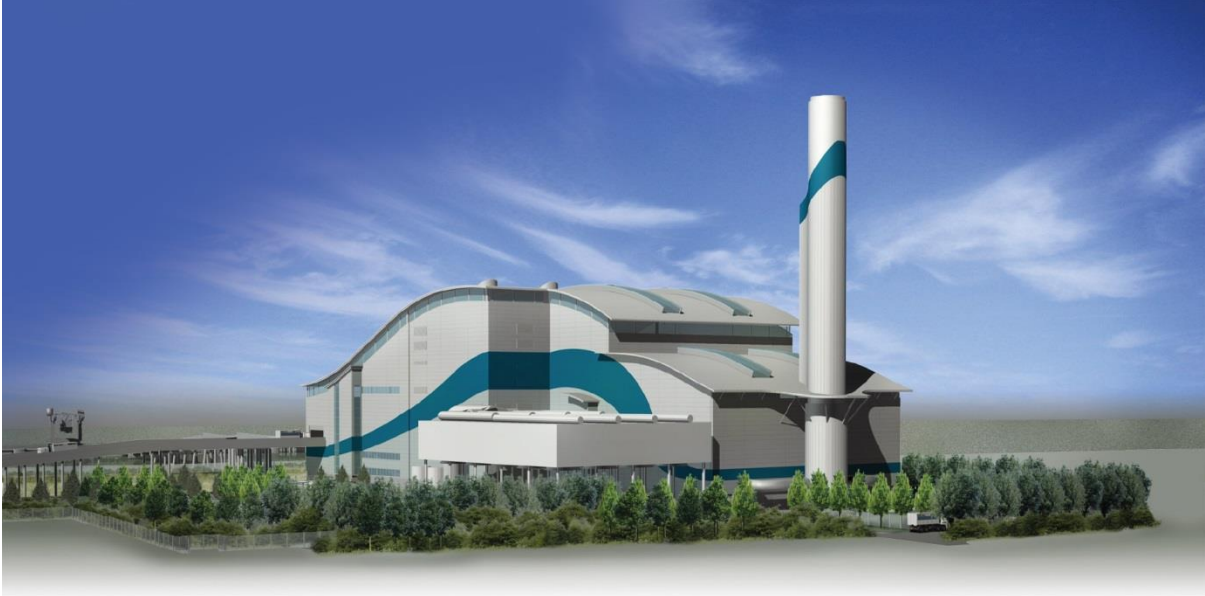


## Cory Riverside Energy



## Riverside Resource Recovery Facility

### **Annual Performance Report: 2016**

Environmental Permit: BK0825IU

Riverside Resource Recovery Ltd  
Norman Road  
Belvedere  
DA17 6JY

## 1. Introduction

The Riverside Resource Recovery Energy from Waste facility at Belvedere in the London Borough of Bexley, uses the waste that would otherwise have gone to landfill as feedstock to generate electricity. As one of the largest operations of its kind in the UK, the facility generates c.580,000 MWh of electricity each year from processing circa 750,000 tonnes of waste. What's more, we use the River Thames as a green highway to move the waste from the city to the facility on our fleet of tugs and barges, removing around 100,000 truck movements a year off our capital's congested roads. By generating electricity from domestic and commercial residual waste, after recycling, we are improving resource efficiency, avoiding London's use on landfill, and achieving greater sustainability as part of London's circular economy.

With the Riverside Resource Recovery facility continuing to be fully operational, the Environment Agency has renewed the facility R1 certification; this means that the facility is classified as a recovery operation. The facility is permitted to process 785,000 tonnes of waste from across London and exports 525,000 – 530,000 Mega Watt hours of electricity to the National Grid.

Cory's river operations are a key aspect of the process for Riverside, with over 85% of the waste being brought to the plant on barges along the River Thames. The Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) produced by Riverside is also taken away on the river to an IBA processing facility at Tilbury Docks.

The plant operates within a Health, Safety, Environmental and Quality Integrated Management System which is compliant with OHSAS 18001, ISO 14001 and ISO 9001 and is independently audited.

## 2. Operational Overview

RRRL processes waste from the Western Riverside Waste Authority Boroughs, London Borough of Bexley, Corporation of London, Westminster City Council and Commercial customers.

River-borne waste is loaded into sealed containers at the four, Cory Riverside Energy owned, river served transfer stations and is brought to RRRL by tug pulled barges. This waste is unloaded at the jetty and transferred on dock tractors and trailers to the tipping hall. Waste from the London Borough of Bexley arrives by road.



The waste is tipped into the site waste bunker where grab cranes transfer the waste into hoppers to be fed into the three combustion lines. The waste is incinerated at temperatures greater than 850°C using highly efficient moving grate combustion technology.

