Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999

Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended)

Permit No: EP 11/93 (V6)

Part B Permit for: Di-isocyanate processes

Saint-Gobain Construction Products UK Limited
T/A Celotex
Lady Lane Industrial Estate
Hadleigh
Ipswich
Suffolk
IP7 6BA

Babergh District Council
Endeavour House
8 Russell Road
Ipswich
Suffolk
IP1 2BX

Date Permit issued: 11 January 2022

Contents **Page No.**

Explanatory Notes

***These explanatory notes do not form part of the Permit**

Introduction

The following Permit is issued under Regulation 13 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (S.I. 2016, No. 1154), as amended, (the "EP Regulations") to operate an installation carrying out one or more of the activities listed in Part 2 to Schedule 1 of those Regulations, to the extent authorised by the Permit.

The Permit includes conditions that have to be complied with. It should be noted that the Operator must use the Best Available Techniques for preventing or, where that is not practicable, reducing emissions from all aspects of the installation as required by Condition 54 of this Permit.

Brief description of Best Available Techniques (BAT)

Regulations describe BAT mentioned above as the most effective and advanced stage in the development of activities and their methods of operation which indicates the practical suitability of particular techniques for providing in principle the basis for emission limit values designed to prevent and, where that is not practicable, generally to reduce emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole, and for the purpose of this definition:

a) "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.

b) "best" means, in relation to techniques, the most effective in achieving a high general level of protection of the environment as a whole.

c) "techniques" includes both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned.

Talking to us

To speak to someone concerned with this Permit ring 0300 123 4000 and ask to speak with an officer from the Environmental Management Team or e-mail environmental@baberghmidsuffolk.gov.uk.

Confidentiality

The Permit requires the Operator to provide information to the Regulator. The Regulator will place the information onto the public register in accordance with the requirements of the EP Regulations. If the Operator considers that any information provided is commercially confidential, it may apply to the Regulator to have such information withheld from the register as provided in the EP Regulations. To enable the Regulator to determine whether the information is commercially confidential, the Operator should clearly identify the information in question and should specify clear and precise reasons.

Variations of the Permit

This Permit may be varied in the future. Should a variation become necessary, then a variation notice will be served upon the Operator under EP Regulation 20(1) which specifies the variation and the date or dates on which the variation is to take place. In addition to this, the Operator may apply to the Regulator for variations in the Permit should the necessity arise. The Status Log within the Introductory Note to any such variation will include summary details of this Permit, variations issued up to that point in time and state whether a consolidated version of the Permit has been issued.

Surrender of the Permit

Before this Permit can be wholly or partially surrendered, an application to surrender the Permit has to be made in accordance with Regulation 24 of the EP Regulations.

Transfer of the Permit

Before the Permit can be wholly or partially transferred to another person, a joint application to transfer the Permit has to be made by both the existing and proposed holders, in accordance with Regulation 21 of the EP Regulations. A transfer will be allowed unless the Regulator considers that the proposed holder will not be the person who will have control over the operation of the installation or will not ensure compliance with the conditions of the transferred Permit.

Changes to the Permit

Any change in the activities covered by this Permit must be notified to the Regulator for approval at least 14 days prior to implementation.

Offences

Regulation 38 of the EP Regulations defines the offences that may arise as a result of non-compliance with the Regulations or this Permit. You are advised to be familiar with this regulation since a person guilty of an offence is liable to an unlimited fine and/or be subject to imprisonment.

Enforcement

If the conditions attached to this Permit are not adhered to, then an enforcement notice may be served upon the Operator. This notice will specify the contraventions and the steps to be taken to remedy the situation. It is an offence not to comply with an Enforcement Notice.

Revocation

The Permit may be revoked at any time by the Regulator. This will particularly be considered if fees are not paid or enforcement notices are not complied with.

Suspension

The Regulator has a duty to serve a suspension notice if it is considered that there is an imminent risk of serious pollution to the environment, whether or not there has been a breach of the Permit. It is an offence not to comply with a Suspension Notice.

Appeals

Any person who has been refused a Permit, is aggrieved by the conditions attached to the Permit, has been refused a variation of a Permit on application or has had a Permit revoked may appeal against the decision of the Regulator to the Secretary of State. Guidance on the appeals procedure is contained in Chapter 30 of the Environmental Permitting General Guidance Manual which has been issued by DEFRA and can be found at www.defra.gov.uk.

