



**POLLUTION PREVENTION & CONTROL ACT 1999
Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 as
amended
Statutory Instrument 2010 No. 675**

A2 PERMIT

Naylor Drainage Limited

Permit Reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1

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Introductory Note

The Permit is issued under Regulation 13 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010, (the EP Regulations). It Permits the operation of an installation carrying out an activity described within Part A2 (a) of Section 3.6 of Chapter 3, Part 2, Schedule 1, of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

In some sections of the Permit, conditions require the Operator to use Best Available Techniques (BAT), in each of the aspects of the management of the installation, to prevent, and where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions. In determining BAT, the Operator should pay particular attention to relevant sections of the Sector Guidance Note IPPC SG7, appropriate Horizontal Guidance, and any other relevant guidance.

Note that the Permit requires the submission of certain information to the Regulator, and in addition, the Regulator has the power to seek further information at any time under Regulation 60 of the EP Regulations provided that the request is reasonable.

Public Registers

Considerable information relating to Permits, including the application, is available on the public register in accordance with the EP Regulations. Certain information may be withheld from the public register where it is commercially confidential, or in the interest of national security to do so (subject to the local authority agreeing to a specific application for exemption made by the Operator).

Variations to the Permit

The Permit may be varied in the future by the Regulator, by serving a variation notice on the Operator. Should the Operator require any of the conditions of the Permit to be changed, a formal application must be submitted (the relevant forms are available from the Regulator).

Surrender of Permit

Before this Permit can be wholly or partially surrendered, an application to surrender the Permit has to be made by the Operator. For the application to be successful, the Operator must be able to demonstrate to the Regulator that there is no pollution risk and that no further steps are required to return the site to a satisfactory state.

Transfer of the Permit or part of the Permit

Before the Permit can be wholly or partially transferred to another Operator, an application to transfer the Permit has to be made jointly by the existing and proposed Operators. A transfer will not be approved if the Regulator is not satisfied that the proposed Permit holder will be the person having control over the operation of the installation, or will not comply with the conditions of the transferred Permit. In addition, if the Permit authorises the Operator to carry out a specified waste management activity, the transfer will not be approved if the Regulator does not consider the proposed Permit holder to be a 'fit and proper person' as required by the EP Regulations.

Process Changes

The Operator is obliged to notify Regulatory Services (within a minimum of 14 days) of any proposed changes to the operation of the installation which may have a negative effect on the environmental impact of the installation. The notification shall include an assessment of the effect of the proposed changes and list any alternative strategies that may have been considered. The Operator will be liable to enforcement action if a change is made without approval which is such

that the installation (as changed) is not permitted, or a condition of the Permit is not being complied with as a result of the change being made.

Annual Subsistence Fee

The annual subsistence fee is payable on 1st April every year. An invoice will be sent to every process operator (in April) stating the amount payable and where payment should be made. A Permit may be revoked if the appropriate fee is not paid.

Powers of Entry

In order for the Council to discharge its functions under the Environmental Permitting Regulations, authorised persons have powers of entry to premises at any reasonable time, or in a situation in which in the officer's opinion there is an immediate risk of serious pollution of the environment, at any time. Where entry has been refused, a warrant may be obtained to effect entry. The full powers of officers are stated in Section 108 of the Environment Act 1995.

Offences

Examples of offences under the Environmental Permitting Regulations are to;

- operate an installation or mobile plant without a Permit.
- operate an installation or mobile plant in breach of a Permit condition.
- fail to notify of a change in the operation of an installation
- fail to comply with the requirements of an Enforcement or Suspension Notice.
- fail to comply with a request for information.
- intentionally make a false entry in any record required to be kept under a condition of a permit
- make a statement which is known to be false or misleading in a material particular in order to obtain a permit, variation, transfer or surrender

The fines and penalties for these offences vary up to a maximum of a fine not exceeding £50,000 on summary conviction and an unlimited fine and/or up to five years imprisonment on conviction on indictment.



Regulatory Services

Pollution Prevention & Control Act 1999 Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010 as amended Statutory Instrument No. 675

Permit To Operate A Scheduled Installation

Application Received 26th March 2004

Reference No. IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1

Naylor Drainage Limited is hereby permitted to operate an installation for the manufacture of ceramic products by firing in kilns where the capacity is greater than 75 tonnes per day as defined in Schedule 1, Part 2, Section 3.6, Part A2 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 as amended, as described below and in accordance with the attached conditions.

Address of Permitted Installation

Naylor Drainage Limited
Clough Green
Cawthorne
Barnsley
S75 4AD

Registered Office

Naylor Drainage Limited
Clough Green
Cawthorne
Barnsley
S75 4AD

Ultimate Holding Company

Naylor Industries Plc
Clough Green
Cawthorne
Barnsley
S75 4AD

Number 00342010

Number 02908579

Signed;


Mr. Phillip Spurr
Assistant Director
Culture & Regulation

Date; 11th February 2015

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council,
Regulatory Services,
PO Box 602
Barnsley
S70 9FB
(the address for all correspondence in relation to this permit)

Description of Activities

The activities carried out at the installation comprise the manufacture and distribution of approximately 27000 tonnes of clay drainage pipes, clay drainage fittings and garden pots per annum. The overall process is as shown below.

Operation	Description
Raw material stockpiles	The raw materials are brought in by truck and laid in layers by subcontractor and left to weather.
Clay preparation	The raw material is taken via front loading shovel bucket to the clay preparation plant and passed through screening and grinding to storage silos awaiting distribution around the plant.
Distribution	Distribution is by the main conveyor along the central roadway through the site conveyor.
Extrusion	All material is passed through extrusion where additional water may be added before passing through the machines.
Drying	The Green stage product is dried either by air drying for the more complex shapes or by utilising the various driers on site.
Firing	The product is passed through the firing process by the aid of Kiln cars or refractory batts at temperatures of up to 1200 Degrees centigrade.
Drawing and Grading	As the product is drawn from the kiln it is inspected and graded for quality. Reject product is broken and removed to be reintroduced into the raw material stockpiles. Good product is packaged using Pallets banding and shrink-wrap packaging materials and transferred to the stocking areas.
Stocking areas	The product is stored on site in blocks of product which is then picked and loaded onto Sub-contract wagons for distribution.

Calcined clay is not used at Naylor Drainage.

There are currently 10 kilns and 13 dryers on site and these are named as follows;

Release Point	Description
1	Pipe Roller Kiln
2	Fittings Roller Kiln
3	Intermitent Kiln 1
4	Intermitent Kiln 2
5	Hathenware Kiln 1
6	Hathenware Kiln 2
7	Hathenware Kiln 3
8	Shuttle Kiln 1
9	Shuttle Kiln 2
10	Barrhead Kiln
11	Pipe Roller Dryer
12	Pipe Tray Dryer
13	Fittings Tunnel Dryer
14	Fittings Batch Dryer 1
15	Fittings Batch Dryer 2
16	Fittings Batch Dryer 3
17	Intermitent Dryer 1
18	Intermitent Dryer 2
19	Intermitent Dryer 3
20	Hathenware Dryer 1
21	Hathenware Dryer 2
22	Shuttle Dryer 1
23	Shuttle Dryer 2

All kilns are less than 2Mw with an overall site Kiln Capacity of approximately 80 tonnes per day.

Conditions

1 Releases To Air

1.1 Point Source Emissions to Air

- 1.1.1 The height of the kiln stacks (marked 1 to 10 on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 1) shall be sufficient to ensure that there is adequate dispersion of process emissions. The stack height shall be a minimum of 3 metres above roof ridge height of any building within a distance of 5 times the uncorrected stack height and in no circumstances shall it be less than 8 metres above ground level.
- 1.1.2 Process emissions from the kiln stacks (stacks marked 1 to 10 on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 1) shall be dispersed in such a way as to ensure that the relevant air quality standards for oxides of nitrogen, oxides of sulphur and particulate matter are not being breached.
- 1.1.3 Exhaust gases discharged through stacks numbered 1 to 23 on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 1 shall achieve an exit velocity that is sufficient to ensure adequate dispersion of kiln emissions during normal operating conditions.
- 1.1.4 Emissions from the process exhausts marked 1 to 23, in normal operations, shall not exceed the equivalent of Ringelman Shade 1 as described in British Standard BS 2742:2009.
- 1.1.5 Emissions of water vapour shall be free from droplet fallout.
- 1.1.6 Operatives shall follow the procedures for ensuring emissions to atmosphere are minimised during kiln start up and shut down.
- 1.1.7 Kiln and dryer stacks shall not be fitted with any restriction at the final opening such as a plate, cap or cowl, with the exception of a cone which may be necessary to increase the exit velocity of the emissions.
- 1.1.8 The Operator shall ensure that flues and ductwork are cleaned to prevent accumulation of materials, as part of the routine maintenance programme, as detailed in condition 5.2.2 of this permit.
- 1.1.9 The average monthly net rated thermal input of any of the kilns operated at the installation shall not exceed 2MW. The net rated thermal input shall be calculated for each kiln on the basis of the average hourly input in megawatts taken over the time that the kiln is operated each month. The Operator shall notify the Regulator within 14 days of any instance where the 2 MW limit has been exceeded.

1.2 Point Source Emissions To Air - Emission Limits

- 1.2.1 Monitored release points to air shall be referenced as detailed in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1	
Release Point	Description
1	Pipe Roller Kiln
2	Fittings Roller Kiln
3	Intermittent Kiln 1
4	Intermittent Kiln 2
5	Hathenware Kiln 1
6	Hathenware Kiln 2
7	Hathenware Kiln 3
8	Shuttle Kiln 1
9	Shuttle Kiln 2
10	Barrhead Kiln
11	Pipe Roller Dryer
12	Pipe Tray Dryer
13	Fittings Tunnel Dryer
14	Fittings Batch Dryer 1
15	Fittings Batch Dryer 2
16	Fittings Batch Dryer 3
17	Intermittent Dryer 1
18	Intermittent Dryer 2
19	Intermittent Dryer 3
20	Hathenware Dryer 1
21	Hathenware Dryer 2
22	Shuttle Dryer 1
23	Shuttle Dryer 2

1.3 Monitoring of Contained Emissions to Air

- 1.3.1 A visual assessment of emissions from release point 1 to 23 (as marked on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 1) shall be made, from a position with a clear view of the stacks, regularly and frequently and not less than once a day. The results of the monitoring shall be recorded in the installation log kept in accordance with Condition 9.1 of this permit. All entries shall include the date and time of the observation, location, findings of the assessment, any action taken and the identity of the person carrying out the monitoring.
- 1.3.2 All adverse assessments shall be investigated immediately and remedial action taken. Adverse results from any monitoring activity (both continuous and non-continuous) shall be investigated immediately. The Operator shall ensure that:
- the cause has been identified and corrective action taken
 - as much detail as possible is recorded regarding the cause and extent of the problem and the action taken to rectify the situation
 - re-testing to demonstrate compliance is carried out as soon as possible, and
 - the Regulator is notified as soon as is practical

All adverse assessments together with details of any remedial action taken shall be recorded in the installation log kept in accordance with Condition 9.1 of this permit.

- 1.3.3 The Operator shall determine the individual average monthly net rated input of each of the kilns (namely the Pipe Roller Kiln, Fittings Roller Kiln, Intermittent Kiln 1, Intermittent Kiln 2, Hatherware Kiln 1, Hatherware Kiln 2, Hatherware Kiln 3, Shuttle Kiln 1, Shuttle Kiln 2, Barrhead Kiln) on a weekly basis. The Operator shall provide the Regulator with the average monthly net rated inputs for each kiln on a 6 monthly basis within 4 weeks of the period to which the data relates.
- 1.3.4 The Operator shall notify the Regulator within one hour of any emission that is likely to have an effect on the local environment or community.

1.4 Control of Dust from Delivery and Storage of Materials on Site

- 1.4.1 Dolomite bulk filler powders (including silica flour) shall be stored in storage silos and these shall be vented through the reverse air jet filtration units. The bag filtration units shall be of sufficient size so as to prevent visible emissions and shall be kept clean.
- 1.4.2 Visual assessments shall be carried out during bulk deliveries of materials to the bulk storage silos, particularly during the first and last five minutes and periodically in between. The results of the visual assessment checks shall be recorded. All entries shall identify the person making the observation, and the time and duration. Details of any visible emissions shall be recorded detailing the nature of the emission, its source, cause and the corrective action taken. The results shall be recorded in the installation log.
- 1.4.3 The bulk storage silos filling rates shall be clearly marked at the tanker filling point. During filling operations the silos shall not be charged at a rate exceeding that prescribed by the filter manufacturer such that it will cause any visible emissions of material from any part of the pipework, transfer lines, silos or their filters.
- 1.4.4 In the event of arrestment plant failure or leakage of particulate matter, the delivery shall cease immediately. No further deliveries shall take place until appropriate corrective action has been taken to return the arrestment plant back to its correct working order. Details of the arrestment plant failure or particulate leakage, including corrective action, shall be recorded in the site log book.
- 1.4.5 The bulk storage silos shall be fitted with audible level alarms to warn of over-filling. On sounding of the alarm the delivery must be halted immediately and no deliveries shall take place until the faults on the alarm system have been rectified. All activation of alarms shall be recorded in the installation log, kept in accordance with Condition 9.1 of this permit.
- 1.4.6 High level alarms on the bulk storage silos shall be checked for correct operation either prior to delivery, or be tested weekly, whichever is the shorter and the results of these checks shall be recorded in the log book kept in compliance of condition 9.1 of this permit.

- 1.4.7 Before commencing any bulk delivery to the silos, the connection of transfer lines to the delivery vehicle and the silo shall be checked for correct connection. The identity of the person carrying out the check and the date and time shall be entered in the log book as detailed in condition 9.1 of this permit.
- 1.4.8 The process Operator shall ensure that the tanker driver is aware of the correct procedure to be followed before each delivery takes place.
- 1.4.9 The seating of the pressure relief valves fitted to the silos shall be checked once every week, or before a delivery takes place, whichever is the longer interval. Immediately it appears that the valve may have become unseated, the delivery shall cease and no further delivery made until the valve has been examined and resealed if necessary. Tanker drivers shall be informed of the correct procedures to be followed in such an event. Details of such events shall be recorded in the installation log, kept in accordance with Condition 9.1 of this permit.
- 1.4.10 The reverse air jet filtration units on the bulk storage silos shall be inspected once per month or before a delivery takes place whichever is the longer interval. If any defects are detected, corrective action shall be taken promptly. No further deliveries of bulk materials shall take place until the fault has been rectified. Details shall be recorded in the installation log, kept in accordance with Condition 9.1 of this permit.
- 1.4.11 The transfer of bulk materials from the storage silos into the building shall be by an enclosed delivery system.
- 1.4.12 Deliveries to bulk storage silos from road vehicles shall only be made using tankers with an on-board truck mounted relief valve and filtration system.
- 1.4.13 The Operator shall have in place a written procedure for the delivery of material to the bulk storage silos. The procedure shall be made available to the Regulator for inspection upon request.
- 1.4.14 The Operator shall check that there is sufficient capacity in the bulk storage silos prior to the delivery of material taking place. This check shall be recorded in the installation log as detailed in condition 9.1 of this permit.

1.5 Control of Dust from Stockpiles, Transfer and Storage of Materials

- 1.5.1 Stockpiles of unprocessed clay shall be suitably profiled so as to minimise emissions of dust. Stockpiles shall be sprayed with water when necessary during periods of dry weather to ensure emissions to air are minimised.
- 1.5.2 The raw material storage area shall have a consolidated crushed fired clay surface. This surface shall be checked on a monthly basis and maintained in a good state of repair. The surface shall be sprayed with water when necessary during periods of dry weather to ensure emissions to air are minimised.
- 1.5.3 Care shall be taken during the construction of the clay stockpile in order to ensure that emissions of particulate matter are minimised by for example ensuring drop heights are kept to a minimum.

- 1.5.4 Unprocessed clay shall be stored in the designated area as identified on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 2.
- 1.5.5 The Operator shall ensure that all external conveyors are enclosed on the top and sides and maintained with transfer points enclosed, in order to minimise emissions of dust.
- 1.5.6 All conveyors shall be kept clean by the use of belt scrapers. Dusty material cleaned from the conveyors shall be collected into an enclosed container prior to disposal/use in the process.
- 1.5.7 All conveyor systems shall be fitted with side chute guards, variable discharge gates and motor overload protection to prevent overloading.
- 1.5.8 Conveyor systems shall be operated to ensure that overloading and spillage of material does not occur. Any spilt material shall be removed as soon as possible and not allowed to build up either beneath the conveyer or within the surrounding framework.
- 1.5.9 All processed clay shall be stored undercover.
- 1.5.10 The conveyor systems shall be maintained as part of the preventative maintenance programme as detailed in condition 5.2.2.

1.6 Control of Dust from Processing Operations

- 1.6.1 All crushing and grinding of clay shall take place within the building marked clay prep identified on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 1. Emissions from processing operations including crushing, grinding, pan mill, conveyors and elevators shall be exhausted within the building.
- 1.6.2 Airflow through the crushing and grinding plant shall be minimised by keeping the doors closed whenever practical.
- 1.6.3 The transfer of all processed material shall taken place within the buildings or by enclosed conveyor systems.

1.7 Control of Dust from Roadways

- 1.7.1 Permanent internal roadways in regular use shall be hard surfaced and maintained in a good state of repair.
- 1.7.2 All roadways and other areas in general vehicular use shall be maintained so as to minimise visible emissions of dust by regular use of a roadsweeper and/or waterbowser. A formal road sweeper plan shall be in place for ensuring that roadways are kept clean.
- 1.7.3 Where the transfer of dust to public roads is likely due to the regular movement of goods vehicles then the use of a roadsweeper and/or water bowser shall be increased. If increased road sweeping and dampening does not prevent dust to public roads vehicle movements shall stop.

