



Permit with introductory note

The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010

**Saint-Gobain Building Distribution
Limited T/A Calders & Grandidge**

**194 London Road
Boston
Lincolnshire
PE21 7HJ**

Permit number EPR/A2/1

Preserving wood with chemicals (other than sapstain only) with a production capacity of >75m³ per day

Permit Number EPR/A2/1

Introductory note

This introductory note does not form part of the permit

The main features of the facility are as follows.

The installation produces utility poles, railway sleepers, fencing and gates. The process involves the pre-conditioning and fabrication of the wood, treatment with appropriate chemical preservative or colouring, drying and post-treatment assembly to finished product (where appropriate).

The utility poles are principally supplied to the telecom and electricity distribution sector and are manufactured from Scots Pine primarily sourced from Finland. The poles are 6 to 24m in length and approximately 80,000 are produced annually. The Scots Pine is imported debarked and untreated and is dressed on site by the removal of the cambium layer. The cambium layer is the regenerative or growth area which separates the bark from the wood. The poles are then dressed on site by drilling, scarfing (planing a small flat on the side of the pole), and adding the customer's marking. The poles are then treated with creosote or AC-500 prior to drying and delivery to customers. Railway sleepers are produced from timber such as Australian Karri, Brazilian Hardwood or French Maritime Pine. These are drilled, chamfered on site and the pine is treated with creosote; hardwoods are untreated. Any iron work is fitted post-treatment.

Timber sourced from UK and Europe is used to manufacture various fencing and gate products such as agricultural rounds, square post and rail, feather edge board, 5 bar and horned gates and hand gates. The products are available creosoted or treated with AC-500.

The installation incorporates two creosote treatment vessels which are pressure vessels used for the impregnation of timber products. The treatment vessels are loaded via bogey and when fully loaded the end door is closed. On the control panel the 'Door Lock' button is pressed and this turns the door until the door seals are fully engaged. The door also has a secondary locking system operated by manually lowering the safety handle. The control panel is switched to auto which commences the process. The treatment vessel is then charged with the creosote from the work tank and the pressing cycle can begin to treat the timber with the creosote. The process then goes through a series of stages as part of the treatment cycle resulting in the timber being impregnated with the creosote. The treatment plant operator does not leave the treatment plant control room whilst any vessel is going through its pressing cycle. Once the cycle is finished, the treatment vessel is emptied with the remaining creosote going back to the work tank. When the green light on the side of the

treatment vessel indicates that there is no pressure remaining in the vessel, it can be emptied. The door is then unlocked via the control panel and manually via the safety handle. The treated timber is then removed from the treatment vessel to the drag out area in a dry condition before being moved to another location on site for storage until delivery to the client.

Two other timber treatment processes are carried out on site in what is known as the Hickson and WTT plants. In the Hickson plant timber poles are loaded onto a trolley and are then pushed into the Autoclave using a fixed push pole method by a forklift. The door seal and sealing faces are then inspected to ensure they are clean and lightly lubricated. The door is then closed and rotated until in the fully locked position and the safety valve closed. The plant will not operate until all of these safety conditions are met. The Operational Storage Vessels (OSV) for the treatment solution are kept at a level suitable for treatment. The minimum level is 39,000 litres for both tanks with the maximum levels being Brown OSV 46,000 litres and Green OSV Maximum level is 49,000 litres. If a fault develops during the treatment process an alarm will be activated and the control system will stop and 'Hold Safe' the plant. A window in the control panel will report the nature of the fault. After the fault has been rectified, the process cycle is restarted from the beginning of the process to ensure correct treatment. At the end of the treatment process a check is undertaken to ensure that all fluid has returned to the relevant OSV. The door safety valve is opened and if any fluid passes this valve it is closed immediately. A further operation is then implemented to clear the process vessel. Once it has been ascertained that the autoclave is empty the door is unlocked and opened. The timber is then removed from the autoclave and stored within the drainage area until drip free.

