Corby Borough Council
Deene House, New Post Office Square,
Corby, Northamptonshire, NN17 1GD
Tel: 01536 464000
Web: www.corby.gov.uk

Our ref: EPR/P44/AG

Please contact: Mrs Alex Gratrix - 01536 464218

26th September 2018

Capital Injection Ceramics Ltd
Unit G - K Tyson Courtyard
Weldon South Industrial Estate
Corby
Northamptonshire
NN18 8AZ

FAO Che Promubol, Quality Manager

Dear Mr Promubol

ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING (ENGLAND AND WALES) REGULATIONS 2016
MANUFACTURE OF REFRACTORY GOODS PROCESS

Further to our recent correspondence, please find enclosed a Variation Notice, which contains the consolidated Environmental Permit for the above premises.

Should you wish to discuss this further, please contact me.

Yours sincerely

Mrs Alex Gratrix
Senior Environmental Health Officer

Permit Reference Number 44
Variation ref: 09/18/VAR001

Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

Variation Notice

To: Capital Injection Ceramics Ltd, Unit G Tyson Courtyard, Weldon South Industrial Estate, Corby, Northamptonshire, NN18 8AZ

Corby Borough Council ("the Council"), in the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by Regulation 20 of the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016 (the Regulations) hereby gives you notice as follows:

The Council has decided to vary the conditions of Permit Reference Number 44 in respect of the operation of an installation at Unit G Tyson Courtyard, Weldon South Industrial Estate, Corby, Northamptonshire, NN18 8AZ

The variation of the conditions of the permit and the date on which they are to take effect are specified in [Schedule 1] to this notice. A consolidated permit as varied by this notice is set out in [Schedule 2].

Signed on behalf of Corby Borough Council

Date 26th September 2018

Environmental Protection and Private Sector Housing Manager
Authorised Officer of the Council

Schedule 1

The variations to the permit which the Council has decided to make:	**Date(s) on which the variation of the permit is to take place:**
Update Regulations from the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales Regulations 2000 (as amended) to the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 Remove extraneous descriptive wording. Revise process description. Remove reference to Process Guidance Note 3/2 (04) Statutory Guidance for Manufacture of Heavy Clay Goods and Refractory Goods and replace with Process Guidance Note 3/02 (12) Statutory Guidance for Manufacture of Heavy Clay Goods and Refractory Goods dated September 2012. Remove all conditions and replace with: 1. Emissions from combustion processes in normal operation should be free from visible smoke. 2. During start up and shut down the emissions should not exceed Ringelmann Shade 1 as described in British Standard 2742:2009. 3. All other releases to air, other than condensed water vapour shall be free from persistent visible emissions. 4. All emissions to air shall be free from droplets. 5. All activities must comply with the emission limits and provisions with regard to releases in rows 1 and 2 of Table 1.	With Immediate effect.

Table 1 – emission limits, monitoring and other provisions

Row	Substance	Source	Emission limit /provision	Type of monitoring	Monitoring frequency
1	Particulate matter	Kilns with a net rated thermal input of <2MW.	Should not exceed the equivalent of Ringlemann shade 1	Operator observations	At least daily when the kiln is in operation
2	Particulate matter	Arrestment equipment with exhaust flow <100m^3 where the plant is discharging to the external atmosphere	No visible emission	Operator observations OR Indicative monitoring to show that the equipment is functioning correctly	At least daily OR continuous

6. The Operator should ensure that relevant stacks or ducts are fitted with facilities for sampling which allow compliance with the sampling standards.

Schedule 2

7. 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.

8. The Regulator shall 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, for example the cartridge filter.

9. The Operator shall make a list of key arrestment plant and a written procedure for dealing with its failure available to the Regulator on request.

10. The Operator shall keep records of all inspections, tests, monitoring and visual assessments on site for at least two years and made available to the Regulator on request.

11. Exhaust flow rates should be consistent with efficient capture of emissions, good operating practice and meeting the requirements of the Legislation relating to the workplace environment.

12. Adverse results from any monitoring exercise shall be investigated by the Operator as soon as the monitoring results are obtained. The Operator shall:

    a. identify the cause and take corrective action;
    b. record as much detail as possible regarding the cause and extent of the adverse results and the remedial action taken;
    c. re-test to demonstrate compliance as soon as practicable and inform the Regulator of the steps taken and the retest results within 7 days of the results being obtained.

13. All continuous monitoring readings should be on display to appropriately trained operating staff.

14. Instruments must be fitted with audible and visual alarms situated appropriately to warn the operator of arrestment plant failure or malfunction.

15. The activation of alarms should be automatically recorded.

16. All process buildings shall be made as dust tight as is necessary to prevent visible emissions.

17. All process buildings shall be cleaned regularly, according to a written maintenance programme, to minimise fugitive emissions.