- 1.7.4 Road transport vehicles used for the transfer of loose dusty materials shall be closed tankers or sheeted vehicles.

1.8 Control of Fugitive Emissions to Air

- 1.8.1 The loading and unloading of road vehicles and delivery of material to stockpiles shall be carried out so as to minimize dust emissions by ensuring drop heights are kept to a minimum and the shovels are not overfilled.
- 1.8.2 Potentially dusty waste materials shall be stored in covered skips in the designated area as identified on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 1.
- 1.8.3 Spillages shall be cleaned by vacuum or using wet methods in order to ensure emissions to air are minimised.
- 1.8.4 With the exception of unprocessed clay all potentially dusty raw materials shall be stored undercover.
- 1.8.5 The material collected from abatement plant, shall be transferred and contained by methods which do not give rise to particulate emissions to the external atmosphere. Such material shall be contained and kept enclosed to ensure that fugitive emissions are prevented prior to removal from site.
- 1.8.6 The Operator shall ensure that loading shovels aren't overfilled and that drop heights are kept to a minimum to minimise emissions to atmosphere.

1.9 Monitoring of Fugitive Emissions to air

- 1.9.1 Visual assessments shall be made of particulate matter emissions from raw material storage and processing. These assessments shall be carried out by the Operator on a daily basis, when the area is operational, to assess plant operations and also during the delivery and transfer of raw materials to site. These shall be carried out from a position with a clear view of the process.

All adverse assessments shall be investigated immediately and remedial action taken. All assessments and remedial action shall be recorded in the site log book in accordance with Condition 9.1 of this permit.

2.0 Emissions To Water

2.1 Point Source Emissions to Surface Water and Sewer

- 2.1.1 The discharge from the installation to Tanyard Beck (former discharge consent 3813 dated 17-08-1984) at NGR: SE 2724 0685 shall consist solely of settled clay stockyard and lintel production area drainage and shall comply with the limits as detailed below:-

a) The discharge shall not contain more than 100 milligrams per litre of suspended solids (measured after drying at 105°C);

b) The pH value shall not be less than 6 nor more than 9;

- 2.1.2 As far as is reasonably practicable, the site shall be operated so as to prevent the discharge, as identified in condition 2.1.1 from containing any significant trace of visible oil or grease.
- 2.1.3 The discharge as identified in condition 2.1.1 shall not contain any matter (either on its own or in combination with any other matter), to such an extent as to cause the receiving waters to be poisonous or injurious to fish or the spawning grounds, spawn or food of fish.
- 2.1.4 The discharge from the storm overflow outlet from the above premises to Tanyard Beck (former discharge consent 3813 dated 17.08.1984) at National Grid Reference SE 2723 0685 shall consist solely of clay stockyard and lintel production area drainage and shall only operate when the storage capacity of 748 cubic metres is full and the flow in the storage lagoon is in excess of 260 cubic metres in one hour.

2.2 Monitoring of Emissions to Surface Water

- 2.2.1 Facilities shall be provided so as to enable samples of the effluent to be conveniently obtained at the sample point NGR SE 2724 0685 (as marked on a plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 3); The Operator shall ensure that all constituents of the discharge pass through the sampling point at all times.
- 2.2.2 The Operator shall carry out regular monitoring of the discharge point as detailed in condition 2.1.1. The Operator shall monitor the points as described below;
- i) 12 samples shall be taken each year
 - ii) All samples shall be analysed for the conditions parameters as detailed in conditions 2.1.1 and 2.1.2, above
 - iii) All samples shall be analysed at a NAMAS accredited laboratory.
 - iv) A visual inspection of the discharges shall be made on a weekly basis and at the time of sampling. Records of these observations shall be recorded in the installation log as detailed in condition 9.1 of this permit.
- 2.2.3 The results of the monitoring exercise as detailed in condition 2.2.2 shall be forwarded to the Regulator within 60 days of the sample being taken.

2.3 Point Source Emissions To Groundwater

- 2.3.1 No emission from the Permitted Installation shall give rise to the introduction into groundwater of any substance in List I (as defined in the Groundwater Regulations 1998 (S.I. 1998 No. 2746)).
- 2.3.2 No emission from the Permitted Installation shall give rise to the introduction into groundwater of any substance in List II (as defined in the Groundwater Regulations 1998 (S.I. 1998 No. 2746)) so as to cause pollution (as defined in the Groundwater Regulations 1998 (S.I. 1998 No. 2746)).
- 2.3.3 For substances other than those in List I or List II (as defined in the Groundwater Regulations 1998 (S.I. 1998 No. 2746)) the Operator shall use BAT to prevent, or where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions to groundwater from the Permitted Installation.

2.4 Fugitive Emissions to Surface Water, Sewer and Groundwater

- 2.4.1 The Operator shall maintain a detailed survey of the routing of all installation drains and subsurface pipework including all subsurface sumps and storage vessels. The survey shall be reviewed and updated as material changes take place at the installation. The survey shall be held on site as part of the installation log and made available for inspection by the Regulator.
- 2.4.2 The Operator shall have an inspection and maintenance programme for all subsurface structures as part of the management system as detailed in condition 5.1.1 of this permit.
- 2.4.3 All operational areas shall be equipped with an impervious surface, spill containment kerbs, sealed construction joints, and connection to a sealed drainage system with the exception of the areas notified and agreed with the Regulator, as required by condition 2.4.4 of this permit. The surface shall be of a good integrity and shall be inspected on an annual basis and maintained accordingly. Inspections shall be recorded as part of the installation log required by condition 9.1 of this permit.
- 2.4.4 The Operator shall maintain a record of the design and condition of the surfacing of all new or replacement operational areas. This shall include any relevant information including, as appropriate, capacities, thickness, falls, material, permeability, strength/reinforcement, and resistance to chemical attack. This shall be updated following any relevant material changes to the process.
- 2.4.5 All tanks containing liquids whose spillage could be harmful to the environment shall be contained. The Operator shall review the bunding arrangements and ensure that all bunds:
- are impermeable and resistant to the stored materials
 - have no outlet (that is, no drains or taps) and drain to a blind collection point
 - have pipework and drain cocks routed within bunded areas with no penetration of contained surfaces
 - are designed to catch leaks from tanks or fittings
 - have a capacity of at least 110% of the largest tank
 - are visually inspected at least weekly and any contents pumped out or otherwise removed under manual control after checking for contamination
 - have an annual maintenance inspection (normally visual but extending to water testing where structural integrity is in doubt)
- 2.4.6 All sumps shall be impermeable and resistant to stored materials and shall be inspected on a weekly basis. The content of the sump shall be checked for contamination prior to being pumped out.
- 2.4.7 All bulk storage tanks, shall be fitted with volume indicators to warn of overfilling. The Operator shall ensure that there is sufficient capacity in the tank prior to deliveries taking place. Filling and delivery connections shall be located within a bunded area and shall be locked when not in use. The

integrity of tanks shall be inspected on an annual basis. These inspections shall be included in the maintenance schedule and shall be recorded and documented.

- 2.4.8 Storage areas and containers shall be designed and operated to minimise the risk of fugitive releases to surface water, sewer and groundwater, in particular:
- storage areas shall be located away from watercourses and shall be protected against vandalism
 - containers shall be inspected prior to placing in storage for any leakage, wear and tear etc. Appropriate action shall be taken when defects are detected
 - the maximum capacity of storage areas shall be stated and shall not be exceeded
 - storage areas and silos shall be inspected at least monthly to check for signs of leakage or potential leakage
- 2.4.9 All containers of hydrocarbons and chemicals which are discharged manually shall be placed either in bunded areas or on drip trays. The filling points shall have outlets which discharge within the bunded area/drip tray.
- 2.4.10 Heavy fuel oil, resin and diesel shall be delivered to site in enclosed tankers to the oil, resin and diesel storage tanks.
- 2.4.11 The Operator shall check that there is sufficient capacity in the storage tanks prior to the delivery of oil, resin and diesel taking place. This check shall be recorded in the installation log.
- 2.4.12 Tanker transfer lines must be securely connected to the tanker discharge point and the tank inlet point before the delivery commences. Visual observations shall be made during the delivery to ensure there is no leakage from the transfer lines.
- 2.4.13 Tanker drivers shall be informed of the correct procedures to be followed.
- 2.4.14 Deliveries shall cease immediately where there is any leakage of material from transfer lines or connection points and corrective action shall be taken prior to recommencing the delivery. Any incidents shall be recorded in the site log along with any remedial action taken.

3.0 Emissions to Land

- 3.1 No emission from the Permitted installation shall be made to land without the Regulators prior approval.
- 3.2 The Operator shall notify the Regulator, as soon as is reasonably practicable, of any information concerning the state of the site which affects or updates that supplied to the Regulator as part of the site report submitted as part of the Permit application.
- 3.3 The Operator shall notify the Regulator in writing of any area or zone within the boundary of the installation that has been subject to below ground remediation since the issue of the Permit. Subject to agreement in writing

from the Regulator, any necessary analysis of sub-soil to re-establish baseline pollutant levels shall be undertaken.

4 Odour

- 4.1 All emissions to air from the installation shall be free from offensive odour, as perceived by the Regulator, outside of the installation boundary, as outlined in red on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 4. The Operator shall not be deemed to have breached this condition if the Operator has used BAT to prevent, or where that is not practicable, to reduce such odorous emissions.

5.0 Management

5.1 Environmental Management System (EMS)

- 5.1.1 The Operator shall have an effective Environmental Management system in operation that shall be reviewed and audited on an annual basis.

The Environmental Management system shall provide an effective technique for ensuring all pollution prevention and control techniques are delivered reliably and on an integrated basis, and shall include but not be limited to:–

A documented preventative maintenance schedule, covering all plant whose failure could impact on the environment.

Documented procedures for controlling and monitoring of emissions

Records of checks made, maintenance etc. (log books etc)

Records of breakdowns (include a review following breakdowns)

Auditing systems in place for ensuring procedures are followed, maintenance carried out, records kept up to date etc.

A documented training system (including awareness of the regulatory implications of the permit, awareness of all operating procedures, awareness of potential environmental impacts under normal and abnormal circumstances, prevention of accidental emissions and action to be taken when accidental emissions occur and awareness of procedures for dealing with a breach of permit).

5.2 Operations And Maintenance

- 5.2.1 The Operator shall have in place a list of existing key process and abatement equipment and a list of procedures for dealing with arrestment plant failure and adverse conditions. The list shall be made available for inspection by the Regulator upon request.
- 5.2.2 An effective documented preventative maintenance programme including documented operational control procedures shall be employed on all aspects of the installation whose failure could impact on the environment.

This shall also include major 'non productive' items such as tanks, pipework, retaining walls, bunds, ducts and filters. The maintenance programme shall be reviewed and updated on an annual basis and the results shall be available to the Regulator for inspection upon request.

- 5.2.3 Essential spares and consumables for the effective operation of arrestment systems shall be held on site or be available at short notice from suppliers, such that plant breakdown can be rectified rapidly.
- 5.2.4 Any malfunction or breakdown which leads to abnormal emissions shall be addressed promptly and process conditions and operations adjusted such that the abnormal emissions cease until such time as reparation is effected. All such malfunctions or breakdowns shall be recorded in the installation log kept in accordance with Condition 9.1.
- 5.2.5 The Regulator shall be notified within 1 hour, of any abnormal emission that is likely to have affect on the local community.
- 5.2.6 A competent elected person and deputy(s) shall be appointed to liaise with the Regulator and the public with regard to complaints. The Regulator shall be informed of the designated individual and deputy(s), including contact details should any changes occur.

5.3 Training

- 5.3.1 Staff at all levels shall receive the necessary training concerning control of emissions to the environment including an awareness of operating procedures in relation to their duties. This shall include awareness of the regulatory implications of the permit and of all potential environmental impacts under normal and abnormal circumstances. Staff shall be aware of the procedures for dealing with a breach of the permit conditions, recording of incidents and for the prevention of accidental emissions and the actions to be taken when accidental emissions occur. Training needs shall be reviewed on a 2 year basis and also as part of the induction programme for new operatives involved in operations covered by this permit.
- 5.3.2 The skills and competencies necessary for key posts (which may include contractors and those purchasing equipment and materials) shall be documented and records of training needs and training received for these posts shall be kept. This documentation shall be reviewed on a 3 yearly basis.
- 5.3.3 Contractors shall be advised of the relevant procedures to be followed in relation to carrying out duties on site and for control of emissions to the environment.
- 5.3.4 The Operator shall have in place a formal structure that clarifies the extent of each level of employee's responsibility with regard to the control of the process and its environmental impacts. A copy of the structure shall be held on site and be reviewed on an annual basis. This shall be available for inspection by the Regulator upon request.

5.4 Documentation

- 5.4.1 All documentation and records kept in compliance with Condition 9.1, that being the installation log, shall:-
- i) be made available for inspection by the Regulator at any reasonable time;
 - ii) be supplied to the Regulator on demand and without charge;
 - iii) be legible;
 - iv) be made as soon as reasonably practicable;
 - v) indicate any amendments that have been made and shall include the original record wherever possible; and
 - vi) be retained at the Permitted Installation, or other agreed location agreed by the Regulator in writing, for a minimum period of two years from the date when the records were made, unless otherwise agreed in writing.
- 5.4.2 The Operator shall respond to any Information Notice served in respect of the installation for the purposes of complying with the obligation to report pollutant releases and off-site waste transfers pursuant to the directly applicable EU duty in accordance with Article 5 of EC Regulation No 166/2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register.

5.5 Notification

- 5.5.1 The Operator shall give written notification as soon as practicable prior to any of the following:-
- (i) permanent cessation of the operation of all or part of the Permitted Installation;
 - (ii) cessation of operation of all or part of the Permitted Installation for a period likely to exceed one year; and
 - (iii) resumption of the operation of part or all of the Permitted Installation after a cessation notified under Condition 5.5.1.(ii) above.
- 5.5.2 The Operator shall notify the matters to the Regulator in writing within 14 days of their occurrence:-
- i) any change in the Operators trading name, registered name or registered office address;
 - ii) any change of particulars of the Operators ultimate holding company (including details of an ultimate holding company where an Operator has become a subsidiary)
 - iii) any steps taken with a view to the Operator going into administration, entering into a company voluntary arrangement or being wound up.

6.0 Raw Materials

6.1 Raw Materials Selection

- 6.1.1 The Operator shall maintain an inventory of raw materials and chemicals used for the various activities carried out at the installation. The inventory shall also state the quantities used (in tonnes) of each material listed.
- 6.1.2 The inventory, as required by Condition 6.1.1 above, shall be reviewed annually. The review shall include investigating potential alternative materials that will have less environmental impact. Any such materials so identified shall become routinely used within the review period.
- 6.1.3 All records pertaining to the inventory and reviews thereof, required by Conditions 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 above, shall be maintained for a period of not less than four years. These records shall form part of the installation log kept in accordance with Condition 9.1.
- 6.1.4 Quality checks shall be made on raw materials prior to the material being used in the batch, to ensure that it meets the required specification to minimise any potential environmental impact.

6.2 Waste Minimisation (optimising the use of raw materials)

- 6.2.1 The Operator shall carry out a waste minimisation audit once every 2 years. The methodology used and an action plan for optimising the use of raw materials shall be submitted to the Regulator within 2 months of completion of the audit.

The waste minimisation audit shall form part of the revised environmental management system required by Condition 5.1.1.

- 6.2.2 Specific improvements resulting from the recommendations of the waste minimisation audit shall be carried out within a timescale approved by the Regulator.

6.3 Waste Handling, Storage and Destination

- 6.3.1 The Operator shall ensure that all wastes generated from the Permitted Installation are dealt with according to the Waste Management System that forms part of the Operators EMS.
- 6.3.2 The Waste Management System shall be regularly reviewed and audited, at least annually, to ensure that adequate controls are being implemented to deal with all wastes generated and to identify areas of waste reduction.
- 6.3.3 An inventory shall be maintained that contains information relating to the quantity, nature, origin and destination of all wastes generated. The destination shall include details of wastes that are re-used, recovered, recycled and disposed of. The inventory shall also include details of frequency of collection, mode of transport and treatment methods of any wastes which are disposed of or recovered.

- 6.3.4 Waste storage areas shall be clearly marked with waste segregation notices, placed in appropriate positions, to ensure the correct segregation of waste material.
- 6.3.5 All documentation required to comply with the relevant waste regulations shall be maintained at the installation for a minimum period of four years. This documentation shall form part of the installation log kept in accordance with Condition 9.1.
- 6.3.6 Appropriate storage facilities shall be provided for wastes with special requirements for example flammable waste shall be stored in the recognised flammable store until disposal.
- 6.3.7 The Operator shall ensure that procedures are in place as part of the EMS for dealing with leaks and spills of waste material. This shall include the appropriate siting of spill kits.
- 6.3.8 The Operator shall carry out an annual review to demonstrate that the best environmental options are being used for dealing with waste. The review should include but not be limited to;
- Unfired waste
 - Fired waste
 - Collected dusts
 - Steel bands from pallet packaging
 - Waste water treatment sludge
 - Wood, cardboard and paper
 - Oil
- Details of the review shall be available to the Regulator upon request.
- 6.3.9 The Operator shall review the potential markets for the recovery/re-use of wastes that are currently disposed of to landfill. The review shall be carried out every 2 years and be available to the Regulator upon request.

