



PPC Permit ref: **162**  
Variation ref: **002**

Coventry City Council  
The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010

**Variation Notice**

TO:

**Benfold Limited  
252 Upper Third Street  
Grafton Gate East  
Central Milton Keynes  
Buckinghamshire  
MK9 1DZ**

Coventry City Council ("the Council"), in the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by regulation 17 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 ("the 2010 Regulations") hereby gives you a notice as follows-

The Council has decided to vary the conditions of permit reference 177 granted under regulation 17(1) of the 2010 Regulations in respect of the operation of the installation at:

**Terex Construction Ltd  
Central Boulevard  
Prologis Park  
Coventry  
CV6 4BX**

The variation of the conditions of the permit and date on which they are to take effect are specified in Schedule 1 of this notice. A consolidated permit as varied by this notice is set out in Schedule 2.

Signed on behalf of Coventry City Council

..... Date.....  
Senior Environmental Protection Officer  
An authorised officer of the Council

## Schedule 1

Variation to the Conditions of the Permit	Date(s) on which the variations are to take place
<p><b>In Documents A, B &amp; C and supplementary guidance of Permit 162</b></p> <p><b>DELETE</b> all references to:</p> <p>The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 SI 1973 as amended</p> <p>and <b>REPLACE</b> with:</p> <p>The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010</p>	Immediately
<p><b>In Document A</b></p> <p><b>Table 1</b></p> <p>In Column 5 'Monitoring Frequency' for Lines 1 'Particulate Emissions' and Line 3 'Isocyanates'</p> <p><b>DELETE</b> the word 'annually'</p> <p>And <b>INSERT</b> 'every 2 years'</p>	Immediately

<p><b>In Document B</b></p> <p>Section 1 'Emissions Limits and Controls'</p> <p><b>INSERT</b> new conditions:</p> <p>1.6 To demonstrate compliance with Conditions 1.1, 1.2 and 1.7 visual and olfactory assessments of emissions should be made at least once per week when the process is in operation. The time, location, weather conditions and results of these assessments shall be recorded.</p> <p>1.7 Emissions from combustion processes should in normal operation be free from visible smoke. During start up and shut down the emissions should not exceed the equivalent of Ringelmann Shade 1 as described in British Standard BS 2742: 2009</p>	<p>Immediately</p>
<p><b>In Document B</b></p> <p>Section 2 'Monitoring, Sampling and Measurement of Emissions</p> <p>In Condition 2.2</p> <p><b>INSERT</b> the words: 'The frequency of such monitoring shall be in accordance with Table 1'.</p>	<p>Immediately</p>
<p><b>In Document B</b></p> <p>Section 3 'Operational Controls'</p> <p>In Condition 3.5 <b>INSERT</b> words: 'or enclosed when not in use and the period that the container is opened for use shall be kept to a minimum'.</p>	<p>Immediately</p>

