



**POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT 1999  
 ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING (ENGLAND AND WALES) REGULATIONS 2010  
 PERMIT OF PROCESS**

**THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT** the plaster manufacturing process and exfoliation of Vermiculite and expansion of Perlite

at: **British Gypsum, Barrow Works, Paudy Lane, Barrow-upon-Soar, Loughborough, Leicestershire**

**National Grid Reference:** SK 594166 (Shown on Appendix 1/023 attached)

has been duly permitted in accordance with Regulation 13 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 subject to the conditions outlined in this document

**Name of Operator:** BPB United Kingdom Limited

**Registered Office:** Saint-Gobain House, Binley Business Park, Coventry, CV3 2TT

This Permit shall apply only to the installation detailed above. This Permit, consisting of seventeen pages, shall be subject to replacement, variation or amendment, as may be considered appropriate by Charnwood Borough Council at any time, according to provisions of Regulations, 18, 20, and 34 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

The conditions contained herein shall apply from the date of the Permit unless otherwise stated.

Signed on behalf of Charnwood borough Council

.....  
 Beverley Green, Lead Officer- Environmental Protection  
 (the delegated officer for the purpose)

Dated 27 May 2011

Counter-signed.....

Regulatory Services, Environmental Protection, Southfields, Southfield Road Loughborough LE11 2TX

## Introductory Note

### **This introductory note does not form a part of the permit**

The following Permit is issued under Regulation 13 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (SI 2010/675), as amended, (“the EP Regulations”) to operate an installation carrying out one or more of the activities listed in Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the EP Regulations, to the extent authorised by the Permit:

#### Section 3.5

"Any activity involving the crushing, grinding or other size reduction, other than the cutting of stone, or the grading, screening or heating of any designated mineral or mineral product except where the operation of the activity is unlikely to result in the release into the air of particulate matter and the fusion of calcined bauxite for the production of artificial corundum”.

#### Status Log

<u>Detail</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Permit Issued	5 August 1993	
Variation notice	16 December 1999	Consolidated permit issued
Variation notice	8 July 2002	Consolidated permit issued
Variation notice	23 December 2003	Consolidated permit issued
Variation notice	18 February 2004	Consolidated permit issued
Variation notice	30 March 2006	Consolidated permit issued
Variation notice	February 2009	Draft – permit not issued
Variation notice	27 May 2011	Consolidated permit issued

### **Origins of the conditions contained in the permit**

The Secretary of State has issued various guidance notes to local authorities to assist with determining those conditions which represent ‘best available technique’ in the different circumstances which apply to each installation. The conditions within this permit have largely been derived from the following guidance notes;

PG 3/12 (04) Plaster Processes

PG 3/07 (04) Exfoliation of Vermiculite and Expansion of Perlite

**Process Description**

The purpose of the plant is to crush and prepare by grinding, milling raw and calcining gypsum and subject perlite (a volcanic rock) and vermiculite (a ground mica) to rapid heating to cause expansion prior to their use in the manufacture of building plasters when mixed with other materials.

**Plant Description**Gypsum Processing

Two LMI6 Lopulco Mills, air classifier (gyrotor) Imogene size screen, 4 kettle feed bins, 2 mineral storage silos, 4 calcination kettles linked to 4 hot pits beneath, 5 tube mills, 4 tubed plaster silos, 2 tubed plaster silos in the mixing plant, 4 plaster export silos

Control Plant and Equipment

2 Lodge Sturtevant Electrostatic Precipitators  
Reversed jet bag filters (numerous)

Perlite Processing

Storage silos, 3 feed bins, 3 vertical expanders and cyclone

Control Plant and Equipment

Perlite electrostatic precipitator  
Reversed jet bag filters

Vermiculite Processing

Storage silos, 2 feed silos, vermiculite exfoliator, 2 expanded vermiculite silos

Control Plant and Equipment

Reversed jet bag filter

Other Additives

Storage silos and reversed jet bag filters

Mixing Plant

Storage silos, ingredient weighers, paddle and ribbon mixers  
Numerous reversed jet bag filters  
Stucco screens 4 off