In the WWT plant the wood to be treated is winched onto trolleys for loading into the autoclave. The trolley is then winched into the autoclave. The hook is then released and the slave trolley is withdrawn. The autoclave door is then closed and the locking ring put in place. The process control system will show whether the door is correctly closed and in place and the plant is ready to run. If a fault develops during the treatment process an alarm will be activated and the control system will stop and 'Hold Safe' the plant. A window in the control panel will report the nature of the fault. After the fault has been rectified, the process cycle is restarted from the beginning of the process to ensure correct treatment. After the treatment cycle is completed the autoclave is checked to ensure that the treating solution has all returned to the relevant storage tank and there is no fluid left in the Autoclave via the computer display and level indicator. Once these checks have been completed the door is opened and the slave trolley is driven forward until its hook engages with the trolleys on which the treated wood sits. The winch system is then activated to withdraw the treated timber. The ratchet straps are then removed and the freshly treated timber is stored in the drying area until drip free.

The site operates a number of additional ancillary activities including:

- (i) Clean waste wood biomass boiler

The installation incorporates a wood fired boiler which burns untreated off cut and process wastes. However as part of site improvement plans this is to be replaced with a new

modern and energy efficient 2MW biomass boiler within the first year of this permits issue. This similarly burns clean wood waste only arising from the installation. It is to provide power and heat and in addition is designed to take emissions from the creosote impregnation processes and thermally treat them in the secondary combustion chamber of the appliance significantly reducing potential odour emissions and residual VOC's to the environment.

(ii) Drying kilns

Drying the timber before treatment has historically been via air drying which takes between 6 and 8 weeks to achieve the required moisture content. This can cause production difficulties with short lead time orders and therefore the installation is to provide two new 60m³ drying kilns. Each drying program is automatically controlled via a computerised system which incorporates 5 drying phases which are:

- 1) Pre-drying/humidifying
- 2) Warming through
- 3) Drying
- 4) Conditioning and equalising
- 5) Cooling down and automatic switch-off

The air velocity is key to the drying process in transferring the heat from the heat exchanger units to the timber stack efficiently and also to carry the evaporated moisture from the timber surface to the exhaust dampers. The timber will be stacked with spacers to allow the heated air to dry the maximum volume of timber. The heat exchangers are manufactured with flanged flow and return connections at each end and have extruded aluminium fins for maximum heat transfer. The heat exchangers are capable of maintaining the kiln temperature even in winter conditions. The inlet and exhaust dampers are designed to ensure no leakage of hot air takes place when closed and the damper system includes waterproof enclosures for the motors and soaker plates to form a waterproof seal through the kiln roof. A thermal break is incorporated between the internal and external sheets of the drying compartment to ensure minimum heat loss. The process includes a humidification system to improve heat-up times and reduce conditioning phases as well as reduce energy demand.

(iii) Wastewater treatment plant

The wastewater treatment plant takes the effluent from the whole site to a holding tank and then treats it through a number of process stages to ensure it is suitable to be discharged from the site to the Town Drain which in turn feeds the South Forty Foot Drain.

The wastewater treatment plant and effluent discharge are permitted by a separate stand alone permit issued by the Environment Agency under ref: PRNNF09521

There are no discharges to the public sewer.

Monitoring

Key emissions will be subject to periodic monitoring. Monitoring undertaken will be to MCERTS accredited monitoring standards.

Permit Status

The status log of the permit sets out the permitting history including any changes to the permit reference number

Status Log of the permit		
Detail	Date	Response Date
Application EPR A2/1 'duly made'	4 th February 2015	N/A
Draft copy of permit issued to operator for comment	6 th May 2015	15 th May 2015
Draft amended (minor)	18 th May 2015	
Permit Issued	4 th June 2015	

End of Introductory Note

Permit

The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010

Permit

Permit number: EPR/A2/1

Boston Borough Council hereby authorises, under regulation 13 of the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010

Saint-Gobain Building Distribution Limited T/A Calders & Grandidge (“the operator”)

whose registered office is

**Saint-Gobain Building Distribution Limited
Merchant House
Binley Business Park
Harry Weston Road
Coventry
CV3 2TT**

company registration number

1647362

to operate a facility comprising an installation at

**194 London Road
Boston
Lincolnshire
PE21 7HJ**

to the extent authorised by and subject to the conditions of this permit.

Name

Date

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John Chapman

Authorised of behalf of Boston Borough Council

Permit Conditions

1 Management

1.1 General management

1.1.1 The activities shall be managed and operated:

- (a) in accordance with the ISO14001 Environmental Management System (EMS) as detailed in section 3 of the application for permit dated 16th December 2014. This shall identify and minimise any risks of pollution from the facilities operations including maintenance, accidents, incidents, non-conformities and those drawn to the attention of the operator as a result of complaints; and
- (b) by sufficient persons who are competent in respect of the responsibilities to be undertaken by them in connection with the activities.