6.4 Water Use

- 6.4.1 The Operator shall carry out regular reviews and audits of water use, in line with the Operators EMS.
- 6.4.2 The review and audits of water use, required by Condition 6.4.1 above, shall be used to identify further opportunities to minimise water use and further opportunities to re-use or recycle water.
- 6.4.3 The documentation relating to reviews and audits of water use shall be kept by the Operator for a minimum period of four years. This documentation shall form part of the installation log kept in accordance with Condition 9.1 and be available to the Regulator upon request.
- 6.4.4 The volume of mains and abstracted water used for production shall be directly measured when the installation is operating once a day for at least a fortnight and there after, once a week with an annual exercise taking daily measurements for at least a fortnight. All measurements shall be recorded and the records held on site.

6.5 Energy Efficiency

- 6.5.1 The Operator shall ensure that all plant and equipment within the installation is designed, operated and maintained to optimise the use and minimise the loss of energy.
- 6.5.2 The Operator shall produce a report on the energy consumed at the Permitted Installation over the previous calendar year, by the 31st March each year.
- 6.5.3 A copy of the report required in compliance of Condition 6.5.2, above, shall be held on site from the 30th April each year to which it relates.
- 6.5.4 Energy efficiency at the installation shall be reviewed and audited on an annual basis as part of the Operators EMS as detailed in condition 5.1.1 of this permit.
- 6.5.5 The documentation relating to the reviews and audits required by Condition 6.5.4, above, shall be maintained by the Operator for a period of not less than four years. This documentation shall form part of the installation log kept in accordance with Condition 9.1.
- 6.5.6 The Operator shall demonstrate compliance with the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2005 (Permit ref. UK-E-IN-11485). This information shall be held in compliance with condition 9.1 of this permit.
- 6.5.7 The Operator shall notify the Regulator, as soon as practicable, of non compliance with the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2005.

7.0 Accidents

- 7.1 The Operator shall maintain an accident management plan that identifies the hazards, assesses the risks and identifies the measures required to reduce the risk of potential events or failures that might lead to an environmental impact. The plan shall identify the actions to be taken to minimise these potential occurrences; and the actions to deal with such occurrences so as to limit their consequence. The accident management plan shall be reviewed and audited on an annual basis or as soon as practicable after an accident.
- 7.2 Written procedures for the investigation of incidents and near misses shall be implemented and followed as part of the EMS. Incidents shall be investigated immediately and remedial action taken as soon as practicable. Incidents shall be recorded in the installation log along with actions taken, in accordance with condition 9.1 of this permit.

- 7.3 The documentation relating to the review and audits of the accident management plan, required for compliance with Condition 7.1 above, shall be kept for a minimum period of four years and shall form part of the installation log, kept in accordance with Condition 9.1.
- 7.4 The Operator shall notify the Regulator, without delay, of any incident or accident that has caused, is causing or has the potential to cause significant pollution to any environmental medium.

8.0 Noise and Vibration

- 8.1 The Operator shall use BAT so as to prevent or where that is not practicable to reduce emissions of noise and vibration from the Permitted Installation, in particular by:
- i) equipment maintenance, eg. of fans, pumps, motors, conveyors, and mobile plant;
 - ii) use and maintenance of appropriate attenuation, eg. silencers, barriers, enclosures;
 - iii) timing and location of noisy activities and vehicle movements;
 - iv) periodic checking of noisy emissions, either qualitatively or quantitatively; and
 - v) maintenance of building fabric.
- 8.2 The Operator shall carry out a review of noise and vibration to external atmosphere from the Permitted Installation. This review shall be carried out at least once every two years or in step with operational changes.
- 8.3 The documentation relating to the review of noise and vibration, required for compliance with Condition 8.2 above, shall be kept for a minimum period of two years and shall form part of the installation log, kept in accordance with Condition 9.1.

9.0 Installation Log

- 9.1 The Operator shall maintain an installation log which shall include details of the day to day activities. The log required to be kept by this Condition shall not be construed as being one document.
- 9.2 The Operator shall provide the Regulator with a summary of examples of the documentation and management information that constitutes the installation log. The summary can be provided in list or tabular form and shall be available for inspection by the Regulator upon request.

10.0 Closure and Decommissioning

- 10.1 The Operator shall maintain a site closure plan. This plan shall be reviewed at least once every 4 years and the Regulator shall be notified of the results of the review. The plan shall be kept updated as material changes occur.
- 10.2 At such time as the Operator closes and decommissions the installation then the Operator shall ensure that any works necessary to remediate the land to at least the standards identified in the base line survey, as supplied with the Application for this Permit, are carried out.

Appendix A (1)

Submissions Summary

Condition	Description	Timescale
1.1.9	Within 14 days of the 2MW limit being exceeded	14 days
1.3.3	6 monthly within 4 weeks of the date to which the data relates	
1.3.4	Any emission likely to affect community	1 hour
2.2.3	Results of discharge consent water samples	Within 60 days
6.2.1	Waste minimisation audit	Every 2 years
6.3.8	Best environmental options for waste	Once a year
6.3.9	Review of waste to landfill	Every 2 years
6.5.3	Energy consumed in previous year	30 th April each year
8.2	Noise survey and review	Every 2 years

APPENDIX A (2)

Notification of Abnormal Emission or Malfunction

Nature of Emission or Malfunction	
Time, date and location of the incident	
Quantity of the substance released or the date of release and the time during which the release took place (where applicable)	
Measures taken or intended to be taken, to stop the release and rectify any environmental damage which has been or may be caused by the release	
Dates of similar releases which have taken place in the last 2 years	
If the information supplied in the notification is considered confidential, a statement of which information this applies to and the reasons why	

APPENDIX A (3)

BS2742:1969

Notes of the Use of the Ringelmann and Miniature Smoke Charts

BS2742: 1969 is a method for the visual assessment of smoke emission by comparison of the darkness of the smoke with standard shades of grey on a chart known as a Ringelmann chart. A corresponding number, the Ringelmann number, is assigned to describe the best match; the numbers range from 0 (white) to 5 (black).

Notes on the use of the Standard Ringelmann Chart (BS2742C)

A clean chart should be used under daylight conditions and held, or fixed, facing the observer at a sufficient distance for the lines to appear to merge into a uniform shade. For most observers the distance is in excess of 15 metres.

Observations should be made outdoors under general daylight conditions. Under hazy conditions readings should not be taken at extreme distances, as there will be a tendency for the readings to be low.

The angle of view of the chart and smoke should be as low as possible: observations at a steep angle should be avoided.

Compare the darkness of the smoke at the point where it leaves the chimney with the chart. Determine the number of the shade that appears most closely to match the darkness of the smoke, and note the time and duration of this emission. Shades may be estimated to the nearest quarter Ringelmann number in favourable conditions.

The BS Miniature Smoke Chart

In situations where a standard BS Ringelmann chart cannot conveniently be used the British Standard miniature smoke chart, BS 2742 M, may be more appropriate.

The miniature chart is designed for use at less than 2 metres from the observer's eye. It is to be used under the conditions of illumination described above. As the card on which the chart is printed is slightly translucent, the chart should be backed by a sheet of white opaque material or inserted in a holder.

Preferably the chart should be held approximately 1.5 metres from the observer's eye, fixed to the end of a rod. The chart may also be held at arm's length, but observers are likely to find that readings are less easy to obtain this way.

Report deviation from standard test methods	[prior to any change]
Report breach of Discharge Consent	[within 8 weeks]
Report any change to site condition	[as soon as practicable]

Submissions Summary cont.

Notification for cessation of all or part of installation	[as soon as practicable]
Notification for cessation that is likely to exceed 1 year	[as soon as practicable]
Notification for resumption of operations	[as soon as practicable]
Notification of name change / address change	[within 14 days]
Notification for change of particulars	[within 14 days]
Notification for going in to administration / wound up	[within 14 days]
Notification of cancellation of CCLA	[as soon as practicable]
Notification of any incident/accident (pollution)	[immediately]

Interpretations

In relation to this Permit, the following expressions shall have the following meanings:

<i>“Application”</i>	means the application for this Permit, together with any response to a notice served under Schedule 5 Part 1 to the EPR Regulations and any operational change agreed under the Conditions of this Permit.
<i>“EPR Regulations”</i>	means the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 No. 675 (as amended) and words and expressions defined in the EPR Regulations shall have the same meanings when used in this Permit save to the extent they are explicitly defined in this Permit.
<i>“Permitted Installation”</i>	means the activities and the limits to those activities described in this Permit.
<i>“Monitoring”</i>	includes the taking and analysis of samples, instrumental measurements (periodic and continual), calibrations, examinations, tests, and surveys.
<i>“Regulator”</i>	means any officer of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council who is authorised under Section 108(1) of the Environment Act 1995 to exercise, in accordance with the terms of any such authorisation, any power specified in Section 108(1) of that Act.
<i>“Fugitive Emission”</i>	means an emission to air or water (including sewer) from the Permitted Installation that is not controlled by an emission limit imposed by a condition of this Permit.
<i>“Groundwater”</i>	means all water that is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.
<i>“MCERTS”</i>	means the Environment Agency’s Monitoring Certification Scheme.
<i>“Sewer”</i>	means sewer within the meaning of Section 219(1) of the Water Industry Act 1991.

Explanatory Note

The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010 describes the use of “best available techniques” (BAT) for preventing and reducing emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole. For the purpose of the definition;

- (a) “available techniques” means those techniques which have been developed on a scale which allows implementation in the relevant industrial sector, under economically and technically viable conditions, taking in to consideration the cost and advantages, whether or not the techniques are used or produced inside the United Kingdom, as long as they are reasonably accessible to the operator;
- (b) “best” means, in relation to techniques, the most effective in achieving a high general level of protection of the environment as a whole;
- (c) “techniques” include both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned.

For determining best available techniques special consideration shall be given to the following matters, bearing in mind the likely costs and benefits of a measure and the principles of precaution and prevention –

- 1) the use of low-waste technology;
- 2) the use of less hazardous substances;
- 3) the furthering of recovery and recycling of substances generated and used in the process and of waste, where appropriate;
- 4) comparable processes, facilities or methods of operation which have been tried with success on an industrial scale;
- 5) technological advances and changes in scientific knowledge and understanding
- 6) the nature, effects and volume of the emissions concerned;
- 7) the commissioning dates for new or existing installations;
- 8) the length of time needed to introduce the best available technique;
- 9) the consumption and nature of raw materials (including water) used in the process and the energy efficiency of the process;
- 10) the need to prevent or reduce to a minimum the overall impact of the emissions on the environment and the risks to it;
- 11) the need to prevent accidents and to minimise the consequences for the environment;
- 12) the information published by the Commission pursuant to Article 16(2) of the Directive or by international organisations.

Appeals

Any person who is aggrieved by the conditions attached to a Permit can appeal to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. **Appeals must be received by the Secretary of State no later than 6 months from the date of the decision (the date of the Permit).**

Appeals relating to Prescribed Activities in Wales should be sent to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. The address is as follows :

The Planning Inspectorate
Environment Team, Major & Specialist Casework
Room 4/04 Kite Wing
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Guidance on the appeal procedures is contained in Schedule 6 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

The appeal must be in the form of a written notice or letter stating that the person wishes to appeal and listing the condition(s) which is/are being appealed against. The following five items must be included :

- a] a statement of the grounds of appeal;
- b] a copy of any relevant Application;
- c] a copy of any relevant Permit;
- d] a copy of any relevant correspondence between the person making the appeal ("the appellant") and the council;
- e] a statement indicating whether the appellant wishes the appeal to be dealt with,
 - i. by a hearing attended by both parties and conducted by an inspector appointed by the Secretary of State; or
 - ii. by both parties sending the Secretary of State written statements of their case [and having the opportunity to comment on one another's statements].

At the same time, the notice of appeal and documents [a] and [e] must be sent to the Council, and the person making the appeal should inform the Secretary of State that this has been done.

- 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 to either vary any of these conditions or to add new conditions.



**POLLUTION PREVENTION & CONTROL ACT 1999
Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 as
amended
Statutory Instrument 2010 No. 675**

A2 PERMIT

Naylor Drainage Limited

Permit Reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1

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Appendix A
Submissions Summary, Interpretations, Explanatory Note and Appeals

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Site Plans

Introductory Note

The Permit is issued under Regulation 13 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010, (the EP Regulations). It Permits the operation of an installation carrying out an activity described within Part A2 (a) of Section 3.6 of Chapter 3, Part 2, Schedule 1, of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

In some sections of the Permit, conditions require the Operator to use Best Available Techniques (BAT), in each of the aspects of the management of the installation, to prevent, and where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions. In determining BAT, the Operator should pay particular attention to relevant sections of the Sector Guidance Note IPPC SG7, appropriate Horizontal Guidance, and any other relevant guidance.

Note that the Permit requires the submission of certain information to the Regulator, and in addition, the Regulator has the power to seek further information at any time under Regulation 60 of the EP Regulations provided that the request is reasonable.

Public Registers

Considerable information relating to Permits, including the application, is available on the public register in accordance with the EP Regulations. Certain information may be withheld from the public register where it is commercially confidential, or in the interest of national security to do so (subject to the local authority agreeing to a specific application for exemption made by the Operator).

Variations to the Permit

The Permit may be varied in the future by the Regulator, by serving a variation notice on the Operator. Should the Operator require any of the conditions of the Permit to be changed, a formal application must be submitted (the relevant forms are available from the Regulator).

Surrender of Permit

Before this Permit can be wholly or partially surrendered, an application to surrender the Permit has to be made by the Operator. For the application to be successful, the Operator must be able to demonstrate to the Regulator that there is no pollution risk and that no further steps are required to return the site to a satisfactory state.

Transfer of the Permit or part of the Permit

Before the Permit can be wholly or partially transferred to another Operator, an application to transfer the Permit has to be made jointly by the existing and proposed Operators. A transfer will not be approved if the Regulator is not satisfied that the proposed Permit holder will be the person having control over the operation of the installation, or will not comply with the conditions of the transferred Permit. In addition, if the Permit authorises the Operator to carry out a specified waste management activity, the transfer will not be approved if the Regulator does not consider the proposed Permit holder to be a 'fit and proper person' as required by the EP Regulations.

Process Changes

The Operator is obliged to notify Regulatory Services (within a minimum of 14 days) of any proposed changes to the operation of the installation which may have a negative effect on the environmental impact of the installation. The notification shall include an assessment of the effect of the proposed changes and list any alternative strategies that may have been considered. The Operator will be liable to enforcement action if a change is made without approval which is such

that the installation (as changed) is not permitted, or a condition of the Permit is not being complied with as a result of the change being made.

Annual Subsistence Fee

The annual subsistence fee is payable on 1st April every year. An invoice will be sent to every process operator (in April) stating the amount payable and where payment should be made. A Permit may be revoked if the appropriate fee is not paid.

Powers of Entry

In order for the Council to discharge its functions under the Environmental Permitting Regulations, authorised persons have powers of entry to premises at any reasonable time, or in a situation in which in the officer's opinion there is an immediate risk of serious pollution of the environment, at any time. Where entry has been refused, a warrant may be obtained to effect entry. The full powers of officers are stated in Section 108 of the Environment Act 1995.

Offences

Examples of offences under the Environmental Permitting Regulations are to;

- operate an installation or mobile plant without a Permit.
- operate an installation or mobile plant in breach of a Permit condition.
- fail to notify of a change in the operation of an installation
- fail to comply with the requirements of an Enforcement or Suspension Notice.
- fail to comply with a request for information.
- intentionally make a false entry in any record required to be kept under a condition of a permit
- make a statement which is known to be false or misleading in a material particular in order to obtain a permit, variation, transfer or surrender

The fines and penalties for these offences vary up to a maximum of a fine not exceeding £50,000 on summary conviction and an unlimited fine and/or up to five years imprisonment on conviction on indictment.



Regulatory Services

Pollution Prevention & Control Act 1999 Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010 as amended Statutory Instrument No. 675

Permit To Operate A Scheduled Installation

Application Received 26th March 2004

Reference No. IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1

Naylor Drainage Limited is hereby permitted to operate an installation for the manufacture of ceramic products by firing in kilns where the capacity is greater than 75 tonnes per day as defined in Schedule 1, Part 2, Section 3.6, Part A2 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 as amended, as described below and in accordance with the attached conditions.

Address of Permitted Installation

Naylor Drainage Limited
Clough Green
Cawthorne
Barnsley
S75 4AD

Registered Office

Naylor Drainage Limited
Clough Green
Cawthorne
Barnsley
S75 4AD

Ultimate Holding Company

Naylor Industries Plc
Clough Green
Cawthorne
Barnsley
S75 4AD

Number 00342010

Number 02908579

Signed;


Mr. Phillip Spurr
Assistant Director
Culture & Regulation

Date; 11th February 2015

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council,
Regulatory Services,
PO Box 602
Barnsley
S70 9FB
(the address for all correspondence in relation to this permit)

Description of Activities

The activities carried out at the installation comprise the manufacture and distribution of approximately 27000 tonnes of clay drainage pipes, clay drainage fittings and garden pots per annum. The overall process is as shown below.

Operation	Description
Raw material stockpiles	The raw materials are brought in by truck and laid in layers by subcontractor and left to weather.
Clay preparation	The raw material is taken via front loading shovel bucket to the clay preparation plant and passed through screening and grinding to storage silos awaiting distribution around the plant.
Distribution	Distribution is by the main conveyor along the central roadway through the site conveyor.
Extrusion	All material is passed through extrusion where additional water may be added before passing through the machines.
Drying	The Green stage product is dried either by air drying for the more complex shapes or by utilising the various driers on site.
Firing	The product is passed through the firing process by the aid of Kiln cars or refractory batts at temperatures of up to 1200 Degrees centigrade.
Drawing and Grading	As the product is drawn from the kiln it is inspected and graded for quality. Reject product is broken and removed to be reintroduced into the raw material stockpiles. Good product is packaged using Pallets banding and shrink-wrap packaging materials and transferred to the stocking areas.
Stocking areas	The product is stored on site in blocks of product which is then picked and loaded onto Sub-contract wagons for distribution.