Packing Plant

1 x 14 spout rotary packer  
2 x 10 spout rotary packer with automatic bag placing  
Reversed jet bag filter

**Plant Operation**Gypsum Crushing and Grinding

Raw Gypsum is mined underground and stored in a homogeniser. The stored rock is crushed in one of two Lopulco Mills which dry and grind the rock to produce kettle feed. This material is separated using a gyrotor, the finer material being separated by a cyclone later on. The air from the cyclone passes to the mill electrostatic precipitator before being exhausted. Oversized particles are screened and returned to the mill for re-grinding. The kettle feed is stored in 4 bins or 2 mineral storage silos.

Hot air for the mill is supplied by a natural gas-fired burner, some air is recycled from the perlite expansion process to reduce fuel costs and the heat input is controlled by the temperature of the mill vent to the precipitator. The standby fuel available in the event of an interrupted gas supply is 35 sec. gas oil.

A reversed jet D.C.E. dust collector is fitted to control dust emissions from the mills feed, conveying and sizing system, the dust being returned to the product via its own air lock. The dust collection system is fitted to both mill circuits and vents into the building.

Calcination

The ground material is stored in either mineral silos or ready to use mineral weigh silos. All silos are enclosed and fitted with reversed jet bag filters which exhaust into the building. The gypsum is converted into plaster by an endothermic chemical reaction and this is achieved by calcination at nominally 150°C by the application of heat in a conically shaped vessel called a 'kettle'. The heat is supplied directly into the ground gypsum by submerged combustion from a natural gas/oil burner. This has the effect of converting the gypsum ( $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) into a "hemi-hydrate" plaster ( $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ). After calcination the plaster flows into a hot pit and then to storage.

Water vapour and dust are drawn off three of the kettles through a pre-cleaning cyclone to the electrostatic precipitators. The hot pit is kept under negative pressure by connection to the electrostatic precipitator. All exhaust gases from the Lopulco Mills and Kettles 1-3 pass through the 2 electrostatic precipitators, emissions from these being continuously monitored using Sick Maihak FW100 Dust Concentration Monitors and exhaust to atmosphere (emission point 1 in table 1 below).

Water vapour, combustion products and dust are drawn off the fourth kettle through a reverse jet bag filter. The hot pit beneath this kettle is kept under negative pressure by connection to the reverse jet bag filter. Emissions from the bag filter (emission point 3 in

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table I below) are continuously monitored using a Sick Maihak FW100 Dust Concentration Monitor.

The plaster storage silos are also enclosed and are fitted with reversed jet bag filters which exhaust into the building.

#### Post Calcination Treatment

To finely size and grade the plaster it is passed through a tube mill. These mills are kept under a negative pressure by a reversed jet bag filter. The plaster is then stored in various silos, all of which are equipped with reversed jet bag filters. All milled plaster is conveyed using a “dense-phase” pneumatic conveying system to mixing and packing plant.

#### Lightweight Aggregate Production

Raw perlite is imported to the site and stored in a covered building and a silo. All screening points, belt transfers and silos are covered by dust collection facilities linked to reversed jet bag filters. Perlite is fed into one of three vertical expanders; these are heated using a natural gas burner which causes the perlite to expand. A cyclone disentrains the expanded perlite and passes it to a storage silo. Overflow from the cyclone passes to the perlite electrostatic precipitator (emission point 2 in table I below) where the dust is removed for recycling and hot gases are exhausted or used to heat the Lopulco Mill. The electrostatic precipitator is continuously monitored using a Sick Maihak FW100 Dust Concentration Monitor. The standby fuel available for the burners in the event of an interrupted gas supply is 35 sec gas oil.

Raw vermiculite is imported into the site where it is screened and conveyed to storage silos or a stock pile. The vermiculite is then passed to an exfoliator, which is heated by natural gas with 35 sec gas oil as the standby fuel. The material is collected in a cooler and is then stored in silos. Dust laden gases are collected in a reversed jet bag filter and all screens, silos and conveyor belt transfer points are similarly covered. The combustion gases from the indirect gas heaters are either recycled to heat the Lopulco mill or discharged via the perlite electrostatic precipitator.

