Operator	**Breedon Aggregates Limited**
Installation Address	Breedon Aggregates, Leaton Quarry, Leaton, Telford, Shropshire. TF6 5HB
Grid Reference	
Registered Office	Breedon Aggregates Ltd Breedon Hall, Main Street, Breedon on the Hill, Derby. DE73 8AN

Breedon Aggregates Limited is hereby permitted by Telford & Wrekin Council to carry on quarrying activity under Section 3.5 of Schedule 1 Part 2 the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended), and other activities as listed and described below within the installation boundary marked red on the attached plan on page 23, and in accordance with the following conditions.

Provenance	Relevant Dates
Date Application Made (Deemed application)	01.04.04
Date 'Duly Made'	01.04.04
Date Permit First Issued	25.05.05
Date of Latest Variation	24.02.14

This permit consists of 31 numbered pages

Description of the Installation
The installation is a quarry where stone is extracted crushed and graded to produce appropriate specifications. The quarry comprises several basic elements, removal of stone from the rock strata (referred to as 'winning' of stone, crushing and size reduction and transportation of stone within the site. Some is transported off site and some is forwarded to a roadstone coating installation contiguous to the quarrying installation or the cement batching activity, also contiguous with the quarry installation. The roadstone activity is itself divided into two separate plant, each capable of running independently of the other.

The following text divides the Installation into its elements and activities both those scheduled under the above regulations and those non scheduled elements required to be regulated because of their polluting potential and that have a direct association and a technical connection to the scheduled activities:

1 –The extraction of stone element
2 –The stone transportation element
3 –The stone crushing and screening activity
4 –The stone conveying element
5 –The stone storage element
6 –The load-out element
7– The waste treatment element.

1. The extraction of stone element (winning the stone).
The Quarry extracts "hard rock" mineral of a granite igneous type. The local rock has a small grain size that imparts a high Polished Stone Value (PSV) to the final product used on major roads throughout the UK.

Rock is broken away from the quarry face using propriety explosives with blasting carried out on week days between 12.00 noon and 14.00hrs. A pattern of holes is drilled into the rock face and stemmed by stone inserted into the drill hole over the explosive. The rig used for this purpose incorporates a dust capture and cyclonic arrestment system to minimise release of rock dust during drilling. In normal operation the number of holes drilled for each blast does not exceed 50.

Any material used in the packaging of explosives is required by other legislation to be burned in the open air immediately after blasting at the site of the blast therefore this operation of open burning is not regulated by this Permit.

After the explosives are detonated the exposed face is blasted away and the won stone is then collected by loading shovel and delivered to the crushing

device. Careful use and location of explosives helps to reduce emitted levels of dust generated as a result of the stone winning process.

The winning of the stone is an element of the quarrying installation and is technically connected and directly associated with the activities falling within Schedule 1 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

2. Stone transportation Element

Stone dropped in blasting is transported along haul roads to the primary crusher using loading machines and dump trucks.

Vehicles entering and leaving the installation travel on roads surfaced with compacted stone kept damp at all times if necessary by the use of a mobile water bowser.

The stone transportation element of the quarrying installation and is technically connected and directly associated with the activities falling within Schedule 1 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

3. Stone crushing and screening Activity.

Stone crushing takes place in four stages of size reduction being primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary to produce as a final product stone of specified types. There is also a mobile crusher train with multiple primary and secondary crushers and screens capable of being moved around the site.

The primary crusher and associated screen reduces the quarried rock to stone within a uniform size range of 75-120mm.

The secondary crusher and associated screen reduce primary crushed stone to product in a size range 50-60mm.

The tertiary crusher and associated screen reduces secondary crushed stone to product in a range 4 -38mm.

The quaternary stage and associated screen produce fines in a size range less than 10mm.

The mobile crushing and screening equipment is capable of a range of size reduction dependent on need.

I. The Primary Stage.

The primary crusher is a building enclosed on three sides under a roof. Power for the crusher is electricity supplied from an external supplier.

Quarried rock is brought to the crusher by dump trucks that tip their loads into a feed chute. The stone then passes across a vibrating Grizzley screen to

enter a single toggle jaw crusher that produces rock to a maximum size of 120mm. Rock of a size less than 75mm passes to a single deck screen for further grading where sizes less than 14 mm are separated and taken by conveyor to the scalpings stock pile and sizes more than 14 mm are returned to the main stock belt supplying stone to the primary crushed stone stock pile.

The output from the primary crusher is raised by the primary feed conveyor to the primary stock pile that supplies stone to all the remaining stages. Conveyors serving this stockpile come together within a single enclosed transfer hub located within the primary crusher building.

Dust control is by containment within the solid walls of the crusher housing, enclosure of the conveyor, and water applied from sprinklers to the primary hopper, the primary jaw crusher, the discharge point from the primary crusher onto the primary conveyor.

Emissions to air are not abated but are controlled by measures detailed in conditions of this permit.

ii. The Secondary, Tertiary and Quaternary Stages.
All these stages are housed in a single building enclosed within walls of sheet steel and having a short external link to a dust control plant, Product is kept in intermediate storage bins before being processed and taken by the Link Conveyor to product storage bunkers or to unenclosed Stockpiles.

Dust control is by containment within the crushing plant and arrestment using an externally sited bag filter plant, and enclosure of the conveyors.

iii. Mobile Crushing and screening equipment
This equipment is situated in the main quarry but can be moved around to the location of need. Use of the mobile equipment minimises haul distances and makes short duration production runs more acceptable. The mobile equipment is water suppressed to prevent dust emissions.

The crushing and size reduction of stone is an activity falling within section 3.5 of Schedule 1 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

4. The conveying of stone element
Stone is moved between parts of the installation from the primary crusher to the load-out position on conveyor belts all of which are enclosed to prevent the wind entrainment of dust. Plain belts are used with scrapers fitted at the head drum so that gleanings dropped are returned to the product stream using chutes.

Dust control is by enclosure of the moving belt.

Stone crushed by the mobile crusher and screens is loaded by loading shovel onto the conveyor system or moved by loading shovel/dumper truck to the storage location. Under normal operation the crushing and screening is carried out in the location where storage of the material is desired in order to avoid double handling of material.