Calcined clay is not used at Naylor Drainage.

There are currently 10 kilns and 13 dryers on site and these are named as follows;

Release Point	Description
1	Pipe Roller Kiln
2	Fittings Roller Kiln
3	Intermitent Kiln 1
4	Intermitent Kiln 2
5	Hathenware Kiln 1
6	Hathenware Kiln 2
7	Hathenware Kiln 3
8	Shuttle Kiln 1
9	Shuttle Kiln 2
10	Barrhead Kiln
11	Pipe Roller Dryer
12	Pipe Tray Dryer
13	Fittings Tunnel Dryer
14	Fittings Batch Dryer 1
15	Fittings Batch Dryer 2
16	Fittings Batch Dryer 3
17	Intermitent Dryer 1
18	Intermitent Dryer 2
19	Intermitent Dryer 3
20	Hathenware Dryer 1
21	Hathenware Dryer 2
22	Shuttle Dryer 1
23	Shuttle Dryer 2

All kilns are less than 2Mw with an overall site Kiln Capacity of approximately 80 tonnes per day.

Conditions

1 Releases To Air

1.1 Point Source Emissions to Air

- 1.1.1 The height of the kiln stacks (marked 1 to 10 on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 1) shall be sufficient to ensure that there is adequate dispersion of process emissions. The stack height shall be a minimum of 3 metres above roof ridge height of any building within a distance of 5 times the uncorrected stack height and in no circumstances shall it be less than 8 metres above ground level.
- 1.1.2 Process emissions from the kiln stacks (stacks marked 1 to 10 on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 1) shall be dispersed in such a way as to ensure that the relevant air quality standards for oxides of nitrogen, oxides of sulphur and particulate matter are not being breached.
- 1.1.3 Exhaust gases discharged through stacks numbered 1 to 23 on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 1 shall achieve an exit velocity that is sufficient to ensure adequate dispersion of kiln emissions during normal operating conditions.
- 1.1.4 Emissions from the process exhausts marked 1 to 23, in normal operations, shall not exceed the equivalent of Ringelman Shade 1 as described in British Standard BS 2742:2009.
- 1.1.5 Emissions of water vapour shall be free from droplet fallout.
- 1.1.6 Operatives shall follow the procedures for ensuring emissions to atmosphere are minimised during kiln start up and shut down.
- 1.1.7 Kiln and dryer stacks shall not be fitted with any restriction at the final opening such as a plate, cap or cowl, with the exception of a cone which may be necessary to increase the exit velocity of the emissions.
- 1.1.8 The Operator shall ensure that flues and ductwork are cleaned to prevent accumulation of materials, as part of the routine maintenance programme, as detailed in condition 5.2.2 of this permit.
- 1.1.9 The average monthly net rated thermal input of any of the kilns operated at the installation shall not exceed 2MW. The net rated thermal input shall be calculated for each kiln on the basis of the average hourly input in megawatts taken over the time that the kiln is operated each month. The Operator shall notify the Regulator within 14 days of any instance where the 2 MW limit has been exceeded.

1.2 Point Source Emissions To Air - Emission Limits

- 1.2.1 Monitored release points to air shall be referenced as detailed in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1	
Release Point	Description
1	Pipe Roller Kiln
2	Fittings Roller Kiln
3	Intermittent Kiln 1
4	Intermittent Kiln 2
5	Hathenware Kiln 1
6	Hathenware Kiln 2
7	Hathenware Kiln 3
8	Shuttle Kiln 1
9	Shuttle Kiln 2
10	Barrhead Kiln
11	Pipe Roller Dryer
12	Pipe Tray Dryer
13	Fittings Tunnel Dryer
14	Fittings Batch Dryer 1
15	Fittings Batch Dryer 2
16	Fittings Batch Dryer 3
17	Intermittent Dryer 1
18	Intermittent Dryer 2
19	Intermittent Dryer 3
20	Hathenware Dryer 1
21	Hathenware Dryer 2
22	Shuttle Dryer 1
23	Shuttle Dryer 2

1.3 Monitoring of Contained Emissions to Air

- 1.3.1 A visual assessment of emissions from release point 1 to 23 (as marked on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 1) shall be made, from a position with a clear view of the stacks, regularly and frequently and not less than once a day. The results of the monitoring shall be recorded in the installation log kept in accordance with Condition 9.1 of this permit. All entries shall include the date and time of the observation, location, findings of the assessment, any action taken and the identity of the person carrying out the monitoring.
- 1.3.2 All adverse assessments shall be investigated immediately and remedial action taken. Adverse results from any monitoring activity (both continuous and non-continuous) shall be investigated immediately. The Operator shall ensure that:
- the cause has been identified and corrective action taken
 - as much detail as possible is recorded regarding the cause and extent of the problem and the action taken to rectify the situation
 - re-testing to demonstrate compliance is carried out as soon as possible, and
 - the Regulator is notified as soon as is practical

All adverse assessments together with details of any remedial action taken shall be recorded in the installation log kept in accordance with Condition 9.1 of this permit.

- 1.3.3 The Operator shall determine the individual average monthly net rated input of each of the kilns (namely the Pipe Roller Kiln, Fittings Roller Kiln, Intermittent Kiln 1, Intermittent Kiln 2, Hatherware Kiln 1, Hatherware Kiln 2, Hatherware Kiln 3, Shuttle Kiln 1, Shuttle Kiln 2, Barrhead Kiln) on a weekly basis. The Operator shall provide the Regulator with the average monthly net rated inputs for each kiln on a 6 monthly basis within 4 weeks of the period to which the data relates.
- 1.3.4 The Operator shall notify the Regulator within one hour of any emission that is likely to have an effect on the local environment or community.

1.4 Control of Dust from Delivery and Storage of Materials on Site

- 1.4.1 Dolomite bulk filler powders (including silica flour) shall be stored in storage silos and these shall be vented through the reverse air jet filtration units. The bag filtration units shall be of sufficient size so as to prevent visible emissions and shall be kept clean.
- 1.4.2 Visual assessments shall be carried out during bulk deliveries of materials to the bulk storage silos, particularly during the first and last five minutes and periodically in between. The results of the visual assessment checks shall be recorded. All entries shall identify the person making the observation, and the time and duration. Details of any visible emissions shall be recorded detailing the nature of the emission, its source, cause and the corrective action taken. The results shall be recorded in the installation log.
- 1.4.3 The bulk storage silos filling rates shall be clearly marked at the tanker filling point. During filling operations the silos shall not be charged at a rate exceeding that prescribed by the filter manufacturer such that it will cause any visible emissions of material from any part of the pipework, transfer lines, silos or their filters.
- 1.4.4 In the event of arrestment plant failure or leakage of particulate matter, the delivery shall cease immediately. No further deliveries shall take place until appropriate corrective action has been taken to return the arrestment plant back to its correct working order. Details of the arrestment plant failure or particulate leakage, including corrective action, shall be recorded in the site log book.
- 1.4.5 The bulk storage silos shall be fitted with audible level alarms to warn of over-filling. On sounding of the alarm the delivery must be halted immediately and no deliveries shall take place until the faults on the alarm system have been rectified. All activation of alarms shall be recorded in the installation log, kept in accordance with Condition 9.1 of this permit.
- 1.4.6 High level alarms on the bulk storage silos shall be checked for correct operation either prior to delivery, or be tested weekly, whichever is the shorter and the results of these checks shall be recorded in the log book kept in compliance of condition 9.1 of this permit.

- 1.4.7 Before commencing any bulk delivery to the silos, the connection of transfer lines to the delivery vehicle and the silo shall be checked for correct connection. The identity of the person carrying out the check and the date and time shall be entered in the log book as detailed in condition 9.1 of this permit.
- 1.4.8 The process Operator shall ensure that the tanker driver is aware of the correct procedure to be followed before each delivery takes place.
- 1.4.9 The seating of the pressure relief valves fitted to the silos shall be checked once every week, or before a delivery takes place, whichever is the longer interval. Immediately it appears that the valve may have become unseated, the delivery shall cease and no further delivery made until the valve has been examined and resealed if necessary. Tanker drivers shall be informed of the correct procedures to be followed in such an event. Details of such events shall be recorded in the installation log, kept in accordance with Condition 9.1 of this permit.
- 1.4.10 The reverse air jet filtration units on the bulk storage silos shall be inspected once per month or before a delivery takes place whichever is the longer interval. If any defects are detected, corrective action shall be taken promptly. No further deliveries of bulk materials shall take place until the fault has been rectified. Details shall be recorded in the installation log, kept in accordance with Condition 9.1 of this permit.
- 1.4.11 The transfer of bulk materials from the storage silos into the building shall be by an enclosed delivery system.
- 1.4.12 Deliveries to bulk storage silos from road vehicles shall only be made using tankers with an on-board truck mounted relief valve and filtration system.
- 1.4.13 The Operator shall have in place a written procedure for the delivery of material to the bulk storage silos. The procedure shall be made available to the Regulator for inspection upon request.
- 1.4.14 The Operator shall check that there is sufficient capacity in the bulk storage silos prior to the delivery of material taking place. This check shall be recorded in the installation log as detailed in condition 9.1 of this permit.

1.5 Control of Dust from Stockpiles, Transfer and Storage of Materials

- 1.5.1 Stockpiles of unprocessed clay shall be suitably profiled so as to minimise emissions of dust. Stockpiles shall be sprayed with water when necessary during periods of dry weather to ensure emissions to air are minimised.
- 1.5.2 The raw material storage area shall have a consolidated crushed fired clay surface. This surface shall be checked on a monthly basis and maintained in a good state of repair. The surface shall be sprayed with water when necessary during periods of dry weather to ensure emissions to air are minimised.
- 1.5.3 Care shall be taken during the construction of the clay stockpile in order to ensure that emissions of particulate matter are minimised by for example ensuring drop heights are kept to a minimum.

- 1.5.4 Unprocessed clay shall be stored in the designated area as identified on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 2.
- 1.5.5 The Operator shall ensure that all external conveyors are enclosed on the top and sides and maintained with transfer points enclosed, in order to minimise emissions of dust.
- 1.5.6 All conveyors shall be kept clean by the use of belt scrapers. Dusty material cleaned from the conveyors shall be collected into an enclosed container prior to disposal/use in the process.
- 1.5.7 All conveyor systems shall be fitted with side chute guards, variable discharge gates and motor overload protection to prevent overloading.
- 1.5.8 Conveyor systems shall be operated to ensure that overloading and spillage of material does not occur. Any spilt material shall be removed as soon as possible and not allowed to build up either beneath the conveyer or within the surrounding framework.
- 1.5.9 All processed clay shall be stored undercover.
- 1.5.10 The conveyor systems shall be maintained as part of the preventative maintenance programme as detailed in condition 5.2.2.

1.6 Control of Dust from Processing Operations

- 1.6.1 All crushing and grinding of clay shall take place within the building marked clay prep identified on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 1. Emissions from processing operations including crushing, grinding, pan mill, conveyors and elevators shall be exhausted within the building.
- 1.6.2 Airflow through the crushing and grinding plant shall be minimised by keeping the doors closed whenever practical.
- 1.6.3 The transfer of all processed material shall taken place within the buildings or by enclosed conveyor systems.

1.7 Control of Dust from Roadways

- 1.7.1 Permanent internal roadways in regular use shall be hard surfaced and maintained in a good state of repair.
- 1.7.2 All roadways and other areas in general vehicular use shall be maintained so as to minimise visible emissions of dust by regular use of a roadsweeper and/or waterbowser. A formal road sweeper plan shall be in place for ensuring that roadways are kept clean.
- 1.7.3 Where the transfer of dust to public roads is likely due to the regular movement of goods vehicles then the use of a roadsweeper and/or water bowser shall be increased. If increased road sweeping and dampening does not prevent dust to public roads vehicle movements shall stop.

- 1.7.4 Road transport vehicles used for the transfer of loose dusty materials shall be closed tankers or sheeted vehicles.

1.8 Control of Fugitive Emissions to Air

- 1.8.1 The loading and unloading of road vehicles and delivery of material to stockpiles shall be carried out so as to minimize dust emissions by ensuring drop heights are kept to a minimum and the shovels are not overfilled.
- 1.8.2 Potentially dusty waste materials shall be stored in covered skips in the designated area as identified on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 1.
- 1.8.3 Spillages shall be cleaned by vacuum or using wet methods in order to ensure emissions to air are minimised.
- 1.8.4 With the exception of unprocessed clay all potentially dusty raw materials shall be stored undercover.
- 1.8.5 The material collected from abatement plant, shall be transferred and contained by methods which do not give rise to particulate emissions to the external atmosphere. Such material shall be contained and kept enclosed to ensure that fugitive emissions are prevented prior to removal from site.
- 1.8.6 The Operator shall ensure that loading shovels aren't overfilled and that drop heights are kept to a minimum to minimise emissions to atmosphere.

1.9 Monitoring of Fugitive Emissions to air

- 1.9.1 Visual assessments shall be made of particulate matter emissions from raw material storage and processing. These assessments shall be carried out by the Operator on a daily basis, when the area is operational, to assess plant operations and also during the delivery and transfer of raw materials to site. These shall be carried out from a position with a clear view of the process.

All adverse assessments shall be investigated immediately and remedial action taken. All assessments and remedial action shall be recorded in the site log book in accordance with Condition 9.1 of this permit.

2.0 Emissions To Water

2.1 Point Source Emissions to Surface Water and Sewer

- 2.1.1 The discharge from the installation to Tanyard Beck (former discharge consent 3813 dated 17-08-1984) at NGR: SE 2724 0685 shall consist solely of settled clay stockyard and lintel production area drainage and shall comply with the limits as detailed below:-

a) The discharge shall not contain more than 100 milligrams per litre of suspended solids (measured after drying at 105°C);

b) The pH value shall not be less than 6 nor more than 9;

- 2.1.2 As far as is reasonably practicable, the site shall be operated so as to prevent the discharge, as identified in condition 2.1.1 from containing any significant trace of visible oil or grease.
- 2.1.3 The discharge as identified in condition 2.1.1 shall not contain any matter (either on its own or in combination with any other matter), to such an extent as to cause the receiving waters to be poisonous or injurious to fish or the spawning grounds, spawn or food of fish.
- 2.1.4 The discharge from the storm overflow outlet from the above premises to Tanyard Beck (former discharge consent 3813 dated 17.08.1984) at National Grid Reference SE 2723 0685 shall consist solely of clay stockyard and lintel production area drainage and shall only operate when the storage capacity of 748 cubic metres is full and the flow in the storage lagoon is in excess of 260 cubic metres in one hour.

2.2 Monitoring of Emissions to Surface Water

- 2.2.1 Facilities shall be provided so as to enable samples of the effluent to be conveniently obtained at the sample point NGR SE 2724 0685 (as marked on a plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 3); The Operator shall ensure that all constituents of the discharge pass through the sampling point at all times.
- 2.2.2 The Operator shall carry out regular monitoring of the discharge point as detailed in condition 2.1.1. The Operator shall monitor the points as described below;
- i) 12 samples shall be taken each year
 - ii) All samples shall be analysed for the conditions parameters as detailed in conditions 2.1.1 and 2.1.2, above
 - iii) All samples shall be analysed at a NAMAS accredited laboratory.
 - iv) A visual inspection of the discharges shall be made on a weekly basis and at the time of sampling. Records of these observations shall be recorded in the installation log as detailed in condition 9.1 of this permit.
- 2.2.3 The results of the monitoring exercise as detailed in condition 2.2.2 shall be forwarded to the Regulator within 60 days of the sample being taken.

2.3 Point Source Emissions To Groundwater

- 2.3.1 No emission from the Permitted Installation shall give rise to the introduction into groundwater of any substance in List I (as defined in the Groundwater Regulations 1998 (S.I. 1998 No. 2746)).
- 2.3.2 No emission from the Permitted Installation shall give rise to the introduction into groundwater of any substance in List II (as defined in the Groundwater Regulations 1998 (S.I. 1998 No. 2746)) so as to cause pollution (as defined in the Groundwater Regulations 1998 (S.I. 1998 No. 2746)).
- 2.3.3 For substances other than those in List I or List II (as defined in the Groundwater Regulations 1998 (S.I. 1998 No. 2746)) the Operator shall use BAT to prevent, or where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions to groundwater from the Permitted Installation.