#### Mixing and Packing

Numerous smaller ingredients are used in the mixing and blending to produce the final product. Emissions from the storage silos, weighers and mixers are vented using reversed jet bag filters. The finished product is packed into sacks automatically; the whole system is vented to a reverse jet dust collector which discharges to atmosphere. Emissions being continuously indicatively monitored using a PCME DustAlert 50 /DT-I50 sensing probes.

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**Site Output**

The total production capacity of the site is approximately 900,000 tonnes of plaster product per annum

**Summary of External Emission Points**

The following points on the site are of relevance in relation to potential atmospheric emissions:-

Table I

<b>Emission Point</b>	<b>Emission</b>
1. 57.9m stack to gypsum electrostatic precipitator	Particulate Natural gas/oil combustion products
2. 39 m stack to perlite electrostatic precipitator	Particulate Natural gas/oil combustion products
3. 39 m stack to 4th kettle bag filter	Particulate Natural gas/oil combustion products
4. 3 external emission points to packers.	Particulate
5. Vacuum extraction storage containers sited externally at locations marked x on Appendix 2/023	Particulate
6. Various fugitive sources including storage bay access points and ventilation points serving the process.	Particulate
7. Lopulco Mill No. 1 Lighting Up Stack	Natural gas/oil combustion products
8. Lopulco Mill No. 2 Lighting Up Stack	Natural gas/oil combustion products
The location of each emission point is shown on Appendix 2/023 attached.	

**End of Introductory Note.**

**The above named company is permitted to operate a plaster manufacturing process and exfoliation of Vermiculite and expansion of Perlite activity subject to compliance with the following conditions:**

## Permit Conditions

### Emission Limits, monitoring and other provisions

1. The total emission limits shall not exceed the following:-

<b>Emission Point</b>	<b>Emission Limit/ Provisions</b>	<b>Monitoring Frequency</b>
1. Stack serving the gypsum electrostatic precipitators	100mg/m <sup>3</sup> until 30.06.2014 50mg/m <sup>3</sup> from 01.07.2014	Continuously recorded quantitative monitoring Plus Annual isokinetic sampling
2. Stack serving the perlite electrostatic precipitator	50mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Continuous quantitative monitoring Plus Annual isokinetic sampling
3. Stack serving the bag filter to the 4th kettle	30mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Continuous quantitative monitoring Plus Annual isokinetic sampling
4. 3 vents serving the extract ventilation system to the packers	100mg/m <sup>3</sup> until 30.06.2014 50mg/m <sup>3</sup> from 01.07.2014	Continuous indicative monitoring
5. Vacuum extraction units	No visible emission	At least daily
6. Loading bay access points and ventilation points	No visible emission	At least daily

*All pollutant concentrations shall be expressed at standard conditions, 273K, 101.3kPa, without correction for water vapour content*

### Monitoring, Investigation and Recording

2. The operator shall keep records of inspections, tests and monitoring, including all non-continuous monitoring, inspections and visual assessments.
3. The records required to be kept by condition 2 shall be kept by the operator on the premises and be made available for inspection by an authorised officer of Charnwood

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Borough Council. These records shall be retained so each entry is kept for a period of not less than 2 years from the date on which that entry was made.

Information Required By the Regulator

4. A written maintenance programme shall be provided to Charnwood Borough Council and maintained on site identifying the preventative maintenance programme for all plant associated with emissions control. Specifically, this should include maintenance of chimneys and external ducting carrying dust-laden air, quantitative and indicative particle monitors, cyclones and electrostatic precipitators.
5. Routine inspections of all abatement equipment including the electrostatic precipitators and reverse jet filters shall be recorded. These service records shall be made available to an authorised officer of Charnwood Borough Council on request.
6. The results of all non-continuous emission testing shall be forwarded to Charnwood Borough Council within 8 weeks of the completion of the sampling.
7. Adverse results from **any** monitoring activity (excluding start-up and shut-down) 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 to rectify the situation,
  - Re-test to demonstrate compliance as soon as possible and
  - Notify Charnwood Borough Council for emissions breaches classified as ETF1 or ETF2 (as defined in company procedure S-G Gyproc E&SR Standard I – Incident Classification (EFT 1-5)), namely exceedance of the hourly average limits during normal running.