1.1.2 Records demonstrating compliance with condition 1.1.1 shall be maintained and made available for inspection by the regulator.

1.1.3 Any person having duties that are or may be affected by matters set out in this permit shall have convenient access to a copy of it kept at or near the place where those duties are carried out.

1.1.4 A formal structure shall be provided to clarify the extent of each level of employees' responsibility with regards to control of the process and its environmental impacts. This structure shall be displayed prominently or employees shall be informed as to where this information can be found.

1.1.5 Personnel at all levels shall be given training and instruction sufficient to fulfil their designated duties and particular reference shall be made to duties pertaining to this permit. Details of such training and instruction shall be recorded in their personnel training record and made available for inspection by the regulator.

1.1.6 Competent person(s) shall be appointed to liaise with the regulator and the public with regards to complaints. These shall be notified to the regulator. Any changes to the competent person appointed shall be notified to the regulator.

1.2 Accident management plan

- 1.2.1 The operator shall maintain and implement the accident management plan and procedures as detailed in section 3 of the application for permit dated 16th December 2014.
- 1.2.2 A review of the accident management plan referred to in 1.2.1 shall be undertaken at least every 4 years, or as soon as practicable after an accident (whichever is earlier).
- 1.2.3 The review referred to in 1.2.2 shall identify any changes that need to be made and these shall be implemented. The changes and reason for change shall be recorded and the regulator informed of the changes.

1.3 Energy efficiency

- 1.3.1 The operator shall:
 - (a) take appropriate measures to ensure that energy is used efficiently and energy loss is minimised in the activities;
 - (b) produce a report annually of the energy consumption of the installation, a copy of which shall be submitted to the regulator;
 - (c) as part of the annual report on energy consumption the operator shall review energy use and identify any opportunities to improve energy efficiency at the installation;
 - (d) instigate any energy efficiency improvement identified.

1.4 Efficient use of raw materials

- 1.4.1 The operator shall:
 - (a) take appropriate measures to ensure that raw materials including water are used efficiently in the activities;
 - (b) produce a report annually on the consumption of raw materials at the installation, a copy of which shall be submitted to the regulator;

(c) as part of the annual report on consumption of raw the operator shall review the usage and identify any opportunities to improve efficiency at the installation, particular emphasis shall be made to those raw materials that have the potential for the largest environmental impact;

(d) instigate any efficiency improvement identified.

1.5 Avoidance, recovery and disposal of wastes produced by the activities

1.5.1 The operator has produced an inventory of the waste streams identifying the waste type, quantity of waste, storage details, method of transfer and disposal and justification for disposal option (table 3.15 waste streams expected from the installation – application for permit dated 16th December 2014). This inventory shall be reviewed at least every 4 years with a view to identifying opportunities for waste minimisation or more environmentally sound disposal routes.

1.5.2 The operator shall instigate any identified improvements identified by the inventory review of waste streams.

1.5.3 The operator shall segregate the main waste types.

1.5.4 The operators shall ensure that the waste storage areas are clearly marked and signed and that containers are clearly labelled and secured closed.

2 Operations

2.1 Permitted Activities

2.1.1 The operator is authorised to carry out the activities specified in schedule 1 table 1 (the “activities”).

2.2 The Site

2.2.1 The activities shall not extend beyond the site, being the land highlighted in yellow on the plan at schedule 2 to this permit.

