Telford & Wrekin COUNCIL

Pollution Prevention Control Act 1999

Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

Operator	**Reflex Flexible Packaging Ltd**
Installation Address	Unit F Halesfield 19 Telford Shropshire TF7 4QT
Permit Reference	113/170822
Grid Reference	SJ 70798 05003
Company Number	00797757
Registered Office	Reflex Flexible Packaging Ltd Vision House Hamilton Way Oakham Business Park Mansflied Nottinghamshire NG18 5BU

Reflex Flexible Packaging Ltd is hereby permitted by Telford & Wrekin Council to carry out the activity of Flexographic Printing as defined under Schedule 14 and Schedule 1, Part 2, Section 6.4, Part B, (a)(iv) of The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 ("The Regulations") and other activities as listed and described below within the installation boundary marked in red on the installation plan in Appendix 1 and in accordance with the conditions within this permit.

Signed: Date: 17 August 2022

Name: Clair Travis
Title: Environmental Health Consultant
Authorised by the Borough of Telford and Wrekin to sign in that behalf

Provenance	Relevant Dates
Date Application Made (Deemed application)	01.04.2004
Date 'Duly Made'	01.04.2004
Date Permit First Issued	01.04.2006
Date of Variations	01.07.2013
	18.10.2018
Date of Latest Variation	17.08.2022

Description of the Installation

Reflex Flexible Packaging Ltd operates an installation for the flexographic printing of flexible packaging using solvent borne inks and coatings. The packaging is predominantly used within the food industry. Flexographic printing utilises flexible printing plates, commonly made from rubber, which are inked with inks containing solvents and rotated on a cylinder to enable to print transfer onto the flexible packaging surface.

Raw materials

Inks, solvent and adhesives are purchased and delivered to the site in containers of varying size ranging up to 1000 litre IBCs. There are no storage tanks on site associated with this permitted activity.

Raw materials are stored in a dedicated area. The storage area is currently being extended. Once complete, the area will be a covered three sided building which will have an impervious surface, bunding will be present and no drains will be situated within the area. To minimise fugitive emissions, all solvent containers will be sealed and any decanting will be carried out inside the mixing room.

Mixing room/ press returns

Raw materials are then moved from the storage area to the mixing room when required. They are then mixed to the required formula and then transferred to the printing press by the press operator. Typically the inks contain approximately 35% solvent within each mix.

Within 6 months it is expected that an internal enclosed transfer system from the mixing room to the printing presses will be operational.

Printing inks not used on the printing line are stored in the mixing room which doubles as the press return storage room. These will be used in the future, either directly or mixed with other ink.

Fugitive emissions during the decanting process are ventilated from the mixing room via an ambient vent. Mixing and transfer is minimised with the enclosed systems that are and will be in place.

The flexographic printing activity

There are currently 2 flexographic printing presses on site. These are known as SOMA 1 and SOMA 2.

Both presses operate in a similar manner as described below:

The mixed ink is transferred to the machine by the press operator in 20 litre sealed drums. The drum is connected to the enclosed transfer system which transfers the ink to one of the 8 ink trays (one for each colour).

Emissions from the ink transfer to substrate, are minimised as the presses are fitted with doctor blade ink delivery systems. This system controls the amount of ink delivered to the printing plate, as well as recirculating the ink through an enclosed chamber and as a result controls emissions. Once the printed design has been transferred to the substrate, it is passed through the machines flash off drier to cure the ink. The finished product is then either sent for lamination or packaged and sent to the customer.

VOC emissions from the printing driers are sent for destruction directly to the Regenerative thermal Oxidiser. To minimise fugitive emissions from spillages and leaks, it is expected that management techniques to control emissions will be utilised. Such as, cleaning away spillages/leaks as soon as practicable and repairs made where required.

Regenerative Thermal Oxidiser (RTO)

Emissions from the printing presses are ducted directly to a Megtec RTO plant, which is designed to remove gas-phase organic solvents from process emissions to air and to degrade these by thermal oxidisation (heat).

The RTO plant runs by being fed VOC from a central air duct that is piped from all three presses. The solvent laden air is transferred from the central duct to the RTO and once the RTO is up to temperature circa 850^{O}C and is fed the VOC from the presses, it ignites the solvent to keep the RTO at running temperature. If the machines are not running then it automatically switches to run on gas consumption until it is fed VOC again.

There are 3 ceramic beds on the RTO that switch periodically from one to other in a specific sequence to ensure the continual running the RTO. The operation of the RTO plant is serviced annually and by a site planned maintenance contract.