<p><b>In Document B</b></p> <p>Section 3 'Operational Controls'</p> <p><b>INSERT</b> new conditions:</p> <p>3.9 Prior to disposal, empty drums and containers contaminated with organic solvent shall be closed to minimise emissions from residues during storage prior to disposal and labelled, so that all handling them are aware of their contents and hazardous properties.</p> <p>3.10 Prior to disposal, used wipes and other items contaminated with organic solvent shall be placed in a suitably labelled metal bin fitted with a self closing lid.</p> <p>Note: from a health and safety point of view it is advised that bins should be emptied at least daily, as they not only present a fire hazard, they may also undergo spontaneous combustion.</p> <p>3.11 Cleaning operations involving organic solvents shall be periodically reviewed, normally at least once every two years, to identify opportunities for reducing VOC emissions. The operator shall be provided with a report on the conclusions of the review.</p> <p>3.12 Cleaning of particulate matter arrestment plant, coating application plant, and extract ductwork which may contain finely divided materials, shall be carried out so as to minimise emissions into the air.</p> <p>3.13 Suitable organic solvent containment and spillage equipment shall be readily available in organic solvent handling areas.</p> <p>3.14 All spillages shall be cleared as soon as possible; solids by vacuum cleaning, wet methods, or other appropriate techniques.</p> <p>3.15 Dusty wastes should be stored in closed containers and handled in a manner that avoids emissions. Dry sweeping of dusty materials shall not be permitted.</p> <p>3.16 A high standard of housekeeping shall be maintained.</p>	<p>Immediately</p> <p>Immediately</p>
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<p><b>In Document B</b></p> <p>Section 4 Stacks, Ducts and Process Vents</p> <p><b>INSERT</b> new conditions:</p> <p>4.2 Adequate insulation shall be provided to minimise the cooling of waste gases and prevent liquid condensation by keeping the temperature of the exhaust gases above the dew point.</p> <p>4.3 Stacks and ductwork shall be cleaned to prevent accumulation of materials, as part of the routine maintenance programme</p>	<p>Immediately</p>
<p><b>In Document B</b></p> <p>Section 5 General Operations</p> <p><b>DELETE</b> Condition 5.3</p> <p>And <b>INSERT</b> new conditions:</p> <p>5.4 Training of all staff with responsibility for operating the process/ activity shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness of their responsibilities under the permit, in particular how to deal with conditions likely to give rise to VOC emissions, such as in the event of spillage</li> <li>• Minimising emissions on start up and shut down</li> <li>• Action to minimise emissions during abnormal conditions or accidents or spillages that could result in abnormal conditions.</li> </ul> <p>5.10 The operator shall keep a statement of training requirements for each operational post and keep a record of the training received by each person whose actions may have an impact on the environment. These documents shall be made available to the regulator on request.</p>	<p>Immediately</p>

Signed on behalf of Coventry City Council

..... Date.....  
Senior Environmental Protection Officer  
An authorised officer of the Council

## Guidance for Operators receiving a Variation Notice

(This guidance does not form part of the Variation Notice, but it is for the guidance of those served with the notice). Further guidance can be found in the general guidance manual at:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/ppc/localauth/pubs/guidance/manuals.htm>

### Dealing with Variation Notice

This notice varies the terms of the permit specified in the Notice by amending or deleting certain existing conditions and/or adding new conditions. The Schedule attached to the notice explain which conditions have been amended, added or deleted and the dates on which these have effect.

The Council may have included a 'consolidated permit' which takes into account these and / or previous variations. In cases where a consolidated permit is not included this variation notice must be read in conjunction with your permit document.

### Offences

Failure to comply with a variation notice is an offence under regulation 38 (1) (b) of the 2010 Regulations. A person guilty of an offence under this regulation could be liable to (i) a fine of up to £20,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or both; or (ii) to an unlimited fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or both, depending on whether the matter is dealt with in Magistrates Court or Crown Court.

### Appeals

Under regulation 31 and Schedule 6 of the 2010 Regulations operators have the right to appeal against a variation notice. The right to appeal does not apply in circumstances where the notice implements a direction of the Secretary of State given under regulations 61 or 62 or a direction or when determining an appeal.

Appeals against a variation notice do not have the effect of suspending operation of the notice. Appeals do not have the affect of suspending permit conditions, or any of the mentioned notices.

Notice of appeal against a variation notice must be given within **two months** of the date of the notice, which is the subject matter or the appeal. The secretary of State may in a particular case allow notice of appeal to be given after the expiry of this period, but would only do so in the most compelling circumstances.

### How to appeal

There are no forms or changes for appealing. However, for an appeal to be valid, appellants (the person/operator making the appeal) are legally required to provide (see paragraphs 2(1) and (2) of Schedule 6 of the 2010 Regulations):

- Written notice of the appeal
- A statement of the grounds of appeal;
- A statement indicating whether the appellant wishes the appeal to be dealt with by written representations procedure or a hearing --a hearing must be held if either the appellant or

enforcing authority requests this, or if the Planning Inspector or the Secretary of State decides to hold one;

- (Appellants must copy the above three items to the local authority when the appeal is made)
- A copy of any relevant application;
- A copy of any relevant permit;
- A copy of any relevant correspondence between the appellant and the regulator; and
- A copy of any decision or notice, which is the subject matter of the appeal.

