

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990 - PART 1

NOTIFICATION OF APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 6

S.T.P. Windows Limited
.....[name of applicant]

has applied for authorisation from Coventry City Council to operate
A timber treatment process plant involving the use of
.....
vacuum low pressure impregnation
preservative fluid.
.....[description of process]

at Newport Road
.....
Holbrooks
.....
COVENTRY
.....
CV6 4BQ
.....

[name and address of premises where process will be carried on]

A copy of this application is available for public inspection, free
of charge, during office hours at Coventry City Council
Environmental Services Department
Broadgate House
Broadgate
COVENTRY
CV1 1NH

Written representations about this application may be sent to the
Environmental Services Department, at the above address.

within 28 days of1-5 July.....1996 (date of advertisement)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990, PART 1
THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (PRESCRIBED
PROCESSES & SUBSTANCE) REGULATIONS 1991 SI []
THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (APPLICATIONS,
APPEALS & REGISTERS) REGULATIONS 1991 SI []



500,000 litr/yr
- 48,000 litr

APPLICATION FOR AUTHORISATION UNDER SECTION 6 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990

1. Either Name and address of applicant*
S.T.P. WINDOWS LTD
NEWPORT ROAD, HOLBROOK
COVENTRY CV6 4BQ

Or Name, number and registered office of applicant company* (if applicable)
S.T.P. LTD, WATFORD BRIDGE WORKS
NEW MILLS STONEYBOLT CHESHIRE SK12 4HT
REGISTERED IN COMPANIES NO: 2424937

* the person/company who will operate the process, not for example the person/consultant who is writing the application on the operator's behalf.

2. Name and address of premises where process is or will be carried on (not applicable to mobile processes).
S.T.P. WINDOWS LTD
NEWPORT ROAD HOLBROOK
COVENTRY CV6 4BQ

3. Address for correspondence if different from 1.
.....
.....
.....

4. List of maps or plans enclosed with the application showing the location of the premises where the process is or will be carried on.
MAP REFERENCE A 16/03/90
.....
.....

Where the process is or will be carried on, only part of the premises whose address is given at 2 above, either describe which part of the premises or list the plan(s) which identifies these parts.
SPE 2 INSURE, MAP REF: A 16/03/90
.....
.....

5. List of attached documents comprising part of the application**.

PLAN OF SITE x 2.

Description of prescribed Process Applicable to B.C.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... (use continuation sheet if necessary)

** Regulation 2 of the Environmental Protection (Applications, Appeals and Registers) Regulations 1991 requires that all applications must include the following information *for guidance on these requirements, see general Guidance Note No. 3 - "Secretary of State's Guidance: Application and Registers", HMSO 1991):

- ✓ Description of the prescribed process.
- ✓ List of prescribed substances (and any other substances which might cause harm if released into the air) used in connection with or resulting from the prescribed process.
- ✓ Description of the techniques to be used for preventing releases into the air of such substances for reducing such substances to a minimum and for rendering harmless any such substances that are released.
- ✓ Details of any proposed release of such a substance into the air and an assessment of the environmental consequences.
- ✓ Proposals for monitoring any release of such substances, the environmental consequences of any such release and the use of techniques for prevent or control releases.

The matters on which the applicant relies to establish that the objectives in Section 7(2) of the Act will be achieved and that they will be able to comply with the condition implied by Section 7(4) of the Act.

The applicant may also supply any other information they wish the Local Authority to take into account in considering the application.

Fee enclosed (Cheque to be made payable to Coventry City Council)
£990.00 (correct to March 1996)

I hereby certify that all the information contained in this application is, to the best of my knowledge, correct.

Signature 

Date *12 02 1996*

Status of Signatory above *DIRECTOR*

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT

**APPLICATION FOR AUTHORISATION
(Existing Part B Process)**

Data package content

Appendix A, to include

- **Introductory Process Description**
- **Preservative Formulation Detail**
- **Plant Operation : Summary / Cycles**
- **Process Description Flow Diagram**

Appendix B, to include

- **Emissions to Air / Control and Use of BATNEEC**
- **Upgrading Programme**

Appendix C, to include

- **Compliance Procedures**
- **Environmental Audit Format**
- **Plant Operators Training Records**

Appendix D, to include

- **Plant Location / Site Layout**
- **Personnel / Responsibilities**

APPENDIX A

Existing Part B Process

DESCRIPTION OF PRESCRIBED PROCESS

The process in question is the industrial pretreatment of timber with preservative, to prevent rot and / or insect attack in service. The treatment process involves the use of vacuum / low pressure impregnation with the preservative fluid in plant manufactured and supplied by Protim Solignum Ltd. Treatment is carried out in accordance with either BS 5258 Part 5, BS 5589 and / or British Wood Preserving and Damp-proofing Association (BWPDA) Standards. The preservative used is manufactured in accordance with BS 5707 Part 1 and / or BWPDA Standards.

This application relates to one treatment plant, which is an existing installation.

The plant comprises three basic elements :

- (a) Treatment Vessel - In which timber is processed.
- (b) Operational Storage Vessel - Working tank for preservative fluid.
- (c) Bulk Storage Vessel - Top up tank for OSV as preservative is used.

Current plant are manufactured by Protim Solignum in accordance with the BWPDA Code of Practice for the Safe Design and Operation of Timber Treatment Plant (1991).

The plant is to be upgraded over an agreed period to meet the design and operational requirements of Secretary of State's Guidance Note PG6/3 (1991, inc. 1994 amendments), "Chemical treatment of timber and wood based products". See Appendix B for detail of the proposed upgrading programme.

The process is not mobile. There will usually be at least two operators on site, both trained by Protim Solignum in accordance with the HSC document "Recommendations for training users of non-agricultural pesticides". Copies of the Plant Operators' training records are included in Appendix C. The process is subjected to an environmental and safety audit by Protim Solignum on a regular basis (see Appendix C).

An extract from the Plant Operators Manual is enclosed giving a summary of the process variables, including standard treatment schedules employed. Full operational details are available on request, if required.

WOOD PRESERVATIVE : FORMULATION DETAIL

The preservative used in the process is known as Protim 800 and is manufactured by Protim Solignum Ltd in accordance with BS 5707 Part 1 and / or BWPDA Standards. The basic formulation is as follows -

<u>Principal Ingredients</u>	<u>Concentration (%w/w)</u>
Acypetacs zinc (Fungicide)	14.5
Permethrin (Insecticide)	0.1
Hydrocarbon solvent	Balance

HSE Approval No. 4991 (under the Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986)

Hazard Classification : IRRITANT by all routes of exposure.
FLAMMABLE.

Please refer to Protim Solignum Material Safety Data Sheet MSDS 975 for further detail on this product.

B : Existing
Issue 1 - Feb.95

APPENDIX B

Existing Part B Process

PRESCRIBED SUBSTANCES AND THEIR CONTROL

(a) Sources of Emission

The plant in question is an existing process, as defined under the Environmental Protection (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1991, falling under Part B of Section 6.7 (Schedule 1).

The "prescribed substance" bringing the process under Part B control is the light organic solvent in the preservative formulation. The potential sources of VOC emission from the process are identified in the summary flow diagram in Appendix A ("Raw Materials to End Product")

(b) Nature of Emission

At each stage the emission consists of hydrocarbon solvent fumes (similar to white spirit) in air. Particulate matter is virtually non-existent. Discharge is at ambient temperature.

The following mass balance data describes, in detail, potential VOC emissions to air.

PRODUCT MOVEMENT, USAGE AND RELEASE

The following description of the movement of preservative product within the system assumes a maximum throughput ("worst case") situation. Actual values for the site in question will be somewhat lower.

The dimensions and fluid holding capacity of the three plant components of a standard Protim Prevac Maxi plant are as follows :

BSV	2.44 x 2.44 x 3.05m	18,000 litres
OSV	2.44 X 2.44 X 3.05m	18,000 litres
TV	1.39 x 1.39 x 7.6m	14,690 litres

The Treatment Vessel (TV) is not used for fluid storage, so the maximum possible fluid volume on site is 36,000 litres. In practice, storage will be, on average, nearer approximately 25,000 litres. One treatment process or "charge" will take, including time for loading / unloading, approximately 60 minutes. During the working day a busy plant would process an average 6 charges.

