



**CHARNWOOD BOROUGH COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING (ENGLAND AND WALES)
REGULATIONS 2016, REGULATION 18**

PERMIT REFERENCE NO: 130

VARIATION NOTICE

To: **Meggitt Aerospace Ltd- Trading as Meggitt Airframe Systems Seals and Composites**

Registered Office: **Atlantic House, Aviation Park West, Bournemouth International Airport, Christchurch, Dorset BH23 6EW**

Charnwood Borough Council ('The Council'), in exercise of the powers conferred upon it by Regulation 18 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 ("the 2016 Regulations") hereby gives you notice as follows:-

The Council has decided to vary and consolidate the conditions of Permit Reference 130 granted under regulation 13 (1) of the 2016 Regulations in respect of the rubber conversion activity;

Operated by: **Meggitt Airframe Systems Seals and Composites**

At: **Ashby Road, Shepshed, Leicestershire, LE12 9EQ**

Unless otherwise stated, the variations made by this Notice will come into effect immediately.

A consolidated permit as varied by this notice is set out in Schedule 1 attached.

Name	Date
Beverley Green	11 July 2019

Authorised on behalf of Charnwood Borough Council

Issued by:
Regulatory Services, Environmental Protection Southfields, Southfields Road,
Loughborough, Leicestershire LE11 2TX

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Notes

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 have included a 'consolidated permit', which takes into account these and previous variations.

Appeals

Under regulation 31 and Schedule 6 of the 2016 Regulations operators have the right of appeal against the conditions attached to their permit by a variation notice. The right to appeal does not apply in circumstances where the notice implements a direction of the Secretary of State/Welsh Ministers given under regulations 61 or 62 or a direction when determining an appeal.

Appeals against a Variation Notice do not have the effect of suspending the operation of the Notice. Appeals do not have the effect 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 variation notification, which is the subject matter of the appeal. The Secretary of State/Welsh Ministers 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 charges for appealing. However, for an appeal to be valid, appellants (the person/operator making the appeal) are legally required to provide the Secretary of State or Welsh Minister with the following (see paragraphs 2(1) and (2) of Schedule 6 of the 2016 Regulations):

- written notice of the appeal
- a statement of the grounds of appeal;
- a copy of any relevant application;
- a copy of any relevant environmental permit;
- a copy of any relevant correspondence between the appellant and the regulator;
- a copy of any decision or notice which is the subject matter of the appeal; and
- 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.

Appellants should state whether any of the information enclosed with the appeal has been the subject of a successful application for confidentiality under regulation 48 of the 2016 Regulations, and provide relevant details – see below. Unless such information is provided all documents submitted will be open to inspection.

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

If an appeal is made, the main parties will be kept 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

The operator and local authority will normally be expected to pay their own expenses during an appeal. Where a hearing or inquiry is held as part of the appeal process, by virtue of paragraph 5(6) of Schedule 6, either the appellant or the 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 claiming 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.

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 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 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.

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/Welsh Ministers, 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/Welsh Ministers has decided the matter.

Advice

If you do not understand the contents of this notice or would like to know more about it please contact the local authority. If you would like to receive independent advice about the contents of this notice, your rights and obligations then please contact a solicitor.

Warning

Failure to comply with a Variation Notice is an offence under regulation 38(2) of the 2016 Regulations. A person guilty of an offence under this regulation could be liable to (i) a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or both; or (ii) to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or both, depending on whether the matter is dealt with in the Magistrates or Crown Court.

Data Protection

For information about how & why we may process your personal data, your data protection rights or how to contact our data protection officer, please view our Privacy Notice www.charnwood.gov.uk/pages/privacynotice



CHARNWOOD BOROUGH COUNCIL

POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT 1999

**ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING (ENGLAND AND WALES)
REGULATIONS 2016**

PERMIT REF. NO. 130

Charnwood Borough Council hereby permits, under regulation 13 of the of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

Meggitt Aerospace Ltd – Trading As Meggitt Airframe Systems Seals and Composites

at registered office:

**Atlantic House, Aviation Park West, Bournemouth International Airport,
Christchurch, Dorset, BH23 6EW**

To operate a rubber conversion and textile coating activity at:

Meggitt Airframe Systems Seals and Composites

Ashby Road, Shepshed, Leicestershire LE12 9EQ
(National Grid Ref: SK 476184)

subject to the conditions outlined in this document.

