

# **An Assessment using Dispersion Modelling of the Impact of Emissions from the Proposed Biomass Boilers at Sinkfall Farm, Rakesmore Lane, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria**

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## 1. Introduction

AS Modelling & Data Ltd. has been instructed by Dave Baldwin of Recogen Ltd. on behalf of Mr Brian Armistead, to use computer modelling to assess the impact of emissions of nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, particulate matter and carbon monoxide from the proposed biomass boiler at Sinkfall Farm, Rakesmore Lane, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria. LA14 4QE.

Emissions of nitrogen oxides ( $\text{NO}_x$ ), sulphur dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ ), particulate matter ( $\text{PM}_{10}$ ) and carbon monoxide (CO) from the stacks serving the two proposed biomass boilers have been assessed and quantified based upon data supplied to AS Modelling & Data Ltd. by Recogen Ltd. The  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{PM}_{10}$  and CO emission rates have then been used as the basis of inputs to an atmospheric dispersion model which calculates nitrogen oxides  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{PM}_{10}$  and CO exposure levels in the surrounding area.

This report is arranged in the following manner:

- Section 2 provides relevant details of the proposed development and potentially sensitive receptors in the area.
- Section 3 provides some general information on  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{PM}_{10}$  and CO and details of the method used to determine emission rates; relevant guidelines and legislation on exposure limits and where relevant, details of likely background levels of the pollutants.
- Section 4 provides some information about ADMS, the dispersion model used for this study and details the modelling procedure.
- Section 5 contains the results of the modelling.
- Section 6 provides a discussion of the results and conclusions.

## 2. Background Details

Sinkfall Farm is in a rural area approximately 1.2 km to the west of Dalton-in-Furness in Cumbria. The surrounding land is used primarily for arable farming and pastoral livestock farming, although there are some isolated wooded areas. The site is at an altitude of around 65 m with the ground rising towards hill tops to the south and west and falling towards the valley of the Goldmire Brook to the east and towards the River Duddon Estuary to the north

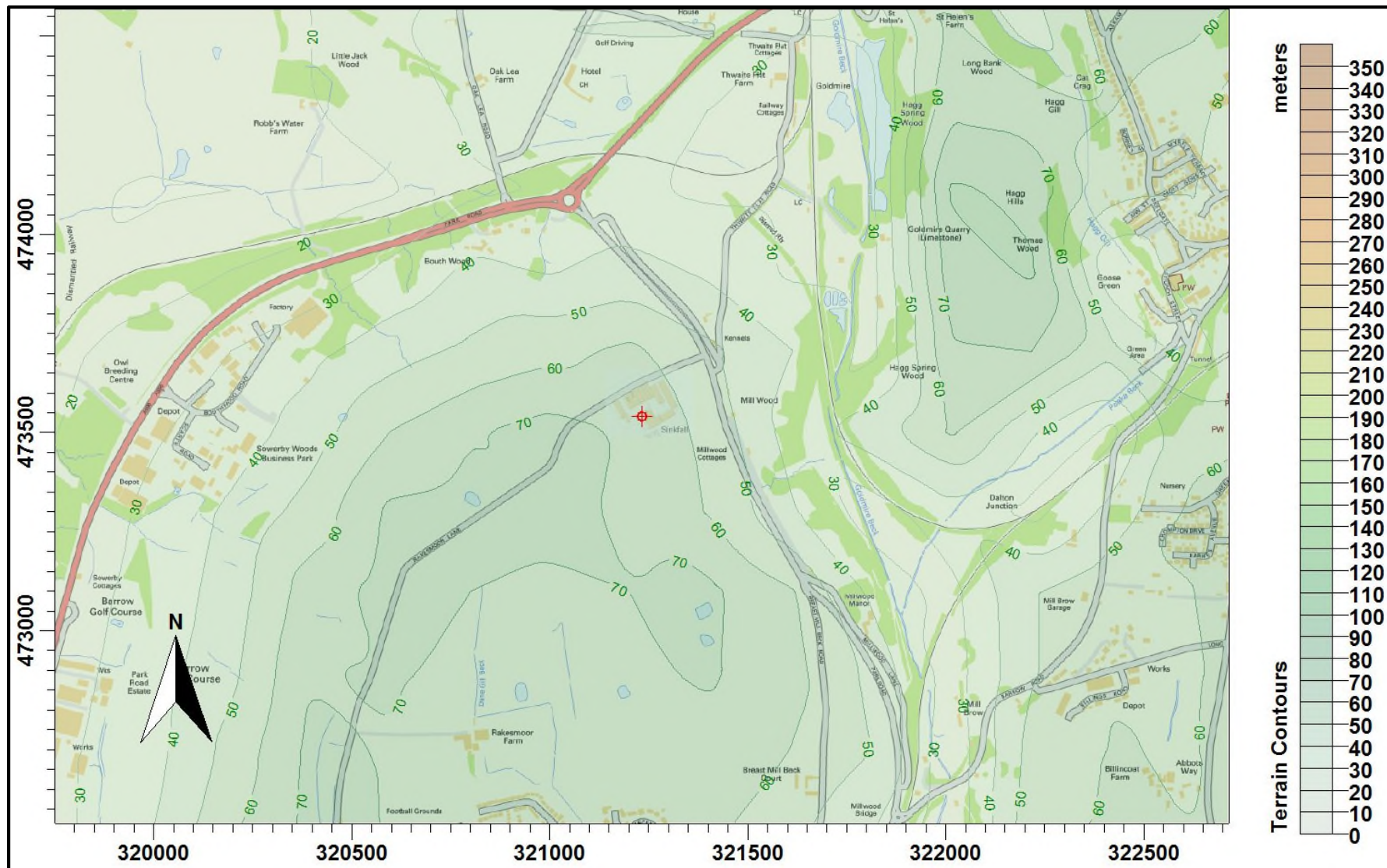
Under the proposal, the existing biomass boiler at Sinkfall Farm which is housed in the existing waste transfer building would be upgraded to 999 kWh and the stack serving the boiler would be enlarged. In addition, a new 999 kWh boiler would be installed adjacent to the existing boiler; this boiler would be served by a new stack which would be tethered to the same support mast as the new stack serving the upgraded existing boiler

There are several potential human health receptors in the surrounding area. Excluding those at the farm, the closest residences are: those on Park Road, the closest of which are approximately 225 m to the east of the proposed biomass boiler stacks. A map of the surrounding area is provided in Figure 1a; in this figure, the position of the stacks is marked by a red crosshair symbol.

There are several areas of Ancient Woodland (AWs) and Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) within 2 km of Sinkfall Farm. There are also two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) within 2 km; Elliscales Quarry SSSI to the north-east and the Dutton Estuary SSSI to the north-west. Elliscales Quarry SSSI is designated primarily for its geological features, but floral features are included in the citation. The Dutton Estuary SSSI is also designated as part of the Morecambe Bay Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and as a Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site. There is one other SSSI within 5 km of the site and there are other parts of the Morecambe Bay SAC/SPA/Ramsar site are within 10 km.

Maps of the surrounding area showing the positions of the wildlife sites are provided in Figures 1b and 1c; in these figures, the AWs and the LWSs are shaded in olive, the SSSIs are shaded in green, the SAC/SPA/Ramsar site is shaded in purple and the position of the stacks is marked by a red crosshair symbol.

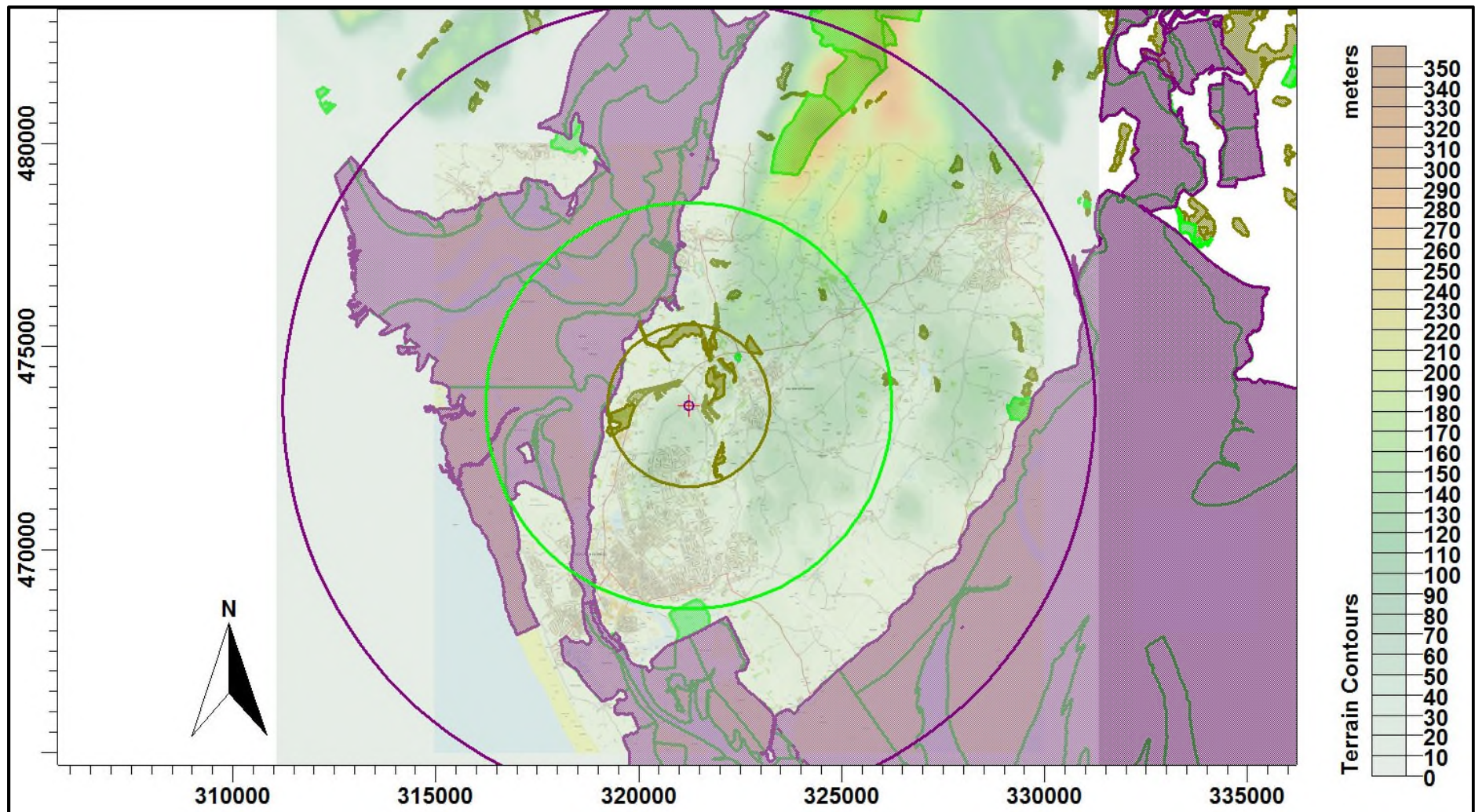
Figure 1a. The area surrounding Sinkfall Farm



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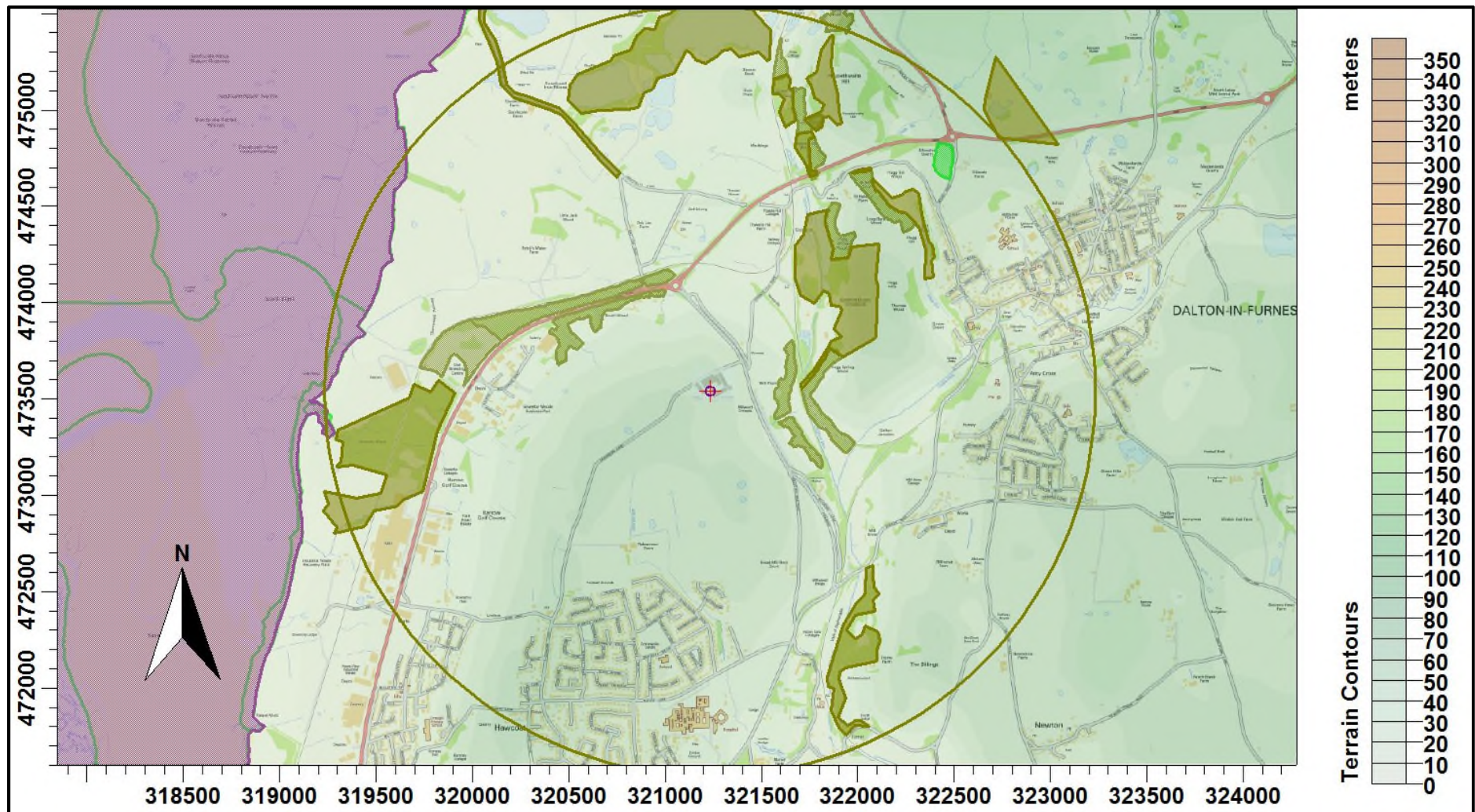
Figure 1b. Wildlife sites in the area surrounding Sinkfall Farm – concentric circles radii 2 km (olive), 5 km (green) and 10 km (purple)



