

EP Permit ref: B22/93

Variation ref: PPC 08/10

## Variation Notice

From: Huntingdonshire District

Council ("the Council")

To: (1)

Glynwed Pipe Systems Ltd  
Walsall Road  
Norton Canes  
Cannock  
Staffordshire WS11 9NS

The Council, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by regulation 20 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 <sup>(2)</sup> ('the 2010 Regulations') hereby gives you notice as follows-

The Council has decided to vary the conditions of permit reference granted under [regulation 10(2) of the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000] [regulation 13(1) of the 2010 Regulations] in respect of the operation of the installation/mobile plant at:

Glynwed Pipe Systems  
35 St Peters Road  
Huntingdon  
PE29 7DJ

The variation of the conditions of the permit and the date(s) on which they are to take effect are specified in [Schedule 1] to this notice. [A consolidated permit as varied by this notice ~~and by~~ variation notices ref is set out in Schedule 2].]

~~[You are hereby required to pay by no later than the sum of £~~  
~~the fee prescribed in respect of a variation notice in the relevant charging scheme made under~~  
~~regulation 65 of the 2010 Regulations [and] [or] section 41 of the Environment Act 1995 for~~  
~~LA IPPC only where there are separate charges in relation to water discharges <sup>(3)</sup>.]~~

Signed on behalf of Huntingdonshire District

Council

Dated 2 September 2010

Signed

Designation Head of Environmental & Community Health

An authorised officer of the Council

(1) The operator at the address shown on permit / application.

(2) SI 2010/675

(3) 1995 c.25.

Delete words in square brackets which do not apply.

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### Schedule 1

Variation to the conditions of the permit	Date(s) on which the variation is to take place
Vary all permit conditions and process description	2 September 2010

Signed on behalf of Huntingdonshire District

Council

Dated 2 September 2010

Signed



DA

Designation Head of Environmental & Community Health

*An authorised officer of the Council*

EP Permit ref: B22/93  
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## Schedule 2

Permit reference B22/93  
~~variation notices~~

as varied by this notice and

[and

]

(Insert amended or full consolidated permit).

# PERMIT

## Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999

### Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010

**Permit Reference:** B22/93  
**As varied by:** EPA25/99, EPA02/02

Huntingdonshire District Council (the regulator) hereby permits Durapipe Glynwed Plastic Ltd Walsall Road Norton Canes Cannock, Staffs WS11 9NS to operate a metal decontamination process as defined in Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the EP Regulations Section 2.1 Part B(d)(i), and as described below in accordance with the following conditions which shall apply forthwith.

Address of permitted activity: Glynwed Pipe Systems  
35 St Peters Road  
Huntingdon  
PE29 7DJ

Location plan can be seen on B22/93 (a) Location plan

### Description of Activity

The removal of plastic residues from steel tooling by controlled pyrolysis in a Dinamec type B fluidised bed furnace with a net rated thermal input of 0.8MW and a IGG 150 Cleaning Furnace with a net rated thermal input of 0.1MW at the location shown in B22/93(a) Location Plan. The company produces plastic pipes for the gas, water and petrochemical industries via an extrusion process. During this process the tooling becomes contaminated with residues of plastic which must be removed before the tooling can be re-used.

The raw materials used in the process are coloured polyethylene, nylon pellets, ABS and polypropylene, which are delivered by tanker and held in silos and gas is used to run the furnace.

### Dinamec type B fluidised bed furnace

The furnace consists of a reservoir, which is filled with calibrated quartz sand. Primary air is blown into the bottom of the reservoir via a distributor to fluidise the sand. Gas is mixed with primary air to fuel the process. The resultant gas-air mixture is ignited above the bed of the furnace by a pilot burner. Owing to the constant low air speed through the bed, the main flame covers the total surface of the fluidised bed. This enables the bed to be brought quickly to a high temperature (450°C) due to the combination of contact between the flame and fluidised particles and the efficient transfer of heat in the bed itself. The bed temperature is adjustable by means of an automatic temperature control, which regulates gas flow.