Powers of Entry

Any officer duly authorised by the Regulator and entitled to implement the provisions of the EP Regulations may enter premises to inspect an activity at any reasonable time.

On entry of the premises the officer also has powers to take any equipment or materials with him for whom the power of entry is being exercised, to make such examination and investigation as may be necessary, to take such photographs, measurements or samples and seek any other assistance necessary to assist him in his duties.

Permit

Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended)

Permit Number: EP 11/93 (V6)

Babergh District Council (the "Regulator")[(i)] in exercise of its powers under Regulation 13 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (S.I. 2016, No. 1154), as amended, hereby permits:

Saint-Gobain Construction Products UK Limited (the "Operator")[(ii)]

Whose registered office is:

Saint-Gobain Construction Products UK Limited
Saint-Gobain House
East Leake
Loughborough
Leicestershire
LE12 6JU

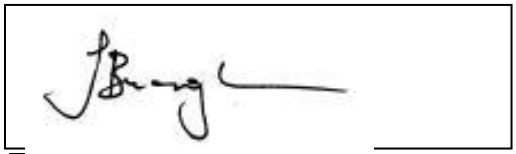
Company number: 00734396

to operate the installation[(iii)] at:

Saint-Gobain Construction Products UK Limited
T/A Celotex
Lady Lane Industrial Estate
Hadleigh
Ipswich
Suffolk
IP7 6BA

to the extent permitted by and subject to the conditions of this Permit and operated within the site boundary as shown in Appendix 2.

Signed



Environment Assistant Manager
Authorised by Babergh District Council to sign on that behalf

Dated

11 January 2022

Status Log

Permit Reference Number: EP 11/93 (V6)

Detail	Date	Comment
Transfer to LA-PPC regime	7 September 2005	First LA-PPC permit issued (reference PPC 11/93)
Application for variation of permit conditions and transfer to Environmental Permitting regime	2 December 2008	Consolidated permit issued (reference EP 11/93(V1))
Transfer of permit from Celotex Limited to Saint-Gobain Construction Products UK Limited	23 February 2016	Transferred permit issued (reference EP 11/93(V2))
Review of permit	14 March 2018	Consolidated permit issued (reference EP 11/93 (V3))
Permit variation	14 June 2019	Relating to VOC emissions monitoring (reference EP 11/93 (V4))
Permit variation	25 February 2021	Change of registered office address (reference EP 11/93 (V5))
Permit variation	11 January 2022	Variation to the process (reference EP 11/93 (V6))

The Permitted Activity:

The Operator is permitted to carry out a process[iv] involving the receipt and storage of di-isocyanates, blowing agents and web raw materials and the use of these materials in the manufacture of polyurethane foam insulation boards. The blowing agent used in the process is pentane.

Isocyanates and pentane are stored in bulk tanks and are mixed and stored as bulk pre-blends. All mixing and bulk transfers are carried out within an enclosed dry air system. The appropriate chemicals are moved by mechanical pump to the laminator machine in a closed-circuit loop. All loss of chemicals from the tanks via production is replaced by air from the dry air supply.

The laminator machine is termed the Hennecke line. There is continuous extraction of air from the pump room serving the laminator. The extract ventilation discharges to atmosphere via an exhaust vent.

At the laminator, the chemicals are metered by high pressure pumps and delivered onto a mixing block (laydown table) where they are mixed by impingement from injection nozzles. The laydown table is open to the workplace atmosphere and is served by extract ventilation discharging to atmosphere via an exhaust vent.

On the laminator the liquid chemical is metered between the facers. The formed product then enters a curing oven where it rapidly reacts to produce a foam board. The oven is fuelled by natural gas and/or electricity. The formed product is cured by indirect heating and so there is no extract ventilation from the oven.

After exiting the curing oven, the hardened boards are cut to the required size by trim saws and cross-cut saws. Particulate matter emissions from these activities are extracted to an external dust filtration plant comprising two reverse jet fabric filters, as identified on plans submitted to the Regulator on 14 July 2003: Dust Filter 1 (filter located nearest to site entrance) and Dust Filter 2 (filter located furthest from site entrance). Exhaust air from each dust filter is discharged to atmosphere via an exhaust stack. Waste insulation boarding may be shredded on site, with particulate matter emissions from the shredder being extracted to the dust filtration plant. Collected dust is fed into a briquetting machine prior to removal from site.