2.3 Improvement Programme

- 2.3.1 A review of all bunding requirements and provision on site shall be undertaken. Bunding shall be assessed for its resistance to materials stored within it, construction, capacity and location of tanker connection points. This review will identify areas for improvement to meet the requirements 3.2.1 & 3.2.3 of this permit and set timescales for the identified improvements. A report detailing the findings and recommendations of the review along with proposed timescales for improvements shall be submitted to the regulator for approval within 3 months of the date of issue of this permit. Once approved by the regulator the operator shall implement the improvements within the timescales agreed.
- 2.3.2 All storage tanks at the installation will be labelled identifying the contents and capacity of the tank. The labels shall be maintained legible at all times. This shall be completed within 6 months of the date of issue of this permit.
- 2.3.3 All areas where treated timber is stored prior to delivery to the end user shall be upgraded to hard standing within 5 years of the date of this permit. A report shall be submitted within 6 months of the permit issue detailing the programme of this upgrading.
- 2.3.4 The operator shall assess the integrity of the drainage systems serving the installation site. A report shall be submitted to the regulator for approval within 12 months of the date of issue of this permit which identifies any remedial actions required to meet condition 3.2.12 & 3.2.13 of this permit and the timescale for the remedial actions to be implemented. Once approved the operator shall implement the improvements within the timescale agreed.
- 2.3.5 A review of practices to eliminate as far as is reasonably practicable 'drag out' of chemicals from the dripping areas shall be undertaken and a report shall be submitted to the regulator within 6 months of the date of issue of this permit. The report shall identify opportunities for reducing or eliminating 'drag out' of preservative and timescales for the implementing the identified improvements to meet 3.2.8.
- 2.3.6 The existing wood fired boiler at the permitted installation shall be replaced with a new 2MW biomass boiler as per the application for permit dated 16th December 2014. The application for permit provides summary details of the new biomass boiler and the main constituents of the system. Any major deviations from these proposals which may have any direct effect on emissions shall be conveyed to the regulator and agreed with the regulator before changes are made. This new boiler shall

incorporate the thermal treatment of residual creosote emissions from the creosote impregnation operations and be fully operational within 12 months of the date of this permit. On completion of commissioning of the new biomass boiler emissions monitoring shall be undertaken to demonstrate compliance with the limit values in Table 4.1 and this monitoring shall be reported to the regulator.

3 Emissions and Monitoring

3.1 Emissions to water, air or land

3.1.1 There shall be no point source emissions to air or land except from those sources listed in schedule 4.

NB Waste water discharges are subject to a stand alone permit issued and administered by the Environment Agency.

3.1.2 The limits given in schedule 4 shall not be exceeded.

3.2 Fugitive emissions of substances

3.2.1 Hazardous liquid storage tanks shall be located within bunds or be sited within areas of impervious hardstanding which drain into the treatment plant bund for re-use. Storage tanks shall be constructed to be impermeable and resistant to the stored chemicals. The volume of bunding shall be more than 110% of the capacity of the largest tank.

3.2.2 All tanks, bunds and sumps should be subject to daily visual inspection as part of the preventative maintenance programme. The contents of bunds and sumps shall be pumped out or contents otherwise removed where contamination is found.

3.2.3 Delivery connection points for liquid storage tanks shall be located within a bunded area, and shall be fixed and locked when not in use. Pipework shall be routed within bunded areas with no penetration of the bund.

3.2.4 Bulk storage tanks for chemicals and solvent containing liquids shall be back vented to the delivery tank during filling. Deliveries to bulk storage tanks shall be supervised by trained personnel.

3.2.5 The treatment areas which consist of the treatment vessels, working vessels, associated pipework, treatment vessel loading areas and post treatment drying areas shall be undercover and protected from the elements.

- 3.2.6 The treatment areas shall have an impervious surface, spill containment kerbs, sealed construction joints and a bunded exterior to contain treatment solution.
- 3.2.7 Loads for treatment shall be stacked with spacers to maximise free draining of treatment solution to minimise capillary retention between surfaces and to allow improved air flow around the load.
- 3.2.8 The operator shall take steps as necessary to prevent or to reduce as far as is reasonably practicable entrainment of treatment solutions from the treatment areas to other areas of the installation site.
- 3.2.9 Treatment vessels shall be locked shut and sealed once loaded and before treatment takes place. Process controls shall be used to prevent the operation of the treatment vessels unless the vessel is locked and sealed.
- 3.2.10 Process controls shall be used to prevent treatment vessels from being opened prior to the completion of a treatment cycle and the full removal back to storage of all treatment solution from the treatment vessel.
- 3.2.11 Process controls shall include a display to show if liquid is present in the treatment vessel. Where a treatment vessel door is required to be opened in an emergency situation the door shall be fitted with a catch lock to prevent the release of fluid.
- 3.2.12 The operator shall maintain a clear diagrammatic record of the routing of all installation drains, subsurface pipework, sumps and storage vessels and ensure all surface waters are routed to the water treatment plant.
- 3.2.13 The operator shall undertake detailed inspections of whole surface water drainage systems at least every five years and make improvements and repairs as necessary to ensure efficient collection of site surface water and its conveyance to the waste water treatment plant. Monthly visual checks of surface water drainage ditches shall be undertaken to ensure there are no obstructions to water flow that may lead to off site flooding. Any blockages/obstructions identified shall be investigated and corrective action taken as soon as practicable to do so.
- 3.2.14 The transportation and handling of wood dust and wood particles shall be carried out using pneumatic or enclosed handling systems. Such systems shall be visually inspected on a daily basis to identify damaged or worn ductwork and any build up of wood dust or wood particles around ducting, for example, on the floor, in gutters or on other equipment shall be removed and the source of the fugitive emission

repaired. Wood dust and wood particles collected shall be stored in such a manner as to prevent fugitive emissions.

