ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING (ENGLAND AND WALES) REGULATIONS 2010

PERMIT TO OPERATE A SCHEDULED INSTALLATION

Installation

Land Restoration Counties Limited
10 – 12 Chalk Hill
Watford
Hertfordshire
WD19 4GN

Name and address of operator

Land Restoration Counties Limited
10 – 12 Chalk Hill
Watford
Hertfordshire
WD19 4GN

Application details

Application received: 22nd November 2011 (Duly Made 6th March 2012)

Permit Issued: 12th June 2012

Category of Permitted Activity

Statutory Instrument 2010 No.675, Schedule 1, Section 3.5: 'Other mineral activities', Part B.

Description of the Scheduled Activity

THE ABOVE NAMED COMPANY is hereby permitted to operate a Mobile Plant for the crushing, grinding or other size reduction of bricks tiles or concrete and other mineral products as designated by regulation and the screening of demolition materials prior to crushing and any other pre-treatment activity and the screening of the product as prescribed by Section 3.5, Chapter 3 of Schedule 1 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010. The company operates an Pegson Mobile Track Type crusher Serial No. PX723, ID number AX 723-95-3 on a temporary basis on various sites.

Subject to the following conditions:-

CONDITIONS

POTENTIAL RELEASES

The key emissions from this process that constitute pollution for the purposes of the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 and therefore warrant control are those consisting of particulate matter arising from:-

- crushing and grinding
- screening
- loading and unloading
- on-site transfer of dusty materials
- stockpiles
- roadways, including haulage roads

EMISSIONS LIMITS, MONITORING AND OTER PROVISIONS

Monitoring, investigations and recording

1 The best available techniques shall be used to prevent or, where that is not practicable, reduce emissions from the installation in relation to any aspect of the operation of the installation which is not regulated by any other condition of this permit. Techniques include both the technology used and the way in which plant is maintained and operated.

2 The operator should keep records of inspections, test and monitoring, including all non-continuous monitoring, inspections and visual assessments. The records should 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 should be made available for inspection within one working week of any request by the regulator.

Visible emissions

4 Emissions from combustion processes should in normal operation be free from visible smoke and in any case should not exceed the equivalent of Ringelmann Shade 1 as described in British Standard BS 2742:1969.

5 Visual assessments of emissions should be made frequently, and at least three times a day during operations. The time, location and result of these assessments should be recorded.

6 Where, in the opinion of the regulator, there is evidence of airbourne dust from the process off the site, corrective action should be taken without delay. If the source of the emission is uncertain the operator should make their own inspection and assessment, and where necessary undertake ambient monitoring with the aim of identifying those process operations giving rise to the dust. The monitoring may either be by a British Standard method or by a method agreed with the regulator. In these situations, determination of wind direction may be required.

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

8 All emissions to air should be free from droplets.

9 Where deposition gauges are required for long-duration operations, the operator should provide a summary of the monitoring results on **1st April each year.**

Abnormal events

10 In the case of abnormal emissions, malfunction or breakdown leading to abnormal emissions the operator should:
- investigate and undertake remedial action immediately
- adjust the process or activity to minimise those emissions; and
- promptly record the events and actions taken

11 The local regulator in whose area the plant is operating should be informed without delay if there is an emission that is likely to have an effect on the local community, as well as the authority that issued the authorisation.

Notifying regulator of operations

12 The Pollution Control or Environmental Health Department of the local authority in whose area the plant is operating in England or Wales, or the local SEPA office in Scotland, should be informed of the operational work plan prior to operations commencing. The local enforcing authority that authorised the mobile crusher operation should also be informed. This should also apply in the event that mobile plant is brought onto a quarry site.

CONTROL TECHNIQUES

Stockpiles and ground storage

13 Loading to and from stockpiles, and construction and management of stockpiles should be carried out in such a manner as to minimise wind-borne dust, e.g. taking place at sheltered points.

14 No material should be stored in the open except for:
- material that has been screened to remove material 3 mm and under;
- sand;
- scalpings;
- material used for road sub-bases (commonly known as "MOT material", or "type 1" or "type 2" material) that has been conditioned before deposition;
- crusher run material that has been conditioned before deposition;
- material under 3 mm where the volume is in excess of the internal storage capacity (the internal storage capacity should be approved by the local enforcing authority).

15 Where the only practicable option for the storage of material under 3mm is external stockpiles, particularly careful consideration should be given to the guidance outlined in Process Guidance Note 3/16 (04).

16 Storage areas where there is vehicular movement should either have a consolidated surface which should be kept clean and in good repair, or should be kept wet. Sweeping, wetting or sealing are all techniques that may be used to reduce dust emissions from roads. The technique that should be used depends upon the type of road under consideration.

17 To control dust emissions from stockpiles, storage bays should be used. If necessary, covers or dust suppressants should be used.

18 When using storage bays, storage height should be lower than external walls of the bays unless suppression is provided to control emissions. Stock should not be piled forward of the bay.

