Huntingdonshire
DISTRICT COUNCIL

PERMIT

Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999

Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 as amended

Permit Reference: B19/12

Huntingdonshire District Council (the regulator) hereby permits Mick George Ltd Second Drove Meadow Lane St Ives PE27 4YQ to operate a concrete batching plant as defined in Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the EP Regulations Section 3.1Part B, and as described below in accordance with the following conditions which shall apply forthwith.

Address of permitted activity: Mick George Limited
Meadow Lane
St Ives
Cambridgeshire
PE27 4YQ

Location plan can be seen on B19/12 (a) Location plan

Description of Activity

The production of wet batched ready mixed concrete usin+g aggregates, cement, water and admixtures. The installation consists of a batch control cabin, aggregate storage bays, ground feed hopper, aggregate radial conveyor, aggregate storage bins, cementitous material silos, cement and aggregate weigh hoppers, batch conveyors, mixing unit and loading chute.
Potential emissions from the site may be from the yard area, delivery, storage and transfer of aggregates and cementitous material and loading of cement into mixers.

Conditions

	Pollutant	Source	Emission limit	Type of monitoring	Monitoring frequency
1	Particulate matter	Whole process	No visible particulate matter shall be emitted beyond the installation boundary.	Operator observations	At least daily
2	Particulate matter	Silo inlets and outlets	No visible emissions	Operator observations	At the time of delivery

3. All new silo inlets and outlets will be designed to emit less than 10mg/m^3 particulate matter.

4. The operator shall keep records of inspections, tests and monitoring, including all non-continuous monitoring, inspections and visual assessments. Records shall be:
(a) Kept on site or at a location agreed in writing with the regulator.
(b) Kept by the operator for at least two years.
(c) Made available for the regulator to examine upon request.

5. If any records are kept off-site they should be made available for inspection within one working week of any request by the regulator.

6. Adverse results from any monitoring activity shall be investigated by the operator as soon as the monitoring data has been obtained. The operator shall:
(a) Identify the cause and take corrective action.
(b) Clearly record as much detail as possible regarding the cause and extent of the problem, and the remedial action taken.
(c) Re-test to demonstrate compliance as soon as possible.
(d) Inform the regulator of the steps taken and the re-test results.

7. In the case of abnormal emissions, malfunction or breakdown leading to abnormal emissions the operator shall:
(a) Investigate and undertake remedial action immediately.
(b) Adjust the process or activity to minimise those emissions.
(c) Promptly record the events and actions taken.

8. The regulator shall be informed without delay, whether or not there is related monitoring showing an adverse result.
(a) If there is an emission that is likely to an effect on the local community.
(b) In the event of the failure of key arrestment plant.

9. The operator shall provide a list of key arrestment plant and shall have a written procedure for dealing with its failure.

10. All dusty or potentially dusty materials shall be stored in silos, in confined storage areas within buildings, or in fully enclosed containers/packaging. Where the storage is open within a building then suitable precautions shall be taken to prevent wind whipping.

11. When delivery to a silo or bulk storage tank takes place, displaced air shall either be vented to suitable arrestment plant. Arrestment plant fitted to silos shall be of sufficient size and maintained to avoid pressurisation during delivery.

12. 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.

13. Silos or bulk storage tanks containing dry materials shall be equipped with audible and/or visual high level alarms, or volume indicators, to warn of over filling. The correct operation of such alarms shall be checked in accordance with manufactures instructions. If the manufactures instructions do not specify, then the check shall be weekly or before a delivery takes place, whichever is the longer interval.

14. If emissions of particulate matter are visible from ducting, pipework, the pressure relief device or dust arrestment plant during silo filling, the operation shall:

(a) Cease.

(b) The cause of the problem shall be rectified prior to further deliveries taking place.

(c) Tanker drivers shall be informed of the correct procedure.

15. 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.

16. Immediately it appears that the device has become unseated during silo filling, no further delivery shall take place until corrective action has taken place. The pressure relief 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.