Emergency bypass stacks are fitted to each of the printing presses and these are unabated.

Solvents used

Solvents are contained within the printing inks and lamination coatings. These are monitored through the solvent management plan and emission monitoring

Cleaning
On line cleaning is carried out after each ink change. Solvent based cleaners are utilised and fugitive emissions are expected to be kept to a minimum by the use of piston dispensing cans (or similar device) to transfer solvent to cleaning cloths.

Lamination activity

Lamination is carried out using the Soma Laminator and the Nord Laminator. These are the only two laminators on the site and the only process areas that use Novacote SF 716A (a di-isocyante) 'Adhesive' and Novecote CA 336 'Hardener'. The lamination process also uses acetate for cleaning and the removal of adhesive mixture. Acetate is already in use in the solvent production areas.

Storage
New adhesive and hardener containers are stored and sealed in the following locations; Yard, lamination process areas and in a designated area opposite the ink stores. No more than two containers of each product are stored next to each of the laminators. The movement of substances is controlled as to minimise spillages, with use of trollies and FLT/barrel-grabbers only. Acetate is decanted into lidded containers and are also kept to a minimum in this area. All containers are labelled and sealed with use of clasps prior to movement(s).

Process
Operators are first required to carry out Ratio Check, which should be approximately 65% Glue (Novacote SF716A – a di-isocyanate) and 35% Hardener (Novacota CA 336). This is carried out, by the operator removing the dosing nozzle from Lamination machine and inserting it into a plastic cup. The operator will then press 'Dose' on the Mixing Machine Control Panel so it will dose the glue into the cup at the current dose rate. The operator will repeat this to dose the hardener into another cup, again at the current dose rate. They will then weigh each cup of dosed sample on calibrated scales and compare the results to a Quality Assurance Chart to ascertain the Lamination Ratio. If required, the operator can adjust dosing percentage via the Mixing Machine Control Panel.

Operators are required to get their raw materials from film storage area. Raw materials include a variety of different films, foils or papers. Some are printed upon and some are blank, dependent of the job. Materials are fed into the lamination machine, around the required rollers and attached to an empty reel core with use of tape. The Operator will then set the programme on the Lamination Machine via it's control panel.

The machine Operator will then set up the 'Glue end' of the machine. This involves;
- Raising the safety barrier and insert dams into the adhesive application area
- Inserting a feeler gauge to check gap between rollers and adjusting the rollers as required, with use of the adjuster controls
- Locking the rollers in place once required gap distance is achieved

The dams will prevent glue from spreading into other areas and the gap between rollers is required to be at a set distance, this to prevent too much or too little glue from being applied to the raw materials.

The glue nozzle from the Mixing Machine is inserted into the Laminator and secured into place.

The Mixing Machine is turned onto automatic, to mix and dose required amount of glue/hardener mix into the Lamination Machine, via the Mixing Machine Control Panel.

A sensor within the Lamination Machine will automatically detect the adhesive mixture levels within the application area and will call for more adhesive mixture as required, from the Mixing Machine.

The machine will then run with quality checks being carried out, by the operator, as required. These checks may include a test of the glue which will see the operator cutting samples from the film materials and weighing them, before removing the adhesive from the film with use of an acetate rag and reweighing the materials.

Cleaning
Between each job, the machine is required to be washed down. This process starts with the removal of the glue nozzle from the laminator, which is then dismantled and all parts are soaked in a lidded bucket of acetate. The dosing sensor is then removed and one cup of acetate is poured into the roller gap before the wash cycle programme is turned on.

Once the wash cycle is complete, the Operator will remove the dam bar, including the dams and clean this to the side of the machine with use of acetate on a rag. The aim is to remove all adhesive mixture from the bar and dams.

The operator will then continue to wipe down all rollers on the inside of the machine, with an acetate rag, changing any sleeves as required**.**

Waste
Waste containers are sealed with barrel clasps and are wrapped in shrink-wrap once palletised; these pallets are stored on the yard awaiting collection for disposal. Containers are labelled and kept to a minimum.

All rags are placed into a dedicated bin and disposed of on a regular basis.

Acetate is used until containers are empty, or any remnants are added to the reclaim barrel to the rear of the printing presses.

Barrel Changing
When the glue and hardener barrels require changing, the pumps are turned to a manual setting via the Mixing Machine control panel. This stops the pumps from working. The lid is then removed from the new barrel and the lid from the used barrel, which houses the pump, is then place on the new barrel. This lid is clasped into place to secure its contents. The old barrel is then fitted with the new barrels' lid before being taken to the disposal area with use of a trolley or FLT barrel lifter.

