

# Corby Borough Council

Environmental Services

Working towards a Cleaner Environment


## ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT

Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010  
(as amended)

Installation Address

Ball and Young  
Units 51/52 Causeway Road  
Corby  
Northamptonshire  
NN17 4DU

Ball and Young Ltd is hereby permitted by Corby Borough Council to carry on a Di-isocyanate Process as prescribed in Section 4.1 Organic Chemicals Part B of Schedule 1, of The Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 (as amended) as described below and within the installation boundary as marked red on the attached plan and in accordance with the conditions detailed in this Permit.

Signed.......... Date.....4/21/2016.....

Authorised Officer of the Council

AMY PLANK, Environmental Protection + Private Sector Housing Manager

Contact Details:

Corby Borough Council, Planning and Environmental Services,  
Deene House, New Post Office Square, Corby, Northants,  
NN17 1GD

Tel: 01536 464075 Fax: 01536 464644

<b>Permit Holder:</b>		<b>Ball &amp; Young Ltd</b>
Installation Address:	<b>Units 51-52 Causeway Road, Earlstrees Industrial Estate, Corby Northamptonshire NN17 4DU</b>	
Registered Address of Company:	<b>Oldham Road Middleton Manchester M24 2DB</b>	
	<b>Ball and Young Ltd. is a Vita Group Company.  Registration No 00901282.</b>	

<b>Provenance</b>	<b>Date</b>
Environment Agency notified change	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2013
Draft Permit Issued	12 <sup>th</sup> August 2014
Permit Issued	4 <sup>th</sup> February 2016

### Process Description

The block manufacture process involves the granulation of foam pieces to produce a foam crumb that is then bonded together utilising methylene bisphenyl di-isocyanate (MDI) pre-polymer to produce a large cylindrical block.

Foam pieces are primarily delivered baled. Fine particulate matter arising during granulation to the foam crumb is suppressed internally using filters. The foam crumb is transferred to a series of internal hoppers using an enclosed transfer system. The foam crumb is similarly transferred from the internal hoppers to mixing chambers where it is weighed and mixed with the MDI pre-polymer. Other similar or more volatile pre-polymers can also be used. The mixture is transferred to moulds where it is compressed and cured with steam.

The block manufacturing process involves the following discharges to atmosphere

- Stack A3 – Local exhaust ventilation over mould 1 & drying platform 1
- Stack A4 – Local exhaust ventilation over mould 2 & drying platform 2

**Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999  
Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 (as amended)**

The conditions contained within this Permit are based upon Process Guidance Note PG 6/29 (12) Statutory Guidance for Di-isocyanate Processes

The requirements of the conditions attached to this permit shall come into effect on the date indicated in the individual condition or if no date is indicated shall take effect forthwith.

**Emission Limits**

1. Emissions of the substances listed in table 1 below must be controlled:

Emission point	Parameter	Source	Limit	Monitoring frequency
A1	VOC (expressed as carbon)	Carbon filter bed	75mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Every 3 years
A1	Di-isocyanate (as total NCO group)	Carbon filter bed	0.01mg/m <sup>3</sup> averaged over any 2 hour period whilst plant is in operation	Every 3 years
A1	Hydrogen cyanide	Carbon filter bed	2mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Every 3 years
A1	Total particulates	Carbon filter bed	20mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Every 3 years
A2	VOC (expressed as carbon)	Overspill canopy	75mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Every 3 years
A2	Di-isocyanate (as total NCO group)	Overspill canopy	0.01mg/m <sup>3</sup> averaged over any 2 hour period whilst plant is in operation	Every 3 years
A2	Hydrogen cyanide	Overspill canopy	2mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Every 3 years
A2	Total particulates	Overspill canopy	20mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Every 3 years

2. The introduction of dilution air to achieve emission limits concentration is not permitted.

**Monitoring, investigating and reporting**

3. The Operator shall keep records of inspections, tests and monitoring, including all non-continuous monitoring, inspections and visual assessments. The records shall be:
- kept on site by the Operator for at least two years and
  - made available for the Regulator to examine when required.

4. The Operator shall notify the Regulator at least 7 days before any periodic monitoring exercise to determine compliance with emission limit values. The Operator should state the provisional time and date of monitoring, pollutants to be tested and the methods to be used.
5. The results of non-continuous emission testing shall be forwarded to the Regulator within 8 weeks of completion of the sampling.
6. Adverse results from any monitoring activity (both continuous and non-continuous) should be investigated by the Operator as soon as the monitoring data has been obtained. The Operator should:
  - a. identify the cause and take corrective action
  - b. clearly record as much detail as possible regarding the cause and extent of the problem, and the remedial action taken.
  - c. re-test to demonstrate compliance as soon as possible; and inform the Regulator of the steps taken and the re-test results.

### **Visible Emissions**

7. All emissions to air should be free from droplets.
8. All other releases to air, other than condensed water vapour, should be free from persistent visible emissions.

### **Abnormal Events**

9. In the case of abnormal emissions, malfunction or breakdown leading to abnormal emissions the Operator should:
  - a. investigate and undertake remedial action **immediately**;
  - b. adjust the process or activity to minimise those emissions; and
  - c. promptly record the events and actions taken.
10. The Regulator should be informed without delay, whether or not there is related monitoring showing an adverse result:
  - a. if there is an emission that is likely to have an effect on the local community; or
  - b. in the event of the failure of key arrestment plant
11. The Operator should provide a list of key arrestment plant and a written procedure for dealing with its failure to the Regulator by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016.