Above the furnace bed, the reservoir incorporates a large after-burning (secondary) chamber, where the speed of the flue gases is reduced owing to the larger section. This enables better burning of all discharge gases. The process of fluidisation of the sand allows it to behave like a boiling liquid, which makes it easier to introduce the tooling for decontamination. The contaminated tooling is placed into a purpose designed cage, which is lifted via a hoist and then lowered into the fluidised bed after it has reached its operational temperature. The plastic is then carbonised and burnt off and any gases generated are ignited at the surface. Complete after-burning is ensured by tangentially injecting a quantity of secondary air that mixes with any residual gases. The permanent gas flame over the bed surface ensures that ignition occurs.

The exhaust gases from the after-burner are extracted via ducting to three high efficiency cyclones located at the back of the furnace. These cyclones are designed to remove any sand that escapes from the furnace during the start up process and also any filler liberated from the plastic during combustion. The gases are then discharged to atmosphere via a flue which stands 6 metres above ground level and 2 metres above roof level.

The furnace is fitted with excess temperature safety devices, which interrupt the gas supply to the main burner and stop fluidisation if the temperature in the bed exceeds 600°C or the exhaust temperature exceeds 500°C. The pilot burner is not interrupted.

#### IGG-150 Cleaning Furnace

The furnace operates at a temperature of 482°C which thermally decomposes the plastics and other organic material to volatile gases and carbonized residues. The pyrolysis gases and smoke formed by the thermal decomposition of the plastic enter a secondary burner chamber which is located in the furnace which burns off the pyrolysis gases at a temperature of 760-815°C and the harmless combustion products are vented to the outside through insulated sections of stack connected to the top of the furnace.

The furnace operates by a gas burner fires into a ceramic fibre lined combustion chamber located just above the floor of the furnace and supplies the heat needed to heat the parts and decompose the plastics. This burner also supplies the partially inert, low-oxygen atmosphere necessary to prevent uncontrolled combustion or burning. By controlling the fuel/air ratio of the primary burner, the oxygen content of its hot combustion gases can be maintained at a constant, low level, usually in the range of 5-10% oxygen. These hot, low-oxygen combustion gases quickly purge the air from the furnace chamber and maintain a partially inerted furnace atmosphere during the cleaning process.

Both the primary and secondary burners' runs continuously during the cleaning cycle to ensure that all smoke and pyrolysis gases from decomposition of the organic matter is completely incinerated. Furnace temperature is maintained by a water spray system which sprays a fine mist of water vapour into the furnace chamber on signal from the furnace temperature controller.

The main potential pollutants from the process are particulates and volatile organic solvents being emitted from the main stack and particulates, specifically sand, coming from the Dinamec type B furnace and cyclones.

## Conditions

	Source	Pollutant	Emission limit	Monitoring type	Monitoring frequency
1	All furnace emissions	Total Particulate Matter	20mg/m <sup>3(1)</sup>	Continuous <sup>(2)</sup>	Continuous
2	Dinamec furnace emissions	Total Particulate Matter	20mg/m <sup>3(1)</sup>	Manual extractive <sup>(2)</sup>	Bi-annually <sup>(3)</sup>
3	IGG 150 furnace emissions	Total Particulate Matter	20mg/m <sup>3(1)</sup>	Manual extractive <sup>(2)</sup>	Bi-annually <sup>(3)</sup>
4	Dinamec furnace emissions	Organic compounds	20mg/m <sup>3(1)</sup>	Manual extractive <sup>(2)</sup>	Bi-annually <sup>(3)</sup>
5	IGG 150 furnace emissions	Organic compounds	20mg/m <sup>3(1)</sup>	Manual extractive <sup>(2)</sup>	Bi-annually <sup>(3)</sup>
6	All furnace emissions	All releases to air	Not exceeding Ringlemann Shade 1 <sup>(4)</sup>	Operator observations	At least once when in operation.
<p>1 The introduction of dilution to air to achieve emission concentration limits shall not be permitted.</p> <p>2 The reference conditions are 273K and 101.3kPa, without correction for water vapour and normalised to 11% oxygen (measured dry, averaged over the firing cycle).</p> <p>3 Monitoring frequencies may be reduced if consistent compliance is met. Consistent compliance is set out in the process guidance note PG2/9(04) or subsequent versions and the request shall be made to the regulator in writing including all supporting documents.</p> <p>4 As described in British Standard BS 2742:1969.</p>					