It is possible to load 6.5m³ of square sawn timber into a treatment vessel of the above dimensions. However, timber pack sizes vary and it is rare that an optimum combination of packs will be available to achieve this volume. An average maximum charge load of 5m³ will be more typical. Preservative uptakes into timber will vary according to species permeability, surface area to volume ratio and the amount of more permeable "sapwood" present. Data collected from the nationwide network of Protim processors, over a number of years, consistently indicates an uptake range of 20 - 25 litres per m³ timber for this type of process.

The maximum expected usage of preservative fluid therefore

$$\begin{aligned} &= 6 \text{ (charges)} \times 5 \text{ (m}^3 \text{ timber)} \times 25 \text{ (l/m}^3 \text{ uptake)} \\ &= \underline{750 \text{ litres preservative per day}} \end{aligned}$$

In this "worst case" situation, the BSV would require replenishing by road tanker approximately once every 24 working days. In practice, deliveries would be slightly more frequent as the BSV should, ideally, not be allowed to run dry. Actual consumption figures for the site in question will be somewhat lower than this 'worst case'.

Implications for plant emissions to air

The preservative product contains a hydrocarbon solvent, essentially similar to white spirit. Solvent vapour is therefore present in the three plant components, both during processing and whilst the unit is shut down. Sources of emission are identified in the following diagram titled "VOC Sources".

- (a) The discharge concentration from the three source points identified has been determined by the following means :
- (i) On site by photo-ionisation detector (PID), calibrated to the preservative fluid in use.
 - (ii) Confirmatory laboratory analysis by solvent desorption / gas chromatography.

In both cases, results (expressed as white spirit) consistently fall in the range 4 - 9,000 mg/m³. For the purpose of the following calculations, the higher level will be taken as the "worst case".

- (b) The discharge volume / flow during the different process stages has been measured / calculated with the following results. Emissions from sources 2 and 3 (see diagram) have been brought together for the measurement of net emissions from a single discharge point.

PROCESS STAGE	EMISSION FLOW (m/sec from 50mm diameter pipe)	DURATION (min)	EMISSION VOL (m ³)
1st Vacuum	20	3	7
1st Transfer	0.5 (average)	7.5	0.4
Hold	-	3	-
2nd Transfer	Range 5 - 20	8	11
Create 2nd Vac	Range 25-12	7	14
Hold 2nd Vac	1	20	2.4
Vent	-	1	-
TV Purge	15	4	7
TOTAL	-	53.5 min (Cycle A)	41.8m ³

- (c) Based on the figures above an estimate can be made of the "worst case" total mass emission from the plant vents :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Approximate emission per day} &= 6 \times 41.8 \times 9 \text{ (grammes)} \\ &= 2.26 \text{ kg white spirit} \end{aligned}$$

Implications for fugitive emissions to air from drying timber

Freshly treated timber stacked, under cover, in otherwise open and well ventilated conditions will dry gradually at a rate which decreases with time. Timber is normally dry enough for handling or dispatch within 6 hours and for overpainting within 48 hours. The precise rate of drying will depend on prevailing conditions at the time (temperature, air flow rate and direction, humidity, etc). In addition, the depth and total loading of solvent will affect total drying time. Typically, most of the solvent evaporates within a few days whilst the residual 25% or so of that originally impregnated (the heavier fraction of the white spirit hydrocarbon "mix") will remain in the timber for some considerable time. Indeed, the solvent impregnated deeper into the wood structure, or any subsequently coated with a paint film, may remain within the wood almost indefinitely.

Again, based on the above "worst case" assumptions, we can estimate the total fugitive emission of solvent from the treated timber in temporary storage on site :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Approximate emission per day} &= \text{usage per day} \times 75\% \\ &= 562.5 \text{ litres preservative} \\ &= 481 \text{ litres white spirit} \\ &= 385 \text{ kg. white spirit} \end{aligned}$$

NOTE: From the above it can be seen that emissions from the plant vents alone account for only 0.6% of the total process emissions to air.

To calculate annual mass of VOC used,

annual use (litres) x

AIR EMISSIONS - Control

(a) Fugitive Emissions from Treated Timber

Criteria for the appropriate management of these emissions are currently being evolved at a European level as part of the European Commissions' draft Directive on the control of emissions resulting from the industrial uses of organic solvents. Once this Directive is finalised, the UK Department of the Environment will amend Guidance Note PG 6/3 to give appropriate guidance on compliance to both industry and LA Inspectors. (Ref. Covering notes to 1994 amendments to PG 6/3 from DoE Air Quality Division).

At this stage it is important to appreciate that the use of light organic solvents in the wood preserving sector does not pose a significant threat to environmental air quality for the following reasons

- Solvents used are not those with the highest POCP rating.
- Volume of solvent consumed by the sector is extremely small, compared to industry as a whole (i.e. less than 0.25% of total European man-made VOC use).

These points have been agreed by the Commission as part of their Cost Impact Analysis of the forthcoming Directive. The final level of control felt to be appropriate for fugitive emissions from the process will be agreed between the DoE and industry on the basis of the BATNEEC principle and upgrading conditions incorporated into individual site authorisations at that time. No further details can be included at this stage.

The following comments are also relevant -

(i) Nuisance Odour

This type of process has been in use for over 25 years. During that time comments and complaints relating to the odour of treated timber have been rare and non-existent where material is stored in designated, well ventilated areas away from site offices and site boundaries with adjacent buildings.

(ii) Product / Process Development

In line with the general requirement to employ BATNEEC, the process operator will review on a regular basis, with Prolim Solignum, how developing technology may best be incorporated into the operation at an appropriate stage and to an appropriate degree.

(b) Emissions from Plant Vents / Exhausts

As has already been seen, emissions from the plant vents alone account for only 0.6% of the total process emissions to air. At this level it has been agreed with DOE, Air Quality Division, that the cost / benefit balance resulting from the use of filters to abate such emissions does not represent BATNEEC. Instead, the 1994 revision of PG6/3 requires that all emissions from tank vents be piped together and discharged through a stack, after passing through a coalescing filter to remove droplets. The stack is to be at least 2 metres higher than the roof ridge height of any building within 15 metres. There is no requirement to monitor emissions from the stack during normal operation.

The plant and process referred to in this application will be modified accordingly, as part of the upgrading programme which follows over leaf.

APPENDIX C

COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES

To demonstrate compliance with possible authorisation conditions relating to -

- (i) Feedstock quality (where it affects the releases to the environment).
- (ii) Process parameters.
- (iii) Performance of pollution abatement plant.
- (iv) Quality assurance plans
- (v) Record keeping

the following systems are in place :

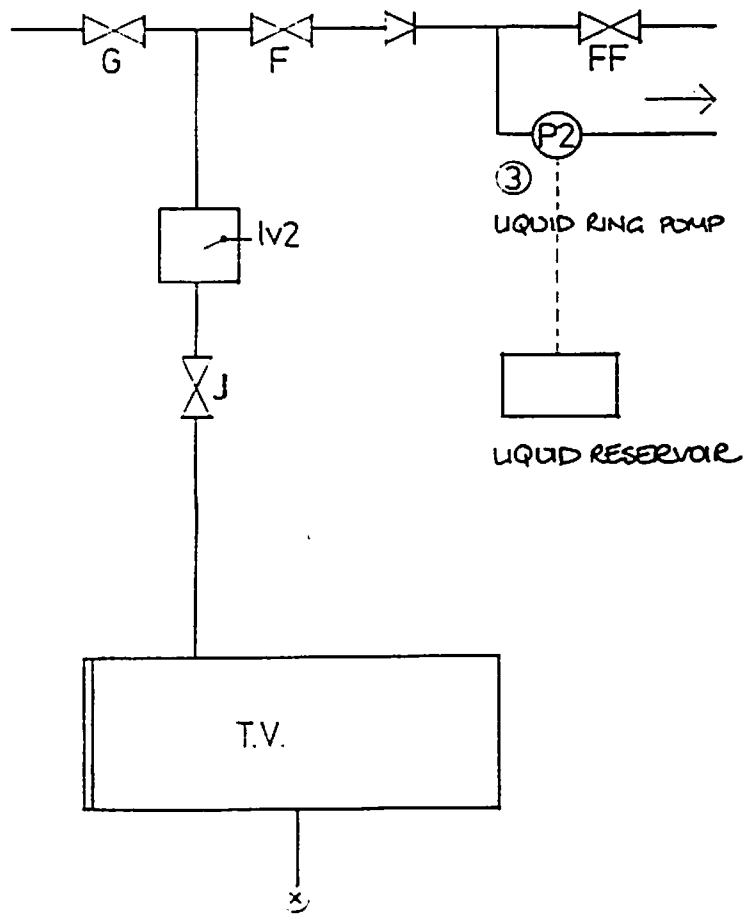
- (i) Preservative is manufactured by Protim Solignum Ltd who are a BS 5750 (Part 1) registered company. Product quality is therefore monitored and controlled as part of their Quality Management System, regularly assessed by BSI.