Name	Date
Beverley Green	11 July 2019

Authorised on behalf of Charnwood Borough Council

Permit issued by:
Regulatory Services, Environmental Protection Southfields, Southfields Road, Loughborough,
Leicestershire 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 2016 (SI 2016/1154), 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:

“the conversion of rubber into a finished product and associated ancillary activities including the mixing, milling or blending calendaring, extrusion and vulcanisation of natural or synthetic organic elastomers, using carbon black”,

“textile and fabric finishing and coating” and

“the polymerising or co-polymerising of pre-formulated resins or gel coats containing unsaturated hydrocarbons”.

Status Log

The status log of the permit sets out the permitting history, including any variations issued.

<i>Detail</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Deemed Application 130	Received 22 June 2007	Duly made
Permit determined	1 January 2008	
Variation Notice	24 July 2008	Varied permit issued
Variation Notice	Draft 2011	Draft issued for comments
Variation Notice	17 February 2016	Consolidated permit issued
Variation Notice	28 April 2016	Removal of oxidiser
Variation Notice	11 July 2019	Monitoring points and legislation title

Superseded Licences/Authorisations/Consents relating to this installation for textile coating

Holder	Reference Number	Surrender date
Dunlop Bestobell	030	24 July 2008

Origins of the conditions contained in the permit

The Secretary of State has issued various guidance notes to local authorities to assist with determining conditions. The conditions within this permit have been derived from the following guidance note;

PG 6/28 (11) Guidance for Rubber, as amended.

PG 6/08 (11) Guidance for Textile and Fabric Coating and Finishing, as amended.

PG 4/02 (13) Guidance for polymerisation or co-polymerisation of pre-formulated resins or gel coats containing unsaturated hydrocarbons.

Process Description

The installation designs, develops, manufactures and repairs engineered elastomeric, composite and metallic products for use in aerospace, defence, marine and industrial applications. The main activities involve coating processes using polymers, composites, fabric, adhesives, resins and paints.

Polymers

The manufacturing process includes the mixing and blending of natural or synthetic elastomers with a number of additives including carbon black, silica filler, metal oxide pigments, waxes and mineral oils. The mixing and blending operation has two main stages the weighing of the additives followed by the blending of the main constituents (rubber, process oils and fillers) in a 'Banbury' type internal mixer. The products are then milled to complete the mixing and blending operation and can then be used for conversion into a finished product. The rubber compounds are used to manufacture aircraft seals, ducts, hoses, clamps and thermal insulations.

The process of conversion to a finished product may involve calendaring (the application of rubber in layers onto fabric by pressure and heat using rollers), knife over roller spreading (application of solvated rubber solution onto fabric via a steel blade and rollers), solution dipping (fabric passes through a coating material and is lifted through a vertical air purged oven) or extrusion.

The final stage is the curing or vulcanisation of rubber by heat and pressure in hot presses and curing ovens to convert the soft pliable material into a more rigid form. There are intermediate fabrication and moulding stages prior to curing, which involve the use of organic solvents. The cured products go through finishing and inspection before storage or despatch to the customer.

Minor processes include manufacture of rubber solutions, rubber based paints and the production of thermal insulation seals. There is a small surface treatment facility comprising of alocrom coating and associated rinses.

Composites

The process involves the manufacturing of composite components and de-icing systems for defence and military applications. The composites process involves the combining of resin, curing agent and reinforcing fibres by heat and pressure to shape and cure the mixture into a finished part.

Resin formulation consists of manually mixing epoxy resins with ingredients such as curing agents and fillers in a small mixer. The resin formulation is then used for pre-preg production or mould lay-up.

Pre-preg production involves the application of formulated resin to reinforcements such as carbon or glass cloth by controlled dipping through the liquid. The pre-preg product is then laid down by hand to form the desired shape within a mould, several layers may be required. The part is then enclosed within a plastic bag and a vacuum

applied to remove air and volatile products. After forming, the lay-up assembly is moved to an autoclave to cure under heat, vacuum and pressure.

Many of the parts made in the Composites processes require some machining and/or finishing. This may involve drilling, sanding, grinding, paint spraying or other manual touch-up.

Repair of damaged composites parts is also undertaken. The process may consist of several steps including cutting out of the damaged material, removal of paint on the surface to be repaired, patching and sanding of the damaged area, and repainting of the repaired area.

Principle site solvents include Acetone, Toluene, Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK), IsoPropyl Alcohol (IPA). These are used for producing rubber and resin solutions and as cleaning agents for process equipment and parts.