Appellants should state whether any of the information enclosed with the appeal has been the subject of a successful application for commercial confidentiality under regulation 48 of the 2010 Regulations, and provide relevant details. Unless such information is provided all documents submitted will be open to inspection.

Further guidance on commercial confidentiality can be found in chapter 8 of the LA-IPPC and LAPPC manual.

## **Where to send your appeal documents**

Appeals should be despatched on the day they are dated, and addressed to:

The Planning Inspectorate  
Environment Team, Major and Specialist Casework  
Room 4/04 –Kite Wing  
Temple Quay House  
2 The Square  
Temple Quay  
Bristol BS1 6PN

On receipt of an appeal and during the appeal process the main parties will be informed about the next steps, and will also normally be provided with additional copies of each other's representations.

To withdraw an appeal – which may be done at any time – the appellant must notify the Planning Inspectorate in writing and copy the notification to the local authority who must in turn notify anyone with an interest in the appeal.

## **Costs**

Guidance from the Planning Inspectorate states that operator and regulator would be normally expected to pay their own expenses during an appeal. Where a hearing or enquiry is held as part of the appeal process, by virtue of paragraph 5 (6) of Schedule 6 of the 2010 Regulations, either the appellant or the local authority can apply for costs. Applications for costs are normally heard towards the end of the proceedings and will only be allowed if the party claimed them can show that the other side behaved unreasonably and put them to unnecessary expense. There is no provision for costs to be awarded where appeals are dealt with by written representatives.

## **Commercial Confidentiality**

An operator may request certain information to remain confidential i.e. not be placed on the public register. The operator must request the exclusion from the public register of commercially confidential information at the time of supply of the information requested by this notice or any

other notice. The operator should provide clear justification for each item wishing to be kept from the register. The amount of information excluded from the register should be kept to the minimum necessary to safeguard the operator's commercial advantage. It may assist the local authority if the information the operator considers to be commercially confidential is submitted in a way which will allow it to be easily removed should the claim be granted, for example on separate pages, marked 'claimed confidential'. The onus is on the operator to provide a clear justification for each item to be kept from the register. It will not simply be sufficient to say that the process is a trade secret.

The general principle is that information should be freely available to the public. Information that maybe considered commercially confidential is that which if it "were being contained within the register would prejudice to an unreasonable degree the commercial interests of an individual or any other person" (regulation 31(12) of the 2010 Regulations).

Further guidance on commercial confidentiality can be found in Chapter 8 of the LA-IPPC and LAPPC manual.

## **National Security**

Information may be excluded from the public register on the grounds of National Security. If it is considered that the inclusion of information on a public register is contrary to the interests of national security, the operator may apply to the Secretary of State, specifying the information and indicating the apparent nature of risk to national security. The operator must inform the local authority of such an application, who will not include the information on the public register until the Secretary of State has decided the matter.

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

**DOCUMENT A : PERMIT**

**Benford Ltd**

Reference Number **PPC/162**

Coventry City Council ("the Council") in accordance with Section 13(1) of the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010 ("The Regulations"), hereby permits:

**Benford Ltd**

Whose registered office is:

**252 Upper Third Street  
Grafton Gate East  
Central Milton Keynes  
Buckinghamshire  
MK19 1DZ**

**Registered in England No. 494347**

To operate a Part B installation involving a coating activity, as prescribed in Section 6.4 Part B of Schedule 1 to The Regulations, at:

**Benford Ltd  
Terex Compact Equipment  
Central Boulevard  
Prologis Park  
Keresley  
Coventry  
CV6 4BX**

The permit is subject to the conditions specified in this document consisting of 15 pages and comprising documents A, B and C, plans PPC/162/A, PPC/162/B, PPC/162/C, PPC/162/D and Appendix 1.