- 3.2.15 Wood waste used as a fuel within the biomass boiler shall be stored in such a manner that it is kept dry.
- 3.2.16 The stack height serving the biomass boiler shall be a minimum of 15m above ground level and shall not be fitted with any restriction at the final opening. The discharge velocity from the stack shall be maintained at or above 15m/s during normal operating conditions.
- 3.2.17 The cleaning of flues and ductwork shall be undertaken as part of the routine maintenance programme. Where necessary ductwork shall be lagged to prevent condensation of liquids on duct surfaces.

3.3 Odour

- 3.3.1 The installation shall be operated in accordance with the odour management plan dated 9th December 2014 which was submitted as appendix H with the application for permit dated 16th December 2014.
- 3.3.2 Emissions from the activity shall be free from odour at levels likely to cause pollution or nuisance beyond the site boundary, as perceived by an authorised officer of the regulatory authority, unless the operator has used appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in the odour management plan, to prevent or where that is not practicable to minimise the odour.
- 3.3.3 A review of the odour management plan referred to in 3.3.1 shall be undertaken at least every 4 years or at the written request of the regulator.

3.4 Noise and vibration

- 3.4.1 The operator has undertaken a noise assessment dated 10th December 2014 for the installation which was submitted as appendix H with the application for permit dated 16th December 2014. This identifies a number of additional noise mitigation measures (6.1.4 of the Noise assessment – 62000617-003 10th December 2014) to those currently implemented on site. These additional measures shall be implemented within 12 months of the date of this permit.
- 3.4.2 The noise report referred to in 3.4.1 above provides a baseline of noise emissions from the facility. The operator shall ensure that any new plant, equipment, or operating procedures do not lead to an increase in noise levels beyond the site and therefore the potential impacts of change need to be considered and assessed as necessary.

3.4.3 Emissions from the installation shall be free from noise and vibration at levels likely to cause annoyance outside the site, as perceived by an authorised officer of the regulator, unless the operator has used appropriate measures, including but not limited to, those specified in any noise and vibration management plan to prevent or where that is not possible minimise the noise and vibration.

3.4.4 The operator shall:

(a) If notified by the regulator that the activities are giving rise to annoyance outside the site due to noise and/or vibration, submit to the regulator for approval within a specified time period, a noise and vibration plan;

(b) Implement the approved noise and vibration management plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed with the regulator.

3.5 Monitoring

3.5.1 The operator shall, unless otherwise agreed in writing with the regulator, undertake the monitoring specified in schedule 4 to this permit.

3.5.2 The operator shall use monitoring equipment and instruments certified to MCERTS and use organisations accredited to MCERTS standards unless otherwise agreed in writing with the regulator. Sampling points on new plant shall be designed to comply with the CEN (Comite European Normalisation). Where other standards such as ISO, BSI etc. are used this shall be agreed with the regulator.

3.5.3 Exhaust flow rates of waste gases shall be consistent with the efficient capture of emissions, good operating practice and meeting the requirements of legislation relating to the workplace environment. The introduction of dilution air to achieve the emission concentration limits to the air is not permitted.

3.5.4 Monitoring to determine compliance with emission limit values to the air shall be corrected to the following standard reference conditions: temperature 273.15K (0°C), pressure 101.3KPa (1 atmosphere) and no correction for water vapour.