Principle Emissions

The principal emissions are volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and particulates from the preparation, application and curing of coatings.

LEV S-3 is the release point to which the majority of Building 11 moulding preparations, priming and post curing processes are associated. The primary releases are low concentrations of VOC and particulates, there is no abatement.

Other emission points on site include a number of bag house filtration plant, roof vents and local exhaust extraction systems for VOC and particulates; these are recorded on the site LEV register and shown in Appendix 3- Site Layout and Location of Stacks. Activities involving the potential release of particulates are extracted to local filtration extraction equipment to prevent release to atmosphere.

LEV 6-44 is the release point for the Composites Dalby Spray booth, air is extracted from the booth via a side mounted extraction chest, fitted with easily accessible two stage dry filtration systems the design of which is commissioned to achieve emissions below 10mg/m³.

End of Introductory Note

The above named company is permitted to operate the activities and/or associated activities as specified in table 1 below: -

Table 1- Activities permitted

Activity	Description of specified activity	Limits of specified activity
The conversion of rubber into a finished product and associated ancillary activities including the mixing, milling or blending of natural rubber or synthetic organic elastomers, using carbon black.	The storage of carbon black, solvents and materials containing solvents. The mixing, milling, blending, calendaring, extrusion and vulcanisation of natural or synthetic rubber, and any ancillary operation for converting natural or synthetic rubber into a finished product.	Receipt of raw materials to the dispatch of finished products. The installation boundary and key items of equipment mentioned in permit conditions are shown in the Appendices attached to this permit.
Coating of textiles.	The storage, application, drying or curing of coating material to a textile substrate.	Receipt of raw materials to the dispatch of finished products.
Polymerisation or co-polymerisation of any pre-formulated resin or pre-formulated gel coat which contains any unsaturated hydrocarbon.	The treating, handling and storage of any materials used and the finishing and treating of products.	Receipt of materials through to the disposal and processing of waste materials.
Post Curing.	Drying ovens to remove solvent carrier.	Post curing carried out in buildings 5, 6 & 11 shown in Appendix 2. Emissions to air via LEV S-3
The storage and disposal of waste solvents and solvent contaminated wastes.	Handling, storage and disposal of wastes from the installation.	From the generation of the wastes to their final disposal off site.

Subject to compliance with the following conditions:

Permit Conditions

Emission Limits, monitoring and other provisions

1. The emission requirements, methods and frequency of monitoring set out in Table 2 shall be complied with.

Table 2 - Emission Limits, monitoring and Frequency					
Substance	Source	Emissions Limit	Monitoring Point	Type of Monitoring	Monitoring frequency
Particulate matter	From the storage, handling or mixing of: -Carbon Black -Silica -Plaster	10 mg/Nm ³ as 30 minute mean for contained sources	Bag Filters	Pressure drop sensors and alarms	Continuous
	From any other source including spray booths	50 mg/Nm ³ as 30 minute mean for contained sources	LEV S-3 (Building 11)	Manual extractive testing In accordance with BS EN 13284-1, (or equivalent)	Annual
			S-11 (Building 11) Mezz Floor	Manual extractive testing In accordance with BS EN 13284-1, (or equivalent)	Every 2 years
		10 mg/Nm ³ as 30 minute mean for contained sources	LEV 6-44 Dalby Booth	For plant with a manufacturer's guarantee of particulate emissions: Retain the manufacturer's guarantee of particulate emissions	At commissioning
VOC	Building 11	20 mg/Nm ³ as 30 minute mean for contained sources	LEV S-3	Manual extractive testing In accordance with BS EN 12619 (or equivalent)	Annual
Visible emissions	All emissions to air (except steam and condensed water vapour)	No droplets, no persistent mist, no persistent fume		Operator observations	At least daily
Smoke	Combustion processes	Free from visible smoke, during start up and shut down emissions shall not exceed the equivalent of Ringelmann Shade 1	Site boundary	Operator observations	At least daily
<p>Note: The reference conditions for limits in Table 2 are: [273.1K, 101.3kPa], without correction for water vapour content, unless stated otherwise.</p> <p>All periodic monitoring results shall be representative, shall use standard methods and shall be checked by the operator on receipt and sent to the Council within 8 weeks of the monitoring being undertaken.</p> <p>The emission limits do not apply during start-up and shut down. All emissions shall be kept to a minimum during these periods.</p>					

VOC Emissions- Solvent Reduction Scheme

- VOC emissions from the installation shall comply with the Target Emission

calculated for the site. The target emission shall be calculated by multiplying the total mass of **solids** in the coatings used, over the time frame in which the emission is being calculated (that is annually), with the figure given in Table 3 below.