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Figure 1c. Wildlife sites in the area surrounding Sinkfall Farm – a closer view



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### 3. Air Quality Legislation, Regulation, Background Levels & Emission Rates

#### 3.1 Air Quality Strategy and Air Quality Standards Regulations

The current UK Air Quality Strategy (AQS) was published in July 2007 and set out objectives for local authorities in undertaking their local air quality management duties. The AQS establishes the framework for air quality improvements. The strategy is based upon measures agreed at the national and international level. The role of the local authority review and assessment process is to identify all those areas where the air quality objectives are being, or are likely to be, exceeded.

For the purposes of this assessment, the limit values set out in the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 and the objective levels specified under the current UK AQS have been used. The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 transpose into English law the requirements of the European Directives 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC on ambient air quality.

The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 objectives levels are shown in Table 1a.

*Table 1a. Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 - objectives levels*

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective Concentration	Averaging period
<b>Benzene (VOC)</b>	16.25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Running annual mean
	5.00 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual mean
<b>1,3-Butadiene (VOC)</b>	2.25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Running annual mean
<b>Carbon Monoxide (CO)</b>	<b>10.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Maximum daily running 8-hour mean</b>
<b>Lead</b>	0.25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual mean
<b>Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	<b>200 µg/m<sup>3</sup> not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year</b>	<b>1-hour mean</b>
	<b>40 µg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Annual mean</b>
<b>Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	<b>350 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year</b>	<b>1-hour mean</b>
	<b>125 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year</b>	<b>24-hour mean</b>
	<b>266 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year</b>	<b>15-minute mean</b>
<b>Particle Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>)</b>	<b>50 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year</b>	<b>Daily mean</b>
	<b>40 µg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Annual mean</b>

### 3.2 Guidance on the Significance of the Impact of Emissions

Where comment on the significance of the impact of emission is made in this report, it is based upon guidance contained in an Environmental Protection UK publication titled Land Use Planning & Development Control: Planning For Air Quality (May 2015). It should be noted, however, that the final judgment on significance is made by the local authority's air quality specialist. The definitions of impact of magnitude for changes in pollutant concentration as a percentage of the assessment level and predicted concentration for an annual mean are provided in Table 1b.

*Table 1b. Air quality impact descriptors for changes to annual mean concentrations*

Average concentration (as percentage of Predicted Environmental Concentration)	Change in concentration (Process Contribution as percentage of Environmental Assessment Level)			
	<1	>=1 and <5	>=5 and <10	>10
<75	Negligible	Negligible	Slight	Moderate
>=75 to <95	Negligible	Slight	Moderate	Moderate
>=95 to <103	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Substantial
>=103 to <110	Moderate	Moderate	Substantial	Substantial
>=110	Moderate	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial

### 3.3 Background NO<sub>2</sub> and CO Levels

The background concentrations used in this report are obtained from the Defra website, Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) support pages. Details of the methods used to drive these background concentrations are described in the AEA report titled "UK modelling under the Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) for 2010 covering the following air quality pollutants: SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, lead, benzene, CO, and ozone".

The background concentrations of NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and CO are provided in Tables 2a, 2b, 2c and 2d. The tables contain the concentration for the centroid of the 1 km Ordnance Survey grid square around the site and the centroid of the adjacent 1 km Ordnance Survey grid squares.

*Table 2a. Background NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations*

OS easting & OS northing	NO <sub>2</sub> concentration 2013 (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )				
	319500	320500	321500	322500	323500
475500	5.458	5.916	6.551	6.695	6.737
474500	6.042	6.823	8.927	8.167	7.896
473500	7.967	8.039	7.173	7.429	7.099
472500	9.282	8.196	7.549	7.091	6.729
471500	10.148	8.810	8.312	7.358	6.748



Table 2b. Background SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations

SO <sub>2</sub> concentrarion 2001 (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )					
OS easting & OS northing	319500	320500	321500	322500	323500
475500	1.510	1.530	1.560	1.590	1.700
474500	1.550	1.650	1.610	1.800	1.800
473500	1.730	1.700	1.640	1.880	n/a
472500	2.500	1.830	1.780	1.840	n/a
471500	1.990	2.060	2.200	1.840	n/a

Table 2c. Background PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations

PM <sub>10</sub> concentration 2012 (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )					
OS easting & OS northing	319500	320500	321500	322500	323500
475500	9.890	12.024	12.178	11.848	12.732
474500	10.511	11.370	12.369	12.995	13.203
473500	11.069	12.102	12.445	12.582	13.446
472500	11.228	10.789	11.251	12.502	13.494
471500	11.641	10.792	10.785	12.175	12.241

Table 2d. Background CO concentrations

CO concentration 2001 (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )					
OS easting & OS northing	319500	320500	321500	322500	323500
475500	0.169	0.173	0.178	0.181	0.181
474500	0.171	0.176	0.181	0.187	0.186
473500	0.177	0.182	0.187	0.191	n/a
472500	0.185	0.190	0.195	0.194	n/a
471500	0.202	0.206	0.208	0.199	n/a

### 3.5 Quantification of Emissions of NO<sub>2</sub>

Emissions of NO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and CO from the proposed biomass boiler are obtained from data supplied by the manufacturers of the biomass boilers via by Recogen Ltd. The emission rates used for the modelling are provided in Table 3.

Table 3. NO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and CO emission rates

Source	NO <sub>x</sub> emission rate (g/s)	NO <sub>2</sub> emission rate (assuming NO <sub>x</sub> is 100% NO and all is converted to NO <sub>2</sub> ) (g/s)	SO <sub>2</sub> emission rate (g/s)	PM <sub>10</sub> emission rate (g/s)	CO emission rate (g/s)
Boiler 1 (999 kWh)	0.07528	0.11542	0.00903	0.02361	0.07519
Boiler 1 (999 kWh)	0.07528	0.11542	0.00903	0.02361	0.07519

### 3.6 Choice of Receptors

Predicted pollutant levels are calculated at discrete receptor points by the dispersion model. The choice of where these receptors are defined is usually based upon guidance from the Environment Agency's H1: Environmental risk assessment for permits and its technical annexes, specifically Annex A - Amenity & accident risk from installations and waste activities.

More specific guidance on the choice of receptors is available in the Environmental Protection UK publication titled Development Control: Planning For Air Quality (2010 Update). The descriptions from Development Control: Planning For Air Quality are reproduced in Table 4.

*Table 4. Choice of receptors (Development Control: Planning For Air Quality)*

<b>Averaging period of objective</b>	<b>Where the objective should apply</b>	<b>Where the objective should not generally apply</b>
<b>Annual</b>	All locations where members of the public might be regularly exposed. Building facades, residential properties, schools hospitals care homes etc.	Building facades of offices or other places of work where members of the public do not have regular access. Hotels, unless people live there as their permanent residence. Gardens of residential properties. Kerbside sites (as opposed to locations at the building façade), or any other location where public exposure is expected to be short term.
<b>8 hours to 24 hours</b>	All locations where the annual mean objectives would apply. Gardens of residential properties.	Kerbside sites (as opposed to locations at the building façade), or any other location where public exposure is expected to be short term.
<b>1 hour</b>	All locations where the annual mean and 24 and 8-hour mean objectives would apply. Kerbside sites (e.g. pavements of busy shopping streets). Those parts of car parks, bus stations and railway stations etc. which are not fully enclosed, where the public might reasonably be expected to spend one hour or more. Any outdoor locations at which the public may be expected to spend one hour or longer.	Kerbside sites where the public would not be expected to have regular access.
<b>15 minutes</b>	All locations where members of the public might reasonably be expected to spend a period of 15 minutes or longer.	

## 4. The Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System (ADMS) and Model Parameters

### 4.1 ADMS

The Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System (ADMS) ADMS 5 is a new generation Gaussian plume air dispersion model, which means that the atmospheric boundary layer properties are characterised by two parameters, the boundary layer depth and the Monin-Obukhov length rather than in terms of the single parameter Pasquill-Gifford class.

Dispersion under convective meteorological conditions uses a skewed Gaussian concentration distribution (shown by validation studies to be a better representation than a symmetrical Gaussian expression).

ADMS has a number of model options including: dry and wet deposition; NO<sub>x</sub> chemistry; impacts of hills, variable roughness, buildings and coastlines; puffs; fluctuations; odours; radioactivity decay (and  $\gamma$ -ray dose); condensed plume visibility; time varying sources and inclusion of background concentrations.

ADMS has an in-built meteorological pre-processor that allows flexible input of meteorological data both standard and more specialist. Hourly sequential and statistical data can be processed and all input and output meteorological variables are written to a file after processing.

The user defines the pollutant, the averaging time (which may be an annual average or a shorter period), which percentiles and exceedance values to calculate, whether a rolling average is required or not and the output units. The output options are designed to be flexible to cater for the variety of air quality limits, which can vary from country to country and are subject to revision.



## 4.2 Meteorological Data

Computer modelling of dispersion requires hourly sequential meteorological data and to provide robust statistics, the record should be of a suitable length; preferably four years or longer.

The meteorological data used in this study is obtained from assimilation and short term forecast fields of the Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) system known as the Global Forecast System (GFS).

The GFS is a spectral model and data are archived at a horizontal resolution of 0.25 degrees, which is approximately 25 km over the UK (formerly 0.5 degrees, or approximately 50 km). The GFS resolution adequately captures major topographical features and the broad-scale characteristics of the weather over the UK. Smaller scale topological features may be included in the dispersion modelling by using the flow field module of ADMS (FLOWSTAR). The use of NWP data has advantages over traditional meteorological records because:

- Calm periods in traditional records may be over represented, this is because the instrumentation used may not record wind speed below approximately 0.5 m/s and start up wind speeds may be greater than 1.0 m/s. In NWP data, the wind speed is continuous down to 0.0 m/s, allowing the calms module of ADMS to function correctly.
- Traditional records may include very local deviations from the broad-scale wind flow that would not necessarily be representative of the site being modelled; these deviations are difficult to identify and remove from a meteorological record. Conversely, local effects at the site being modelled are relatively easy to impose on the broad-scale flow and provided horizontal resolution is not too great, the meteorological records from NWP data may be expected to represent well the broad-scale flow.
- Information on the state of the atmosphere above ground level which would otherwise be estimated by the meteorological pre-processor may be included explicitly.

A wind rose showing the distribution of wind speeds and directions in the GFS derived data is shown in Figure 2a.

Wind speeds are modified by the treatment of roughness lengths (see Section 4.7) and because terrain data is included in the modelling, wind speeds and directions will be modified. The terrain and roughness length modified wind rose is shown in Figure 2b. Note that elsewhere in the modelling domain, modified wind roses may differ more markedly and that the resolution of the wind field is approximately 340 m.

