



Schedule 1

**POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT 1999
ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING (ENGLAND AND WALES) REGULATIONS 2010**

PERMIT TO OPERATE A SCHEDULED INSTALLATION

Installation

Cassio Cleaners

166 Cassiobury Drive, Watford, Hertfordshire, WD17 3AJ

As shown on the attached plan in Appendix 1 forming part of this Permit.

Name and address of operator

Cassio Cleaners, 166 Cassiobury Drive, Watford, Hertfordshire, WD17 3AJ

Application details

Application received: 3rd October 2006
Date of issue of permit: 17th October 2007
Permit First Varied: 30th June 2010
Permit Varied: 3rd May 2011

Enforcing Authority

The relevant enforcing authority is:

Watford Borough Council
Environmental Services
Town Hall
Watford
Hertfordshire
WD17 3EX

Tel: 01923 278503

Fax: 01923 230765

Category of Permitted Activity

Statutory Instrument 2010 No. 675, Schedule 1, Chapter 6 - Other Activities, Section 7 - SED Activities, Part B (a) Dry cleaning

References

Process Guidance Note PG6/46 (11) - Statutory Guidance for Dry Cleaning; Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs; March 2011.

Environmental Permitting - General Guidance Manual on Policy and Procedures for A2 and B Installations; Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs; October 2010.

The Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) Regulations 2010, Statutory Instrument 2010 No. 675.

Description of the Scheduled Activity

The dry cleaning of garments, furnishings and similar consumer goods using solvent in a Fibrimatic, 918L, serial number 1149190048, load capacity 18kg, installation date April 2002 using perchlorethylene which is stored in the premises as located on the attached plan in Appendix 1.

Statement of Permitting

The above named company is permitted to operate a dry cleaning installation containing the above dry cleaning machine subject to compliance with the following conditions.

Conditions

Residual BAT condition

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

Permit Conditions

1. Operations must be carried out in such a manner that no more than 20 grams of solvent per kilogram of product cleaned and dried shall be emitted as measured and reported annually. The 20 grams includes all organic solvents used within the installation e.g. dry cleaning solvent, water-proofing solutions and spot cleaning solutions.
2. A weekly inventory of solvent usage, product cleaned and solvent waste sent for recovery or disposal shall be maintained and held on site for inspection by the regulator for at least 12 months. Further, the operator should retain records of solvent purchased for at least 12 months.

Note: The solvent management balance sheet for dry cleaning installations in Appendix 2 can be used to demonstrate compliance with conditions 1 and 2.

3. On or before 31st January a copy of the following shall be sent to the Council at the frequency given below.

Information to be sent to the Council	Frequency at which information should be sent
The monthly inventory sheets for the previous calendar year	Once a year
The record of regular maintenance during the previous 12 months referred to in condition 4	Once a year
A list of staff nominated and trained in accordance with conditions 6 and 7	Once a year

4. The operator or a suitably qualified engineer shall implement the schedule of procedures, checks and maintenance requirements to each dry cleaning machine as listed in B1.5 of the permit application dated 3rd October 2006.

5. The regulator shall be advised in writing 14 days prior to any proposed significant alteration to the operation, or modification of the installation which may have an effect on emissions of VOC from the installation, in particular changes to the matters listed in condition 4.

6. All operating staff must know where the operating manual for each dry cleaning machine can be found and have ready access to it.

7. All operating staff must be trained in the operation of each dry cleaning machine and the control and use of dry cleaning solvents. The training received must be recorded.

8. The machine shall be installed and operated in accordance with supplier recommendations, so as to minimise the release of VOC to air, land and water.

9. In the case of abnormal emissions, malfunction or breakdown leading to abnormal emissions the operator must:

- investigate immediately and undertake corrective action;
- adjust the activity to minimise those emissions; and
- promptly record the events and actions taken.

In this condition abnormal emission will include any detectable solvent smell other than in the area of the dry cleaning machine.

10. In cases of non-compliance causing immediate danger to human health, operation of the activity must be suspended, and the regulator informed within 24 hours.

11. Dry cleaning machines shall be operated as full as the type of materials to be cleaned will allow (e.g. full loads for light non delicates materials such as suits; delicates and heavy materials, such as, wedding dresses and blankets may need to be cleaned in part loads).

12. Where cleaning solvents containing VOC are not received in bulk they shall be stored:

- in the containers they were supplied in with the lid securely fastened at all times other than when in use;
- within spillage collectors, of suitable size, made of impervious and corrosion-proof materials;
- away from sources of heat and bright light;
- with access restricted to only appropriately trained staff; and
- the lids of the containers shall only be removed when the container is next to the cleaning

machine ready for filling. Cleaning solvents shall be obtained in containers of a size which allows the entire container to be emptied into the machine at each topping up. Once emptied the lid of the container shall be replaced securely.