Signed.....

Alan Bennett, Head of Environmental Health  
A person authorised to sign on behalf of the Council

Dated .....

## **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 Guidance Note PG 6/23 – Coating of Metal and Plastic
- Secretary of State's Guidance – General Guidance Manual on Policy and Procedures for A2 and B installations:  
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/pollution/ppc/localauth/pubs/guidance/manuals.htm>

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

Date For Full Compliance: Date permit issued

Permit Prepared By: Neil Wait

Permit Checked By: Michelle Muller

**INFORMATION ONLY**

## **LEGISLATION**

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

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTALLATION REGULATED BY THIS 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 of the PPC 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 to the PPC Regulations, but also directly associated activities which have a technical connection with a schedule 1 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

The general location of the Permitted Process is shown on the attached plan PPC/162/A. The Installation boundary is marked in red on the attached plan PPC/162/B. The internal layout of the paint shop and store is shown on the attached plans PPC/162/C and PPC/162/D.

## **Description of Installation**

This permit is for the application of paint to shot-blasted welded steel fabrications.

Paints are stored within the areas marked (vi) on Plan D marked paint store. The mixing of paint is conducted in the paint mixing booth marked (v) on Plan D marked paint mix.

Multi stage pre-cleaning of shot blasted steel fabrications prior to coating occurs in the main paint plant using aqueous phosphate cleaner.

The application of coatings to components using HVLP, electrostatic and air-assisted airless spray guns in the primer spraybooth marked (i) on Plan B and the topcoat spraybooth marked (ii) on Plan B.

Drying off of liquid residues from component surfaces occurs in dry-off and flash-off enclosures. The oven drying of components in the top coat oven marked (iii) on Plan B.

Preparation and spraying of painted surfaces in the offline preparation and repair spraying facility, incorporating two booths marked (iv) on Plan C.

# INFORMATION ONLY

**Table 1**

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

Substance	Source	Emission limit / provision	Type of monitoring	Monitoring frequency
Particulate matter	Plant extraction system stacks	50 mg /Nm <sup>3</sup> as 30 minute mean for contained sources	See Section 2	Every 2 years
VOC	Plant extraction system stacks	Comply with Solvent Emissions Regulations	See Section 6	Solvent Management Plan submitted annually
Isocyanates	Plant extraction system stacks	0.1 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> as 30 minute mean for contained sources excluding particulate and expressed as NCO (i.e. free isocyanate group).	See Section 2	Every 2 years

INFORMATION ONLY

## DOCUMENT B

### CONDITIONS

All conditions shall have immediate effect unless stated otherwise.

#### **1.0 EMISSION LIMITS AND CONTROLS**

- 1.1 All emissions to air shall be free from offensive odour outside the installation boundary, as perceived by the Local Authority inspector.
- 1.2 There shall be no emissions of particulate matter noticeable beyond the process boundary.
- 1.3 The emission limits and provisions shown in Table 1 shall be complied with.
- 1.4 The reference conditions for emission limits are 273.15K, 101.3kPa, without correction for water vapour content, unless stated otherwise.
- 1.5 The introduction of dilution air to achieve the emission concentration limits in this authorisation is not permitted. Exhaust flow rates should be consistent with the efficient capture of emissions.
- 1.6 To demonstrate compliance with Conditions 1.1, 1.2 and 1.7 visual and olfactory assessments of emissions should be made at least once per week when the process is in operation. The time, location, weather conditions and results of these assessments shall be recorded.
- 1.7 Emissions from combustion processes should in normal operation be free from visible smoke. During start up and shut down the emissions should not exceed the equivalent of Ringelmann Shade 1 as described in British Standard BS 2742: 2009

