

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

FILE



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

1. Either Name and address of applicant*

.....
.....
.....

Or Name, number and registered office of applicant company* (if applicable)

..... MIDLAND - LENS LIMITED.....
..... KITHALLS HALL.....
..... COVENTRY CV6 6FY.....

* 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).

..... AT ABOVE.....
.....
.....

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.

② H.M. LAND REGISTRY ORDNANCE SURVEY SP3382 SP3482 PLAN LOCATION MAP.....
..... OF PREMISES.....
.....

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.

PLAN ① - POSITIONS OF MACHINERY + DUST EXTRACTION SYSTEMS.....
PLAN ③ - ARCHITECTS PLAN SHOWING POSITION OF EXTRACTION SYSTEM.....
PLAN ④ - ARCHITECTS PLAN SHOWING POSITION OF PROTIN PLANT.....
PLAN ⑤ - PROTIN PLANT FOUNDATION DRAWINGS.....

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

DOCUMENT 1 DESCRIPTION OF MILLING PROCESS / EMISSIONS TO AIR CONTROL -
DUST EXTRACTION / H.P. GRINDING PROCESS / COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES /
TRAINING RECORDS

DOCUMENT 2 DESCRIPTION OF PROTON TREATMENT PLANT / SAFETY DATA SHEET /
PLANT OPERATION / PROCESS DESCRIPTION / EMISSIONS TO AIR / CONTROL
STATE OF BATHN.E.C. / PLANT OPERATOR TRAINING PROGRAMME /
ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT FORMAT / PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES (see 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)

£1015.00 (correct to March 1997)

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

Signature  Date 26.2.97

Status of Signatory above PERSONNEL, HEALTH & SAFETY MANAGER

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT

APPLICATION FOR AUTHORISATION (Part B Process)

Data package content

Appendix A, to include

- **Introductory Process Description**
- **Formulation Safety Data Sheet**
- **Plant Operation : Summary / Cycles**
- **Process Description Flow Diagram**

Appendix B, to include

- **Plant Foundation Drawings**
- **Plant Location / Site Plan**

Appendix C, to include

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

Appendix D, to include

- **Plant Operators Training Programme**
- **Environmental Audit Format**
- **Personnel / Responsibilities**

APPENDIX A

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 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 a new 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 (see Appendix D).

The plant is to be designed, installed and operated in accordance with Secretary of State's Guidance Note PG6/3(1991, with 1994 amendments) "Chemical treatment of timber and wood based products".

The process is not mobile. There will usually be at least two operators on site, both trained by Protim in accordance with the HSC document "Recommendations for training users of non-agricultural pesticides" (see Appendix D). The process is audited by Protim on a regular basis (see Appendix D).

An extract from the Plant Operators Manual is attached giving full operational detail, including standard treatment schedules employed.

LIST OF PRESCRIBED SUBSTANCES

The preservative used in the process is manufactured by Protim Solignum Ltd in accordance with BS 5707 Part 1 and / or BWPDA Standards. The formulation is as on the attached safety data sheet.

CHAPTER 3 - THE TREATMENT PROCESSES

This chapter explains the basics of the two preservative application processes. For details of how to treat timber to a particular specification refer to Chapter 5.

3.1 PROTIM LIGHT ORGANIC SOLVENT PRESERVATIVES

IMPREGNATION TREATMENT

The treatment process used to apply organic solvent based preservatives is called double vacuum or vacuum - low pressure impregnation. For the Protim range of preservatives this process is carried out in a specially constructed and automatic Prevac Plant.

There are six main stages to the treatment process.

3.1.1 Initial Vacuum

The timber is loaded into the treatment vessel (TV) and the door is closed and safely locked. The Initial Vacuum is used to take air out of the timber. The length of this vacuum period and the level which is used will vary according to the specification being followed and will affect how much air is removed from the timber. This in turn affects the final uptake and penetration of preservative. One point to note is that water cannot be removed at this stage, so a long Initial Vacuum is not a substitute for drying the timber properly.

3.1.2 Flooding

Preservative solution is transferred from the Operational Storage Vessel (OSV) to the treatment vessel once the Initial Vacuum period has finished. The vacuum is maintained during transfer so that its effect is not wasted.