(ii), (iv) and (v)

The effective control of process parameters and record keeping is covered in the Protim Solignum training programme (see following records). Protim Technical Officers will monitor these items as part of the periodic audits of the process.

- (iii) Not applicable - see Appendix B

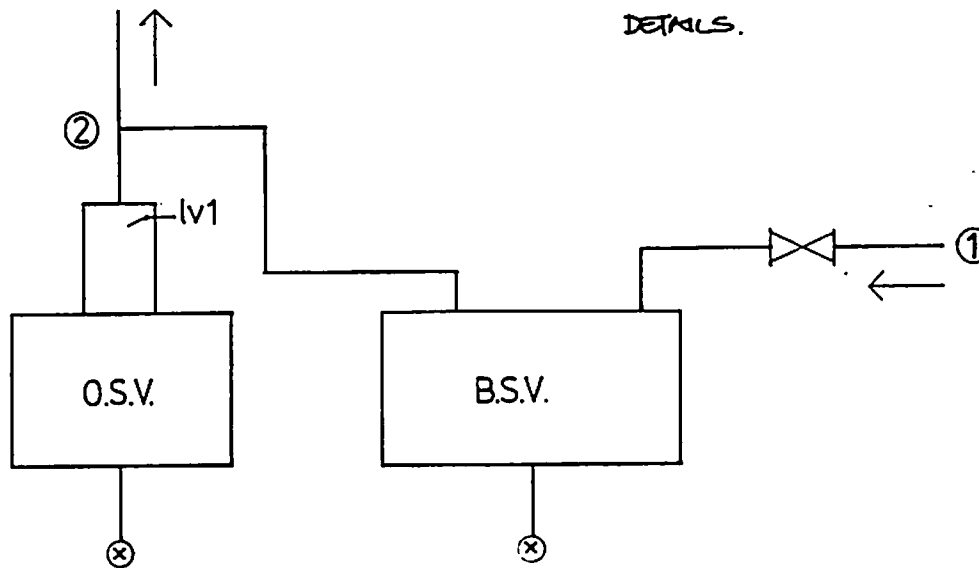
Protim Solignum technical staff will carry out periodic Safety and Environmental Audits of the plant and site approximately twice a year (example included overleaf).



POTENTIAL EMISSION POINTS

- ① DISPLACED AIR DURING DELIVERY OF NEW PRESERVATIVE FLUID.
- ② DISPLACED AIR FROM OSV VENT DURING FLUID TRANSFER FROM TV TO OSV.
- ③ VACUUM PUMP EXHAUST WHILST EVACUATING TV (INCLUDING VESSEL PURGE AT END OF CHARGE).

NOTE: DURING PREVAC PROCESS VALVES "G" & "FF" ONLY ADMIT AIR INTO THE SYSTEM. SEE TEXT FOR FURTHER DETAILS.



⊗ LINKS TO ENCLOSED FLUID TRANSFER SYSTEM
(SEE OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETAIL).

PROTIM SOLIGNUM LTD.

REVISIONS

VOC SOURCES

JOB NO. 9202

DWG. NO. 01

APRIL 92



By Appointment to
Her Majesty The Queen
Manufacturers of Wood Preservatives

PROTIM SOLIGNUM

TIMBER TREATMENTS

Protim Solignum Limited
Fieldhouse Lane
Marlow, Bucks. SL7 1LS
United Kingdom
Telephone: (0628) 486644
Telex: 847057
Telefax: (0628) 476757 or
481276 (Sales)

TRAINING AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Treatment Site Safety Audit Report N^o TES 1653

Customer		Operators questioned on the day	Main/Relief
Officer		Date	

The following report summarises observations made by one of Protim Solignum's Technical officers on the above date. These observations are reported in good faith but without commitment and are offered for information and guidance only. This is not intended to be a detailed engineering report.

TREATMENT PLANT

N/A	N/C	NO	YES	
				1. Is plant free from liquid leaks?
				2. Is LV4 fitted?
				3. Are overfill safety cutouts working?
				4. Is operators routine maintenance satisfactory?
				5. Are rotating pump couplings guarded?
				6. Is door correctly mounted?
				7. Is the treatment vessel door running freely?
				8. Is door cover securely fitted and in good condition?
				9. Are door push-off rams functioning correctly?
				10. Are treatment vessel door interlocks functioning?
				11. Are treatment vessel door switches functioning correctly?
				12. Is the control panel isolator switch working?
				13. Is the treatment vessel vented at the end of process?
				14. Are the following spares held on site?
				14.1 Door Seal.
				14.2 Air line & connectors.
				14.3 Vacuum pump coupling.

PLANT OPERATOR

				15. Has the operator received Protim practical on-site training?
				16. Has the relief operator received Protim practical on-site training?
				17. Has the operator attended an off site training course and holds a Protim Certificate of Proficiency?
				18. Has the relief operator attended an off site training course and holds a Protim Certificate of Proficiency?
				19. Has the relief operator used the plant in the last 2 months?
				20. Does the relief operator(s) appear to be proficient without further training?
				21. Do operator(s) appear to understand the correct procedure in the event of
				21.1 Overfill?
				21.2 Spillages?
				21.3 Electrical fire?
				21.4 Solvent fire?
				21.5 Preservative in the mouth swallowed?
				21.6 Preservative in the eye?
				21.7 Preservative on the skin?
				21.8 Entering the treatment vessel?
				22. Is the following Safety clothing:
				Impervious gloves.
				Impervious apron coverall
				Protective goggles.
				Respiratory mask.
				Protective footwear.

Provided	Worn

PROCESS CONTROL

N/A	N/C	NO	YES

- 23. Is the door seal maintained?
- 24. Is timber moisture content monitoring satisfactory?
- 25. Are the following loading procedures satisfactory?
- 25.1 Stopping the load.
- 25.2 Stickers on the load.
- 25.3 Strapping down the load.
- 26. Is a safe method used to push the bogie in to the treatment plant?
- 27. Is the door closing procedure being followed?
- 28. Is cycle selection satisfactory?
- 29. Is plant monitored properly during treatment?
- 30. Is door opening satisfactory?
- 31. Is daily close-down procedure performed correctly?
- 32. Is the treatment vessel door kept closed when the plant is not in use?
- 33. Is an appropriate preservative liquid used to re-treat cut ends?

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

N/A	N/C	NO	YES

- BUND (CONTAINMENT AREA)**
- 34. Are the following vessels surrounded by a bund of adequate size?
 - 34.1 Treatment vessel
 - 34.2 Operational storage vessel
 - 34.3 Bulk storage vessel/200 Lt drums.
 - 35. Is the bund designed to catch a spillage from the treatment vessel door? (door baffles may be required).
 - 36. Is the bund wall and bund area free from obvious
 - 36.1 Drainage holes?
 - 36.2 Cracks?
 - 36.3 Unsealed expansion joints?
 - 36.4 Main drains?
 - 36.5 Services (ie. electric cables and air lines)?
 - 37. Are there sumps in the bund area to facilitate removal of fluid?
 - 38. Is the loading track area bunded, or protected by sleeping policeman?
 - 39. Is the pump pit protected by a bund wall?