#### **2.0 MONITORING, SAMPLING AND MEASUREMENT OF EMISSIONS**

- 2.1 The operator shall keep a logbook containing records of inspections, tests and monitoring, including all non-continuous monitoring, inspections and visual assessments. The logbook shall be kept on site and made available for the regulator to examine. Records shall be kept by the operator for at least two years.
- 2.2 The operator shall notify the regulator at least 7 days before any periodic monitoring exercise to determine compliance with emission limit values. The operator shall state the provisional time and date of monitoring, pollutants to be tested and the methods to be used. The frequency of such monitoring shall be in accordance with Table 1.
- 2.3 The results of non-continuous emission testing should be forwarded to the regulator within 8 weeks of the completion of the sampling.
- 2.4 Adverse results from **any** monitoring activity (both continuous and non-continuous) shall be investigated by the operator as soon as the monitoring data has been obtained/received. The operator shall:
  - identify the cause and take corrective action

- record as much detail as possible regarding the cause and extent of the problem, and the action taken by the operator to rectify the situation
  - re-test to demonstrate compliance as soon as possible
  - notify the regulator.
- 2.5 In the case of abnormal emissions, malfunction or breakdown leading to abnormal emissions the operator must:
- investigate immediately and undertake corrective action;
  - adjust the process or activity to minimise those emissions
  - promptly record the events and actions taken.
- 2.6 The regulator must be informed without delay if there is an emission that is likely to have an effect on the local community.
- 2.7 All appropriate precautions must be taken to minimise emissions during start-up and shutdown.
- 2.8 The introduction of dilution air to achieve emission concentration limits must not be permitted.
- 2.9 Dilution air may be added for waste gas cooling or improved dispersion where justified, but this must not be considered when determining the mass concentration of the pollutant in the waste gases.
- 2.10 Calibration and compliance monitoring shall meet the following requirements as appropriate. No result shall exceed the emission concentration limits specified, except where either:
- (a) data is obtained over at least 5 sampling hours in increments of 30-minutes or less; or
  - (b) at least 20 results are obtained where sampling time increments of more than 30-minute are involved; AND in the case of (a) or (b)
  - (c) no daily mean of all 30-minute mean emission concentrations shall exceed the specified emission concentration limits during normal operation (excluding start-up and shut-down); and
  - (d) no 30-minute mean emission concentration shall exceed twice the specified emission concentration limits during normal operation (excluding start-up and shut-down).
- 2.11 Calibration and compliance monitoring for all substances shall be carried out using the following method, or a method which can be demonstrated to be equivalent to that stated: Non-continuous emissions monitoring of particulate matter shall be carried out according to the main procedural provisions of BS ISO 9096:2003, with averages taken over operating periods excluding start-up and shutdown.
- The monitoring of isocyanates should be carried out in accordance with HSE occupational method MDHS 25/3 or Draft EPA method 207-1.
- 2.12 Where non-continuous quantitative monitoring is required, the frequency may be varied. Where there is consistent compliance with emission limits,

regulators may consider reducing the frequency. When determining “consistent compliance” factors to consider include:

(a) the variability of monitoring results, for example, results which range from 15 – 45 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup>, against an emission limit of 50 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> might not qualify for a reduction in monitoring; and

(b) the margin between the results and the emission limit, for example, results which range from 45 - 50 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> when the limit is 50 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> might not qualify for a reduction in monitoring.

2.13 Consistent compliance shall be demonstrated using the results from at least:

- three or more monitoring exercises within two years; or
- two or more monitoring exercises in one year supported by continuous monitoring.

2.14 Regulators, when considering reducing non-continuous monitoring frequencies shall take any significant process changes, which might have affected the monitored emission, into account.

2.15 The frequency of non-continuous quantitative monitoring shall be increased, for example, as part of the commissioning of new or substantially changed activities, or where emission levels are near to or approach the emission concentration limits.

2.16 Care is needed in the design and location of sampling systems in order to obtain representative samples. The operator shall ensure that adequate facilities for sampling are provided on vents or ducts. Sampling points on new plant shall be designed to comply with the British or equivalent standards.

### **3.0 OPERATIONAL CONTROLS**

3.1 Spraying shall only be carried out in the spraybooths. This shall be achieved by a closed delivery system; this system must be in proper working order.

