



BARROW-IN-FURNESS BOROUGH COUNCIL

POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT 1999

ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING REGULATIONS 2007

**PERMIT FOR LAPPC (Part B) INSTALLATION
with EXPLANATORY NOTE**

Permit Ref No: PPC/B/01

Aggregate Industries Ltd

Installation Address:

Aggregate Industries Ltd
(Trading as BARDON CONCRETE)
Bouthwood Road,
Sowerby Woods Business Park,
Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria. LA14 4QR

Application Received: 20th January 2003

Permit Issued: 20th September 2010

EXPLANATORY NOTES

These notes do not form part of the Permit

This Permit is issued under Regulation 12 of the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2007 (2007 Regulations) to operate an installation carrying out one or more of the activities listed in Part B to Schedule 1 of those Regulations, to the extent authorised by the Permit.

The Permit includes conditions that have to be complied with. It should be noted that aspects of the operation of the installation which are not regulated by those conditions, are subject to the Operator using the best available techniques (BAT) for preventing or, where that is not practical, reducing emissions from the installation.

Section 3(1) of the Regulations defines "BAT" as follows:

- 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 into consideration 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 way of achieving a general high level of protection of the environment as a whole;
- c. 'techniques' includes both technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, managed, operated and decommissioned.

- 1) **Responsibility under Workplace Health and Safety Legislation** - This permit is given in relation to the requirements of Environmental Permitting Regulations 2007 and subordinate regulations. It must not be taken to replace any responsibilities you may have under workplace health and safety legislation.
- 2) **Other responsibilities** - This permit, in that it regulates only air pollution matters, does not absolve you of the responsibility of any other statutory requirement, such as any need to obtain planning permission, hazardous substances consent or Building Regulations approval from the Council. Discharge consents from the local sewerage undertaker or a waste disposal licence from the Environment Agency may still be required.
- 3) **Enforcement and Offences** - It is an offence to operate a prescribed activity without a current permit. The operator will be liable to enforcement action where;
 - a) a new activity (as defined within the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2007) is carried on without a proper permit, and
 - b) any of the conditions of the permit are breached.
- 4) **Subsistence Charge** - An annual fee (subsistence charge) due on 1st April each year (currently chargeable per activity per annum but subject to change by statutory instrument) is payable to Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council.
- 5) **Confidentiality** - The Permit requires the Operator to provide information to Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council. The Council will place the information onto the public registers in accordance with the requirements of the 2007 Regulations. If the Operator considers that any information provided is commercially confidential, it may apply to the Council to have such information withheld from the register as provided in the 2007 Regulations. To enable Barrow Borough Council to determine whether the information is commercially confidential, the Operator should clearly identify the information in question and should specify clear and precise reasons.
- 6) **Variations to the permit** - This Permit may be varied in the future. If at any time the activity or any aspect of the activity regulated by the following conditions changes such that the conditions no longer reflect the activity and require alteration, the Regulator should be contacted.
- 7) **Surrender of the permit** - Where an Operator intends to cease the operation of an installation (in whole or in part) the regulator should be informed in writing, such notification must include the information specified in regulation 24 of the 2007 Regulations.
- 8) **Transfer of the permit or part of the permit** - Before the Permit can be wholly or partially transferred to another person, a joint application to transfer the Permit has to be made by both the

existing and proposed holders, in accordance with Regulation 21 of the 2007 Regulations. A transfer will be allowed unless the Authority considers that the proposed holder will not be the person who will have control over the operation of the installation or will not ensure compliance with the conditions of the transferred Permit.

- 9) **Appeal against permit conditions** - Anyone who is aggrieved by the conditions attached to a Permit can appeal to the Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Appeals must be made in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 31 and Schedule 6 of the 2007 Regulations.

Appeals should be sent to the Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. The address is as follows:-

The Planning Inspectorate
Environmental Appeals Administration
Room 4/12 - Eagle Wing
Temple Quay House
2 the Square
Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Please Note - an appeal brought under Section 27 paragraph (1) (c), (d) or (e) in relation to the conditions in a permit 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 regulator either to vary any of these other conditions or to add new conditions.

- 10) **Contact Details** - If you are required to contact the Environmental Protection Section of the Environmental Health Department at Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council please telephone 01229 876386 or 876372 during office hours and ask for Anne Pearson (Environmental Protection – Team Leader) or Graham Barker (Environmental Protection Technical Officer).