2.4 Fugitive Emissions to Surface Water, Sewer and Groundwater

- 2.4.1 The Operator shall maintain a detailed survey of the routing of all installation drains and subsurface pipework including all subsurface sumps and storage vessels. The survey shall be reviewed and updated as material changes take place at the installation. The survey shall be held on site as part of the installation log and made available for inspection by the Regulator.
- 2.4.2 The Operator shall have an inspection and maintenance programme for all subsurface structures as part of the management system as detailed in condition 5.1.1 of this permit.
- 2.4.3 All operational areas shall be equipped with an impervious surface, spill containment kerbs, sealed construction joints, and connection to a sealed drainage system with the exception of the areas notified and agreed with the Regulator, as required by condition 2.4.4 of this permit. The surface shall be of a good integrity and shall be inspected on an annual basis and maintained accordingly. Inspections shall be recorded as part of the installation log required by condition 9.1 of this permit.
- 2.4.4 The Operator shall maintain a record of the design and condition of the surfacing of all new or replacement operational areas. This shall include any relevant information including, as appropriate, capacities, thickness, falls, material, permeability, strength/reinforcement, and resistance to chemical attack. This shall be updated following any relevant material changes to the process.
- 2.4.5 All tanks containing liquids whose spillage could be harmful to the environment shall be contained. The Operator shall review the bunding arrangements and ensure that all bunds:
- are impermeable and resistant to the stored materials
 - have no outlet (that is, no drains or taps) and drain to a blind collection point
 - have pipework and drain cocks routed within bunded areas with no penetration of contained surfaces
 - are designed to catch leaks from tanks or fittings
 - have a capacity of at least 110% of the largest tank
 - are visually inspected at least weekly and any contents pumped out or otherwise removed under manual control after checking for contamination
 - have an annual maintenance inspection (normally visual but extending to water testing where structural integrity is in doubt)
- 2.4.6 All sumps shall be impermeable and resistant to stored materials and shall be inspected on a weekly basis. The content of the sump shall be checked for contamination prior to being pumped out.
- 2.4.7 All bulk storage tanks, shall be fitted with volume indicators to warn of overfilling. The Operator shall ensure that there is sufficient capacity in the tank prior to deliveries taking place. Filling and delivery connections shall be located within a bunded area and shall be locked when not in use. The

integrity of tanks shall be inspected on an annual basis. These inspections shall be included in the maintenance schedule and shall be recorded and documented.

- 2.4.8 Storage areas and containers shall be designed and operated to minimise the risk of fugitive releases to surface water, sewer and groundwater, in particular:
- storage areas shall be located away from watercourses and shall be protected against vandalism
 - containers shall be inspected prior to placing in storage for any leakage, wear and tear etc. Appropriate action shall be taken when defects are detected
 - the maximum capacity of storage areas shall be stated and shall not be exceeded
 - storage areas and silos shall be inspected at least monthly to check for signs of leakage or potential leakage
- 2.4.9 All containers of hydrocarbons and chemicals which are discharged manually shall be placed either in bunded areas or on drip trays. The filling points shall have outlets which discharge within the bunded area/drip tray.
- 2.4.10 Heavy fuel oil, resin and diesel shall be delivered to site in enclosed tankers to the oil, resin and diesel storage tanks.
- 2.4.11 The Operator shall check that there is sufficient capacity in the storage tanks prior to the delivery of oil, resin and diesel taking place. This check shall be recorded in the installation log.
- 2.4.12 Tanker transfer lines must be securely connected to the tanker discharge point and the tank inlet point before the delivery commences. Visual observations shall be made during the delivery to ensure there is no leakage from the transfer lines.
- 2.4.13 Tanker drivers shall be informed of the correct procedures to be followed.
- 2.4.14 Deliveries shall cease immediately where there is any leakage of material from transfer lines or connection points and corrective action shall be taken prior to recommencing the delivery. Any incidents shall be recorded in the site log along with any remedial action taken.

3.0 Emissions to Land

- 3.1 No emission from the Permitted installation shall be made to land without the Regulators prior approval.
- 3.2 The Operator shall notify the Regulator, as soon as is reasonably practicable, of any information concerning the state of the site which affects or updates that supplied to the Regulator as part of the site report submitted as part of the Permit application.
- 3.3 The Operator shall notify the Regulator in writing of any area or zone within the boundary of the installation that has been subject to below ground remediation since the issue of the Permit. Subject to agreement in writing

from the Regulator, any necessary analysis of sub-soil to re-establish baseline pollutant levels shall be undertaken.

4 Odour

- 4.1 All emissions to air from the installation shall be free from offensive odour, as perceived by the Regulator, outside of the installation boundary, as outlined in red on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 4. The Operator shall not be deemed to have breached this condition if the Operator has used BAT to prevent, or where that is not practicable, to reduce such odorous emissions.

5.0 Management

5.1 Environmental Management System (EMS)

- 5.1.1 The Operator shall have an effective Environmental Management system in operation that shall be reviewed and audited on an annual basis.

The Environmental Management system shall provide an effective technique for ensuring all pollution prevention and control techniques are delivered reliably and on an integrated basis, and shall include but not be limited to:–

A documented preventative maintenance schedule, covering all plant whose failure could impact on the environment.

Documented procedures for controlling and monitoring of emissions

Records of checks made, maintenance etc. (log books etc)

Records of breakdowns (include a review following breakdowns)

Auditing systems in place for ensuring procedures are followed, maintenance carried out, records kept up to date etc.

A documented training system (including awareness of the regulatory implications of the permit, awareness of all operating procedures, awareness of potential environmental impacts under normal and abnormal circumstances, prevention of accidental emissions and action to be taken when accidental emissions occur and awareness of procedures for dealing with a breach of permit).

5.2 Operations And Maintenance

- 5.2.1 The Operator shall have in place a list of existing key process and abatement equipment and a list of procedures for dealing with arrestment plant failure and adverse conditions. The list shall be made available for inspection by the Regulator upon request.
- 5.2.2 An effective documented preventative maintenance programme including documented operational control procedures shall be employed on all aspects of the installation whose failure could impact on the environment.

This shall also include major 'non productive' items such as tanks, pipework, retaining walls, bunds, ducts and filters. The maintenance programme shall be reviewed and updated on an annual basis and the results shall be available to the Regulator for inspection upon request.

- 5.2.3 Essential spares and consumables for the effective operation of arrestment systems shall be held on site or be available at short notice from suppliers, such that plant breakdown can be rectified rapidly.
- 5.2.4 Any malfunction or breakdown which leads to abnormal emissions shall be addressed promptly and process conditions and operations adjusted such that the abnormal emissions cease until such time as reparation is effected. All such malfunctions or breakdowns shall be recorded in the installation log kept in accordance with Condition 9.1.
- 5.2.5 The Regulator shall be notified within 1 hour, of any abnormal emission that is likely to have affect on the local community.
- 5.2.6 A competent elected person and deputy(s) shall be appointed to liaise with the Regulator and the public with regard to complaints. The Regulator shall be informed of the designated individual and deputy(s), including contact details should any changes occur.

5.3 Training

- 5.3.1 Staff at all levels shall receive the necessary training concerning control of emissions to the environment including an awareness of operating procedures in relation to their duties. This shall include awareness of the regulatory implications of the permit and of all potential environmental impacts under normal and abnormal circumstances. Staff shall be aware of the procedures for dealing with a breach of the permit conditions, recording of incidents and for the prevention of accidental emissions and the actions to be taken when accidental emissions occur. Training needs shall be reviewed on a 2 year basis and also as part of the induction programme for new operatives involved in operations covered by this permit.
- 5.3.2 The skills and competencies necessary for key posts (which may include contractors and those purchasing equipment and materials) shall be documented and records of training needs and training received for these posts shall be kept. This documentation shall be reviewed on a 3 yearly basis.
- 5.3.3 Contractors shall be advised of the relevant procedures to be followed in relation to carrying out duties on site and for control of emissions to the environment.
- 5.3.4 The Operator shall have in place a formal structure that clarifies the extent of each level of employee's responsibility with regard to the control of the process and its environmental impacts. A copy of the structure shall be held on site and be reviewed on an annual basis. This shall be available for inspection by the Regulator upon request.

5.4 Documentation

- 5.4.1 All documentation and records kept in compliance with Condition 9.1, that being the installation log, shall:-
- i) be made available for inspection by the Regulator at any reasonable time;
 - ii) be supplied to the Regulator on demand and without charge;
 - iii) be legible;
 - iv) be made as soon as reasonably practicable;
 - v) indicate any amendments that have been made and shall include the original record wherever possible; and
 - vi) be retained at the Permitted Installation, or other agreed location agreed by the Regulator in writing, for a minimum period of two years from the date when the records were made, unless otherwise agreed in writing.
- 5.4.2 The Operator shall respond to any Information Notice served in respect of the installation for the purposes of complying with the obligation to report pollutant releases and off-site waste transfers pursuant to the directly applicable EU duty in accordance with Article 5 of EC Regulation No 166/2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register.

5.5 Notification

- 5.5.1 The Operator shall give written notification as soon as practicable prior to any of the following:-
- (i) permanent cessation of the operation of all or part of the Permitted Installation;
 - (ii) cessation of operation of all or part of the Permitted Installation for a period likely to exceed one year; and
 - (iii) resumption of the operation of part or all of the Permitted Installation after a cessation notified under Condition 5.5.1.(ii) above.
- 5.5.2 The Operator shall notify the matters to the Regulator in writing within 14 days of their occurrence:-
- i) any change in the Operators trading name, registered name or registered office address;
 - ii) any change of particulars of the Operators ultimate holding company (including details of an ultimate holding company where an Operator has become a subsidiary)
 - iii) any steps taken with a view to the Operator going into administration, entering into a company voluntary arrangement or being wound up.

6.0 Raw Materials

6.1 Raw Materials Selection

- 6.1.1 The Operator shall maintain an inventory of raw materials and chemicals used for the various activities carried out at the installation. The inventory shall also state the quantities used (in tonnes) of each material listed.
- 6.1.2 The inventory, as required by Condition 6.1.1 above, shall be reviewed annually. The review shall include investigating potential alternative materials that will have less environmental impact. Any such materials so identified shall become routinely used within the review period.
- 6.1.3 All records pertaining to the inventory and reviews thereof, required by Conditions 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 above, shall be maintained for a period of not less than four years. These records shall form part of the installation log kept in accordance with Condition 9.1.
- 6.1.4 Quality checks shall be made on raw materials prior to the material being used in the batch, to ensure that it meets the required specification to minimise any potential environmental impact.

6.2 Waste Minimisation (optimising the use of raw materials)

- 6.2.1 The Operator shall carry out a waste minimisation audit once every 2 years. The methodology used and an action plan for optimising the use of raw materials shall be submitted to the Regulator within 2 months of completion of the audit.

The waste minimisation audit shall form part of the revised environmental management system required by Condition 5.1.1.

- 6.2.2 Specific improvements resulting from the recommendations of the waste minimisation audit shall be carried out within a timescale approved by the Regulator.

6.3 Waste Handling, Storage and Destination

- 6.3.1 The Operator shall ensure that all wastes generated from the Permitted Installation are dealt with according to the Waste Management System that forms part of the Operators EMS.
- 6.3.2 The Waste Management System shall be regularly reviewed and audited, at least annually, to ensure that adequate controls are being implemented to deal with all wastes generated and to identify areas of waste reduction.
- 6.3.3 An inventory shall be maintained that contains information relating to the quantity, nature, origin and destination of all wastes generated. The destination shall include details of wastes that are re-used, recovered, recycled and disposed of. The inventory shall also include details of frequency of collection, mode of transport and treatment methods of any wastes which are disposed of or recovered.

- 6.3.4 Waste storage areas shall be clearly marked with waste segregation notices, placed in appropriate positions, to ensure the correct segregation of waste material.
- 6.3.5 All documentation required to comply with the relevant waste regulations shall be maintained at the installation for a minimum period of four years. This documentation shall form part of the installation log kept in accordance with Condition 9.1.
- 6.3.6 Appropriate storage facilities shall be provided for wastes with special requirements for example flammable waste shall be stored in the recognised flammable store until disposal.
- 6.3.7 The Operator shall ensure that procedures are in place as part of the EMS for dealing with leaks and spills of waste material. This shall include the appropriate siting of spill kits.
- 6.3.8 The Operator shall carry out an annual review to demonstrate that the best environmental options are being used for dealing with waste. The review should include but not be limited to;
- Unfired waste
 - Fired waste
 - Collected dusts
 - Steel bands from pallet packaging
 - Waste water treatment sludge
 - Wood, cardboard and paper
 - Oil

Details of the review shall be available to the Regulator upon request.

- 6.3.9 The Operator shall review the potential markets for the recovery/re-use of wastes that are currently disposed of to landfill. The review shall be carried out every 2 years and be available to the Regulator upon request.

6.4 Water Use

- 6.4.1 The Operator shall carry out regular reviews and audits of water use, in line with the Operators EMS.
- 6.4.2 The review and audits of water use, required by Condition 6.4.1 above, shall be used to identify further opportunities to minimise water use and further opportunities to re-use or recycle water.
- 6.4.3 The documentation relating to reviews and audits of water use shall be kept by the Operator for a minimum period of four years. This documentation shall form part of the installation log kept in accordance with Condition 9.1 and be available to the Regulator upon request.
- 6.4.4 The volume of mains and abstracted water used for production shall be directly measured when the installation is operating once a day for at least a fortnight and there after, once a week with an annual exercise taking daily measurements for at least a fortnight. All measurements shall be recorded and the records held on site.

6.5 Energy Efficiency

- 6.5.1 The Operator shall ensure that all plant and equipment within the installation is designed, operated and maintained to optimise the use and minimise the loss of energy.
- 6.5.2 The Operator shall produce a report on the energy consumed at the Permitted Installation over the previous calendar year, by the 31st March each year.
- 6.5.3 A copy of the report required in compliance of Condition 6.5.2, above, shall be held on site from the 30th April each year to which it relates.
- 6.5.4 Energy efficiency at the installation shall be reviewed and audited on an annual basis as part of the Operators EMS as detailed in condition 5.1.1 of this permit.
- 6.5.5 The documentation relating to the reviews and audits required by Condition 6.5.4, above, shall be maintained by the Operator for a period of not less than four years. This documentation shall form part of the installation log kept in accordance with Condition 9.1.
- 6.5.6 The Operator shall demonstrate compliance with the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2005 (Permit ref. UK-E-IN-11485). This information shall be held in compliance with condition 9.1 of this permit.
- 6.5.7 The Operator shall notify the Regulator, as soon as practicable, of non compliance with the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2005.

7.0 Accidents

- 7.1 The Operator shall maintain an accident management plan that identifies the hazards, assesses the risks and identifies the measures required to reduce the risk of potential events or failures that might lead to an environmental impact. The plan shall identify the actions to be taken to minimise these potential occurrences; and the actions to deal with such occurrences so as to limit their consequence. The accident management plan shall be reviewed and audited on an annual basis or as soon as practicable after an accident.
- 7.2 Written procedures for the investigation of incidents and near misses shall be implemented and followed as part of the EMS. Incidents shall be investigated immediately and remedial action taken as soon as practicable. Incidents shall be recorded in the installation log along with actions taken, in accordance with condition 9.1 of this permit.

7.3 The documentation relating to the review and audits of the accident management plan, required for compliance with Condition 7.1 above, shall be kept for a minimum period of four years and shall form part of the installation log, kept in accordance with Condition 9.1.

7.4 The Operator shall notify the Regulator, without delay, of any incident or accident that has caused, is causing or has the potential to cause significant pollution to any environmental medium.

8.0 Noise and Vibration

8.1 The Operator shall use BAT so as to prevent or where that is not practicable to reduce emissions of noise and vibration from the Permitted Installation, in particular by:

- i) equipment maintenance, eg. of fans, pumps, motors, conveyors, and mobile plant;
- ii) use and maintenance of appropriate attenuation, eg. silencers, barriers, enclosures;
- iii) timing and location of noisy activities and vehicle movements;
- iv) periodic checking of noisy emissions, either qualitatively or quantitatively; and
- v) maintenance of building fabric.

8.2 The Operator shall carry out a review of noise and vibration to external atmosphere from the Permitted Installation. This review shall be carried out at least once every two years or in step with operational changes.

8.3 The documentation relating to the review of noise and vibration, required for compliance with Condition 8.2 above, shall be kept for a minimum period of two years and shall form part of the installation log, kept in accordance with Condition 9.1.

9.0 Installation Log

9.1 The Operator shall maintain an installation log which shall include details of the day to day activities. The log required to be kept by this Condition shall not be construed as being one document.

9.2 The Operator shall provide the Regulator with a summary of examples of the documentation and management information that constitutes the installation log. The summary can be provided in list or tabular form and shall be available for inspection by the Regulator upon request.

10.0 Closure and Decommissioning

- 10.1 The Operator shall maintain a site closure plan. This plan shall be reviewed at least once every 4 years and the Regulator shall be notified of the results of the review. The plan shall be kept updated as material changes occur.
- 10.2 At such time as the Operator closes and decommissions the installation then the Operator shall ensure that any works necessary to remediate the land to at least the standards identified in the base line survey, as supplied with the Application for this Permit, are carried out.

Appendix A (1)

Submissions Summary

Condition	Description	Timescale
1.1.9	Within 14 days of the 2MW limit being exceeded	14 days
1.3.3	6 monthly within 4 weeks of the date to which the data relates	
1.3.4	Any emission likely to affect community	1 hour
2.2.3	Results of discharge consent water samples	Within 60 days
6.2.1	Waste minimisation audit	Every 2 years
6.3.8	Best environmental options for waste	Once a year
6.3.9	Review of waste to landfill	Every 2 years
6.5.3	Energy consumed in previous year	30 th April each year
8.2	Noise survey and review	Every 2 years

APPENDIX A (2)

Notification of Abnormal Emission or Malfunction

Nature of Emission or Malfunction	
Time, date and location of the incident	
Quantity of the substance released or the date of release and the time during which the release took place (where applicable)	
Measures taken or intended to be taken, to stop the release and rectify any environmental damage which has been or may be caused by the release	
Dates of similar releases which have taken place in the last 2 years	
If the information supplied in the notification is considered confidential, a statement of which information this applies to and the reasons why	

APPENDIX A (3)

BS2742:1969

Notes of the Use of the Ringelmann and Miniature Smoke Charts

BS2742: 1969 is a method for the visual assessment of smoke emission by comparison of the darkness of the smoke with standard shades of grey on a chart known as a Ringelmann chart. A corresponding number, the Ringelmann number, is assigned to describe the best match; the numbers range from 0 (white) to 5 (black).

Notes on the use of the Standard Ringelmann Chart (BS2742C)

A clean chart should be used under daylight conditions and held, or fixed, facing the observer at a sufficient distance for the lines to appear to merge into a uniform shade. For most observers the distance is in excess of 15 metres.