N/A	N/C	NO	YES

- BULK STORAGE VESSEL (BSV) FACILITIES.**
- 40. Is the BSV inlet within a bunded area?
 - 41. Is the BSV inlet a threaded pipe?
 - 42. Is the BSV inlet clearly labelled with product identity?
 - 43. Is the BSV threaded inlet used by the tanker driver to off load?
 - 44. Is the off loading supervised by a member of staff?
 - 45. Is there clear access to the BSV for the delivery of preservative liquid?
 - 46. Are drums of preservative kept in a locked bunded store?

N/A	N/C	NO	YES

- DRIPPING AREA**
- 47. Is there a designated dripping area.
 - 48. Is this designated dripping area protected by a bund or by sleeping policeman?
 - 49. Is this designated dripping area adjacent to the plant?
 - 50. Can the timber be transferred from the plant to the dripping area within the total containment zone?

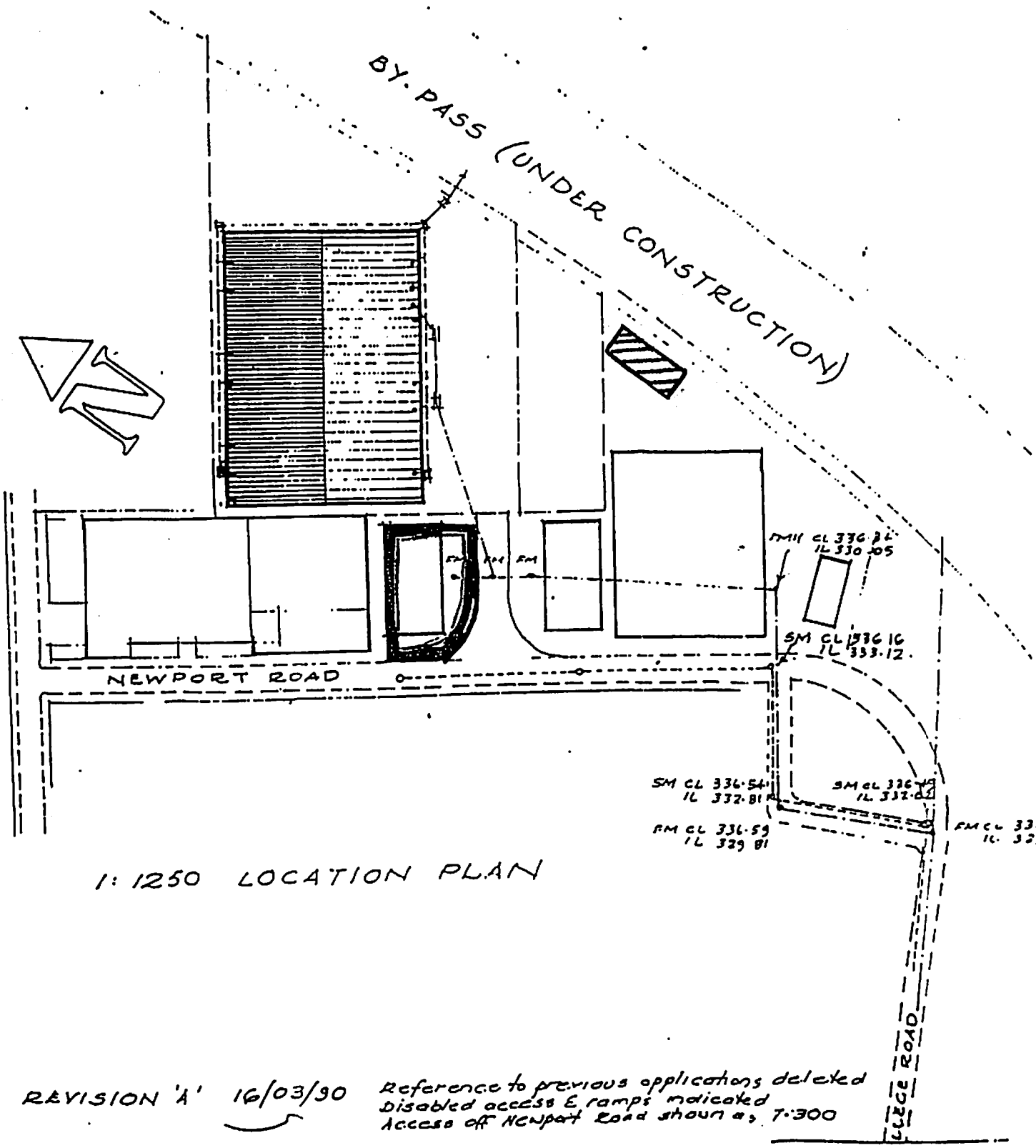
N/A	N/C	NO	YES

- ROOFING (PROTECTION FROM THE RAIN)**
- 51. Are the following areas roofed over?
 - 51.1 Treatment vessel bunding.
 - 51.2 Operational storage vessel bunding.
 - 51.3 Bulk storage vessel bunding/200 Lt drums bunding.
 - 51.4 Loading trolley area.
 - 51.5 Freshly treated timber dripping area.
 - 52. Is the bunded area clad to prevent rain blowing in?

N/A	N/C	NO	YES

- WASTE AND DISPOSAL**
- 53. Is the bund and common pump pit free from spilled preservative and unnecessary objects?
 - 54. Is the bund and common pit free from rainwater?
 - 55. Are the arrangements to dispose of water within the bund appropriate?
 - 56. Is the area outside the bund free from obvious contamination with preservative?
 - 57. Can drains rapidly be protected in the event of a spillage?
 - 58. Are treated off-cuts disposed of correctly?
 - 59. Is other waste disposed of correctly?

All waste producers have a statutory 'duty of care' to satisfy themselves, and prove if required, that their waste is being disposed of correctly.



1:1250 LOCATION PLAN

REVISION 'A' 16/03/90

Reference to previous applications deleted
 Disabled access E ramps indicated
 Access off Newport Road shown as 7-300


 Partial PLAN

PROTIM PREVAC MAXI PLANT

TIMBER TREATMENT VESSEL

General

All Protim Prevac plants are individually constructed to suit Clients' specific requirements. Therefore the dimensions given below are indicative only.

Internal dimensions 1.37m x 1.37m x 7.6m long. Gross internal volume 14.26m³. Welded steel construction in accordance with B.S. 1500. Suitable for operating under conditions ranging from 635mm Hg vacuum to 1 Kg/cm² pressure. The vessel is tested to a hydraulic test pressure of 2 Kg/cm² and subjected to manufacturing stage inspection and final testing by an independent authority of insurance inspectorate, who have also approved the fabrication and design criteria.

Load capacity of Timber Carrying Bogies

Dimensions: Width 1220mm
Height 1130mm
Length 7.6m
Volume: 10.5m³

Storage Vessel

Dimensions: Width 2440mm
Height 2440mm
Length 3.05m
Capacity: 18000 litres

Vacuum Pumps

Two, fitted with 4KW 3 phase electric motors running at 1450 rpm.

Priming Pump

One, 3 KW 3 phase electric motor running at 2800 rpm.

Transfer Pump

One, 4 KW 3 phase electric motor running at 1450 rpm.