Emissions
Any fume given off from the mixture of the adhesive and hardener, and any given off from the solvents used for cleaning is extracted to air via the Local Exhaust Ventilation (LEV) system. The LEV on both laminators is located above the adhesive application area.

Emissions from Soma Laminator go to air via stack number 5.
Emissions from the Nord Laminator go to air via stack number 6.

Legislative comments

VOC Compliance Option
In accordance with Schedule 14 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 and Article 59 of the Industrial Emissions Directive, The operator has chosen the following compliance option:

> *Not to exceed the emission limit values in waste gases and not to exceed the emission limit values for fugitive emissions.*

Di-isocyanates
The use of di-isocyanates falls under Section 4.1 of the Regulations. However, currently the activity has been deemed to emit minimum isocyanate emissions due to the nature of the chemical reaction of the raw materials before they make contact with the film. Therefore, the requirement for emission monitoring of isocyanates has been removed.

End of Introductory Note

Permit Conditions

Unless otherwise stated, all conditions come into effect on the date of issue of the permit.

General

1. Reflex Flexible Packaging Ltd is permitted to operate an installation for the activities listed within Table 1 below, subject to the conditions of this permit.

Table 1 – Permitted activities		
Activities listed in Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016	**Description of specified activity**	**Limits of specified activity**
Other printing activity 5 tonnes or more as defined under Schedule 1, Part 2, Section 6.4, Part B, (a)(iv) And Schedule 14 Solvent Emissions Activity – other flexography printing more than 15 tonnes	Flexographic printing of polythene sheets	From the receipt of raw materials onto the site, to the dispatch of finished products, and the handling, storage and removal of waste.
Directly associated activity		
Schedule 1, Part 2, Section 4.1	Lamination of polythene sheets	From the receipt of raw materials onto the site, to the dispatch of finished products, and the handling, storage and removal of waste.

2. The permitted installation shall consist only of the plant and equipment detailed in Table 2 below and on the site map in Appendix 2.

Table 2: plant and equipment		
Plant or Equipment	**Serial number**	**Stack number**
SOMA 1 printer	7875	RTO and emergency bypass: stack 2
SOMA 2 printer	8231	RTO and emergency bypass: stack 3
Megtec Regenerative Thermal Oxidiser (RTO)	177334/2007	Stack 4
SOMA Laminator		Stack 5
Nord Laminator		Stack 6
N/A	N/A	Stack 1 currently not in use.

3. If the operator proposes to make a change in the operation of the installation, they must, at least 14 days before making the change, notify the regulator on the appropriate form. The notification must contain a description of the proposed change in operation. A 'change in operation' means a change in the nature or functioning, plant and equipment, or an extension, of the installation, which may have consequences for the environment.

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

5. An appropriate person (and deputy) shall be appointed as the primary point of contact with the regulator. The regulator shall be informed in writing of the appointed person (and deputy). In the event of a different person being appointed, the regulator shall be informed without delay.

6. A copy of this permit shall be kept at the installation. All relevant staff shall be made aware of its content and shall be told where it is kept.

7. All records required to demonstrate compliance with any conditions of this permit shall be kept in an organised manner. The records shall be kept electronically or in paper form. Records:

a) Must be legible and any amendment entered into a record shall be made in such a way as to leave the original clear and legible.
b) Records shall be kept for a minimum period of 2 years.
c) Records shall be kept on-site for a minimum of 12 months. Records kept off-site, must be made available within 7 days of any request by the regulator.

8. All documentation required to be submitted to the regulator to demonstrate compliance with relevant conditions, shall be submitted in an electronic format. Submissions shall be sent to: environmentalpermittingteam@telford.gov.uk All documentation shall state the name of the operator and the permit reference number.

Monitoring – Information required by the Regulator

9. The Operator shall notify the regulator at least 7 days before any periodic monitoring exercise to determine compliance with emission limits detailed in Table 3 and 4 below. The operator shall state the provisional time and date of monitoring, pollutants to be tested and the methods to be used.

10. The results of non-continuous emission testing shall be forwarded to the regulator within 8 weeks of completion of the sampling.

11. Adverse results from any monitoring activity (both continuous and non-continuous) shall be investigated by the operator as soon as the monitoring data has been obtained. The operator shall:

a. identify the cause and take corrective action;
b. clearly record as much detail as possible regarding the cause and extent of the problem, and the remedial action taken;
c. re-test to demonstrate compliance as soon as possible; and inform the regulator of the steps taken and the re-test results.