The stone conveying element of the quarrying installation and is technically connected and directly associated with the activities falling within Schedule 1 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

5. Stone storage element.
The following permanent stockpiles designated as such in Plan XXX/2 are used within the process to store in the open stone that is either waiting further processing or is final product waiting for transport off site.

- The Scalpings Stock Pile.
- The Primary Stock Pile
- Final Product Stock Pile.

Fugitive emissions from stockpiles of wind raised dusts particularly at the time of disturbance of the stored stone during addition or removal of stored materials. However the material in the stock piles is of a type, either of stone exceeding 3mm or in the case of scalpings, considered unlikely to release dust.

A proportion of the output from the stone crushing activity is held in bins discharging to the Millar and to the Parker Roadstone Coating plants as follows:

Discharge to the Millar Plant.
This is on the eastern façade of the enclosing structure. There are 8 bins each having a manually operated "knife" door located centrally on its base controlling the discharge from each bin to the system supplying stone the Millar Roadstone Coating Plant that is an activity regulated by a separate permit reference PPC141.

Discharge to the Parker Roadstone Coating Plant.
This is on the western façade of the enclosing structure. There are 8 discharge chutes each with a manually operated "helmet" door controlling the discharge of each bin to the system supplying the Parker Roadstone Plant that is an activity regulated by a separate permit, reference PPC141.

The stone storage element of the quarrying installation and is technically connected and directly associated with the activities falling within Schedule 1 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

6. The Loadout Element.

Stone is taken from the storage bunkers to one of four destinations, these being:

1. The adjacent stone coating plants by use of a conveyor
2. To stockpiles within the Installation by dumper truck
3. To the re-crusher within the installation by dumper truck
4. The adjacent concrete batching plant.

Emissions are of dust from the handling of the stone and nitrogen oxides and smoke from the truck engines.

Dust control is by suppression with water applied from a sprinkler at the loadout position and roadways and enclosure within the storage bunkers. Truck emissions are minimised by servicing and maintenance of the vehicle engine.

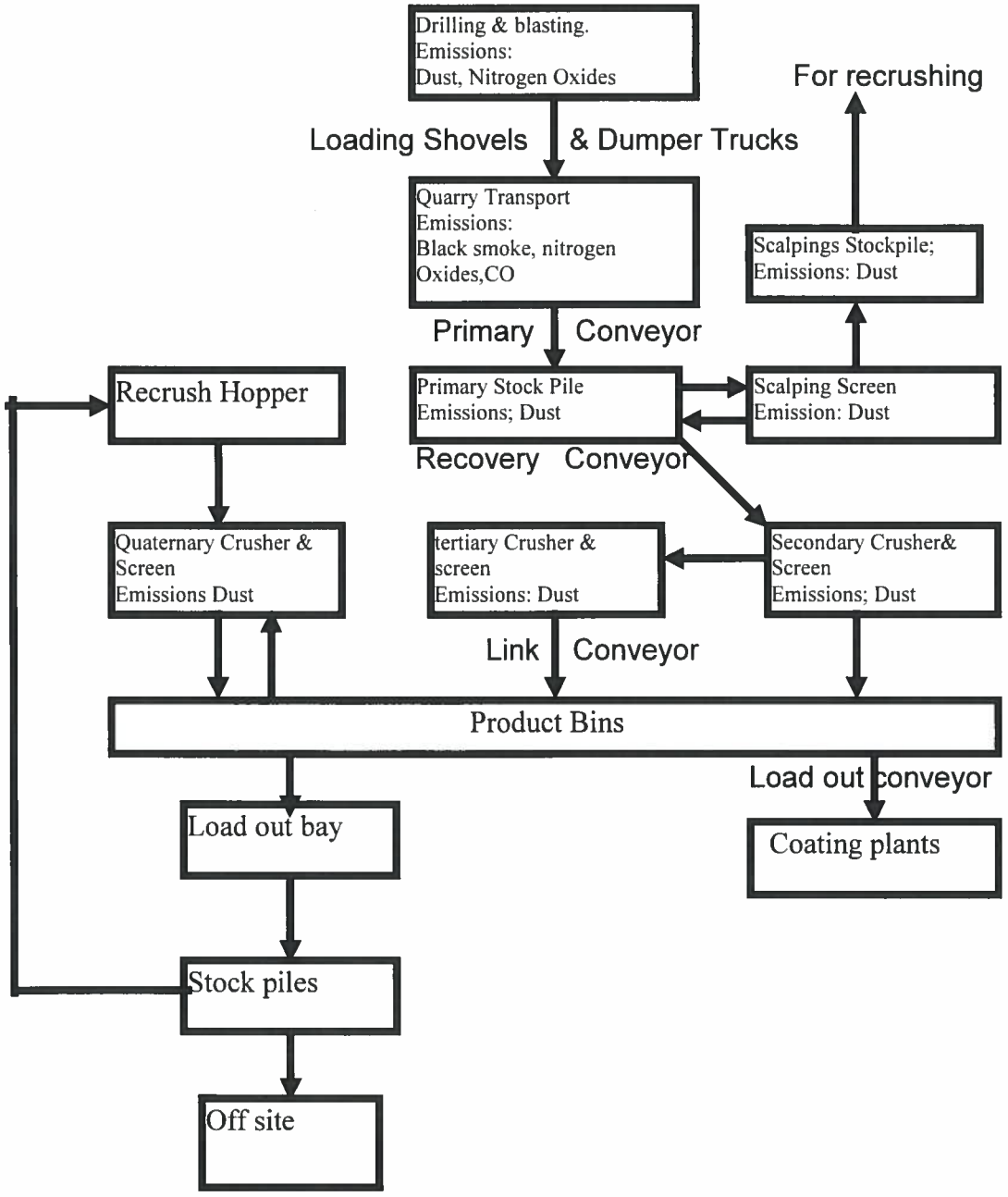
The stone transportation element of the quarrying installation and is technically connected and directly associated with the activities falling within Schedule 1 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

7. Waste storage Element.

Very little waste is produced within the Installation as any rejected stone is re-cycled within the Installation or used in the construction and repair of haul roads. However in exceptional circumstances a mobile crusher may be hired from a contractor to work the scalping stock pile.