3.1.3 Pressure Period

Once the treatment vessel is full the vacuum is released. Two alternative treatments may then be followed:

(i) Double Vacuum Process

The treatment vessel is returned to atmospheric pressure. This increase in pressure forces the preservative into the cells of the timber from which, under the vacuum, air has been extracted. This process gives good penetration into permeable wood, such as Scots pine, or can be used where shallow penetration into more resistant timbers is acceptable (for example, where protection against insect attack is all that is required).

(ii) **Low Pressure Process**

Here a pressure of 15 psi (or + 1 bar) is created in the treatment vessel as more preservative is actively pumped from storage. This process is designed to provide the required penetration into the more resistant timbers or produce high loadings in permeable timbers which may later be exposed to a high decay hazard. A choice must be made concerning how long pressure is held, as required by the specification. For more detail, see Chapter 5.

3.1.4 Initial Drain

At the end of the pressure period the pressure is released and the preservative transferred back to the OSV.

3.1.5 Final Vacuum

A Final Vacuum is applied to the timber both to remove any excess of preservative from the surface layers of the wood and to reduce dripping of the treated timber at the end of the process. As the vacuum is released, air rushes back into the treatment vessel and into the surface cells of the wood, carrying with it some of the residual preservative fluid on the wood surface.

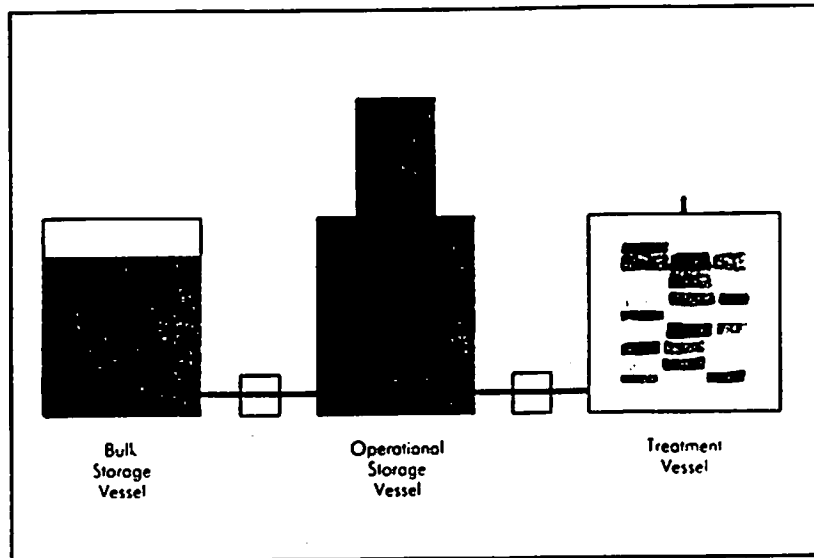
3.1.6 Final Drain

During the final vacuum period, preservative still dripping from the timber is collected and pumped back to the OSV. This draining of the treatment vessel will continue until no significant quantities of free preservative fluid remain. Following the purging of the treatment vessel, the door may then be opened and the treated timber removed. The OSV will be topped up from the Bulk Storage Vessel (BSV) before the start of the next charge.

