



Environmental Permit

Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999

Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

***Chilfen Joinery Limited
Unit 1
Flint Road
Letchworth Garden City
Hertfordshire
SG6 1HJ***

Regulated activities:

Timber and wood based products manufacturing, the combustion of waste wood (combined activity), and wood coating.

Permit Number:

EPA/00863/03/P4

Permit Issued by:

North Hertfordshire District Council
Council Offices
Gernon Road
Letchworth Garden City
Hertfordshire
SG6 3JF

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Permit status Log

Reference	Date	Comment
EPA/00863/03/P4	1 st July 2019	Timber and wood based products manufacturing, and the combustion of waste wood (combined activity), and wood coating
Draft EPA/00863/03/P4	31 st October 2018	Timber and wood based products manufacturing, and the combustion of waste wood (combined activity), and wood coating
Draft EPA/00863/03/P4	12 th September 2018	Timber and wood based products manufacturing, and the combustion of waste wood (combined activity), and wood coating
EPA/00863/03/P3	23 rd May 2017	Timber and wood based products manufacturing, and the combustion of waste wood (combined activity)
Draft EPA/00863/03/P3	15 th October 2015	Timber and wood based products manufacturing, and the combustion of waste wood (combined activity)
EPA/00863/03/P2	10 th October 2013	Simplified permit
EPA/00863/03/P2	8 th September 2013	Draft simplified permit
EPA/00863/03/P1	5 th September 2007	PPC Permit
LN010174	15 th March 2004	

Introductory Note

These introductory notes are not Environmental Permit conditions; however they do provide useful information about the Environmental Permitting Regulations:

The following Permit is issued under Regulation 13(1) of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (S.I 2016 No.1154), (“the EPR”) to operate a scheduled installation carrying out an activity, or activities covered by the descriptions in section 5.1B(a)(v) and section 6.6B(a) of Part 2 to Schedule 1 and Schedule 14 of the EPR, to the extent authorised by the Permit.

Conditions within this Permit detail Best Available Techniques (BAT), for the management and operation of the installation, to prevent, or where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions.

In determining BAT, the Operator should pay particular attention to relevant sections of the LAPPC Process Guidance note PG1/12(13)Draft PG5/1(18), PG6/02(12), PG6/33(11)(June 2014) and any other relevant guidance. Techniques include both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned.

Note that the Permit requires the submission of certain information to the Regulator, and in addition, the Regulator has the power to seek further information at any time under Regulation 60 of the EPR Regulations provided that the request is reasonable.

Public Registers

Information relating to Permits, including the application, is available on public registers in accordance with the EPR. Certain information may be withheld from the public registers where it is commercially confidential, or if it is in the interest of national security to do so.

Variations to the Permit

The Regulator may vary the Permit in the future, by serving a variation notice on the Operator. Should the Operator want any of the conditions of the Permit to be changed, a formal application must be submitted to the Regulator (the relevant forms are available from the Regulator). The Status Log includes a summary of the Permits and variations issued up to that point in time and state whether a consolidated version of the Permit has been issued.

Transfer of the Permit or part of the Permit

Before the Permit can be wholly or partially transferred to another Operator, an application to transfer the Permit has to be made jointly by the existing and proposed Operators. A transfer will not be approved if the Regulator is not satisfied that the proposed Permit holder will be the person having control over the operation of the installation, or will not comply with the conditions of the transferred Permit. In addition, if the Permit authorises the Operator to carry out a specified waste management activity, the transfer will not be approved if the Regulator does not consider the proposed Permit holder to be a ‘fit and proper person’ as required by the EPR.

Talking to us

Please quote the permit number if you contact the Regulator about this permit. To give a notification under any permit condition, please use the contact details on the cover of this permit.

Description of the installation and regulated activity

This description of the installation and the regulated activity are not environmental permit conditions, however they do provide useful information about the installation and the activities undertaken. It also provides a reference point in relation to any substantial or non-substantial changes.

Chilfen Joinery Limited operates a timber products manufacturing process, which can include the sawing, planing and painting of imported hardwood, softwood and particleboard.

Imported wood is received in its solid sawn state and maybe further sawn, planed or routed to produce finished wood products.

Dust and wood chippings produced during sawing and planing are transported pneumatically to a filtered dust collection and air extraction system for storage in silos.

Collected wood chippings and wood dust are burnt for the purpose of waste disposal and space heating in a waste wood burner.

The finished wood products may then be primed or painted depending on customer requirements in one of two dry-backed spraybooths or via the semi-automatic Cefla spraying machine. Items coated in the spraybooths are left to flash off and cure in a dedicated drying room. Emissions to air are filtered prior to release through the spraybooth chimney stacks. Manometers fitted to the spraybooth filters give early indication of end of filter life. The Cefla spraying machine is a self-contained free-standing unit designed primarily for painting panels, which are fed through the machine on a short belt. Emissions to air are filter prior to release through a dedicated vent.