Visible and Odorous Emissions

8. All emissions to air, other than steam and condensed water vapour, shall be free from persistent mist and fume, as perceived by an authorised officer of Charnwood Borough Council.
9. All emissions shall be free from offensive odour outside the process boundary (see Appendix 1/023), as perceived by an authorised officer of Charnwood Borough Council.

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10. There shall be no visible emissions of airborne dust from the process or its operations across the site boundary, as perceived by an authorised officer of Charnwood Borough Council.
11. Emissions from combustion processes shall in normal operation be free from visible smoke and in any case shall not exceed the equivalent of Ringelmann Shade 1 as described in British Standard BS 2742: 1969 at any time during normal operation.
12. A visual inspection of all emissions shall be made at least once a day. The time, location and result of these assessments shall be recorded in the log required by condition 2.
13. Upon receipt of a request from an authorised officer of Charnwood Borough Council, the operator shall arrange for deposition monitoring to be carried out at locations to be agreed with the regulator. The duration, methodology and extent of such monitoring shall be agreed with the regulator prior to undertaking the work. This condition remains suspended until such time as the regulator activates it by the issue of a request in writing. Details of any such monitoring shall be submitted to the regulator within 8 weeks of completion of the monitoring and recorded in the log book required to be kept under condition 2.

Abnormal Events

14. Any malfunction or breakdown leading to abnormal emissions or any breach of the emission limit (excluding start-up and shut-down) shall be dealt with promptly and process operations adjusted until normal operations can be restored. All such malfunctions shall be recorded as required under condition 2 above, along with date, time and the name of the person making the entry.
15. If there is likely to be an effect on the local community Charnwood Borough Council shall be informed **immediately** by telephone.
16. Failure of key arrestment plant must be notified **immediately** to Charnwood Borough Council by telephone.

Continuous Monitoring

17. Emissions from emission points 1, 2 and 3 in Table 1 above shall be continuously quantitatively monitored and continuously recorded for particulate matter using a

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make and model of monitoring equipment agreed with Charnwood Borough Council. The monitors shall be operated, maintained and calibrated in accordance with manufacturer's instructions at least once a year. Annual calibration of the monitors shall be based on non-continuous isokinetic sampling. Documented evidence of maintenance and calibration on the monitors shall be retained on site and made available to an authorised officer of Charnwood Borough Council on request.

18. Emissions from emission point 4 in Table I shall be continuously indicatively monitored for particulate matter using sensing probes of a make and model agreed with Charnwood Borough Council. The monitor shall be operated, maintained and referenced in accordance with manufacturers' instructions. Documented evidence of maintenance and referencing on the monitor shall be retained on site and made available to an authorised officer of Charnwood Borough Council on request.
19. Continuous monitoring instruments shall be capable of warning the operator of any exceedance of the emission limits specified in Condition I. The monitors shall be connected to a visual alarm that shall be set to trigger when the 15 minute average reading exceeds the emission limit to allow corrective action to be taken before the hourly limit is exceeded. Measurement and recording of point emissions shall be in accordance with company procedure SPR201 (available to an authorised officer of Charnwood Borough Council on request).

#### Calibration and Compliance Monitoring

20. The introduction of dilution air to achieve emission concentration limits shall not be permitted. Exhaust flow rates shall be consistent with efficient capture of emissions and good operating practice.
21. Emissions from the electrostatic precipitators and bag filter described in Table I shall be sampled once a year to demonstrate compliance with condition I. The data obtained must be used to assist in the calibration of the continuous particulate monitor described in condition I7.
22. The frequency of particulate testing shall be increased for example, as part of commissioning of new or substantially changed activities, or where emission levels are near to or approach the emission concentration limit given above on request from a duly authorised officer of Charnwood Borough Council. The duration, methodology and extent of such monitoring shall be agreed with the Council prior to undertaking the work. This condition shall remain suspended until such time as Charnwood Borough Council activates it by the issue of a request in writing.