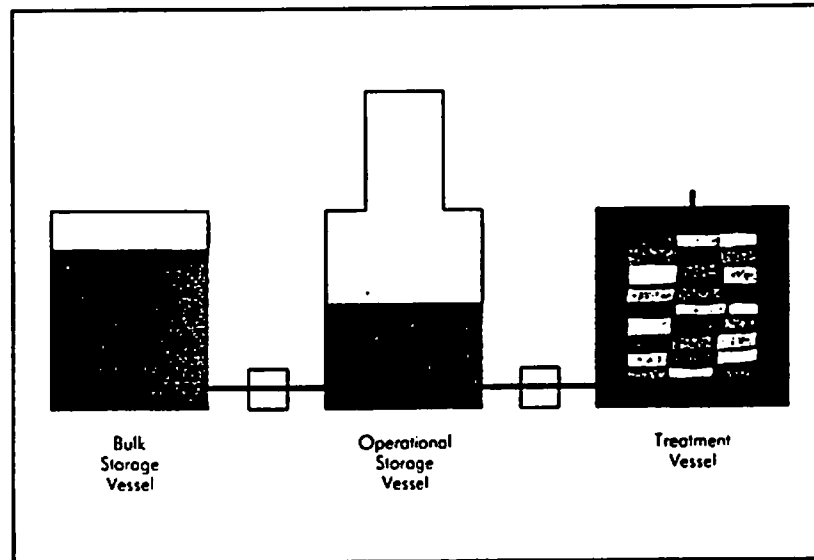
IMMERSION TREATMENT

For permeable timbers, to be used in relatively low hazard situations, timed immersion treatment is permitted in some specifications. This process can again be controlled automatically and simply involves the loaded treatment vessel being flooded with preservative for a pre-selected period of time before the fluid is returned to the OSV. To comply with standards, no Final Vacuum should be used.

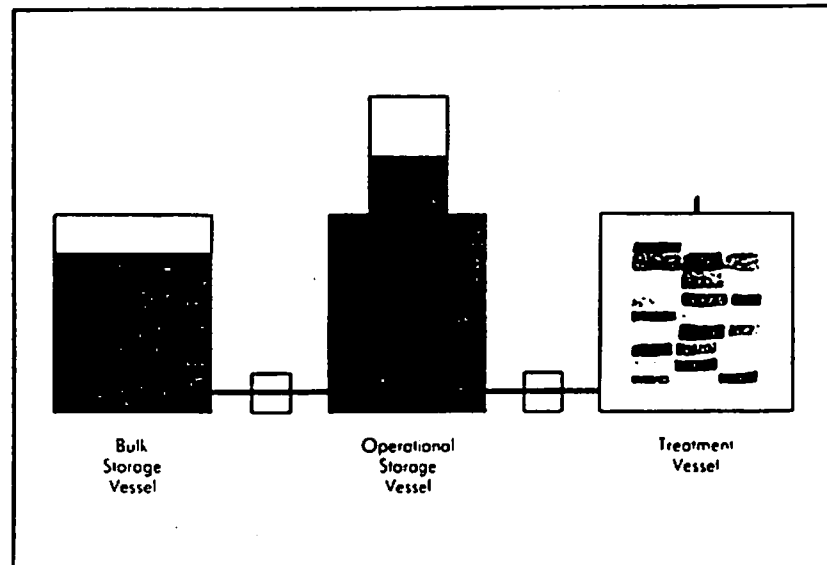
1) Process start/Initial Vacuum



2) Flooding/Pressure



3) Drain/Final Vacuum/Process End



PROTIM PREVAC - OPERATIONS SUMMARY - APPLICABLE TO :

ANDREWS MAXI / MINI

PAPES MAXI

NEWARK MAXI

COMPAIR MAXI

PLANT STATUS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	FF	G	J	K	L	PUMP 1	PUMP 2	VAC PUMPS
END OF PROCESS							✓							
FILL O.S.V.			✓	✓			✓					✓		
1ST VACUUM						✓			✓					✓
1ST VACUUM TIMING							✓		✓					✓
1ST TRANSFER		✓				x	x		✓				✓	✓
1ST RELEASE		✓					✓							
PRESSURE							✓			✓	✓	✓		
PRESSURE TIMING							✓			✓	xx	✓		
2ND TRANSFER	✓						✓	✓	✓				✓	
2ND VACUUM				xxx	✓	✓			✓			✓		✓
2ND RELEASE				xxx	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓		
END OF PROCESS							✓							

x F & FF ALTERNATING TO HOLD VACUUM AT CORRECT LEVEL.

xx L OPENING & CLOSING TO MAINTAIN PRESSURE LEVEL.

xxx D OPENING & CLOSING TO CLEAR LEVEL 3.