Tamisolve is used as a cleaning solvent. Waste solvents and solvent contaminated materials are stored in lidded drums and lidded containers prior to removal from site.

Emissions contained and extracted from the installation are exhausted to atmosphere via the vents listed in Appendix 3.

The activity falls within the EP Regulations below:

The Permitted Installation			
Activities under Schedule 1 of the EP Regulations / Associated Activity	**Description of Specified Activity**	**Schedule 1 Activity Reference**	**Relevant Process Guidance Note**
Chapter 4 Chemical Industries	The use in any 12-month period of 5 tonnes or more of any di-isocyanate or of any partly polymerised di-isocyanate or, in aggregate, of both.	Section 4.1, Part B (a)	PG 6/29(12)

The activity[(iv)] under this Permit shall not extend beyond the installation boundaries, being the land shown edged in red on the Site Plan at Appendix 2.

The operation of the permitted installation is subject to compliance with the following conditions:

Conditions

Emission Limits and Controls

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

   Note: This condition shall not apply to combustion processes.

2. All emissions to air shall be free from droplets.

3. There shall be no offensive odour beyond the installation boundaries, as perceived by the Regulator.

4. Emissions from combustion processes shall be free from visible smoke in normal operation. During start up and shut down the emissions shall not exceed the equivalent of Ringelmann Shade 1 as described in British Standard BS 2742:2009.

5. The number of start-ups and shutdowns of the manufacturing process shall be kept to a minimum that is reasonably practicable. All appropriate precautions shall be taken to minimise emissions during start-up and shutdown.

6. The following limits for emissions to air shall not be exceeded:

Exhaust Reference	Source	Substance	Emission Limits/Provisions
EX 1	Laminator, extraction from Pump Room	Di-isocyanates as total NCO group	0.1 mg/Nm^3 averaged over any 2-hour period whilst plant is in operation
EX 2	Laminator, extraction from Laydown Table	Di-isocyanates as total NCO group	0.1 mg/Nm^3 averaged over any 2-hour period whilst plant is in operation
EX 3	Exhaust from Dust Filter 1 (filter located nearest to site entrance)	Particulate matter	50 mg/Nm^3
EX 4	Exhaust from Dust Filter 2 (filter located furthest from site entrance)	Particulate matter	50 mg/Nm^3
Note: The reference conditions for the limits specified above are 273.1K, 101.3kPa, without correction for water vapour content.			

7. Contaminated process air extracted from the following sources shall be captured by suitable exhaust ventilation systems and discharged to atmosphere via the respective exhaust vents listed in Appendix 3:

Laminator, extraction from Pump Room;
Laminator, extraction from Laydown Table;
Dust extraction from saws to Dust Filter 1 or Dust Filter 2; and
Dust extraction from board shredding machine to Dust Filter 1 or Dust Filter 2

8. Exhaust flow rates shall be consistent with the efficient capture of emissions, good operating practice and meeting the requirements of the legislation relating to the workplace environment.

9. The introduction of dilution air to achieve the emission limit values specified in Condition 6 is prohibited.

Note: Dilution air may be added for waste gas cooling or improved dispersion where this is shown to be necessary because of the operational requirements of the plant, but this additional air should be discounted when determining the mass concentration of the pollutant in the waste gases.

Compliance Monitoring and Recording

10. The Operator shall keep records of inspections, tests and monitoring, including non-continuous monitoring, and visual and olfactory assessments. The records shall be kept on site and be available for the Regulator to examine. Records shall be kept for at least two years. If any records are kept off-site they shall be made available for inspection within one working week of any request by the Regulator.

Note: The records may be in electronic form, provided that a printout verified by a responsible person is provided on request.

11. A written record shall be kept of the annual usage of blowing agents. This record shall identify individual substances used as blowing agents, their Ozone Depletion Potential, Global Warming Potential and Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential. This record shall be made available to the Regulator on request.

12. The Operator shall maintain a list of key arrestment plant and a written procedure for dealing with its failure, in order to minimise any adverse effects.

13. Visual and olfactory assessments of emissions shall be made frequently and at least once each day whilst the installation is in operation. Where abnormal emissions are detected, the time, location and result of these assessments shall be recorded.