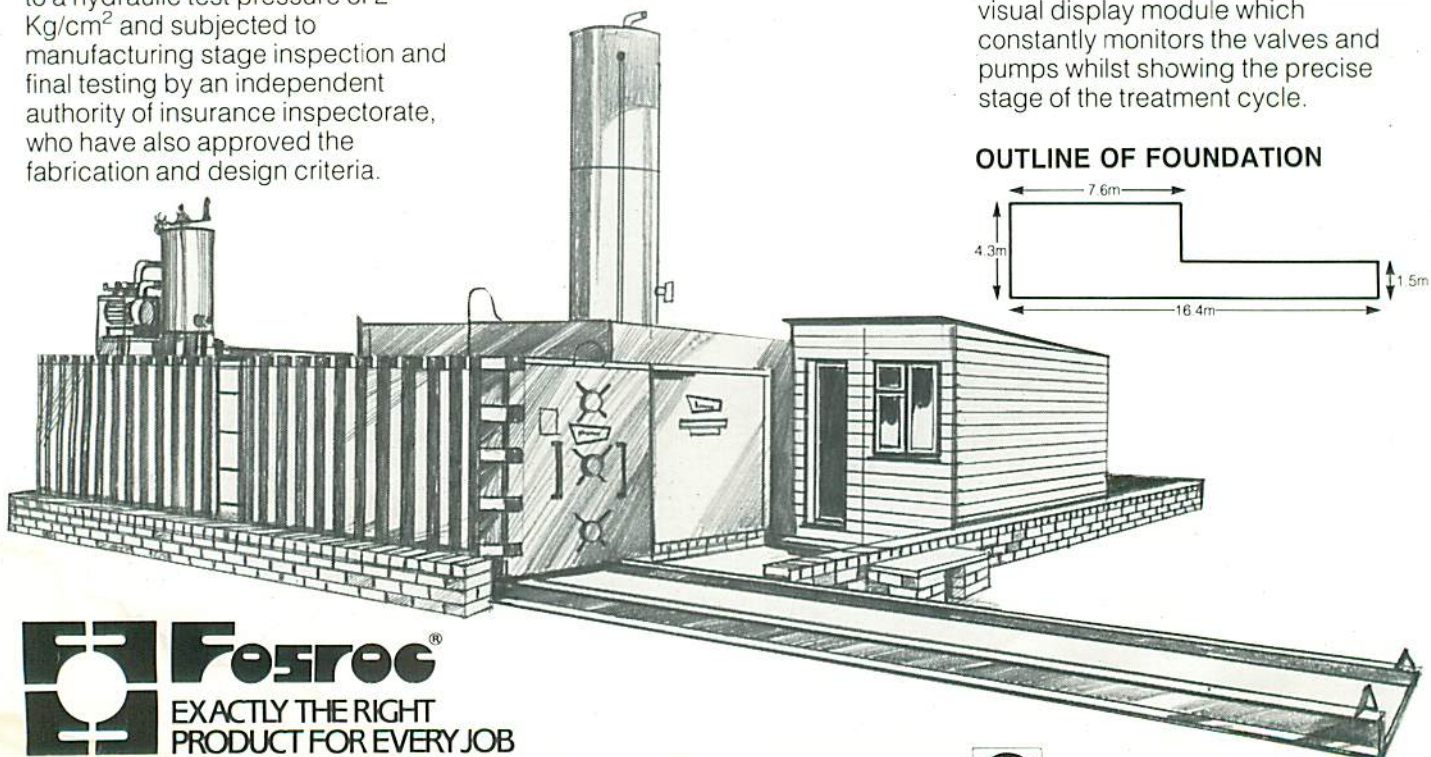
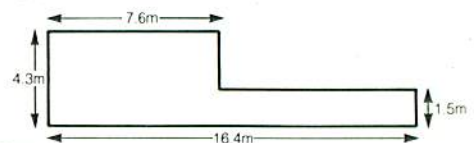
The electrical power requirements for the plant are 15 KW.

Compressed air is required: Pressure 80/100 lbs/sq.in. Quantity 5 cubic ft/min.

Plant Operation

Fully automatic microprocessor controlled to virtually eliminate operator error. All units incorporate a visual display module which constantly monitors the valves and pumps whilst showing the precise stage of the treatment cycle.

OUTLINE OF FOUNDATION



PROTIM SOLIGNUM



In agreement to
Her Majesty The Queen
Manufacturers of Word Preservatives
Protim Solignum Limited
Marlow, Bucks.

Material Safety Data Sheet
Sheet No: MSDS 975
Date: July 1994

**1. PRODUCT
SUPPLIER**

PROTIM[®] 800

Protim Solignum Limited,
Fieldhouse Lane,
MARLOW,
Buckinghamshire, SL7 1LS.
Telephone: 01628 486644

EMERGENCY: 01628 890907

2. COMPOSITION

Principal Ingredients

Concentration (%w/w)

Acypetacs zinc	14.5
Permethrin	0.1
Hydrocarbon solvent	

3. HAZARDS

IRRITANT by all routes of exposure
FLAMMABLE

4. FIRST AID

Inhalation	If symptoms are experienced, move to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. Get immediate medical attention.
Swallowing	DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Wash mouth out with water. Get immediate medical attention.
Skin contact	Immediately wash skin with lots of running water. Remove contaminated clothing. Seek medical attention if symptoms occur.
Eyes	Wash with lots of water, lifting the upper and lower lids occasionally to bathe the eyeball thoroughly. Get immediate medical attention.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING

Extinguisher type
Combustion products
Procedures

Dry powder foam or halon (BCF). **DO NOT** use water jet or carbon dioxide.
Hazardous combustion and decomposition products.
Call fire services quoting Hazchem Code number (see 14. Transport Information). Closed containers, e.g. drums, storage tanks, etc., should be kept cool by spraying with water. If fire-fighting water becomes contaminated with the product during a fire, the water must be contained for recovery and safe disposal.

6. SPILLAGES

Protective measures
Clean-up method

Avoid sources of ignition. Wear impervious clothing, eye protection and breathing apparatus.
Notify Water Company, NRA, etc. Contain spillage. Absorb onto inert material and dispose of in a manner approved by Local Authority.

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

As a general principle, handling procedures should minimise/eliminate contact between product and personnel. Store in its closed, original container and protect from extreme heat and temperatures below 5°C.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering control of operator exposure must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the items of personal protective equipment listed in Section 15. However, engineering controls may replace personal protective equipment if a COSHH assessment shows they provide an equal or higher standard of protection.

9. PROPERTIES

Appearance	Colourless/straw-coloured liquid. Tinted versions are also available.
Odour	Characteristic
pH	n/a
Boiling range	Typically 150°C - 200°C
Flammability	Flammable
Flash point	Typically 37°C, closed cup
Autoignition temp.	230°C approx.
Explosive Limits	1-8%
Density (g/cm ³)	0.8 at 20°C
Miscibility	Immiscible with water



BSI Registered firm of
Assessed Capability,
BS 5750 Part 1

FM1724
FM2076

10. REACTIVITY Largely non-reactive but avoid strong oxidising agents.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eyes Irritating, and may injure eye tissue if not removed promptly.
Skin Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause irritation and dermatitis. May also cause a stinging, tingling sensation that could progress to numbness.
Inhalation Irritation of nose and throat results from breathing vapours and mists. High concentrations of vapour may cause drowsiness. Very high concentrations could cause unconsciousness.
Ingestion May cause vomiting, irritable behaviour, tremors and muscle weakness. If aspiration occurs, contamination of the lungs may result in significant inflammation (chemical pneumonitis).

DOCTORS: Contact 01628 486644, Mr. G.A. Brown, for more information.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Not readily biodegradable. Toxic to fish and other aquatic life forms. Harmful to animal and plant life.

13. DISPOSAL METHODS

Do not allow this product or contaminated waste to pollute the environment. Dispose of all waste and contaminated material in accordance with the requirements of the Local Authority responsible for industrial waste.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN No. 1306 - Wood Preservative
UN Hazard Class 3
Packing Group III
Hazchem Code 3Y

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

According to the Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986, the product is labelled:

Xi - IRRITANT

FOR USE ONLY BY INDUSTRIAL OPERATORS.

FLAMMABLE. AVOID naked flames and hot surfaces.

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS), GAUNTLETS AND EYE PROTECTION when using the product and during maintenance of treatment equipment.

AVOID EXCESSIVE CONTAMINATION OF COVERALLS AND LAUNDER REGULARLY.

WEAR IMPERVIOUS GAUNTLETS, IMPERVIOUS FOOTWEAR AND AN IMPERVIOUS APRON when handling freshly-treated timber.

DO NOT BREATHE FUME OR VAPOUR.

WHEN USING, DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

EXTREMELY DANGEROUS TO FISH AND OTHER AQUATIC LIFE. Do not contaminate watercourses or ground.

DISPOSE OF SURPLUS PRESERVATIVE, CONTAMINATED MATERIAL (INCLUDING SAWDUST) AND THE EMPTY CONTAINER SAFELY using a method approved by the waste disposal authority.

WASH SPLASHES from skin or eyes immediately.

KEEP IN A SAFE PLACE.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating, drinking, smoking and after use.