SYSTEM LAYOUT

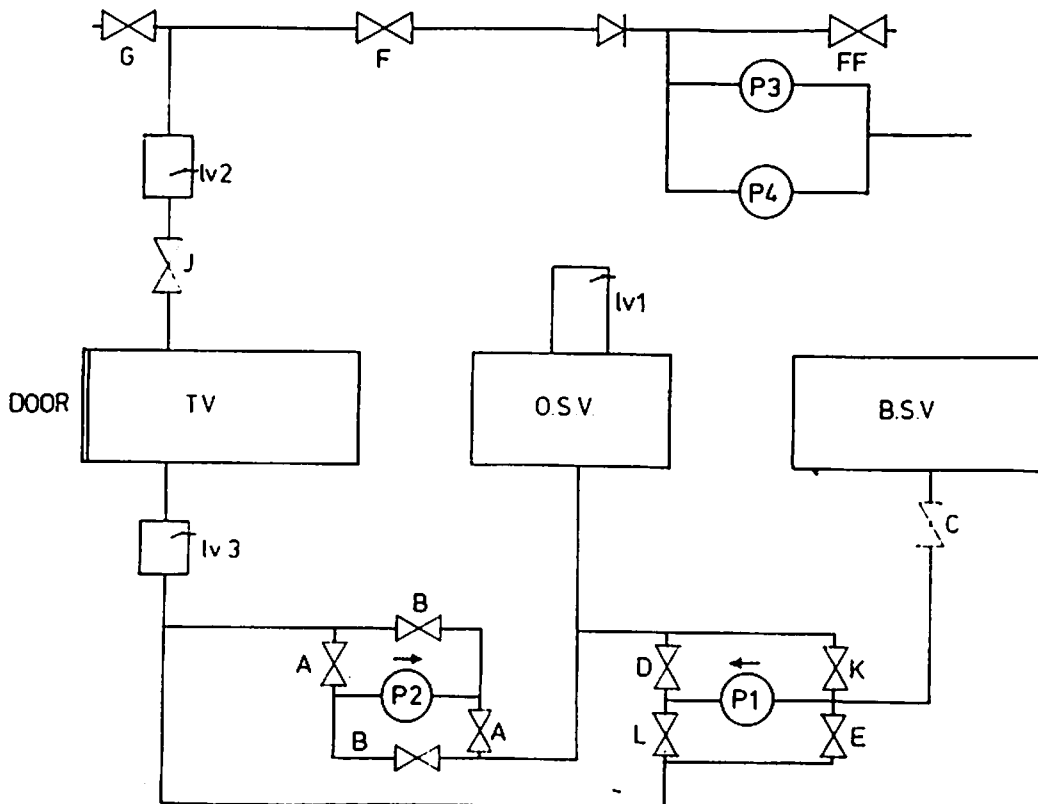


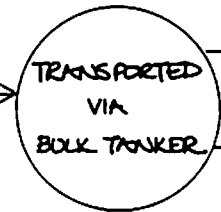
TABLE 5
TREATMENT CYCLES FOR THE APPLICATION OF ORGANIC SOLVENT PRESERVATIVES

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.

PRESERVATIVE FORMULATED UNDER BS 5750 PT.1. QUALITY SYSTEM.

SEE FORMULATION DATA SHEET.



POTENTIAL EMISSION TO WATER PREVENTED

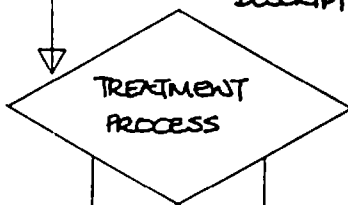
VOC EMISSION TO AIR

TIMBER ARRIVES ON SITE IN READY TO TREAT FORM.

CUTTING & SHAPING OF TIMBER ON SITE PRIOR TO TREATMENT OR FOR SALE WITHOUT TREATMENT.

WOOD DUST EMISSION TO AIR

DESPATCH FROM SITE



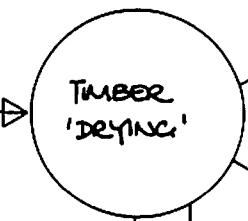
SEE DETAILED PROCESS DESCRIPTION

POTENTIAL EMISSION TO WATER PREVENTED.

WASTE PRODUCTION MINIMISED.

VOC EMISSION TO AIR

TIMBER TRANSFERRED, WITHIN CONSTRAINT AREA, TO UNDERCOVER RACKING.



POTENTIAL TRACE EMISSION TO WATER PREVENTED.