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23. No result from compliance monitoring shall exceed the emission concentration limits specified in condition I, except where:
- a) data is obtained over at least 5 sampling hours in increments of 15 minutes or less; or
  - b) at least 20 results are obtained where sampling time increments of more than 15 minutes are involved;
- and in such circumstances:
- c) no daily mean of all 15-minute mean emission concentrations shall exceed the specified emission concentration limits during normal operations (excluding start-up and shut-down);
  - d) no 15-minute mean emission concentration shall exceed twice the specified emission concentration limit during normal operation (excluding start-up and shut-down).

**Sampling Provisions**

24. All sampling for particulate matter emissions shall be carried out in accordance with the main procedural requirements of BSEN 13284-1 (or equivalent recognised standard).
25. Relevant stacks or ducts shall be fitted with facilities for sampling which allow compliance with the sampling standards.

**Control Techniques****Silos**

26. All silos shall be housed internally and all roof vents shall be permanently in the closed position. Roof vents may be opened during maintenance activities in order to maintain an acceptable ambient temperature for persons working in these areas.
27. Bulk storage silos shall be fitted with a high level alarm or volume indicator to warn of overfilling. The correct operation of these alarms shall be checked on a daily basis, as detailed in company procedure SPR204 (this procedure shall be made available for inspection by an authorised officer of Charnwood Borough Council on request).
28. All new silos shall be fitted with an automatic system to cut off delivery in the event of pressurisation or overfilling.
29. The correct operation of silo dust collectors and seating of pressure relief devices shall be checked on a daily basis as part of company procedure SPR204.
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30. Each silo delivery inlet point shall be clearly marked with the delivery pressure to be applied and the nature of the material contained therein.
31. The connection of transfer lines to the tanker discharge point and silo delivery inlet point shall be checked before the transfer of dry materials commences. The transfer shall only commence once it has been established that the connection to these points will prevent the emission of dust. Any emission occurring from the transfer line during bulk deliveries shall be recorded in the log as detailed in condition 2.
32. No particulate emissions shall be visible during silo filling activities. If emissions of particulate matter are visible from ducting, pipe-work, the pressure relief device or dust arrestment plant during silo filling, the operation shall cease, and the cause of the problem rectified prior to further deliveries taking place. Tanker drivers shall be informed of the correct procedure to be followed.
33. Deliveries to silos from road vehicles shall only be made using tankers with an on-board (truck mounted) relief valve and filtration system. This means that venting air from the tanker at the end of a delivery shall not take place through the silo.
34. During delivery from tankers, the venting to air to the silo shall be at a limited rate to avoid pressurisation of the silo. Particular care shall be taken at the end of the delivery. Only tankers with sufficient valve work to allow gradual release and controlled venting shall be used.

External Stockpiles and Ground Storage

35. All raw materials likely to generate dust emissions shall be delivered to the site in enclosed or covered vehicles or in enclosed containers. The material, except for uncrushed ore or rejects, shall be stored in silos or under cover and transferred to the furnace or grinding mills by a system which minimises visible dust emissions. The discharge of bulk consignments shall be carried out in a manner which minimises dust emissions.
36. Uncrushed ore or reject material may be stored outside but where this is done, it shall be treated to minimise wind whipping, e.g. with regular water spraying in accordance with a method approved in advance by the Local Authority.
37. By-product gypsum shall be received only in covered or contained lorries, vessels or wagons. All by-product gypsum for day-to-day usage shall be stored under cover. The minimum covered storage provided shall be at least sufficient to contain 10 days

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production requirement. When this storage is full, outside storage shall be permitted subject to agreement with Charnwood Borough Council about position of the stock pile and its size and handling. When material is removed from this stock pile it shall only be moved into the covered store. Where reasonably practicable, the covered store shall be loaded by conveyor and material shall only be removed by conveyor.