Figure 2a. The wind rose. Raw GFS derived data for 54.152 N, 3.206 W, 2012 – 2015

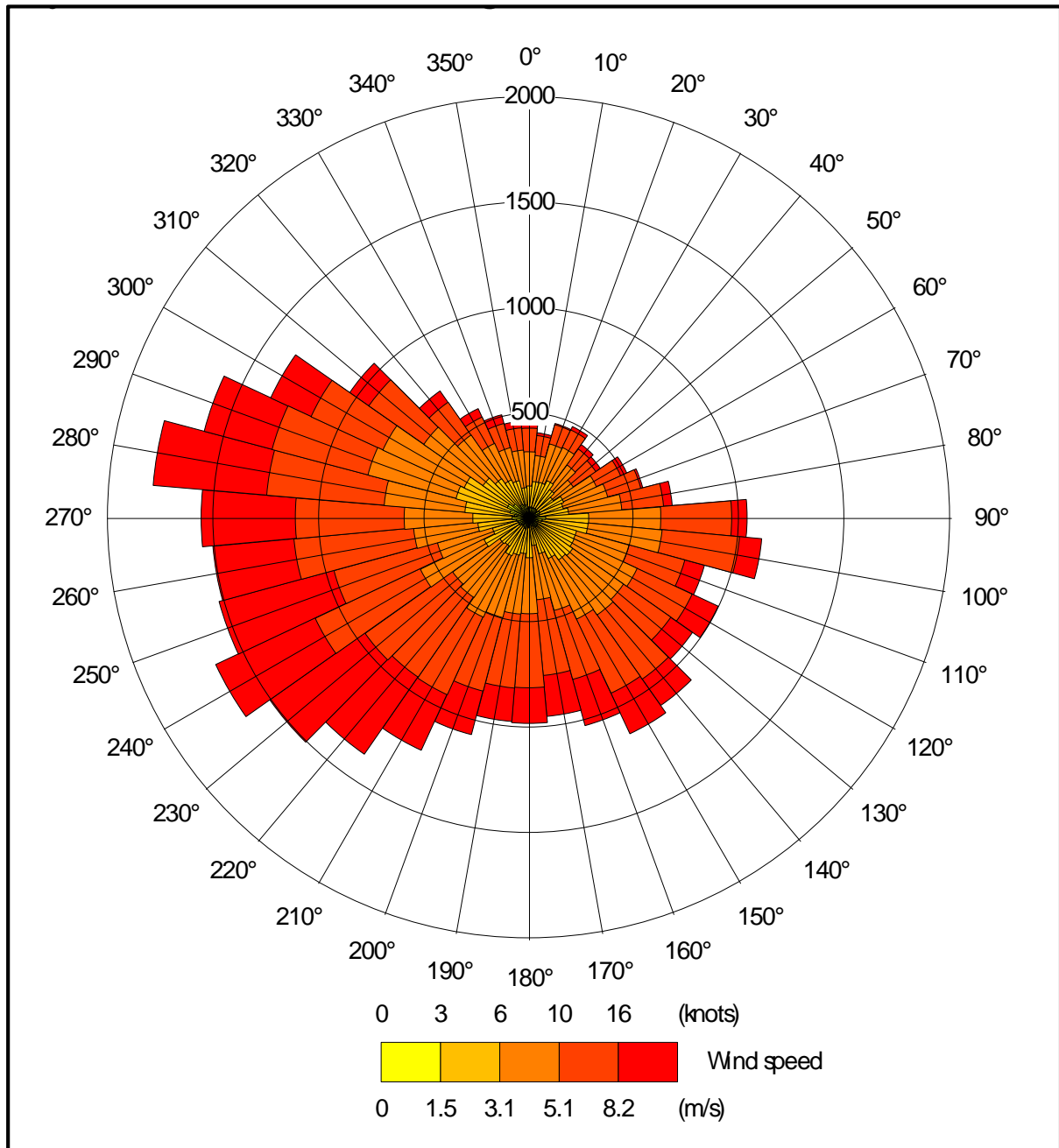
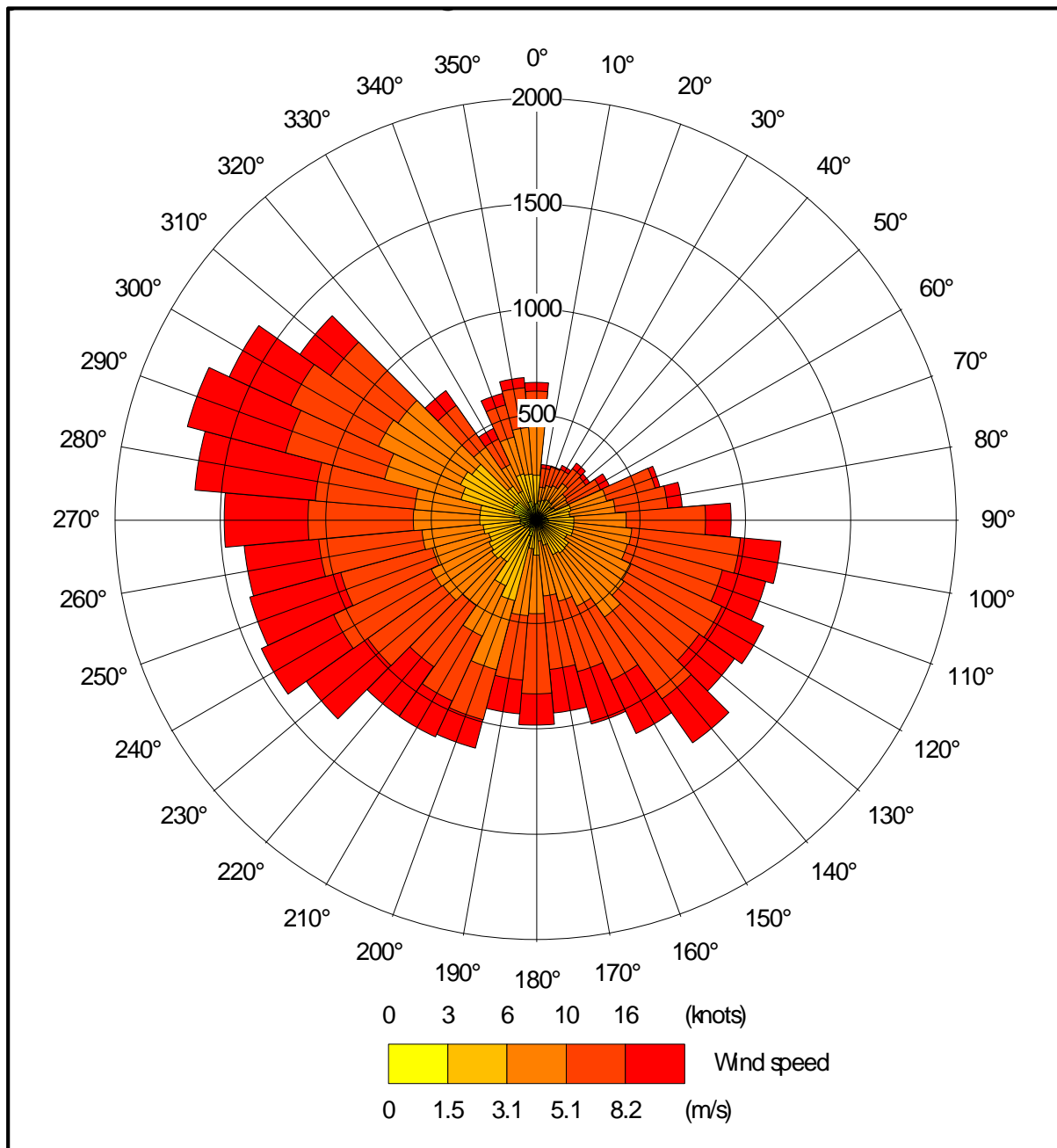


Figure 2b. The wind rose. FLOWSTAR modified GFS data for 54.152 N, 3.206 W, 2012 – 2015





### 4.3 Emission Sources

Emissions of NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and CO from the stacks serving the biomass boilers are modelled using two point sources, which are combined within ADMS. The combined stacks are assumed to operate constantly; however, in reality, the boilers would only operate for a few hours per day.

NO<sub>x</sub> chemistry is modelled as described by the Environment Agency Guidance note “CONVERSION RATIOS FOR NO<sub>x</sub> AND NO<sub>2</sub>”. The NO<sub>x</sub> emitted from combustion sources is a mixture of nitrogen oxides, primarily NO and conversion to NO<sub>2</sub> occurs in the atmosphere at various rates, dependant on a variety of factors. Whilst this process can be modelled by ADMS, the uncertainties involved are considered too great for robust results to be obtained. Therefore, in this case and as per the Environment Agency guidance, for modelling purposes, the NO<sub>x</sub> is assumed to be all NO which is converted to NO<sub>2</sub> at source. For short term objectives (less than 24 hours) it is assumed that 35% of the NO is converted to NO<sub>2</sub>. For long term objectives (greater than 24 hours) it is assumed that 70% of the NO is converted to NO<sub>2</sub>. For ecological receptors it is assumed that 100% of the NO is converted to NO<sub>2</sub>.

Details of the modelled stack parameters are provided in Table 5. The position of the combined stacks may be seen in Figure 3, where they are marked by a red star symbol.

*Table 5. Point source emission parameters*

Stack ID	X (m)	Y (m)	Height (m) <sup>1</sup>	Diameter (m)	Efflux velocity (m/s)	Efflux temperature (°C)	100% NO <sub>2</sub> (g/s)	70% NO <sub>2</sub> (g/s)	35% NO <sub>2</sub> (g/s)	SO <sub>2</sub> (g/s)	PM <sub>10</sub> (g/s)	CO (g/s)
BB1s	321234	473541	14.778	0.28	11.28	117	0.11542	0.08079	0.04040	0.00903	0.02361	0.07519
BB2s	321234	473541	14.778	0.28	11.28	117	0.11542	0.08079	0.04040	0.00903	0.02361	0.07519

### 4.4 Modelled Buildings

The structure of the various buildings at and around the site may affect the plumes from the point sources. Therefore, the major buildings are modelled within ADMS. The positions of the modelled buildings may be seen in Figure 3 where they are marked by grey rectangles.

### 4.5 Discrete receptors

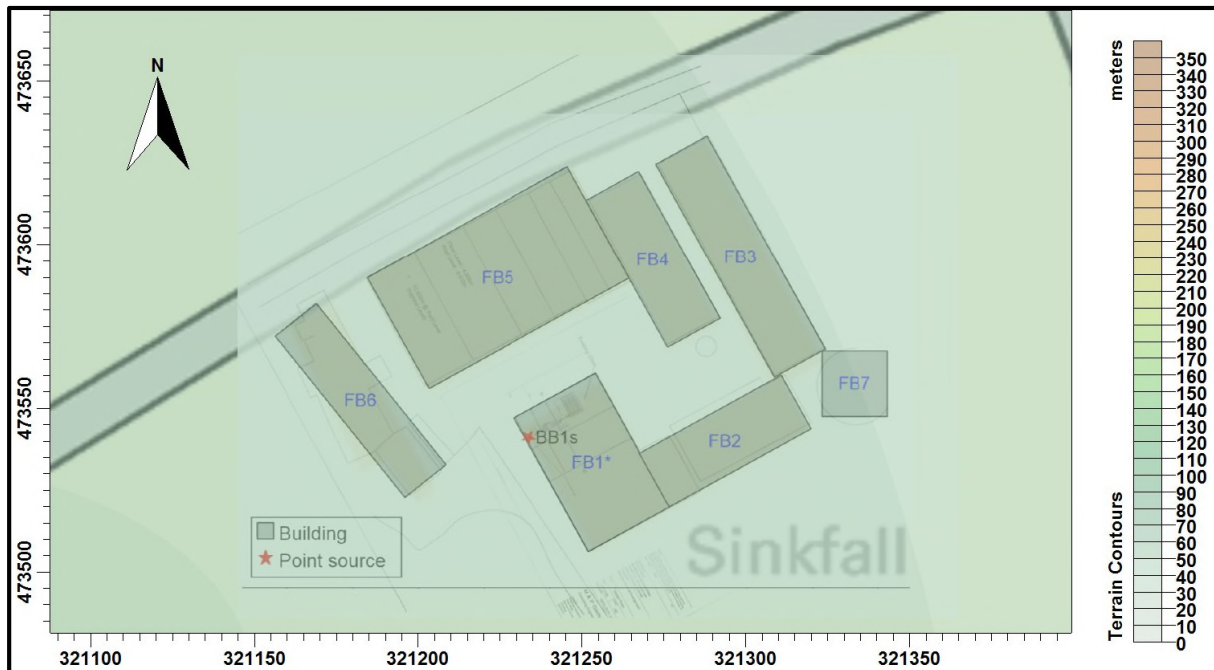
#### 4.5.1 Human health receptors

Thirty discrete receptors have been defined at a selection of nearby residences, commercial and industrial premises and amenity areas. The receptors are defined at 1.5 m above ground level within ADMS. The positions of the discrete receptors may be seen in Figure 4a where they are marked by enumerated pink rectangles.

#### 4.5.2 Ecological Receptors

Fifty-nine discrete receptors have been defined: twenty-eight at the AWs and the LWSs (1 to 28); two at the SSSIs (29 and 30) and twenty-nine at the SAC/SPA/Ramsar site (31 to 59). These receptors are defined at ground level within ADMS. The positions of the discrete receptors may be seen in Figures 4b and 4c, where they are marked by enumerated pink rectangles.

Figure 3. The positions of modelled point source and buildings



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#### 4.6 The Nested Cartesian Grid

To produce the contour plots presented in this report and to obtain the maximum predicted concentrations, a nested regular Cartesian grid has been defined within ADMS. The individual grid receptors are defined at a height of 1.5 m above ground level within ADMS. The position of the individual grid points of the nested Cartesian grid may be seen in Figure 4a, where they are marked by green crosses.

#### 4.7 Terrain Data

Terrain has been considered in the modelling. The terrain data are based upon the Ordnance Survey 50 m Digital Elevation Model. A 22.0 km x 22.0 km domain has been resampled at 100 m horizontal resolution for use within ADMS for use in the modelling. N.B. The resolution of FLOWSTAR is 64 x 64 grid points; therefore, the effective resolution of the wind field is approximately 340 m.

#### 4.8 Roughness Length

A fixed surface roughness length of 0.25 m has been applied over the entire modelling domain. As a precautionary measure, the GFS meteorological data is assumed to have a roughness length of 0.225 m. The effect of the difference in roughness length is precautionary as it increases the frequency of low wind speeds and the stability and therefore increases predicted ground level concentrations.