The technical specification of the plant & equipment in use is as follows:

Schedule of plant and equipment	
Building / Area / Activity	Components / notes
Wood particulate transport, arrestment and storage equipment	Air handling plant with a flow rate of <math><300\text{m}^3/\text{min}</math>, comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Air handling fans ➤ Filter unit with pressure drop gauge.
Waste wood burner	Talbotts MWE600 waste wood burner (serial number MEW053), rated at 150kg/hr 600kW, equipped with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ceramic filter with pulse air jet cleaning. ➤ PCME indicative particulate monitoring probe. ➤ 10m chimney.
Wood coating	Enclosed spraybooth spray painting area, equipped with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2 Kremlin spray pumps in each booth. ➤ Filtered air release. ➤ Manometers for filtered air flow monitoring. ➤ 5m chimney. Cefla spraying machine, equipped with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Filtered air release. ➤ 4 Wagar spray guns.

For the purposes of the subsistence charge:

- Wood products manufacturing and waste wood combustion is considered to be one combined Part B activity, and,
- Wood coating is a second Part B / SED coating activity.

Separate risk assessments and fees and charges apply.

Permit Authorisation



Permit Reference Number:

EPA/00863/03/P3

North Hertfordshire District Council ("the Regulator") in exercise of its powers under Regulation 13(1) of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (SI 2016 No 1154), hereby authorises **Chilfen Joinery Limited** ("the Operator").

Whose company registration number is: **01925576**

To carry out the following activities and associated activities to the extent authorised by and subject to the conditions of this Permit:

1. 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 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 1,000 cubic metres in any other case (Chapter 6, Section 6.6, Part B (a)(ii)), and;
2. The incineration of 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) in a small waste incineration plant with an aggregate capacity of 50 kilogrammes or more per hour (Chapter 5, Section 5.1, Part B (a)(v)), and;
3. Wood coating where the process may result in the release into the air of particulate matter or of any volatile organic compound and is likely to involve the use in any 12-month period of 5 or more tonnes of organic solvents (Chapter 6, Section 6.4, Part B (a)(iv)) and Schedule 14 SED Activities.

At the following address:

Chilfen Joinery Limited
Unit 1, Flint Road
Letchworth Garden City
Hertfordshire
SG6 1HJ

The extent of the installation is edged in red in the location plan in schedule 1. Other land occupied by the operator is edged in blue.

This Permit shall be subject to replacement, variation or amendment as may be considered appropriate by North Hertfordshire District Council, at any time, according to the provisions of Regulation 20 of the EPR.

This Permit is given in relation to the requirements of the Environmental Permitting Regulations. It must not be taken to replace any responsibilities you may have under Workplace Health and Safety legislation. Nothing in this Permit grants or implies any consent under the Town and Country Planning Act.

Signed

Dated this day

1st July 2019

David Carr
Environmental Protection Officer
The Officer Authorised for this Purpose

Conditions

The following are Environmental Permit conditions and are legal requirements.

Emission Limits & monitoring

Emission limits & monitoring: combustion of waste wood

- The specified emission limits to air from the combustion of waste wood shall not be exceeded:

Row	Substance	Source	Emission Limits/provisions	Type of monitoring	Monitoring frequency
1	Carbon Monoxide	Filtered Talbotts MWE600 waste wood burner chimney	375 mg/m ³	Manual extractive testing	At least once every 12-months
2	Total particulate matter		90 mg/m ³	Manual extractive testing and Indicative filter leak monitor	At least once every 12-months Continuous
3	Oxides of Nitrogen		600 mg/m ³	Manual extractive testing	At least once every 12-months
4	Total volatile organic compounds		30 mg/m ³	Manual extractive testing	At least once every 12-months
5	Hydrogen cyanide		7.5 mg/m ³	Manual extractive testing	At least once every 12-months
6	Formaldehyde		7.5 mg/m ³	Manual extractive testing	At least once every 12-months
7	Smoke		No visible smoke to exceed Ringelmann Shade 1 as described in British Standard BS 2742.	Visual observations	Daily when in operation

- The emissions limits in rows 1 to 6 of the table in condition 1 refer to values of concentration, expressed as mass of emitted substance per volume of waste gas under standard conditions (dry gas at a temperature of 273,15 K, a pressure of 101,3 kPa, and an oxygen concentration of **6 vol-%**), and expressed in the unit mg/Nm³.
- The emissions limits in rows 1 to 6 of the table in condition 1 shall be the average of **three** consecutive measurements of at least **30 minutes each**.
- The continuous particulate monitoring device used as a filter leak monitor shall be situated appropriately to warn the Operator of arrestment plant failure or malfunction.
- For monitoring carried out in accordance with **Row 7** of the table in condition 1, the Operator shall record wind direction and strength in addition to the outcome of the assessment for visible smoke.

