Telford & Wrekin COUNCIL

Pollution Prevention Control Act 1999

Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010

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

Breedon Aggregates Limited is hereby permitted by Telford & Wrekin Council to carry on a mineral activity under Section 3.5 Part B (e) of the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010 and other activities as listed and described below within the installation boundary marked red on the attached plan reference Appendix 2 and in accordance with the following conditions.

Provenance	Relevant Dates
Date Application Made (Deemed application)	31.03.06
Date 'Duly Made'	13.04.06
Date Permit First Issued	28.04.06
Date of Variations	15.07.13
Date of Latest Variation	15.07.13

This permit consists of 22 numbered pages

Description of the Installation

The installation comprises two roadstone coating plants which essentially operate in an identical manner, and both are located within the boundaries of Leaton Quarry. Both plants take material directly from the quarry installation that is regulated under a separate permit. The roadstone coating installation is divided into elements and activities, those scheduled activities 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.

The roadstone coating process produces tarmacadam for the construction sector. The chipped and crushed stone is coated with a bitumen heavy coating. The bitumen coats the stone and is then delivered into a vehicle for discharge onto the prepared road surface. The bitumen must be kept warm during transit or the material sets hard.

The roadstone coating installation comprises the following activities and elements
1 – Storage of raw materials element
2 – Loading and weighing of raw materials element
3 – Drying of stone/heating bitumen element
4 – Coating of Stone activity
5 – Dispensing roadstone element
6 – Waste storage element

1 – Storage of raw materials element
Raw materials for roadstone coating operation are divided into four main types, bitumen, stone, fuel, and plant sundries. The raw materials are stored at the locations indicated on plan PPC011/3 but stone in particular is delivered to the plant from stockpiles regulated by another permit relating to the quarrying installation. Bitumen and Fuel oil are stored in tanks purpose designed for the storage. It should be noted that all fuels used within the installation are primary fuels, or fuels not subject to the requirements of the Waste Incineration Directive 2000/76/EC. All fuel and bitumen is stored within bunded areas that prevent the accidental release of the substances.

Table 1 – Raw material usage
The following table lists the quantities of raw materials used on an annual basis within the permitted installation.

Table 1. Quantities of Materials Used

Raw Material	Usage (tonnes/annum)	Storage method
Fine aggregate	100,800	Stock pile
Coarse aggregate	160,040	Stock pile
Bitumen	13,160	tank
Fuel (oil)	1,398,000 Litres	tank
Limestone	1052	Silo

Any increase in the amount of the material listed above that 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.

Storage of raw materials on the site is an element of the roadstone coating process that is technically connected and directly associated with the roadstone coating activity regulated under section 3.5 Part B (e) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations.

2 – Loading and weighing of raw materials element
Aggregates are drawn from eleven 25 tonne cold-feed hoppers, each having belt feeders, these being fed by either stock dumper or rubber-tyred shovel or one or more of the seven belt feeders being mounted under the existing screening plant bins depending on the proportions of aggregate required. The proportioned aggregates are then fed onto collecting conveyors and into the rotary-dryer feed box.

Bitumen is delivered to site in purpose made delivery vehicle maintaining the temperature of the bitumen at above 130 ^{0}C. The bitumen is pumped into the tank and stays within that reservoir until drawn into the mixing activity. The bitumen tank is heated by waste heat from the stone drying element. Dust emissions from loading and unloading activities are controlled by use of water suppression, minimising drop heights, contained transfer of material etc.

Loading and weighing of materials is an element of the roadstone coating process that is technically connected and directly associated with the roadstone coating activity regulated under 3.5 Part B (e) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations.

3 – Drying of stone/heating bitumen element

The aggregates are then dried and heated in a rotary-dryer fired by a Parker Turbo-Jet oil burner having a 10:1 turndown. The exhaust volume from the dryer is variable in order to match the production rate and burner setting and is capable of a maximum of 86700m^3 /h with a safety burner set to cut out at 216ºC.

The dried and heated aggregates are discharged into a totally enclosed bucket elevator lifting them to a totally encapsulated screen unit, where final sizing of the aggregates takes place into six separate hot bins in preparation for weighing. Each bin has low and high level indication; high level to minimise the possibility of overfilling. The various aggregate sizes in the hot bins are then weighed out into a hopper and discharged onto mixing.