Monitoring - general

12. All continuous monitoring readings shall be on display to appropriately trained operating staff.

13. Continual monitoring instruments shall be fitted with audible and visual alarms, situated appropriately to warn the operator of arrestment plant failure or malfunction.

14. The activation of alarms shall be automatically recorded.

15. All continuous monitors shall be operated, maintained and calibrated in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions, which shall be made available for inspection by the regulator.

16. The relevant maintenance and calibration shall be recorded.

17. Calibration shall be carried out at the same time as the annual extractive monitoring and a comparison of the results carried out. This result shall be made available to the Regulator.

18. Emission concentrations may be reported as zero when the plant is off and there is no flow from the stack. The manufacturer shall confirm that zero is more appropriate than the measured stack concentration if there is no flow.

19. Any continuous monitor used shall provide reliable data at least 95% of the operating time. A manual or automatic procedure shall be in place to detect instrument malfunction and to monitor instrument availability.

20. For demonstration of compliance where continual monitoring is required, no daily mean of all 15-minute mean emission concentrations shall exceed the specified emission limits during normal operation (excluding start-up and shut-down).

21. No 15-minute mean emission concentration shall exceed twice the specified emission concentration limits during normal operation (excluding start-up and shut-down).

22. For periodic measurements of VOC, at least three readings must be obtained during each measurement exercise.

23. For periodic monitoring, emission limit values shall be considered complied with, if in one monitoring exercise:

a. The average of all readings does not exceed emission limit values, and
b. None of the hourly averages exceeds the emission limit by more than a factor of 1.5.

24. The introduction of dilution air to achieve emission limits shall not be permitted.

25. The reference conditions for emission limits shall be 273.1K, 101kPa, without correction for water vapour content.

26. The operator shall ensure that relevant stacks or ducts are fitted with facilities for sampling which allow compliance with the sampling standards. These facilities shall be checked for good working order at least 3 days before sampling is carried out.

Emission Limits – Non VOC

27. The Operator shall not exceed the emission limits and shall comply with the monitoring requirements detailed within Table 3 below.

Table 3 – Non VOC emission limits			
Substance	**Source**	**Emission limit/provisions**	**Monitoring requirements - type and frequency**
Carbon monoxide	Thermal oxidiser	100mg/Nm^3 as a 15 minute mean	Annual manual extractive monitoring
Particulate matter	Thermal oxidiser	50mg/Nm^3	Annual manual extractive monitoring
Oxides of Nitrogen (measured as NO_2)	Thermal oxidiser	100mg/Nm^3 as a 15 minute mean	Annual manual extractive monitoring
Isocyanates	Thermal oxidiser	0.1mg/Nm^3 as a 15 minute mean excluding particulate and expressed as NCO	Annual manual extractive monitoring
Temperature	Thermal oxidiser	At least 850^oC	Recorded continuous quantitative monitoring

Emission Limits - VOC

28. The Operator shall not exceed the VOC emission limits and shall comply with the monitoring requirements detailed in Table 4 below.

Table 4 VOC emission limits			
Substance	**Waste gas emission limit**	**Monitoring requirements - type and frequency**	**Fugitive emission limit**
VOC from thermal oxidiser stack 4	50mg C/Nm^3 expressed as total mass of organic carbon	Annual manual extractive monitoring and recording	20% of organic solvent input

Designated Materials – VOC

29. At no time shall the Operator introduce or use any substance or preparation into the installation that is labelled with hazard statement H340, H350, H350i, H360D or H360F.

30. Materials containing hazard statement H341 or H351 shall be controlled under contained conditions as far as technically feasible to safeguard public health and the environment.