Emission limits & monitoring: timber activities

6. The specified emission limits to air from timber activities not be exceeded:

Row	Substance	Source	Emission Limits/provisions	Type of monitoring	Monitoring frequency
1	Particulate matter	Whole Site	No visible emission	Visual observations Particular attention should be paid to areas where vehicles are filled with wood waste and wood dust	On start-up and on at least two more occasions during the working day
2	Particulate matter	Arrestment plant designed with exhaust flow rate <300m ³ /min	No visible emission	Visual observations	At least daily when in operation
3	Particulate matter	Arrestment plant designed with exhaust flow rate >300m ³ /min	No visible emission	Visual observations	On start-up and on at least two more occasions during the working day

Notes:

a) The emission limits do not apply during start-up and shut down. All emissions shall be kept to a minimum during these periods.

Emission limits & monitoring: wood coating

7. The specified emission limits to air from wood coating activities shall not be exceeded:

Row	Substance	Source	Emission Limits/provisions	Type of monitoring	Monitoring frequency
1	VOC in waste gases, (coating activity) consumption 5 – 15 tonnes	All wood coating activities	Actual solvent emission equal to or less than the target emission calculated as the total mass of solids x 1.6	Reduction scheme & solvent management plan	Annually in accordance with condition 9
2	VOC in waste gases, (coating activity) consumption 15 tonnes or more	All wood coating activities	Actual solvent emission equal to or less than the target emission calculated as the total mass of solids x 1.0	Reduction scheme & solvent management plan	Annually in accordance with condition 9
3	Particulate matter	Spraybooth 1 & 2, & Cefla spraying machine	50 mg/Nm ³ as 15 minute mean for contained sources	Manual extractive testing	At least once every 12-months unless otherwise notified by the Regulator in writing
4	Isocyanates	Spraybooth 1 & 2, & Cefla spraying machine	0.1 mg/Nm ³ as a 15 minute mean for contained sources excluding particulate and expressed as NCO.	Manual extractive testing	At least once every 12-months unless otherwise notified by the Regulator in writing

8. For periodic measurements of non-VOC releases, sampling shall be representative of the production cycle, and at least three readings should be obtained during each measurement exercise. Non-VOC emission limit values shall be considered to be complied with if, in one monitoring exercise:
 - a) the average of all the readings does not exceed the emission limit values, and
 - b) none of the hourly averages exceeds the emission limit value by more than a factor of 1.5.

Where sampling periods are not compatible with production cycles, and a single measurement is undertaken, no result shall exceed the emission concentration limits specified. The reference conditions for limits in condition 7 are 273.1K, 101.3kPa, without correction for water vapour content, unless stated otherwise.

9. The Operator shall report on consumption and compliance with the solvent emission limits of this permit annually. Data shall be reported as follows:
 - a) for the period 1st January to 31st December inclusive, and;
 - b) by 1st March each year, and;
 - c) in accordance with schedule 3 of this permit.
10. All other releases to air, other than condensed water vapour, shall be free from droplets, persistent visible emissions and odour.

Emission limits & monitoring: provisions applicable to the whole installation

11. If the emission limits of this permit are breached, compliance must be restored within the shortest possible time. For accidents and incidents significantly affecting the environment the Regulator must be notified in accordance with conditions 12, 16, 18 and 20 and 22. In addition, further possible incidents or accidents must be prevented.
12. The Operator shall notify the Regulator at least 7 days before any periodic monitoring exercise to determine compliance with emission limit values. The Operator shall state the provisional time and date of monitoring, pollutants to be tested and the methods to be used.
13. The Operator shall ensure that relevant stacks or ducts are fitted with facilities for sampling which allow compliance with the sampling standards. Sampling points on new plant shall be designed to comply with the British or equivalent standards.
14. The Operator shall keep records of inspections, tests and monitoring, including all non-continuous monitoring, inspections and visual assessments. Records shall be:
 - c) kept on site;
 - d) kept by the operator for at least two years; and
 - e) made available for the Regulator to examine.
15. If any records are kept off-site they shall be made available for inspection within one working week of any request by the Regulator.
16. Adverse results from any monitoring activity (both continuous and non-continuous) 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; and inform the Regulator of the steps taken and the re-test results.

17. The introduction of dilution air to achieve emission concentration limits is not permitted.
18. The results of non-continuous emission testing shall be forwarded to the Regulator within 8 weeks of completion of the sampling.

Abnormal events

19. 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; and
 - c) promptly record the events and actions taken.
20. The Regulator shall be informed without delay, whether or not there is related monitoring showing an adverse result:
 - a) if there is an emission, including odour that is likely to have an effect on the local community; or
 - b) in the event of the failure of key arrestment plant, for example, filtration plant or scrubber units.
21. The Operator shall provide a list of key arrestment plant and should have a written procedure for dealing with its failure, in order to minimise any adverse effects.
22. In cases of non-compliance causing immediate danger to human health, or threatening to cause an immediate significant adverse effect upon the environment, operation of the activity must be suspended and the Regulator notified immediately. All of following criteria should be taken into account:
 - a) the toxicity of the substances being released;
 - b) the amount released;
 - c) the location of the installation; and
 - d) the sensitivity of the receptors.