VOC EMISSION TO AIR



TREATED IN END-FORM

FINISHED PRODUCT DESPATCHED TO CUSTOMER

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

APPENDIX 'B'

- 1) **PLANT LOCATION / SITE PLANT**
- 2) **FOUNDATION DRAWING**

APPENDIX C

(Part B)

PRESCRIBED SUBSTANCES AND THEIR CONTROL

(a) **Sources of Emission**

The plant in question is a new 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 charge in Appendix A ("Raw Materials to End Product") Potential emission points from the treatment plant itself are identified on the enclosed diagram.

(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.

APPENDIX C (cont'd)

PRODUCT MOVEMENT, USAGE AND RELEASE

The following description of the movement of preservative product within the system assumes a maximum throughput ("worst case") situation.

The dimensions and fluid holding capacity of the three plant components 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 is not used for fluid storage, so the maximum possible fluid volume on site is 36,000 litres. In practise, 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 theoretically possible to load 7m³ 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

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

In this "worst case" situation, the BSV would require replenishing by road tanker approximately once every 24 working days. In practise, deliveries would be slightly more frequent as the BSV should, ideally, not be allowed to run dry.

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.

APPENDIX C (cont'd)

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. This plant feature allows the recirculation of solvent laden air within the system at certain stages (most notably 1st Transfer), rather than discharge to atmosphere.

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)	41.8m³

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

Assuming 220 working days in the year -

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Approximate annual emission} &= 220 \times 6 \times 41.8 \times 9 \text{ (grammes)} \\
 &= \underline{\underline{496.6\text{kg white spirit}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

APPENDIX C (cont'd)

Implications for fugitive emissions to air from drying timber

Freshly treated timber stacked, under cover, in otherwise open and well ventilated conditions will dry at the approximate rate described on the attached graph. 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 (the graph relates to treatment with Cycle B, a process more severe than that normally employed). 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 storage on site :

Approximate annual emission	=	usage per day x 220 days x 75%
	=	123,750 litres
	=	99,000kg white spirit

NOTE: From the above it can be seen that emissions from the plant vents alone account for only 0.5% of the total process emissions to air.

APPENDIX C (cont'd)

AIR EMISSIONS - Control

(a) Fugitive Emissions from Treated Timber

There is no currently available, commercially viable system for containing or reducing these slow emissions. The following are relevant considerations :

(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 Protim Solignum, how developing technology might best be incorporated into the operation at an appropriate stage. At present, UK policy on the management of industrial solvent emissions is still in the course of preparation. This may take into account the anticipated requirements of the draft EU Directive concerned with the control of industrial emissions of solvent. However, neither of these measures are near finalisation and it is therefore not possible to decide on an appropriate strategy for emission management at this stage. Evolving national and EU policy will be kept under review and proposals for a response discussed with the enforcing authority at the appropriate time.

One research option currently being pursued is the use of preservative formulations containing a lower solvent content and / or water. However, this is not without problems as water will not penetrate timber as well as solvent, will tend to swell the timber components and takes longer to dry, so slowing down the factory "flow line" progression to painting / staining and gluing of components or the use of metal fixings. In addition, structural timber must be stress-graded dry, making subsequent re-wetting with a water based preservative undesirable. Indeed, these problems with water-based products were the main reasons behind the fast growth of the market for light organic solvent preservatives in the 1960s and 70s. In addition, raising the grain by water-based products can lead to an undesirable need to sand biocide-containing wood surfaces. Low solvent based products may , therefore, be technically unsuitable for many applications.