Conveyors

38. All conveyors handling material from storage or after crushing shall be covered and fitted with suitable wind-boards to each side. The conveyors shall be fitted with effective means for keeping the return belt clean and for collecting materials removed by this cleaning.

Process Operations

39. All expanded or exfoliated material shall be handled in enclosed systems. Where dust extraction is used at bagging and other filling points, it shall meet condition I.
40. Exfoliated or expanded material on its own or in a pre-mix with other powders shall be removed from the site in tankers or in closed containers or bags.
41. The packing of dried powdery material into bags shall be carried out using purpose designed plant fitted with extraction for displaced air ducted to arrestment plant.
42. To ensure compliance with condition I all high speed crushers, screens and conveyor transfer points shall be fitted with dust extraction and ducted to arrestment plant.

Control of Fugitive Emissions

43. External spillages of liquids shall be cleaned up immediately. Liquid spillages shall be contained and cleaned up by the use of a suitable absorbent material.
44. External spillages of dusty material shall be cleaned up immediately. Spillages of dusty or powdery materials shall be removed by means of vacuum cleaning using an industrial grade vacuum cleaner or by wet cleaning methods; dry sweeping methods shall not be permitted.
45. Internal accumulations of dust in the area housing the perlite expanders and vermiculite exfoliator shall be cleaned regularly so as to prevent visible fugitive emissions. Cleaning records of this area shall be documented and made available to an authorised officer from Charnwood Borough Council on request.

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46. The installation buildings shall be maintained in a dust tight condition. Holes or breaks within the fabric of the building shall be repaired as soon as is practicable so that visible emissions from the buildings do not occur.

Loading and Unloading

47. Where loading dusty material including wastes to or from lorries dust emissions shall be minimised and the material shall be sheeted or held in closed containers.

Stacks, Vents and Process Exhausts

48. The chimney serving the mill electrostatic precipitators shall be no less than 57.9 metres in height. The chimney serving the perlite electrostatic precipitator shall be no less than 39 metres in height. The chimney serving the bag filter to the 4th kettle shall be not less than 39m in height. These heights shall be maintained for the lifetime of the plant. Where guidance, plant or equipment, or the nature of emissions changes, the above stack heights shall be re-calculated using the Technical Guidance Note DI entitled “ The Determination of Discharge Stack heights for Polluting Emissions”, published by HMIP. If necessary the emission points shall be adjusted. Any changes to emission points shall be notified to Charnwood Borough Council prior to the changes being implemented.
49. Chimneys or vents shall not be fitted with any restriction at the final opening such as a plate, cap or cowl.
50. The stack of the mill electrostatic precipitator shall be internally cleaned a minimum of two times a year.
51. Wherever reasonably possible the final discharge point from the particulate matter arrestment plant where it is not necessary to achieve dispersion of the residual pollutants shall be at low level to minimise the effect on local community in case of abnormal emissions and to facilitate maintenance and inspection.

Management Techniques

52. British Gypsum shall have regard to the effects of emissions from their process on the surrounding neighbourhood, e.g. by regular off-site observations. Effective maintenance, including cleaning of filters and ducts, shall be employed on all plant and equipment concerned with the control of emissions to the air.

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53. Critical spares and consumables and in particular those vital to the integrity of the plant or equipment concerned with preventing emissions to atmosphere, shall be held on site or available at short notice so that plant breakdowns can be remedied promptly.

Training

54. All staff with duties related to the control of emissions to air shall receive the necessary formal training and a record retained that includes the name of the individual and the date and details of the training received. This record shall be kept on site and be available for inspection by an authorised officer of Charnwood Borough Council on request.

