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HOLMEN

Environmental work at Workington mill



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Intro

Iggesund Paperboard's Workington mill is located in north-western England, outside the town of the same name. The mill is located very close to the coast, which is open and subject to strong tidal flows.

Environmental work 2020

The Workington Mill achieved Platinum in the 2020 EcoVadis evaluation, reflecting the integrated approach to environment and energy performance within the mill's operations.

The biomass-fuelled Combined Heat and Power Plant (CHP) has continued to provide the mill's power and steam requirements and to export electricity to the National Grid. There were two occasions of downtime during 2020, during which electricity was imported from the Grid and steam generated with the gas-fired auxiliary boilers. Air emissions were within the permitted levels and the CHP plant has maintained all of the required certifications, including the Good Quality CHP (GQCHP) quality assurance. All certifications were audited by government authorities during 2020.

Energy and environment KPIs are published monthly and visible to all employees. Top level objectives and targets are in place for generation of sustainable electricity, power and steam consumption efficiency, water usage efficiency and emissions of solids and COD per tonne of paperboard produced.

CO2 and GHG emissions are primarily driven by energy efficiency. Electricity and steam consumption per tonne of paperboard produced was approximately 8 per cent lower in 2020 than the previous year and 15 per cent lower than 2015. This reduction has been achieved through a combination of capital investments, for example heat recovery, and by developing the boardmachine operation for production efficiency. During 2020 the process improvements were focussed on the pulpmill electricity consumption per tonne and the boardmachine steam requirements.

Investments planned for 2021 are expected to give further improvements in the mill's energy efficiency and emissions to water.

The Workington Mill operates according to the Waste Hierarchy, with a continuing focus on reducing waste from, and within, the process. Waste streams are segregated at source where possible, with further sorting at the receiving site for mixed wastes. Hazardous wastes are approximately 0.1 per cent by mass of the total, and are recovered or recycled as appropriate. Examples of activities to reduce waste include replacing fluorescent lighting with LEDs, which are more energy efficient and have a longer lifespan, and using Lean Manufacturing methods to streamline processes throughout the mill.



Water is cleaned and reused within the process multiple times. Incoming freshwater is heated by the outgoing wastewater streams, and flows counter-current to the production processes in order to maintain cleanliness in the final product. Storage capacity is in place for the different fractions of water to absorb variations in production rate at each stage with reduced overflow from the whitewater system. Where possible, freshwater usage is replaced with clarified fractions while maintaining product quality.

Permits of operation

The Workington Mill's environmental permit was last reissued at the end of 2016, taking into account implementation of the BAT reference document and its requirements. Work has continued towards meeting the new BAT Associated Emission Limit (BAT-AEL) values for the emissions to water. Several studies have been completed, including a BAT options assessment and a mill water balance. The result was the development of a phased operational and investment plan to allow permit compliance to be achieved. The initial phase, started already in 2014, was a capital investment project aimed at reducing the emissions of both fibre and coating pigment to the effluent. The solids emissions per tonne of paperboard have been reduced by around 25 per cent from the permit baseline level (set at the 2012-14 average).

Following this initial phase, the focus turned to the water balance to both stabilise and reduce the overall use, and to modified bleaching chemistry. Increased process water storage capacity has been created to enable greater re-use of water streams and so reduce fresh water requirements. Water use per tonne of paperboard is now approximately 20 per cent lower than the permit baseline and continues to be reduced through efficiency projects.

COD emissions to water have also been reduced through these activities and are now approximately 20 per cent below the baseline level.

At the end of 2020, the Workington Mill is submitting an application for a revised derogation on the BAT-AEL requirements, based on the lack of a suitable location for the planned effluent treatment facility and the local impact if a new location was to be developed. Instead, a phased approach is proposed which will give a significant reduction in emissions to water while requiring a smaller footprint than the full-scale design previously considered. Discussions with the government authorities are ongoing and should be finalised during 2021.

Certifications

ISO 14001

- Workington has been certified to ISO 14001 since 2003, and the certification was renewed in 2020.



ISO 50001

- Workington mill has been certified to ISO 50001 since 2015 for its Energy Management System, which is fully integrated with the ISO 14001 environmental system.