## 4.9 Deposition

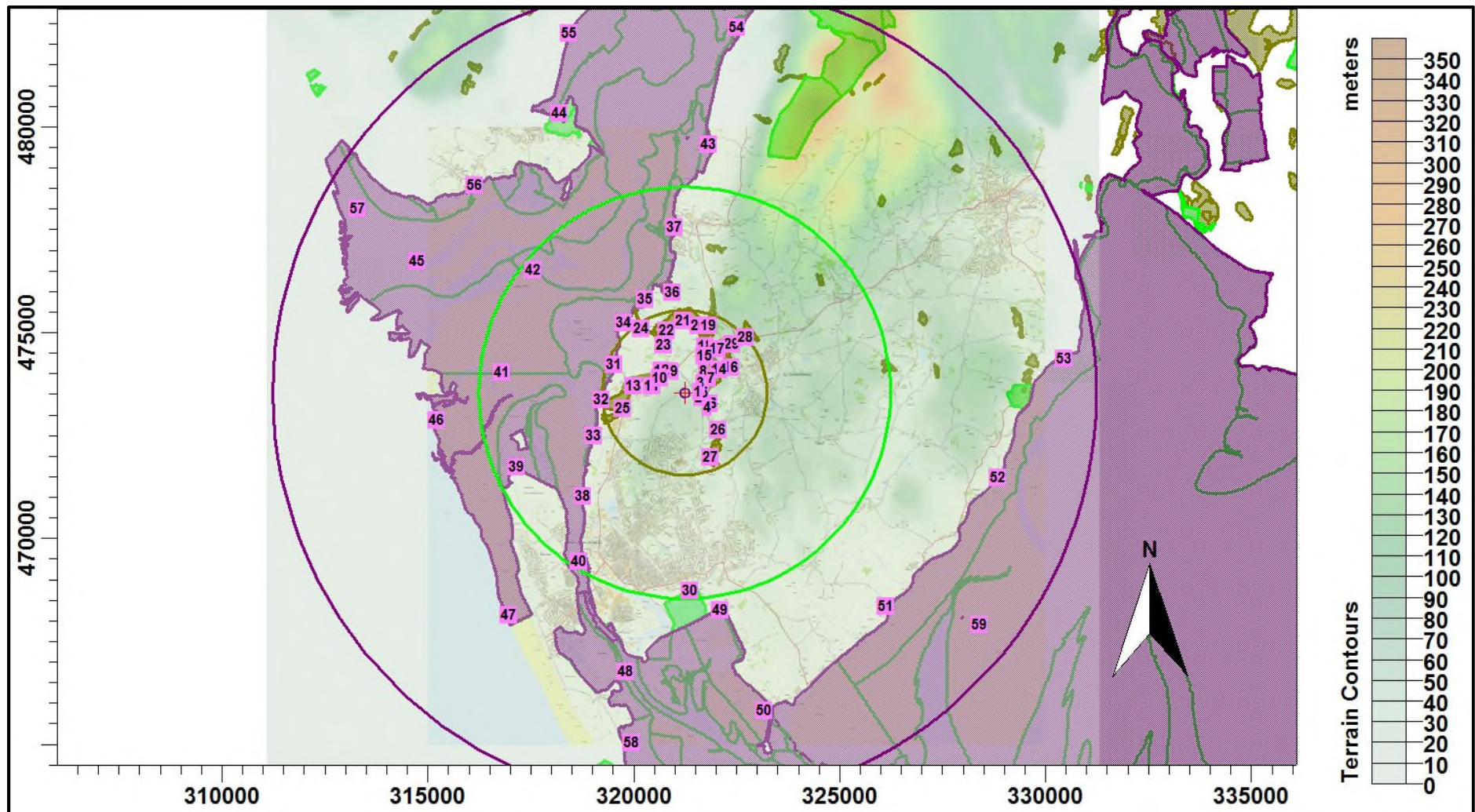
In this case it proves unnecessary to model deposition explicitly and where deposition figures are quoted, these are obtained by multiplying the predicted NO<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>2</sub> concentration by an appropriate deposition velocity, a factor of 315.576 to convert units and a factor of 14/46 to convert NO<sub>2</sub> to N and 32/64 to convert SO<sub>2</sub> to S. Acid deposition assumes that the H<sup>+</sup> deposition is 1/14<sup>th</sup> of the N deposition plus 1/16<sup>th</sup> of the S deposition. Please note that, because deposition of NO<sub>2</sub> or SO<sub>2</sub> and the consequent plume depletion are not accounted for, this is a precautionary approach. Therefore, predicted concentrations (and nitrogen and acid deposition rates) are always higher than if deposition were modelled explicitly, particularly where there is some distance between the source and a receptor.



The map displays the Millom area with a grid of coordinates. The Easting coordinates range from 320000 to 322600, and the Northing coordinates range from 472600 to 474400. A color-coded elevation scale on the right indicates heights from 0 to 350 meters. The map shows various geographical features, including the Millom Reservoir, the A595 road, and several farms and buildings. A red line highlights a specific path or boundary across the map.



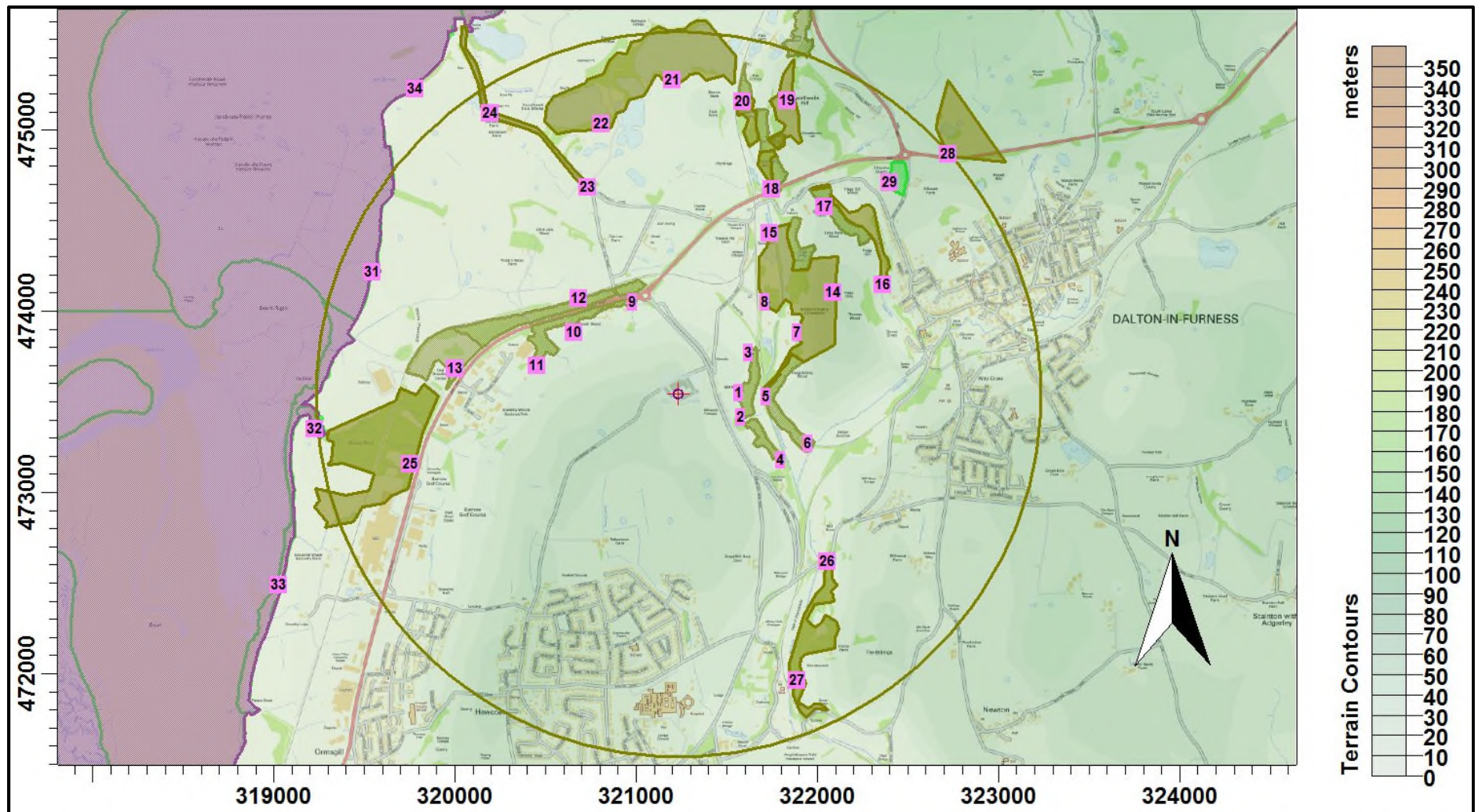
Figure 4b. The discrete receptors at the AWs/LWSSs, the SSSIs and the SAC/SPA/Ramsar site



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Figure 4c. The discrete receptors at the AWs/LWSs, the SSSIs and the SAC/SPA/Ramsar site - a closer view



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## 5. Details of the Model Runs and Results

ADMS was run four times, once for each year of the meteorological dataset, using the calms and terrain modules of ADMS.

From the model output, the following statistics for each grid point (discrete and nested Cartesian) were calculated for each configuration:

- Maximum annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> concentration
- Maximum 1 hour mean NO<sub>2</sub> concentration
- Maximum 24 hour mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentration
- Maximum 1 hour mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentration
- Maximum 15 minute mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentration
- Maximum annual mean PM<sub>10</sub> concentration
- Maximum 24 hour mean PM<sub>10</sub> concentration
- Maximum running 8 hour mean CO concentration

Summaries of the maximum predicted concentrations for each of these statistics for the human health receptors (at any receptor point, discrete or nested Cartesian) are presented in Table 6. Further details of the predicted concentration for each pollutant and averaging period at each of the discrete receptors, assuming constant emission from the biomass boiler stack, are shown in Annex 1 of this report in Tables A1a through to A1h.

Contour plots of the predicted concentration for each pollutant and averaging period in the surrounding area, assuming constant emission from the biomass boiler, are shown in Annex 2 of this report in Figures A2a through to A2h.

The results of the modelling for the ecological receptors are provided in Table 7.

Table 6. Maximum predicted concentrations of NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and CO – constant emissions

Statistic	Maximum Point		PC	Background	EAL	PEC	PC as %age of EAL	%age change from background levels	Air quality impact descriptors	Exceedances of EAL predicted
	X(m)	Y(m)								
Maximum annual mean NO <sub>2</sub> concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	321225	473538	5.21	7.17	40.00	12.38	13.02	72.61	Moderate	No
Maximum 1 hour mean NO <sub>2</sub> concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	321213	473513	94.10	14.35	200.00	108.45	47.05	655.98	-	0.00
Maximum 24 hour mean SO <sub>2</sub> concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	321175	473500	1.74	3.28	125.00	5.02	1.39	52.99	-	0.00
Maximum 1 hour mean SO <sub>2</sub> concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	321213	473513	21.03	3.28	350.00	24.31	6.01	641.25	-	0.00
Maximum 15 minute mean SO <sub>2</sub> concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	321213	473513	21.29	3.28	266.00	24.57	8.01	649.20	-	0.00
Maximum annual mean PM <sub>10</sub> concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	321225	473538	1.52	12.45	40.00	13.97	3.81	12.23	Negligible	No
Maximum 24 hour mean PM <sub>10</sub> concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	321175	473500	4.54	24.89	50.00	29.43	9.09	18.26	-	0.00
Maximum running 8 hour mean CO concentration (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	321175	473500	0.04	0.37	10.00	0.41	0.39	10.30	-	0.00

Table 7. Maximum predicted concentrations of NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> N deposition and H<sup>+</sup> deposition at the ecological receptors

