



<b>Operator</b>	<b>Telford Investments Limited</b>
<b>Installation Address</b>	<b>Trench Lock 24/7 Petrol Filling Station Trench Road Trench Lock Telford TF1 4SZ</b>
<b>Grid Reference</b>	368941 304522
<b>Registered Office</b>	<b>Telford Investments Limited</b>
	<b>International House 6 Market Street Telford Shropshire TF2 6EF</b>
<b>Registered Number</b>	<b>01848637</b>

**Telford Investments Limited** is hereby permitted by the Borough of Telford and Wrekin to carry on an unloading of petrol into stationary storage tanks and filling of vehicle petrol tanks activity at the service station under section 1.2, part 2, of Schedule 1 of The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended), as listed and as described below within the installation boundary as marked red on the attached plan referenced **Appendix 1** and in accordance with the following conditions.

The Petrol station has 2 petrol tanks.

Permit Reference: **Telford Investments Limited Limited 07/00027/PFS**

<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Relevant Dates</b>
Date Application Made (Deemed application)	14.04.2005
Date 'Duly Made'	N/A
Date Permit First Issued	14.04.2005
Date of Variations	30.10.2012
Date of Latest Variation	30.10.2012

This permit consists of 14 numbered pages



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## **Description of the Installation**

### **Stage I Controls**

The prescribed activity of unloading into storage of petrol at service stations from mobile containers. The term "mobile container" is taken from the EC Directive, but in the context of this note means "road tanker". The description of prescribed service stations (and their time-scales for coming into control) are set out in the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended)

The unloading of petrol into the tanks may be either directly from the road tanker or via an off-set filling pipe.

Deliveries of petrol can occur at any time and may occur outside normal operating hours. The deliveries are directly supervised by a service station operator or controlled entirely by the road tanker driver. In the Approved Code of Practice and Guidance on Unloading Petrol from Road Tankers (L133), reference is made to unloading "where the tanker driver is assisted" and "where the tanker driver is unassisted".

There are emissions associated with the escape of petrol vapour displaced when storage tanks are filled, and with breathing or ventilating losses from the storage tank.

### **Potential Releases**

For the purposes of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended) petrol vapours from installations intended for the sale of motor vehicles require control.

The following parts of the installation may give rise to petrol vapours:

- Unloading petrol from road tankers
- Storage of petrol
- Filling of vehicle petrol tanks

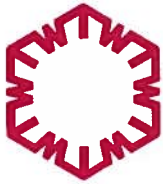


**Telford Investments Limited** are permitted to operate an installation unloading of petrol into stationary storage tanks and filling of vehicle petrol tanks at the service station. The service station has **2** storage tanks and **16** nozzles for dispensing petrol.

**Subject to compliance with the following conditions:**

## **Permit Conditions**

1. Vapours displaced by the delivery of petrol into storage installations at service stations shall be returned through a vapour tight connection line to the road tanker delivering the petrol. Unloading operations may not take place unless the arrangements are in place and properly functioning, subject to conditions 3, 4 and 5.
2. The operator shall implement the schedule of preventative maintenance document **maintenance / inspection schedule as provided by Telford Investments Limited on the 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2010 (See appendix 3 and appendix 4) and Schedule of Preventative maintenance for vapour recovery system (See appendix 5)**. All maintenance/inspections to be recorded in log book condition 24.
3. All reasonably practicable steps shall be taken to prevent uncontrolled leaks of vapour from vents, pipes and connectors from occurring. The regulator shall be advised without delay of the circumstances of such a vapour leak if there is likely to be an effect on the local community, and in all cases such a vapour leak should be recorded in the log book required under condition 24. In this condition and in condition 4 a vapour leak means any leak of vapour excepting those which occur through the vent mentioned in condition 11 during potentially hazardous pressurisation.
4. The operator shall advise the regulator of the corrective measures to be taken and the timescales over which they will be implemented in the event of a vapour leak described in condition 3.
5. Instances of vapour lock shall be recorded in the log book and, under the circumstances detailed in condition 3, be advised to the regulator.
6. The procedures in conditions 2 to 5 inclusive shall be reviewed in light of any modifications which occur to the facilities. The regulator shall be advised of any proposed alteration in operating procedures.