The Parker Turbo jet oil burner is fuelled by processed fuel oil. It should be noted that all fuels used within the installation are primary fuels, or fuels which conform to BS 2869:2006 Classes A2 & D or processed fuel oils derived from waste lubricating oil, clean fuel oil, which conform to BS 2869:2006 Classes E-G and therefore not subject to the requirements of the Waste Incineration Directive 2000/76/EC. Normal products of combustion are liberated during incineration of the primary fuel; some odours can be generated as the stone is dried.

Bitumen's of various grades are stored in electrically heated tanks having high-level warning indicators to prevent overfilling, together with a temperature protection and cut out system.

Drying of stone/heating of bitumen is an element of the roadstone coating process that is technically connected and directly associated with the roadstone coating activity regulated under section 3.5 Part B (e) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations.

4 – Coating of Stone activity

Pre-selected and dried stone and limestone is discharged from the hot bins (and silo in the case of limestone) into the weigh hopper, once the correct mix has been discharged the mass of stone is introduced into the paddle mixer where bitumen and filler is added to form an asphalt/macadam coated recipe to British Standard Specification. The warm bitumen coats the hot stone, (the heat from the stone helping to maintain the bitumen's fluidity. The coated products are then discharged from the mixer to a horizontal skip unit which transports the materials to one of four insulated/heated storage bins for eventual loading into road vehicles for dispatch of coated products from the works.

The limestone and reclaimed filler silos form part of the main structure within the mixing tower. Both silos have high-level indication devices to minimise the possibility of overfilling. Both silos are designed to return fillers back into the process via a filler screw conveyor and weigh system.

The Parker BM2300 blackmix asphalt plant is designed to size, weigh and heat roadstone aggregates in preparation of mixing with bitumen to produce a wide range of coated materials.

Roadstone coating is an activity regulated under section 3.5 Part B (e) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations.

5 – Dispensing roadstone element

The coated products are stored in horizontal skip units which transport the materials to one of four insulated/heated storage bins for eventual loading into road vehicles for dispatch of coated products from the works. The coated stone is loaded directly onto purpose made vehicles designed to maintain the heat in the product and thus prevent setting.

Dispensing roadstone is an element of the roadstone coating process that is technically connected and directly associated with the roadstone coating activity regulated under section 3.5 Part B (e) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations.

6 – Waste storage element

The roadstone coating process does not generate waste. All stone imported into the installation is used within the coated product. Spillages of Limestone fillers are recycled into the coated product, excess roadstone is minimised due to the computer controlled mixing process that only introduces the correct amount of material into the mix. In the rare case of excess roadstone being created it is introduced into a new mix and the heat from the stone ensures that the excess roadstone is homogenised.

Table 2a – Plant & Machinery used within the Millar Plant

Plant & Machinery	Emission Point(s)	Pollutants	Abatement
Lime filler Silo 1	A3	Particulates	Reverse jet filter
Reclaimed filler Silo 2	A4	Particulates	Reverse jet filter
Conveyor	C1	Particulates	Deep trough belt
Aggregate bins (four in number)	fugitive	Particulates	Enclosure
Ground feed hopper	fugitive	Particulates	Wet suppression
Settlement System	E1	Particulates	*Wet / damp handling*
Loading shovels	Exhaust	Dust, CO, NOX, VOC	*Unabated*
Mobile dust suppression vehicle	Exhaust	Dust, CO, NOX, VOC	*Unabated*
Oil fired aggregate drier	Emission stack A1	TPM, CO, NOX, VOC, Metals, Cl, Dioxins*	*Secondary after burner chamber.*

Table 2b – Plant & Machinery used within the Parker Plant

Plant or Equipment used	Emission Points	Abatement	Pollutants
Lime filler Silo 1	A5	Reverse jet filter	Particulates
Reclaimed filler Silo 2	A6	Reverse jet filter	Particulates
Conveyor	C2	Deep trough belt	Particulates
Aggregate bins (four in number)	D1 D2 D3 D4	Enclosure	Particulates
Ground feed hopper	D5	Wet suppression	Particulates
Settlement System	E2	Wet / damp handling	Particulates
Loading shovels		Exhaust	Dust, CO, NOX, VOC
Mobile dust suppression vehicle	Water spray tanker	Exhaust	Dust, CO, NOX, VOC
Oil fired aggregate drier	Emission stack A2	Secondary after burner chamber.	TPM, CO, NOX, VOC, Metals, Cl, Dioxins*