Compliance shall be achieved if the Annual Actual Solvent Emission of the installation is less than or equal to the "Target Emission". Where the Actual Solvent Emission is calculated by:

$$\text{Annual Actual Solvent Emission} = I_1 - O_1 - O_8 - O_7 - O_6 (-O_5 \text{ if abatement used}).$$

Table 3: Reduction Scheme: Target Emission Value

Total Mass of Solids X 1.0

Further details on the definitions and calculations are set out in Appendix 1.

Determination of Solvent Consumption

- The operator shall determine the actual consumption of organic solvent (the total mass of organic solvent inputs minus any solvents sent for reuse/recovery off-site), at the installation on an annual basis. This shall be produced in the form of a mass balance and submitted to Charnwood Borough Council annually by 31 January.

$$\text{Where } C = I_1 - O_8$$

Designated Risk Phrase Materials, Emission Limits and Conditions

- The operator shall maintain a register of substances or materials used in the process which have hazard statement H340, H350, H350i, H360D, or H360F assigned to them because of their VOC content. These substances shall be replaced as far as possible by less harmful substances or preparations within the shortest possible time. If replacement of these substances is not possible, the operator shall contain these substances under controlled conditions as far as technically and economically feasible and the limit the flow of all discharges to safeguard public health and the environment.
- As part of the sites ORB/REACH review, permit restricted substances are added to the register and plans for substitution or justification for use are detailed. The register shall be updated as necessary. Updates shall be forwarded to Charnwood Borough Council by end of August 2016 and then every 2 years with a report detailing the timescales for replacement of these substances and how they are being controlled.
- Designated materials because of their halogenated VOC content with hazard statement H341 or H351 shall be controlled under contained conditions as far as is technically and economically feasible.

Monitoring, investigation and recording

7. The operator shall keep written or computer records of all inspections, tests and emission monitoring, (including all non-continuous monitoring and visual assessments) of the permitted activity. Records shall be kept on site, retained by the operator for a minimum of two years and made available for examination by an authorised officer of Charnwood Borough Council.
8. Corrective action shall be taken immediately if any periodic monitoring result exceeds a limit in Table 2, 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 actions taken.
9. The operator shall, in the case of abnormal emissions or failure of key arrestment plant, inform Charnwood Borough Council without delay if there is an emission likely to have an effect on the local community.

Inspection of Arrestment Plant

10. All arrestment plant serving process operations shall be inspected at the frequency specified below:

Table 4 – Filtration Plant Inspection Frequency	
Filter Cleaning Method	Frequency of Visual Inspection
Bag filters fitted with reverse jet	At least once a month
Bag filters fitted with mechanical shaking	At least once a week

Control Techniques
Particulate Matter Control Techniques

11. Particulate emissions from weighing machines, and where practicable mixing vessels, shall be vented to bag filters.
12. Bags containing carbon black shall be emptied using measures to minimise the emission of particulate matter.

VOC and odour control - storage

13. The receipt, handling and storage of organic solvents shall be carried out so as to minimise the emission of volatile organic compounds to air.
14. Coatings and raw materials containing VOC's (including thinners and cleaning solvents) shall be stored in closed storage containers.
15. All VOC storage containers shall be stored within bunded enclosed areas, except for point of use containers. The bunding shall be impervious, resistant

to liquids and capable of holding 110% of the capacity of the largest stored container.

VOC control – handling

16. All vessels or containers containing materials with an organic solvent content shall be lidded or enclosed when not in use.
17. All mixing, emptying and transfer of coatings or raw materials containing VOC's shall be undertaken in covered or closed containers.

VOC control – spray booths

18. All spray coating operations shall be carried out in a spray booth.
19. Emissions from the spray booths shall be vented to filters in order to ensure compliance with requirements of Table 2. These filters shall be replaced as necessary. Records of filter replacement shall be kept on site.