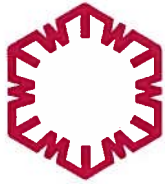
7. The vapour collection systems shall be of a size and design, as approved by the regulator, to minimise vapour emission during the maximum petrol and vapour flow in accordance with conditions 1 and 8 (i.e. when most tank compartments are being simultaneously discharged). [In the case of existing vapour collection systems, an assessment shall be made of the maximum number of tanks which can be discharged whilst still maintaining the integrity of the vapour collection system]
8. The number of tanker compartments being discharged simultaneously shall not exceed 2, including the diesel compartment[s].
9. The connection points on the tank filling pipes and vapour return pipe shall be fitted with secure seals to reduce vapour leaks when not in active use. If apertures are provided on storage tanks for the use of a dipstick, these shall be securely sealed when not in active use.
10. The fittings for delivery and vapour return pipes shall be different to prevent mis-connection.
11. Petrol storage tank vent pipe[s] shall be fitted with a pressure vacuum relief valve to minimise vapour loss during unloading and storage of petrol.

The pressure vacuum relief valve shall be sized and weighted to prevent vapour loss, except when the storage tanks are subject to potentially hazardous pressurisation.

12. When connecting hoses prior to delivery, the vapour return hose shall be connected before any delivery hose. The vapour return hose shall be connected by the road tanker end first, and then at the storage tank end.
13. Adjacent to each vapour return connection point for the storage tank, there shall be a clearly legible and durable notice instructing "Connect vapour return line before off-loading" or similar wording. The sign shall also refer to the maximum number of tanker compartments which may be unloaded simultaneously in accordance with condition 8.
14. If dip testing of storage tanks or road tanker compartments is performed before delivery, the dip openings shall be securely sealed prior to the delivery taking place.
15. Road tanker compartment dip testing shall not be performed whilst the vapour hose is connected



16. A competent person shall remain near the tanker and keep a constant watch on hoses and connections during unloading.
17. All road tanker compartment vent and discharge valves shall be closed on completion of the delivery.
18. On completion of unloading the vapour hose shall not be disconnected until the delivery hose has been discharged and disconnected. The delivery hose shall be disconnected at the road tanker end first. The vapour return hose shall be disconnected at the storage tank end first.
19. All connection points shall be securely sealed after delivery.
20. If the storage tanks or road tanker compartments are dipped after delivery, the dip openings shall be securely sealed after dip testing.
21. Manhole entry points to storage tanks shall be kept securely sealed except when maintenance and testing are being carried out which require entry to the tank.
22. Petrol delivery and vapour return lines shall be tested in accordance with the inspection Schedule of Preventative maintenance for vapour recovery system (**See appendix 5**).
23. Pressure vacuum relief valves on petrol storage tank vents shall be checked for correct functioning, including extraneous matter, seating and corrosion at least once every three years.
24. The operator shall maintain a log book at the authorised premises incorporating details of all maintenance, examination and testing, inventory checking, installation and repair work carried out, along with details of training given to operating staff at the service station.  
  
The log book shall also detail any suspected vapour leak together with action taken to deal with any leak, in accordance with Conditions 3, 4 and 5.
25. Venting of the petrol vapour shall be through the vent pipes marked ● on the attached plans (**See Appendix 1 and 2**).

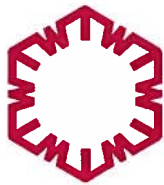


**In relation to this Permit any reference the local Authority or the Regulator shall mean the Borough of Telford and Wrekin. Any information required by this permit to be sent to the Local Authority shall be sent to:**

**Public Protection  
Public Protection (Environmental Health, Licensing & Trading Standards)  
Environment Team  
Darby House  
Telford  
TF3 4JA**