4 Information

4.1 Records

- 4.1.1 The operator shall maintain records of all monitoring required by this permit including records of the taking and analysis of samples, instrument measurements, calibrations, examinations, tests and surveys and any assessment or evaluation made on the basis of such data. Monitoring shall include process variables and operating conditions where relevant to the emission. Records should be kept by the operator for at least 4 years.
- 4.1.2 Records relating to the condition of the land and ground water shall be held until permit surrender.
- 4.1.3 When the operator ceases or intends to cease operation of the installation (or part thereof) a report describing the site conditions and identifying any changes in the conditions of the site since the commencement of the permit shall be submitted with the statutory surrender notification. The report shall also described:
- (a) what steps have been taken to bring the site back to the condition of the site at the time of permit application as described in Appendix F – site condition report; and
 - (b) what steps have been taken to ensure the site does not pose a pollution risk following cessation of operations.
- 4.1.4 The results of non-continuous emission testing shall be forwarded to the regulator within 8 weeks of the completion of sampling. Adverse results shall be notified to the regulator as per 4.3.1 and schedule 6 of this permit.
- 4.1.5 All records, plans and management systems required by this permit shall be held on site.
- 4.1.6 All records required by this permit shall be legible and be made as soon as reasonably practicable. If records are amended this shall be done in such a manner that the original and any subsequent amendments remain legible, or are capable of retrieval.
- 4.1.7 You must respond to any Information Notice served on you by the dates specified within the notice for the purposes of complying with your obligation to report your pollutant releases and off site waste transfers pursuant to your EU duty in accordance with article 5 of the EC Regulation 166/2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release An Transfer Register (E-PRTR).

4.2 Reporting

- 4.2.1 All reports and notifications required by this permit shall be sent to the regulator at Boston Borough Council, Municipal Buildings, West Street, Boston, Lincolnshire, PE21 8QR.

4.3 Notifications

- 4.3.1 The regulator shall be notified without delay following the detection of:
- (a) any malfunction, breakdown or failure of equipment or techniques, accident, or fugitive emission which has caused, is causing or may have cause significant pollution;
 - (b) the breach of a limit specified in the permit; or
 - (c) any significant adverse environmental effects.
- 4.3.2 Any information provided under condition 4.3.1 shall be confirmed by sending the information listed in schedule 6 of this permit within the time period specified in that schedule.
- 4.3.3 The operator shall notify the regulator at least 7 days before any periodic monitoring exercise to determine compliance with emission limit values specified in schedule 4. The operator shall state the provisional time and date of the monitoring and pollutants to be tested.
- 4.3.4 Results exceeding the emission limit value from any monitoring activity or any malfunction or breakdown leading to abnormal emissions shall be investigated and corrective actions taken. The operator shall ensure the regulator is notified without delay, identifying the cause and corrective action taken. Where there is immediate danger to human health operation of the activity shall be suspended until appropriate corrective action is in place.

4.4 Interpretation

- 4.4.1 In this permit the expressions listed in schedule 7 shall have the meaning given in that schedule.
- 4.4.2 In this permit references to reports and notifications means written reports and notifications, except where reference is made to notification being made without delay in which case it shall be provided telephone in the first instance.