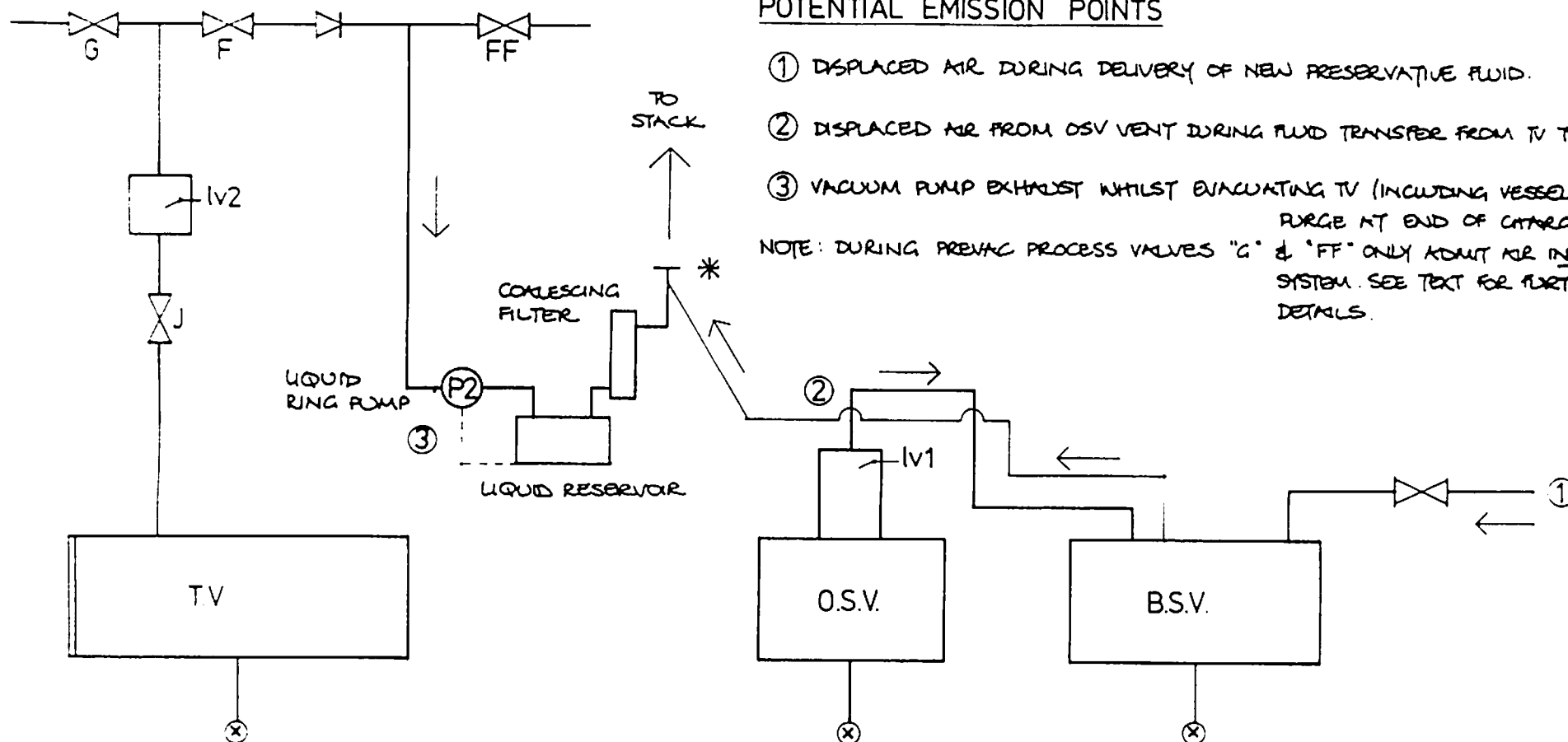
In situations where low solvent based products prove unsuitable, emission containment will be considered at larger operations, where the use of such controls may not represent excessive costs. In order to collect fugitive VOC emissions from timber, solvent impregnated deep into the wood must be driven off by artificial drying over a period of time. The VOC laden emission from the drying process then lends itself to control. However, the combination of timber drying plus VOC abatement will result in high capital expenditure. Such expenditure may well make the treatment process as a whole commercially non-viable. Again, this option will be kept under review pending further developments.

APPENDIX C (cont'd)

(b) **Emissions from Plant Vents / Exhausts**

As has already been seen, emissions from the plant vents alone account for only 0.5% 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 abatement to filter such emissions does not represent BATNEEC. Instead, the 1997 revision of PG6/3 requires that all emissions from vacuum pump exhausts likely to contain aerosols should pass through a coalescing filter and be discharged at least 2m above the roof ridge height of any building within a distance of 15m. Emission from tank vents which are largely free from droplets may bypass the filter but again be discharged 2m above roof ridge height. There is no requirement to monitor emissions from the stack during normal operation.