The waste storage element of the quarrying installation and is technically connected and directly associated with the activities falling within Schedule 1 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

Overview of the Process



8. Mobile Crushing Element

The mobile Crushing Train at Leaton Quarry is supplied with site won mineral which has been blasted from the various benches within the quarry. The material will be assessed fro quality, generally the poorer more weathered mineral will be at the surface, below the over burden this will be used to produce 'fill' materials for use in the formation of highways and building work. The better quality mineral will be used to produce single size chippings, which will be internally transferred to the road-stone coating plants, the concrete plant and surface dressing plant, the surplus will be transferred within the group for use in other asphalt plants of sold on the open market.

Fill Material Production

These products will be produced by loading blasted rock with either a front end wheeled loading shovel or a 360 excavator. The loaded rock will pass through a primary jaw crusher where it will be reduced to minus 65mm; (dependant upon specification of final product) the crushed material will be carried forward to a screen unit, which will remove the plus 40mm product (depending upon specification). The plus 40mm will pass forward to a secondary crusher that will reduce the material to a minus 40mm, the two streams will be removed from the discharge belts and transferred to stock piles by the use of front end loading shovels. From these stock piles road vehicles will be loaded, by use of front end loading shovels for sale off site. The loading and processing of these materials may give rise to fugitive emissions.

Single Size Production

These products will be produced by loading blasted rock with either a front end wheeled loading shovel or a 360 excavator. The loaded rock will pass through a primary jaw crusher where it will go through it's first stage of reduction; material will the pass onto a hydro cone crusher where the second stage of reduction takes place. Crushed material then passes to a screen that will separate the course and fine products. The course material passes to a tertiary crusher for further reduction and then back onto the splitter screen. The fine products (minus 14mm) pass to a second screen unit for final separation before being discharged onto stock piles. The above mentioned process may from time to time be modified to enable other products to be produced from the same machines. Products produced from the mobile plant will be moved from the discharge stock piles to storage stock piles before being loaded into the Road stone coating plants on site of transferred to other units within the company.
The loading and processing of these materials may give rise to fugitive emissions.

Site Traffic Movements

Access to the site for collection of the dry stone products will be via the existing site entry and exit routes, the area around the mobile crushing units will be constructed from site won material, with gradients produced to allow water to flow towards existing water routes within the site. Traffic routes around site will be modified as the site develops.
Traffic movements may give rise to fugitive emissions.

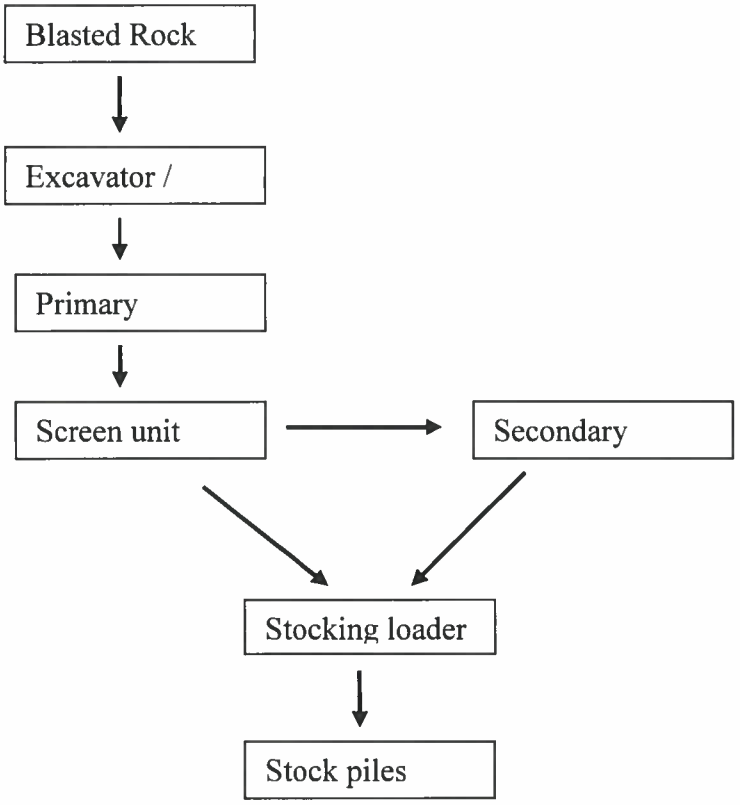
Fuel Supply

The mobile crushers and mobile screens will be supplied with fuel by the existing site mobile bowser; the loading shovels will fuel at the fixed fuel dispensing installation adjacent to the quarry workshop.
These fuelling operations under normal operations will not give rises to emissions. If spillage occurs, these will be controlled as directed by the relevant section of the site emergency procedure.