The ash produced from the incineration process is termed Incineration Bottom Ash (IBA) and accounts for approximately 28% of the facility's waste throughput. The ash is passed through a quench bath and discharge vessel, which separates large metal items from the IBA. The IBA then enters the site ash bunker. Grab cranes are used to load IBA into hoppers which fill container boxes and are transported on dock tractors and trailers to the jetty where they are loaded on to barges and sent to be processed into aggregate (IBAA) at Tilbury docks. IBA from Riverside has been used in high-profile projects like the M25 widening scheme and DP World London Gateway projects.

The heat from the incineration process converts the water in the specialist highly efficient boilers into steam which drives a steam turbine to produce electricity which is exported to the National Grid and also provides the facility with its own electricity requirements. The steam is turned back into water and re-circulated in a series of air cooled condensers to further improve the plant's efficiency.

The flue gas goes through an extensive cleaning process to ensure it meets the requirements of the environmental permit. Oxides of nitrogen are reduced to nitrogen and water vapour by injection of aqueous ammonia within the furnace. Within the scrubber reactor vessel, hydrated lime is injected to neutralise the acidic gases and powdered activated carbon is injected to absorb heavy metals and dioxin/furans. Particulate matter is removed by passing the flue gas through a series of fabric filter bags. The porous nature of the filter bags will allow the cleaned gas through, which is released to atmosphere through the site stack, but not the powdered residue.



The resultant residue left on the filter bags is termed Air Pollution Control residue (APCr) and this is collected in 3 silos. APCr accounts for approximately 3-4% of the facility's waste throughput and in 2016 the facility recycled approx. 50% of the APCr produced at site. The remainder of the APCr was sent for disposal at a licensed hazardous waste site.

### 3. Summary of Plant Operational Performance

The facility has three incineration lines, with the capability to burn over 2000 tonnes per day. The permitted volume of waste throughput is set at 785,000 tonnes in the planning consent, with 667,250 tonnes of that total being delivered via the river network.

The actual Plant Operational Performance in 2016 is provided below:

Operating Hours (3 lines)	-	24495
Waste Incinerated	-	752839 Tonnes
Electricity Produced	-	587871 MWh
Electricity Exported	-	528180 MWh
Incinerator Bottom Ash	-	190246Tonnes
Air Pollution Control Residues	-	18372 Tonnes
Metal Recovered	-	1094 Tonnes

Based on Operational Performance in 2015, RRRL has had the coveted R1 status reaffirmed which means it is officially classified as a recovery facility rather than a disposal facility.

#### 4. Summary of Plant Emissions

There are no point source emissions to water, air or land except from the sources and emissions points listed in the site PPC Permit.