Start up and shutdown

23. The number of start-ups and shut downs shall be kept to the minimum that is reasonably practicable.
24. All appropriate precautions shall be taken to minimise emissions during start up and shut down.

Control techniques

Controlling emissions: combustion of waste wood

25. Only clean, dry waste wood arising from the installation manufacturing activities shall be burnt. General waste including plastic wrappings and floor sweepings shall not be burnt.
26. Wood waste which may contain halogenated organic compounds or heavy metals as a result of treatment with wood preservatives or coatings shall not be burnt at any time.

27. The combustion process shall be automatically controlled, including:
 - a) the use of an automatic fuel feed system; and,
 - b) oxygen trim controls.
28. The ceramic filter system shall be fully functioning at all times during combustion processes. Any use of the emergency bypass shall be recorded.
29. Idling is not permitted.
30. Automatic de-ashing systems shall be used wherever practicable.
31. Bottom ash shall be stored and disposed of in a manner to prevent the escape of dusty waste, i.e. in covered containers, purpose-built silos or undercover.
32. Combustion chambers, casings, ductwork and ancillary equipment shall be made and maintained as gas tight.
33. A chimney of not less than 10m shall be used with the existing appliance.
34. The chimney shall not be obstructed at the terminal point with any form of plate, cap or cowl. A cone may be used where increased exit velocity is required to improve dispersion.
35. The Operator shall submit an air quality report for all new or replacement plant, which details the long term and short term process contribution. The process contribution can be calculated using the Environment Agency H1 guidance. The aim should be to ensure that the process contribution is no more than 1% of the relevant long term EQS and/or 10% of the relevant short term EQS at sensitive receptors. Where this cannot be demonstrated through simple calculations, (e.g. the Environment Agency's H1 methodology), the applicant will need to use computer based air dispersion models or some form of intermediate screening tool. The height of the process chimney shall be adjusted if necessary on the outcome of the assessment.

Controlling emissions: timber activities

36. The fabric of process buildings shall be maintained so as to minimise visible dust emissions.
37. The chipping or shredding of waste wood shall be undertaken in a machine under negative pressure, and vented to suitable abatement plant - for example a bag filter.
38. Wood dust shall only be stored within the wood dust silos.
39. Dust emissions from loading or unloading vehicles (e.g. stand trailers) shall be minimised by **turning off** or **isolating** the extraction system off **before** uncoupling and coupling trailer connection pipes or hoses. Trailers shall be equipped with on-board filtration system or vented via abatement plant.
40. Silos and bulk containers of dusty materials shall not be overfilled and there shall be an overfilling alarm. Stand trailers do not require an overfilling alarm provided that they are fitted with viewing windows to allow the operator to undertake a visual check of trailer capacity.
41. Displaced air from pneumatic transfer shall pass through abatement plant prior to emission to air.

42. Dusty materials (including dusty wastes) shall only be stored in enclosed containers or enclosed structures.
43. All dusty materials, including wastes, shall be conveyed using enclosed or covered conveyors. Transfer points shall also be enclosed.
44. The transportation and handling of wood dust and wood particles shall be carried out using pneumatic or enclosed handling systems.
45. When wood dust is moved using site transport, it shall be held in enclosed containers.
46. No potentially dusty materials (including wastes) shall leave the site other than by use of enclosed containers or vehicles.
47. All plant and equipment capable of causing, or preventing, emissions and all monitoring devices shall be calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Records shall be kept of calibration and maintenance shall be made available to the Regulator on request
48. Filter media shall be replaced at least **every 4 years**, or at a frequency agreed with the Regulator where suitable filter performance can be demonstrated via documented LEV inspection.

Controlling emissions: wood coating

49. All wood coating activities undertaken by hand shall be carried out in a totally enclosed spraybooth maintained under negative pressure during wood coating operations. Emissions from wood coating activities undertaken by hand shall be contained and vented via Stacks 1 & 2.
50. Flash-off and drying shall be undertaken in a totally enclosed drying room maintained under negative pressure during wood coating operations. Emissions from coated wood drying activities shall be contained and vented via Stack 3.
51. Semi-automatic wood coating activities shall only be carried out in the totally enclosed Cefla spraying machine maintained under negative pressure during spraying operations. Emissions shall be contained and vented via Stack 4.
52. Spray applied coatings shall be applied using one of the following methods:
 - a) high volume low pressure (HVLP) (maximum atomisation pressure 67.5kPa) spraying equipment;
 - b) air assisted airless spraying equipment;
 - c) electrostatic spraying equipment; or
 - d) a system capable of achieving a transfer efficiency of at least 65%, determined in accordance with the procedure set out in BS EN 13966-1:2003 Determination of the transfer efficiency of atomising and spraying equipment for liquid coating materials.
53. Coatings, additives and thinners containing VOC shall be stored in closed storage containers.
54. All spray gun cleaning shall be carried out in the spraybooth with the extraction running.
55. Coating materials shall only be stored in the paint store. The bulk storage of coating materials is not permitted.