19 Where dusty materials are stored, stockpiles should be wetted where necessary to minimise dust emissions. Fixed water sprays should be installed for long term stocking areas if appropriate.

20 Conditioning with water or proprietary conditioning agents should take place at or before the point of discharge from the conveyor.

21 Stockpiles should be suitably profiled and conditioned with water or proprietary conditioning agents, according to weather conditions.

22 All processed materials that have not been screened to remove material under 3mm should be conditioned with water or proprietary conditioning agents at or before the point of discharge onto the stockpile.

23 Storage areas should be kept in a condition that does not give rise to visible dust emissions.

24 Unused stocking areas should also be controlled to prevent visible dust emissions.

Process operations

25 Crushers should be totally contained or fitted with a water suppression system over the crusher aperture.

26 Where the use of water as a method of dust suppression is necessary in order to meet the emission limits, it should be used. In such circumstances, if water of the required pressure is not available for use on the suppression system, then the process should not operate.

27 Where water suppression does not provide adequate dust control to comply with the emission limits then the process should be carried out under cover. If necessary dust extraction and arrestment should be employed.

28 If dust extraction and arrestment plant is required to meet the emission limits then this should be operational.

29 The discharge from crushers and screens onto conveyors or into other equipment should be enclosed as far as is practicable.

30 Deposits of dust on external parts of the plant should be cleaned off at the end of each working day in order to minimise the potential for wind entrainment.

Techniques to control fugitive emissions

31 Conveyors should be of sufficient capacity to handle maximum loads without spillage.

32 Where dusty materials are conveyed, the conveyor and any transfer points should be provided with adequate protection against wind whipping.

33 The conveyors should be fitted with means for keeping the belt clean.

34 Where chevron belts are used, catch plates should be fitted to contain dust falling from the underside of the belt at the turning point.

35 Conveyor belts should not be overloaded.

36 Where the design of the conveyor allows free fall of material to occur, techniques should be used at the point of discharge to minimise this, for example the use of a chute or similar equipment.

37 Where water is available it should be used at conveyor discharge points for dust suppression. (This may not be necessary where the material has already been screened to remove material under 3mm size.)

38 The last metre of any final size discharge conveyor or stockpile discharge conveyor and the first 0.5 metre of the free fall of materials from conveyors carrying material of a consistent size and shape, should be fitted with a full hood. (The hood ensures that the application of water from spray bars at this point is most effective.)

Loading / unloading

39 Vehicles should be loaded in such a way as to minimise airborne dust emissions, for example by loading with wet materials, or by using a load out area protected by enclosure or a dust suppression system.

40 The vehicle should be sheeted or otherwise totally enclosed as soon as possible after loading and before leaving the site. This need not be applied to the loading of crushed material greater than 75 mm.

41 Loading and unloading of rail vehicles should be as agreed between the operator and the regulator.

Roadways and Transportation

42 Where necessary, wheel-cleaning facilities should be provided and used by vehicles before leaving the site.

43 Processed materials likely to generate dust should be conditioned with water prior to internal transfer.

44 Roadways in normal use and any other area where there is regular movement of vehicles should have a consolidated surface capable of being cleaned. They should be kept clean in order to prevent or minimise dust emissions. They should be kept in good repair.

MANAGEMENT

Management techniques

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

Training:

46 Training of all staff with responsibility for operating the process should include:

- awareness of their responsibilities under the permit, for example;
- minimising emissions on start up and shut down
- action to minimise emissions during abnormal conditions

47 The operator should 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 should be made available to the regulator on request.

Maintenance:

48 A written maintenance programme should be provided to the regulator with respect to pollution control equipment; and

49 A record of such maintenance should be made available for inspection, and a summary of maintenance carried out in the previous 12 months should be sent on **1st April each year** by the operator, or the hire company, whichever has responsibility for maintaining the plant.

VARIATION NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

50 If the operator proposes to make a change in operation of the installation, he must, at least 14 days before making the change, notify the Regulator in writing. The notification must contain a description of the proposed change in operation. It is not necessary to make such a notification if an application to vary this permit has been made and the application contains a description of the proposed change. In this condition 'change in operation' means a change in the nature or functioning, or an extension, of the installation, which may have consequences for the environment.

End of conditions

References

1. Process Guidance Note 3/16 (04) Secretary of State's Guidance for Mobile Crushing and Screening 3/16 (04) Mobile Crushing and Screening.

2. The Secretary of State's Guidance "General Guidance Manual on Policy and Procedures for A2 and B Installations" April 2012

3. AQ01(09) Additional Guidance from Defra and the Welsh Assembly Government - March 2009. Extension of risk based regulation to reduced fee activities, mobile plant and gas odorisers: amendments to six process guidance notes

4. The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended)

Signed: Date: 12th June 2012

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 if the environment as a whole. In determining the best available techniques, special consideration should be given to the items listed in Annex IV of the Directive.

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 Pollution Prevention Control

Act 1999 Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 Page 10 of 10 SR 279433 May 2010 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