##### 4.1 Emissions to Air

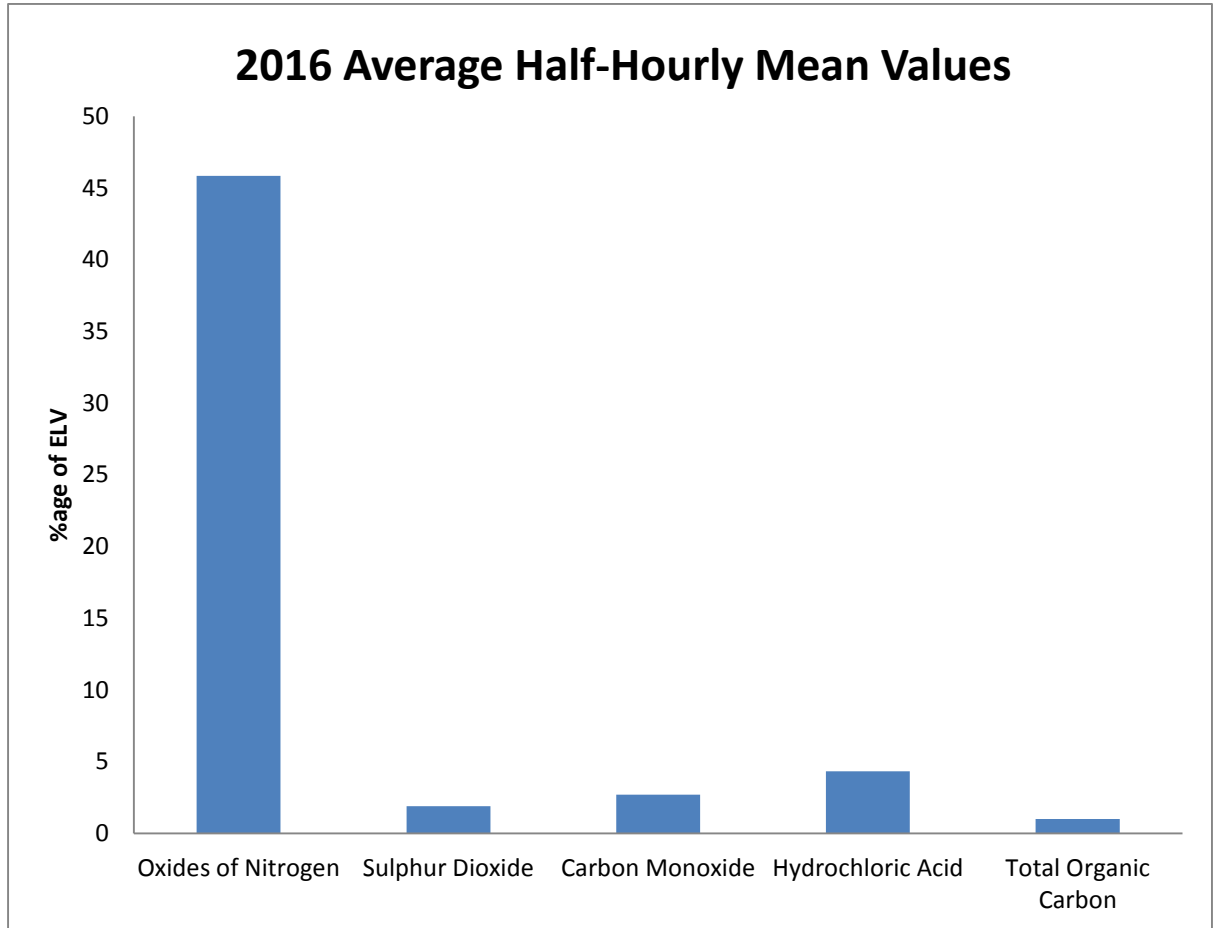
Flue gases are released to atmosphere via the stack and are monitored and controlled to prevent any breaches of the emission limits set in the PPC Permit. The monitoring programme frequency for each flue gas species is as follows:

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Monitoring Frequency</b>
Particulate matter	Continuous & Bi-annually
Oxides of Nitrogen	Continuous & Bi-annually
Carbon Monoxide	Continuous & Bi-annually
Sulphur dioxide	Continuous & Bi-annually
Hydrochloric acid	Continuous & Bi-annually
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Continuous & Bi-annually
Ammonia	Continuous & Bi-annually
Mercury	Quarterly
Cadmium & Thallium	Quarterly
Total Heavy Metals*	Quarterly
Dioxins & Furans	Quarterly
Dioxin-like PCBs	Quarterly
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH's)	Bi-annually
Hydrogen Fluoride	Bi-annually
Nitrous Oxide	Bi-annually

\*Total Heavy Metals consists of Antimony, Arsenic, Lead, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Cobalt, Manganese, Mercury, Nickel, Thallium and Vanadium.

All monitoring is carried out to BS EN 14181 standard and the continuous emissions monitoring (CEMS) equipment is calibrated regularly with standby equipment always available to ensure that the monitoring programme continues to be in progress whenever the Plant is in operation. The Quarterly and Bi-annual extractive testing is carried out by a fully accredited third party Testing House.

The 2016 average half-hourly emission values are given in the below table as a percentage of the Emission Limit Value (ELV):



In 2016, there were two half-hourly average emissions level exceedances at the Riverside Resource Recovery facility, for Carbon Monoxide. The cause of both of these incidents was thought to be volatile waste which caused combustion conditions in the furnace to rapidly change for a short period. Procedures are in place to minimise the possibility of such items entering the waste stream where possible and these procedures have been reviewed and improved as a result. There have been no resultant negative effects associated to these incidents and the Environment Agency is fully supportive of the actions taken and the procedures in place at Riverside.

#### 4.2 Fugitive Emissions

To reduce the fugitive emissions (e.g. odours, dust, noise) the following systems are in place:

- Waste is delivered to Riverside in sealed containers.
- All storage and processing are performed within the Plant building.

- The waste bunker is kept at a negative pressure to prevent the release of dust and odours from that area.
- A de-odouriser system is in place to spray an odour neutralising liquid into the bunker.
- A dust suppressant system is fitted in the waste bunker area.
- A dust extraction system is in place with the boiler house area of the Plant.

#### **4.3 Emissions to Water**

RRRL is only permitted to release uncontaminated roof and surface water to the two surrounding ditches on the site perimeter and to the River Thames. All drains are fitted with oil and water separators and there is a monthly visual inspection of the discharge points for visible oil or grease.

#### **5. Plant Improvements**

No alterations carried out.

**End of Report**