Plant concerned with preventing emissions to atmosphere

Table 3 (below) identifies the abatement plant or production equipment that discharges to atmosphere via the identified emission stack. Equipment and emission stacks that emit direct to atmosphere are unabated emission points. Emissions that are vented internally to the installation are not listed and should be assumed to be fugitive emissions.

Table 3 Abatement plant and Emissions

Plant or Equipment used	Abatement Type	Emission Points	Pollutants
Millar Plant	Baghouse	A1	Particulate
Parker Plant	Baghouse	A2	Particulate
Millar Lime storage silo	Cartridge filter	A3	Particulate
Millar Reclaimed filler silo	Cartridge filter/baghouse	A4	Particulate
Parker Lime storage silo	Reverse pulse jet filter	A5	Particulate
Parker Reclaimed filler silo	Reverse pulse jet filter	A6	Particulate

Permit Conditions

1 Plant & Equipment

1.1 The Installation shall consist only of that plant and equipment listed in Table 2 (above). No other relevant plant or equipment capable of emitting pollutants to air 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 Table 3 (above). No other abatement plant shall be used except where a formal written application has been submitted to, and approved by, the regulator.

2 Emission Limits and Controls

2.1 There shall be no persistent visible emissions, other than steam or water vapour from the installation.

2.2 Waste materials shall not be burned within the Installation Boundary

2.3 Emissions of smoke from chimneys shall in normal operation be free from visible smoke and in any case shall not exceed the equivalent of Ringelmann Shade 1, as described in British Standard BS 2742: 2009.

2.3 The concentration of sulphur in processed fuel oil burned in the aggregate dryers and heaters shall not exceed 0.1%. The concentration of PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyl) in processed fuel oil burned shall not exceed 10 parts per million (ppm).

2.4 The concentration of particulate matter emissions to air from the chimneys serving the roadstone coating plant shall not exceed the following emission concentration:

Table 4. Emissions Limits

Emission	Concentration	Emission points	Frequency of monitoring
Particulate Matter	50mg/m^3	A1, A2	Bi-annually

2.5 The emission concentrations mentioned for conditions 2.4 shall be expressed at reference conditions of 273K and 101.3kPa.

2.6 The introduction of dilution air to waste or process gases to achieve compliance with emission limit values shall not be permitted.

2.7 The use of odour masking agents and counteractants is not permitted.

2.8 Waste oil as defined in the waste incineration directive shall not be used as a fuel. For the avoidance of doubt only virgin fuel oils and processed fuel oil complying with BS 2869:2006 and condition 2.9 below shall be used.

2.9 Any fuel oil used for the aggregate drying plant shall have a certified sulphur content of no more than 1% wt/wt sulphur in fuel, or, if gas oil is used, no more than 0.1% wt/wt sulphur in fuel.

2.10 The lime filler and reclaimed filler storage silos shall be fitted with particulate matter abatement equipment to control the emission of particulate matter caused by displacement of air during charging or movement of materials. The abatement plant shall be designed to operate to an emission standard of less than 10 mg/m^3 for particulate matter.

2.11 The lime filler, reclaimed filler storage silos, bitumen tanks, fuel oil tanks and hot stone storage bins shall be fitted with a level indicator to warn of potential over-filling.

2.12 Silo particulate abatement plant shall be visually inspected at a frequency of once per week for those using mechanical shaker cleaning mechanisms and once per month for reverse pulse jet cleaning mechanisms. The equipment should be checked for signs that emissions have occurred and for defects in the air flow or the cleaning mechanism. If emissions or defects are detected then corrective action should be taken before further deliveries take place and recorded in the logbook required by condition 3.3.

3.0 Emissions monitoring

3.1 Emissions from the chimneys serving the roadstone coating plant shall be visually observed over a period of 5 minutes when the installation is in operation, in order to assess any visual emissions. Where abnormal emissions into the air are identified, the cause shall be identified immediately and remedial steps taken immediately. All such abnormal emissions and the remedial steps taken shall be recorded in the logbook required by condition 3.3.