Standard Conditions

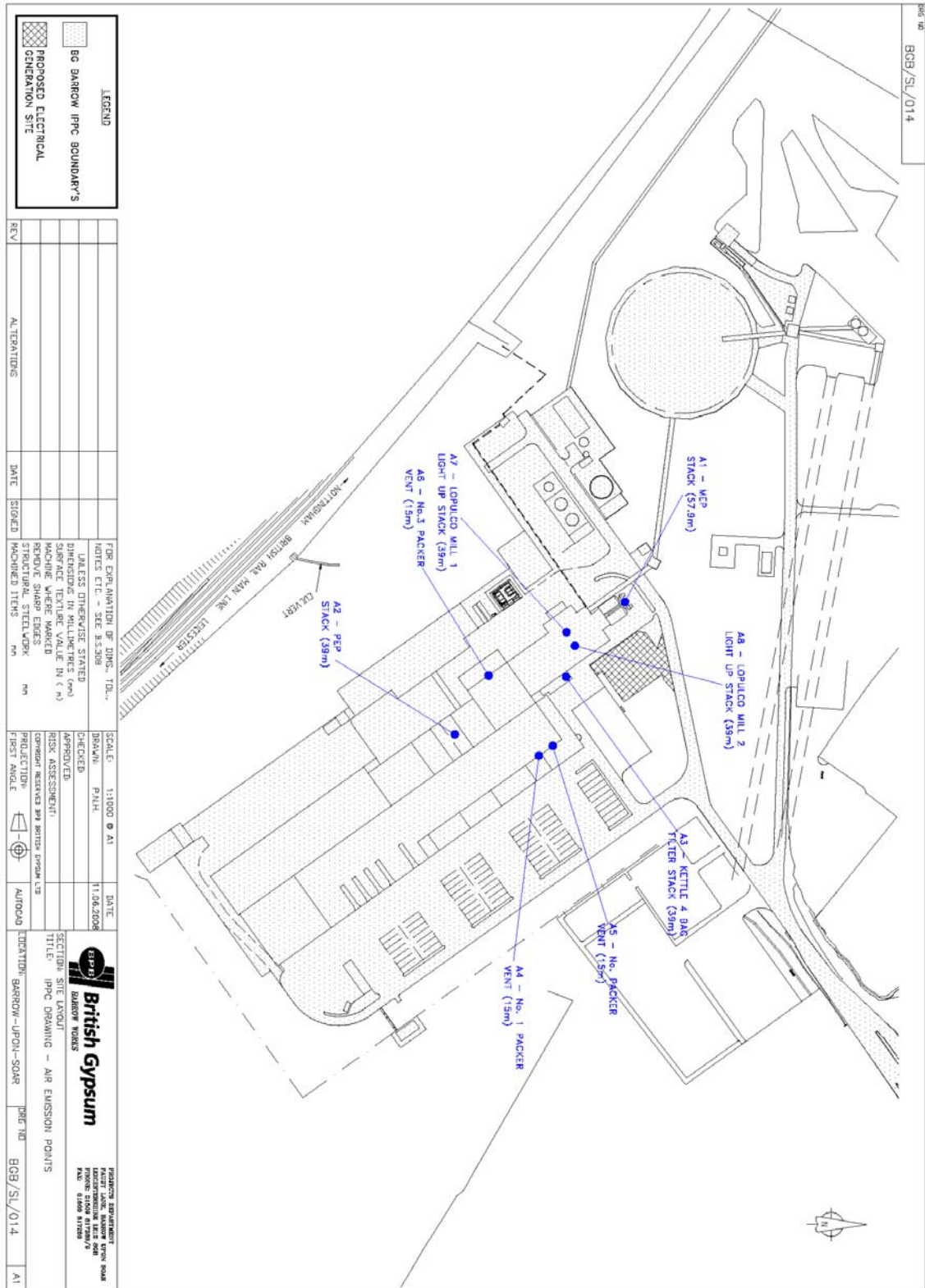
55. If the operator proposes to make a change in the operation of the installation, he shall, at least 14 days before making the change, notify Charnwood Borough Council in writing. The notification must contain a description of the proposed change. In this condition 'change of operation' means a change which may affect the substances or concentration of substances being emitted to air.
56. The best available techniques shall be used to prevent or, where that is not practicable, reduce emissions from the installation which is not regulated by any other condition of this permit.

