



Energy Efficiency Plan

AS REQUIRED BY BAT 23

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Procedure

The Environmental Permitting Regulations say that business shall show compliance to various BAT conclusions. This is inclusive of BAT 29 – Energy Efficiency.

Energy efficiency has a strong financial as well as environmental footing and is widely adopted across many businesses with the primary motivator being the reduction in costs rather than any environmental credential. That said it is also important to consider how we can examine, assess, and justify future changes as part of the sites management systems. The IMS (integrated Management System) already includes functions to assess and justify energy efficiency within the system. The aim of this document is to provide a clear procedure on how this works within the system. Refer to how objectives and targets are set and reviewed and how the data is recorded for review by relevant bodies if required.

BAT has a separate document which covers energy efficiency for non-carbon trading scheme participants such as Envar Composting Limited. This is set out in the BREF for energy efficiency section 4. This document will use the measures and processes as suggested explaining how they are met within Envars' management system in compliance with BAT 23. This document also concerns BAT 11 which is about monitoring of energy and water. For the purposes of ease BAT 29 and BAT 11 are treated as one issue covered in this procedure.

BAT 23 requires the operator to produce:

- Energy Efficiency Plan including
 - o Calculations of specific energy consumption of activities
 - o Performance Indicators
 - o Objectives and targets regarding efficiency
 - o Energy consumption and exportation balance

Envar shall maintain a management system which provides for this through:

- The planning of energy efficiency improvements
- The completion of them by providing cost benefit analysis and budget
- The monitoring of the effectiveness of the improvements and recording of such
- Review of the improvements and new technology to look at ways in which the overall process may be further improved. Achieving "*Continual Improvement*"
- Provision of Information, Instruction, Knowledge, and training on efficiency, operating and behaving efficiently and relevant use of systems and procedures
- Providing annual review of energy efficiency for management review

This plan shall become a procedural document for Envar's wider system. The outputs of this procedure shall be contained within the onsite and electronic management system and records. These shall include

- Energy Efficiency Policy – included in the environmental policy
- Top management commitment – evidenced by policy
- Objectives and Targets as produced and updated quarterly
- Benchmarking where available in the annual management review
- Continual improvement

Energy Efficiency Review

CURRENT ENERGY USAGE

Electricity

Overview

The site currently uses electricity in various processes across the site. These are detailed in figure 1 which is a high-level schematic of supplies and their various functions. The main consumption of electrical energy is for the running of electronic motors. These motors power air handling and conveying systems. Most of the energy is used to convey air for the purposes of waste treatment to a legislated standard and pollution prevention.

FIGURE 1 Electrical Use Schematic

Sources of Electricity

The site is powered by mainly Diesel and Electrical Energy with no renewable sources on site.

The energy delivered to site in 2021-2023 is supplied from British Gas Plc and is on the 70% renewable 30% Nuclear Tariff. The company considers this tariff to be a sensible long-term climate and energy efficiency strategy with nuclear providing base load capacity whilst more innovative ways of supplying base load are worked upon. Nuclear energy is one of the safest and least carbon intensive forms of energy production available.

Usage, Objectives and Targets

Electricity is used for:

- Odour abatement
- Process Control
- Internal lighting
- Door operation
- Office and domestic uses
- Air conditioning/heating through air source heat pump (reverse aircon)
- Conveyors and screw conveyors (biomass)

Energy Usage details averages at current as below

Energy Production

None

Scope 1 emissions						
Fuel				Conversion factors (litres)		
				kg CO ₂ e	kg CO ₂	kg CH ₄
Fuel type	Red diesel/Derv			2.56	2.52058	0.00026
Amount used (litres)	190068			486163.53	479081.5994	49.42
				7032.516		
Scope 2 emissions						
Electricity				Conversion factors (kWh)		
				kg CO ₂ e	kg CO ₂	kg CH ₄
Location/supplier	Amount used (kWh)			0.19338	0.19121	0.0008
Main supplier	134702	British Gas 70% renewable 30% Nuclear		26048.67276	25756.36942	107.7616
						184.54174
Total scope 1 emissions						
Diesel				kg CO ₂ e	kg CO ₂	kg CH ₄
				486163.53	479081.60	49.42
Total scope 2 emissions						
Electricity				kg CO ₂ e	kg CO ₂	kg CH ₄
				26048.67	25756.37	107.76
						184.54