VOC Control – cleaning (including surface cleaning)

20. Cleaning operations involving organic solvents shall be reviewed, at least once every 2 years, to identify opportunities for reducing VOC emissions (such as cleaning steps that can be eliminated, or alternative cleaning methods). A copy of this review shall be provided to an authorised officer of Charnwood Borough Council on request.
21. Where practical fixed manufacturing equipment shall be kept closed during the cleaning operation.
22. Where equipment is cleaned off-line, it shall be carried out using enclosed cleaning machines, wherever possible.
23. The application of cleaning solvents shall be from a contained device, such as a piston type dispenser. Alternatively, pre-impregnated wipes shall be used which shall be stored in an enclosed container prior to use.

VOC Control-Waste

24. All organic solvent contaminated or odorous waste materials, including wipes shall be stored in closed containers.
25. Prior to disposal, empty drums and containers contaminated with organic solvent shall be kept closed and labelled so that all personnel who handle them are aware of their content and hazardous properties.

Dust and spillage control

26. Dusty wastes shall be stored in closed containers and handled in a manner that minimises dust emissions.
27. Dry sweeping of dusty materials is not be permitted. All significant deposits or spillages of particulate matter shall be removed as soon as reasonably practicable, using vacuum cleaning, wet methods, or such other suitable methods as will minimise dissemination of dust.
28. Organic solvent containment and spillage equipment shall be readily available in all organic solvent handling areas. All spillages and leaks of VOC shall be cleaned up immediately and the collected material held in an enclosed container pending removal from site.
29. A high standard of housekeeping shall be maintained.

Stacks, Vents and Process Exhausts

30. Process stacks and vents shall not be fitted with any restriction at the final opening, for example, a plate, cap or cowl.

Management**Training**

31. Staff at all levels shall receive the necessary training and instructions to enable them to comply with the conditions of this permit. Records shall be kept of relevant training undertaken.

Maintenance

32. The operator shall have available for inspection by an authorised officer from Charnwood Borough Council:
 - A written maintenance for all pollution control equipment, **and**
 - A record of all maintenance that has been undertaken.

End of Conditions

Appendix 1**Reproduced from PG 6/28(11) Statutory Guidance for Rubber****Solvent Reduction Scheme**

Compliance with Reduction Scheme is achieved if the annual actual solvent emission determined from the Solvent Management Plan is less than or equal to the Target Emission.

Where Annual Actual Solvent Emission = $I_1 - O_8 - O_7 - O_6$ (- O_5 if abatement used)

Determination of Solvent Consumption

A determination of the organic solvent consumption is the total mass of organic solvent Inputs minus any solvents sent for reuse/recovery off-site. This should be in the form of a mass balance in order to determine the annual actual consumption of organic solvent (C:)

Where $C = I_1 - O_8$

The industrial emissions Directive provides guidance on what constitutes a solvent input and output. The definitions in Annex VII, Part 7 of the industrial emissions Directive are as follows:

I_1 Is the quantity of organic solvents, or their quantity in mixtures purchased which are used as input into the process/activity (including organic solvents used in the cleaning of equipment).

A calculation of the purchased organic solvent Input (I_1) to the process/activity, is carried out by recording:

- (i) The mass of organic solvent contained in raw materials and preparations in the initial stock (IS) at the start of the accounting period; plus
- (ii) The mass of organic solvent contained in raw materials and preparations in the purchased stock (PS) during the accounting period.
- (iii) Minus the mass of organic solvent contained in raw materials and preparations in the final stock (FS) at the end of the accounting period.

Total Organic Solvent Input (I_1) = IS + PS – FS

O_8 Is the quantity of organic solvents contained in mixtures recovered for reuse.

Solvent Management Plan

The industrial emissions Directive requires a solvent management plan (SMP) to be produced. The definitions on what constitutes a solvent input and output are as follows and are shown diagrammatically below:

Inputs of Organic Solvent in the time frame over which the mass balance is being calculated (I).

I_1 The quantity of organic solvents or their quantity in mixtures purchased which are used as input into the process/activity (including organic solvents used in the cleaning of equipment, but not those used for the cleaning of the products).

I₂ The quantity of organic solvents or their quantity in mixtures recovered and reused as solvent input into the process/activity. (The recycled solvent is counted every time it is used to carry out the activity).

Outputs of Organic Solvents in the time frame over which the mass balance is being calculated (O).

O₁ Emissions in waste gases.

O₂ Organic solvents lost in water, if appropriate taking into account waste water treatment when calculation **O₅**.

O₃ The quantity of organic solvents which remains as contamination or residue in products output from the process/activity.

O₄ Uncaptured emissions of organic solvents to air. This includes the general ventilation of rooms, where air is released to the outside environment via windows, doors, vents and similar openings.