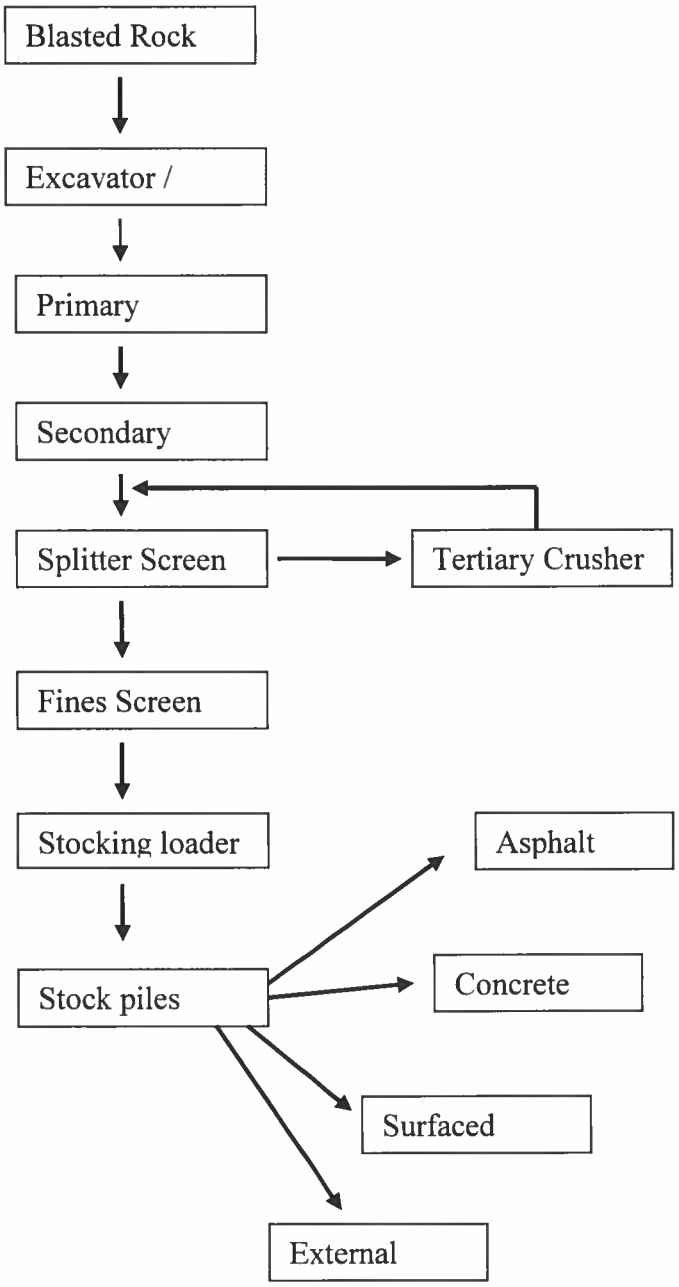
Water

The water supply for the plant will be from site storage, this will be pumped to the various dust suppression points located on the mobile equipment as required.

General arrangement of Sub Base Equipment



General arrangement of Single Size Equipment



Any significant increase in the figures listed in Table 1, in the opinion of the regulator, results in detrimental consequences for the environment will require the operator to apply for a variation to the permit.

Table 1 – Raw material usage

The following table lists the quantities of raw materials used on an annual basis within the permitted installation .

Raw Material	Usage (year) (tonnes/annum)	Activity/Element	Control
Stone	500,000	stockpile	none
Coarse aggregate	250,000	Bay	Partial enclosure
Explosives	130 tons	secured	N/A
Hydraulic Oil	4,000	Bunded area	Enclosed
Fuel	600, 000L	Bunded area	Enclosed

List of machinery within the Installation

The following Table 2 contains a list of all machinery used within the installation along with the identified emission points to atmosphere:

Table 2.a; Extraction of Stone Element

Raw Material	Activity/Element	Control	Pollutants
Face loading machine	1	Unabated	Dust CO, NOX VOC, smoke
Secondary rock breaker/360 excavator	1	Unabated	Dust, CO, NOX, Smoke
Drilling rig dust extraction	1	Cyclone for drill returns. Engine emissions unabated	Dust, CO, NOX, VOC, Smoke

Table 3b.The Quarried Stone transportation Element

Raw Material	Activity/Element	Control	Pollutants
Dump Trucks	2	Unabated	Dust, CO, NOX, VOC, Smoke
Fuel bowser	2	Unabated	Dust, CO, NOX, VOC, Smoke

Table 3c.The Stone Crushing and screening activity

Raw Material	Activity/Element	Control	Pollutants
Hydraulic rock breaker	3	Water suppression	Dust
Vibrating grizzly feeder	3		Dust
Single deck screen	3		Dust
Primary crusher	3	Water suppression	Dust
Secondary Crusher	3	Water suppression	Dust
Secondary crusher	3	Building enclosure	Dust
Tertiary Crusher	3	Building enclosure	Dust
Tertiary Crusher	3	Building enclosure	Dust
Quaternary Crusher	3	Building enclosure	Dust
Secondary screen	3	Building enclosure	Dust
Splitter screen	3	Building enclosure	Dust
Fines screen	3	Building enclosure	Dust
Coarse screen	3	Building enclosure	Dust

Table 3.d The Stone Conveying Element

Raw Material	Activity/Element	Control	Pollutants
Primary Scalpings Conveyor	4	Water suppression and enclosure	Dust
Primary stock pile conveyor	4	Water suppression and enclosure	Dust
Secondary Link Conveyor	4	Water suppression and enclosure	Dust
Loadout conveyor	4	Water suppression and enclosure	Dust

Table 3e. The stone extraction element

Raw Material	Activity/Element	Control	Pollutants
Drilling Rig Dust extraction	1	Cyclone? Unabated	Dust CO, NOX VOC
Loading Shovel	2	Unabated	Dust, CO, NOX, VOC
Dump Trucks	2	Unabated	Dust, CO, NOX, VOC

Table 3f. The stone storage element

Raw Material	Activity/Element	Control	Pollutants
Intermediate and final size bins	1	Cyclone? Unabated	Dust CO, NOX VOC
Stockpiles	2	Unabated	Dust, CO, NOX, VOC

Table3g The Loadout element.

Raw Material	Activity/Element	Control	Pollutants
Dumper trucks	6	Unabated	Dust CO, NOX VOC
Loading shovels 6	6	Unabated	Dust, CO, NOX, VOC

Stock Piles. Table 5

The following is a list identifying Stock piles and relating them to the plan

Table N. Identity and function of stockpiles.

Stock pile	Purpose	Identity on Plan
Primary Scalpings	Temporary storage of undersized stone	SP1
Primary crushings	Storage of product awaiting processing	SP2
Imported inert waste	Storage of material awaiting internal use	SP3
Recycled fill	Storage of material awaiting internal use	SP4
Single size product	Temporary storage of product	SP5

Abatement Plant Table 6

Plant	Type of Abatement	Machinery reference	Emission point	Pollutants
External to multi stage crushing lant	Bag filter	Crushing plant dust extraction unit	Stack attached to unit	Dusts

Contained Sources. Table 7

Structure	Control	Machinery Reference	Pollutants
Primary Conveyor	Enclosure and water spray	Primary conveyor enclosure and water sprays	Dust &Grit
Link conveyor	Enclosure and water spray	Link conveyor enclosure and water sprays	Dust &Grit
Lorry Loadout conveyor	Enclosure and water spray	Load out conveyor and water sprays	Dust &Grit
Transfer hub	Enclosure	Transfer hub enclosure	Dust &Grit
Crusher house	Enclosure and dust extraction	Crusher house enclosure and extraction	Dust &Grit
Product Storage bins	Enclosure	Product storage bins	Dust &Grit

Mobile crushing element

Structure	Control	Machinery Reference	Pollutants
Jaw crusher	Enclosure and water spray		Dust &Grit
Secondary crusher	Enclosure and water spray		Dust &Grit
Tertiary crusher	Enclosure and water spray		Dust &Grit
Power screen	Water spray		Dust &Grit
Power screen to rinse surface dress chippings			Dust &Grit

Permit Conditions

1 Plant & Equipment

1.1 The permissible plant or equipment to be used within the installation shall be that mentioned in Table3, a-g (above). No other plant or equipment shall be used without the prior written consent of the regulator.