**Signed.....**  **..... Dated: 30<sup>th</sup> October 2012**

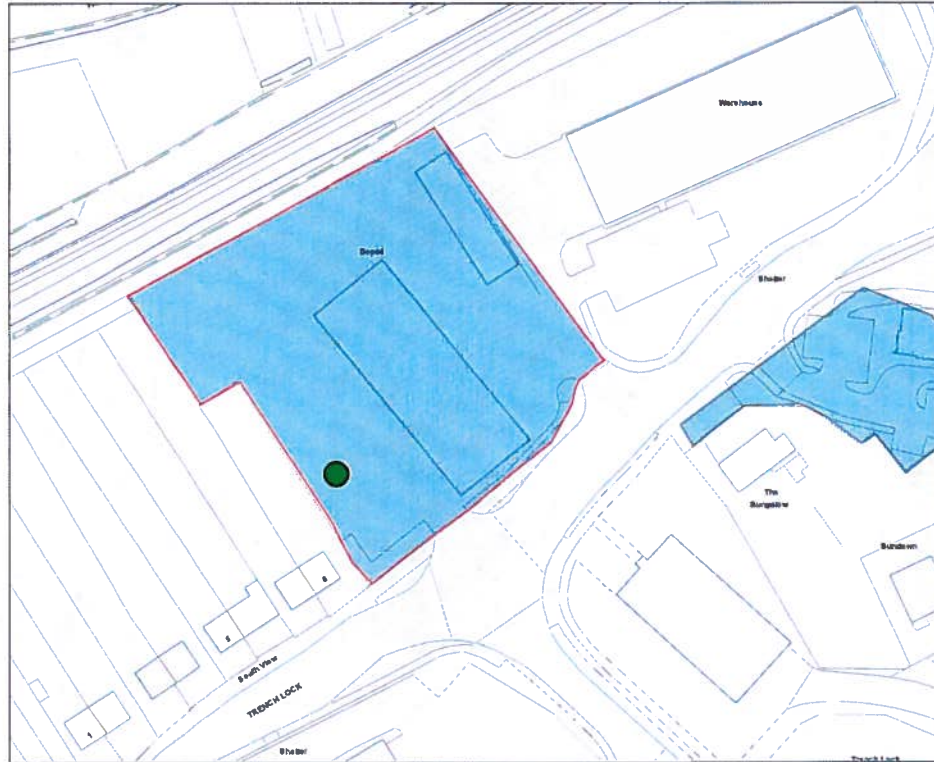
**Warren Dews  
Environmental Health Officer  
Officer authorised for that purpose**



**Appendix 1: Location Plan and installation Boundary (Highlighted in red)**

**Trench Lock 24/7 Petrol Filling Station**

location plan and installation boundary outlined in red 07/00016/PFS



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<b>Organisation</b>	Telford & Wrekin Council
<b>Department</b>	Public Protection
<b>Comments</b>	Trench Lock, Telford, TF1 4SZ
<b>Date</b>	27 September 2012
<b>SLA Number</b>	Telford Investments Limited

Produced using ESRI (UK)'s MapExplorer 2.0 - <http://www.esriuk.com>

● Vent pipe

**Telford Investments Limited 07/00027/PFS – 30/10/2012**







**Appendix 3: Maintenance / inspection schedule as provided by Telford Investments Limited on the 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2010**

FOR DAILY, WEEKLY AND MONTHLY CHECK SHEET SEE ATTACHED SHEET

JOB	6 <sup>th</sup> mthly	9 mthly	1 yrly	2 yrly	3yrly
	Suresite Visit	Ground interceptors Checked monthly then emptied (6-9 mthly)unless problems	Electrical testing		Vents Checked
Date due	Sept 2010	Jan-march 2011	Aug 2010		
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Suresite Visit		Petroleum Licence		Lines pressure tested 2009
Date due	January 2010		Aug 2010		2012
	Panic Alarms 1 <sup>st</sup> visit		Waste Removal Certificate		Vapour recovery
Date due			Dec 2010		Aug 2010
	Panic Alarms 2 <sup>nd</sup> visit		Firealarms Tested (tested montly and ssystem checked annually by installers)		
Date due			March 2011		
			Fire extinguishers		
Date due			Feb 2011		
			Emergency Lighting (mthly and checked by installers annually		
Date due			March 2011		
			Liability Insurance		
Date due			Dec 2010		
			Pest Control		
Date due			May 2011		





### **Appendix 5: Schedule of Preventative maintenance for vapour recovery system**

The pressure vacuum valve shall be checked for correct functioning, including extraneous matter, seating and corrosion at least once every three years.