3.2 The cleaning and testing of any spray guns and other equipment shall only be carried out in spraybooths and the mixing room. This shall only be undertaken whilst the extraction system is in operation and in proper working order. Spray out shall be collected into a separate receptacle and not sprayed directly into the spraybooth.

3.3 The mixing of paint shall only be carried out in the paint mixing room.

3.4 The spraying of paint in the spray booths shall only be carried out whilst the extraction system is in operation.

3.5 All full and partially full containers, which hold or have held materials consisting of organic solvents, shall be lidded or enclosed when not in use and the period that the container is opened for use shall be kept to a minimum.

3.6 The application equipment for all coatings shall be capable of achieving a transfer efficiency of solids of at least 65%.

- 3.7 All solvent-based materials shall be stored in sealed containers impervious and resistant to all chemicals stored within them.
- 3.8 All full, partially full and nominally empty containers which hold or have held materials which contain organic solvents must be stored in the paint mixing room and have lidded containers or must be stored in a covered skip.
- 3.9 Prior to disposal, empty drums and containers contaminated with organic solvent shall be closed to minimise emissions from residues during storage prior to disposal and labelled, so that all handling them are aware of their contents and hazardous properties.
- 3.10 Prior to disposal, used wipes and other items contaminated with organic solvent shall be placed in a suitably labelled metal bin fitted with a self closing lid.

Note: from a health and safety point of view it is advised that bins should be emptied at least daily, as they not only present a fire hazard, they may also undergo spontaneous combustion.

- 3.11 Cleaning operations involving organic solvents shall be periodically reviewed, normally at least once every two years, to identify opportunities for reducing VOC emissions. The operator shall be provided with a report on the conclusions of the review.
- 3.12 Cleaning of particulate matter arrestment plant, coating application plant, and extract ductwork which may contain finely divided materials, shall be carried out so as to minimise emissions into the air.
- 3.13 Suitable organic solvent containment and spillage equipment shall be readily available in organic solvent handling areas.
- 3.14 All spillages shall be cleared as soon as possible; solids by vacuum cleaning, wet methods, or other appropriate techniques.
- 3.15 Dusty wastes should be stored in closed containers and handled in a manner that avoids emissions. Dry sweeping of dusty materials shall not be permitted.
- 3.16 A high standard of housekeeping shall be maintained.

#### **4.0 STACKS, DUCTS AND PROCESS VENTS**

- 4.1 The following stacks shall be 3m above the roof level and achieve a minimum discharge efflux velocity of 15m/s at the final discharge point. Chimney or process vents shall not be fitted with any restriction at the final opening, for example, a plate, cap or cowl:

Stacks serving primer spraybooth marked (i) on Plan B;  
Stacks serving topcoat oven marked (iii) on Plan B;  
Stacks serving topcoat spraybooth marked (ii) on Plan B.

- 4.2 Adequate insulation shall be provided to minimise the cooling of waste gases and prevent liquid condensation by keeping the temperature of the exhaust gases above the dew point.

- 4.3 Stacks and ductwork shall be cleaned to prevent accumulation of materials, as part of the routine maintenance programme