### **Continuous monitoring**

12. All continuous monitoring readings should be on display to appropriately trained operating staff.
13. Instruments should be fitted with audible and visual alarms, situated appropriately to warn the Operator of arrestment plant failure or malfunction.
14. The activation of alarms should be automatically recorded.

15. All continuous monitors should be operated, maintained and calibrated (or referenced, in the case of indicative monitors) in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions, which should be made available for inspection by the Regulator. The relevant maintenance and calibration (or referencing, in the case of indicative monitors) should be recorded.
16. Any continuous emissions monitor (CEM) used should provide reliable data >95% of the operating time (i.e. availability >95%). A manual or automatic procedure should be in place to detect instrument malfunction and to monitor instrument availability.
17. The Operator should ensure that relevant stacks or ducts are fitted with facilities for sampling which allow compliance with the sampling standards.
18. All spillages should be cleared as soon as possible; solids by vacuum cleaning, wet methods, or other appropriate techniques. Dry sweeping of dusty spillages is not permitted.

### **Training**

19. All staff whose functions could impact on air emissions from the activity must receive appropriate training on those functions to include:
  - a. awareness of their responsibilities under the permit
  - b. steps that are necessary to minimise emissions during start up and shut down
  - c. actions to take when there are abnormal conditions, or accidents or spillages that could, if not controlled, result in emissions.
20. The Operator should maintain a statement of training requirements for each post with the above-mentioned functions and keep a record of the training received by each person. These documents should be made available to the Regulator on request.

### **Maintenance**

21. The Operator shall have the following available for inspection by the Regulator:
  - a. A written maintenance programme for all pollution control equipment ;  
and
  - b. A record of maintenance that has been undertaken.

### **Best available techniques**

22. 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.

### **Process changes**

23. If the Operator proposes to make a change in operation of the installation, he must, at least 14 days before making the change, notify the regulator in

writing. The notification must contain a description of the proposed change in operation. It is not necessary to make such a notification if an application to vary this permit has been made and the application contains a description of the proposed change. In this condition 'change in operation' means a change in the nature or functioning, or an extension, of the installation, which may have consequences for the environment.

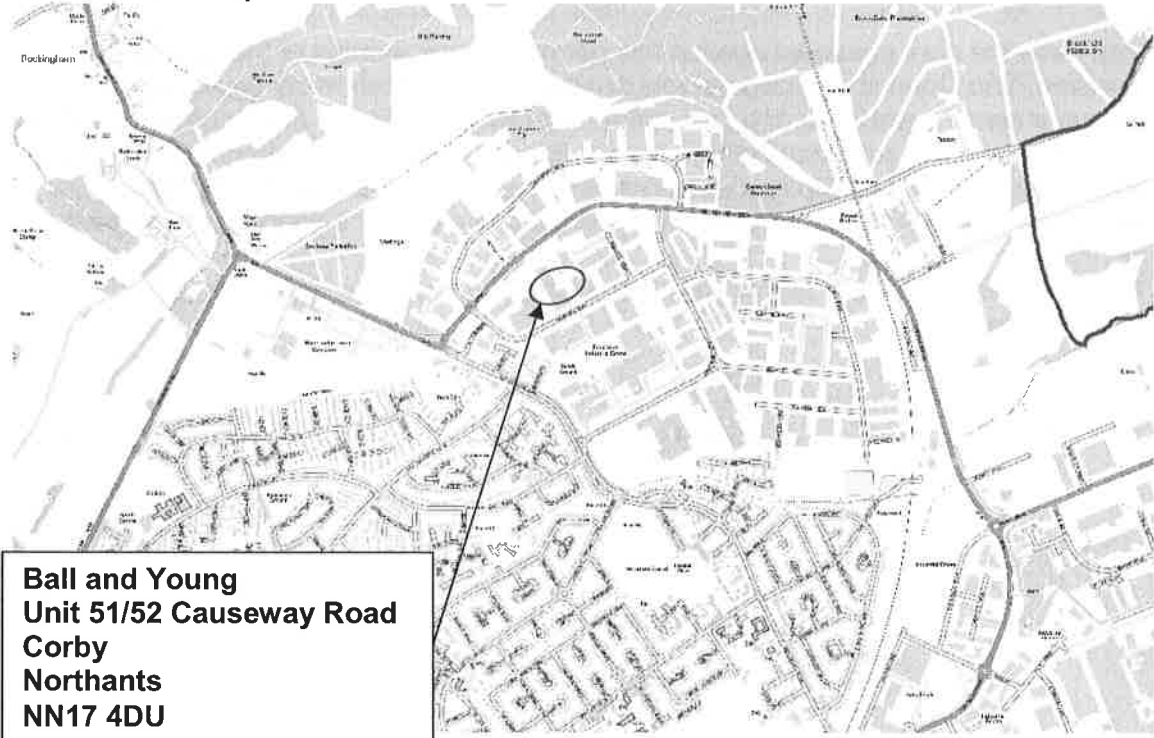
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**Right to appeal**

You have the right of appeal against this permit within 6 months of the date of the decision. The Council can tell you how to appeal. You will normally be expected to pay your own expenses during an appeal. You will be liable for prosecution if you fail to comply with the conditions of this permit. If found guilty, the maximum penalty for each offence if prosecuted in a Magistrates Court is £50,000 and/or 6 months imprisonment. In a Crown Court it is an unlimited fine and/or 5 years imprisonment.

Our enforcement of your permit will be in accordance with the Regulators' Compliance Code.

### Site Location Map



### Site Plan

— Site boundary in red