1.2 Plant or equipment concerned with the prevention of emissions to atmosphere shall consist of that mentioned in Tables 3.a-d (above). No other abatement plant shall be used except when a formal application in writing has been submitted to and approved by the regulator.

2 Emission Limits and Controls – Air

2.1 There shall be no visible emissions of dust across the designated installation boundary Marked on Plan PPC011/2.

2.2 Emissions from the installation, other than steam or condensed water vapour, shall be free from persistent mist and free from persistent fume. The activity of the burning of packaging materials is exempt if done in accordance with Condition 2.3 of this permit.

2.3 Packaging materials that have been used to package explosives may be burned in the open provided such burning is done in accordance with the Control of Explosives Regulations 1991

2.4 There shall be no visible emission of dust from the surface of roadways and stockpiles of product.

2.5 Emissions from any combustion process associated with the activity, including internal combustion engines under steady load, shall not in normal operation exceed the equivalent of Ringleman shade 1 as described in British Standard BS 2742:1969.

2.6 All emissions from the installation shall be free from offensive odour outside the Installation Boundary as perceived by the Regulator

3.0 Emission monitoring

3.1 Whenever the Installation is operating it shall be observed for dust emissions at least once daily by a person appointed for this purpose or more frequently as may be prescribed in writing from the regulator. The place of observation shall provide an unimpeded view of all emission points, and, as necessary from the installation boundary

3.2 In the event of any visible dust seen crossing the Installation boundary the cause shall be established and remedial action started immediately. A record of the event shall be entered into the logbbook. and if the emission is likely to effect the local community the regulator shall be informed immediately.

3.3 When, in the opinion of the regulator, there is evidence of airborne dust from the process having effects beyond the boundary of the site the operator shall promptly and within a period to be agreed with the regulator, make their own inspection and assessment. If it is then necessary to identify a source of the dust within the process the operator shall carry out a monitoring programme in which such details as the method, protocol and duration shall be agreed in writing with the regulator. Once the source of emission has been established corrective action shall be taken without delay.

3.4 The crusher house Enviroflo bag filter plant shall have a pressure drop indicator fitted that shall give an audio-visual warning of bag failure. Activation of this alarm, except when done for testing of the system, shall be recorded in the Log book.

3.5 A logbook shall be maintained within which shall be recorded the date, time, name and position of the person making the entry and all operations and actions taken in accordance with conditions (3.1=3.4). Also entered shall be details of the weather prevailing on every day that the quarry operates to include an assessment of maximum wind speed, wind direction , temperature and the presence or absence of rain on the day of the record.. These records shall be kept for a minimum period of 2 years and may be in an electronic format provided that a secure backup of the data is made and the information can be printed onto paper.

4.0 Process controls

4.1 In the event of abnormal emissions caused by a malfunction or breakdown of plant listed in Tables3.a-d the operator shall:

- Investigate the occurrence immediately
- Adjust or stop the process or activity to minimise those emissions
- Undertake remedial work as soon as practical or before operation resumes after a scheduled shut down
- Record the details of the cause and consequent action in the Logbook.

4.2 All rock drills shall be equipped with an effective dust collection and abatement system.

4.3 All crushing and screening plant with exception of the primary crusher housing shall be enclosed within a dust tight building fitted with both

close fitting self closing doors, and close fitting entries and exits ports for every conveyor belt.

4.4 Discharge points from the building containing the secondary, tertiary and quaternary crushers and the entry point of the Link Conveyor into that building shall be fitted with local exhaust ventilation carrying extracted dust to the crusher house Enviroflo bag filter.

4.5 At all times when at the primary crushing plant listed in Table 3.c is operational it shall be supplied with water to operate the associated sprinklers and this supply shall be protected from freezing by adequate frost protection.

4.6 All conveyors shall be totally enclosed, or located below ground or be situated within an enclosed building.

4.7 Transfer hubs, excepting the one connecting the primary crusher discharge belt with the primary crusher screen belt, shall be totally enclosed and fitted with flexible seals on their inlets and outlets and each with local exhaust ventilation to carry dust to the external crushing house Enviroflo plant. Those hubs within the secondary crushing building shall be fitted with local exhaust ventilation to carry all dusts generated to the external dust abatement unit.

4.8 Belt scrapers shall be fitted to the head drum returns of all conveyors and the scrapings shall fall by enclosed chute to join the main material run.

4.9 All permanent uncontained stocks of crushed and processed stone shall be stored as stock piles within in the areas designated on Plan PPC011/3 and nowhere else within the installation.

Effective under-vehicle and wheel washing facilities shall be provided and used before vehicles exit the site on to the public highway.

4.10 In the event of there being a high risk caused by meteorological conditions of dust being raised from stock piles the Operator shall condition all stock piles by applying water or chemical solutions until a crust is formed.

4.11 Drop heights of stone being loaded onto stockpiles shall be as low as practical for the purpose.

4.12 All internal roadways surfaced with hard compacted stone and outlined shall be kept damp at all times if necessary by the use of water except during periods of frost or forecast of frost.

4.13 The horizontal surfaces of all buildings and support structures within the installation shall be inspected at intervals required by the Schedule of Condition 5. and any accumulation found removed in the manner specified in that Schedule.

5. Air Quality

5.1 All Dusts arising from activities within the installation that cannot be recycled shall be considered wastes and be placed in covered containers.

5.2 All roadways surfaced with tarmaccadam or concrete shall be kept clean by the use of a road sweeper using irrigated brushes at intervals required accordance with the schedule required by condition 5.4.

5.3 All spillages of dry dusts shall be removed promptly using wet handling methods whenever these are practical. In the event of removal of the deposits being delayed the deposit shall be kept in a damp condition at all times.