56. The preparation of coating materials shall be undertaken in the spraybooths with the extraction system operating.
57. All measures shall be taken to minimise VOC emissions during mixing and transfer, i.e. the use of covered or closed mixing vessels and transport containers.
58. The doors to the spraybooths or drying room shall not be propped or wedged open, and shall remain closed other than when in active use.
59. Filter media shall be fully and correctly seated within extraction systems in order to prevent filter media bypass. Filter media shall be changed as often as necessary to ensure optimum filtration performance.
60. Suitable organic solvent containment and spillage equipment shall be readily available in all organic solvent handling areas, and staff shall be trained in their correct use and the disposal of solvent contaminated materials.
61. Bunds and containment devices shall:
 - a) completely surround the liquid storage containers;
 - b) be impervious and resistant to the liquids in storage; and
 - c) capable of holding 110% of the capacity of the largest storage tank.
62. All potentially odorous waste materials shall be stored in suitable closed containers.
63. Where there are odour problems that, in the opinion of the Regulator, are attributable to the installation, such as local complaints of odour or where odour from the installation is being detected beyond the site boundary (edge in red in schedule 2), the Operator shall investigate in order to find out which part of their operation(s) is the cause in accordance with a timetable agreed with the Regulator.
64. Prior to disposal used wipes and other items contaminated with organic solvent shall be placed in a suitably labelled metal bin fitted with a tight fitting or self-closing lid.
65. All reasonably practicable efforts shall be made to minimise the amount of residual organic solvent bearing material left in drums and other containers after use. All organic solvent contaminated waste shall be stored in closed containers.
66. Prior to disposal, empty drums and containers contaminated with organic solvent shall be closed to minimise emissions from residues during storage prior to disposal and labelled, so that all personnel who handle them are aware of their contents and hazardous properties.
67. Nominally empty drums or drums containing waste contaminated with VOC awaiting disposal shall be stored in accordance with the requirements for full or new containers.

Controlling emissions: provisions applicable to the whole installation

68. All potentially dusty waste materials, including used filter media, shall be stored in suitable closed containers or sealed in bags prior to disposal.
69. Dry sweeping of dusty materials shall not normally be permitted unless there are environmental or health and safety risks in using alternative techniques.
70. A high standard of housekeeping shall be maintained.

71. Flues and ductwork shall be cleaned to prevent accumulation of materials, as part of the routine maintenance programme.

Management

Training

72. All staff whose functions could impact on air emissions from the activity must 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.
73. 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 on request.

Maintenance

74. The Operator shall have the following available for inspection by the Regulator:
- a) a written maintenance programme for all equipment that could have an effect on pollution, including, but not limited to: plant control systems, monitoring devices transfer systems, ductwork, bundling and containment systems and abatement plant; and,
 - b) a record of maintenance that has been undertaken.

Substantial change

75. 'Existing installation' means an installation in operation on 29 March 1999 or which was granted a permit before 1 April 2001 or the operator of which submitted a complete application for c permit before 1 April 2001, provided that that installation was put in operation no later than April 2002.
76. 'Substantial change' means a change in the nature or functioning, or an extension, of an installation which may have significant negative effects on human health or the environment Following a substantial change, compliance with the emission limits requirements of this permit must be re-verified.
77. 'Substantial change' also means a change of the maximum mass input of organic solvents by an existing installation averaged over 1 day, where the installation is operated at its design output under conditions other than start up and shut down operations and maintenance of equipment shall be considered as substantial if it leads to an increase of emissions of volatile organic compounds of more than:
- a) 25 % for an installation carrying out SE activities with a solvent consumption of less than 25 tonnes per year or SE coating activities with a solvent consumption of less than 15 tonnes per year;
 - b) 10% for all other installations.
78. Where an existing installation undergoes a substantial change, or falls within the scope of the Solvent Emissions Directive for the first time following a substantial change, that part of the installation which undergoes the substantial change shall be treated either as a new installation or as an existing installation, provided that the total emissions of the whole installation do not exceed those that would have resulted had the substantially changed part been treated as a new installation.