ANALYSIS

Tonnage Throughput All Activities – 50000. Which equates to a total usage as below:

Energy Source	Used per ton	Unit	Cost Per Unit	Cost Per Ton
Electric	2.69	Kwh	£0.19	£2.28
Diesel	3.8	Liters	£1.52	£5.85
Water	0.02	M ³	£1.02	£0.10

1 liter of diesel at normal combustion efficiency of 30% contains roughly 38 megajoules. This is about 10Kwh. Therefore, in considering conformance of units for understanding the largest targets for efficiency we can see that for every one ton of material the following applies –

Energy Source	Percentage Efficiency	Kwh Wasted due to efficiency loss per ton material handled	Percentage of treatment energy requirement
Electric	75	3	23
Gas	90	0.02	<1
Diesel	30	25	76

In this case table 5 shows the main source of inefficiency to be the use of diesel in internal combustion engines. this is losing 25kwh as waste in the process of energy extraction and is also the highest percentage of treatment demand.

Gas use is minimal as it is only used for the running of the site offices hot water and heating and is deemed negligible at current levels.

Electricity is significantly more efficient and is mainly used for the provision of treatment and odour abatement

The total energy requirement (Mean Average) per ton of material is 51 Kwh (Rounded)

CO₂ EQUIVALENCE

Electricity

Renewable – 19 g CO₂eq/kWh

Diesel

1 liter of diesel weighs 835 grammes. Diesel consists for 86.2% of carbon, or 720 grammes of carbon per litre diesel. In order to combust this carbon to CO₂, 1920 grammes of oxygen is needed. The sum is then 720 + 1920 = 2640 grammes of CO₂/litre diesel. 1l of diesel gives about 10kwh therefore – 264g CO₂e Kwh

Source – Gov.Uk POSTNOTE 383 June 2011 Carbon Footprint of Electricity Generation
<https://www.rensmart.com/UKGeneration#mw>

OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

The company considers its energy efficiency and potential savings in the annual management review and O&T review. Copies of management review are available on request.

When considering savings, the business must consider wider compliance obligations as well as pure energy savings. Alternatives to efficiency (such as extra renewable generation capacity) may be considered to offset another requirement.

Objectives	Specifics
3 – CO2e monitoring	<p>A full benchmark of the cO2e shall be available by the end of 2022 calendar year with monitoring and recording of usage being key to continual improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- diesel usage records to be accurate- import export monitoring to be accurate- energy efficiency plans to be in place

Management Review was undertaken in April 2022. Business wide targets include the monitoring of machinery KPI's as the fleet is changed from old machinery to new.

Historically monitoring has only been undertaken with a view to isolate any large losses. However, considering diesel price increase to over double what it was in 2021 and diesel is the highest emitter of CO₂ with poor efficiency several decisions have been made across the business to ensure the maximum efficiency of diesel vehicle use.

Objectives

- Monitor diesel use
- Set targets per hour per machine
- Communicate the target with relevant employees
- Replace less efficient with more efficient machinery, starting with all of the old JCB loading shovels which use 13-14 Lph of diesel with larger capacity JCB 457 machines, these machines use 11lph and also have a larger capacity.
- Review the effect of improvements
- Review in Management Review with view to continual improvement

SUMMARY

Within the business management system there are processes and procedures in place to ensure that targets are set and monitored in regards energy efficiency. These procedures are summarized as the output of this document and the O&T's tracker which comes from management review.

In the year 2022/2023 the business is undertaking several efficiency improvements to reduce cost and decrease carbon footprint. This will be assessed as part of the extension.