3.2 A visual assessment shall be made of emissions from silo inlet connections and the silo particulate abatement plant throughout the duration of all bulk deliveries. The start and finish times of all deliveries should be recorded in the logbook required by condition 3.3.

3.3 A logbook shall be kept containing a record of all visual assessments made in accordance with conditions 3.1 and 3.2. The record shall include the time and date of the assessment, the result, and the name of the person undertaking the assessment. The logbook shall be kept available for inspection by an authorised Inspector of the Council on the premises occupied by the installation and shall contain at least the previous 2 years records.

3.4 The particulate matter abatement equipment serving the Millar and Parker roadstone coating plants shall be continuously monitored for particulate matter to assess the performance of the arrestment equipment. An alarm shall be fitted to activate a visual and audible warning in the event of a failure of the particulate matter arrestment equipment. Emission events that result in the alarms being

activated shall be investigated immediately and details of the corrective action recorded in the logbook required to be kept in accordance with condition 3.3.

3.5 Emissions of particulate matter from the chimneys serving the Millar and Parker roadstone coating plants shall be quantitatively monitored at least twice in any 12-month period in accordance with the requirements of condition 2.4. During the monitoring exercise the installation being monitored must be operated under normal conditions at maximum normal operating load and in no circumstances less than 80% maximum continuous rating.

3.6 The concentration of sulphur and PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyl) present in the processed fuel oil burned shall be tested at least once per annum. The results of all such testing shall be notified to the Council in writing within 8 weeks of the completion of testing. Quality assured data provided by the supplier of the oil, relevant to the particular fuel in question, is acceptable.

3.7 Compliance with condition 2.8 shall be demonstrated by the analysis of the processed fuel oil delivered to the site at least once per annum where the oil supplier remains constant and prior to the first delivery after a change in oil supplier. Each subsequent delivery of processed fuel oil shall be supported by a certificate of analysis by the supplier; these shall be kept for a period of 2 years.

3.8 The proposed test methods for any emission monitoring undertaken shall be forwarded to the Council prior to commencement of sampling, and testing shall not be commenced until the Council approve the proposed test method in writing. Any tests carried out to measure compliance with emission concentration limits for particulate matter shall be carried out in accordance with the main procedural requirements of BS 3405: 1983. If the test method has previously been approved by the Council and further testing is to carried out using identical protocols and methods, the requirements in respect of submission and written approval of methods shall not apply; however in these circumstances, the Council shall be notified of the provisional time and date on which testing is to be carried out at least 7 days prior to commencement of sampling.

3.9 The complete set of results from the monitoring exercises required by condition 2.4, corrected to the reference conditions, shall be forwarded to the Council within 8 weeks of the completion of the monitoring exercise, and recorded in the log book required to be kept in accordance with condition 3.3. The Council shall be advised immediately of any results in excess of the emission concentration limits given in tables 4. Any result in excess of the emission concentration limit shall be investigated immediately and the necessary corrective action taken to prevent or reduce the emissions to an absolute minimum. Details of the corrective action shall be recorded in the logbook required to be kept in accordance with condition 3.3.

3.10 Upon receipt, in writing, of a written request from the regulator, the operator shall arrange for deposition monitoring to be carried out at locations to be agreed with the enforcing authority. The duration, methodology, and extent of such monitoring are to be agreed with the enforcing authority prior to

undertaking the work. Details of any such monitoring shall be submitted to the regulator within 2 weeks of completion of the monitoring and recorded within the logbook required to be kept under condition 3.3.

4.0 Process Controls

4.1 Adequate water spray dust suppression equipment shall be available throughout the installation at all times.

4.2 The water spray dust suppression equipment shall be used as required to minimise dust emissions from the handling and storage of aggregates and other dusty raw materials and from the stock ground storage areas. The fixed systems shall be operated at all times that the equipment to which they are fixed is in operation where necessary to prevent the generation of airborne dust. All water spray dust suppression systems shall be provided with frost protection.

