

POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT 1999
ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING (ENGLAND AND WALES)
REGULATIONS 2010

DOCUMENT A : PERMIT

Aggregate Industries UK Limited

Reference Number: **PPC/081**

Coventry City Council ("the Council") in accordance with Section 17 of the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010 ("The Regulations") hereby permits:

Aggregate Industries UK Limited

Whose registered office is:

**Bardon Hill
Coalville
Leicestershire
LE67 1TL**

To operate a Part B installation involving a roadstone coating activity, as prescribed in Section 3.5, Part B(e) of Schedule 1 Part 2 to The Regulations, at:

**Aggregate Industries UK Limited
Doyle Drive
Coventry
CV6 NW**

The permit is subject to the conditions specified in this document consisting of 14 pages and comprising documents A, B and C, and plan PPC/081/A

Signed:



A person authorised to sign on behalf of the Council

Dated: 17th September 2015

SCOPE

The installation comprises not just any relevant unit carrying out a Part B activity listed in Schedule 1 to the Regulations, but also directly associated activities which have a technical connection with that activity and which could have an effect on pollution.

All pollutant concentrations shall be expressed at reference conditions of 273K and 101.3kPa, without correction for water vapour content.

Technical Guidance documents used in the preparation of this document:

- Secretary of States Process Guidance Note PG 3/15 (12) – Statutory guidance for roadstone coating
- Secretary of State's Guidance – Environmental Permitting General Guidance Manual on Policy and Procedures for A2 and B installations.

Date Annual Fee Required: 1st April of each financial year

Date For Full Compliance: Date permit issued

Permit Prepared By: Steven Dewar
Permit Checked By: Neil Chaplin

LEGISLATION

1. Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999.
2. Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010

VARIATIONS

The Secretary of State issues various guidance notes to the local authorities. This is to assist with determining those conditions which represent 'best available technique' in the different circumstances which apply to each installation. These guidance notes are subject to review and change.

The Local Authority may also vary the permit to reflect local circumstances, or changes in operational procedures. These changes will be reflected in variations to the permit under Regulation 13(1) of the 2010 Regulations.

Variation Log

Details	Date	Comment
Permit issued	19 th September 1995	Issued under the Environmental Protection Act 1990
Permit issued	24 th February 2004	Issued under the PPC Regulations 2000
Variation 001	27 th February 2006	
Variation 002	11 th April 2006	
Variation 005	February 2014	Varied to the model simplified format
Variation 006	September 2015	Review and amendments to conditions

Information Only

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTALLATION REGULATED BY THIS ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT

Definitions referred to in this permit

- An **Activity** is an industrial activity forming part of an installation. Different types of activity are listed within Schedule 1 Part 2 of the Regulations and are broadly broken down into industrial sectors. Other “associated” activities may also form part of an installation.
- An **Installation** comprises not just any relevant unit carrying out a B activity listed within Schedule 1 Part 2 to the Regulations, but also directly associated activities which have a technical connection with a Schedule 1 Part 2 activity and which could have an effect on pollution.
- An **Operator** is the person (e.g. a company or individual) who has control over the operation of an installation.
- **Volatile organic compound (VOC)** shall mean any organic compound having at 293K a vapour pressure of 0.01 kPa or more, or having a corresponding volatility under the particular conditions of use.
- **Organic solvent** shall mean any VOC which is used alone or in combination with other agents, and without undergoing a chemical change, to dissolve raw materials, products or waste materials, or is used as a cleaning agent to dissolve contaminants, or as a dissolver, or as a dispersion medium, or as a viscosity adjuster, or as a surface tension adjuster, or a plasticiser, or as a preservative.
- **Stack** includes structures and openings of any kind from or through which substances may be emitted to air.
- **Duct** includes enclosed structures through which gaseous substances may be conveyed.
- **Process vent** includes open terminations of ducts.
- **Authorised Officer** shall mean an officer authorised to carry out duties under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and subordinate regulations
- **Logbook** shall mean any electronic or paper means of storage of the required information as agreed by the regulator
- **Local Authority** shall mean Coventry City Council
- "m" means metre
- "m/s" means metres per second

Description of Installation

- The site boundary and layout are shown in Plan A attached
- Coating road stone with tar or bitumen.
- Bitumen is stored in two electrically heated 8000 gallon insulated tanks and transferred to the Parker P1500PB plant through electrically heated and insulated pipes.
- 35 second Redwood fuel oil Flux oil is stored in 10,000 gallon and 6,000 gallon bunded tanks respectively and piped to the Parker P1500PB plant
- Variable sized granite aggregate is stored in nine covered bays and transferred to the Parker P1500PB plant via front loading shovel and covered conveyor belt.
- The aggregate is dried within the Parker P1500PB plant utilising an oil fired Parker Benning Hoven model PB1A burner with a maximum burning capacity of 800 litres per hour, kerosene fuel is used.
- The heated bitumen and dried aggregate are then mixed within the Parker P1500PB plant (having a maximum capacity of 80 tonnes per hour).
- Coated material is discharged from the plant to lorries within the main building structure.