Note: From a health and safety point of view, a well ventilated area should be used.

13. Spot cleaning with organic solvents or organic solvent borne preparations shall only be carried out if no other method of treating a particular stain on the material to be cleaned is available.

14. The dry cleaning machine loading door shall be kept closed when not in use.

Note: Where an extract fan is fitted to maintain a negative pressure within the machine during unloading, the exhaust from this fan should be directed to a carbon adsorption filter prior to discharge to atmosphere.

15. The dry cleaning machine loading door shall be closed before the start-up of the machine, and kept closed at all times through the drying and cleaning cycle.

- All machines installed after 19 May 2005 shall have interlocks to prevent start-up of the machine until the loading door is closed and to prevent opening of the loading door until the machine cycle has finished and the cage has stopped rotating.
- All machines installed after 19 May 2005 shall have interlocks to automatically shut down the machine under any of the following conditions: cooling water shortage; failure of the cooling ability of the still condenser; failure of the cooling ability of the refrigeration system; or failure in the machine heating system resulting in the inability to dry the load.

16. The still, button trap and lint filter doors shall be closed before the start-up of the machine and kept closed at all times through the drying and cleaning cycle.

- All machines installed after 19 May 2005 shall have interlocks to automatically shut down the machine if the still, button trap and lint filter doors are not properly closed.

17. The still shall have a thermostatic control device or equivalent with which to set a maximum temperature, in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations for the solvent used.

18. All new, and substantially refurbished machines, shall have a spillage tray with a volume greater than 110% of the volume of the largest single tank within the machine.

Note: This does not remove the need to comply with health and safety recommendations relating to the fitting of spill trays to existing machines.

19. All machines installed after 19 May 2005 shall have a secondary water separator to minimise potential solvent losses. Where this is not an integral part of the machine then the operator should select and install a method that will achieve an equivalent degree of separation.

20. Prior to disposal, containers contaminated with solvent shall be stored with the lids securely fastened to minimise emissions from residues during storage prior to disposal, and labelled so that all that handle them are aware of their contents.

Note: Empty containers should, where possible, be returned to the supplier.

21. Solvent contaminated waste, for example still residues, shall be stored:

- in suitable sealed containers with the lid securely fastened at all times other than when in use;
- on a suitable impervious floor (e.g. a concrete floor, if necessary coated with flooring paint);

- away from any drains which may become contaminated with residues as a result of spillage;
- away from sources of heat and bright light; and
- with access restricted to only appropriately trained staff.

Note: From a health and safety point of view, a well ventilated area should be used.

22. Equipment to clean up spillages must be quickly accessible in all solvent handling and storage areas.

23. The operator shall maintain records incorporating details of all maintenance, testing, repair work carried out on each dry cleaning machine and the scales used to weigh the loads, along with details of training required under condition 7. The records shall be available within 7 days upon request by the regulator.

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

New and Substantially Changed Installations Using Perchloroethylene Only

The following requirements only apply to new or substantially changed installations using perchloroethylene.

25. Where a continuous perchloroethylene monitoring device has been fitted for health and safety reasons, it shall be maintained and calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. As a high reading on the monitor indicates leaks and other malfunctions which have lead to the release of perchloroethylene, then this will also indicate potential non-compliance with the environmental requirements of this permit.

Note: An alternative is to use a hand held device to detect leaks, as this can be used in close proximity to the machine to detect minor leaks that would not be detected by a remote monitor.

Signed:

Date:

Head of Environmental Services
On behalf of Watford Borough Council

ADDITIONAL NOTES

These notes do not comprise part of the permit, but contain guidance relevant to it.

General Principles

The Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Control (LAPPC) regime is concerned with preventing, or where that is not practicable, reducing emissions into the air (Regulation 35(b) Schedule 8(3)). This is achieved by, among other things, requiring operators to use the best available techniques (BAT). This, together with a consideration of local circumstances, provides the main basis for setting emission limit values and operational controls.

BAT (Best Available Techniques)

Article 2(11) of the IPPC Directive defines best available techniques as “the most effective and advanced stage in the development of activities and their methods of operation which indicates the practical suitability of particular techniques for providing in principle the basis for emission limit values designed to prevent, and where that is not practicable, generally to reduce emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole”. Techniques shall include both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned. Available techniques shall mean those developed on a scale which allows implementation in the relevant industrial sector, under economically and technically viable conditions, taking into consideration the costs and advantages, whether or not the techniques are used or produced inside the Member State in question, as long as they are reasonably accessible to the operator. Best shall mean most effective in achieving a high general level of protection of the environment as a whole. In determining the best available techniques, special consideration should be given to the items listed in Annex IV of the Directive.