Observations should be made outdoors under general daylight conditions. Under hazy conditions readings should not be taken at extreme distances, as there will be a tendency for the readings to be low.

The angle of view of the chart and smoke should be as low as possible: observations at a steep angle should be avoided.

Compare the darkness of the smoke at the point where it leaves the chimney with the chart. Determine the number of the shade that appears most closely to match the darkness of the smoke, and note the time and duration of this emission. Shades may be estimated to the nearest quarter Ringelmann number in favourable conditions.

The BS Miniature Smoke Chart

In situations where a standard BS Ringelmann chart cannot conveniently be used the British Standard miniature smoke chart, BS 2742 M, may be more appropriate.

The miniature chart is designed for use at less than 2 metres from the observer's eye. It is to be used under the conditions of illumination described above. As the card on which the chart is printed is slightly translucent, the chart should be backed by a sheet of white opaque material or inserted in a holder.

Preferably the chart should be held approximately 1.5 metres from the observer's eye, fixed to the end of a rod. The chart may also be held at arm's length, but observers are likely to find that readings are less easy to obtain this way.

Report deviation from standard test methods	[prior to any change]
Report breach of Discharge Consent	[within 8 weeks]
Report any change to site condition	[as soon as practicable]

Submissions Summary cont.

Notification for cessation of all or part of installation	[as soon as practicable]
Notification for cessation that is likely to exceed 1 year	[as soon as practicable]
Notification for resumption of operations	[as soon as practicable]
Notification of name change / address change	[within 14 days]
Notification for change of particulars	[within 14 days]
Notification for going in to administration / wound up	[within 14 days]
Notification of cancellation of CCLA	[as soon as practicable]
Notification of any incident/accident (pollution)	[immediately]

Interpretations

In relation to this Permit, the following expressions shall have the following meanings:

<i>“Application”</i>	means the application for this Permit, together with any response to a notice served under Schedule 5 Part 1 to the EPR Regulations and any operational change agreed under the Conditions of this Permit.
<i>“EPR Regulations”</i>	means the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 No. 675 (as amended) and words and expressions defined in the EPR Regulations shall have the same meanings when used in this Permit save to the extent they are explicitly defined in this Permit.
<i>“Permitted Installation”</i>	means the activities and the limits to those activities described in this Permit.
<i>“Monitoring”</i>	includes the taking and analysis of samples, instrumental measurements (periodic and continual), calibrations, examinations, tests, and surveys.
<i>“Regulator”</i>	means any officer of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council who is authorised under Section 108(1) of the Environment Act 1995 to exercise, in accordance with the terms of any such authorisation, any power specified in Section 108(1) of that Act.
<i>“Fugitive Emission”</i>	means an emission to air or water (including sewer) from the Permitted Installation that is not controlled by an emission limit imposed by a condition of this Permit.
<i>“Groundwater”</i>	means all water that is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.
<i>“MCERTS”</i>	means the Environment Agency’s Monitoring Certification Scheme.
<i>“Sewer”</i>	means sewer within the meaning of Section 219(1) of the Water Industry Act 1991.

Explanatory Note

The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010 describes the use of “best available techniques” (BAT) for preventing and reducing emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole. For the purpose of the definition;

- (a) “available techniques” means those techniques which have been developed on a scale which allows implementation in the relevant industrial sector, under economically and technically viable conditions, taking in to consideration the cost and advantages, whether or not the techniques are used or produced inside the United Kingdom, as long as they are reasonably accessible to the operator;
- (b) “best” means, in relation to techniques, the most effective in achieving a high general level of protection of the environment as a whole;
- (c) “techniques” include both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned.

For determining best available techniques special consideration shall be given to the following matters, bearing in mind the likely costs and benefits of a measure and the principles of precaution and prevention –

- 1) the use of low-waste technology;
- 2) the use of less hazardous substances;
- 3) the furthering of recovery and recycling of substances generated and used in the process and of waste, where appropriate;
- 4) comparable processes, facilities or methods of operation which have been tried with success on an industrial scale;
- 5) technological advances and changes in scientific knowledge and understanding
- 6) the nature, effects and volume of the emissions concerned;
- 7) the commissioning dates for new or existing installations;
- 8) the length of time needed to introduce the best available technique;
- 9) the consumption and nature of raw materials (including water) used in the process and the energy efficiency of the process;
- 10) the need to prevent or reduce to a minimum the overall impact of the emissions on the environment and the risks to it;
- 11) the need to prevent accidents and to minimise the consequences for the environment;
- 12) the information published by the Commission pursuant to Article 16(2) of the Directive or by international organisations.

Appeals

Any person who is aggrieved by the conditions attached to a Permit can appeal to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. **Appeals must be received by the Secretary of State no later than 6 months from the date of the decision (the date of the Permit).**

Appeals relating to Prescribed Activities in Wales should be sent to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. The address is as follows :

The Planning Inspectorate
Environment Team, Major & Specialist Casework
Room 4/04 Kite Wing
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Guidance on the appeal procedures is contained in Schedule 6 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

The appeal must be in the form of a written notice or letter stating that the person wishes to appeal and listing the condition(s) which is/are being appealed against. The following five items must be included :

- a] a statement of the grounds of appeal;
- b] a copy of any relevant Application;
- c] a copy of any relevant Permit;
- d] a copy of any relevant correspondence between the person making the appeal ("the appellant") and the council;
- e] a statement indicating whether the appellant wishes the appeal to be dealt with,
 - i. by a hearing attended by both parties and conducted by an inspector appointed by the Secretary of State; or
 - ii. by both parties sending the Secretary of State written statements of their case [and having the opportunity to comment on one another's statements].

At the same time, the notice of appeal and documents [a] and [e] must be sent to the Council, and the person making the appeal should inform the Secretary of State that this has been done.

- 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 to either vary any of these conditions or to add new conditions.



**POLLUTION PREVENTION & CONTROL ACT 1999
Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 as
amended
Statutory Instrument 2010 No. 675**

A2 PERMIT

Naylor Drainage Limited

Permit Reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1

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Appendix A
Submissions Summary, Interpretations, Explanatory Note and Appeals

Appendix B
Site Plans

Introductory Note

The Permit is issued under Regulation 13 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010, (the EP Regulations). It Permits the operation of an installation carrying out an activity described within Part A2 (a) of Section 3.6 of Chapter 3, Part 2, Schedule 1, of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

In some sections of the Permit, conditions require the Operator to use Best Available Techniques (BAT), in each of the aspects of the management of the installation, to prevent, and where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions. In determining BAT, the Operator should pay particular attention to relevant sections of the Sector Guidance Note IPPC SG7, appropriate Horizontal Guidance, and any other relevant guidance.

Note that the Permit requires the submission of certain information to the Regulator, and in addition, the Regulator has the power to seek further information at any time under Regulation 60 of the EP Regulations provided that the request is reasonable.

Public Registers

Considerable information relating to Permits, including the application, is available on the public register in accordance with the EP Regulations. Certain information may be withheld from the public register where it is commercially confidential, or in the interest of national security to do so (subject to the local authority agreeing to a specific application for exemption made by the Operator).

Variations to the Permit

The Permit may be varied in the future by the Regulator, by serving a variation notice on the Operator. Should the Operator require any of the conditions of the Permit to be changed, a formal application must be submitted (the relevant forms are available from the Regulator).

Surrender of Permit

Before this Permit can be wholly or partially surrendered, an application to surrender the Permit has to be made by the Operator. For the application to be successful, the Operator must be able to demonstrate to the Regulator that there is no pollution risk and that no further steps are required to return the site to a satisfactory state.

Transfer of the Permit or part of the Permit

Before the Permit can be wholly or partially transferred to another Operator, an application to transfer the Permit has to be made jointly by the existing and proposed Operators. A transfer will not be approved if the Regulator is not satisfied that the proposed Permit holder will be the person having control over the operation of the installation, or will not comply with the conditions of the transferred Permit. In addition, if the Permit authorises the Operator to carry out a specified waste management activity, the transfer will not be approved if the Regulator does not consider the proposed Permit holder to be a 'fit and proper person' as required by the EP Regulations.

Process Changes

The Operator is obliged to notify Regulatory Services (within a minimum of 14 days) of any proposed changes to the operation of the installation which may have a negative effect on the environmental impact of the installation. The notification shall include an assessment of the effect of the proposed changes and list any alternative strategies that may have been considered. The Operator will be liable to enforcement action if a change is made without approval which is such

that the installation (as changed) is not permitted, or a condition of the Permit is not being complied with as a result of the change being made.

Annual Subsistence Fee

The annual subsistence fee is payable on 1st April every year. An invoice will be sent to every process operator (in April) stating the amount payable and where payment should be made. A Permit may be revoked if the appropriate fee is not paid.

Powers of Entry

In order for the Council to discharge its functions under the Environmental Permitting Regulations, authorised persons have powers of entry to premises at any reasonable time, or in a situation in which in the officer's opinion there is an immediate risk of serious pollution of the environment, at any time. Where entry has been refused, a warrant may be obtained to effect entry. The full powers of officers are stated in Section 108 of the Environment Act 1995.

Offences

Examples of offences under the Environmental Permitting Regulations are to;

- operate an installation or mobile plant without a Permit.
- operate an installation or mobile plant in breach of a Permit condition.
- fail to notify of a change in the operation of an installation
- fail to comply with the requirements of an Enforcement or Suspension Notice.
- fail to comply with a request for information.
- intentionally make a false entry in any record required to be kept under a condition of a permit
- make a statement which is known to be false or misleading in a material particular in order to obtain a permit, variation, transfer or surrender

The fines and penalties for these offences vary up to a maximum of a fine not exceeding £50,000 on summary conviction and an unlimited fine and/or up to five years imprisonment on conviction on indictment.



Regulatory Services

Pollution Prevention & Control Act 1999 Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010 as amended Statutory Instrument No. 675

Permit To Operate A Scheduled Installation

Application Received 26th March 2004

Reference No. IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1

Naylor Drainage Limited is hereby permitted to operate an installation for the manufacture of ceramic products by firing in kilns where the capacity is greater than 75 tonnes per day as defined in Schedule 1, Part 2, Section 3.6, Part A2 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 as amended, as described below and in accordance with the attached conditions.

Address of Permitted Installation

Naylor Drainage Limited
Clough Green
Cawthorne
Barnsley
S75 4AD

Registered Office

Naylor Drainage Limited
Clough Green
Cawthorne
Barnsley
S75 4AD

Ultimate Holding Company

Naylor Industries Plc
Clough Green
Cawthorne
Barnsley
S75 4AD

Number 00342010

Number 02908579

Signed;

Mr. Phillip Spurr
Assistant Director
Culture & Regulation

Date; 11th February 2015

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council,
Regulatory Services,
PO Box 602
Barnsley
S70 9FB
(the address for all correspondence in relation to this permit)

Description of Activities

The activities carried out at the installation comprise the manufacture and distribution of approximately 27000 tonnes of clay drainage pipes, clay drainage fittings and garden pots per annum. The overall process is as shown below.

Operation	Description
Raw material stockpiles	The raw materials are brought in by truck and laid in layers by subcontractor and left to weather.
Clay preparation	The raw material is taken via front loading shovel bucket to the clay preparation plant and passed through screening and grinding to storage silos awaiting distribution around the plant.
Distribution	Distribution is by the main conveyor along the central roadway through the site conveyor.
Extrusion	All material is passed through extrusion where additional water may be added before passing through the machines.
Drying	The Green stage product is dried either by air drying for the more complex shapes or by utilising the various driers on site.
Firing	The product is passed through the firing process by the aid of Kiln cars or refractory batts at temperatures of up to 1200 Degrees centigrade.
Drawing and Grading	As the product is drawn from the kiln it is inspected and graded for quality. Reject product is broken and removed to be reintroduced into the raw material stockpiles. Good product is packaged using Pallets banding and shrink-wrap packaging materials and transferred to the stocking areas.
Stocking areas	The product is stored on site in blocks of product which is then picked and loaded onto Sub-contract wagons for distribution.

Calcined clay is not used at Naylor Drainage.

There are currently 10 kilns and 13 dryers on site and these are named as follows;

Release Point	Description
1	Pipe Roller Kiln
2	Fittings Roller Kiln
3	Intermitent Kiln 1
4	Intermitent Kiln 2
5	Hathenware Kiln 1
6	Hathenware Kiln 2
7	Hathenware Kiln 3
8	Shuttle Kiln 1
9	Shuttle Kiln 2
10	Barrhead Kiln
11	Pipe Roller Dryer
12	Pipe Tray Dryer
13	Fittings Tunnel Dryer
14	Fittings Batch Dryer 1
15	Fittings Batch Dryer 2
16	Fittings Batch Dryer 3
17	Intermitent Dryer 1
18	Intermitent Dryer 2
19	Intermitent Dryer 3
20	Hathenware Dryer 1
21	Hathenware Dryer 2
22	Shuttle Dryer 1
23	Shuttle Dryer 2

All kilns are less than 2Mw with an overall site Kiln Capacity of approximately 80 tonnes per day.

Conditions

1 Releases To Air

1.1 Point Source Emissions to Air

- 1.1.1 The height of the kiln stacks (marked 1 to 10 on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 1) shall be sufficient to ensure that there is adequate dispersion of process emissions. The stack height shall be a minimum of 3 metres above roof ridge height of any building within a distance of 5 times the uncorrected stack height and in no circumstances shall it be less than 8 metres above ground level.
- 1.1.2 Process emissions from the kiln stacks (stacks marked 1 to 10 on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 1) shall be dispersed in such a way as to ensure that the relevant air quality standards for oxides of nitrogen, oxides of sulphur and particulate matter are not being breached.
- 1.1.3 Exhaust gases discharged through stacks numbered 1 to 23 on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 1 shall achieve an exit velocity that is sufficient to ensure adequate dispersion of kiln emissions during normal operating conditions.
- 1.1.4 Emissions from the process exhausts marked 1 to 23, in normal operations, shall not exceed the equivalent of Ringelman Shade 1 as described in British Standard BS 2742:2009.
- 1.1.5 Emissions of water vapour shall be free from droplet fallout.
- 1.1.6 Operatives shall follow the procedures for ensuring emissions to atmosphere are minimised during kiln start up and shut down.
- 1.1.7 Kiln and dryer stacks shall not be fitted with any restriction at the final opening such as a plate, cap or cowl, with the exception of a cone which may be necessary to increase the exit velocity of the emissions.
- 1.1.8 The Operator shall ensure that flues and ductwork are cleaned to prevent accumulation of materials, as part of the routine maintenance programme, as detailed in condition 5.2.2 of this permit.
- 1.1.9 The average monthly net rated thermal input of any of the kilns operated at the installation shall not exceed 2MW. The net rated thermal input shall be calculated for each kiln on the basis of the average hourly input in megawatts taken over the time that the kiln is operated each month. The Operator shall notify the Regulator within 14 days of any instance where the 2 MW limit has been exceeded.

1.2 Point Source Emissions To Air - Emission Limits

- 1.2.1 Monitored release points to air shall be referenced as detailed in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1	
Release Point	Description
1	Pipe Roller Kiln
2	Fittings Roller Kiln
3	Intermittent Kiln 1
4	Intermittent Kiln 2
5	Hathenware Kiln 1
6	Hathenware Kiln 2
7	Hathenware Kiln 3
8	Shuttle Kiln 1
9	Shuttle Kiln 2
10	Barrhead Kiln
11	Pipe Roller Dryer
12	Pipe Tray Dryer
13	Fittings Tunnel Dryer
14	Fittings Batch Dryer 1
15	Fittings Batch Dryer 2
16	Fittings Batch Dryer 3
17	Intermittent Dryer 1
18	Intermittent Dryer 2
19	Intermittent Dryer 3
20	Hathenware Dryer 1
21	Hathenware Dryer 2
22	Shuttle Dryer 1
23	Shuttle Dryer 2

1.3 Monitoring of Contained Emissions to Air

- 1.3.1 A visual assessment of emissions from release point 1 to 23 (as marked on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 1) shall be made, from a position with a clear view of the stacks, regularly and frequently and not less than once a day. The results of the monitoring shall be recorded in the installation log kept in accordance with Condition 9.1 of this permit. All entries shall include the date and time of the observation, location, findings of the assessment, any action taken and the identity of the person carrying out the monitoring.
- 1.3.2 All adverse assessments shall be investigated immediately and remedial action taken. Adverse results from any monitoring activity (both continuous and non-continuous) shall be investigated immediately. The Operator shall ensure that:
- the cause has been identified and corrective action taken
 - as much detail as possible is recorded regarding the cause and extent of the problem and the action taken to rectify the situation
 - re-testing to demonstrate compliance is carried out as soon as possible, and
 - the Regulator is notified as soon as is practical

All adverse assessments together with details of any remedial action taken shall be recorded in the installation log kept in accordance with Condition 9.1 of this permit.

- 1.3.3 The Operator shall determine the individual average monthly net rated input of each of the kilns (namely the Pipe Roller Kiln, Fittings Roller Kiln, Intermittent Kiln 1, Intermittent Kiln 2, Hatherware Kiln 1, Hatherware Kiln 2, Hatherware Kiln 3, Shuttle Kiln 1, Shuttle Kiln 2, Barrhead Kiln) on a weekly basis. The Operator shall provide the Regulator with the average monthly net rated inputs for each kiln on a 6 monthly basis within 4 weeks of the period to which the data relates.
- 1.3.4 The Operator shall notify the Regulator within one hour of any emission that is likely to have an effect on the local environment or community.