Best available techniques

79. 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.
80. 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 Permit Conditions

Interpretations and Explanatory Notes

These interpretations and explanatory notes does not form part of your Environmental Permit conditions, however they do provide useful information about the Environmental Permitting Regulations:

In relation to this Permit, the following expressions shall have the following meanings:

<i>“Activity”</i>	An activity listed in Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the EP Regulations which will form part of an EP installation or be a mobile plant
<i>“The EPR / EP Regulation”</i>	Means the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 S.I. 2016 No.1154 and words and expressions defined in the EPR shall have the same meanings when used in this Permit save to the extent they are explicitly defined in this Permit.
<i>“Change in Operation”</i>	In relation to an installation or mobile plant, a change in its nature or functioning or an extension which may have consequences for the environment.
<i>“Enforcement notice”</i>	A notice served by a local authority to enforce compliance with the permit conditions or require remediation of any harm following a breach of any condition.
<i>“Installation”</i>	A stationary technical unit where one or more activities listed in Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the EP Regulations are carried out and any other location on the same site where any other directly-associated activities are carried out. and any activities that are technically linked. The terms ‘regulated facility’ and ‘installation’ are, in effect, interchangeable for A(2) and B activities.
<i>“Operator”</i>	The person who has control over the operation of the installation/regulated facility (EP Regulation 7).
<i>“Permit”</i>	A permit granted under EP Regulation 13 by a local authority allowing the operation of an installation subject to certain conditions.
<i>“Pollution”</i>	Any emission as a result of human activity which may be harmful to human health or the quality of the environment, cause offence to any human senses, result in damage to material property, or impair or interfere with amenities and other legitimate uses of the environment (EP Regulation 2(1)).
<i>“Revocation notice”</i>	A notice served by the Regulator under EP regulation 22 revoking all or part of a permit.
<i>“Permitted Installation”</i>	Means the activities and the limits to those activities described in this Permit.
<i>“Monitoring”</i>	Includes the taking and analysis of samples, instrumental measurements (periodic and continual), calibrations, examinations, tests and surveys.
<i>“MCERTS”</i>	Means the Environment Agency’s Monitoring Certification Scheme.
<i>“Fugitive Emission”</i>	Means an emission to air or water (including sewer) from the Permitted installation that is not controlled by an emission limit imposed by a condition of this Permit.
<i>“Regulator”</i>	Means any officer of North Hertfordshire District Council who is authorised under Section 108(1) of the Environment Act 1995 to exercise, in accordance with the terms of any such authorisation, any power specified in Section 108(1) of that Act.
<i>“Best Available Techniques (BAT)”</i>	<p>Best available techniques means 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 practical, generally to reduce emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole.</p> <p>For those purposes:</p> <p>"Available techniques" means those techniques which have been developed on a scale which allows implementation in the relevant industrial sector, under economically and technically viable conditions, taking into consideration the cost and advantages, whether or not the techniques are used or produced inside the United Kingdom, as long as they are reasonably accessible to the Operator;</p> <p>"Best" means, in relation to techniques, the most effective in achieving a high general level of protection of the environment as a whole;</p> <p>"Techniques" includes both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned. Schedule 2 of the Regulations shall have effect in relation to the determination of best available techniques.</p>

Where any condition of this Permit refers to the whole or parts of different documents, in the event of any conflict between the wording of such documents, the document with the most recent publication date shall be taken to be the most appropriate document to be used.

Any person who is aggrieved by the conditions attached to a Permit can appeal to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. Appeals must be received by the Secretary of State no later than 6 months from the date of the decision (the date of the Permit).

Appeals relating to installations in England should be received by the Secretary of State for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. The address is as follows;

The Planning Inspectorate
Environment Team, Major and Specialist Casework
Room 4/04 – Kite Wing
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Temple Quay
Bristol, BS1 1PN

The appeal must be in the form of a written notice or letter stating that the person wishes to appeal and listing the condition(s) which is/are being appealed against. The following five items must be included;