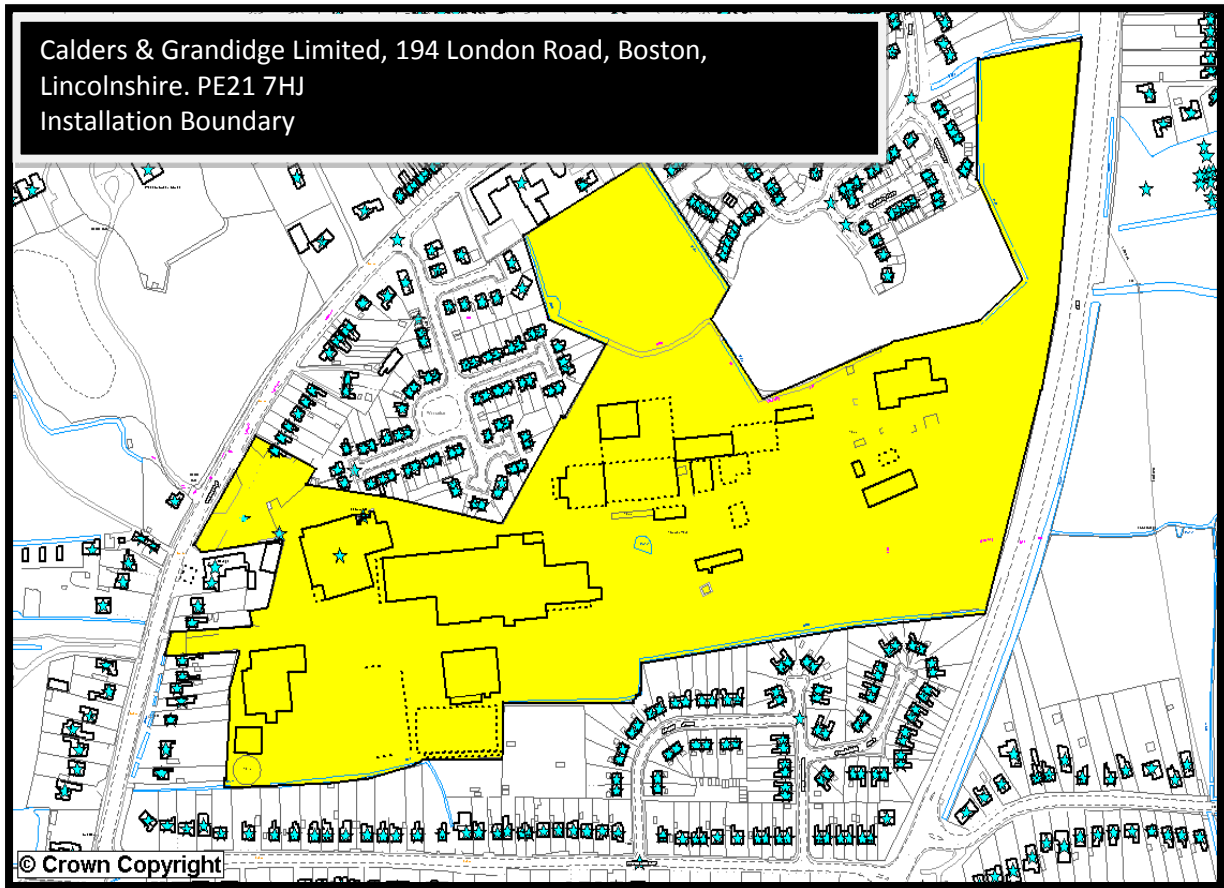
4.4.3 The best available techniques shall be used to prevent or, where that is not practicable, reduce emissions from the installation in relation to any aspect of the operation of the installation which is not regulated by any other condition of this permit.

Schedule 1 - Operations

Table 1			
Activity reference	Activity listed in schedule 1 of EP Regulations	Description of specified activity	Limits of specified activity
A1	Schedule 1 Section 6.6 Part A2	Preserving wood with chemicals (other than sapstain only) with a production capacity of > 75m ³ per day	Whole Site
A2	Schedule 2 Pt 1	Solvent consumption activity > 25te per year	Whole Site
A3	Schedule 1 Section 5.1 Part B	The incineration in a small waste incineration plant with an aggregate capacity of 50 kilogram or more per hour of the following wastes – (v) wood waste with the exception of wood waste which may contain halogenated organic compounds or heavy metals as a result of treatment with wood preservatives or coatings ..	Limited to waste types listed in Table 3.2
A4	Schedule 1 Section 6.6 Part B	manufacturing products wholly or mainly of wood at any works if the activity involves a relevant activity and the throughput of the works in any 12-month period is likely to be more than— (i)10,000 cubic metres in the case of works at which wood is only sawed, or wood is sawed and subjected to excluded activities, or (ii)1,000 cubic metres in any other case.	Whole Site
Directly Associated Activity			
A5	Waste handling and storage		
A6	Raw materials handling and storage		
A8	Drying kilns (untreated wood)	The drying kiln takes untreated wood and dries the wood with excess heat from the biomass boiler.	Drying of untreated timber only
		Description of activities for waste operations	Limit of activities
A9	Burning waste as fuel		Waste types as specified in table 3.2 and burned in biomass boiler only

NB A Waste Water Discharge activity under schedule 21 does not form part of this permit. A stand alone permit issued and administered by the Environment Agency deals with waste water discharges from the regulated site.

Schedule 2 – Site plan



Schedule 3 – Waste types

Table 3.1 Permitted waste types and quantities for biomass boiler feedstock	
Maximum Quantity	
Waste Code	Description
020107	Untreated wood only
030105	Untreated sawdust and wood shaving other than those containing dangerous substances
030101	Waste bark or cork
150103	Untreated wooden packaging only