Receptor Number	X (m)	Y (m)	Nitrogen Dioxide							Sulphur Dioxide					Acid Deposition		
			Max ann conc. (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Cle (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	%of Cle	depv (m/s)	N depo (kg/ha/y)	Clo (kg/ha/y)	% of Clo	Max ann conc. (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Cle (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	%of Cle	depv (m/s)	S depo (kg/ha/y)	H <sup>+</sup> depo (keq/ha/y)	Clo (keq/ha/y)	% of Clo
1	321566	473544	0.565	30.0	1.88	0.0015	0.081	10.0	0.81	0.044	20.0	0.22	0.012	0.084	0.011	2.0	0.55
2	321580	473411	0.522	30.0	1.74	0.0015	0.075	10.0	0.75	0.041	20.0	0.20	0.012	0.077	0.010	2.0	0.51
3	321622	473765	0.323	30.0	1.08	0.0015	0.047	10.0	0.47	0.025	20.0	0.13	0.012	0.048	0.006	2.0	0.32
4	321797	473177	0.192	30.0	0.64	0.0015	0.028	10.0	0.28	0.015	20.0	0.08	0.012	0.029	0.004	2.0	0.19
5	321717	473527	0.320	30.0	1.07	0.0015	0.046	10.0	0.46	0.025	20.0	0.13	0.012	0.047	0.006	2.0	0.31
6	321948	473264	0.169	30.0	0.56	0.0015	0.024	10.0	0.24	0.013	20.0	0.07	0.012	0.025	0.003	2.0	0.17
7	321888	473877	0.142	30.0	0.47	0.0015	0.021	10.0	0.21	0.011	20.0	0.06	0.012	0.021	0.003	2.0	0.14
8	321713	474049	0.151	30.0	0.50	0.0015	0.022	10.0	0.22	0.012	20.0	0.06	0.012	0.022	0.003	2.0	0.15
9	320981	474045	0.197	30.0	0.66	0.0015	0.028	10.0	0.28	0.015	20.0	0.08	0.012	0.029	0.004	2.0	0.19
10	320659	473881	0.157	30.0	0.52	0.0015	0.023	10.0	0.23	0.012	20.0	0.06	0.012	0.023	0.003	2.0	0.15
11	320456	473698	0.143	30.0	0.48	0.0015	0.021	10.0	0.21	0.011	20.0	0.06	0.012	0.021	0.003	2.0	0.14
12	320687	474070	0.144	30.0	0.48	0.0015	0.021	10.0	0.21	0.011	20.0	0.06	0.012	0.021	0.003	2.0	0.14
13	320007	473681	0.073	30.0	0.24	0.0015	0.011	10.0	0.11	0.006	20.0	0.03	0.012	0.011	0.001	2.0	0.07
14	322091	474101	0.082	30.0	0.27	0.0015	0.012	10.0	0.12	0.006	20.0	0.03	0.012	0.012	0.002	2.0	0.08
15	321745	474427	0.071	30.0	0.24	0.0015	0.010	10.0	0.10	0.006	20.0	0.03	0.012	0.010	0.001	2.0	0.07
16	322367	474144	0.058	30.0	0.19	0.0015	0.008	10.0	0.08	0.005	20.0	0.02	0.012	0.009	0.001	2.0	0.06
17	322042	474576	0.046	30.0	0.15	0.0015	0.007	10.0	0.07	0.004	20.0	0.02	0.012	0.007	0.001	2.0	0.05
18	321752	474668	0.048	30.0	0.16	0.0015	0.007	10.0	0.07	0.004	20.0	0.02	0.012	0.007	0.001	2.0	0.05
19	321839	475157	0.025	30.0	0.08	0.0015	0.004	10.0	0.04	0.002	20.0	0.01	0.012	0.004	0.000	2.0	0.02
20	321592	475153	0.028	30.0	0.09	0.0015	0.004	10.0	0.04	0.002	20.0	0.01	0.012	0.004	0.001	2.0	0.03
21	321206	475272	0.030	30.0	0.10	0.0015	0.004	10.0	0.04	0.002	20.0	0.01	0.012	0.004	0.001	2.0	0.03
22	320810	475030	0.035	30.0	0.12	0.0015	0.005	10.0	0.05	0.003	20.0	0.01	0.012	0.005	0.001	2.0	0.03
23	320736	474681	0.052	30.0	0.17	0.0015	0.008	10.0	0.08	0.004	20.0	0.02	0.012	0.008	0.001	2.0	0.05
24	320199	475090	0.033	30.0	0.11	0.0015	0.005	10.0	0.05	0.003	20.0	0.01	0.012	0.005	0.001	2.0	0.03
25	319757	473151	0.035	30.0	0.12	0.0015	0.005	10.0	0.05	0.003	20.0	0.01	0.012	0.005	0.001	2.0	0.03
26	322058	472614	0.051	30.0	0.17	0.0015	0.007	10.0	0.07	0.004	20.0	0.02	0.012	0.008	0.001	2.0	0.05
27	321890	471957	0.024	30.0	0.08	0.0015	0.003	10.0	0.03	0.002	20.0	0.01	0.012	0.004	0.000	2.0	0.02
28	322729	474862	0.024	30.0	0.08	0.0015	0.003	10.0	0.03	0.002	20.0	0.01	0.012	0.004	0.000	2.0	0.02

Table 7. (continued)

Receptor Number	X (m)	Y (m)	Nitrogen Dioxide							Sulphur Dioxide					Acid Deposition		
			Max ann conc. (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Cle (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	%of Cle	depv (m/s)	N depo (kg/ha/y)	Clo (kg/ha/y)	% of Clo	Max ann conc. (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Cle (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	%of Cle	depv (m/s)	S depo (kg/ha/y)	H+ depo (keq/ha/y)	Clo (keq/ha/y)	% of Clo
29	322404	474708	0.032	30.0	<b>0.11</b>	0.0015	0.005	10.0	<b>0.05</b>	0.003	20.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.012	0.005	0.001	1.0	<b>0.06</b>
30	321387	468720	0.010	30.0	<b>0.03</b>	0.0015	0.001	10.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.001	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.001	0.000	1.0	<b>0.02</b>
31	319548	474213	0.035	30.0	<b>0.12</b>	0.0015	0.005	10.0	<b>0.05</b>	0.003	20.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.012	0.005	0.001	0.2	<b>0.31</b>
32	319232	473347	0.027	30.0	<b>0.09</b>	0.0015	0.004	10.0	<b>0.04</b>	0.002	20.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.012	0.004	0.001	0.2	<b>0.24</b>
33	319029	472488	0.015	30.0	<b>0.05</b>	0.0015	0.002	10.0	<b>0.02</b>	0.001	20.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.012	0.002	0.000	0.2	<b>0.13</b>
34	319783	475226	0.026	30.0	<b>0.09</b>	0.0015	0.004	10.0	<b>0.04</b>	0.002	20.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.012	0.004	0.001	0.2	<b>0.23</b>
35	320285	475785	0.017	30.0	<b>0.06</b>	0.0015	0.003	10.0	<b>0.03</b>	0.001	20.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.012	0.003	0.000	0.2	<b>0.15</b>
36	320965	475966	0.017	30.0	<b>0.06</b>	0.0015	0.003	10.0	<b>0.03</b>	0.001	20.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.012	0.003	0.000	0.2	<b>0.15</b>
37	321007	477551	0.009	30.0	<b>0.03</b>	0.0015	0.001	10.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.001	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.2	<b>0.08</b>
38	318772	471018	0.005	30.0	<b>0.02</b>	0.0015	0.001	10.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.000	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.2	<b>0.05</b>
39	317174	471716	0.007	30.0	<b>0.02</b>	0.0015	0.001	10.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.001	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.2	<b>0.06</b>
40	318695	469419	0.004	30.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.0015	0.001	10.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.000	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.2	<b>0.03</b>
41	316817	474029	0.010	30.0	<b>0.03</b>	0.0015	0.001	10.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.001	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.2	<b>0.09</b>
42	317577	476496	0.008	30.0	<b>0.03</b>	0.0015	0.001	10.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.001	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.2	<b>0.07</b>
43	321838	479549	0.004	30.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.0015	0.001	10.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.000	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.2	<b>0.04</b>
44	318211	480322	0.004	30.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.0015	0.001	10.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.000	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.2	<b>0.03</b>
45	314763	476725	0.005	30.0	<b>0.02</b>	0.0015	0.001	10.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.000	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.2	<b>0.04</b>
46	315238	472860	0.005	30.0	<b>0.02</b>	0.0015	0.001	10.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.000	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.2	<b>0.04</b>
47	316992	468133	0.002	30.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.0015	0.000	10.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.000	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.000	0.000	0.2	<b>0.02</b>
48	319817	466765	0.007	30.0	<b>0.02</b>	0.0015	0.001	10.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.001	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.2	<b>0.06</b>
49	322106	468252	0.007	30.0	<b>0.02</b>	0.0015	0.001	10.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.001	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.2	<b>0.06</b>
50	323176	465814	0.004	30.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.0015	0.001	10.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.000	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.2	<b>0.03</b>
51	326149	468341	0.005	30.0	<b>0.02</b>	0.0015	0.001	10.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.000	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.2	<b>0.05</b>
52	328855	471462	0.006	30.0	<b>0.02</b>	0.0015	0.001	10.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.000	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.2	<b>0.05</b>
53	330460	474346	0.004	30.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.0015	0.001	10.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.000	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.2	<b>0.04</b>
54	322522	482403	0.002	30.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.0015	0.000	10.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.000	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.000	0.000	0.2	<b>0.02</b>
55	318449	482255	0.003	30.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.0015	0.000	10.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.000	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.000	0.000	0.2	<b>0.03</b>
56	316160	478568	0.005	30.0	<b>0.02</b>	0.0015	0.001	10.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.000	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.2	<b>0.04</b>
57	313306	478003	0.004	30.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.0015	0.001	10.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.000	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.2	<b>0.03</b>
58	319971	465025	0.005	30.0	<b>0.02</b>	0.0015	0.001	10.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.000	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.2	<b>0.05</b>
59	328409	467895	0.006	30.0	<b>0.02</b>	0.0015	0.001	10.0	<b>0.01</b>	0.000	20.0	<b>0.00</b>	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.2	<b>0.05</b>

## 6. Summary and Conclusions

AS Modelling & Data Ltd. has been instructed by Dave Baldwin of Recogen Ltd. on behalf of Mr Liam Armistead, to use computer modelling to assess the impact of emissions of nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, particulate matter and carbon monoxide from the proposed biomass boiler at Sinkfall Farm, Rakesmore Lane, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria. LA14 4QE.

Emissions of nitrogen oxides ( $\text{NO}_x$ ), sulphur dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ ), particulate matter ( $\text{PM}_{10}$ ) and carbon monoxide (CO) from the stacks serving the two proposed biomass boilers have been assessed and quantified based upon data supplied to AS Modelling & Data Ltd. by Recogen Ltd. The  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{PM}_{10}$  and CO emission rates have then been used as the basis of inputs to an atmospheric dispersion model which calculates nitrogen oxides  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{PM}_{10}$  and CO exposure levels in the surrounding area.

Note that the modelling assumes continuous emissions from the stack. Therefore, although the maximum predicted values for short term averaging periods for 1 hour  $\text{NO}_2$ , 1 hour  $\text{SO}_2$  and 15 minute  $\text{SO}_2$  may be realistic; in reality, for the longer term statistics, the real values would be considerably lower than those predicted by the modelling of continuous emissions.

### 6.1 $\text{NO}_2$

There are no predicted exceedances of the EAL of  $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for  $\text{NO}_2$  as an annual mean. Assuming continuous emissions, at the maximum point the magnitude of the PC is 13.0% of the EAL; the change is greater than 10% of the EAL and the PEC is less than 75% of the EAL; therefore, the impact would be described as Moderate using the Land Use Planning & Development Control: Planning For Air Quality criteria. At all residential receptors, the impact would be described as Negligible using the Land Use Planning & Development Control: Planning For Air Quality criteria.

There are no predicted exceedances of the EAL of  $200 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , for 1 hour mean  $\text{NO}_2$ .

### 6.2 $\text{SO}_2$

There are no predicted exceedances of the EAL of  $125 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , for 24 hour mean  $\text{SO}_2$ .

There are no predicted exceedances of the EAL of  $350 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , for 1 hour mean  $\text{SO}_2$ .

There are no predicted exceedances of the EAL of  $266 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , for 15 minute mean  $\text{SO}_2$ .



### 6.3 PM<sub>10</sub>

Assuming continuous emissions, there are no predicted exceedances of the EAL of 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for PM<sub>10</sub> as an annual mean. Assuming continuous emissions, at the maximum point the magnitude of the PC is 3.8% of the EAL; the change is less than 10% of the EAL and the PEC is below 75 % of the EAL; therefore, the impact would be described as Negligible using the Land Use Planning & Development Control: Planning For Air Quality criteria.

There are no predicted exceedances of the EAL of 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, for 24 hour mean PM<sub>10</sub>.

### 6.3 CO

There are no predicted exceedances of the EAL of 10mg/m<sup>3</sup>, for 8 hour running mean CO.

### 6.4 Ecological Receptors

There are three receptors at Mill Wood AW (receptors 1, 2 and 3) and one receptor at Hagg Spring Wood AW (receptor 5) to the west of the site, where there is a very small predicted exceedance of 1% of the Critical Level for NO<sub>2</sub>. At all other receptors considered, all measures of impact; NO<sub>2</sub> concentration, SO<sub>2</sub> concentration, N deposition and H<sup>+</sup> deposition, are below 1% of the relevant Critical Level or Critical Load and therefore would normally be deemed insignificant.

## 7. References

Cambridge Environmental Research Consultants (CERC) (website).

<http://www.cerc.co.uk/environmental-software/ADMS-model.html>

Environment Agency H1 Risk Assessment (website).

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/permitting/36414.aspx>

Environment Agency. CONVERSION RATIOS FOR NOX AND NO2

[http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Conversion\\_ratios\\_for\\_NOx\\_and\\_NO2\\_.pdf](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Conversion_ratios_for_NOx_and_NO2_.pdf)

Environmental Protection UK. Development Control: Planning For Air Quality (2010 Update)

Environmental Protection UK. Land Use Planning & Development Control: Planning For Air Quality (2015 Update)

UK Air Pollution Information System (APIS) (website).