ISO 45001

- Workington mill's health and safety management system has been certified according to OHSAS 18001 since 2005 and was upgraded to ISO 45001 in 2020.

FSC® ([FSC-ID](#))

- Since 2005 the mill has been certified according to the FSC® ([FSC-ID](#)) standard.

National certifications for the production of renewable energy

- All national certifications have been achieved associated with the production of renewable energy from the biomass CHP plant.

As of 1st April 2014, the UK Government introduced requirements that all renewable fuels need to meet the Sustainability Criteria as defined in the European Renewable Energy Directive (RED) and UK Renewables Obligation Order (ROO). This means that all fuels have to be classified by consignment and have to meet requirements and greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and Land Criteria. This requires a monthly calculation and submission of carbon emissions throughout the full supply chain, back to the forest, and including all transport and process stages. Threshold limits are applied in order to satisfy the requirements. For the land criteria, it has to be demonstrated that all fuel is legal and sustainable by applying the government's Timber Standard. In order to satisfy this, an assured report by an accredited organisation (to standard ISAE 3000) has been submitted annually. This has been approved by the UK Government's regulatory body, Ofgem (The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets).

Ofgem carried out its first full audit of the CHP operation during 2015. The audit was successfully closed in the beginning of 2016. Since then, annual audits have been carried out on EUETS, CHPQA and Sustainability Criteria, with successful outcomes.

A review has been carried out against the Large Combustion Plant (LCP) BREF requirements, in line with the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED). All measures were accounted for in the revised consolidated permit issued in 2016.

Investments / environmental and energy measures during 2020

Environment and energy activities continue to have a high focus within the Workington Mill. Monthly meetings are held with the Production, Engineering and Technical teams to review



performance and identify improvements. For example, activities around the water system microbiology-control regimes have resulted in a significant reduction in COD generation in the pulpmill which has been maintained over time.

The focus on boardmachine runnability and efficiency continues, with a clear reduction measured in the steam and electricity consumption per tonne.

Production disturbances, incidents and complaints during 2020

Noise concerns have been the main theme in recent years when it comes to external complaints received at the mill. A noise management plan was formulated in 2014 to address the suspected causes. The attention was focused on the vacuum stack vent which is located on the west side of the mill and on buzzing from transformer pens also located on the west side of the mill. A device was installed during 2015 into the vacuum system vent to alter the sound characteristics and reduced the impact at the neighbouring property.

Noise monitoring was carried out during 2017 in co-operation with the Environment Agency which was used to identify the next steps in the management plan, and a number of steam exhaust vents were improved. Complaints for noise were fewer during 2018/19. During 2020 a new source has been identified under certain process conditions which is being addressed.

All incidents are reviewed and information fed back to the complainant. Incidents of this nature are also reviewed at the community liaison meeting which has representation from the local community and authorities.

Regarding the permit, seven incidents were reported to the authorities in 2020. Of these, three were related to blockages at the effluent treatment plant, two were for high Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) measurements in the surface run-off water, one was high COD to the Solway, and one was for a malfunction in the pH measurement of the surface run-off water.

All incidents have been investigated and have been closed with the authorities. No harm has been identified in any of these cases.

Follow-up on environmental and energy targets 2020

Environmental activities underway in support of permit:

- Ongoing activities to sustain benefits of reduced suspended solids in emissions to water, approximately 25 % per cent the permit baseline.



- Ongoing bleaching optimisation work, resulting in improved bleaching chemistry
- Reduced COD in emissions to water consistently achieved from new bleaching conditions, achieving a reduction of approximately 20 per cent from the permit baseline
- Sustained level of water consumption per tonne of board, approximately 20 per cent lower than the permit baseline.
- Continuing identification of opportunities for water efficiency improvements, with reductions already achieved. Clear potential identified for further reduction overall.
- Design of future effluent treatment process and development of proposal for next stages.
- Continued optimization of renewable electricity generation.

Planned environmental and energy measures 2021

Several investments are planned in 2021 which will have environment and energy benefits. These include the replacement of the size press and the drive system on the boardmachine, which between them will reduce losses to the effluent system and improve electrical efficiency.

Alongside these, the Workington Mill activities can be summarized as:

- Continue with the project work in support of the BREF and permit compliance requirements.
- Continue activities towards reduced water use, alongside lower COD and suspended solids in the site's emissions to water.
- Develop detailed design for future effluent treatment plant requirements, building on process optimization activities already identified and carried out.
- Continue with optimization of energy generation and consumption.