7. The operator shall keep records of inspections, maintenance, tests and monitoring, including all non-continuous monitoring, inspections and visual assessments.
  - (a) Kept of site.
  - (b) Kept by the operator for at least two years.
  - (c) Made available for the regulator to examine.
8. Adverse results from any monitoring activity shall be investigated by the operator as soon as the monitoring data has been obtained/received. The operator shall:
  - (a) Identify the cause and take corrective action.
  - (b) 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.
  - (c) Re-test to demonstrate compliance as soon as possible.
  - (d) Notify the regulator.



9. In the case of abnormal emissions, malfunction or breakdown leading to abnormal emissions the operator shall:
  - (a) Investigate and undertaken remedial action immediately.
  - (b) Adjust the process or activity to minimise those emissions.
  - (c) Promptly record the events and actions taken.
10. The regulator shall be informed without delay:
  - (a) If there is an emission that is likely to have an effect on the local community.
  - (b) In the event of the failure or key equipment.
11. The operator shall notify the regulator at least 7 days before any periodic monitoring exercise to determine compliance with emission limit values.
12. The results of non-continuous emissions testing shall be forwarded to the regulator within 8 weeks of the completion of the sampling.
13. A summary of the continuous emissions monitoring shall be forwarded to the regulator annually. This summary shall include any events of non-compliance of emission limits and subsequent actions taken.
14. All continuous monitoring readings shall be on display to appropriately trained operating staff.
15. All continuous monitoring instruments shall be fitted with audible and visual alarms, situated appropriately to warn the operator of abatement plant failure or malfunction.
16. The activation of alarms shall be automatically recorded.
17. All continuous monitors shall be operated, maintained and calibrated in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions, which shall be made available for inspection by the regulator. The relevant maintenance and calibration shall be recorded.
18. The operator shall provide a list a key plant and shall have written procedures for dealing with its use including events of failure, maintenance and monitoring.
19. Where overnight working is being carried on, the operator shall ensure that there is a fully trained staff member on duty to take appropriate action in the event that the alarm is activated.
20. The operator shall ensure that adequate facilities for sampling are provided on stacks and ducts.
21. Metals which have been decontaminated shall not be removed from the combustion chamber until all combustible contaminants have been completely burned or until no further smoke or fume emissions are likely to arise.
22. The method of collection and transfer of dusty materials, including waste, shall be such that dust emissions are minimised.

23. Dusty wastes shall be stored in closed containers and handled in a manner that avoids emissions of dust.
24. All spillages shall be cleared as soon as possible in a manner which avoids material escaping off site.
25. Exhaust gases discharged through a stack or vent shall achieve an exit velocity which is normally greater than 15 m/sec during normal operating conditions.
26. Stacks or vents 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.
27. Training of all staff with responsibility for operating the process shall include:
  - (a) Awareness of their responsibilities under the permit.
  - (b) Minimising emissions on start up and shut down.
  - (c) Action to minimise emissions during abnormal conditions.
28. 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.
29. A written maintenance programme shall be developed with respect to the furnace, all burners and any other pollution control equipment.
30. Flues and ductwork shall be cleaned to prevent accumulation of materials, as part of the routine maintenance programme.
31. 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.
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: .....  PA Date: 02 September 2010  
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.