<http://www.apis.ac.uk/>

## Annex 1 – Predicted concentrations at the discrete receptors

Table A1a. Maximum annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> concentration

Receptor Number	X(m)	Y(m)	Maximum annual NO <sub>2</sub> concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )							
			PC	Background	EAL	PEC	PC as %age of EAL	%age change from background levels	Air quality impact descriptors	Exceedances of EAL predicted
Maximum	321225	473537.5	5.2	7.2	40.0	12.4	13.0	72.6	Moderate	None
Max Exceedances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	321183	473572	0.8	7.2	40.0	8.0	2.0	11.4	Negligible	None
2	321161	473557	1.1	7.2	40.0	8.3	2.8	15.5	Negligible	None
3	321383	473779	0.4	7.2	40.0	7.6	1.1	6.0	Negligible	None
4	321414	473723	0.6	7.2	40.0	7.7	1.4	7.8	Negligible	None
5	321449	473613	0.6	7.2	40.0	7.8	1.6	8.8	Negligible	None
6	321459	473546	0.7	7.2	40.0	7.9	1.7	9.7	Negligible	None
7	321495	473450	0.6	7.2	40.0	7.7	1.4	7.8	Negligible	None
8	321547	473347	0.3	7.2	40.0	7.5	0.9	4.8	Negligible	None
9	321744	473942	0.1	7.2	40.0	7.3	0.3	1.7	Negligible	None
10	321826	473833	0.1	7.2	40.0	7.3	0.3	1.7	Negligible	None
11	321839	473987	0.1	7.2	40.0	7.3	0.2	1.3	Negligible	None
12	320953	474008	0.1	6.8	40.0	7.0	0.4	2.2	Negligible	None
13	320882	474012	0.1	6.8	40.0	7.0	0.4	2.2	Negligible	None
14	320826	473971	0.1	8.0	40.0	8.2	0.4	1.9	Negligible	None
15	320259	473457	0.1	8.0	40.0	8.1	0.1	0.7	Negligible	None
16	320382	473608	0.1	8.0	40.0	8.1	0.2	1.1	Negligible	None
17	320438	473799	0.1	8.0	40.0	8.1	0.2	1.1	Negligible	None
18	320272	473724	0.1	8.0	40.0	8.1	0.2	0.9	Negligible	None
19	320819	474381	0.1	6.8	40.0	6.9	0.1	0.9	Negligible	None
20	321035	474382	0.1	8.9	40.0	9.0	0.2	0.7	Negligible	None
21	321097	474339	0.1	8.9	40.0	9.0	0.2	0.8	Negligible	None
22	321407	474531	0.0	8.9	40.0	9.0	0.1	0.5	Negligible	None
23	321597	474243	0.1	8.9	40.0	9.0	0.2	0.9	Negligible	None
24	321572	474374	0.1	8.9	40.0	9.0	0.1	0.7	Negligible	None
25	321790	473026	0.1	7.2	40.0	7.3	0.2	1.2	Negligible	None
26	321632	472634	0.0	7.5	40.0	7.6	0.1	0.5	Negligible	None
27	321280	472549	0.1	7.5	40.0	7.6	0.2	0.9	Negligible	None
28	321145	472557	0.1	7.5	40.0	7.6	0.1	0.7	Negligible	None
29	320973	472588	0.0	8.2	40.0	8.2	0.1	0.3	Negligible	None
30	320815	472717	0.0	8.2	40.0	8.2	0.1	0.3	Negligible	None

Table A1b. Maximum 1 hour mean NO<sub>2</sub> concentration

Receptor Number	X(m)	Y(m)	Maximum 1hr NO <sub>2</sub> concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )							
			PC	Background	EAL	PEC	PC as %age of EAL	%age change from background levels	Air quality impact descriptors	Exceedances of EAL predicted
Maximum	321212.5	473512.5	94.1	14.3	200.0	108.4	47.1	656.0		0.0
Max Exceedances										
1	321183	473572	12.4	14.3	200.0	26.8	6.2	86.7		0.0
2	321161	473557	11.6	14.3	200.0	26.0	5.8	81.0		0.0
3	321383	473779	4.0	14.3	200.0	18.4	2.0	28.2		0.0
4	321414	473723	4.2	14.3	200.0	18.5	2.1	29.3		0.0
5	321449	473613	4.4	14.3	200.0	18.7	2.2	30.7		0.0
6	321459	473546	4.4	14.3	200.0	18.7	2.2	30.6		0.0
7	321495	473450	3.6	14.3	200.0	17.9	1.8	24.8		0.0
8	321547	473347	2.9	14.3	200.0	17.2	1.4	20.0		0.0
9	321744	473942	2.1	14.3	200.0	16.4	1.0	14.4		0.0
10	321826	473833	2.0	14.3	200.0	16.3	1.0	13.8		0.0
11	321839	473987	1.8	14.3	200.0	16.2	0.9	12.6		0.0
12	320953	474008	1.7	13.6	200.0	15.4	0.9	12.5		0.0
13	320882	474012	1.9	13.6	200.0	15.5	0.9	13.7		0.0
14	320826	473971	1.6	16.1	200.0	17.7	0.8	10.1		0.0
15	320259	473457	1.0	16.1	200.0	17.1	0.5	6.5		0.0
16	320382	473608	1.1	16.1	200.0	17.1	0.5	6.6		0.0
17	320438	473799	1.2	16.1	200.0	17.2	0.6	7.2		0.0
18	320272	473724	1.0	16.1	200.0	17.0	0.5	6.0		0.0
19	320819	474381	1.2	13.6	200.0	14.9	0.6	9.0		0.0
20	321035	474382	1.3	17.9	200.0	19.2	0.7	7.5		0.0
21	321097	474339	1.5	17.9	200.0	19.3	0.7	8.2		0.0
22	321407	474531	1.2	17.9	200.0	19.1	0.6	6.7		0.0
23	321597	474243	1.6	17.9	200.0	19.5	0.8	9.1		0.0
24	321572	474374	1.4	17.9	200.0	19.2	0.7	7.7		0.0
25	321790	473026	1.6	14.3	200.0	15.9	0.8	11.0		0.0
26	321632	472634	1.3	15.1	200.0	16.4	0.7	8.6		0.0
27	321280	472549	9.7	15.1	200.0	24.8	4.8	64.0		0.0
28	321145	472557	9.1	15.1	200.0	24.2	4.6	60.3		0.0
29	320973	472588	2.7	16.4	200.0	19.1	1.4	16.6		0.0
30	320815	472717	1.1	16.4	200.0	17.5	0.5	6.7		0.0

Table A1c. Maximum 24 hour mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentration

Receptor Number	X(m)	Y(m)	Maximum 24hr SO <sub>2</sub> concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )							
			PC	Background	EAL	PEC	PC as %age of EAL	%age change from background levels	Air quality impact descriptors	Exceedances of EAL predicted
Maximum	321175	473500	1.7	3.3	125.0	5.0	1.4	53.0		0.0
Max Exceedances										
1	321183	473572	0.8	3.3	125.0	4.1	0.7	25.1		0.0
2	321161	473557	1.0	3.3	125.0	4.3	0.8	31.0		0.0
3	321383	473779	0.4	3.3	125.0	3.7	0.3	13.3		0.0
4	321414	473723	0.4	3.3	125.0	3.7	0.3	12.9		0.0
5	321449	473613	0.6	3.3	125.0	3.8	0.4	16.9		0.0
6	321459	473546	0.5	3.3	125.0	3.8	0.4	16.8		0.0
7	321495	473450	0.4	3.3	125.0	3.7	0.3	11.7		0.0
8	321547	473347	0.4	3.3	125.0	3.6	0.3	10.8		0.0
9	321744	473942	0.2	3.3	125.0	3.4	0.1	4.6		0.0
10	321826	473833	0.1	3.3	125.0	3.4	0.1	3.6		0.0
11	321839	473987	0.1	3.3	125.0	3.4	0.1	3.8		0.0
12	320953	474008	0.2	3.3	125.0	3.5	0.2	6.6		0.0
13	320882	474012	0.2	3.3	125.0	3.5	0.2	6.9		0.0
14	320826	473971	0.2	3.4	125.0	3.6	0.2	7.2		0.0
15	320259	473457	0.1	3.4	125.0	3.5	0.1	2.9		0.0
16	320382	473608	0.1	3.4	125.0	3.5	0.1	3.5		0.0
17	320438	473799	0.1	3.4	125.0	3.5	0.1	3.4		0.0
18	320272	473724	0.1	3.4	125.0	3.5	0.1	3.0		0.0
19	320819	474381	0.1	3.3	125.0	3.4	0.1	2.6		0.0
20	321035	474382	0.1	3.2	125.0	3.3	0.1	3.3		0.0
21	321097	474339	0.1	3.2	125.0	3.3	0.1	3.1		0.0
22	321407	474531	0.1	3.2	125.0	3.3	0.1	2.0		0.0
23	321597	474243	0.1	3.2	125.0	3.3	0.1	3.0		0.0
24	321572	474374	0.1	3.2	125.0	3.3	0.1	2.9		0.0
25	321790	473026	0.1	3.3	125.0	3.4	0.1	3.4		0.0
26	321632	472634	0.1	3.6	125.0	3.6	0.1	2.4		0.0
27	321280	472549	0.2	3.6	125.0	3.7	0.1	5.2		0.0
28	321145	472557	0.2	3.6	125.0	3.8	0.2	6.3		0.0
29	320973	472588	0.1	3.7	125.0	3.7	0.1	2.1		0.0
30	320815	472717	0.1	3.7	125.0	3.7	0.1	2.2		0.0



Table A1d. Maximum 1 hour mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentration

Receptor Number	X(m)	Y(m)	Maximum 1hr SO <sub>2</sub> concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )							
			PC	Background	EAL	PEC	PC as %age of EAL	%age change from background levels	Air quality impact descriptors	Exceedances of EAL predicted
Maximum	321212.5	473512.5	21.0	3.3	350.0	24.3	6.0	641.3		0.0
Max Exceedances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	321183	473572	2.8	3.3	350.0	6.1	0.8	84.8		0.0
2	321161	473557	2.6	3.3	350.0	5.9	0.7	79.2		0.0
3	321383	473779	0.9	3.3	350.0	4.2	0.3	27.6		0.0
4	321414	473723	0.9	3.3	350.0	4.2	0.3	28.6		0.0
5	321449	473613	1.0	3.3	350.0	4.3	0.3	30.0		0.0
6	321459	473546	1.0	3.3	350.0	4.3	0.3	29.9		0.0
7	321495	473450	0.8	3.3	350.0	4.1	0.2	24.2		0.0
8	321547	473347	0.6	3.3	350.0	3.9	0.2	19.5		0.0
9	321744	473942	0.5	3.3	350.0	3.7	0.1	14.1		0.0
10	321826	473833	0.4	3.3	350.0	3.7	0.1	13.5		0.0
11	321839	473987	0.4	3.3	350.0	3.7	0.1	12.3		0.0
12	320953	474008	0.4	3.3	350.0	3.7	0.1	11.6		0.0
13	320882	474012	0.4	3.3	350.0	3.7	0.1	12.7		0.0
14	320826	473971	0.4	3.4	350.0	3.8	0.1	10.7		0.0
15	320259	473457	0.2	3.4	350.0	3.6	0.1	6.8		0.0
16	320382	473608	0.2	3.4	350.0	3.6	0.1	7.0		0.0
17	320438	473799	0.3	3.4	350.0	3.7	0.1	7.6		0.0
18	320272	473724	0.2	3.4	350.0	3.6	0.1	6.3		0.0
19	320819	474381	0.3	3.3	350.0	3.6	0.1	8.3		0.0
20	321035	474382	0.3	3.2	350.0	3.5	0.1	9.3		0.0
21	321097	474339	0.3	3.2	350.0	3.5	0.1	10.2		0.0
22	321407	474531	0.3	3.2	350.0	3.5	0.1	8.3		0.0
23	321597	474243	0.4	3.2	350.0	3.6	0.1	11.2		0.0
24	321572	474374	0.3	3.2	350.0	3.5	0.1	9.5		0.0
25	321790	473026	0.4	3.3	350.0	3.6	0.1	10.8		0.0
26	321632	472634	0.3	3.6	350.0	3.9	0.1	8.2		0.0
27	321280	472549	2.2	3.6	350.0	5.7	0.6	60.6		0.0
28	321145	472557	2.0	3.6	350.0	5.6	0.6	57.2		0.0
29	320973	472588	0.6	3.7	350.0	4.3	0.2	16.6		0.0
30	320815	472717	0.2	3.7	350.0	3.9	0.1	6.7		0.0

Table A1e. Maximum 15 minute mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentration

Receptor Number	X(m)	Y(m)	Maximum 15 min SO <sub>2</sub> concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )							
			PC	Background	EAL	PEC	PC as %age of EAL	%age change from background levels	Air quality impact descriptors	Exceedances of EAL predicted
Maximum	321212.5	473512.5	21.3	3.3	266.0	24.6	8.0	649.2		0.0
Max Exceedances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	321183	473572	2.8	3.3	266.0	6.1	1.1	86.0		0.0
2	321161	473557	2.8	3.3	266.0	6.1	1.0	84.6		0.0
3	321383	473779	1.1	3.3	266.0	4.3	0.4	32.4		0.0
4	321414	473723	1.1	3.3	266.0	4.4	0.4	33.3		0.0
5	321449	473613	1.1	3.3	266.0	4.4	0.4	34.8		0.0
6	321459	473546	1.2	3.3	266.0	4.4	0.4	35.4		0.0
7	321495	473450	0.9	3.3	266.0	4.2	0.4	28.4		0.0
8	321547	473347	0.8	3.3	266.0	4.1	0.3	25.0		0.0
9	321744	473942	0.7	3.3	266.0	4.0	0.3	21.0		0.0
10	321826	473833	0.7	3.3	266.0	3.9	0.2	19.9		0.0
11	321839	473987	0.6	3.3	266.0	3.9	0.2	18.9		0.0
12	320953	474008	0.5	3.3	266.0	3.8	0.2	16.5		0.0
13	320882	474012	0.6	3.3	266.0	3.9	0.2	19.1		0.0
14	320826	473971	0.5	3.4	266.0	3.9	0.2	15.3		0.0
15	320259	473457	0.4	3.4	266.0	3.8	0.1	10.6		0.0
16	320382	473608	0.4	3.4	266.0	3.8	0.1	11.5		0.0
17	320438	473799	0.4	3.4	266.0	3.8	0.2	11.8		0.0
18	320272	473724	0.3	3.4	266.0	3.7	0.1	10.2		0.0
19	320819	474381	0.4	3.3	266.0	3.7	0.2	13.0		0.0
20	321035	474382	0.4	3.2	266.0	3.7	0.2	13.9		0.0
21	321097	474339	0.5	3.2	266.0	3.7	0.2	15.2		0.0
22	321407	474531	0.4	3.2	266.0	3.7	0.2	13.8		0.0
23	321597	474243	0.5	3.2	266.0	3.7	0.2	16.4		0.0
24	321572	474374	0.5	3.2	266.0	3.7	0.2	14.5		0.0
25	321790	473026	0.5	3.3	266.0	3.8	0.2	16.3		0.0
26	321632	472634	0.5	3.6	266.0	4.0	0.2	13.6		0.0
27	321280	472549	3.9	3.6	266.0	7.5	1.5	110.7		0.0
28	321145	472557	3.1	3.6	266.0	6.7	1.2	87.6		0.0
29	320973	472588	0.6	3.7	266.0	4.2	0.2	15.6		0.0
30	320815	472717	0.4	3.7	266.0	4.0	0.1	10.5		0.0