O₅ Organic solvents and/or compounds lost due to chemical or physical reactions (Including for example those which are destroyed, e.g. by thermal oxidation or other waste gas or waste water treatments, or captured, e.g. by adsorption, as long as they are not counted under **O₆, O₇ or O₈**).

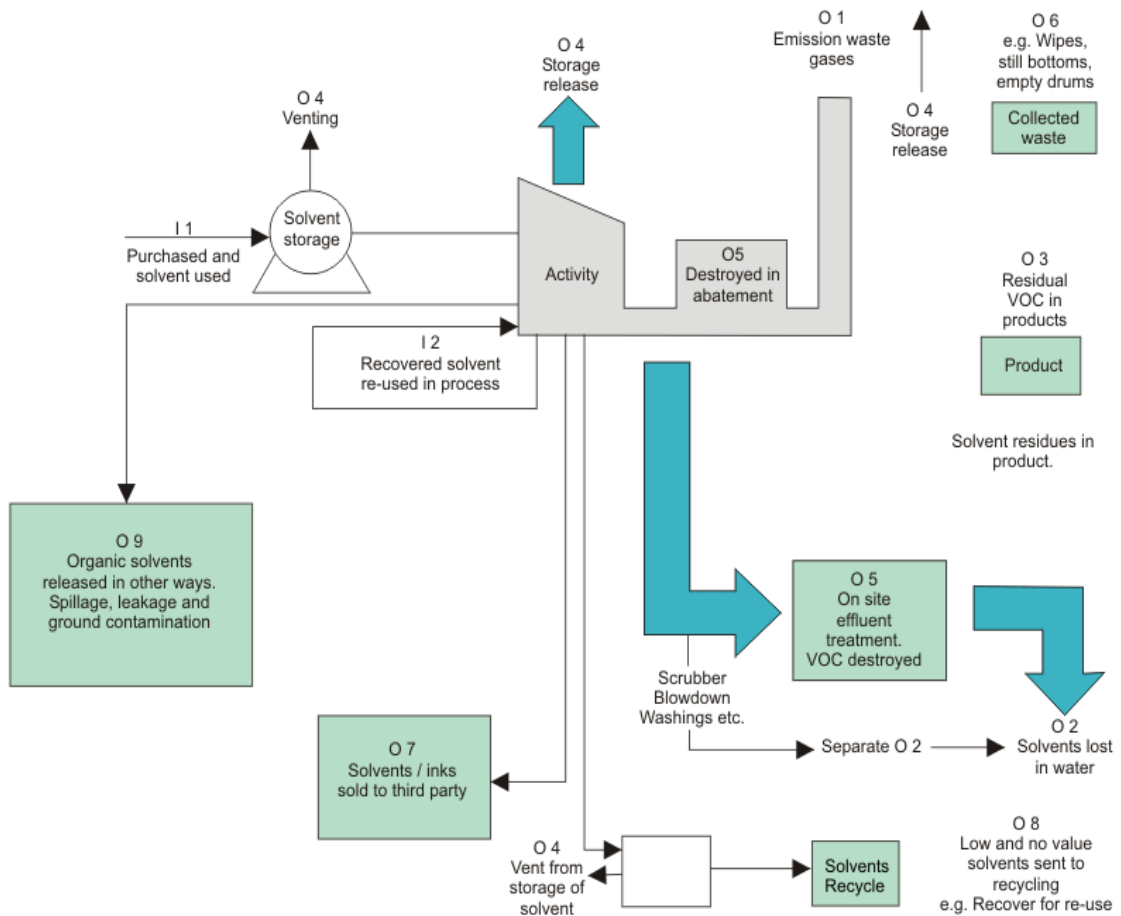
O₆ Is Organic solvent contained in collected waste.

O₇ Is Organic solvent contained in preparations, which are sold or are intended to be sold as commercially valuable product.

O₈ Is Organic solvent contained in preparations recovered for reuse but not as input into the process/activity, as long as not counted under **O₇** .

O₉ Organic solvents released in other ways.