Table 1

List of Process Areas within the Installation and Associated Emission Points, Pollutants of Concern and Abatement Plant Required

Row Number	Area/Machinery Identification	Pollutants Emitted	Emission Limit in Permit	Abatement Plant Required
1	Parker P1500PB drying and mixing plant maximum with production capacity 80 tonnes per hour	Particulates and odour	Table 1	Reverse jet bag filter

DOCUMENT B

CONDITIONS

Emissions and monitoring

1. No visible particulate matter shall be emitted beyond the installation boundary.
2. The emission requirements, methods and frequency of monitoring set out in Table 1 shall be complied with. Sampling shall be representative.

Any monitoring display required for compliance with the permit shall be visible to operating staff at all times. Corrective action shall be undertaken immediately if any periodic monitoring result exceeds a time limit in Table 1, or if there is a malfunction or breakdown of any equipment which might increase emissions. Monitoring shall be undertaken or repeated as soon as possible thereafter and a brief record shall be kept of the main action taken.

All continuous monitors fitted to show compliance with the permit shall be fitted with a visual or audio alarm warning of arrestment failure or malfunction. They shall activate when emissions reach 75% of the relevant emission limit in Table 1 and record automatically each activation. Alarms shall be tested at least once a week.

3. All plant and equipment capable of causing or preventing emissions and all monitoring devices shall be calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufactures instructions. Records shall be kept of such and maintained.

Recycled asphalt containing coal tar

4. Recycled asphalt pavement containing coal tar shall be:
 - Identified and stored separately from other recycled asphalt
 - Processed only using cold methods

Silos & Arrestment Plant

5. Fillers and bitumen shall only be stored within the filler and bitumen silos.
6. Dust emissions from loading or unloading road tankers shall be minimised by venting to specific type of arrestment plant back venting to a delivery tanker fitted with an on-board, truck mounted relief valve and filtration system and by connecting transfer lines fist to the delivery inlet point and then to the tanker discharge point and by ensuring delivery is at a rate which does not pressurise the silo
7. Silos shall not be overfilled and there shall be an overfilling alarm.
8. For silos new since June 2004 when loading filler silos deliveries must stop automatically where over pressurisation or overfilling is identified.
9. Displaced air from pneumatic transfer shall pass through abatement plant prior to emission to air.

Aggregates delivery and storage

10. Dusty materials (including dusty wastes) shall only be stored in the storage bins as detailed on the plan attached to this permit and shall be subject to suppression and management techniques to minimise dust emissions.

Belt Conveying:

11. All dusty materials, including wastes, shall be conveyed using an enclosed conveyor and encapsulated conveyor transfer points. The conveyor speed must be continuously monitored to prevent overloading. The raw material transfer points to and from the dryer, the hot stone elevator, the screening operations and the mixer shall be located with the enclosed structure.

Loading, unloading and transport

12. No potentially dusty materials (including wastes) or finished products shall arrive on or leave the site other than by use of sheeted vehicles, sealed bags, containers or enclosed tankers.

Roadways and transportation

13. All areas where there is regular movement of vehicles shall have a consolidated surface capable of being cleaned and these surfaces shall be kept clean and in good repair.
14. Vehicles shall not track material from the site onto the highway

Techniques to control fugitive emissions

15. The fabric of process buildings shall be maintained and all doors shall be kept closed when not in use so as to minimise visible dust emissions. Semi-enclosed mixing buildings shall have visible dust emission minimised.

Records and training

16. Written or computer records of all tests and monitoring shall be kept by the operator for at least 18 months. They and a copy of the manufacturer's instructions referred to in this permit shall be made available for examination by the council. Records shall be kept of operator inspections including those for visible and odorous emissions.
17. Staff at all levels shall receive the necessary training and instruction to enable them to comply with the conditions of this permit. Records shall be kept of relevant training undertaken.