Schedule 4 – Emissions & monitoring

Table 4.1 Point source emissions to air – emission limits and monitoring requirements						
Emission point ref. & location	Parameter	Source	Limit (including unit)	Ref. Period	Monitoring frequency	Monitoring standard or method*
A1	Particulate Matter	Combustion Stack	60mg/Nm ³	1 hr	Annual	BS EN 13284-1
A1	Carbon Monoxide	Combustion Stack	150mg/Nm ³	1 hr	Annual	BS EN 15058
A1	VOC's	Combustion Stack	20mg/Nm ³	1 hr	Annual	BS EN 12619
A1	NOx	Combustion Stack	400mg/Nm ³	1 hr	On commissioning	BS EN 14792
A1	Liquid droplets fallout	Combustion Stack	Free from liquid droplet fallout	-	-	-
A2	Particulate Matter	Raw Materials Handling	50 mg/Nm ³	1 hr	Annual	
A3	-	Drying Kilns	-	-	Vented air only	-

* unless otherwise agreed in writing with the regulator

Table 4.2 Total emission limit values			
	Parameter	Emission Limit	Compliance Calculation
Total installation	VOC	11Kg/m ³	Total input of solvent in Kg divided by the volume input of wood treated in m ³

Schedule 5 – Reporting

Parameters, for which reports shall be made, in accordance with conditions of this permit, are listed below.

Table 5.1 Reporting of monitoring data

Parameter	Emission or monitoring point/reference	Reporting period	Period Begins (1 st report)
Emissions to air - parameters as required by condition 3.5.1	A1, A2	Annually	12 months from date of this permit

Table 5.2 Total Emission Limit Value

Parameter	Reference	Reporting Period	Period Begins (1 st report)
Total Emission Limit	Table 4.1	-	12 months from the date of this permit and again only where process operations are modified which may significantly alter emissions of VOC

Table 5.3 European Pollutant Release & Transfers Register

Parameter	Reference	Reporting Period	Period Begins (1 st report)
Pollutant releases & off site waste transfers pursuant to the directly applicable EU duty in accordance with Article 5 of EC regulation no.166/2006	-	Annually	As directed by Information Notice served by regulator under Regulation 60 of the EPR2010

Table 5.4 Other Reporting

Report	Permit Reference	Reporting Period	Period Begins (1 st report)
Energy Consumption	1.3.1	Annually	12 months from the date of this permit
Raw Materials Consumption	1.4.1	Annually	12 months from the date of this permit

Schedule 6 – Notification

The following information shall be supplied as a minimum when the operator is required to notify the regulator under 4.3.1 above:

In the event of any malfunction, breakdown or failure of equipment or techniques, accident, or fugitive emission which has caused, is causing or may have cause significant pollution.

- (i) date and time of the event
- (ii) reference or description of the location of the event
- (iii) description of where any release into the environment took place
- (iv) substance(s) potentially released
- (v) best estimate of the quantity or rate of release of substance(s)
- (vi) measures taken, or intended to be taken, to stop any emission (including timescale)
- (vii) description of the failure or accident

In the event of the breach of a limit specified in the permit.

- (i) emission point reference/source
- (ii) parameter
- (iii) limit
- (iv) measured value and uncertainty
- (v) date and time of monitoring
- (vi) measures taken, or intended to be taken, to stop the emission/bring back within permit limit

In the event of any significant adverse environmental effects.

- (i) description of where the effect on the environment was detected
- (ii) substance(s) detected
- (iii) concentrations of substance(s) detected
- (iv) date of monitoring/sampling
- (v) measures taken, or intended to be taken, to stop any emission (including timescale)

Schedule 7 - Interpretation

“accident” means an incident or accident which may result in pollution.

“annually” means once every year.

“application” means the application for this permit, together with any additional information supplied by operator as part of the application and any response to a notice served under schedule 5 to the EP Regulations.

“authorised officer” means any person authorised by Boston Borough Council (the regulator).

“BSI” means British Standards Institution.

“CEN” means Comité Européen de Normalisation.

“EPR2010” Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010

“E-PRTR” means EU duty in accordance with article 5 of the EC Regulation 166/2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release An Transfer Register.

“fugitive emissions” means an emission to air, water or land from the activities from a localised or diffuse source which is not controlled by an emission or background concentration limit.

“ISO” means International Standards Organisation

“MCERTS” means the Environment Agency’s monitoring certification scheme.

“Regulator” means Boston Borough Council

“sapstain” is a blue or grey staining formed on cut or felled timber by fungi. Sapstain treatment is carried out using treatment chemicals which act as fungicides. Treating wood exclusively for sapstain is not considered to be an activity under the IED.

“waste code” means the six figure digit code referable to the type of waste in accordance with the List of Wastes (England) Regulations 2005

END