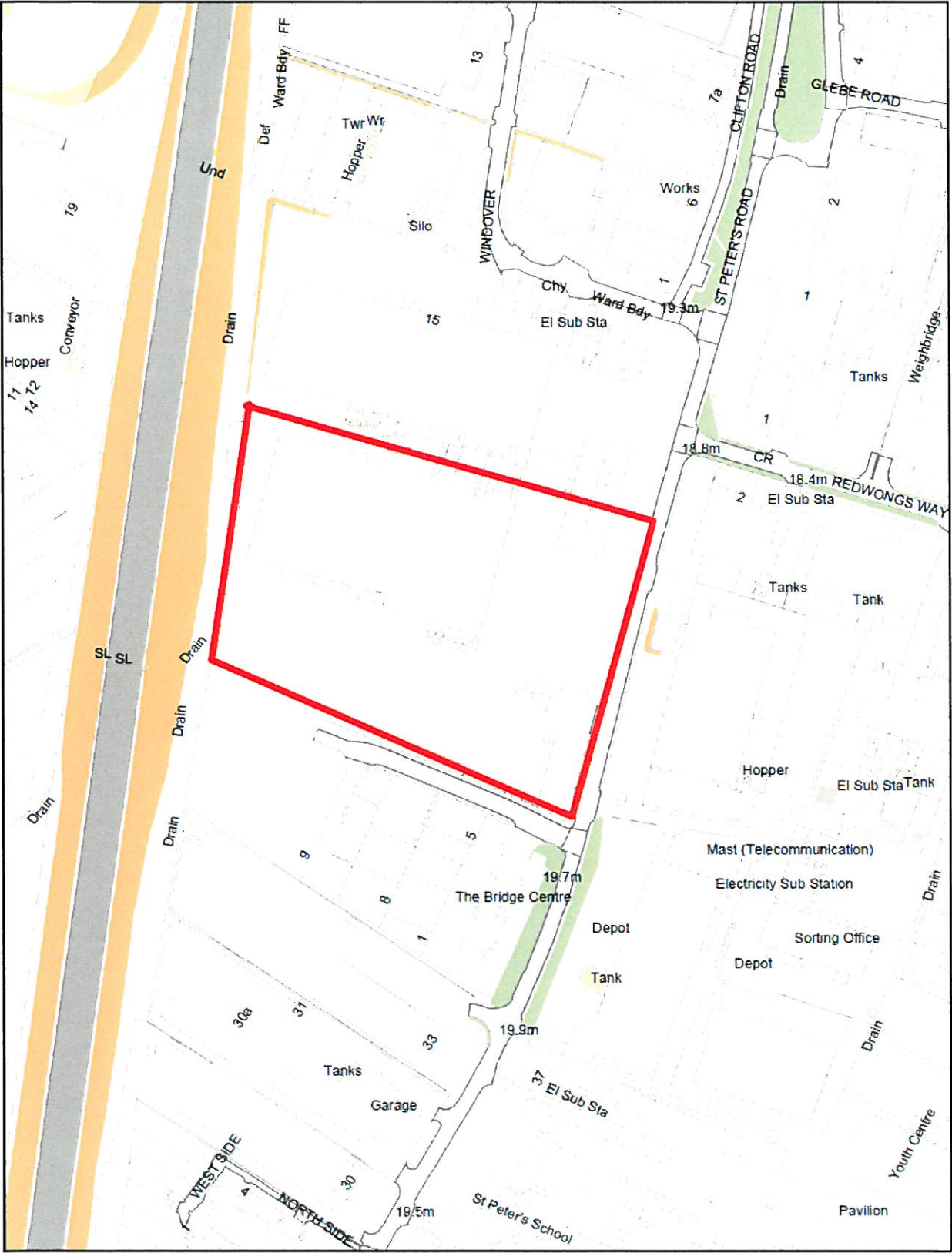
### **6 Other Legal Requirements**

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.

B22/93 (a) Location plan



Kilometers  
0.01 0.025 0.05 0.075 0.1

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## Guidance for operators receiving a Variation Notice

(This guidance does not form part of the Variation Notice, but it is for the guidance of those served with the notice.) Further guidance can be found in the PPC General Guidance Manual at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/pollution/ppc/localauth/pubs/guidance/manuals.htm>.

### Dealing with a Variation Notice

This notice varies the terms of the permit specified in the Notice by amending or deleting certain existing conditions and/or adding new conditions. The Schedules attached to the notice explain which conditions have been amended, added or deleted and the dates on which these have effect.