Confidentiality

The permit requires the operator to provide information to Watford Borough Council. The Council will place the information onto the public registers in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (the Regulations). If the operator considers that any information provided is commercially confidential, it may apply to the Council to have such information withheld from the register as provided in the Regulations. To enable the 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.

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 Council shall be contacted.

Surrender of the permit

Where an operator intends to cease the operation of an installation (in whole or in part), the regulator shall be informed in writing. Such notification must include the information specified in regulation 24(3) of the Regulations.

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 Regulations. A transfer will be allowed unless the Council 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.

Responsibility under workplace health and safety legislation

This permit is given in relation to the requirements of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010. It must not be taken to replace any responsibilities you may have under Workplace Health and Safety legislation.

Inspections

Regular inspections will be made by officers of Watford Borough Council in order to check and ensure full compliance with this permit.

Annual subsistence charge

A subsistence charge is payable on the 1st April each year. An invoice will be issued by the regulator providing further details of how to pay.

Appeal against permit conditions

Anyone who is aggrieved by the conditions attached to a permit can appeal to the Secretary of State. Appeals must be made in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 31 and Schedule 6 of the Regulations. Appeals should be received by the Secretary of State at the following address:

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

Please Note: An appeal brought under Regulation 31 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 also allows the Secretary of State to quash any of the other conditions not subject to the appeal and to direct the local authority either to vary any of these other conditions or to add new conditions.

End of note

APPENDIX 1: SITE PLAN

APPENDIX 2: SOLVENT AND PRODUCT CLEANED INVENTORY

Weekly Inventory Sheet: All installations

Premises name:		Machine name or reference number:						Solvent Used:			Week start date or week number:				
Load Number		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Daily total weight (kg)	Solvent added (litres)
Monday	Weight (kg)														
Tuesday	Weight (kg)														
Wednesday	Weight (kg)														
Thursday	Weight (kg)														
Friday	Weight (kg)														
Saturday	Weight (kg)														
Sunday	Weight (kg)														
Make a note of the reason why any under-weight load was cleaned: B = Blankets D = Delicates L = Lights O = Other W = Wedding dress													Total for week:		
Maintenance or testing required this week	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday								
Still maintenance - where waste is raked out, record this here in estimated litres															
Lint filter checked & cleaned															
Button trap checked & cleaned															
Notes:															
List your planned preventative maintenance in the 'maintenance or testing required this week' boxes. Record what you have done for each maintenance item with a tick. Make notes about Solvent tank levels, other maintenance, servicing or solvent leaks / spills in the space above.													Signed:		

Note: Where the weight of clothes added is recorded in units other than kilograms, then all other measurements must be made using units that are compatible with the unit used for the weight of clothes.

Monthly Inventory Sheet: All installations

Site: _____ Solvent: _____
 Machine: _____ Month and Year: _____

Week starting (date)

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Weight of work processed (kg)					Monthly Total (A)

Solvent added (litres)					Monthly Total (B)

Solvent sent for disposal					Monthly Total
Total waste drum volume (litres)					(C)
Still cleaning correction factor : 0.15 for powder filter rake-out 0.35 for ecological filter rake out 0.5 for pump out					(D)

Compliance this month

Table A:

Weight cleaned (kg) (A)	Solvent added (litres) (B)	Solvent disposed (litres) (C x D = E)	Net solvent use (litres) (B - E = F)	Consumption (kg/litres) (A ÷ F = G)	On target? ** (Yes / No)

** The monthly result should only be used to provide a guide as to the performance of the machine. Solvent input and waste recovered will vary each month affecting the Consumption (G). Where:

Perchloroethylene is used, on target if G >80 kg/l
 Siloxane is used, on target if G >48.5 kg/l
 Hydrocarbons are used, on target if G >48.5 kg/l

Notes:

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Annual Inventory Sheet: All installations

Site: _____

Year: _____

Machine: _____

Solvent: _____

Monthly Compliance

(complete "Table 1" with results from "Table A" from monthly inventory sheet)

Table 1:

Month	Weight cleaned (kg)	Solvent added (litres)	Solvent disposed (litres)	Net solvent use (litres)	Consumption (kg/litres)
Total	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	

Annual Compliance

Spot cleaning correction factor (litres) A figure of 6.25 litres per annum should be used as the spot cleaning factor, whichever solvent is used for cleaning purposes	(E)	
Corrected solvent input (litres)	(D + E = F)	

Solvent efficiency (kgs/litre)	(A ÷ F = G)	
Specific Gravity of solvent being used: Perchloroethylene : 1600g/l Siloxane : 970 g/l Hydrocarbons : 970 g/l	(H)	
Solvent emission (g/kg)	(H ÷ G = I)	

Have you met the requirement of the regulations? (Is "I" >20g/kg ?)	
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