1.4 Control of Dust from Delivery and Storage of Materials on Site

- 1.4.1 Dolomite bulk filler powders (including silica flour) shall be stored in storage silos and these shall be vented through the reverse air jet filtration units. The bag filtration units shall be of sufficient size so as to prevent visible emissions and shall be kept clean.
- 1.4.2 Visual assessments shall be carried out during bulk deliveries of materials to the bulk storage silos, particularly during the first and last five minutes and periodically in between. The results of the visual assessment checks shall be recorded. All entries shall identify the person making the observation, and the time and duration. Details of any visible emissions shall be recorded detailing the nature of the emission, its source, cause and the corrective action taken. The results shall be recorded in the installation log.
- 1.4.3 The bulk storage silos filling rates shall be clearly marked at the tanker filling point. During filling operations the silos shall not be charged at a rate exceeding that prescribed by the filter manufacturer such that it will cause any visible emissions of material from any part of the pipework, transfer lines, silos or their filters.
- 1.4.4 In the event of arrestment plant failure or leakage of particulate matter, the delivery shall cease immediately. No further deliveries shall take place until appropriate corrective action has been taken to return the arrestment plant back to its correct working order. Details of the arrestment plant failure or particulate leakage, including corrective action, shall be recorded in the site log book.
- 1.4.5 The bulk storage silos shall be fitted with audible level alarms to warn of over-filling. On sounding of the alarm the delivery must be halted immediately and no deliveries shall take place until the faults on the alarm system have been rectified. All activation of alarms shall be recorded in the installation log, kept in accordance with Condition 9.1 of this permit.
- 1.4.6 High level alarms on the bulk storage silos shall be checked for correct operation either prior to delivery, or be tested weekly, whichever is the shorter and the results of these checks shall be recorded in the log book kept in compliance of condition 9.1 of this permit.

- 1.4.7 Before commencing any bulk delivery to the silos, the connection of transfer lines to the delivery vehicle and the silo shall be checked for correct connection. The identity of the person carrying out the check and the date and time shall be entered in the log book as detailed in condition 9.1 of this permit.
- 1.4.8 The process Operator shall ensure that the tanker driver is aware of the correct procedure to be followed before each delivery takes place.
- 1.4.9 The seating of the pressure relief valves fitted to the silos shall be checked once every week, or before a delivery takes place, whichever is the longer interval. Immediately it appears that the valve may have become unseated, the delivery shall cease and no further delivery made until the valve has been examined and resealed if necessary. Tanker drivers shall be informed of the correct procedures to be followed in such an event. Details of such events shall be recorded in the installation log, kept in accordance with Condition 9.1 of this permit.
- 1.4.10 The reverse air jet filtration units on the bulk storage silos shall be inspected once per month or before a delivery takes place whichever is the longer interval. If any defects are detected, corrective action shall be taken promptly. No further deliveries of bulk materials shall take place until the fault has been rectified. Details shall be recorded in the installation log, kept in accordance with Condition 9.1 of this permit.
- 1.4.11 The transfer of bulk materials from the storage silos into the building shall be by an enclosed delivery system.
- 1.4.12 Deliveries to bulk storage silos from road vehicles shall only be made using tankers with an on-board truck mounted relief valve and filtration system.
- 1.4.13 The Operator shall have in place a written procedure for the delivery of material to the bulk storage silos. The procedure shall be made available to the Regulator for inspection upon request.
- 1.4.14 The Operator shall check that there is sufficient capacity in the bulk storage silos prior to the delivery of material taking place. This check shall be recorded in the installation log as detailed in condition 9.1 of this permit.

1.5 Control of Dust from Stockpiles, Transfer and Storage of Materials

- 1.5.1 Stockpiles of unprocessed clay shall be suitably profiled so as to minimise emissions of dust. Stockpiles shall be sprayed with water when necessary during periods of dry weather to ensure emissions to air are minimised.
- 1.5.2 The raw material storage area shall have a consolidated crushed fired clay surface. This surface shall be checked on a monthly basis and maintained in a good state of repair. The surface shall be sprayed with water when necessary during periods of dry weather to ensure emissions to air are minimised.
- 1.5.3 Care shall be taken during the construction of the clay stockpile in order to ensure that emissions of particulate matter are minimised by for example ensuring drop heights are kept to a minimum.

- 1.5.4 Unprocessed clay shall be stored in the designated area as identified on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 2.
- 1.5.5 The Operator shall ensure that all external conveyors are enclosed on the top and sides and maintained with transfer points enclosed, in order to minimise emissions of dust.
- 1.5.6 All conveyors shall be kept clean by the use of belt scrapers. Dusty material cleaned from the conveyors shall be collected into an enclosed container prior to disposal/use in the process.
- 1.5.7 All conveyor systems shall be fitted with side chute guards, variable discharge gates and motor overload protection to prevent overloading.
- 1.5.8 Conveyor systems shall be operated to ensure that overloading and spillage of material does not occur. Any spilt material shall be removed as soon as possible and not allowed to build up either beneath the conveyer or within the surrounding framework.
- 1.5.9 All processed clay shall be stored undercover.
- 1.5.10 The conveyor systems shall be maintained as part of the preventative maintenance programme as detailed in condition 5.2.2.

1.6 Control of Dust from Processing Operations

- 1.6.1 All crushing and grinding of clay shall take place within the building marked clay prep identified on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 1. Emissions from processing operations including crushing, grinding, pan mill, conveyors and elevators shall be exhausted within the building.
- 1.6.2 Airflow through the crushing and grinding plant shall be minimised by keeping the doors closed whenever practical.
- 1.6.3 The transfer of all processed material shall taken place within the buildings or by enclosed conveyor systems.

1.7 Control of Dust from Roadways

- 1.7.1 Permanent internal roadways in regular use shall be hard surfaced and maintained in a good state of repair.
- 1.7.2 All roadways and other areas in general vehicular use shall be maintained so as to minimise visible emissions of dust by regular use of a roadsweeper and/or waterbowser. A formal road sweeper plan shall be in place for ensuring that roadways are kept clean.
- 1.7.3 Where the transfer of dust to public roads is likely due to the regular movement of goods vehicles then the use of a roadsweeper and/or water bowser shall be increased. If increased road sweeping and dampening does not prevent dust to public roads vehicle movements shall stop.

- 1.7.4 Road transport vehicles used for the transfer of loose dusty materials shall be closed tankers or sheeted vehicles.

1.8 Control of Fugitive Emissions to Air

- 1.8.1 The loading and unloading of road vehicles and delivery of material to stockpiles shall be carried out so as to minimize dust emissions by ensuring drop heights are kept to a minimum and the shovels are not overfilled.
- 1.8.2 Potentially dusty waste materials shall be stored in covered skips in the designated area as identified on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 1.
- 1.8.3 Spillages shall be cleaned by vacuum or using wet methods in order to ensure emissions to air are minimised.
- 1.8.4 With the exception of unprocessed clay all potentially dusty raw materials shall be stored undercover.
- 1.8.5 The material collected from abatement plant, shall be transferred and contained by methods which do not give rise to particulate emissions to the external atmosphere. Such material shall be contained and kept enclosed to ensure that fugitive emissions are prevented prior to removal from site.
- 1.8.6 The Operator shall ensure that loading shovels aren't overfilled and that drop heights are kept to a minimum to minimise emissions to atmosphere.

1.9 Monitoring of Fugitive Emissions to air

- 1.9.1 Visual assessments shall be made of particulate matter emissions from raw material storage and processing. These assessments shall be carried out by the Operator on a daily basis, when the area is operational, to assess plant operations and also during the delivery and transfer of raw materials to site. These shall be carried out from a position with a clear view of the process.

All adverse assessments shall be investigated immediately and remedial action taken. All assessments and remedial action shall be recorded in the site log book in accordance with Condition 9.1 of this permit.

2.0 Emissions To Water

2.1 Point Source Emissions to Surface Water and Sewer

- 2.1.1 The discharge from the installation to Tanyard Beck (former discharge consent 3813 dated 17-08-1984) at NGR: SE 2724 0685 shall consist solely of settled clay stockyard and lintel production area drainage and shall comply with the limits as detailed below:-

a) The discharge shall not contain more than 100 milligrams per litre of suspended solids (measured after drying at 105°C);

b) The pH value shall not be less than 6 nor more than 9;

- 2.1.2 As far as is reasonably practicable, the site shall be operated so as to prevent the discharge, as identified in condition 2.1.1 from containing any significant trace of visible oil or grease.
- 2.1.3 The discharge as identified in condition 2.1.1 shall not contain any matter (either on its own or in combination with any other matter), to such an extent as to cause the receiving waters to be poisonous or injurious to fish or the spawning grounds, spawn or food of fish.
- 2.1.4 The discharge from the storm overflow outlet from the above premises to Tanyard Beck (former discharge consent 3813 dated 17.08.1984) at National Grid Reference SE 2723 0685 shall consist solely of clay stockyard and lintel production area drainage and shall only operate when the storage capacity of 748 cubic metres is full and the flow in the storage lagoon is in excess of 260 cubic metres in one hour.

2.2 Monitoring of Emissions to Surface Water

- 2.2.1 Facilities shall be provided so as to enable samples of the effluent to be conveniently obtained at the sample point NGR SE 2724 0685 (as marked on a plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 3); The Operator shall ensure that all constituents of the discharge pass through the sampling point at all times.
- 2.2.2 The Operator shall carry out regular monitoring of the discharge point as detailed in condition 2.1.1. The Operator shall monitor the points as described below;
- i) 12 samples shall be taken each year
 - ii) All samples shall be analysed for the conditions parameters as detailed in conditions 2.1.1 and 2.1.2, above
 - iii) All samples shall be analysed at a NAMAS accredited laboratory.
 - iv) A visual inspection of the discharges shall be made on a weekly basis and at the time of sampling. Records of these observations shall be recorded in the installation log as detailed in condition 9.1 of this permit.
- 2.2.3 The results of the monitoring exercise as detailed in condition 2.2.2 shall be forwarded to the Regulator within 60 days of the sample being taken.

2.3 Point Source Emissions To Groundwater

- 2.3.1 No emission from the Permitted Installation shall give rise to the introduction into groundwater of any substance in List I (as defined in the Groundwater Regulations 1998 (S.I. 1998 No. 2746)).
- 2.3.2 No emission from the Permitted Installation shall give rise to the introduction into groundwater of any substance in List II (as defined in the Groundwater Regulations 1998 (S.I. 1998 No. 2746)) so as to cause pollution (as defined in the Groundwater Regulations 1998 (S.I. 1998 No. 2746)).
- 2.3.3 For substances other than those in List I or List II (as defined in the Groundwater Regulations 1998 (S.I. 1998 No. 2746)) the Operator shall use BAT to prevent, or where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions to groundwater from the Permitted Installation.

2.4 Fugitive Emissions to Surface Water, Sewer and Groundwater

- 2.4.1 The Operator shall maintain a detailed survey of the routing of all installation drains and subsurface pipework including all subsurface sumps and storage vessels. The survey shall be reviewed and updated as material changes take place at the installation. The survey shall be held on site as part of the installation log and made available for inspection by the Regulator.
- 2.4.2 The Operator shall have an inspection and maintenance programme for all subsurface structures as part of the management system as detailed in condition 5.1.1 of this permit.
- 2.4.3 All operational areas shall be equipped with an impervious surface, spill containment kerbs, sealed construction joints, and connection to a sealed drainage system with the exception of the areas notified and agreed with the Regulator, as required by condition 2.4.4 of this permit. The surface shall be of a good integrity and shall be inspected on an annual basis and maintained accordingly. Inspections shall be recorded as part of the installation log required by condition 9.1 of this permit.
- 2.4.4 The Operator shall maintain a record of the design and condition of the surfacing of all new or replacement operational areas. This shall include any relevant information including, as appropriate, capacities, thickness, falls, material, permeability, strength/reinforcement, and resistance to chemical attack. This shall be updated following any relevant material changes to the process.
- 2.4.5 All tanks containing liquids whose spillage could be harmful to the environment shall be contained. The Operator shall review the bunding arrangements and ensure that all bunds:
- are impermeable and resistant to the stored materials
 - have no outlet (that is, no drains or taps) and drain to a blind collection point
 - have pipework and drain cocks routed within bunded areas with no penetration of contained surfaces
 - are designed to catch leaks from tanks or fittings
 - have a capacity of at least 110% of the largest tank
 - are visually inspected at least weekly and any contents pumped out or otherwise removed under manual control after checking for contamination
 - have an annual maintenance inspection (normally visual but extending to water testing where structural integrity is in doubt)
- 2.4.6 All sumps shall be impermeable and resistant to stored materials and shall be inspected on a weekly basis. The content of the sump shall be checked for contamination prior to being pumped out.
- 2.4.7 All bulk storage tanks, shall be fitted with volume indicators to warn of overfilling. The Operator shall ensure that there is sufficient capacity in the tank prior to deliveries taking place. Filling and delivery connections shall be located within a bunded area and shall be locked when not in use. The

integrity of tanks shall be inspected on an annual basis. These inspections shall be included in the maintenance schedule and shall be recorded and documented.

- 2.4.8 Storage areas and containers shall be designed and operated to minimise the risk of fugitive releases to surface water, sewer and groundwater, in particular:
- storage areas shall be located away from watercourses and shall be protected against vandalism
 - containers shall be inspected prior to placing in storage for any leakage, wear and tear etc. Appropriate action shall be taken when defects are detected
 - the maximum capacity of storage areas shall be stated and shall not be exceeded
 - storage areas and silos shall be inspected at least monthly to check for signs of leakage or potential leakage
- 2.4.9 All containers of hydrocarbons and chemicals which are discharged manually shall be placed either in bunded areas or on drip trays. The filling points shall have outlets which discharge within the bunded area/drip tray.
- 2.4.10 Heavy fuel oil, resin and diesel shall be delivered to site in enclosed tankers to the oil, resin and diesel storage tanks.
- 2.4.11 The Operator shall check that there is sufficient capacity in the storage tanks prior to the delivery of oil, resin and diesel taking place. This check shall be recorded in the installation log.
- 2.4.12 Tanker transfer lines must be securely connected to the tanker discharge point and the tank inlet point before the delivery commences. Visual observations shall be made during the delivery to ensure there is no leakage from the transfer lines.
- 2.4.13 Tanker drivers shall be informed of the correct procedures to be followed.
- 2.4.14 Deliveries shall cease immediately where there is any leakage of material from transfer lines or connection points and corrective action shall be taken prior to recommencing the delivery. Any incidents shall be recorded in the site log along with any remedial action taken.

3.0 Emissions to Land

- 3.1 No emission from the Permitted installation shall be made to land without the Regulators prior approval.
- 3.2 The Operator shall notify the Regulator, as soon as is reasonably practicable, of any information concerning the state of the site which affects or updates that supplied to the Regulator as part of the site report submitted as part of the Permit application.
- 3.3 The Operator shall notify the Regulator in writing of any area or zone within the boundary of the installation that has been subject to below ground remediation since the issue of the Permit. Subject to agreement in writing

from the Regulator, any necessary analysis of sub-soil to re-establish baseline pollutant levels shall be undertaken.

4 Odour

- 4.1 All emissions to air from the installation shall be free from offensive odour, as perceived by the Regulator, outside of the installation boundary, as outlined in red on plan reference IPPC/A2/07/2015/V1 Plan 4. The Operator shall not be deemed to have breached this condition if the Operator has used BAT to prevent, or where that is not practicable, to reduce such odorous emissions.

5.0 Management

5.1 Environmental Management System (EMS)

- 5.1.1 The Operator shall have an effective Environmental Management system in operation that shall be reviewed and audited on an annual basis.

The Environmental Management system shall provide an effective technique for ensuring all pollution prevention and control techniques are delivered reliably and on an integrated basis, and shall include but not be limited to:–

A documented preventative maintenance schedule, covering all plant whose failure could impact on the environment.

Documented procedures for controlling and monitoring of emissions

Records of checks made, maintenance etc. (log books etc)

Records of breakdowns (include a review following breakdowns)

Auditing systems in place for ensuring procedures are followed, maintenance carried out, records kept up to date etc.

A documented training system (including awareness of the regulatory implications of the permit, awareness of all operating procedures, awareness of potential environmental impacts under normal and abnormal circumstances, prevention of accidental emissions and action to be taken when accidental emissions occur and awareness of procedures for dealing with a breach of permit).

5.2 Operations And Maintenance

- 5.2.1 The Operator shall have in place a list of existing key process and abatement equipment and a list of procedures for dealing with arrestment plant failure and adverse conditions. The list shall be made available for inspection by the Regulator upon request.
- 5.2.2 An effective documented preventative maintenance programme including documented operational control procedures shall be employed on all aspects of the installation whose failure could impact on the environment.

This shall also include major 'non productive' items such as tanks, pipework, retaining walls, bunds, ducts and filters. The maintenance programme shall be reviewed and updated on an annual basis and the results shall be available to the Regulator for inspection upon request.

- 5.2.3 Essential spares and consumables for the effective operation of arrestment systems shall be held on site or be available at short notice from suppliers, such that plant breakdown can be rectified rapidly.
- 5.2.4 Any malfunction or breakdown which leads to abnormal emissions shall be addressed promptly and process conditions and operations adjusted such that the abnormal emissions cease until such time as reparation is effected. All such malfunctions or breakdowns shall be recorded in the installation log kept in accordance with Condition 9.1.
- 5.2.5 The Regulator shall be notified within 1 hour, of any abnormal emission that is likely to have affect on the local community.
- 5.2.6 A competent elected person and deputy(s) shall be appointed to liaise with the Regulator and the public with regard to complaints. The Regulator shall be informed of the designated individual and deputy(s), including contact details should any changes occur.