The Council may have included a 'consolidated permit', which takes into account these and previous variations. Where a consolidated permit is not included this variation notice must be read in conjunction with your permit document.

### Offences

Failure to comply with a Variation Notice is an offence under regulation 38(2) of the 2010 Regulations. A person guilty of an offence under this regulation could be liable to (i) a fine of up to £50,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or both; or (ii) to an unlimited fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or both, depending on whether the matter is dealt with in the Magistrates or Crown Court.

### Appeals

Under regulation 31 and Schedule 6 of the 2010 Regulations operators have the right of appeal against the conditions attached to their permit by a variation notice. The right to appeal does not apply in circumstances where the notice implements a direction of the Secretary of State/Welsh Ministers given under regulations 61 or 62 or a direction or when determining an appeal.

Appeals against a Variation Notice do not have the effect of suspending the operation of the Notice. Appeals do not have the effect of suspending permit conditions, or any of the mentioned notices.

Notice of appeal against a Variation Notice must be given within **two months** of the date of the variation notification, which is the subject matter of the appeal. The Secretary of State/Welsh Ministers may in a particular case allow notice of appeal to be given after the expiry of this period, but would only do so in the most compelling circumstances.

### How to appeal

There are no forms or charges for appealing. However, for an appeal to be valid, appellants (the person/operator making the appeal) are legally required to provide the Secretary of State or Welsh Minister with the following (see paragraphs 2(1) and (2) of Schedule 6 of the 2010 Regulations):

- written notice of the appeal
- a statement of the grounds of appeal;
- a copy of any relevant application;
- a copy of any relevant environmental permit;
- a copy of any relevant correspondence between the appellant and the regulator;
- a copy of any decision or notice which is the subject matter of the appeal; and
- a statement indicating whether the appellant wishes the appeal to be in the form of a hearing or dealt with by way of written representations.

Appellants should state whether any of the information enclosed with the appeal has been the subject of a successful application for confidentiality under regulation 48 of the 2010 Regulations, and provide relevant details – see below. Unless such information is provided all documents submitted will be open to inspection.

### Where to send your appeal documents

Appeals should be despatched on the day they are dated, and addressed to:

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

Or for appeals in Wales:

The Planning Inspectorate  
Crown Buildings  
Cathays Park  
CARDIFF  
CF10 3NQ

If an appeal is made, the main parties will be kept informed about the next steps, and will also normally be provided with additional copies of each other's representations.

To withdraw an appeal – which may be done at any time - the appellant must notify the Planning Inspectorate in writing and copy the notification to the local authority who must in turn notify anyone with an interest in the appeal.

### Costs

The operator and local authority will normally be expected to pay their own expenses during an appeal. Where a hearing or inquiry is held as part of the appeal process, by virtue of paragraph 5(6) of Schedule 6, either the appellant or the authority can apply for costs. Applications for costs are normally heard towards the end of the proceedings and will only be allowed if the party claiming them can show that the other side behaved unreasonably and put them to unnecessary expense. There is no provision for costs to be awarded where appeals are dealt with by written representatives.

### Confidentiality

An operator may request certain information to remain confidential, ie not be placed on the public register. The operator must request the exclusion from the public register of confidential information at the time of supply of the information requested by this notice or any other notice. The operator should provide clear justification for each item wishing to be kept from the register. The onus is on the operator to provide a clear justification for each item to be kept from the register. It will not simply be sufficient to say that the process is a trade secret.

The test of whether information is confidential for the purposes of being withheld from the public register is complex and is explained, together with the procedures, in chapter 8 of the PPC General Guidance Manual.

### National security

Information may be excluded from the public register on the grounds of National Security. If it is considered that the inclusion of information on a public register is contrary to the interests of national security, the operator may apply to the Secretary of State/Welsh Ministers, specifying the information and indicating the apparent nature of risk to national security. The operator must inform the local authority of such an application, who will not include the information on the public register until the Secretary of State/Welsh Ministers has decided the matter.