Table A1f. Maximum annual mean PM<sub>10</sub> concentration

Receptor Number	X(m)	Y(m)	Maximum annual PM <sub>10</sub> concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )							
			PC	Background	EAL	PEC	PC as %age of EAL	%age change from background levels	Air quality impact descriptors	Exceedances of EAL predicted
Maximum	321225	473537.5	1.5	12.4	40.0	14.0	3.8	12.2	Negligible	No
Max Exceedances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	321183	473572	0.2	12.4	40.0	12.7	0.6	1.9	Negligible	None
2	321161	473557	0.3	12.4	40.0	12.8	0.8	2.6	Negligible	None
3	321383	473779	0.1	12.4	40.0	12.6	0.3	1.0	Negligible	None
4	321414	473723	0.2	12.4	40.0	12.6	0.4	1.3	Negligible	None
5	321449	473613	0.2	12.4	40.0	12.6	0.5	1.5	Negligible	None
6	321459	473546	0.2	12.4	40.0	12.6	0.5	1.6	Negligible	None
7	321495	473450	0.2	12.4	40.0	12.6	0.4	1.3	Negligible	None
8	321547	473347	0.1	12.4	40.0	12.5	0.3	0.8	Negligible	None
9	321744	473942	0.0	12.4	40.0	12.5	0.1	0.3	Negligible	None
10	321826	473833	0.0	12.4	40.0	12.5	0.1	0.3	Negligible	None
11	321839	473987	0.0	12.4	40.0	12.5	0.1	0.2	Negligible	None
12	320953	474008	0.0	11.4	40.0	11.4	0.1	0.4	Negligible	None
13	320882	474012	0.0	11.4	40.0	11.4	0.1	0.4	Negligible	None
14	320826	473971	0.0	12.1	40.0	12.1	0.1	0.4	Negligible	None
15	320259	473457	0.0	12.1	40.0	12.1	0.0	0.1	Negligible	None
16	320382	473608	0.0	12.1	40.0	12.1	0.1	0.2	Negligible	None
17	320438	473799	0.0	12.1	40.0	12.1	0.1	0.2	Negligible	None
18	320272	473724	0.0	12.1	40.0	12.1	0.1	0.2	Negligible	None
19	320819	474381	0.0	11.4	40.0	11.4	0.0	0.2	Negligible	None
20	321035	474382	0.0	12.4	40.0	12.4	0.0	0.2	Negligible	None
21	321097	474339	0.0	12.4	40.0	12.4	0.1	0.2	Negligible	None
22	321407	474531	0.0	12.4	40.0	12.4	0.0	0.1	Negligible	None
23	321597	474243	0.0	12.4	40.0	12.4	0.1	0.2	Negligible	None
24	321572	474374	0.0	12.4	40.0	12.4	0.0	0.1	Negligible	None
25	321790	473026	0.0	12.4	40.0	12.5	0.1	0.2	Negligible	None
26	321632	472634	0.0	11.3	40.0	11.3	0.0	0.1	Negligible	None
27	321280	472549	0.0	11.3	40.0	11.3	0.0	0.2	Negligible	None
28	321145	472557	0.0	11.3	40.0	11.3	0.0	0.1	Negligible	None
29	320973	472588	0.0	10.8	40.0	10.8	0.0	0.1	Negligible	None
30	320815	472717	0.0	10.8	40.0	10.8	0.0	0.1	Negligible	None

Table A1g. Maximum 24 hour mean PM<sub>10</sub> concentration

Receptor Number	X(m)	Y(m)	Maximum 24hr PM <sub>10</sub> concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )							
			PC	Background	EAL	PEC	PC as %age of EAL	%age change from background levels	Air quality impact descriptors	Exceedances of EAL predicted
Maximum	321175	473500	4.5	24.9	50.0	29.4	9.1	18.3		0.0
Max Exceedances	321183.44	473571.59	2.15677	24.9	50.0	27.0	4.3	8.7		0.0
1	321183	473572	2.2	24.9	50.0	27.0	4.3	8.7		0.0
2	321161	473557	2.7	24.9	50.0	27.6	5.3	10.7		0.0
3	321383	473779	1.1	24.9	50.0	26.0	2.3	4.6		0.0
4	321414	473723	1.1	24.9	50.0	26.0	2.2	4.4		0.0
5	321449	473613	1.4	24.9	50.0	26.3	2.9	5.8		0.0
6	321459	473546	1.4	24.9	50.0	26.3	2.9	5.8		0.0
7	321495	473450	1.0	24.9	50.0	25.9	2.0	4.0		0.0
8	321547	473347	0.9	24.9	50.0	25.8	1.9	3.7		0.0
9	321744	473942	0.4	24.9	50.0	25.3	0.8	1.6		0.0
10	321826	473833	0.3	24.9	50.0	25.2	0.6	1.2		0.0
11	321839	473987	0.3	24.9	50.0	25.2	0.7	1.3		0.0
12	320953	474008	0.6	22.7	50.0	23.3	1.1	2.5		0.0
13	320882	474012	0.6	22.7	50.0	23.3	1.2	2.6		0.0
14	320826	473971	0.6	24.2	50.0	24.8	1.3	2.6		0.0
15	320259	473457	0.3	24.2	50.0	24.5	0.5	1.1		0.0
16	320382	473608	0.3	24.2	50.0	24.5	0.6	1.3		0.0
17	320438	473799	0.3	24.2	50.0	24.5	0.6	1.2		0.0
18	320272	473724	0.3	24.2	50.0	24.5	0.5	1.1		0.0
19	320819	474381	0.2	22.7	50.0	23.0	0.4	1.0		0.0
20	321035	474382	0.3	24.7	50.0	25.0	0.6	1.1		0.0
21	321097	474339	0.3	24.7	50.0	25.0	0.5	1.1		0.0
22	321407	474531	0.2	24.7	50.0	24.9	0.3	0.7		0.0
23	321597	474243	0.3	24.7	50.0	25.0	0.5	1.0		0.0
24	321572	474374	0.2	24.7	50.0	25.0	0.5	1.0		0.0
25	321790	473026	0.3	24.9	50.0	25.2	0.6	1.2		0.0
26	321632	472634	0.2	22.5	50.0	22.7	0.4	1.0		0.0
27	321280	472549	0.5	22.5	50.0	23.0	1.0	2.2		0.0
28	321145	472557	0.6	22.5	50.0	23.1	1.2	2.6		0.0
29	320973	472588	0.2	21.6	50.0	21.8	0.4	0.9		0.0
30	320815	472717	0.2	21.6	50.0	21.8	0.4	1.0		0.0

Table A1h. Maximum running 8 hour mean CO concentration

Receptor Number	X(m)	Y(m)	Maximum 8hr CO concentration (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )							
			PC	Background	EAL	PEC	PC as %age of EAL	%age change from background levels	Air quality impact descriptors	Exceedances of EAL predicted
Maximum	321175	473500	0.039	0.374	10.000	0.413	0.4	10.3		0.0
Max Exceedances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	321183	473572	0.016	0.374	10.000	0.390	0.2	4.2		0.0
2	321161	473557	0.017	0.374	10.000	0.391	0.2	4.5		0.0
3	321383	473779	0.006	0.374	10.000	0.380	0.1	1.5		0.0
4	321414	473723	0.007	0.374	10.000	0.381	0.1	1.8		0.0
5	321449	473613	0.008	0.374	10.000	0.382	0.1	2.1		0.0
6	321459	473546	0.007	0.374	10.000	0.381	0.1	1.9		0.0
7	321495	473450	0.006	0.374	10.000	0.380	0.1	1.5		0.0
8	321547	473347	0.004	0.374	10.000	0.378	0.0	1.1		0.0
9	321744	473942	0.003	0.374	10.000	0.377	0.0	0.7		0.0
10	321826	473833	0.002	0.374	10.000	0.376	0.0	0.5		0.0
11	321839	473987	0.002	0.374	10.000	0.376	0.0	0.6		0.0
12	320953	474008	0.003	0.352	10.000	0.355	0.0	0.8		0.0
13	320882	474012	0.002	0.352	10.000	0.354	0.0	0.7		0.0
14	320826	473971	0.003	0.364	10.000	0.367	0.0	0.7		0.0
15	320259	473457	0.002	0.364	10.000	0.366	0.0	0.4		0.0
16	320382	473608	0.002	0.364	10.000	0.366	0.0	0.4		0.0
17	320438	473799	0.002	0.364	10.000	0.366	0.0	0.5		0.0
18	320272	473724	0.001	0.364	10.000	0.365	0.0	0.4		0.0
19	320819	474381	0.001	0.352	10.000	0.353	0.0	0.4		0.0
20	321035	474382	0.001	0.362	10.000	0.363	0.0	0.4		0.0
21	321097	474339	0.002	0.362	10.000	0.364	0.0	0.5		0.0
22	321407	474531	0.001	0.362	10.000	0.363	0.0	0.3		0.0
23	321597	474243	0.002	0.362	10.000	0.364	0.0	0.5		0.0
24	321572	474374	0.002	0.362	10.000	0.364	0.0	0.5		0.0
25	321790	473026	0.002	0.374	10.000	0.376	0.0	0.7		0.0
26	321632	472634	0.002	0.390	10.000	0.392	0.0	0.4		0.0
27	321280	472549	0.005	0.390	10.000	0.395	0.0	1.2		0.0
28	321145	472557	0.006	0.390	10.000	0.396	0.1	1.4		0.0
29	320973	472588	0.002	0.380	10.000	0.382	0.0	0.5		0.0
30	320815	472717	0.002	0.380	10.000	0.382	0.0	0.4		0.0



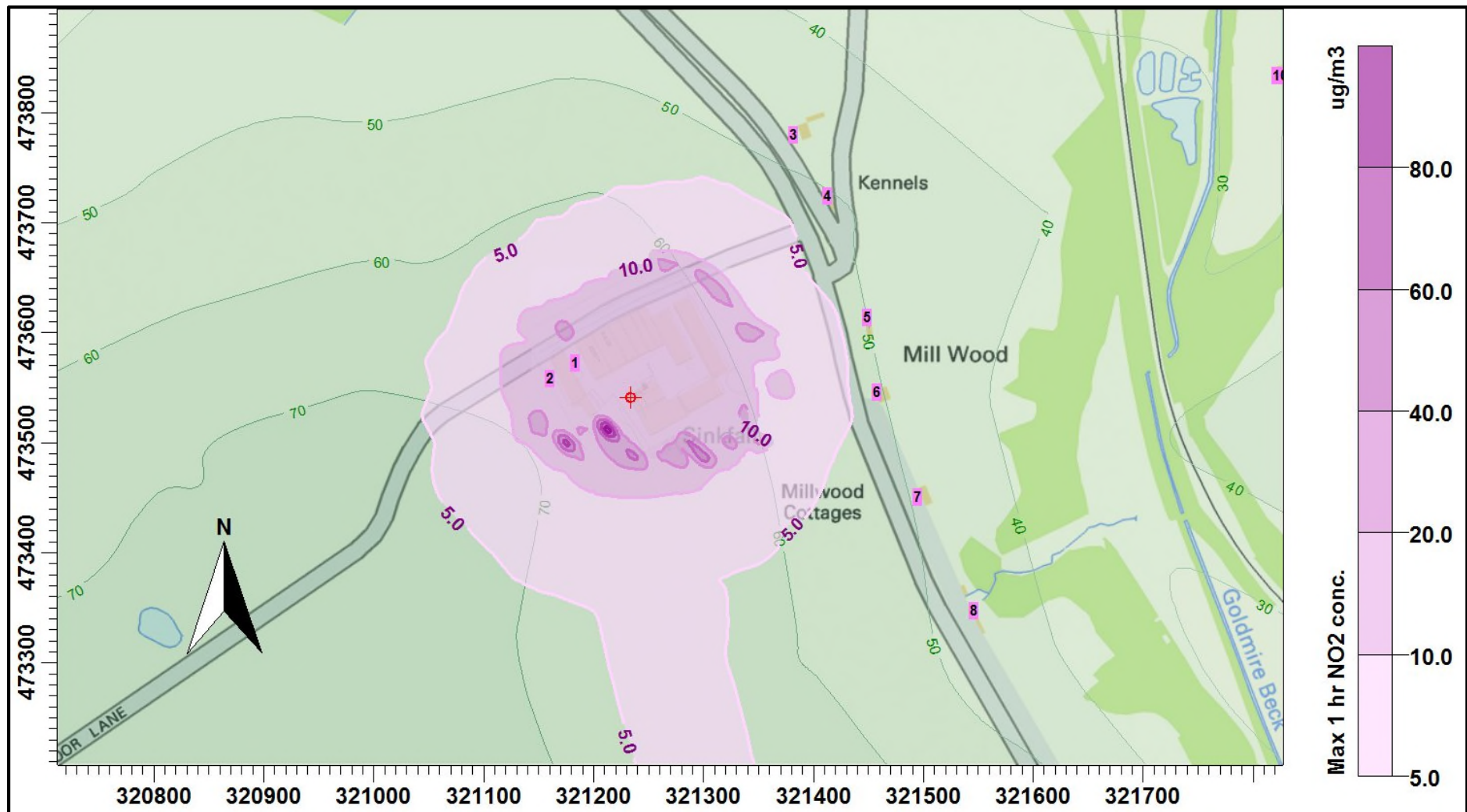
## **Annex 2 – Contour plots of predicted concentrations in the area surrounding the farm**