5.3 Training

- 5.3.1 Staff at all levels shall receive the necessary training concerning control of emissions to the environment including an awareness of operating procedures in relation to their duties. This shall include awareness of the regulatory implications of the permit and of all potential environmental impacts under normal and abnormal circumstances. Staff shall be aware of the procedures for dealing with a breach of the permit conditions, recording of incidents and for the prevention of accidental emissions and the actions to be taken when accidental emissions occur. Training needs shall be reviewed on a 2 year basis and also as part of the induction programme for new operatives involved in operations covered by this permit.
- 5.3.2 The skills and competencies necessary for key posts (which may include contractors and those purchasing equipment and materials) shall be documented and records of training needs and training received for these posts shall be kept. This documentation shall be reviewed on a 3 yearly basis.
- 5.3.3 Contractors shall be advised of the relevant procedures to be followed in relation to carrying out duties on site and for control of emissions to the environment.
- 5.3.4 The Operator shall have in place a formal structure that clarifies the extent of each level of employee's responsibility with regard to the control of the process and its environmental impacts. A copy of the structure shall be held on site and be reviewed on an annual basis. This shall be available for inspection by the Regulator upon request.

5.4 Documentation

- 5.4.1 All documentation and records kept in compliance with Condition 9.1, that being the installation log, shall:-
- i) be made available for inspection by the Regulator at any reasonable time;
 - ii) be supplied to the Regulator on demand and without charge;
 - iii) be legible;
 - iv) be made as soon as reasonably practicable;
 - v) indicate any amendments that have been made and shall include the original record wherever possible; and
 - vi) be retained at the Permitted Installation, or other agreed location agreed by the Regulator in writing, for a minimum period of two years from the date when the records were made, unless otherwise agreed in writing.
- 5.4.2 The Operator shall respond to any Information Notice served in respect of the installation for the purposes of complying with the obligation to report pollutant releases and off-site waste transfers pursuant to the directly applicable EU duty in accordance with Article 5 of EC Regulation No 166/2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register.

5.5 Notification

- 5.5.1 The Operator shall give written notification as soon as practicable prior to any of the following:-
- (i) permanent cessation of the operation of all or part of the Permitted Installation;
 - (ii) cessation of operation of all or part of the Permitted Installation for a period likely to exceed one year; and
 - (iii) resumption of the operation of part or all of the Permitted Installation after a cessation notified under Condition 5.5.1.(ii) above.
- 5.5.2 The Operator shall notify the matters to the Regulator in writing within 14 days of their occurrence:-
- i) any change in the Operators trading name, registered name or registered office address;
 - ii) any change of particulars of the Operators ultimate holding company (including details of an ultimate holding company where an Operator has become a subsidiary)
 - iii) any steps taken with a view to the Operator going into administration, entering into a company voluntary arrangement or being wound up.

6.0 Raw Materials

6.1 Raw Materials Selection

- 6.1.1 The Operator shall maintain an inventory of raw materials and chemicals used for the various activities carried out at the installation. The inventory shall also state the quantities used (in tonnes) of each material listed.
- 6.1.2 The inventory, as required by Condition 6.1.1 above, shall be reviewed annually. The review shall include investigating potential alternative materials that will have less environmental impact. Any such materials so identified shall become routinely used within the review period.
- 6.1.3 All records pertaining to the inventory and reviews thereof, required by Conditions 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 above, shall be maintained for a period of not less than four years. These records shall form part of the installation log kept in accordance with Condition 9.1.
- 6.1.4 Quality checks shall be made on raw materials prior to the material being used in the batch, to ensure that it meets the required specification to minimise any potential environmental impact.

6.2 Waste Minimisation (optimising the use of raw materials)

- 6.2.1 The Operator shall carry out a waste minimisation audit once every 2 years. The methodology used and an action plan for optimising the use of raw materials shall be submitted to the Regulator within 2 months of completion of the audit.

The waste minimisation audit shall form part of the revised environmental management system required by Condition 5.1.1.

- 6.2.2 Specific improvements resulting from the recommendations of the waste minimisation audit shall be carried out within a timescale approved by the Regulator.

6.3 Waste Handling, Storage and Destination

- 6.3.1 The Operator shall ensure that all wastes generated from the Permitted Installation are dealt with according to the Waste Management System that forms part of the Operators EMS.
- 6.3.2 The Waste Management System shall be regularly reviewed and audited, at least annually, to ensure that adequate controls are being implemented to deal with all wastes generated and to identify areas of waste reduction.
- 6.3.3 An inventory shall be maintained that contains information relating to the quantity, nature, origin and destination of all wastes generated. The destination shall include details of wastes that are re-used, recovered, recycled and disposed of. The inventory shall also include details of frequency of collection, mode of transport and treatment methods of any wastes which are disposed of or recovered.

- 6.3.4 Waste storage areas shall be clearly marked with waste segregation notices, placed in appropriate positions, to ensure the correct segregation of waste material.
- 6.3.5 All documentation required to comply with the relevant waste regulations shall be maintained at the installation for a minimum period of four years. This documentation shall form part of the installation log kept in accordance with Condition 9.1.
- 6.3.6 Appropriate storage facilities shall be provided for wastes with special requirements for example flammable waste shall be stored in the recognised flammable store until disposal.
- 6.3.7 The Operator shall ensure that procedures are in place as part of the EMS for dealing with leaks and spills of waste material. This shall include the appropriate siting of spill kits.
- 6.3.8 The Operator shall carry out an annual review to demonstrate that the best environmental options are being used for dealing with waste. The review should include but not be limited to;
- Unfired waste
 - Fired waste
 - Collected dusts
 - Steel bands from pallet packaging
 - Waste water treatment sludge
 - Wood, cardboard and paper
 - Oil

Details of the review shall be available to the Regulator upon request.

- 6.3.9 The Operator shall review the potential markets for the recovery/re-use of wastes that are currently disposed of to landfill. The review shall be carried out every 2 years and be available to the Regulator upon request.

6.4 Water Use

- 6.4.1 The Operator shall carry out regular reviews and audits of water use, in line with the Operators EMS.
- 6.4.2 The review and audits of water use, required by Condition 6.4.1 above, shall be used to identify further opportunities to minimise water use and further opportunities to re-use or recycle water.
- 6.4.3 The documentation relating to reviews and audits of water use shall be kept by the Operator for a minimum period of four years. This documentation shall form part of the installation log kept in accordance with Condition 9.1 and be available to the Regulator upon request.
- 6.4.4 The volume of mains and abstracted water used for production shall be directly measured when the installation is operating once a day for at least a fortnight and there after, once a week with an annual exercise taking daily measurements for at least a fortnight. All measurements shall be recorded and the records held on site.

6.5 Energy Efficiency

- 6.5.1 The Operator shall ensure that all plant and equipment within the installation is designed, operated and maintained to optimise the use and minimise the loss of energy.
- 6.5.2 The Operator shall produce a report on the energy consumed at the Permitted Installation over the previous calendar year, by the 31st March each year.
- 6.5.3 A copy of the report required in compliance of Condition 6.5.2, above, shall be held on site from the 30th April each year to which it relates.
- 6.5.4 Energy efficiency at the installation shall be reviewed and audited on an annual basis as part of the Operators EMS as detailed in condition 5.1.1 of this permit.
- 6.5.5 The documentation relating to the reviews and audits required by Condition 6.5.4, above, shall be maintained by the Operator for a period of not less than four years. This documentation shall form part of the installation log kept in accordance with Condition 9.1.
- 6.5.6 The Operator shall demonstrate compliance with the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2005 (Permit ref. UK-E-IN-11485). This information shall be held in compliance with condition 9.1 of this permit.
- 6.5.7 The Operator shall notify the Regulator, as soon as practicable, of non compliance with the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2005.

7.0 Accidents

- 7.1 The Operator shall maintain an accident management plan that identifies the hazards, assesses the risks and identifies the measures required to reduce the risk of potential events or failures that might lead to an environmental impact. The plan shall identify the actions to be taken to minimise these potential occurrences; and the actions to deal with such occurrences so as to limit their consequence. The accident management plan shall be reviewed and audited on an annual basis or as soon as practicable after an accident.
- 7.2 Written procedures for the investigation of incidents and near misses shall be implemented and followed as part of the EMS. Incidents shall be investigated immediately and remedial action taken as soon as practicable. Incidents shall be recorded in the installation log along with actions taken, in accordance with condition 9.1 of this permit.

- 7.3 The documentation relating to the review and audits of the accident management plan, required for compliance with Condition 7.1 above, shall be kept for a minimum period of four years and shall form part of the installation log, kept in accordance with Condition 9.1.
- 7.4 The Operator shall notify the Regulator, without delay, of any incident or accident that has caused, is causing or has the potential to cause significant pollution to any environmental medium.

8.0 Noise and Vibration

- 8.1 The Operator shall use BAT so as to prevent or where that is not practicable to reduce emissions of noise and vibration from the Permitted Installation, in particular by:
- i) equipment maintenance, eg. of fans, pumps, motors, conveyors, and mobile plant;
 - ii) use and maintenance of appropriate attenuation, eg. silencers, barriers, enclosures;
 - iii) timing and location of noisy activities and vehicle movements;
 - iv) periodic checking of noisy emissions, either qualitatively or quantitatively; and
 - v) maintenance of building fabric.
- 8.2 The Operator shall carry out a review of noise and vibration to external atmosphere from the Permitted Installation. This review shall be carried out at least once every two years or in step with operational changes.
- 8.3 The documentation relating to the review of noise and vibration, required for compliance with Condition 8.2 above, shall be kept for a minimum period of two years and shall form part of the installation log, kept in accordance with Condition 9.1.

9.0 Installation Log

- 9.1 The Operator shall maintain an installation log which shall include details of the day to day activities. The log required to be kept by this Condition shall not be construed as being one document.
- 9.2 The Operator shall provide the Regulator with a summary of examples of the documentation and management information that constitutes the installation log. The summary can be provided in list or tabular form and shall be available for inspection by the Regulator upon request.

10.0 Closure and Decommissioning

- 10.1 The Operator shall maintain a site closure plan. This plan shall be reviewed at least once every 4 years and the Regulator shall be notified of the results of the review. The plan shall be kept updated as material changes occur.
- 10.2 At such time as the Operator closes and decommissions the installation then the Operator shall ensure that any works necessary to remediate the land to at least the standards identified in the base line survey, as supplied with the Application for this Permit, are carried out.

Appendix A (1)

Submissions Summary

Condition	Description	Timescale
1.1.9	Within 14 days of the 2MW limit being exceeded	14 days
1.3.3	6 monthly within 4 weeks of the date to which the data relates	
1.3.4	Any emission likely to affect community	1 hour
2.2.3	Results of discharge consent water samples	Within 60 days
6.2.1	Waste minimisation audit	Every 2 years
6.3.8	Best environmental options for waste	Once a year
6.3.9	Review of waste to landfill	Every 2 years
6.5.3	Energy consumed in previous year	30 th April each year
8.2	Noise survey and review	Every 2 years

APPENDIX A (2)

Notification of Abnormal Emission or Malfunction

Nature of Emission or Malfunction	
Time, date and location of the incident	
Quantity of the substance released or the date of release and the time during which the release took place (where applicable)	
Measures taken or intended to be taken, to stop the release and rectify any environmental damage which has been or may be caused by the release	
Dates of similar releases which have taken place in the last 2 years	
If the information supplied in the notification is considered confidential, a statement of which information this applies to and the reasons why	

APPENDIX A (3)

BS2742:1969

Notes of the Use of the Ringelmann and Miniature Smoke Charts

BS2742: 1969 is a method for the visual assessment of smoke emission by comparison of the darkness of the smoke with standard shades of grey on a chart known as a Ringelmann chart. A corresponding number, the Ringelmann number, is assigned to describe the best match; the numbers range from 0 (white) to 5 (black).

Notes on the use of the Standard Ringelmann Chart (BS2742C)

A clean chart should be used under daylight conditions and held, or fixed, facing the observer at a sufficient distance for the lines to appear to merge into a uniform shade. For most observers the distance is in excess of 15 metres.

Observations should be made outdoors under general daylight conditions. Under hazy conditions readings should not be taken at extreme distances, as there will be a tendency for the readings to be low.

The angle of view of the chart and smoke should be as low as possible: observations at a steep angle should be avoided.

Compare the darkness of the smoke at the point where it leaves the chimney with the chart. Determine the number of the shade that appears most closely to match the darkness of the smoke, and note the time and duration of this emission. Shades may be estimated to the nearest quarter Ringelmann number in favourable conditions.

The BS Miniature Smoke Chart

In situations where a standard BS Ringelmann chart cannot conveniently be used the British Standard miniature smoke chart, BS 2742 M, may be more appropriate.

The miniature chart is designed for use at less than 2 metres from the observer's eye. It is to be used under the conditions of illumination described above. As the card on which the chart is printed is slightly translucent, the chart should be backed by a sheet of white opaque material or inserted in a holder.

Preferably the chart should be held approximately 1.5 metres from the observer's eye, fixed to the end of a rod. The chart may also be held at arm's length, but observers are likely to find that readings are less easy to obtain this way.

Report deviation from standard test methods	[prior to any change]
Report breach of Discharge Consent	[within 8 weeks]
Report any change to site condition	[as soon as practicable]

Submissions Summary cont.

Notification for cessation of all or part of installation	[as soon as practicable]
Notification for cessation that is likely to exceed 1 year	[as soon as practicable]
Notification for resumption of operations	[as soon as practicable]
Notification of name change / address change	[within 14 days]
Notification for change of particulars	[within 14 days]
Notification for going in to administration / wound up	[within 14 days]
Notification of cancellation of CCLA	[as soon as practicable]
Notification of any incident/accident (pollution)	[immediately]

Interpretations

In relation to this Permit, the following expressions shall have the following meanings:

<i>“Application”</i>	means the application for this Permit, together with any response to a notice served under Schedule 5 Part 1 to the EPR Regulations and any operational change agreed under the Conditions of this Permit.
<i>“EPR Regulations”</i>	means the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 No. 675 (as amended) and words and expressions defined in the EPR Regulations shall have the same meanings when used in this Permit save to the extent they are explicitly defined in this Permit.
<i>“Permitted Installation”</i>	means the activities and the limits to those activities described in this Permit.
<i>“Monitoring”</i>	includes the taking and analysis of samples, instrumental measurements (periodic and continual), calibrations, examinations, tests, and surveys.
<i>“Regulator”</i>	means any officer of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council who is authorised under Section 108(1) of the Environment Act 1995 to exercise, in accordance with the terms of any such authorisation, any power specified in Section 108(1) of that Act.
<i>“Fugitive Emission”</i>	means an emission to air or water (including sewer) from the Permitted Installation that is not controlled by an emission limit imposed by a condition of this Permit.
<i>“Groundwater”</i>	means all water that is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.
<i>“MCERTS”</i>	means the Environment Agency’s Monitoring Certification Scheme.
<i>“Sewer”</i>	means sewer within the meaning of Section 219(1) of the Water Industry Act 1991.

Explanatory Note

The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010 describes the use of “best available techniques” (BAT) for preventing and reducing emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole. For the purpose of the definition;

- (a) “available techniques” means those techniques which have been developed on a scale which allows implementation in the relevant industrial sector, under economically and technically viable conditions, taking in to consideration the cost and advantages, whether or not the techniques are used or produced inside the United Kingdom, as long as they are reasonably accessible to the operator;
- (b) “best” means, in relation to techniques, the most effective in achieving a high general level of protection of the environment as a whole;
- (c) “techniques” include both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned.

For determining best available techniques special consideration shall be given to the following matters, bearing in mind the likely costs and benefits of a measure and the principles of precaution and prevention –

- 1) the use of low-waste technology;
- 2) the use of less hazardous substances;
- 3) the furthering of recovery and recycling of substances generated and used in the process and of waste, where appropriate;
- 4) comparable processes, facilities or methods of operation which have been tried with success on an industrial scale;
- 5) technological advances and changes in scientific knowledge and understanding
- 6) the nature, effects and volume of the emissions concerned;
- 7) the commissioning dates for new or existing installations;
- 8) the length of time needed to introduce the best available technique;
- 9) the consumption and nature of raw materials (including water) used in the process and the energy efficiency of the process;
- 10) the need to prevent or reduce to a minimum the overall impact of the emissions on the environment and the risks to it;
- 11) the need to prevent accidents and to minimise the consequences for the environment;
- 12) the information published by the Commission pursuant to Article 16(2) of the Directive or by international organisations.

Appeals

Any person who is aggrieved by the conditions attached to a Permit can appeal to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. **Appeals must be received by the Secretary of State no later than 6 months from the date of the decision (the date of the Permit).**

Appeals relating to Prescribed Activities in Wales should be sent to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. The address is as follows :

The Planning Inspectorate
Environment Team, Major & Specialist Casework
Room 4/04 Kite Wing
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Guidance on the appeal procedures is contained in Schedule 6 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

The appeal must be in the form of a written notice or letter stating that the person wishes to appeal and listing the condition(s) which is/are being appealed against. The following five items must be included :

- a] a statement of the grounds of appeal;
- b] a copy of any relevant Application;
- c] a copy of any relevant Permit;
- d] a copy of any relevant correspondence between the person making the appeal ("the appellant") and the council;
- e] a statement indicating whether the appellant wishes the appeal to be dealt with,
 - i. by a hearing attended by both parties and conducted by an inspector appointed by the Secretary of State; or
 - ii. by both parties sending the Secretary of State written statements of their case [and having the opportunity to comment on one another's statements].

At the same time, the notice of appeal and documents [a] and [e] must be sent to the Council, and the person making the appeal should inform the Secretary of State that this has been done.

- 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 to either vary any of these conditions or to add new conditions.