14. Adverse results from any monitoring activity (both continuous and non-continuous) shall be investigated by the Operator as soon as the monitoring data or information has been obtained/received. The Operator shall:

i) Identify the cause and take corrective action;

ii) Clearly record as much detail as possible regarding the cause and extent of the problem and the remedial action taken;

iii) Re-test to demonstrate compliance as soon as possible; and

iv) Inform the Regulator of the steps taken and the re-test results.

15. In the case of abnormal emissions, malfunction or breakdown leading to abnormal emissions (irrespective of whether there is related monitoring showing an adverse result) the Operator shall:

i) Investigate and undertake remedial action immediately;

ii) Adjust the process or activity to minimise those emissions;

iii) Record the events and actions taken; and

iv) Inform the Regulator if there is an emission that is likely to have an effect on the local community, or in the event of failure of key arrestment plant.

16. Emissions from the following exhausts shall be tested for di-isocyanates (as total NCO group) by non-continuous quantitative sampling at least once a year. The sampling shall be carried out in order to determine compliance with the emission limit values specified in Condition 6.

Exhaust Reference	Source
EX 1	Laminator, extraction from Pump Room
EX 2	Laminator, extraction from Laydown Table

17. Emissions from the following exhausts shall be tested for speciated volatile organic compounds at least once every 2 years. If this testing shows emissions other than HFCs or pentane, in quantities that are likely to have more than a trivial environmental impact, the appropriate exhaust shall be tested for volatile organic compounds (expressed as total carbon excluding particulate matter) by non-continuous quantitative sampling within 28 days of receiving the result of the speciated testing. The total volatile organic compound emissions shall not exceed 100mg/m^3 as 30 minute mean from the appropriate exhaust.

Exhaust Reference	Source
EX 2	Laminator, extraction from Laydown Table

18. The non-continuous emissions monitoring of di-isocyanates (as total NCO group) specified in Condition 16 shall be carried out according to the main procedural requirements of MDHS 25/4 “Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances, Organic Isocyanates in Air”, Health & Safety Executive, with averages taken over operating periods, excluding start-up and shut-down. Where monitoring is not in accordance with the main procedural requirements of the relevant standard, deviations shall be reported as well as an estimation of any error invoked.

19. The speciated volatile organic compound testing required by Condition 17 shall be carried out using charcoal absorption tubes. The sampling periods shall be 3 x 10 minute periods during production and be representative. The methodology shall follow Stationary source emissions. Determination of the mass concentration of individual gaseous organic compounds. Sorptive sampling method followed by solvent extraction or thermal desorption, PD CEN/TS 13649: 2014 or methods which can be demonstrated to be equivalent.

20. The non-continuous emissions monitoring of volatile organic compounds if required by Condition 17 shall be carried out using the methods specified below or methods which can be demonstrated to be equivalent to those stated:

    i) Stationary source emissions. Determination of the mass concentration of individual gaseous organic compounds. Sorptive sampling method followed by solvent extraction or thermal desorption, PD CEN/TS 13649: 2014.

    ii) Stationary source emissions. Determination of the mass concentration of total gaseous organic carbon. Continuous flame ionisation detector method, BS EN 12619: 2013.

21. For extractive testing of di-isocyanate and total volatile organic compound emissions, the sampling shall meet the following requirements:

    i) For batch processes, where the production operation is complete within, say, 2 hours, then the extractive sampling shall take place over a complete cycle of the activity; **and**

    ii) For all activities the sampling period shall be sufficient such that at least three results are obtained.

    Should the activity either be continuous, or have a batch cycle that is not compatible with the time available for sampling, then the data required shall be obtained over a minimum period of 2 hours in total.

22. For extractive testing of emissions, no result of monitoring shall exceed the emission limit concentrations specified in Condition 6 or Condition 17.

23. The Regulator shall be notified at least seven days in advance of any periodic monitoring exercise undertaken in accordance with Conditions 16 and 17, of the provisional time and date of monitoring, pollutants to be tested and the methods to be used.

24. The results of non-continuous emission testing shall be forwarded to the Regulator within 8 weeks of the completion of the sampling. The process conditions at the time of monitoring shall be reported.

25. Adequate facilities for sampling shall be provided on vents or ducts, which allow compliance with the sampling standards. Sampling systems shall be designed and located in order to obtain representative samples for all release points.