TREATED WOOD SHOULD BE HELD UNTIL DRY BEFORE DESPATCH.

The following ingredients have been assigned exposure limits in the HSE publication EH40:

OES (8 hours)	OES (10min.)
No published limits	

The hydrocarbon solvent used in the manufacture of this product is closely similar to white spirit, the limits for which are:

100ppm	125ppm
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16. OTHER

To be used only as a wood preservative, not suitable for any other purpose.

This product is approved under the Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 for use as directed.
HSE Approval No. 4991.

Revision no. 1: replaces issue dated April 1992

Reason for revision: to comply with the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1993 recommended format.

PROTIM SOLIGNUM LTD

Fielchouse Lane, Marlow,
Bucks. SL7 1LS

Tel: (01628) 486644

Fax: (01628) 476757 or 481276 (Sales)

PROTIM 800
MSDS 975
July 1994

Protim Solignum Limited's products are sold subject to its standard Terms and Conditions of Sale, copies of which may be obtained on request. Whilst Protim Solignum Limited endeavours to ensure that any advice, recommendation, specification or information it may give is accurate and correct, it cannot, because it has no direct or continuous control over where or how its products are applied, accept any liability either directly or indirectly arising from the use of its products, whether or not in accordance with any advice, specification, recommendation or information given by it save as specifically provided by its Terms and Conditions of Sale.

PROTIM SOLIGNUM



By appointment to
Her Majesty The Queen
Manufacturers of Wood Preservatives
Proxim Solignum Limited
Alton, Bucks.

CI/SIB	Vu3
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July 1993

Technical Data Sheet
TDS 975

PROTIM® 800

A range of organic solvent based wood preservatives

DESCRIPTION

The Protim 800 range consists of a number of industrial, organic solvent based, wood preservatives, for application by vacuum low pressure impregnation, with the following advantages: -

- Highly effective against wood-boring insects and/or wet and dry rot fungi
- Do not contain water
- Do not cause warping, or twisting of timber, or affect wood dimensions
- Non-corrosive to metals
- Available in a range of tints

PROPERTIES

Colour: Straw coloured: tinted versions are also available. (See table.)

Flash Point: Above 36°C.

Density (g/cm³): 0.8

Odour: Organic. Treated timber odourless when dry.

Concentration: This product is supplied ready for use and must not be diluted.

Consumption: This varies according to species, condition of timber, and application method used. As a guide approximately 15-40 litres per cubic metre may be anticipated.

Durability: Provides long lasting protection to building timbers. Exterior timbers should be given the additional protection of a well maintained surface finish.

Not suitable for use on timbers which are in contact with the soil or immersed in water.

Product	Standard	Prevents	Uses	Features
Protim 800	Type F/N	Wet and Dry Rot Woodworm Termites	Constructional timber above DPC (including timber framing). Claddings, internal and external joinery.	Standard Grade
Protim 800WR	Type F/N	Wet and Dry Rot Woodworm Termites		Water Repellent Grade - Reduces movement of timber Decoration: Treated pine may readily be decorated with alkyd finishes although a verification of compatibility with specific acrylic finishes is advisable. For advice on the decoration of other timber species please contact Protim Solignum.
Protim 800C	Type F/N	Wet and Dry Rot Woodworm Termites	Constructional timber above DPC (including timber framing).	Decoration: These products are optimised for use on carcassing and similar timbers which do not normally receive a decorative finish. However, when adequate solvent evaporation has occurred (typically after 7 days) timber which has been treated with colourless grades of these preservatives may normally be decorated with both alkyd and acrylic finishes.
Protim 800CWR	Type F/N	Wet and Dry Rot Woodworm Termites		Decoration: As for 800C. Acrylic finishes are not recommended.
Protim FDR800	Type F	Wet and Dry Rot	Claddings, internal and external joinery.	Specially formulated for application to joinery. May be decorated with both alkyd and acrylic finishes. Tinted versions not available.
Protim JP800	Type F	Wet and Dry Rot		As above, but with water repellent additive. Note on decorating 800WR treated timber applies.

Protim 800 products of Type F/N contain Acypetacs zinc and Permethrin.

Products of Type F contain Acypetacs zinc only.

In the above context 'Woodworm' includes all common wood-boring insects and the House Longhorn Beetle.



BSI Registered firm of
Assessed Capability,
BS 5750 Part 1

FM1724
FM2075

COMPATIBILITY

General: Maximum compatibility between treated timber and surface finishes, natural and synthetic polymers, and adhesives, is achieved by maximising evaporation of the preservative's carrier solvent. It is therefore recommended that treated timber should be open piled in a well ventilated position (air-flow 10 m/min or more) for (typically) 48 hours after treatment, before further handling and processing. It must however be recognised that timber which has been held in prolonged water storage after felling exhibits a defect termed 'over-absorbency'. This is revealed by the appearance of dark patches and streaks after treatment and extended drying times must be allowed where this defect is encountered.

Decoration: Provided adequate evaporation of the carrier solvent is allowed to occur, pine timbers treated with colourless standard grade preservative may be decorated with both alkyd and acrylic finishes. (See Table for advice on C and WR grades). Contact Protim Solignum for advice on painting other timber species. Where products are supplied with a 'proof-of-treatment' tracer dye, there is a danger that this dye may discolour surface finishes, especially if solvent evaporation is incomplete. Products containing these dyes are not therefore recommended for the treatment of timbers which are to be decorated.

Gluing: These products do not affect cured glue. For domestic and light industrial purposes treated timber can be bonded with most commonly used adhesives, after drying for an adequate period: typically 48 hours for standard grades. If water-based adhesives are to be used to bond timber treated with water repellent grades of preservative verification of compatibility is advised.

Advice from Protim Solignum's Technical Information Department and the adhesive manufacturer should be obtained when bonding treated structural timbers.

SPECIFYING

The PROTIM 800 range conforms to the preservative and preservation requirements of relevant NHBC and NBS Specifications and the British Wood Preserving and Damp-proofing Association Manual (1991 Revision). Refer to Protim Solignum Information Sheets I/S 26 and 27 for detailed guidance on how to specify.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

These products should be used only as wood preservatives and must not be allowed to contaminate the environment. They should be applied to clean dry undecayed timber using a Protim Prevac plant operated in accordance with the Plant Operating Instructions to give an appropriate level of treatment.

At the time of treatment the timber moisture content should not exceed 28% and should be at the moisture level appropriate for the end-use of the treated timber. The maximum amount of wood-working should be carried out before treatment. If cutting is unavoidable after treatment, the freshly exposed surfaces should be liberally treated with a suitable cut-end preservative. Failure to do this will seriously reduce the value of the treatment.

For full guidance on the safe and effective use of treated timber, refer to Protim Solignum Information Sheet I/S 5 'The User's guide to Protim treated timber'.

PRECAUTIONS

The handling and safety precautions shown on the Product Label must be understood and followed at all times. In general terms, care must be taken to avoid user exposure.

Avoid contamination of the environment.

Empty containers and contaminated waste must be disposed of correctly, via an authorised contractor.

Flammable liquid: observe appropriate fire precautions.

Always consult the label and the Health and Safety Data Sheet before use.

For detailed advice please contact Protim Solignum's Environmental Services Department.

STORAGE

These products should be stored and applied in plant meeting the standards described in the British Wood Preserving & Damp-proofing Association Code of Practice for the Safe Design and Operation of Timber Treatment Plants (1991). Accidental spillages must not contaminate the environment.

PACKAGING

Supplied in 200 litre containers and by bulk tanker.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Protim Solignum Ltd. manufacture a wide range of timber treatment products. Information on these, and a technical advisory service on all aspects of timber preservation are available on request. Protim Solignum wood coatings are recommended as complementary to the Protim pre-treatment system.

Read the label before you buy: use pesticides safely.

These products are approved under The Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 for use as directed.