4.3 Conveyors used for the movement of aggregates that are not located within a building shall be fully enclosed or provided with sideboards to prevent wind whipping of particulate matter from the conveyors. These conveyors shall be cleaned regularly to minimise dust and raw materials accumulations on the conveyor structure using methods which minimise the generation of airborne dust. All materials removed from the conveyors during cleaning shall be handled in a manner to prevent the generation of airborne dust.

4.4 All aggregate storage bins shall be fitted with high level indicators that are fitted with visual alarms to warn of overfilling.

4.5 All road transport of potentially dusty materials within the site, unless conditioned to reduce dust generation, shall be carried out in sheeted vehicles to prevent wind entrainment of the dust.

4.6 Loading of road vehicles with stone shall be carried out in a manner that will minimise emissions of dust into the air. All road vehicles that have been loaded with stone shall be sheeted or otherwise totally enclosed as soon as possible after loading and before leaving the site. All road vehicles delivering stone to the site shall be sheeted or the stone held in enclosed containers before being admitted to the site. The requirements of this condition shall not apply to stone that is above 75mm.

4.7 Loading to and from stockpiles and construction and management of stockpiles shall be carried out in a manner that will minimise the emissions of dust into the air.

4.8 Drop heights from conveyors to stockpiles or storage areas shall be maintained as short as possible in order to minimise emissions of dust into the air.

4.9 Spillages shall be cleared as soon as possible. Where the spilled materials are finely divided and potentially dusty, cleaning shall be carried out using vacuum cleaning or wet methods where necessary to minimise emissions of dust into the air.

4.10 Aggregate material or sand shall not be loaded above the lip of any feed hopper that is not fully enclosed or covered.

4.11 The bitumen tanks shall be fitted with temperature monitoring equipment and thermostatic electric heating controls to prevent the over-heating of stored bitumen.

4.12 All bitumen shall be stored and handled within the appropriate temperature range for its grade as stated in Appendix 2 of Secretary of State's Guidance - Mineral Drying and Roadstone Coating Processes PG3/15 a. (04).

4.13 All silos shall be fitted with particulate matter arrestment equipment to control the emission of particulate matter caused by displacement of air during charging or movement of materials.

4.14 The storage silos, bitumen tanks and hot stone storage bins shall be fitted with a high level indicator. The detectors serving the filler silos and the hot stone storage bins shall be fitted with visual alarms to warn of potential over-filling.

4.15 The above ground bulk fuel storage tanks shall be completely contained by impervious bunding which is capable of containing 110% of the capacity of the largest storage tank.

4.16 The off-loading of bitumen, filler and waste or fuel oil shall be supervised at all times by the tanker driver under the control of a 'responsible representative'. The off-loading connection point shall be locked when not in use and the remaining tank or silo capacity shall be checked prior to the off-loading or delivery of materials.

4.17 Vehicles carrying coated roadstone from the installation shall be sheeted as soon as possible after leaving the weighbridge.

4.18 No material under 3mm in size, except sand and scalpings, shall be stored in the open.

4.19 Residues collected by particulate matter control equipment shall be removed from the equipment on a regular basis to prevent the accumulation of collected material reducing the operating efficiency of the bag filter. The method of removal shall be by mixing with water in a pug mill and discharge into a vehicle for removal.

4.20 The roadstone drying unit shall be equipped with a heat protection system which will cut out the main burners at a 200ºC temperature, so as to prevent heat damage to the bag filters fitted to the roadstone coating plant.

4.21 The main roadstone coating plant must be equipped with ring sprays at the point of discharge of wastes into removal vehicles, the sprays being activated at all times of waste loading.

4.22 A vehicle/bowser with sufficient water capacity which is fitted with spray bars for use in wetting quarry roadways must be maintained at the process site.

4.23 A wheel washer shall be located at the exit to the works and shall be used by any haulage vehicle leaving the site.

4.24 All chimneys and ducts shall be leakproof if under negative pressure and gas tight if under positive pressure.

4.25 Chimney flues, fans and ductwork shall be inspected at least once every 6 months, and where the inspection reveals it necessary, the chimney flues and ductwork shall be cleaned. The date of the inspection and details of any cleaning carried out shall be recorded in the log book required to be kept in accordance with condition 3.3.

4.26 Chimneys and vents shall not be fitted with any restriction at the final opening, such as a plate, cap or cowl except for a cone fitted at the chimney exit to increase the efflux velocity.