5.4 A schedule shall be submitted to the Regulator within 28 days of issuing the permit that gives details, such as the frequency and methods employed, of the regular cleaning of all plant, machinery, structures and roadways used within the Installation.

6. General conditions

6.1 Effective operational and maintenance systems shall be used for all aspects of the installation where failure could result in a release of visible dust across the Installation.

6.2 Parts considered consumable, or subjected to continual wear and frequent replacement shall be kept on site or be available for fitment at short notice.

6.3 The Operator shall prepare a schedule of maintenance of plant, machinery and vehicles used in the activity and this be made available on request from the Regulator. It is expected that normally items shall be serviced in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation or more frequently if local conditions indicate otherwise

6.4 Relevant staff at all levels shall receive formal training and instruction in their duties relating to the control of emissions to air from the process. Such training shall include the following.

- Awareness of the regulatory requirements of the Permit.
- Minimising emissions during start up and shut down of the Installation.
- Actions required to minimise emissions during abnormal events.

The operator shall record details of the training to include the name, position, and date of the trainer and trainee and content of the instruction. This record shall be kept until the trained person relinquishes their duties

7.1 At the end of an appropriate 12 month accounting period to be agreed with the Regulator the operator shall supply the regulator with the annual quantity of roadstone produced.

7.2 The regulator shall be informed at least 4 weeks before any change to the prescribed installation described at the beginning of this permit or any change to the process that may effect the type of substance emitted to atmosphere or the concentration of substances being emitted.

7.3 The operator shall nominate a person to respond to any complaint received from a member of the public and to personally receive and respond to routine correspondence from the regulator.

7.4 **The operator shall on request** from the regulator prepare a list based on Table 3 of all sources of dust and supply the regulator with the amount emitted of specified types of dust calculated either by direct measurement or as an assessment. Based on the following criteria:

- Particulate filters fitted to the multistage crusher emit particles at the rate of 10mgm3 during periods of operation.
- No correction for pressure or water vapour need be made.

Results should be tabulated and may be submitted in MSExcel format sent to the following address(or another as advised):
Environmental.health@telford.gov.uk
Such information shall be submitted when requested to do so by the Regulator.

7.5 The best available techniques shall be used to prevent or, where that is not practicable, reduce emissions from the installation in relation to any aspect of the operation of the installation which is not regulated by any other condition of this permit.

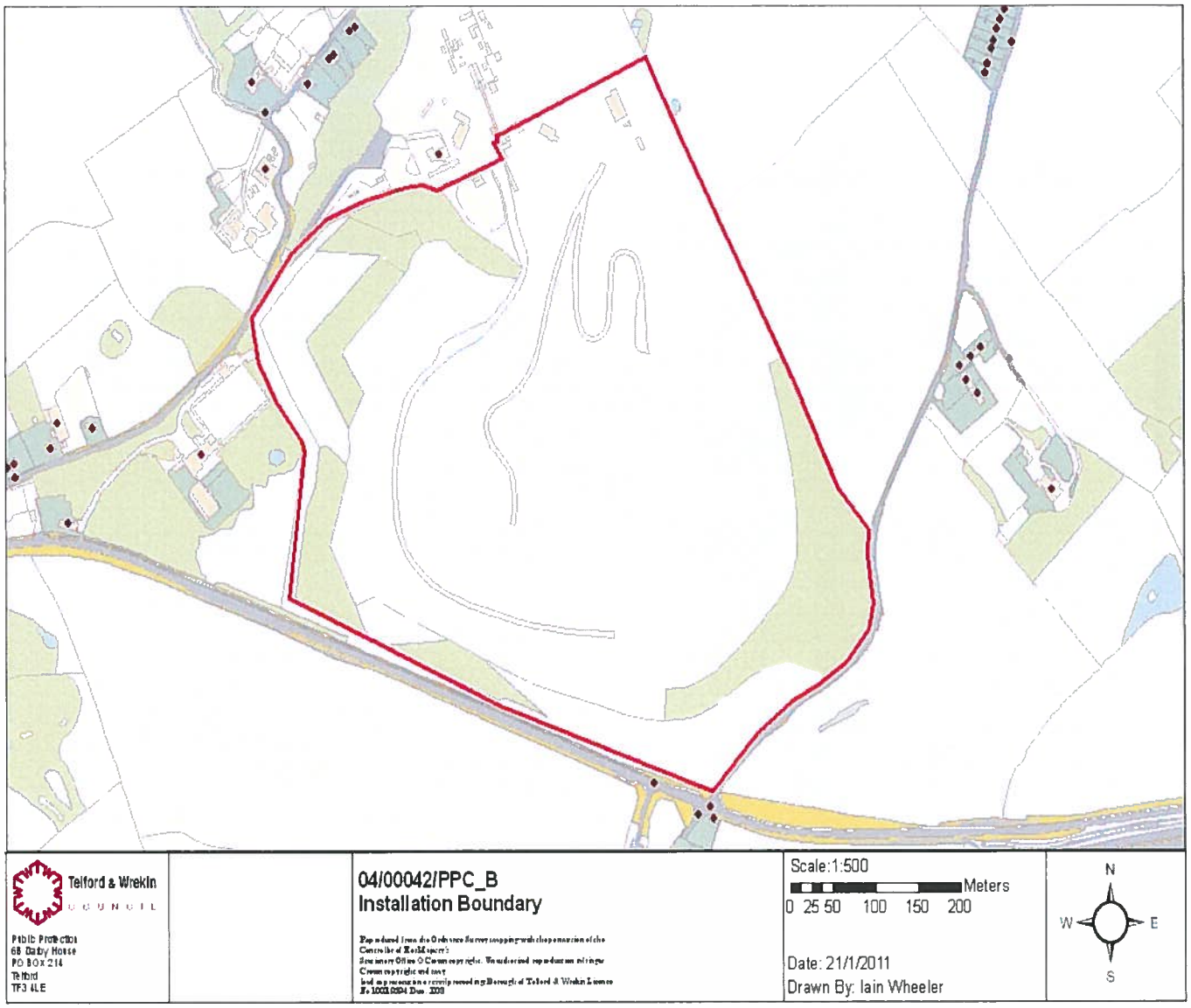
In relation to this Permit any reference the local Authority or the Regulator shall mean the Borough of Telford and Wrekin. Any information required by this permit to be sent to the Local Authority shall be sent to:

Environmental Health
Telford & Wrekin Council,
Darby House,
PO Box 214
Telford
TF3 4LE

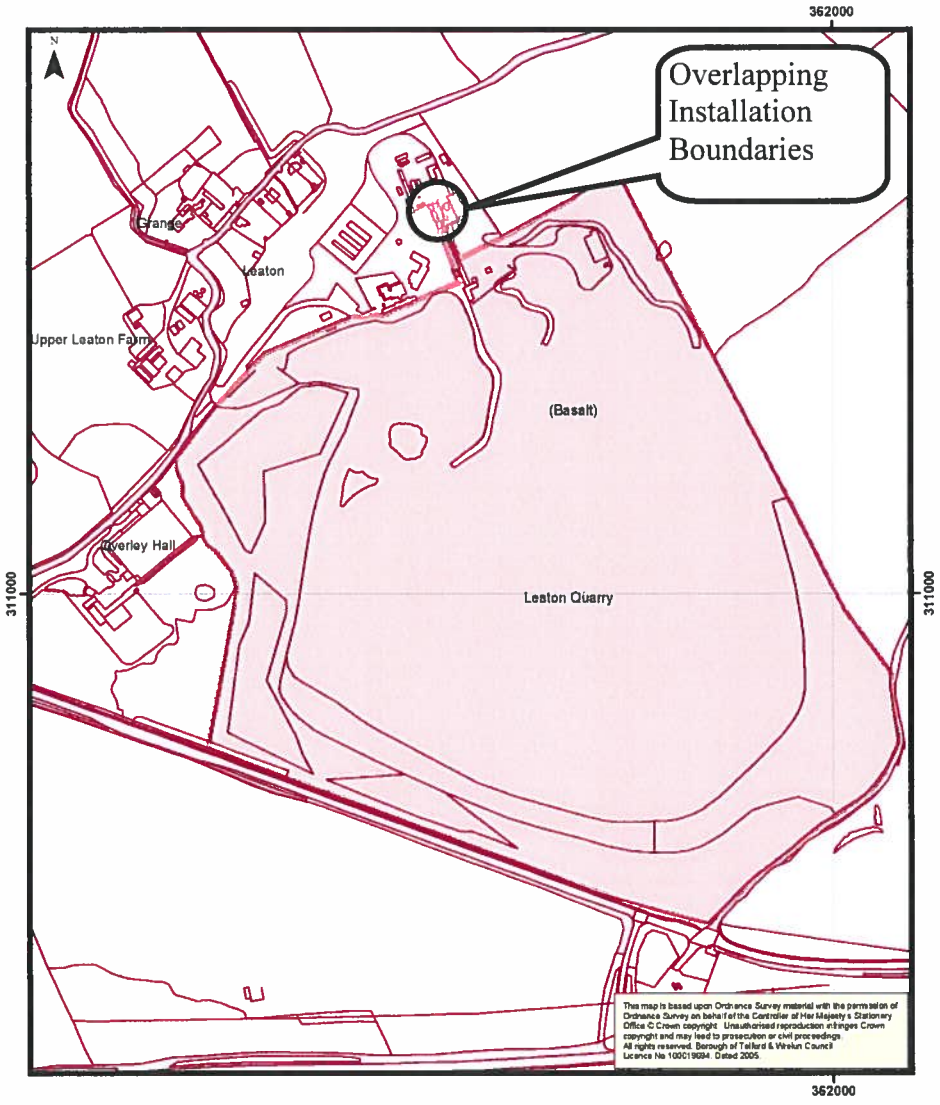
Signed.....**Date** 24th February 2014.

Officer authorised for that purpose

Appendix 1. Plan Location of Installation (outline in red).



Appendix 2. The Installation Boundary(outlined in red)



Installation Boundary

0 50 100
Metres

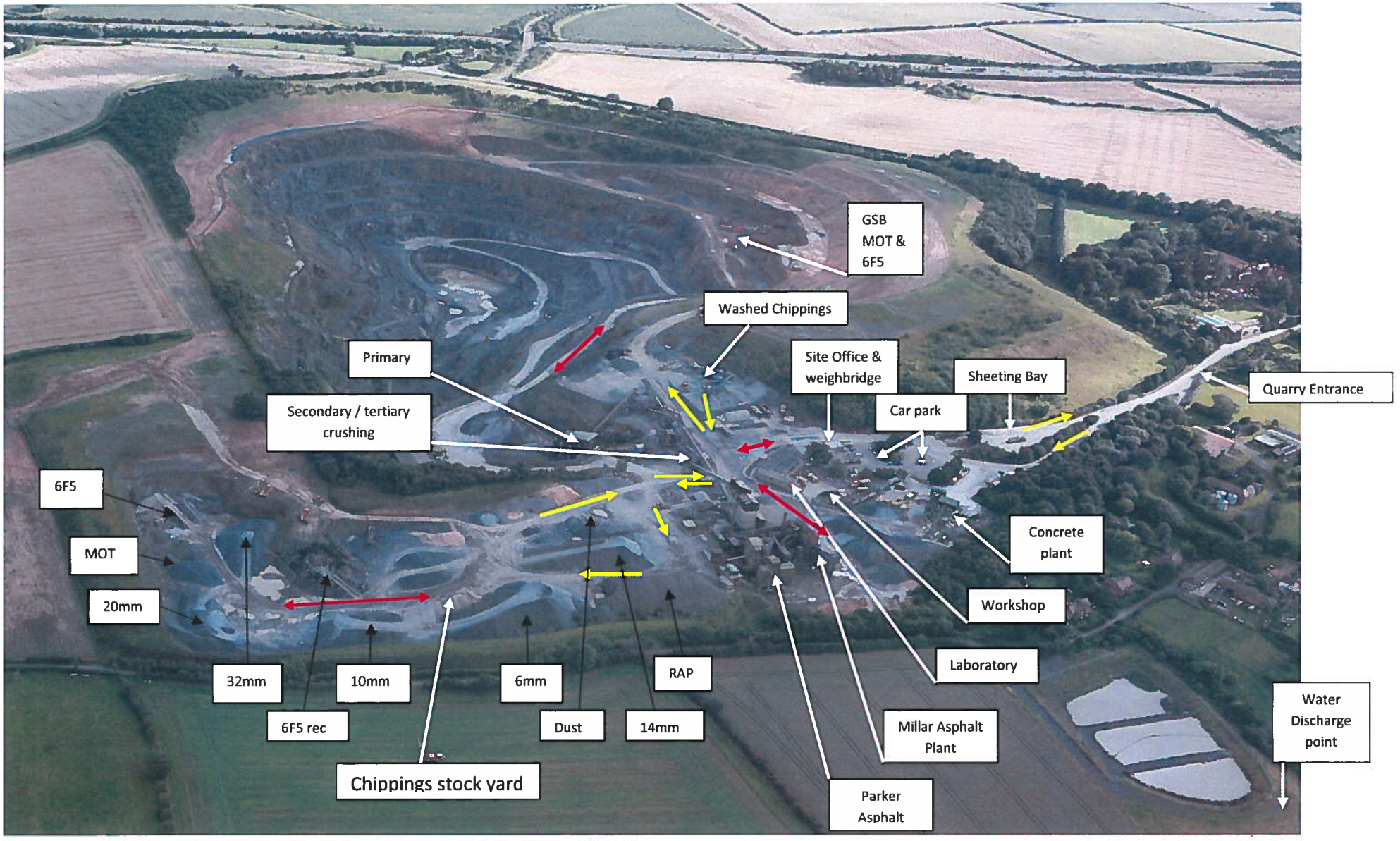
PPC011/1
Installation Boundary
Berwyn Granite Quarries Ltd