End of Explanatory Note



Permit Ref No: PPC/B/01

Barrow-in-Furness Borough Council (the “Regulator”) in exercise of its powers under Regulation 12 of the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2007, hereby permits

Aggregate Industries Ltd (the “Operator”)

whose registered office is

**Aggregate Industries Ltd
Bardon Hall,
Copt Oak Road,
Markfield
Leicestershire.
LE67 9PJ**

to operate an installation used for the **blending, packing, loading and use of bulk cement**, as defined in section 3.1 of Schedule 1 of the above Regulations, at:

Aggregate Industries Ltd
(Trading as BARDON CONCRETE)
Bouthwood Road,
Sowerby Woods Business Park,
Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria. LA14 4QR

Correspondence Address: Bardon Concrete, Nether Kellet, Carnforth,
Lancashire. LA6 1EA
(FAO Mr Nick Clark)

Subject to the conditions of this Permit and within the boundary shown in red on the attached plan (PPC/B/01– Plan 1).

Signed:.....
Chief Environmental Health Officer

Date: 20th September 2010

THIS PERMIT COMPRISES OF 5 PAGES NUMBERED 1 TO 5 INCLUSIVE

CONDITIONS OF THE PERMIT

Emission Limits and Controls

1. The following emission limits and monitoring requirements shall apply to the installation.

Particulate Matter	Emission Limit/ Provisions	Type of Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency
Whole process	No visible emission across site boundary	Operator observations	At least daily
Silo inlet and outlets	No visible emission	Operator or driver observations also start & finish times	Every delivery

Monitoring, Investigations and recording

2. The operator shall keep records of inspections, tests and monitoring, including all non-continuous monitoring, inspections and visual assessments. The records shall be:
 - kept on site
 - kept by the operator for at least two years; and
 - made available for the Regulator to examine.
3. Any historical records kept off-site shall be made available for inspection within one working week of any request by the Regulator.

Information Required by the Regulator

4. Adverse results from any monitoring activity shall be investigated by the operator as soon as possible. The operator shall:
 - identify the cause and take corrective action
 - record as much detail as possible regarding the cause and extent of the problem, and the action taken by the operator to rectify the situation
 - re-test to demonstrate compliance as soon as possible; and
 - notify the Regulator.

Visible Emissions

5. All releases to air, other than condensed water vapour, shall be free from persistent visible emissions. All emissions to air shall be free from droplets.
6. Visual assessments of emissions shall be made frequently, and at least once a day during operations. The time, location and result of these assessments shall be recorded.

Abnormal Events

7. To minimise any adverse effects the operator shall have a written procedure for dealing with the failure of all key arrestment plant.
8. In the case of abnormal emissions, malfunction or breakdown leading to abnormal emissions the operator shall:
 - investigate and undertake remedial action **immediately**
 - adjust the process or activity to minimise those emissions; and
 - promptly record the events and actions taken.
9. The Regulator shall be informed without delay:
 - if there is an emission that is likely to have an effect on the local community; or
 - in the event of the failure of key arrestment plant, for example, reverse air jet filters, bag filtration plant or scrubber units.

Emissions from Silos

10. All new or replacement silo filtration plant shall be designed to operate to an emission standard of less than 10 mg/m³ for particulate matter.
11. Operators shall have a procedure in place to ensure that visual assessment of emissions from silo inlet connections and the silo arrestment plant are undertaken throughout the duration of all bulk deliveries, particularly during the first and last five minutes. The start and finish times of all deliveries shall be recorded.

Inspection of Filtration Plant

12. Silo arrestment plant, namely the Reverse Air Jet Filters shall be checked monthly by plant operatives to ensure they are operating correctly. The filters shall also be inspected once every three months by engineers as stated in the Preventative Maintenance Plant Inspection Report.
13. The outlet of the reverse air jet filters shall be checked for signs that emissions have occurred. The equipment shall also be checked for defects in the air flow or the cam shakers. If emissions or defects are detected then corrective action shall be taken promptly and before another delivery takes place. Any failure of the silo management system (e.g. high level alarms, filter, pressure relief valve) shall lead to full investigation of the operation of the plant and equipment.

Control Techniques Silos

14. All dusty or potentially dusty materials shall be stored in silos, in confined storage areas within buildings, or in fully enclosed containers / packaging. Suitable precautions shall be taken to prevent wind whipping.
15. Both silos shall be fitted with reverse air jet filters as specified in the application, received on 20th January 2003, and shall be of sufficient size (and kept clean) to

avoid pressurisation during delivery. When delivery to a silo or bulk storage tank takes place, displaced air shall either be vented to suitable arrestment plant (for example cartridge/bag filters) or backvented to the delivery tanker, in order to minimise emissions.