26. Sampling points on new plant shall be designed to comply with the British or equivalent standards.

27. The exhausts to Dust Filter 1 (EX3) and Dust Filter 2 (EX4) shall be fitted with continuous indicative monitoring instruments to monitor emissions of particulate matter. The continuous monitoring shall be carried out as follows:

    (i) The alarm trigger level shall be set by the Operator to correspond to not less than 75% of the particulate matter emission concentration limit specified in Condition 6.

    (ii) All continuous monitoring readings shall be on display to appropriately trained operating staff.

    (iii) The instruments shall be fitted with visual and audible alarms, situated appropriately to warn the Operator of failure or malfunction of the Dust Filters.

    (iv) The activation of alarms shall be automatically recorded. The records shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements of Condition 10.

    (v) The continuous monitors shall be operated, maintained and calibrated (or referenced) in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions, which shall be made available for inspection by the Regulator. Details of the relevant maintenance and calibration (or referencing) shall be recorded.

    (vi) The continuous monitors shall provide reliable data more than 95% of the operating time. A manual or automatic procedure shall be in place to detect instrument malfunction and to monitor instrument availability.

28. The filter elements and filter housing to Dust Filter 1 and Dust Filter 2 shall be inspected visually at least once per month. All damaged filter elements shall be replaced, and significant blinding removed. Other defects shall be dealt with promptly. In addition to the replacement of defective filter elements as necessary, all elements shall be routinely replaced at least once every three years, or in accordance with a schedule to be agreed with, and approved in writing by the Regulator. Details of filter element checks, and replacement shall be recorded.

Materials Handling and Storage

29. The receipt, storage, and handling of isocyanates and other potentially odorous or harmful substances shall be carried out in such a way that emissions are prevented, or where not practicable due to process characteristics, minimised and rendered harmless.

30. Di-isocyanates shall be stored in fixed tanks. Contaminated air displaced from the headspace of such tanks during filling shall be back-vented to the delivery tanker.

31. Any vents serving di-isocyanate bulk storage tanks or mixing vessels shall be fitted with a silica gel or other suitable air dryer to prevent ingress of water vapour. The air intake shall be separate to the exhaust vent to avoid isocyanate reacting with water on the silica gel.

32. Where foam blowing agents are stored in fixed tanks or presuurised vessels, the emission to air of gas displaced by the delivery of blowing agents into such tanks or pressure vessels shall be minimised, for example, by the provision of a back-venting system to the delivery tanker. Where blowing agents are stored at ambient pressures, storage temperatures shall be well below the boiling point of the materials in storage.

33. Where foam blowing agents are stored in portable, non-pressurised, containers, the containers shall be kept at temperatures below the boiling point of the liquid in storage, and shall be out of direct sunlight. Such containers shall not be pressurised, for example to effect delivery of material from them, unless they are specifically designed for this. All such containers, whether full, partially empty, or empty, shall be kept securely lidded.

    Note: Pentafluoropropane (245fa) may be stored in portable containers at ambient temperature, though not in direct sunlight, provided that the containers are specifically designed for the purpose, can be pressurised (suitable for the vapour pressure involved) and will prevent any escape of the blowing agent at such temperatures.

34. All bulk chemical storage tanks shall be completely contained by bunding, which is sealed and resistant to the chemicals in storage and capable of holding 110% of the capacity of the largest storage tank within the bund or 25% of the total capacity of all the tanks within the bund, whichever is the

greatest.

35. All bulk chemical storage tanks and containers shall be fitted with suitable audible and visual alarms which will operate when any tank is in danger of becoming overfull. Where practicable (for example, where raw material delivery pumps are not mounted on delivery vehicles) an interlock to the tank filling system shall be provided.

Cleaning and Waste Control

36. Where spillages of liquid occur, they shall be immediately cleaned up and contaminated material shall be held in a vented, labelled container. Sufficient supplies of decontaminant and a suitable absorbent material shall be kept at all times.

37. Liquid spillages shall be dealt with in accordance with the written "Chemical Spillage – Emergency Procedure, WI 159, issue F 08/05/08", submitted to the Regulator on 5 February 2010, or any revisions thereof approved by the Regulator.

38. Dusty wastes, such as those from finishing operations and bag filters, shall be stored in closed labelled containers and handled in a manner that avoids emissions.