Solvent Management Plan (SMP)

31. The Operator shall forward to the Regulator no later than 1 February each year, a written Solvent Management Plan that includes the following information for the accounting period of 1 January to 31 December of the previous year:

a. Details of the quantity of organic solvents (in kgs) contained in inks, coatings, diluents and cleaners in the initial stock at the start of the accounting period. This will be known as I_s.
b. Details of the quantity of organic solvents (in kgs) contained in inks, coatings, diluents and cleaners in purchased stock during the accounting period. This will be known as P_s.
c. Details of the quantity of organic solvents (in kgs) contained in inks, coatings, diluents and cleaners at the end of the accounting period. This will be known as F_s.
d. Calculation of the total organic solvent (in kgs) purchased and used within the activity using the equation $I_s + P_s – F_s$. This will be known as I_1.
e. Details of the quantity of organic solvents (in kgs) recovered and reused as solvent input into the activity. This will be known as I_2.
f. Details of the quantity of organic solvents (in kgs) emitted as waste gases from stack numbers 2, 3 and 4. This will be known as O_1.
g. Details of the quantity of organic solvents (in kgs) lost due to the destruction by thermal oxidation (as long as they are not counted under O_6,, O_7 or O_8). This will be known as O_5.

h. Details of the quantity of organic solvents (in kgs) contained in collected waste. This will be known as O_6.
i. Details of the quantity of organic solvents (in kgs) contained in mixtures which are sold as a commercially viable product. This will be known as O_7.
j. Details of the quantity of organic solvents (in kgs) recovered for reuse but not as input into the activity and has not been counted under O_7. This will be known as O_8.
k. Calculation of the annual organic solvent consumption using the equation: $C = I_1 - O_8$
l. Calculation of the fugitive emission limit value (F) required by Table 4, using the following equations:
    i. $F = I_1 - O_1 - O_5 - O_6 - O_7 - O_8$
    ii. Fugitive emission value $= \frac{F}{I_1 + I_2} \times 100\%$
m. A written assessment of the hazard statements of all current and new raw materials containing organic solvent. To determine whether they contain the hazard statements listed in condition 29 and 30.
n. Cleaning operations involving organic solvents shall be periodically reviewed every two years, to identify opportunities for reducing VOC emissions. The conclusions of the review shall be included within the SMP.
o. A written programme to monitor and record the consumption of inks and/or coatings containing solvent, against product produced shall be used to minimise the amount of excess VOC containing materials being used.

Emissions

32. The emergency bypass for the permitted abatement plant shall be kept closed during normal operation. The frequency of opening for safety checks shall be included in the maintenance schedule. Every opening of the bypass shall be automatically logged and all reasons for opening the bypass including the duration shall be recorded.

33. All releases to air, other than condensed water vapour, shall be free from persistent visible emissions.

34. All emissions to air shall be free from droplets.

35. There shall be no emissions of odour or visible emissions beyond the site boundary as perceived by the Regulator.

36. In the case of abnormal emissions, malfunction or breakdown leading to abnormal emissions, the operator shall:
a. investigate and undertake remedial action immediately;
b. adjust the process or activity to minimise those emissions; and
c. promptly record the events and actions taken.

37. The Regulator shall be informed without delay, if:
a. if there is an emission that is likely to have an effect on the local community; or

b. in the event of the failure of key abatement plant and/or the operation of the emergency bypass stacks in excess of 30 minutes.

38. Where emissions have the potential to cause immediate danger to human health, or the potential to cause immediate significant adverse effect upon the environment, operations must be suspended and the Regulator informed without delay with the following information:

a. The toxicity of the substances being released,
b. the amount released,
c. wind direction and weather conditions,
d. the location of the installation and sensitive receptors.

Operations

39. The number of start-ups and shut downs shall be kept to the minimum that is reasonably practicable.

40. The storage area for raw materials containing VOCs or di-isocyanates and waste materials containing VOCs or di-isocyanates shall be within a bunded area which:

a. Shall completely surround the materials being stored, and
b. Shall be impervious and resistant to the materials being stored, and
c. Shall be capable of holding 110% of the capacity of the largest storage tank, and
d. Shall not contain any drainage.

Construction of the storage area shall be completed no later than 6 months from the date of issue of this permit.

41. Inks, coatings containing VOCs and di-isocyanates shall be stored in closed storage containers.

42. All measures shall be taken to minimise VOC and di-isocyanate emissions during mixing.

43. VOC and di-isocyanate emissions from the emptying of mixing vessels and transfer of materials shall be adequately contained. This shall be achieved by the use of closed transfer systems, closed mobile containers, containers with close-fitting lids, and closed containers with pipeline delivery.

44. Application of cleaning solvents shall be:

a. From a contained device or automatic system when applied directly on to machine equipment, and
b. Dispensed by piston type dispenser or similar contained device when used on wipes.

45. Where fixed equipment is cleaned in-situ, the equipment shall be kept enclosed whilst the cleaning is carried out.

46. Where cleaning is carried out off-line, cleaning shall be carried out using enclosed cleaning systems which can be sealed while in use. Where this is not practicable, emissions shall be vented to the abatement plant.