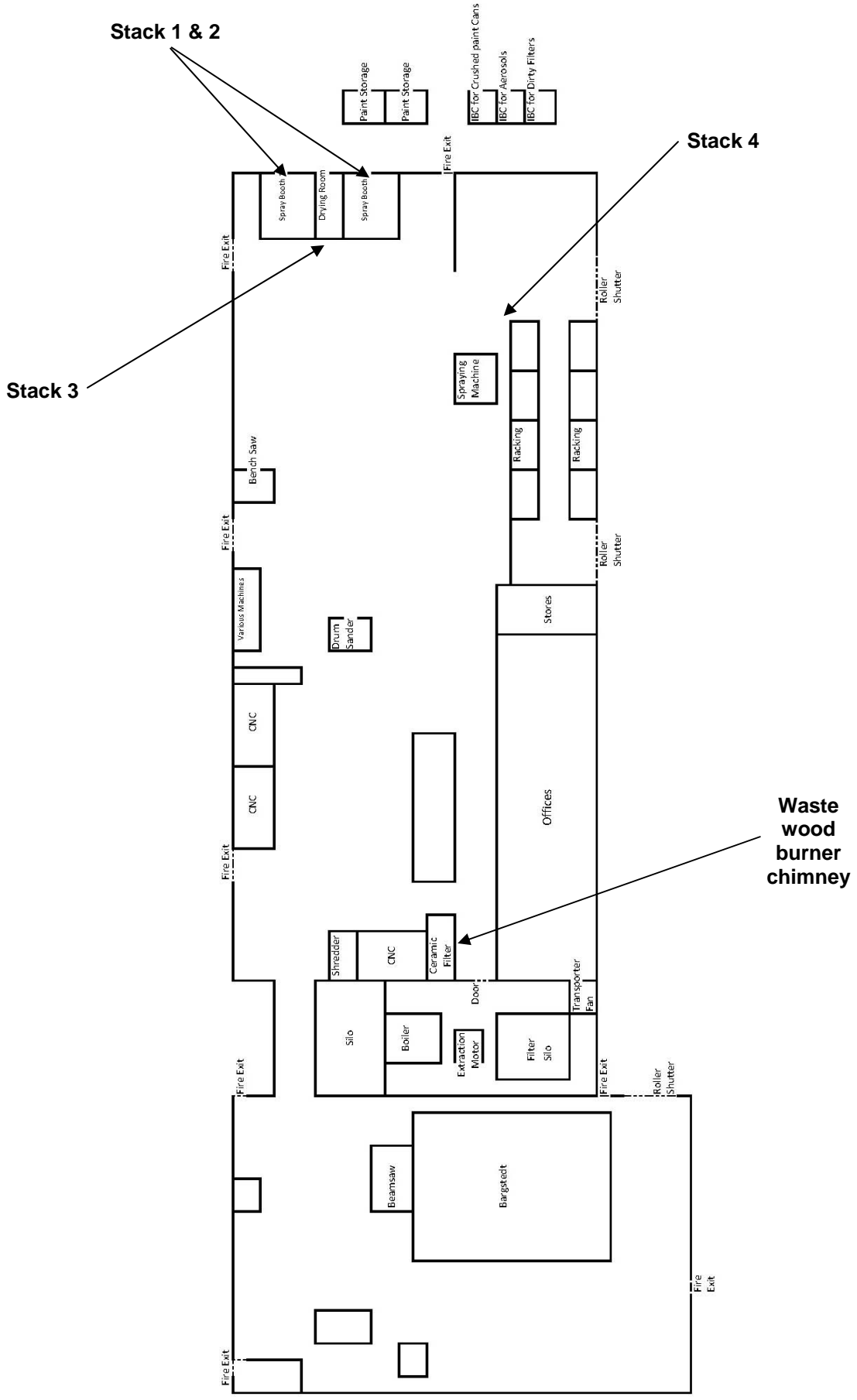
- (a) A statement of the ground of appeal;
- (b) A copy of any relevant application;
- (c) A copy of any relevant Permit;
- (d) A copy of any relevant correspondence between the person making the appeal (“the appellant”) and the Council;
- (e) A statement indicating whether the appellant wishes the appeal to be dealt with.
 - By a hearing attended by both parties and conducted by an inspector appointed by the Secretary of State; or
 - By both parties sending the Secretary of State written statements of their case (and having the opportunity to comment upon one another’s statements).

At the same time, the notice of appeal and documents (a) and (e) must be sent to the Council, and the person making the appeal should inform the appropriate Secretary of State that this has been done.

- An appeal 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 allows the Secretary of State in addition to quash any of the other conditions not subject to the appeal and to direct the local authority to either vary any of these conditions or to add new conditions.



Site	Chilfen Joinery Limited		
Project	Location Plan		
Drawing	Schedule 1	No.	EPA/00863/03/P4
Date	18 th September 2018	Scale	Not to scale



Site	Chiflen Joinery Limited		
Project	Site Plan		
Drawing	Schedule 2	No.	EPA/00863/03/P4
Date	18 th September 2018	Scale	Not to scale

Schedule 3

Determination of solvent consumption

the organic solvent consumption is the total mass of organic solvent Inputs minus any solvents sent for reuse/recovery off-site. This is in the form of a mass balance in order to determine the annual actual consumption of organic solvent (C):

$$\text{Where: } C = I1 - O8$$

Solvent management plan

Inputs of organic solvent in the time frame over which the mass balance is being calculated **(I)**.

I1 The quantity of organic solvents or their quantity in mixtures purchased which are used as input into the process/activity (including organic solvents used in the cleaning of equipment, but not those used for the cleaning of the products).

I2 The quantity of organic solvents or their quantity in mixtures recovered and reused as solvent input into the process/activity. (The recycled solvent is counted every time it is used to carry out the activity.)

Outputs of organic solvents in the time frame over which the mass balance is being calculated **(O)**

O1 Emissions in waste gases.

O2 Organic solvents lost in water, if appropriate taking into account waste water treatment when calculating O5.

O3 The quantity of organic solvents which remains as contamination or residue in products output from the process/activity.

O4 Uncaptured emissions of organic solvents to air. This includes the general ventilation of rooms, where air is released to the outside environment via windows, doors, vents and similar openings.