Figure A2a. Maximum annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> concentration (process contribution)



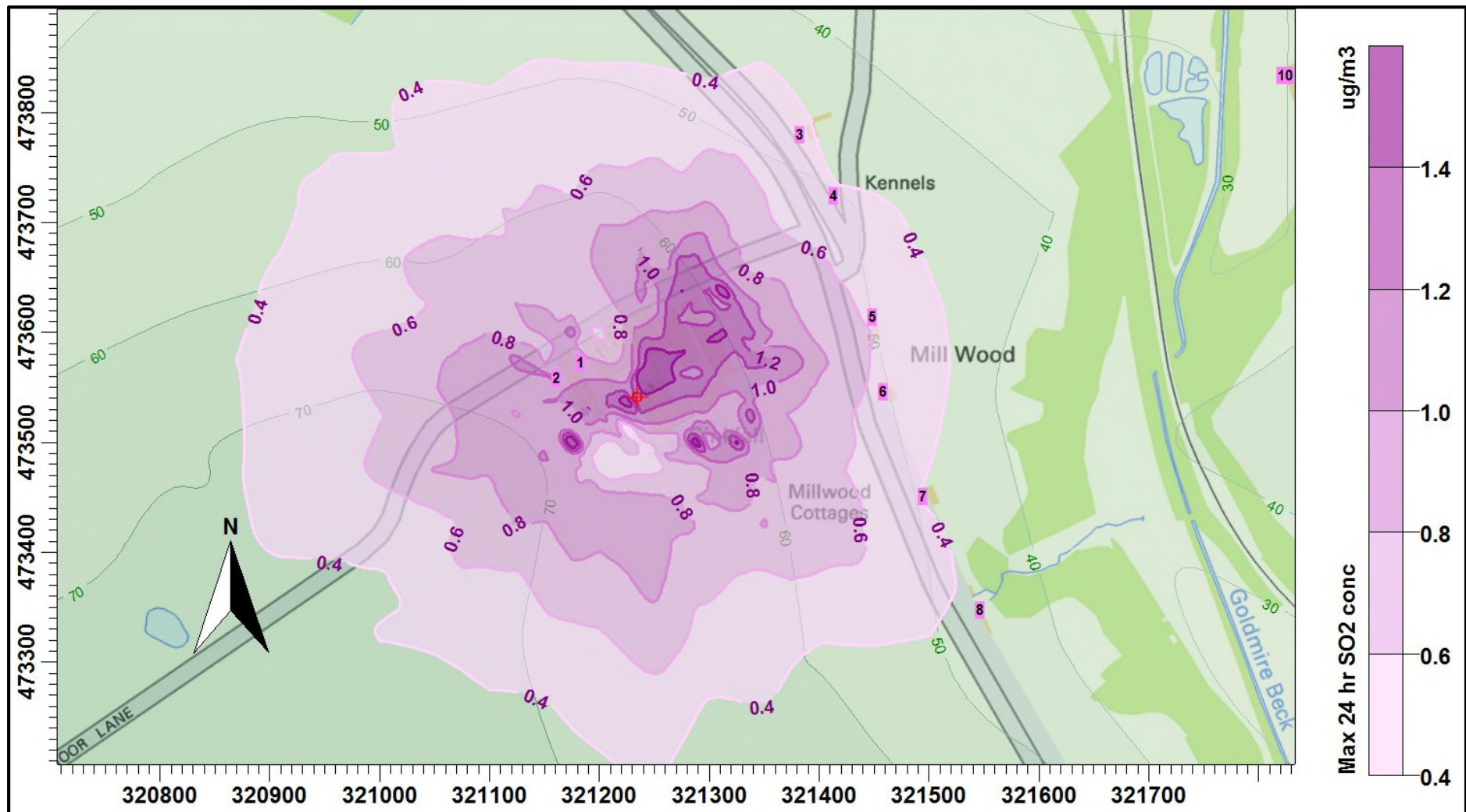
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Figure A2b. Maximum 1 hour mean NO<sub>2</sub> concentration (process contribution)



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Figure A2c. Maximum 24 hour mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentration (process contribution)



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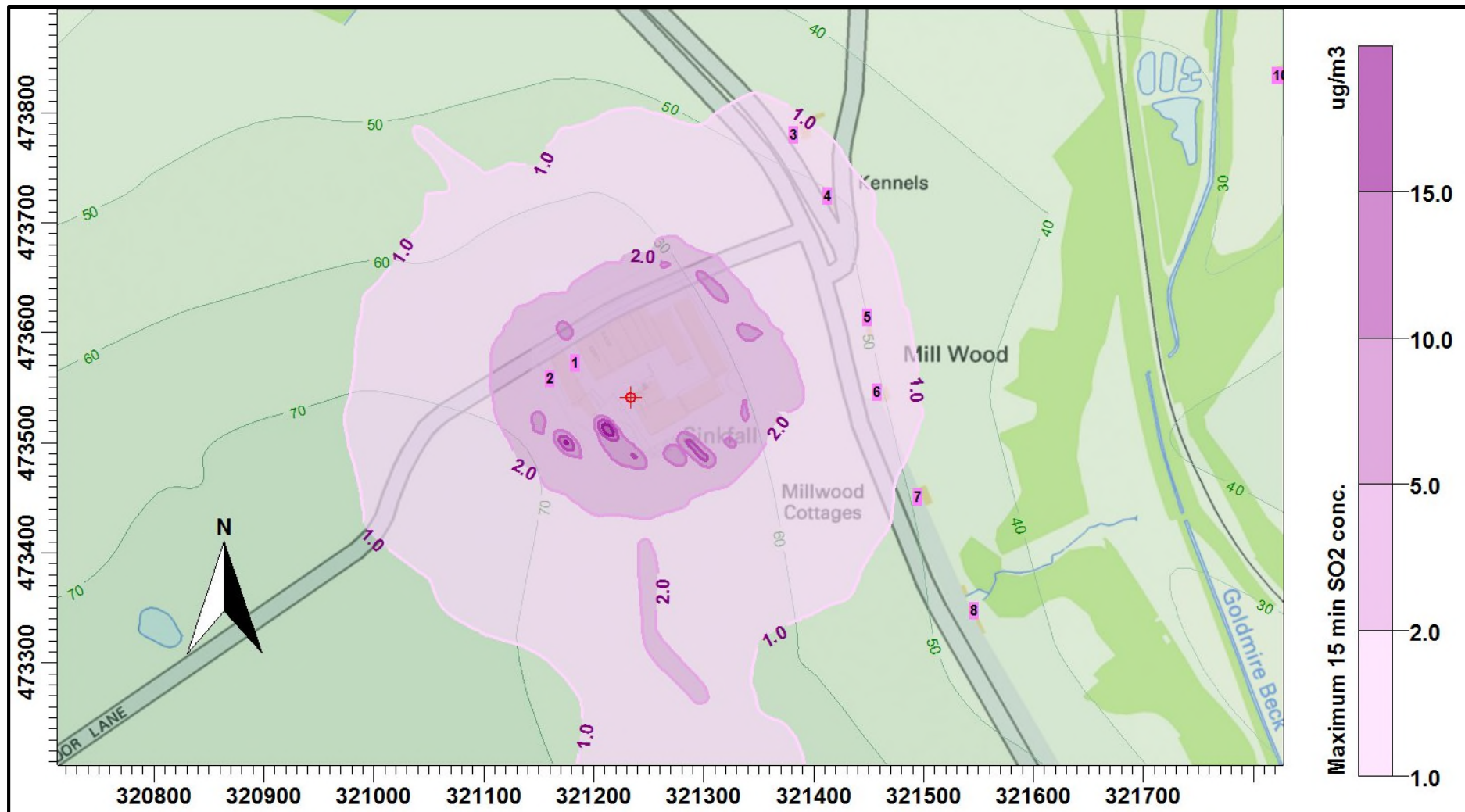


Figure A2d. Maximum 1 hour mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentration (process contribution)



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Figure A2e. Maximum 15 minute mean SO<sub>2</sub> concentration (process contribution)



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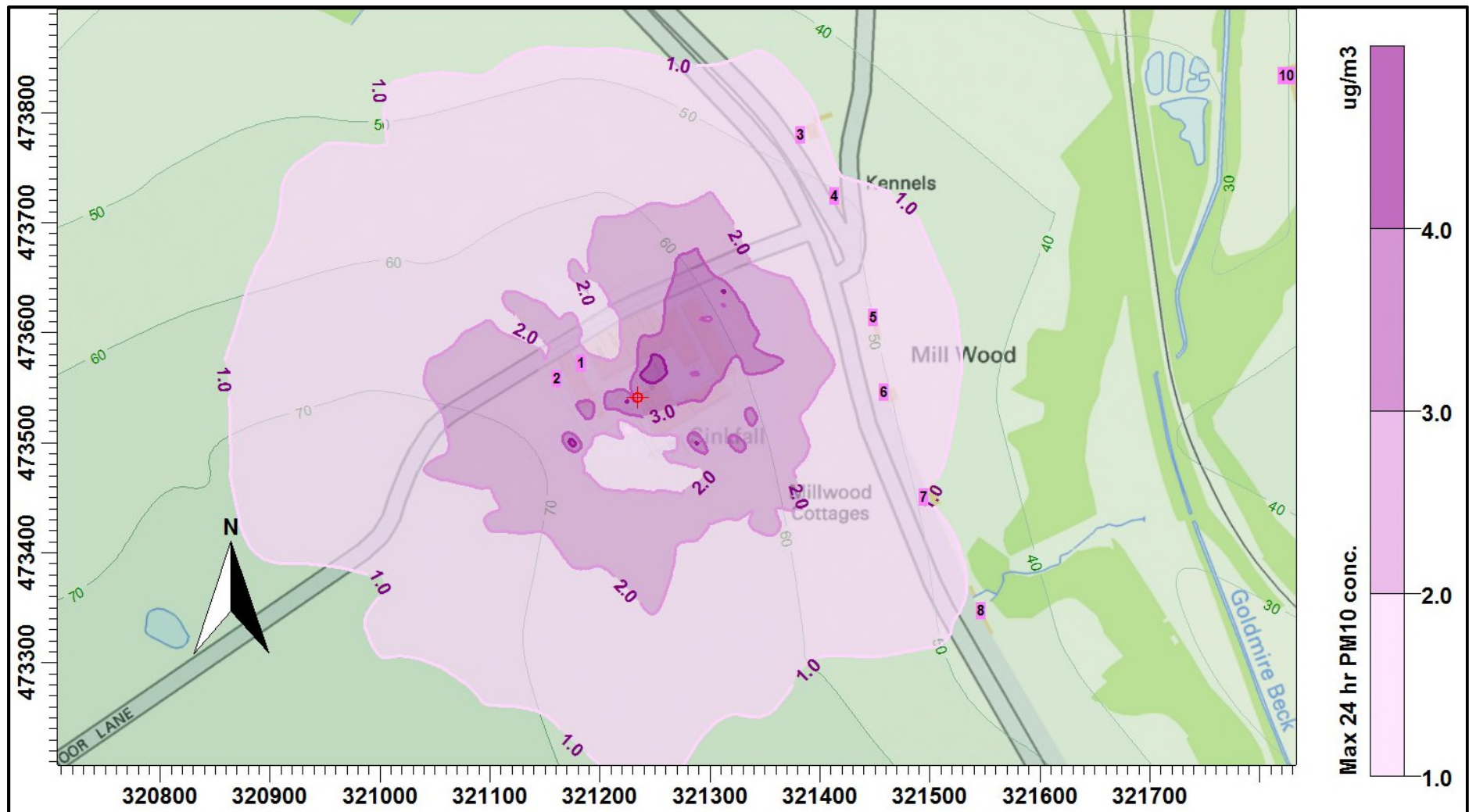
Figure A2f. Maximum annual mean  $PM_{10}$  concentration (process contribution)



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Figure A2g. Maximum 24 hour mean  $PM_{10}$  concentration (process contribution)



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Figure A2h. Maximum 8 hour mean CO concentration (process contribution)