47. Residual ink and/or coating contained in parts of the equipment, shall be removed prior to cleaning.

48. Programmable scales shall be used during the mixing and preparation of inks and/or coatings.

Waste

49. All organic solvent contaminated waste or waste di-isocyanate shall be stored in closed containers.

50. Empty drums and containers contaminated with organic solvent or di-isocyanate shall be closed to minimise emissions from residues during storage prior to disposal. They shall be labelled, so that all personnel who handle them are aware of their contents and hazardous properties.

51. Nominally empty drums or drums containing waste contaminated with VOC or di-isocyanate awaiting disposal shall be stored in accordance with the requirements for full or new containers.

52. Prior to disposal, used wipes and other items contaminated with organic solvent shall be placed in a suitably labelled metal bin fitted with a self-closing lid.

53. Suitable organic solvent containment and spillage equipment shall be readily available in all organic solvent handling areas.

54. Dry sweeping of dusty materials shall not normally be permitted unless there are environmental or health and safety risks in using alternative techniques.

55. Dusty wastes shall be stored in closed containers and handled in a manner that avoids emissions.

56. A high standard of housekeeping shall be maintained.

Maintenance

57. The Operator shall have a written procedure for routine maintenance and servicing of the thermal oxidiser. Procedures shall include dealing with its failure. All maintenance shall be recorded and these documents shall be made available to the regulator on request.

58. Flues and ductwork shall be cleaned to prevent accumulation of materials, as part of the routine maintenance programme.

59. spares and consumables, in particular, those subject to the operation of the thermal oxidiser, are held on site, or available at short notice from guaranteed local suppliers.

Training

60. All staff whose functions may have an impact on air emissions from the operation of the installation, shall receive appropriate training on those functions. This shall include:

a) awareness of their responsibilities under the permit;
b) steps that are necessary to minimise emissions during start-up and shutdown;
c) actions to take when there are abnormal conditions, or accidents or spillages that could, if not controlled, result in emissions.

61. The operator shall maintain a statement of training requirements for each post with the above mentioned functions and keep a record of the training received by each person. These documents shall be made available to the regulator on request.