17. Deliveries to silos from road vehicles shall only be made using tankers with an on-board 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 they achieve an equivalent level of control with regard to potential emissions to air.

18. 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 flow is increased.

19. All new 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 they achieve an equivalent level of control with regard to potential for emissions to air.

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

21. No Stockpiles or storage bays shall be permitted on site.

22. Where dusty materials are conveyed, the conveyer 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.

23. Planned preventative maintenance schedules shall include conveyer systems.

24. The transfer of cement shall be loaded in such a way to minimise airborne dust emissions and a rubber sock type chute system shall be used for loading into truck mixers.

25. All process buildings shall be cleaned regularly, according to a written maintenance process, to minimise fugitive emissions.

26. A high standard of housekeeping shall be maintained.

27. All spillages which may give rise to dust emissions shall be cleaned up promptly using methods to prevent dust emissions from escaping offsite.

28. Any area where there is regular movement of vehicles shall have a consolidated surface capable of being cleaned. They shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to prevent or minimise dust emissions.

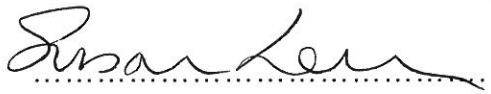
29. All staff whose functions could impact on air emissions from the activity shall receive appropriate training on those functions. This shall include:
(a) Awareness of their responsibilities under the permit.
(b) Steps that are necessary to minimise emissions during start-up and shutdown.
(c) Actions to take when there are abnormal conditions, or accidents or spillages that could, if not controlled, result in emissions.

30. The operator shall maintain a statement of training requirements for each post with the above mentioned functions and keep a record of the training received by each person. These documents shall be made available to the regulator upon request.

31. The operator shall have the following available for inspection by the regulator:
(a) A written maintenance programme for all equipment that comes under this permit.
(b) A record of maintenance that has been undertaken.

32. 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.

33. 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.

Signed:  Date: 18 January 2013

Head of Environmental and Community Health Services

GENERAL NOTES

1 Variation

The regulator will ensure that the permit remains up to date in line with the requirements set out in Regulation 20(1) This may involve issuing a Variation Notice following amendment to the Secretary of State's Guidance Notes or following receipt of any direction from the Secretary of State.

2 Review of Conditions

The regulator may at any time undertake a review of the conditions in this permit under Regulation 34(1). Where significant pollution is encountered or where there are changes in BAT or where the operational safety of the activity requires other techniques to be used an immediate review shall be undertaken.

3 Appeal

The permitted operator can appeal in writing to the Secretary of State against the items listed in Regulation 31.

Appeals shall be addressed to:

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

4 Transfer of Permit

The permitted operator who wishes to transfer the whole or part of the permit to a person who proposes to carry out the activity in the holder's place may do so in accordance with Regulation 21. Both the operator and the proposed transferee shall jointly make an application to the regulator to effect the transfer. An application shall include the permit and any fee prescribed in respect of the transfer under Regulation 19 and shall contain the operator's and the proposed transferee's contact details.

5 Variation of Conditions of Permits

Under Regulation 20, the operator may apply to the regulator to vary the conditions contained within the permit. Such application shall be made in accordance with Part 1 of Schedule 5 and shall be accompanied by any fee prescribed in respect of the application under Regulation 19; and paragraphs 8 of Part 1 of Schedule 5 and paragraphs 5(3) and (4) of schedule 5 shall have effect with respect to such applications.

6 Other Legal Requirements

This permit is issued solely for the purpose of the Pollution Prevention and Control Act and its associated Regulations and the operator must ensure that he complies with all other statutory requirements.

7 Annual Subsistence Charge

The Secretary of State has drawn up a charging scheme under Regulation 19. Under this scheme Local Authorities are required to levy an annual subsistence charge related to the permit. The Local Authority will invoice for the amount due which is subject to annual review by the Department of the Environment Food and Rural Affairs.

B19/12 (a) Location plan