39. All spillages shall be cleared as soon as possible; solids by vacuum cleaning, wet methods, or other appropriate techniques. Dry sweeping of dusty spillages is not permitted.

40. The Operator shall carry out a review of all cleaning operations involving organic solvents by 31 May 2022 and at least once every 24 months thereafter. The reviews shall aim to identify opportunities for reducing volatile organic compound emissions, in particular: cleaning steps that could be eliminated or automated; substances which could be substituted; and the technical and economic feasibility of changing to different cleaning solutions. A summary of the conclusions of each review, including a timetable for implementation of any improvements, shall be made available to the Regulator on request.

41. Any solvents used for cleaning shall be kept in enclosed containers whilst not in active use.

42. Wiping cloths or brushes shall be impregnated with cleaning solvent in a controlled manner, using a dispenser or similar device. Used wiping cloths or brushes shall be stored in enclosed containers pending recovery or disposal.

43. Any breaking-up or shredding of waste polyurethane foam boarding shall be carried out within an enclosed area to prevent entrainment of particulate matter into the air. The shredding machine shall be fitted with local exhaust ventilation discharging to the Dust Filtration Plant.

44. The two silos receiving particulate matter from the Dust Filtration Plant shall be fitted with high-level alarms or volume indicators to warn of and thereby prevent overfilling.

Stacks, Vents, and Process Exhausts

45. The exhaust vents to atmosphere from the installation shall discharge at the locations, minimum heights above ground level and minimum exit velocities specified in Appendix 3.

46. The exhausts vents to atmosphere from the installation specified in Appendix 3 shall not be fitted with any restriction at the final opening such as a plate, cap or cowl, with the exception of a cone designed to increase the exit velocity.

47. Ductwork and exhaust flues shall be adequately insulated where necessary to minimise the cooling of waste gases and prevent liquid condensation on internal surfaces. Ductwork and exhaust flues shall be leakproof.

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

Management and General Operations

49. Effective preventative maintenance must be employed on all aspects of the installation, including all plant, buildings and equipment concerned with the control of emissions to the air. The Operator shall implement and adhere to the written maintenance programme for pollution control equipment submitted to the Regulator on 18 March 2005 (or any revisions thereof approved by the Regulator). A record of such maintenance shall be retained for at least two years and shall be made available to the Regulator on request.

50. Essential spares and consumables, in particular those associated with arrestment plant or subject to continual wear, shall be held on site, or shall be available at short notice from guaranteed suppliers.

51. All staff whose functions could impact on air emissions from the activity shall receive appropriate training on those functions. This shall include:

    i) Awareness of their responsibilities under this Permit;

    ii) Steps that are necessary to minimise emissions during start-up and shut down; and

    iii) Actions to take when there are abnormal conditions, or accidents or spillages that could, if not controlled, result in emissions.

52. The Operator shall maintain a statement of training requirements for each post whose functions could impact on air emissions from the activity and

keep a record of the training received by each person. These documents shall be made available to the Regulator on request.

53. If the Operator proposes to make a change in operation of the installation, the change must be notified in writing to the Regulator at least 14 days prior to its implementation. 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.

54. 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.

Appendix 1 - Definitions

(i) The term “Regulator” in this Permit shall be taken to mean the relevant local authority.

(ii) The term “Operator” in this Permit shall be taken to mean the person having legal responsibility for the process.