Table 1 – Emission limits, monitoring and other provisions					
Row	Substances	Source	Emission limits / provisions	Type of monitoring	Monitoring Frequency
<i>Whole site and all authorised emission points</i>					
1	Visible emissions	Site	No visible emissions to cross site boundary	Operator observations	Once a day
2	Visible emission	All authorised emission points	No abnormal emission	Operator observations	
3	Droplets, persistent mist, fume and smoke	All emissions to air (except steam and condensed water vapour)	No droplets, no persistent mist, no persistent fume, No visible smoke except during start-up of coating plant and then on darker than Ringelmann 1	Visual observations	On start-up and on at least two more occasions during the working day.
<i>Roadstone Coating</i>					
4	Particulate Matter	Roadstone coating plant existing at 1 July 2004 expect where new or replacement arrestment equipment is fitted	Where currently achieved: 50 mg/m ³	EITHER: Periodic, quantitative, 6 monthly OR: Periodic, quantitative, annual monitoring; plus continuously recorded filter leak monitoring	
			Where 50 mg/m ³ currently achieved, but only inconsistently: 100 mg/m ³ PLUS efforts should be made to improve consistency		
			Where 50 mg/m ³ currently not achieved 100 mg/m ³		
5	Particulate Matter	Since 1 July 2004: new roadstone coating plant and roadstone coating plant with new or replacement arrestment equipment	50mg/m ³		
6	Sulphur Dioxide	All activities using heavy fuel oil or	1 % wt/wt sulphur in fuel	Sulphur content of fuel is regulated under the sulphur content of liquid fuels regulations	

		other residual type/comparable			
7	Sulphur Dioxide	All activities using gas oil/comparable Quality Protocol Processed Fuel Oil	0.1% wt/wt sulphur in fuel	Sulphur content of fuel is regulated under the Sulphur content of Liquid Fuels Regulations	
Activities burning bio-fuels should have a limit set for sulphur in fuel Activities burning waste oil not covered by the quality protocol processed fuel oil must comply with the Waste Incineration Directive (WID)					
Silos					
8	Particulate Matter	Silo inlets and outlets	Designed to emit less than 10m/m3 No visible emission	Operator/driver observations Record start and finish times	Every delivery
Arrestment plant not serving silos or Roadstone coating plant					
9	Particulate matter	Arrestment equipment with exhaust flow >300 m3/min: (see note a)	Designed to achieve 50 mg/m3	Filter leak monitoring to demonstrate that the arrestment equipment is functioning correctly	Continuous
10	Particulate matter	Arrestment equipment with exhaust flow >100 m3/min (see note a)	Designed to achieve 50 mg/m3	Filter leak monitoring to demonstrate that the arrestment equipment is functioning correctly	Continuous
11	Particulate Matter	Arrestment equipment with exhaust flow =/<100 m3/min (see note a)	No visible emission	Operator observations OR Filter leak monitoring to show that the equipment is functioning correctly	At least daily Continuous
Notes All periodic monitoring results shall be checked by the operator on receipt and sent to the Council within 8 weeks of the monitoring being undertaken.* (a) Where the plant is discharging to the external atmosphere (b) The reference conditions for limits in Table 1 are 273.1K, 101.3kPa without correction for water vapour content. (c) All periodic monitoring shall be representative and shall be use standard methods (d) The emission limits do not apply during start up and shut down. All emissions shall be kept to a minimum during these periods.					

DOCUMENT C**RESIDUAL DUTY**

In relation to any aspect of the process not regulated by specific conditions in this permit, then Best Available Techniques shall be used:

For the purposes of the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010 “best available techniques” means the most effective and advanced stage in the development of activities and their methods of operation which indicates the practical suitability of particular techniques for providing in principle the basis for emission limit values designed to prevent and, where that is not practicable, generally to reduce emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole; and for the purpose of this definition –

- a) “available techniques” means those techniques which have been developed on a scale which allows implementation in the relevant industrial sector, in the economically and technically viable conditions, taking into consideration the cost and advantages, whether or not the techniques are used or produced inside the United Kingdom, as long as they are reasonably accessible to the operator;
- b) “best” means, in relation to techniques, the most effective in achieving a high general level of protection of the environment as a whole;
- c) “techniques” includes both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned.

Further guidance can be obtained from the Secretary of State’s Guidance - Environmental Permitting General Guidance Manual on Policy and Procedures for A2 and B Installations.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

These notes do not comprise part of the Permit PPC/042 but contain guidance relevant to the Permit.

Inspections and Powers of Entry

Regular inspections will be carried out by officers of the Council (the Local Authority Inspectors) to check and ensure full compliance with the Permit conditions and residual duties. These inspections may be carried out without prior notice.

Under section 108(6) of the Environment Act 1995 authorised Local Authority Inspectors have been granted powers of entry into any premises for the purposes of discharging relevant duties.