4.27 The stack serving the Millar and Parker roadstone coating plants shall discharge at a height of no less that 20m above ground level.

4.28 The efflux velocity for the stack serving the roadstone coating plant shall be no less than 15 m/s under normal operating conditions.

4.29 All water suppression systems shall have adequate frost protection.

4.30 Loading to and from stockpiles and construction and management of stockpiles shall be carried out in a manner which will minimise the emissions of dust into the air.

4.31 Drop heights from conveyors to stockpiles or storage areas shall be maintained as short as possible in order to minimise emissions of dust into the air.

4.32 Loading of road transport shall be carried out so as to minimise the generation of airborne dust and vehicles loaded with crushed or screened material shall be sheeted vehicles or otherwise totally enclosed.

5.0 General Conditions

5.1 Regular cleaning and effective preventative maintenance in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions shall be employed on all plant and equipment concerned with the emission, capture, transport and control of emissions to atmosphere. Cleaning and maintenance schedules for such plant and equipment shall be made readily available for inspection by the regulator. Such cleaning and maintenance procedures shall be updated from time to time as may be necessary to account for changes in working practice or plant and machinery or solvents used.

Spares and consumables, in particular, those subject to continual wear, shall be held on site, or shall be available at short notice so that plant breakdowns can be rectified rapidly.

5.2 Staff at all levels shall receive the necessary formal training and instruction in their duties relating to control of the process and emissions to air. Records shall be kept which detail all relevant training provided to staff and the records shall be made available for inspection by an authorised officer from the regulating authority. Records of training shall be retained for two years.

5.3 If there is any intention to change any aspect of the installation from that described on pages 2 to 6 of this permit, or any other aspect which may affect the release of substances to air or compliance with the target emission set out in tables 4 and 5 being emitted to air, the regulating authority shall be notified of the proposed changes at least 4 weeks before the changes take place.

5.4 Any malfunction which results in emissions to atmosphere which are likely to cause an adverse effect on the local community shall be reported to the regulator as soon as reasonably practicable, and a record shall be made of the incident within the logbook required by condition 3.3.

5.5 The Council shall be notified at least 28 days before any of the following changes are made to the installation:-

a. Any change to the capacity of the installation, including storage capacities.
b. Any new or replacement dryers or heaters, including the use of temporary mobile plant.
c. The installation of new or replacement equipment where this will increase the installation capacity or involve an increase or change in the nature of emissions into the air
d. Any new or replacement air pollution control equipment (excluding the replacement of damaged or defective bags in bag filter systems and fans which do not change the airflow)
e. Any proposed change to the type or quality of fuel used (including the waste, recovered or reclaimed oil)
f. Any increase in the net rated thermal input of the dryer or heater
g. Any change to the chimney heights, locations or design

5.6 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.

6.0 Air Quality

6.1 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 10mg/m^3 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.