Solvent Management Plan Inputs and Outputs



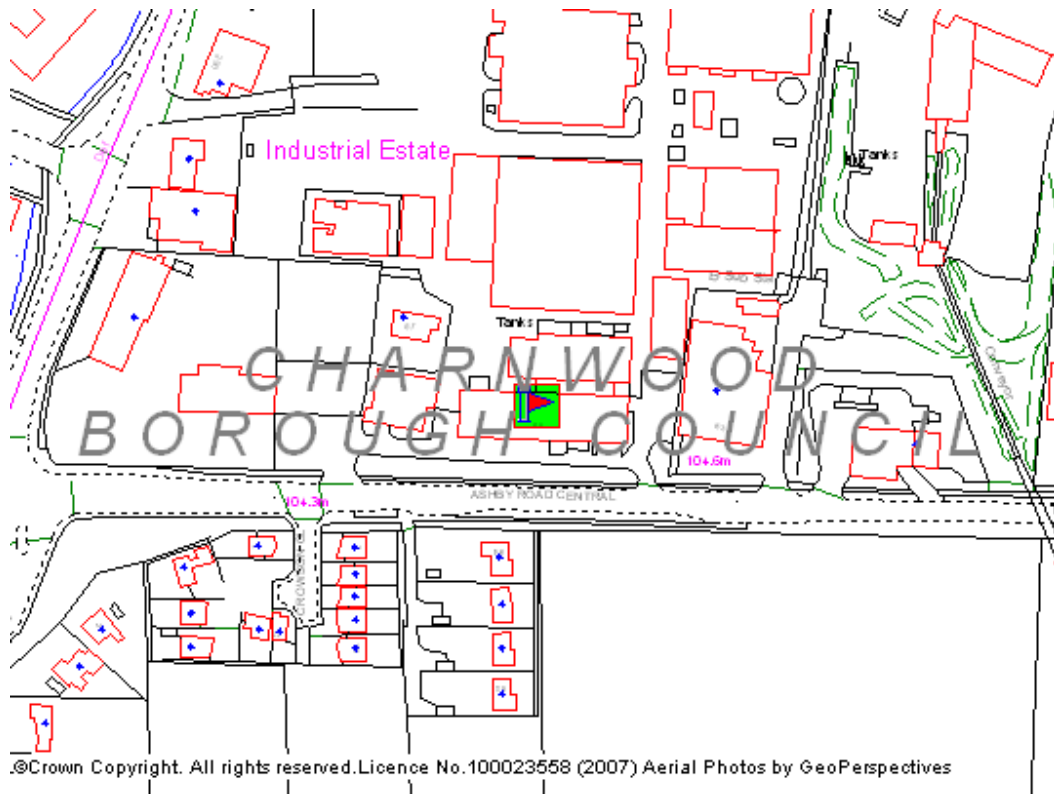
<p>Solvent Management Plan</p> <p>Consumption = I 1 - O 8 Actual solvent emission = I 1 - O 5 - O 6 - O 7 - O 8 Fugitive emission (F) = I 1 - O 1 - O 5 - O 6 - O 7 - O 8 OR Fugitive emission (F) = O 2 + O 3 + O 4 + O 9</p>	<p>Solvent Emissions Directive Activities Fugitive Emission Value =</p> $\frac{F}{I 1 + I 2} \times 100\%$ <p>Total emission = O 1 + Fugitive emission (F)</p>
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PERMIT 130