Reviews

The Local Authority has a statutory duty to review the permit at least once every 6 years or in the following circumstances set out in Regulation 34(1) of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010:

- a) The pollution from the installation is of such significance that the existing emission limit values for the permit need to be revised or new emission limit values need to be included in the permit
- b) Substantial changes in BAT make it possible to reduce emissions from the installation or mobile plant significantly without imposing excessive costs; or
- c) Operational safety of the activities carried out in the installation or mobile plant requires other techniques to be used

Health and Safety

This Permit is given in relation to the requirements of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010. It must not be taken to replace any workplace responsibilities the operator has under Health & Safety legislation. Whenever emission limits quoted in this Permit conflict with occupational exposure limits set under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 to secure the health, safety or welfare of persons at work, the tighter limit should prevail. The Installation must be operated in order to protect persons at work as well as the environment. In achieving conditions in this Permit the operator must not adopt any course of action that would put at risk the health, safety or welfare of persons at work.

Other Statutory Requirements

This Permit does not detract from any other statutory requirement, such as the need to obtain planning permission, hazardous substances consent, discharge consent from the Environment Agency, building regulations approval, or a waste disposal licence.

This Permit does not authorise a contravention of any other enactment or any order made, granted or issued under any enactment, nor does it authorise a contravention of any rule or breach of any agreement. The Operator is advised to consult the relevant Planning Department regarding changes that may be required as a result of this Permit (e.g. stack heights) as they may require planning permission.

Transfer of Permits

Where the operator of an installation wishes to transfer, in whole or in part, his permit to another person, the operator and the proposed transferee shall jointly make an application to the regulator to effect the transfer. Such an application shall be accompanied by the permit and any fee prescribed in respect of the transfer.

In the case of partial transfer, where the original operator retains part of the permit, the application must make clear who will retain control over the various parts of the installation. The application must include a plan identifying which parts of the site and which activities the operator proposes transferring.

The local authority will then determine whether to allow the transfer within a two-month period, unless the local authority and the applicants agree a longer period.

Where the local authority approves the transfer, the transfer will take effect from the date requested by the operator or a date that may be agreed by the local authority and the applicants.

Variation to Permits

Variation to permits may be initiated either by the local authority or the operator, either in response to changes in the operation of an installation or if new conditions are needed to deal with new matters. Variations may be required in response to the following.

- Change of operation of the installation. (The operator shall notify the local authority under Condition 5.6 of this Permit)
- In response to the findings of a periodic review of conditions.
- In response to the findings of an inspection.
- New or revised sector guidance notes

The operator should apply to the Local Authority in order to vary a permit under Regulation 20(1) of the Regulations. The application must be in writing and, in accordance with Part 1 of Schedule 5 to the Regulations contain:

- The name, address and telephone number of the operator.
- The address of the installation.
- A correspondence address.
- A description of the proposed changes.
- An indication of the variations the operator would like to make.
- Any other information the operator wants the authority take account of.

Substantial Change

A substantial change means, in relation to an installation, a change in operation, which in the opinion of the local authority may have significant negative effects on human beings or the environment.

Where the local authority deems that a proposed variation constitutes a substantial change, the operator will be informed of the process to follow.

Noise

This Permit does not include reference to noise. Statutory noise nuisance is regulated separately under the provisions of Part III of the 1990 Act.

Appeals

An Appeal can be made against the conditions in, or variations to this Permit as per Part IV of the Regulations. Appeals are made to the Planning Inspectorate who acts on behalf of the Secretary of State. Appeals against conditions within a Permit must be submitted within 6 months of the date of issue of the permit.

Appeals against variation notices must be submitted within 2 months of the date of issue of the notice. Appeals should be despatched on the day they are dated and sent to:

The Planning Inspectorate

Environment Team, Major and Specialist Casework
Room 4/19 – Kite Wing
Temple Quay House, 2 The Square
Temple Quay
BRISTOL
BS1 6PN

HMSO Publications

All HMSO publications can be ordered by telephone on Tel: 0870 600 5522,
Fax: 0870 600 5533 or e-mail: book.orders@tso.co.uk

Emission Monitoring Protocol

The documented procedure by which reliable and comparable results are obtained from measurements at source is known as a Protocol. Protocols ensure that the sampling procedures are carried out correctly and that the results obtained accurately characterise the process.

The main components of a Protocol are as follows:-

1. Calibre and quality of the sampling team.
2. A reference measurement method (standard methods may not always be available)
3. A standard methodology setting out:
 - Health and safety considerations
 - Pollutants of interest
 - Plant operating conditions required
 - Selection and location of sampling position
 - Sampling characteristics (e.g. isokinetic etc) and techniques
 - Sampling frequency
 - Sampling duration
 - Number of samples
 - Type (including make and model), condition and suitability of sampling equipment
 - Required accuracy
 - Variability of emissions
 - Analytical methods including laboratory competence and NAMAS accreditation certificate copy for each pollutant of interest
 - Analytical precision
 - Procedures to be adopted if standard methods unavailable
 - Calibration certificate(s) for sampling equipment
 - Quality Control and Quality Assurance procedures
 - Presentation of results and associated information.