50 m3 of ensiled liquor. 	£432	£361	£159	£0
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other Part B activities not described elsewhere in this table. 	£2,570	£1,291 x C ^{Note1}	£1,600	£0
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities relating to glass and glass fibre described in paragraphs (b), (c) or (d) of Part B of Section 3.3 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations. An incinerator described in paragraph (a) of Part B of Section 5.1 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations except where the incinerator burns only biomass generated from a manufacturing process operated by the same operator on the same site. Activities described in Part B of Section 6.8 of Schedule 1 to the 2012 Regulations other than the ensiling of dead fish or the final finishing of leather goods. 	£2,626	£4,409 x C	£1,600	£0

1 "C" is the compliance factor calculated in accordance with table 5

2 If the change is proposed solely for the purpose of implementing an upgrade plan previously agreed with SEPA, the fee shall be £145.

3 There is no fee for a non-substantial variation

TABLE 5: Compliance Factor (C)

	Compliance Factor (C) for each Financial Year up to 2015/16		
Compliance Band <small>(Note 1)</small>	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Excellent	0.90	0.90	0.90
Good	0.95	0.95	0.95
Broadly compliant	1	1	1
At Risk	1	1	1
Poor	1.05	1.05	1.05
Very Poor	1.10	1.10	1.10

This Schedule, comprising of this and the previous thirty five pages, constitute the Schedule referred to in the Pollution Prevention and Control Fees and Charges (Scotland) Scheme 2015.

¹ The Compliance Band is taken for the previous calendar year to the current financial year and is calculated in accordance with the SEPA Compliance Assessment Scheme as detailed in the associated Guidance Manual.