Appendix 2

Site Location

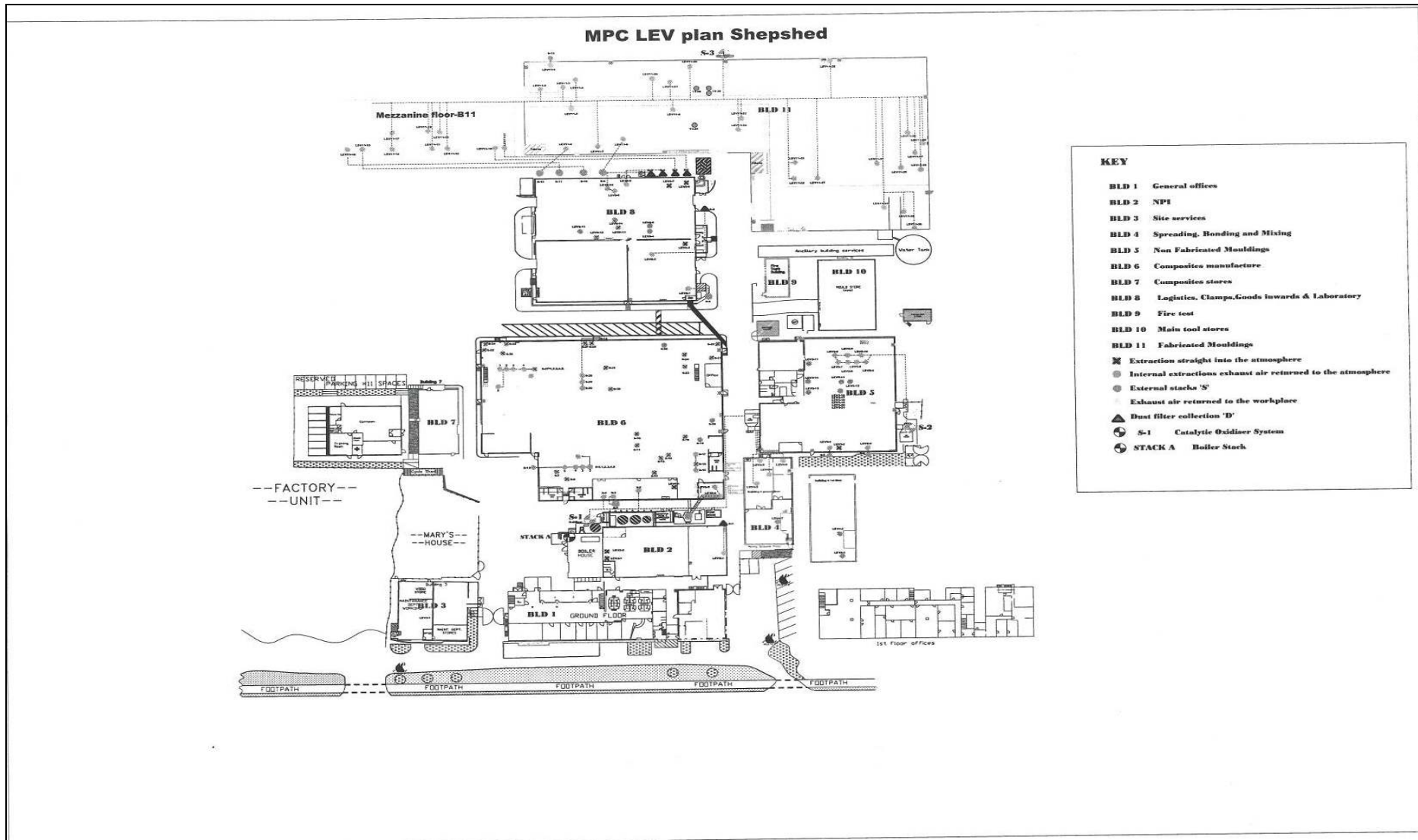
“Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty’s Stationery Office Crown Copyright 2000. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings”.



PERMIT 130

Appendix 3

Site Layout and Location of Stacks



Explanatory Notes

These notes do not comprise part of the permit but contain 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.

Change in Operation of the Installation

If you, the operator proposes to make a change in operation of the installation you must 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 operation. It is not necessary to make such a notification if an application to vary this permit has been made and the application contains a description of the proposed change. A 'change in operation' means a change in the nature or functioning, or an extension, of the installation, which may have consequences for the environment.

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 the 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 the EP Regulations. Certain information may be withheld from public registers where it is commercially confidential or contrary to national security. The onus is on the Operator to provide a clear justification for each item to be kept from the register. Applications for information to be excluded from the Public Register on grounds of National Security should be made to the Secretary of State.

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 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

Under the EP 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 the EP 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 contact Charnwood Borough Council please use the telephone number 01509 634636 or any other number notified in writing to the Operator by Charnwood Borough Council for that purpose.

Right To Appeal

Anyone who is aggrieved by the conditions attached to a Permit can appeal to the Secretary of State. Appeals must be sent within 6 months from the date of the permit (normally the date on the bottom of the permit).

Appeals 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

An appeal will not suspend the effect of the conditions appealed against; the conditions must still be complied with.

There are no forms or charges for appealing. However for an appeal to be valid, appellants are legally required to provide information detailed below:

- 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.

At the same time, the notice of appeal and documents (i) and (iv) must be sent to the Council.

In determining an appeal against one or more conditions, the Regulations allow the Inspector or Secretary of State to affirm or quash conditions or to add new conditions.

You will be liable for prosecution if you fail to comply with the conditions of this permit. If found guilty, the maximum penalty for each offence if prosecuted in a magistrates Court is an unlimited fine and/or 12 months imprisonment. In a Crown Court it is an unlimited fine and/or a 5 years imprisonment.

Our enforcement of your permit will be in accordance with the Regulator's Compliance Code.