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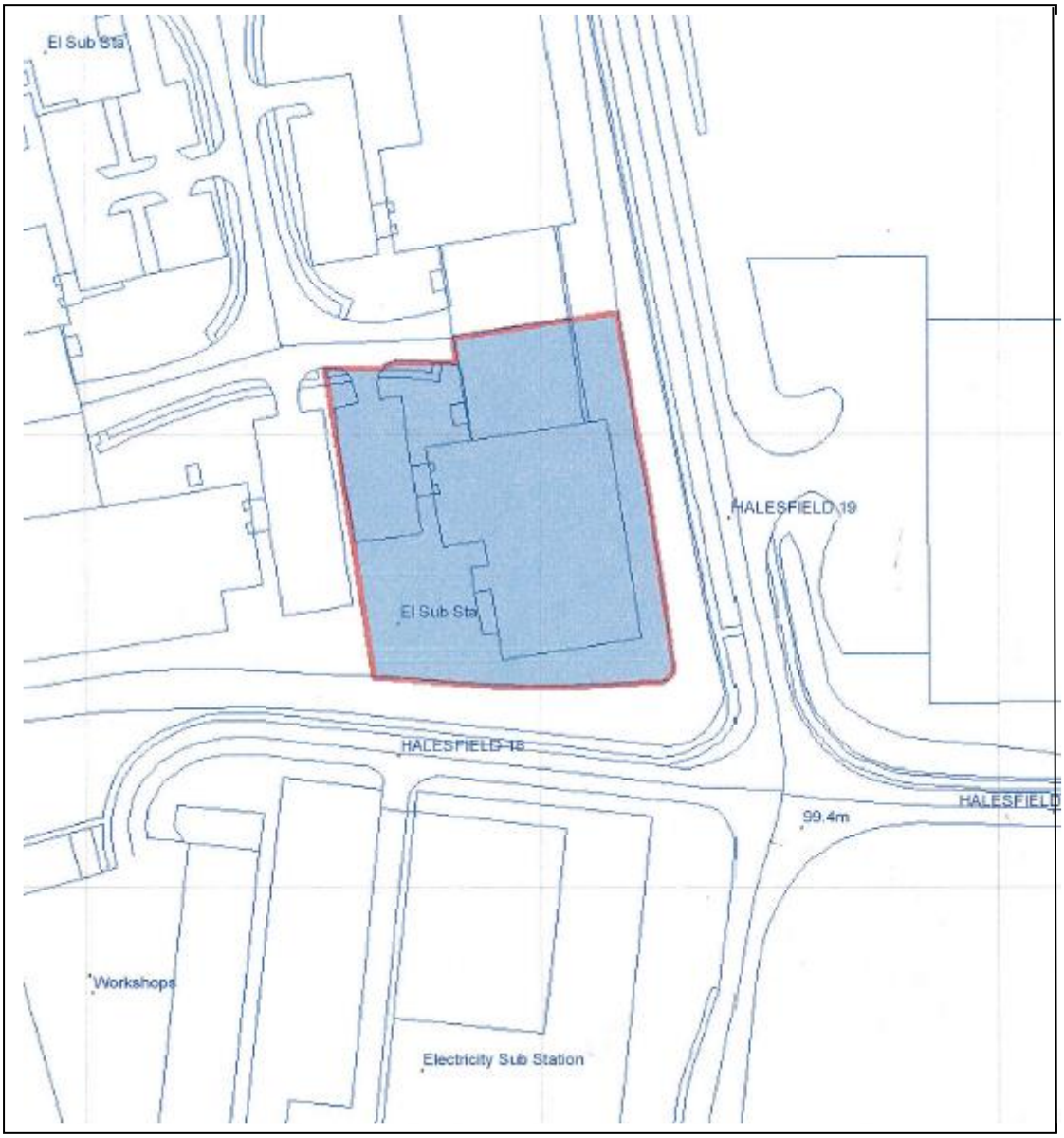
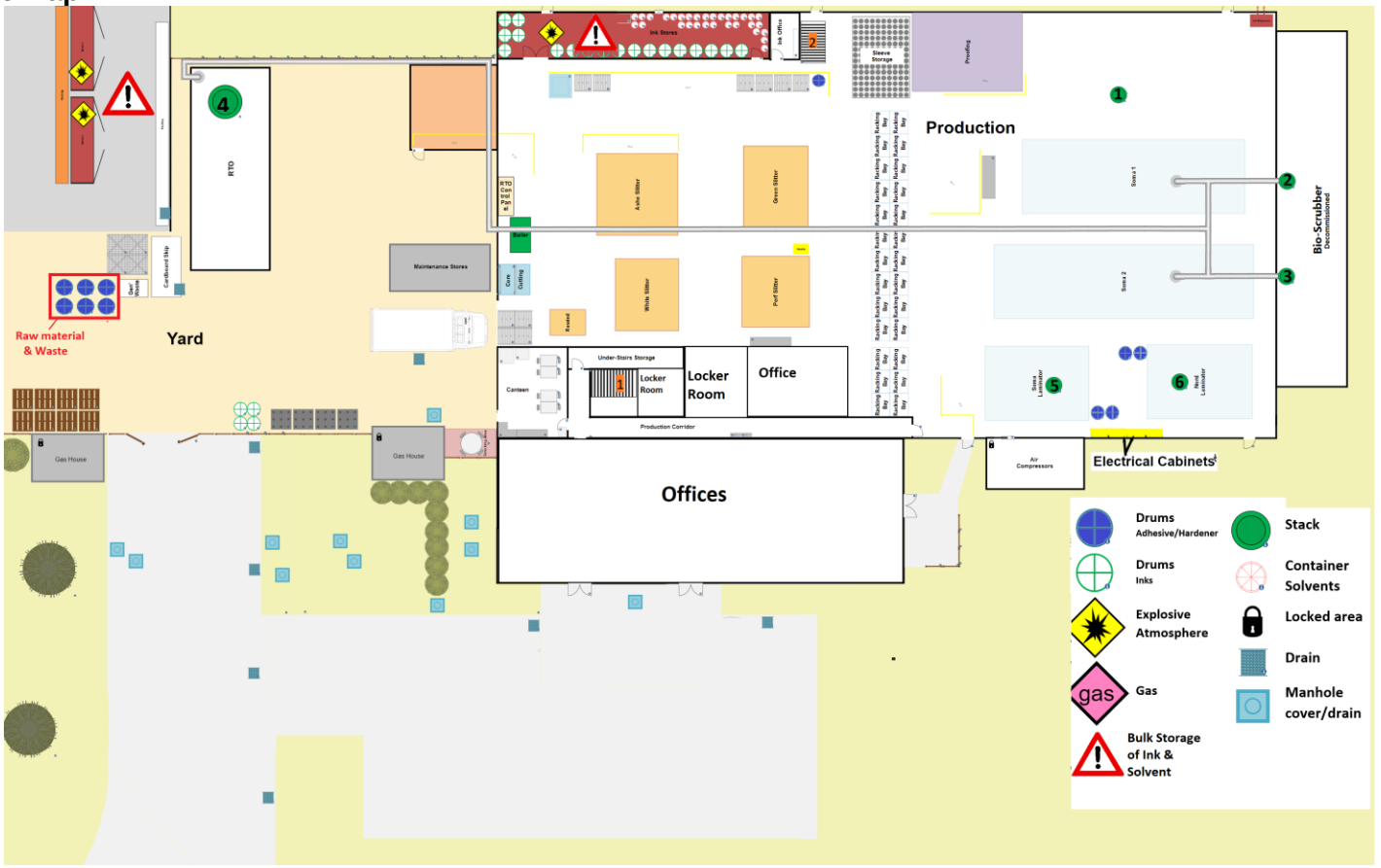
Appendix 1. Installation Boundary