PROTIM SOLIGNUM LTD

Fieldhouse Lane, Marlow,

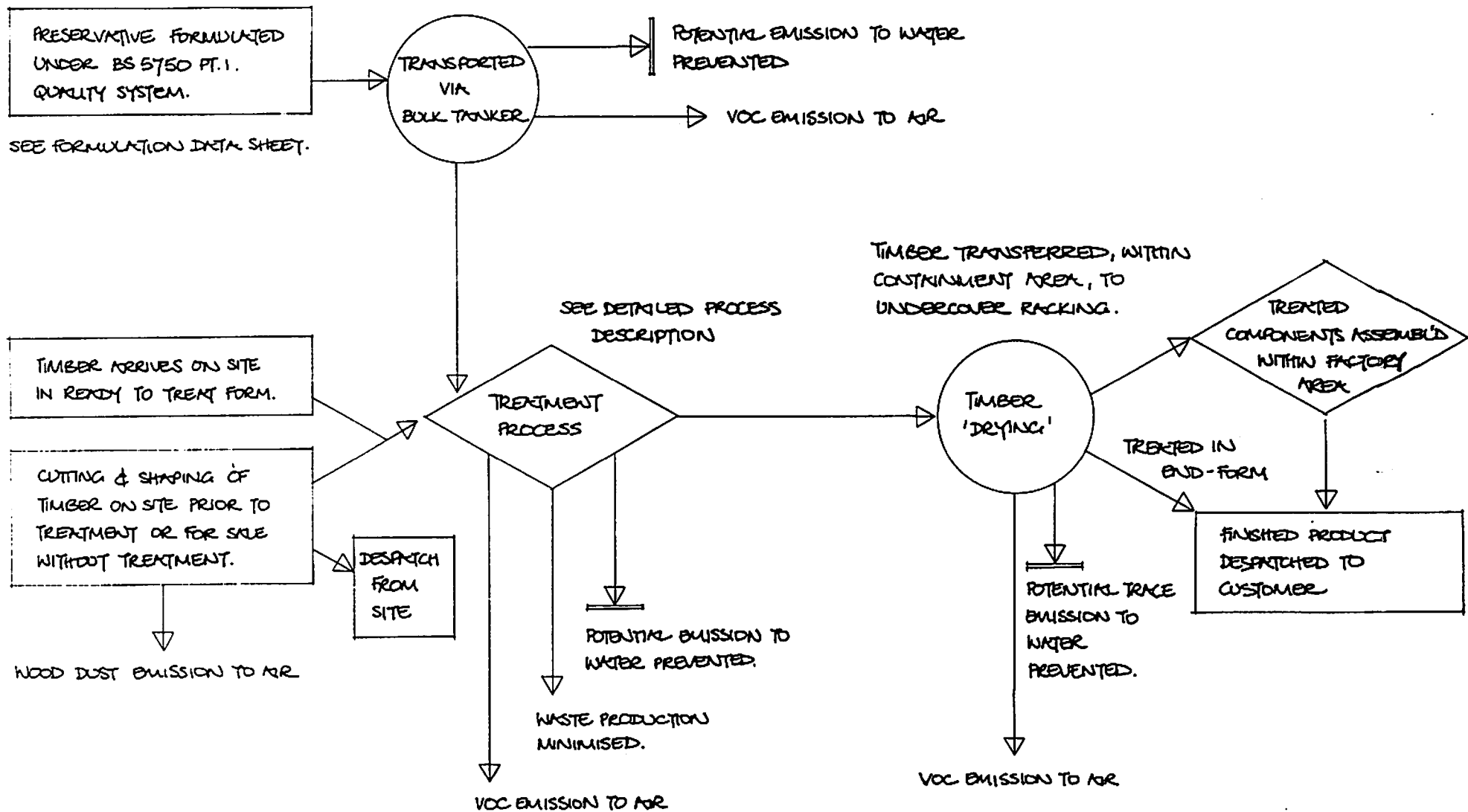
Bucks. SL7 1LS

Tel: (01628) 486644

Fax: (01628) 476757 or 481276 (Sales)

TDS975 July 1993

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PROTIM SOLIGNUM LTD.		REVISIONS
PROCESS DESCRIPTION / SUMMARY	Raw Material to End Product.	
JOB NO. 9118	Part B process (Existing)	OCTOBER 91

TABLE 5
TREATMENT CYCLES FOR THE APPLICATION OF ORGANIC SOLVENT PRESERVATIVES

Protim Cycle Designation (As used in Tables 1 - 4)	INITIAL VACUUM		PRESSURE		FINAL VACUUM		BSI/BWPDA Cycle Code
	Level	Duration	Level	Duration	Level	Duration	
	Inches mercury	minutes	p.s.i.	minutes	Inches mercury	minutes	
A	10	3	Atmospheric	3	20	20	V1
B	10	5	15	5	20	20	V2
E	5	10	15	40	25	20	V3
C	25	10	15	60	25	20	V4

Approximate conversions: 1bar = 15 p.s.i. = 1 Kg/cm² = 30 in. mercury = 765mm mercury = 100 kPa.

HEAD OF OPERATIONS, MIDLANDS REGION: Dr R NOURISH

City of Coventry
Housing & Environmental Services Directorate
Broadgate House
Broadgate
Coventry
CV1 1NH

Your ref: EH/EP/MH
Our ref: GW039B/DG/06
Date:

ENV. PROTECTION
(not Commercial Services)

Dear Sir/Madam

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990: PART I:
AUTHORISATION FOR TIMBER TREATMENT PROCESS**

Thank you for consulting the Health and Safety Executive about the above application for timber treatment at Newport Road, Holbrook submitted by STP Window Ltd. Details of the application are noted for our records.

This process involves the use of, or may give rise to, substances likely to be subject to the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1988 COSHH. Occupational exposure limits for a range of substances have been assigned under COSHH. Details of these standards are given in the current edition of Guidance Note EH40 published annually by HSE (see attached leaflet P1).


You may also wish to know that the Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances Regulations 1982 and/or the Control of Industrial Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1984 apply to these premises.

I confirm that HSE is responsible for enforcing health and safety legislation at these premises. In our assessment of this application we have not identified significant elements of conflict or ambiguity with health and safety at work issues. However, if your consideration of the application suggests that these conflicts might develop then please let me know. I would be pleased to discuss these with you before you make a determination.

It is suggested that the following text may be a useful reminder to the applicant and could be included in any covering letter sent with the authorisation: "This authorisation is issued under Part I of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The responsibilities you have under legislation for health, safety and welfare in the workplace remain in force."

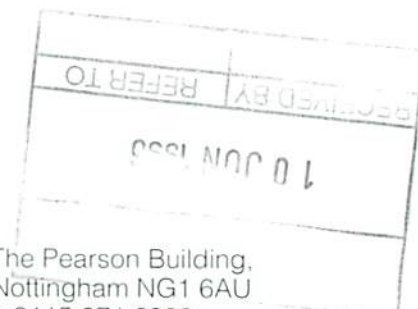
When the authorisation is issued I would be grateful if you would forward a copy to me for retention, so that it may be consulted at any future visit to the premises.

Yours faithfully


G N WALKER
HM Principal Inspector of Factories

Enc:

North Midlands Area Office, The Pearson Building,
55 Upper Parliament Street, Nottingham NG1 6AU
Tel: 0115-971 2800 Fax: 0115-971 2802



read with v. ndhze

28th NOV. 2001

THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990

The Environmental Protection (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1991,
SI 472.

The Environmental Protection (Application, Appeals and Registers) Regulations 1991,
SI 507.

Authorisation No: 089

Application Received: 22nd February 1996

Notice is hereby given that under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 Coventry City Council (hereafter called the Authority) gives authorisation to:

STP Ltd

Watford Bridge Works

New Mills, High Peak

Derby shire

SK22 4HJ

Register in England No: 2424937

For the manufacture and chemical treatment of wood based products as described on Page 2
at:

STP Windows Ltd

Newport Road

Holbrooks

Coventry

CV6 4BQ

Subject to the conditions specified on the attached pages, Nos 1 to 3, and within the process
boundary as indicated on Plan No. 1.

Signed Dated day of 2001

City Environment Officer.

DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS

- 1.1 This authorisation is for the manufacture and chemical treatment of wood based products as described in the Environmental Protection (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1991, as amended, SI472, Section 6.7 Part B within the process boundary outlined in red on the attached Plan numbered 1 and specifically relates to the processes outlined below.
- 1.2 The delivery and storage of timber and chemicals for wood treatment to storage areas and bulk storage tanks as shown in plan 1.
- 1.3 The manufacture of wood based products involving the sawing, drilling, sanding, shaping, turning and planing of timber in association with local extract ventilation.
- 1.4 The chemical treatment of timber in the Protim low pressure treatment vessel as shown in Plan 1.
- 1.5 The storage and dispatch of products and waste materials from the above process.
- 1.6 Any change to the above descriptions must not take place without the prior consent of the authority.

2. EMISSION LIMITS AND CONTROLS

- 2.1 All emissions to air from the Protim low pressure treatment vessel other than steam or water vapour must be colourless and free from persistent mist. All emissions to air must be free from persistent fume and free from droplets.
- 2.2 There shall be no wood dust or shavings noticeable beyond the process boundary.

3. MONITORING, SAMPLING AND MEASUREMENT OF EMISSIONS

- 3.1 Visual assessments of emissions from the cyclone and fabric filter arrestment plant serving the local extract ventilation systems must be carried out at least once a day whilst the equipment is in operation. Remedial action must be taken immediately in the event of abnormal emissions.
- 3.2 Visual and olfactory assessments of emissions from the Protim low pressure treatment vessel must be made at least once a day from the position marked X on Plan 1. Remedial action must be taken immediately in the event of abnormal emissions.
- 3.3 The results of all monitoring required by Clause 3.1 and 3.2 must be recorded in a log book. The log book must also detail the time, date and identity of the person carrying out the monitoring. In the event of any abnormal emissions, the details of the observations must be recorded in the log book as well as the cause and the remedial actions taken.

- 3.4 The fabric filters extraction system and the cyclone extraction system including filters, filter housing and associated ductwork shall be inspected for wear and tear and correct working order at least once per month. Records of the inspections shall be kept and detail the date and time the inspection was made, the person undertaking the inspection, any defects noted and remedial action taken. The records shall be retained on site for a minimum of 2 years and be made available to the local authority inspector on request.'
- 3.5 Where necessary following the inspections required by clause 3.4, the fabric filters shall be replaced. All fabric filters shall be replaced on a 4 yearly replacement cycle, with a minimum of 25% of the filters being changed annually or at an interval agreed with the local authority. All filter changes shall be recorded in the process log book detailing the date and time of the change, the location of the filter and the person who undertook the change. Such records shall be kept for a minimum of 2 years and be made available to the local authority inspector on request.
- 3.5.1 A timetable detailing the proposed replacement of fabric filters shall be submitted to the local authority.
- 3.5.2 Deleted
- 3.6 An inventory shall be kept of the amount of treatment chemicals used in the Protim plant and the amount of wood treated, in a 12 month period and include the following information:
- a) the type of treatment products used
 - b) the amount of solvent in each product, in g/l
 - c) the amount of product used in the previous 12 month period in litres
 - d) the amount of solvent used in the previous 12 month period in kg, discounting any solvents sent for recycling or re-use
 - e) the amount of wood treated in the previous 12 month period, in m³.

This information shall be submitted to the local authority every 12 months.'

4. MATERIALS HANDLING

- 4.1 Emissions from the extraction ventilation systems other than that serving the belt sander in the stairs department shall only be emitted to air via the two cyclones.
- 4.2 Emissions from the extraction ventilation system serving the belt sander in the stairs department shall only be emitted to air via the fabric filter.

- 4.3 All wood dust and shavings emitted via the cyclones shall be stored in enclosed trailers prior to removal from site. The trailers shall be fitted with high level vision panels to enable a visual assessment to be made of the remaining holding capacity to prevent overfilling.
- 4.3.1 Wood dust from the fabric filters shall only be stored in sealed bags whilst awaiting disposal.'
- 4.3.2 The discharge pipe from the cyclones shall be fitted with a two-way valve so that vehicles can be changed over without emissions occurring.
- 4.3.3 Any accumulation of wood dust or shavings arising from the extraction discharge pipes to the trailers during trailer change over or from any point in the extraction system shall be cleared as soon as possible and stored in sealed bags or enclosed/screened containers whilst awaiting disposal.
- 4.4 Treatment fluids used in conjunction with the Protim low pressure treatment vessel must only be stored in the fixed bulk storage tank.
- 4.5 The bulk storage vessel associated with the Protim low pressure treatment vessel must be fitted with a visual high level volume indicator.
- 4.5.1 Tankers delivering preservative in bulk shall discharge to the storage tank through the lockable fixed coupling within the bunded area.
- 4.6 The bulk storage vessel associated with the Protim low pressure treatment vessel must be retained within the bunding. The bunding must be capable of holding 110% of the total capacity of the storage vessel. The bunding must be maintained in a condition whereby it is impervious and resistant to the chemicals in storage.
- 4.7 An interlocking device shall be fitted to the Protim low pressure treatment vessel to prevent the door from being opened until ambient pressure has been reached.

5. GENERAL OPERATIONS

- 5.1 The Protim low pressure treatment vessel and its associated bulk storage tank shall be inspected every 12 months for wear and tear and proper working order. Where necessary, remedial action shall be taken and the plant not used until the required remedial action has been completed. Records of the inspections shall be kept and include the date and time the inspection took place, any faults noted and remedial action taken. The records shall be kept for a minimum of 2 years and be made available to the local authority inspector on request.
- 5.1.1 A clearly defined procedure for dealing with spillages of chemical treatment agents used in the Protim plant shall be made readily available for staff and shall include details of the organisations to contact in the event of a spillage.

- 5.2 A copy of this authorisation shall be displayed so it can be conveniently read by persons having duties which are or may be effected by this authorisation.
- 5.3 The operator shall supply to this Authority, on demand and without charge, a copy of all or part of the monitoring records kept in accordance with this authorisation.
- 5.4 Any breakdown of the cyclone or fabric filter extraction systems, or Protim plant, which results in adverse emissions shall be notified to the local authority immediately. The manufacture or chemical treatment of wood based products shall cease and not recommence until the cause of the adverse emission has been identified and rectified and local authority approval has been given.
- 5.5 Any incident that is likely to have an adverse impact on the local community shall be notified to the local authority immediately.
6. Deleted.
- 6.1 Deleted.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

THESE NOTES ARE NOT PART OF THE AUTHORISATION

1. Your attention is drawn to your obligation under Section 7(2) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 to ensure that the best available techniques, not entailing excessive cost (BATNEEC) for:
 - A) preventing the release of prescribed substances into the air or where that is not practicable by such means, for reducing the release into the air of such substances to the minimum and for rendering harmless any such substances that are so released; and
 - B) for rendering harmless any other substances which might cause harm if released into the air.
2. The authority for contact purposes should be taken to mean the head of the Environmental Protection Section, Tel. 76831832 during office hours, 76832222 outside office hours.

The Company Secretary
STP Ltd
Watford Bridge Works
New Mills
High Peak
Derbyshire
SK22 4HJ

Our reference EH/EP/RK
18 February 2004

Dear Sirs

**Environmental Protection Act 1990 Part I
Authorisation to operate a Prescribed Process: number 089**

STP Windows, Newport Road, Holbrooks, Coventry CV6 4BQ

I refer to the above and formally notify you of the revocation of the authorisation for the prescribed process namely the manufacture and chemical treatment of wood based products for the following reasons :

- the process is no longer operational on this site having been vacated on 31st December 2003

This revocation will take effect from the date specified on the Revocation Notice. Following this date it will be a legal offence to carry out the process named above without authorisation from this Local Authority. Failure to hold an appropriate authorisation is subject to prosecution and a fine of up to £20 000.

I draw your attention to your right to appeal against this Revocation Notice Your appeal must be forwarded to the Planning Inspectorate **before** the date specified on the revocation notice.

If you require further information, including details of the appeals procedure, please telephone me on the number above.

Yours sincerely

[Redacted signature]

Rachel King
Principal Environmental Health Officer

City Services Directorate
Public Protection

Environmental Health
Environmental Protection
Broadgate House
Braodgate
Coventry
CV1 1NH

Please contact Rachel King
Direct line 024 7683 1858
rachel.king@coventry.gov.uk



Director of City Services
Stephen Pickering
Head of Service
Michael J Green
Head of Public Protection