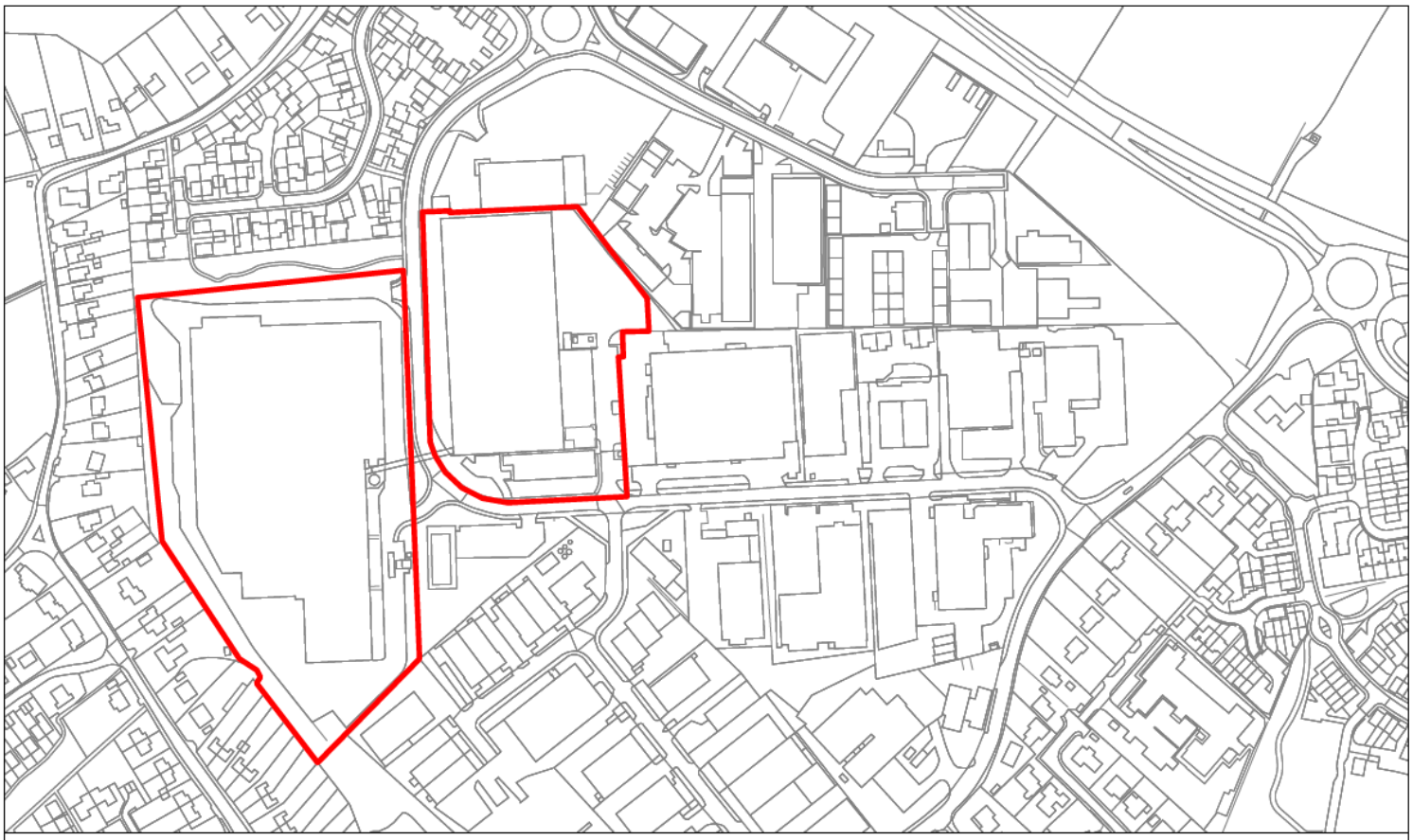
(iii) The term “installation” in this Permit shall be taken to mean:

(a) a stationary technical unit where one or more activities (defined in (iv) below) are carried out; and

(b) any other location on the same site where any other directly associated activities are carried out which have a technical connection with the activities carried out in the stationary technical unit and which could have an effect on pollution.

(iv) The term “activity” or “process” in this Permit shall be taken to mean the whole process from receipt of raw materials via production of intermediates to dispatch of finished products, including the treating, handling and storage of all materials and wastes relating to the process.

Appendix 2 - Site Plan



Installation boundary identified by red line
Celotex, Lady Lane Industrial Estate, Hadleigh, IP7 6BA

Working Together

BABERGH DISTRICT COUNCIL
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SCALE 1:3000

Date Printed : 03/06/2019

Appendix 3 - Schedule of Exhaust Vents

Exhaust Reference	Source	Exhaust location and minimum discharge height	Minimum discharge exit velocity
EX 1	Laminator, Pump Room extraction	3.0 m above tallest part of production building	15.0m/s
EX 2	Laminator, extraction from Laydown Table	3.0 m above tallest part of production building	15.0 m/s
EX 3	Exhaust from Dust Filter 1 (filter located nearest to site entrance)	13.66 m above ground level	Not applicable
EX 4	Exhaust from Dust Filter 2 (filter located furthest from site entrance)	13.66 m above ground level	Not applicable