Borough of TELFORD & WREKIN

Note: The Installation Boundary.

In plan this area outlined in transparent red is shared by the Quarry activity and the stone coating activity but in side view there are two tiers,.
1. The upper tier is occupied by storage bins receiving single size stone from the crushing operation and is a part of the activity outlined in this Permit
2,The lower tier is of conveyors and storage bins serving the separate roadstone coating activity and is a part of another Permit.

Appendix 3. Position of stockpiles 04/00042/PPCB



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
Bag filter	These are fabric filters and are comprised of a filter medium, usually manufactured in the form of bags, through which material over a certain size cannot pass. There are three types: mechanical shakedown, reverse air jet and pulse jet. Bags are capable of filtration of finer particles than cyclones, but do not perform well with wet particulate such as wood with a moisture content > 20% (i.e. they clog up).
Coating	Means a preparation, including all the organic solvents or preparations containing organic solvents necessary for its proper application, which is used in a vehicle refinishing activity to spray onto a motor vehicle.
Cyclone	An inertial gas cleaning device, which separates dust from the gas stream when the direction of the gas flow is changed and the dust continues in the original direction by virtue of its inertia and is deposited on a collection surface / catch pot. The inlet gas is channeled into a spiral flow. Centripetal forces operating in the spiral provide the change of direction and the larger particles above a critical mass will be deposited on the cyclone walls.
Dust	Means any particulate matter in less than 3mm aerodynamic diameter
ELV	Emission Limit Values, those values stipulated in the SED or in guidance for emission of particular pollutants to atmosphere.
EPR	Environmental Permitting Regulations , the new pollution control regime replacing that under PPC.
Halogenated Organic solvent	shall mean an organic solvent which contains at least one atom of bromine, chlorine, fluorine or iodine per molecule
Indicative Monitoring	Monitoring which measures the performance of the abatement plant, rather than the quantity of dust etc emitted. In the case of bag filtration, this is normally

	achieved by alarming the pressure drop across the abatement plant, so that an alarm is set off should a bag / sleeve split.
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.
LEV	Local Exhaust Ventilation – ducting and hoods normally associated with small uncontained plant or equipment.
Organic solvent	Means any VOC which is used alone or in combination with other agents, and without undergoing a chemical change, to dissolve raw materials, products or waste materials, or is used as a cleaning agent to dissolve contaminants, or as a dissolver, or as a dispersion medium, or as a viscosity adjuster, or as a surface tension adjuster, or a plasticiser, or as a preservative.
Organic compound	Means any compound containing at least the element carbon and one or more of hydrogen, halogens, oxygen, sulphur, phosphorus, silicon or nitrogen, with the exception of carbon oxides and inorganic carbonates and bicarbonates.
PM10	Means particulate matter of 10microns or less
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.
Ringelmann Chart	A chart set by British Standard B.S.2742:1969 based on obscuration which divides smoke into shades 1-4. Shades 2 to 3 are defined as dark smoke and shade 4 is black smoke.
R-Phrase	Means the same as in Directive 67/548/EEC as follows:

R Phrases	Definition
R40	Limited evidence of carcinogenic effects
R45	May cause cancer
R46	May cause heritable genetic damage
R49	May cause cancer by inhalation
R60	May impair fertility
R61	May cause harm to the unborn

Designated risk phrase the designation or label given to a coating or preparation (as a whole). The mere fact that a preparation or coating contains r-phase chemicals does not in itself always make a material r-phrase.

SED	Solvent Emissions Directive or 'COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 1999/13/EC of 11 March 1999 on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations'.
STU	Stationary Technical Unit shall have the same meaning as in the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations, but in summary shall mean, one machine used for the purpose of printing on flexible packaging or one machine used in connection with that activity, e.g. an RTO. There must be at least 1 STU per activity, but it is possible to have multiple STU's still comprising only one activity.
Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)	Shall mean any organic compound having at 293,15 K a vapour pressure of 0.01 kPa or more, or having a corresponding volatility under the particular conditions of use. For the purpose of the Solvents Emissions Directive, the fraction of creosote which exceeds this value of vapour pressure at 293.15 K shall be considered as a VOC.

ADDITONAL 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.

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/MicrosoftWordEnvironmentalHealthandWellbeingEnforc.pdf

Annual Subsistence Charge

A subsistence charge is payable on the 1st 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
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

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

Correspondence Address

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

Pollution Control Team,
Environmental Health and Wellbeing,
Environmental Health,
Telford & Wrekin Council,
Darby House,
P.O. Box 214,
Telford,
TF3 4LE.