16. In order that fugitive emissions are minimised during the charging of silos, transfer lines shall be securely connected to the silo delivery inlet point and the tanker discharge point, in that order. Tanker drivers shall be informed of the correct procedures to be followed.
17. Bulk storage tanks and silos containing dry materials shall be equipped with audible and / or visual high level alarms, or volume indicators, to warn of overfilling. The correct operation of such alarms shall be checked weekly or before a delivery takes place, whichever is the longer interval.
18. If emissions of particulate matter are visible from ducting, pipework, the pressure relief device or dust arrestment plant during silo filling, the operation shall cease; the cause of the problem shall be rectified prior to further deliveries taking place. Tanker drivers shall be informed of the correct procedure to be followed.
19. Seating of pressure relief devices on silos shall be checked at least once a week, or before a delivery takes place, whichever is the longer interval.
20. Immediately it appears that the pressure relief device has become unseated during silo filling, no further delivery shall take place until corrective action has been taken. The device shall be examined to check for defects before being re-set and a replacement fitted if necessary. Tanker drivers shall be informed of the correct procedure to follow.
21. Deliveries to silos from road vehicles shall only be made using tankers with an on-board (truck mounted) relief valve and filtration system. This means that venting air from the tanker at the end of a delivery will not take place through the silo. Use of alternative techniques may be acceptable provided that they achieve an equivalent level of control with regard to potential for emissions to air.
22. Care shall be taken to avoid delivering materials to silos at a rate which is likely to result in pressurisation of the silo. If compressed air is being used to blow powder into a silo then particular care is required towards the end of the delivery when the quantity of material entering the ducting is reduced and hence the air flow is increased.
23. All silos shall be fitted with an automatic system to cut off delivery in the event of pressurisation or overfilling. Use of alternative techniques may be acceptable provided that they achieve an equivalent level of control with regard to potential for emissions to air.

Stockpiles and Ground Storage

24. Storage areas where there is vehicular movement shall have a consolidated surface which shall be kept in good repair.

25. To control dust emissions from stockpiles, storage bays shall be used. Stock shall not be piled higher than the external walls of the bay and shall not be forward of the bay. If necessary, covers or dust suppressants shall be used.
26. Where dusty materials are stored, stockpiles shall be treated where necessary to minimise dust emissions, using one or more of the following methods:
 - Fixed water sprays shall be installed for long term stocking areas if appropriate; or
 - Covered stock bins or dust covers.

Conveying

27. Where dusty materials are conveyed, the conveyor and any transfer points shall be provided with adequate protection against wind whipping. All transfer points shall be enclosed to such an extent as to minimise the generation of airborne dust.
28. Conveyors shall be fitted with effective means for keeping the return belt clean and for collecting materials removed by this cleaning operation.
29. Conveyor belts shall not be overloaded.
30. Where the free fall of material gives rise to external dust emissions, techniques shall be used at the point of discharge to minimise this.
31. Planned preventative maintenance schedules shall include conveyor systems.

Process operations

32. The plant itself shall be enclosed with cladding to prevent wind whipping of dusty material. The feeding area of the loading hopper, the radial conveyor and the aggregate storage bins shall also be enclosed, as far as practicable.
33. Truck mixers shall be loaded in such a way as to minimise airborne dust emissions, for example by loading with wet pre-mixed materials. If they are loaded with dry materials, local dust control measures shall be used by way of fixed water sprays (ribbon feed technique) around the loading point.
34. In all cases a rubber sock type chute system shall be used for loading into truck mixers.

Fugitive emissions

35. Dusty wastes shall be stored in closed containers.
36. The method of collection of product or waste from dry arrestment plant shall be such that dust emissions are minimised.
37. A high standard of housekeeping shall be maintained to prevent the accumulation of dust that could lead to fugitive emissions.

38. All spillages which may give rise to dust emissions shall be cleaned up promptly, normally by wet handling methods. In the event of a major spillage it shall be dealt with on the same day that it occurs, and measures to minimise emissions, such as wetting the surface to create a crust, shall be taken immediately.

Roadways and Vehicles

39. Roadways in normal use and any other area where there is regular movement of vehicles shall have a consolidated surface capable of being cleaned. They shall be kept clean in order to prevent or minimise dust emissions. They shall be kept in good repair.
40. A road sweeper shall be employed as and when required to clean the yard and roadways.

Management Techniques

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

Training

42. Training of all staff with responsibility for operating the process shall include:
- awareness of their responsibilities under the permit; in particular how to deal with conditions likely to give rise to dust emissions, such as the event of spillage
 - minimising emissions on start up and shut down
 - action to minimise emissions during abnormal conditions
43. The operator shall maintain a statement of training requirements for each operational post and keep a record of the training received by each person whose actions may have an impact on the environment. These documents shall be made available to the Regulator on request.

Maintenance

44. A written preventative maintenance programme shall be provided to the Regulator with respect to pollution control equipment; and
45. A record of such maintenance shall be made available for inspection.