The plant and process referred to in this application will comply with these control measures, so achieving the BATNEEC objective. (Also see Drawing No. 01A.)



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.

③ LINKS TO ENCLOSED FLUID TRANSFER SYSTEM (SEE OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR DETAIL).

* 3" BSP FEMALE CONNECTION TO CUSTOMER SUPPLIED / FITTED DURING & STACK.

PROTIM SOLIGNUM LTD.		REVISIONS JAN.'96
VOC SOURCES AND CONTROL		
JOB NO. 9202	DWG. NO. 01 A	APRIL 92

APPENDIX D

Part B Process

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) Release monitoring or sampling.
- (v) Environmental sampling.
- (vi) Analytical procedures.
- (vii) Quality assurance plans
- (viii) Record keeping

the following systems will be put 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), (vii) and (viii)

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

- (iii) Not applicable - see Appendix C.

(iv), (v) and (vi)

Not applicable - Protim Solignum technical staff will carry out periodic Safety and Environmental Audits of the plant and site once a year (example included in Appendix D).

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: 096

Application Received: 28th February 1997

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

**Timber Truss and Buildpack Limited
Lythalls Lane
COVENTRY
CV6 6FY**

Register in England No: 3486210

For the manufacture and chemical treatment of timber and wood based products at:

**Timber Truss and Buildpack Limited
Lythalls Lane
COVENTRY
CV6 6FY**

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

Signed Dated 30th day of June 1997
City Environment Officer

1. DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS

- 1.1 This authorisation is for the manufacture and chemical treatment of timber and wood based products, as described under Schedule 1, Section 6.7 of the Environmental Protection (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulation 1991, SI472, within the process boundary outlined in red on the attached plan, numbered 1 and relates to the process outlined below.
- 1.2 The manufacture of timber and wood based products involving sawing, drilling, moulding, turning, planing and sanding using a variety of individual wood working machines all served by the Nordfab/S and D local extract ventilation system for the removal of wood dust and shavings via bag filter units to wood dust trailers marked A, B and C, on the attached plan numbered 1.
- 1.3 The pre-treatment of timber via the Protim vacuum/low pressure plant marked T on the attached plan numbered 1.
- 1.4 Any change to the above process must not take place without the prior consent of the enforcing authority.

2. EMISSION LIMITS AND CONTROLS

- 2.1 All emissions to air from the Protim treatment plant marked T on the attached plan numbered 1 shall be colourless and free from persistent mist, persistent fume and droplets.

3. MONITORING SAMPLING AND MEASUREMENT OF EMISSIONS

- 3.1 A visual assessment of wood dust emissions from the extraction systems shall be carried out from positions marked X, Y and Z on the attached plan numbered 1 at least once a day whilst the extractor system is in operation.
- 3.2 The results of monitoring to comply with Clause 3.1 above shall be recorded in a log book which shall include details of date, time, wind strength and direction, weather conditions, the name of the observer and an assessment of the emissions. The log book shall remain on site for a minimum of two years from the last entry and shall be made available for examination by the enforcing authority inspector on request.
- 3.3 Any adverse results from the monitoring required in clause 3.1 above shall be investigated immediately, to establish the cause, and corrective action instigated. Details of such events shall be recorded in the log book detailed in Clause 3.2 above.

4. MATERIALS HANDLING

- 4.1 Arisings of wood dust and particles shall be stored in the wood dust trailers marked A, B and C on the attached plan numbered 1.
- 4.2 Arisings of wood dust shall only be transported to the wood dust trailers marked A, B and C on the attached plan numbered 1. via the local extract ventilation systems.