## **5.0 GENERAL OPERATIONS**

- 5.1 The operator shall undertake regular cleaning and preventative maintenance including inspection and repair/replacement on all plant and equipment concerned with the emission, capture, transport and control of emissions to atmosphere. Where necessary manufacturers guidelines shall be used to determine the regularity of maintenance. Records of preventative maintenance including inspections and any works undertaken shall be kept on site and made available to the local authority inspector on request.
- 5.2 Spares and consumables for plant and equipment used in the installation in particular that subject to continual use or wear shall be held on site or shall be available at short notice. Such plant or equipment shall not be used unless that plant or equipment is capable of working in accordance with the conditions of this permit.
- 5.3 DELETED
- 5.4 Any malfunction of plant or spillage of solvent-based materials shall be remedied as soon as possible and process operations altered whilst the necessary work is undertaken.
- 5.5 Any incident likely to give rise to adverse atmospheric emissions or emissions that may have an impact on the local community shall be notified to the local authority immediately, and the details of incident including remedial action taken recorded in the process log book.
- 5.6 The operator shall make available on demand and without charge any of the records required to be kept by this permit.
- 5.7 Operators shall put in place some form of structured environmental management system (EMS), whether by adopting published standards (ISO 14001 or the EU Eco Management and Audit Scheme [EMAS]) or by setting up an EMS tailored to the nature and size of the particular process.
- 5.8 If there is any intention to change any aspect of the prescribed installation from the description contained in the beginning of this permit, or any other aspect which may affect the substances or concentration or amount of substances being emitted to atmosphere, the operator shall notify the regulator of the proposed changes at least 4 weeks in advance before the changes take place.
- 5.9 Training of all staff with responsibility for operating the process/ activity shall include:
- Awareness of their responsibilities under the permit, in particular how to deal with conditions likely to give rise to VOC emissions, such as in the event of spillage
  - Minimising emissions on start up and shut down
  - Action to minimise emissions during abnormal conditions or accidents or spillages that could result in abnormal conditions.
- 5.10 The operator shall keep a statement of training requirements for each operational post and keep a record of the training received by each person

whose actions may have an impact on the environment. These documents shall be made available to the regulator on request.

## 6.0 **COMPLIANCE WITH SOLVENT EMISSIONS REGULATIONS**

6.1 The operator shall identify products or materials that are/contain risk phrased substances/materials R40, R45, R46, R49, R60 and R61 and formulate and implement a timetable to replace, control and limit designated risk phrase materials as soon as possible, as defined and agreed by the Local Authority.

6.2 The operator shall demonstrate compliance with the Solvent Emissions (England & Wales) Regulations 2004 in relation to the coating operation by one of the following methods:

- 1) By 31<sup>st</sup> October 2007 achieve the following VOC emission limits expressed as total excluding particulate matter over a 30 minute mean:

Release Point	Emission Limit
Waste gases from oxidation plant	50 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
Waste gases from turbines reciprocating engines or boilers used as abatement plant	150 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> till 2013 50 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> after 2013 for drying processes 50 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> after 2013 for other processes
Waste gases from drying processes	50 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
Any other waste gases	75 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>

Fugitive Emission Limit Value = 20 % of solvent input

Or

- 2) The use of a Solvent Reduction Scheme to demonstrate the achievement of a Target Emission which is calculated by identifying the total amount of solids used in coating material in a 12 month period (all ingredients other than water and organic solvents should be assumed to form part of the solid coating). A Solvent Management Plan shall be submitted annually to demonstrate compliance. The Target Emission is as follows:

Existing Installations at 31/10/05	Existing Installations at 31/10/07
Total Mass of Solid x 0.56	Total Mass of Solid x 0.37

6.2 The operator must comply wholly with the Solvent Emission Regulations for the compliance route the operator chooses. The requirements of the Solvent Emissions Regulations are detailed in Process Guidance Note 6/23 (04).

6.3 The flexibility inherent in the reduction scheme compliance route shall not be taken to encourage:

- the replacement of a low or no organic solvent coating system with a conventional high organic solvent coating system; or
- the introduction of such a conventional high organic solvent coating system into a activity; or

- the introduction of such a conventional high organic solvent coating system onto a product where it was not in use before; or
  - the introduction of high solids formulations which have no beneficial effect on the product but increase the solids used, except where a reduction in the overall VOC emissions can be demonstrated.
- 6.4 The regulators shall be given prior notification of any proposal to introduce such systems described in 6.3, which shall include reasons why lower organic solvent systems are not considered technically appropriate or practicable.
- 6.5 Written notification that the operator wishes to comply with the solvent reduction scheme shall be sent to the Local Authority by 31st October 2005.

**INFORMATION ONLY**

## 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.
- d) 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/162 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.

- 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](mailto: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.