Signed:…… Date:……
Scientific Officer

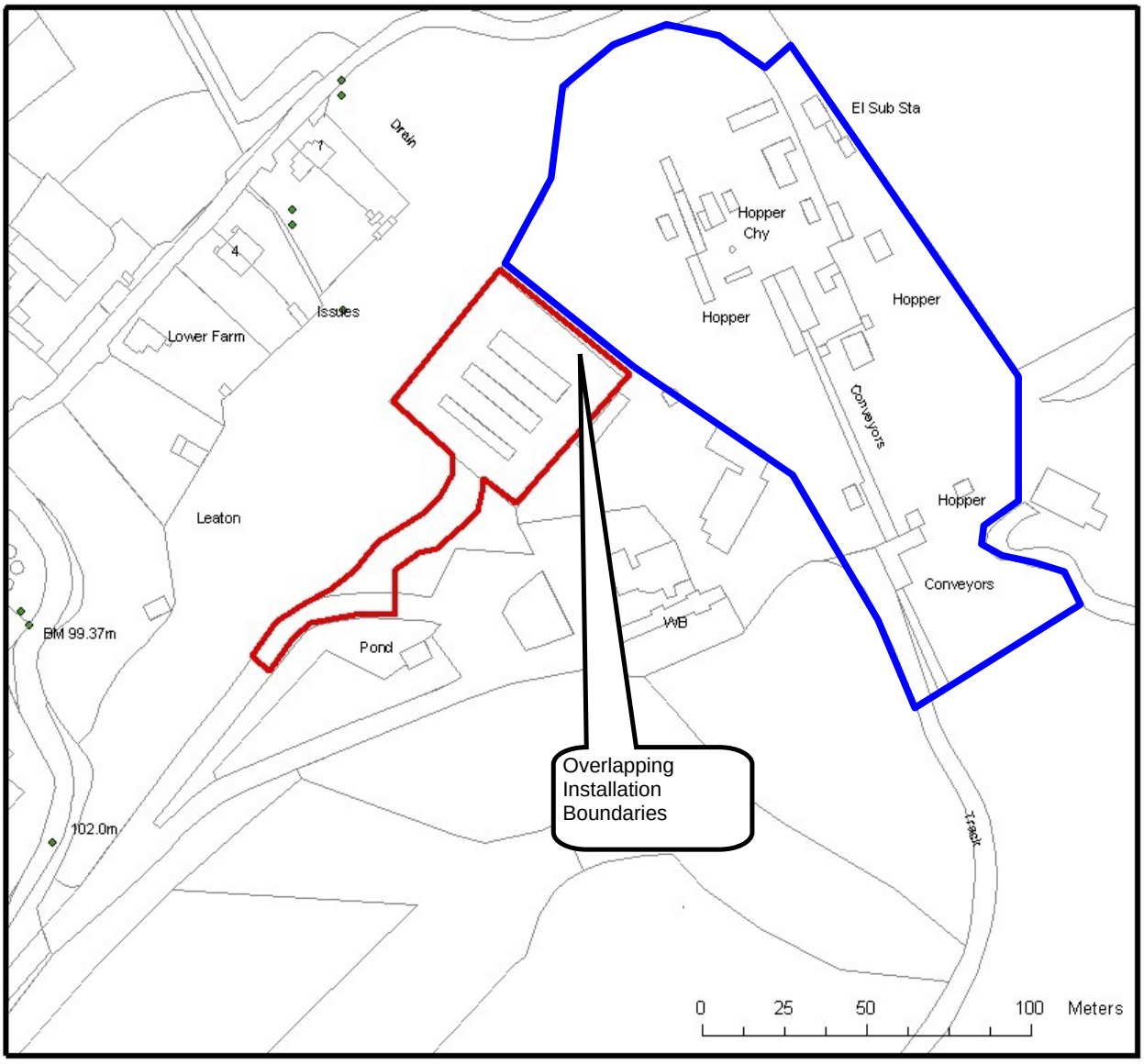
Authorised by the Borough of Telford and Wrekin to sign in that behalf

Environmental Health
Borough of Telford and Wrekin
Daeby House
PO Box 214
Telford,
TF3 4LE

Appendix 1. Plan PPC011/1 Location of Installation

Public Protection 6B Darby House PO BOX 214 Telford TF3 4LE		**Leaton Quary** **Location plan Ref: PPC011/1** 	Scale:1:500 Meters 0 3.5 7 14 21 28 Date: 15/07/2013 Drawn By: Chris Last	N W E S

Appendix 2. The Installation Boundary PPC011/2 (outlined in blue)



In this plan the 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.

For clarity the installation boundary is at the point that stone from the crushed stone storage is laid on the surface of the conveyor or bin serving the coating activity

Appendix 3. Position of stockpiles PPC011/3

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
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.
ELV	Emission Limit Values, those values stipulated in the SED or in guidance for emission of particular pollutants to atmosphere.
Halogenated Organic solvent	shall mean an organic solvent which contains at least one atom of bromine, chlorine, fluorine or iodine per molecule
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 2007 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.
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.

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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.
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.
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).
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.
Ringelmann Chart	A chart set by British Standard B.S.2742:1969 which divides smoke into 4 shades by colour. Shades 2 to 3 are dark and 4 is black.

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.

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.

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: -

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

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.

Telford & Wrekin COUNCIL

Pollution Prevention Control Act 1999

Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010

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
Environmental Health, Telford & Wrekin Council, Darby House, P.O. Box 214, Telford, TF3 4LE