- 4.3 The wood dust trailers marked A, B and C on the attached plan numbered 1 shall be fitted with high-level site windows to enable a visual assessment of remaining holding capacity to be made to prevent over filling.
- 4.4 Extraction unit 1, marked on the attached plan numbered 1, shall be turned off and extraction unit 2, marked on the attached plan numbered 1, shall have the two way valve operated, to prevent escape of wood dust, during the change-over of wood dust trailers marked A, B and C on the attached plan numbered 1.
- 4.5 All filter bags and housings in the local extract ventilation systems shall be visually inspected at least once a month and any defects rectified as soon as is practicable. A record of the inspection shall be kept in the log book detailed in Clause 3.2 above.
- 4.6 All filter bags in the local extract ventilation system shall be replaced every four years. A detailed plan for the replacement shall be submitted to the enforcing authority for approval. A record of filter bag replacements shall be kept.
- 4.7 Protim 800 preservative shall only be stored in the bulk storage vessel and operational storage vessel.
- 4.8 The Protim plant shall be contained within a bund which shall be impervious and resistant to Protim 800 preservative. The bunded area shall have a minimum capacity of 110% of the total storage capacity of bulk storage and operational storage vessels and shall catch any spillage from the treatment vessel door.
- 4.9 Delivery of Protim 800 into the bulk storage vessel shall be via a lockable fixed coupling within the bunded area.
- 4.10 To reduce the risk of over filling, the bulk storage tank shall have a high level alarm to warn of over filling and delivery drivers shall follow the written procedures during the filling operation. All deliveries of Protim 800 preservative shall be attended by a suitably trained employee of Midland Lewis Ltd.
- 4.11 The Protim treatment vessel shall have an interlock mechanism fitted to prevent the door being opened until the vessel is drained.
- 4.12 Freshly treated timber shall be allowed to drain within the bunded area before removal to storage.
- 4.13 A contingency plan, to be implemented in the event of a spillage during Protim 800 preservation handling, shall be agreed with the enforcing authority.
- 4.14 To reduce fugitive emissions of volatile organic compounds timber shall be correctly stacked in the treatment vessel and a purge cycle shall always be carried out before removing treated timber.

5. CHIMNEYS, VENTS AND PROCESS EXHAUSTS

- 5.1 Emissions from the Protim plant vent shall be via a coalescing filter and discharge at a height of at least 2 metres above the roof ridge height of any building within a distance of 15 metres.

5.2 The vent from the Protim plant and all vents to atmosphere from the local extract ventilation system shall not be fitted with any restriction such as a plate, cap or cowl, at the final opening.

5.3 All process vents and associated ducting shall be inspected regularly to ensure their integrity.

6. GENERAL OPERATIONS

6.1 The Protim plant shall be inspected at a frequency of at least once every twelve months, to ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.

6.2 Any mechanical malfunction, spillage or other incident which is likely to give rise to emissions to atmosphere shall be attended to and remedied as soon as practicable. Any such incident shall be recorded in the log book detailed in clause 3.2 above.

6.3 All plant and equipment concerned with control of emissions to atmosphere shall be maintained in good working order to ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.

6.4 A copy of this authorisation shall be available to all persons having duties or responsibilities which are or may be affected by this Authorisation.

epa/midlew.gc

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 831810 during office hours, 832222 outside office hours.

COVENTRY CITY COUNCIL

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990, SECTIONS 8(8), 12

NOTICE OF REVOCATION


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To: *The Company Secretary
Timber Truss and Buildpack Limited
Lythalls Lane
COVENTRY
CV6 6FY*

Coventry City Council ("the Council"), in exercise of the powers conferred on it by section 12(1) of the Environmental Protection Act ("the Act"), hereby gives you notice as follows:

1. The authorisation reference **096** is hereby revoked with immediate effect.

Signed on behalf of Coventry City Council


.....
City Environment Officer
The officer appointed for that purpose

Date: **25 MAY 1999**
.....

epa/timber.rev

epa/st/authrovoke

OP

I, as a Environmental Services being employed
Coventry City Council in the Housing and
 Directorate of
 Notice of which this is a copy was
 served/delivered by me to
 of
 on
 Signed 18
Coventry

(Coventry City Council Rules 1968)
 Rule 55 (2)

I, [REDACTED] a Clerical Assistant
 employed by Coventry City Council, hereby
 certify that I served TARMAC TOP MIX LTD
 with a true copy of this notice, by the
 recorded delivery service posted by me at the
 Post Office situated at 21 Hertford Street,
 Coventry at 10 a.m/p.m on 25-5-99
 and addressed to MILLFIELD RD
 being his/her last known residence/the
 company's registered office/place of business
 Dated the 25 day of 5-99

Signed [REDACTED]