**End of Conditions**



**Location of Emission Point**

**Appendix 2/023**



## **Explanatory Notes**

**These notes do not form a part of the permit but contains guidance relevant to it.**

### Inspections

Regular inspections will be made by officers of Charnwood Borough Council (without prior notice), in order to check and ensure full compliance with this permit.

### BAT ( Best Available Techniques)

The Permit includes conditions that have to be complied with. It should be noted that aspects of the operation of the installation which are not regulated by conditions of the Permit are subject to the implied condition that the Operator shall use the best available techniques for preventing or, where that is not practicable, reducing emissions from the installation. Techniques include both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned.

### Health and Safety at Work and Other Statutory Requirements

The responsibility you have under legislation for Health, Safety and Welfare in the workplace remains in force. In addition, the Permit does not relieve you of your obligations to obtain planning permission, hazardous substances consent, discharge consent from the Environment Agency, Building Regulations approval, or some Waste Disposal Licences.

### Submission of Information

Note that the Permit requires the submission of certain information to the Local Authority (LA). In addition, the LA has the power to seek further information at any time under Regulation 60(1) EP Regulations provided that it acts reasonably.

### Public Registers

Considerable information relating to Permits including the Application is available on public registers in accordance with Requirement 46(1) EP Regulations. Certain information may be withheld from public registers where it is commercially confidential or contrary to national security.

### Variations to the Permit

This Permit may be varied in the future (by the LA serving a Variation Notice on the Operator). If the Operator itself wants any of the Conditions of the Permit to be changed, it must submit a formal Application. The Status Log within the Introduction will include summary details of this Permit, variations issued up to that point in time and state whether a consolidated version of the Permit has been issued.

### Surrender of the Permit

Where the Operator intends to cease the operation of an installation (in whole or in part) The LA should be informed in writing, such notification must include the information specified in Regulation 24 or Regulation 25 and Part I of Schedule 5 of the EP Regulations.

### Transfer of the Permit or part of the Permit

Before the Permit can be wholly or partially transferred to another person, an Application to transfer the Permit has to be made jointly by the existing and proposed holders. A transfer will be allowed unless the LA considers that the proposed holder will not be the person who will have control over the operation of the installation or will not comply with the conditions of the transferred Permit.

### Annual Subsistence Fee

In accordance with Regulation 65(1) of the EPR Regulations the holder of a permit is required to pay a fee for the subsistence of the permit. This fee is payable annually on 1st April. You are advised that under the provisions of Regulation 22 of the EPR Regulations, if you fail to pay the fee due promptly, Charnwood Borough Council may revoke the permit. You will be contacted separately each year in respect to this payment.

### Talking to us

Please quote the Permit Number if you contact Charnwood Borough Council about this Permit. To give a Notification under Conditions 15 and 16 the Operator should use the telephone number 01509 634636 or any other number notified in writing to the Operator by Charnwood Borough Council for that purpose. For notifications in writing please use the address on the front of this permit.

### **Appeals in relational to Environmental Permits**

1. Anyone who is aggrieved by the conditions attached to a Permit can appeal to the Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs within 6 months from the date of the permit issue.
2. Appeals must be made in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 31 and Schedule 6 of the EP Regulations and should be addressed as follows:

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

3. An appeal brought under Regulation 31(b) in relation to the conditions in a permit will not suspend the effect of the conditions appealed against: the conditions must still be complied with.
4. There are no forms or charges for appealing. However for an appeal to be valid, appellants are legally required to provide information as detailed in paragraphs 2(1) and (2) of Schedule 6 of the EP Regulations., namely:
  - I. A statement of the grounds of appeal
  - II. A copy of any relevant permit
  - III. A copy of any relevant correspondence between the appellant and the regulator
  - IV. A statement indicating whether the appellant wishes the appeal to be in the form of a hearing or dealt with by way of written representations.
5. In determining an appeal against one or more conditions, the Act allows the Secretary of State in addition to quash any of the other conditions not subject to the appeal, to direct the local authority either to vary any of these other conditions or to add new conditions.