Petrol delivery and vapour return lines shall be tested at least once every five years for vapour containment integrity.

All contractors carrying out testing or preventative maintenance work are to complete the site log book.

All certificates for testing of lines are to be completed by the contractor carrying out this work and a copy inserted in the site log book.

**Telford Investments Limited 07/00027/PFS – 30/10/2012**



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**Glossary of Terms/Definitions:**

Activity	One or more stationary technical units falling within the defined sections of the Schedule 1 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010
Installation	One or more stationary technical units comprising at least one activity or activities falling within the description of Schedule 1 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 within a defined area.
EPR	Environmental Permitting Regulations, the new pollution control regime replacing that under PPC.
Regulator	Means the Pollution Control Section of the Telford & Wrekin Council. When contacting the regulator it is not sufficient to contact any other part of the council other than the Pollution Control Section at the address specified in the additional notes or at the telephone numbers provided.
Petrol	is defined in Directive 94/63/EC as any petroleum derivative with or without additives, having a Reid vapour pressure of 27.6kPa or more, which is intended for use as a fuel for motor vehicles, except liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). In addition the Government's view is that the definition of petrol includes leaded, unleaded and lead replacement gasoline and excludes diesel motor fuel, kerosene and aviation fuels (some aviation fuels exceed the vapour pressure but aircraft are not motor vehicles for the purposes of the definition) The Government's view is not definitive as it is ultimately the courts that interpret legislation
Vapours means	any gaseous compound which evaporates from petrol.
Mobile container	means any tank, transported by road, rail or waterways used for the transfer of petrol from one terminal to another or from a terminal to a service station.
Service station	means any installation where petrol is dispensed to motor vehicle fuel tanks from stationary storage tanks. This includes both retail and non-retail sites.

Target reference value means the guideline given for the overall assessment of the adequacy of technical measures in the note and is not a limit value against which the performance of individual installations at service stations would be measured.

Vapour collection system includes a system of delivery of petrol whereby the vapours displaced from the storage tank are returned to the road tanker by a vapour balance pipe.

Hydrocarbon capture efficiency of vapour recovery system Equipment for vapour recovery should be designed to ensure a vapour recovery efficiency of 85% measured during an appropriate type approval test.

The efficiency is defined as:

$$\text{Eff (\%)} = ((\text{BE} - \text{RE}) / \text{BE}) \times 100$$

(Where Eff is efficiency; BE is base emissions of petrol vapours to atmosphere without Stage II petrol vapour recovery in place; RE is the residual emissions of petrol vapours to atmosphere with Stage II measures in place).

For vapour recovery systems with type approval from another European Union, European Economic Area or European Free Trade Association country, the hydrocarbon capture efficiency required by that country should be taken as being equivalent to the above.

Type approval test A test undertaken to gain approval for use. In the context of this note, this term is used in relation to approval for use of a vapour recovery system in petrol dispensers for compliance with national regulations. The test will typically include leakage tests and metrology tests as well as tests on hydrocarbon capture efficiency and volumetric efficiency (P/V ratio).

Vapour/Petrol  
(V/P) ratio

The ratio between the vapour volume at atmospheric pressure passing through the vapour recovery system and the volume of petrol dispensed. is a phenomenon that can occur during a road tanker delivery and is identified by a stoppage in the flow of product before the road tanker's compartment is fully discharged. There are two possible causes of vapour lock:

- i) Where there is an insufficient head of product in the road tanker compartment to force the air/vapour mixture in the delivery hose and fill pipe through the residual product in the storage tank. This cause of vapour lock can affect both atmospheric (free venting) and vapour balanced deliveries.
- ii) Where there is a back flow of vapour into the delivery hose from a leak in the storage tank's internal fill pipe. This cause will only arise during vapour balanced deliveries.

## **ADDITIONAL 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 Telford & Wrekin Council (without prior notice), in order to check and ensure full compliance with this permit.