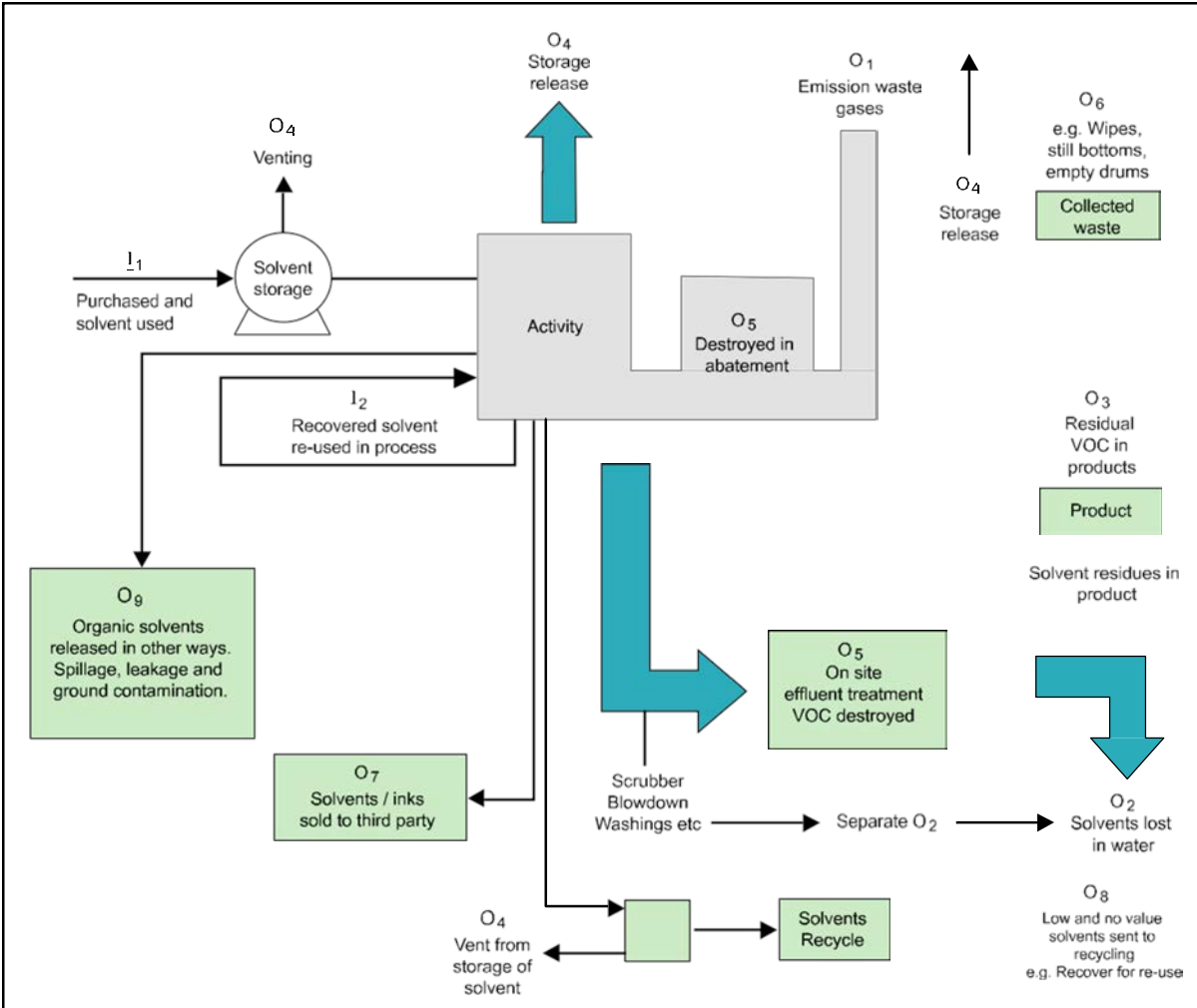
O5 Organic solvents and/or organic compounds lost due to chemical or physical reactions (including for example those which are destroyed, e.g. by thermal oxidation or other waste gas or waste water treatments, or captured, e.g. by adsorption, as long as they are not counted under O6, O7 or O8).

O6 Organic solvents contained in collected waste.

O7 Organic solvents, or organic solvents contained in mixtures, which are sold or are intended to be sold as a commercially valuable product.

O8 Organic solvents contained in mixtures recovered for reuse but not as input into the process/activity, as long as not counted under O7.

O9 Organic solvents released in other ways.



Solvent Management Plan

Consumption = $I_1 - O_8$
 Actual solvent emission = $I_1 - O_1 - O_5 - O_6 - O_7 - O_8$
 Fugitive emission (F) = $I_1 - O_1 - O_5 - O_6 - O_7 - O_8$
 OR
 Fugitive emission (F) = $O_2 + O_3 + O_4 + O_9$

industrial emissions Directive - solvent emissions activities

Fugitive emission value = $\frac{F}{I_1 + I_2} \times 100\%$

Total emission = $O_1 + \text{Fugitive emission (F)}$