Environmental and energy targets 2021

Environmental and energy performance continues to have high focus with the Workington Mill. Targets are in place for renewable electricity generation, steam and electricity consumption efficiency, water usage efficiency, and emissions of COD and solids per tonne of paperboard produced. These are communicated throughout the mill and reviewed regularly.



Water environment at Workington mill

The Irish Sea

The coast off Workington is open and is affected by strong tidal currents, which makes the turnover of water high in and around the points of emissions. The water along this stretch of coast is also affected by a nearby treatment plant which processes municipal sewage and chemical industry effluent and by the River Derwent, which flows into the sea very close to the paperboard mill.

Degree of oxygen saturation

The oxygen content off the mill and at other measurement sites: More than 90 per cent.

Plant nutrients

Nitrogen

Workington's share of total input: Approximately 2 per cent.

Phosphorus

Workington's share of total input: Approximately 6 per cent.

Comments

The diversity and abundance of species in the area around the pipe is documented. The outcome is liable to fluctuate over the long period of the study. Factors considered are the mill effluent quality in addition to naturally occurring predators, deposits of sand, other industrial activities and general metrological conditions. The study documents the diversity and general abundance of species recorded on the shoreline as well as looking for any specific toxic effects.

The shoreline ecology has been reported as being healthy in terms of the diversity of recorded species and general status. There are no indication of any specific toxic effects.

The Solway coastal environment is relatively shallow and has mobile sand bed. Recent extreme and sustained weather has had a large effect on the west coast shoreline in general. It is anticipated that the immediate shoreline ecology will be affected, although currently unquantified.

Impact assessment is currently a discussion with the local authorities as part of the evolving industry BREF discussions.

Key figures

Workington mill	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Production, 1 000 tonnes					
Paperboard	228	222	213	200	172
Raw materials					
Wood, million m ³ solid volume under bark	0,33	0,33	0,31	0,31	0,29
Chemicals, 1 000 tonnes ¹⁾	23,8	28,8	23,7	24,5	22,3
Filler, pigment, 1 000 tonnes ¹⁾	27,0	25,3	25,0	23,8	21,5
Purchased pulp, 1 000 tonnes	76,7	76,6	73,0	72,0	66,0
Water use, million m ³	7,2	6,8	6,5	6,7	6,4
Thermal energy GWh²⁾					
Production at the mill from wood residue	1 589	1 641	1 722	1 674	1 640
Fossil fuels	154	194	140	171	178
Recovered in the mill	36	37	48	0	0
Electrical energy, GWh					
Production at the mill	338	351	370	352	372
Emission to air					
Sulphur dioxide (counted as sulphur, S), tonnes	11,0	16,0	10,6	6,7	6,3
Nitrogen oxides, tonnes	209	236	267	190	194
Particulates, tonnes	1,8	3,3	1,0	0,6	1,0
Fossil carbon dioxide (Scope 1), 1 000 tonnes	32,4	39,1	26,0	29,5	31,8
Biogenic carbon dioxide, 1 000 tonnes	519	536	580	571	514
Emission to air					
COD, (organic matter), 1 000 tonnes	10,6	11,0	9,6	9,7	9,7
Suspended solids	1 975	1 810	1 510	1 320	1 620
Nitrogen, tonnes	39	38	38	25	59
Phosphorus, tonnes	5,9	5,4	4,7	4,1	4,1
By-products, 1 000 tonnes					

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To energy production, internally	10,8	14,1	21,9	21,7	15,7
Utilised or for recovering ²⁾	20	23	21	21	20
Waste, 1 000 tonnes					
Hazardous ³⁾	0,03	0,001	0,01	0,3	0,43
Sent to land fill (wet) ⁴⁾	4,2	0,04	0,09	0,05	0,13

1. 100 per cent active substance. The quantity of commodities was for chemicals 38 000 tonnes and 34 100 tonnes for filler and pigment.
2. By-products used, for example, as filling material, construction material or for the production of soil products.
3. Hazardous waste is dealt with by an authorized collection and recovery contractor.
4. Can also be considered as non-hazardous waste.