Appendix 2. Site Map



End of Permit Conditions

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Information

This note does not comprise part of the permit, but contains 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. Inspection will be carried out in accordance with a risk assessment, and/or following from any complaints or applications.

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 shall be given to the items listed in Annex IV of the Directive.

Confidentiality

The permit requires the operator to provide information to the regulator. The regulator will place the information onto the public register in accordance with the Regulations. If the operator considers that any information provided is commercially confidential, it may apply to the council to have such information withheld from the register as provided in the Regulations.

Health and Safety at Work and Other Statutory Requirements

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

Transfer 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 operators. A transfer will be allowed unless the regulator considers the proposed operator 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.

Surrender of the permit

Where the operator intends to cease the operation of an installation (in whole or in part). In the case of Part B Permits, the operator must notify the Council on the appropriate form in accordance with Regulation 24. For A2 permits, the operator must apply for a surrender, using the appropriate for and in accordance with Regulation 25 and part 1 of Schedule 5.

Risk Rating

Procedures and records shall be examined during inspections and will be referred to during the Department of Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) risk rating, carried out to determine the risk category: LOW, MEDIUM or HIGH which will determine the annual subsistence fee and the inspection frequency of the regulator.

Enforcement

The operator will be liable to enforcement action where: -

a) the operator fails to comply with or contravenes any permit condition;

b) a change is made to the installation operation without prior notification of the change to the regulator;

c) intentional false entries are made in any record required to be kept under the conditions of the permit;

d) 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

An annual subsistence fee is payable in order to operate your installation. An invoice will be issued annually by the regulator which will include details of how to pay. The charges are based on the DEFRA risk rating Details of the risk assessment can be found at http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/ppc/localauth/fees-risk/risk.htm .

You are reminded that failure to pay the subsistence fee may result on the Permit being revoked. It is an offence to operate a regulated facility without a permit and upon summary conviction liable to a maximum fine of £50,000 and/or imprisonment.

Varying of monitoring frequency

Where non-continuous quantitative monitoring is required, the frequency may be varied. You will need to write to the regulator to request a change of frequency. Where there is consistent compliance with emission limits, the regulator may consider reducing the frequency. However, any significant process changes that might have affected the monitored emission will be taken into account in making the decision.

The following will be considered when deciding whether compliance is consistent:

a) the variability of monitoring results, for example, results which range from 15 - 45mg/m3 , against an emission limit of 50mg/m3 might not qualify for a reduction in monitoring.

b) the margin between the results and the emission limit, for example, results which range from 45 - 50mg/m3 when the limit is 50mg/m3 might not qualify for a reduction in monitoring. Consistent compliance shall be demonstrated using the results from at least;

   i) three or more consecutive annual monitoring campaigns; **or**

   ii) two or more consecutive annual monitoring campaigns supported by continuous monitoring.

Where a new or substantially changed process is being commissioned, or where emission levels are near to or approach the emission concentration limits, the Regulator will consider increasing the frequency of testing.

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 made in accordance with Regulation 31 and sent to the Secretary of State for Environment Food and Rural Affairs. The appeal for can be 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 details for the Regulator

The Regulator is the Public Protection Team of Telford & Wrekin Council. They can be contacted on 01952 381818. You may also contact them by email at any time. environmentalprotectionteam@telford.gov.uk

Correspondence Address

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

Public Protection
Telford & Wrekin Council
Addenbrooke house
Ironmasters Way
Telford
TF3 4NT