### **BAT (Best Available Techniques)**

Article 2(11) of the IPPC Directive defines “best available techniques” as follows:

*“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”.*

- “techniques” shall include both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned,
- “available” techniques shall mean those developed on a scale which allows implementation in the relevant industrial sector , under economically and technically viable conditions, taking into consideration the costs and advantages, whether or not the techniques are used or produced inside the Member State in question, as long as they are reasonably accessible to the operator,
- “best” shall mean most effective in achieving a high general level of protection if the environment as a whole.

In determining the best available techniques, special consideration should be given to the items listed in Annex IV of the Directive.

General BATNEEC condition is regarded as covering, among any other matters, the provision of sufficient training and practical instruction for service station operation staff; in order to enable them to carry out their duties in respect of using (or supervising the use of) and maintaining vapour collection controls, and the actions to be taken in the event of leak of vapour.

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

Compliance with this permit does not necessarily infer compliance with any other legislation.

## **Other Statutory requirements**

This permit, in that it regulated only air pollution matters, does not absolve you of the responsibility of any other statutory requirement, such as any need to obtain planning permission, hazardous substances consent or Building Regulations approval from the Council. Discharge consents from the local sewerage undertaker or a waste disposal licence from the Environment Agency may still be required as will compliance with health and safety legislation.

## **Notification of Operation Changes**

The operator may be liable to prosecution if they operate otherwise than in accordance with the conditions and plant described in this permit.

The operator should contact the regulator to discuss any proposed changes.

## **Enforcement**

The operator will be liable to enforcement action where: -

1. the operator fails to comply with or contravenes any permit condition;
2. a change is made to the installation operation without prior notification of the change to the regulator;
3. intentional false entries are made in any record required to be kept under the conditions of the permit;
4. a false or misleading statement is made.

Any enforcement action is taken in accordance with the regulator's enforcement policy.

<http://www.telford.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/240C3F4A-8E36-4C12-8311-E4E57A3DF8CC/26214/MicrosoftWordEnvironmentalHealthandWellbeingEnf orc.pdf>



### **Annual Subsistence Charge**

A subsistence charge is payable on the 1<sup>st</sup> April each year. An invoice will be issued by the regulator providing further details of how to pay. The charges are based on a risk based system. Details of the risk assessment can be found at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/ppc/localauth/fees-risk/risk.htm>

### **Appeal against Regulatory Action**

The operator can appeal against regulatory action by the regulator to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. Appeals must be sent to the Secretary of State on a form found at

[http://www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/environment/environment/environmental\\_appeals/environmental\\_permitting\\_appeal\\_form.pdf](http://www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/environment/environment/environmental_appeals/environmental_permitting_appeal_form.pdf)

Guidance on the appeal procedure can be found at

[http://www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/environment/environment/environmental\\_appeals/environmental\\_permitting\\_guidance\\_notes.pdf](http://www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/environment/environment/environmental_appeals/environmental_permitting_guidance_notes.pdf)

There are time limits for making an appeal as follows:

- a) in relation to an appeal against a revocation notice, before the notice takes effect;
- b) in relation to the withdrawal of a duly-made application under paragraph 4(2) of Schedule 5, not later than 15 working days from the date of the notice served under that paragraph;
- c) in relation to a variation notification, a suspension notice, an enforcement notice or a landfill closure notice, not later than 2 months from the date of the notification or notice;
- d) in any other case not later than 6 months from the date of the decision or deemed decision.

Please note:

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

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 and to direct the local authority either to vary any of these other conditions or to add new conditions.

**Contact Numbers for the Regulator**

The Regulator is the Pollution Control Section of Telford & Wrekin Council. They can be contacted on 01952 381818. You may also contact them by email at any time. [Environmental.health@telford.gov.uk](mailto:Environmental.health@telford.gov.uk)

**Correspondence Address**

All correspondence to Telford & Wrekin Council relating to this information shall be addressed to:

**Environment Team  
Public Protection (Environmental Health, Licensing & Trading  
Standards)  
Darby House  
Telford  
TF3 4JA**