18. Dusty wastes shall be stored in closed containers.

19. The method of collection of product or waste from dry arrestment plant shall be such that dust emissions are minimised. The preferred removal of fine, dry waste from arrestment equipment should be by return into the product. Where the material is to be disposed of then the preferred removal system should be wet. Where a dry system is used, the material should be discharged into closed vessels fitted with an effective dust collection system with consideration being given to its final mode of disposal;

20. All spillages which may give rise to dust emissions should be cleaned up promptly, in accordance with a written procedure that shall be made available to the Regulator on request.

21. Flues and ductwork shall be cleaned to prevent accumulation of materials, as part of the routine maintenance programme that shall be made available to the Regulator on request.

22. All staff whose functions could impact on air emissions from the activity should receive appropriate training on those functions. This shall include:
    a. awareness of their responsibilities under the permit;
    b. steps that are necessary to minimise emissions during start-up and shutdown;
    c. actions to take when there are abnormal conditions, or accidents or spillages that could, if not controlled, result in emissions.

23. The Operator shall maintain a statement of training requirements for each post with the above mentioned functions and keep a record of the training received by each person. These documents shall be made available to the Regulator on request.

24. 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.

Permit reference number 44 as varied by this Notice is hereby attached.

Corby Borough Council

Environmental Services

Working towards a Cleaner Environment

ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT

Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

Installation Address

Capital Injection Ceramics Ltd
Unit G - K Tyson Courtyard
Weldon South Industrial Estate
Corby
Northamptonshire
NN18 8AZ

Capital Injection Ceramics Limited is hereby permitted by Corby Borough Council to carry on a Manufacture of Refractory Goods process under Section 3.6 Part B (a) of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 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** 26th September 2018

Environmental Protection and Private Sector Housing Manager
Authorised Officer of the Council

Contact Details: Environmental Services
Deene House
New Post Office Square
Corby NN17 1GD
01536 464175
env.services@corby.gov.uk

Permit Holder:	Capital Injection Ceramics Ltd
Installation Address	Units G - K Tyson Courtyard Weldon South Industrial Estate Corby Northamptonshire NN18 8AZ
	Capital Injection Ceramics Limited Station Road Clowne, Derbyshire S43 2AB
Provenance	**Date**
Application for Authorisation (EPA 90)	4th January 2008
Permit 'deemed' application	11th March 2008
Permit issued	10th October 2008
Draft varied Permit issued	5th September 2018
Varied Permit Issued	26th September 2018

Process Description

The raw materials for the process consist of ceramic powder delivered to the site in 25kg bags or 65kg drums and wax in solid block form that are stored in the warehouse area.

The wax is melted in electrically heated tanks and weighed into buckets before being transferred into the 38 litre capacity mixers. The powder raw materials are weighed and transferred to the mixers, where it is mixed under vacuum and held at 65°C by water jackets. The finished mixture is then transferred into heated holding pots or taken directly to the injection area.

The mixture is manually poured in to a reservoir on top of each machine where it is injected in to a mould and cooled to form the ceramic core. The cores are then manually removed and either placed on a resin block to cool further, or placed in a reformer.

Once the cores have cooled sufficiently they are manually packed in to 'Saggers', which are ceramic brick boxes, filled with kaolin clay based packing media. The saggers are then placed on to trolleys to be transferred to the kiln area for firing.

The brick saggers are stacked on to trolleys on the kiln tracks, the cores are then fired for up to three days.

The cores are manually tipped out from the saggers in a local exhaust ventilated booth and excess packing media is blown off the core using a compressed air line. The cores are then loaded on to trays and transferred to the finishing area.

Finishing of the cores involves different processes dependent on the product being manufactured, which include:

- Machining
- Grinding
- Spraying
- Waxing

The conditions contained within this Permit are based upon Process Guidance Note 3/02 (12) Statutory Guidance for Manufacture of Heavy Clay Goods and Refractory Goods

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, monitoring and reporting

1. Emissions from combustion processes in normal operation should be free from visible smoke.

2. During start up and shut down the emissions should not exceed Ringelmann Shade 1 as described in British Standard 2742:2009.

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

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

5. All activities must comply with the emission limits and provisions with regard to releases in rows 1 and 2 of Table 1.

Table 1 – emission limits, monitoring and other provisions

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6. The Operator should ensure that relevant stacks or ducts are fitted with facilities for sampling which allow compliance with the sampling standards.

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9. The Operator shall make a list of key arrestment plant and a written procedure for dealing with its failure available to the Regulator on request.

10. The Operator shall keep records of all inspections, tests, monitoring and visual assessments on site for at least two years and made available to the Regulator on request.

11. Exhaust flow rates should be consistent with efficient capture of emissions, good operating practice and meeting the requirements of the Legislation relating to the workplace environment.

12. Adverse results from any monitoring exercise shall be investigated by the Operator as soon as the monitoring results are obtained. The Operator shall:

    a. identify the cause and take corrective action;
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Right to Appeal

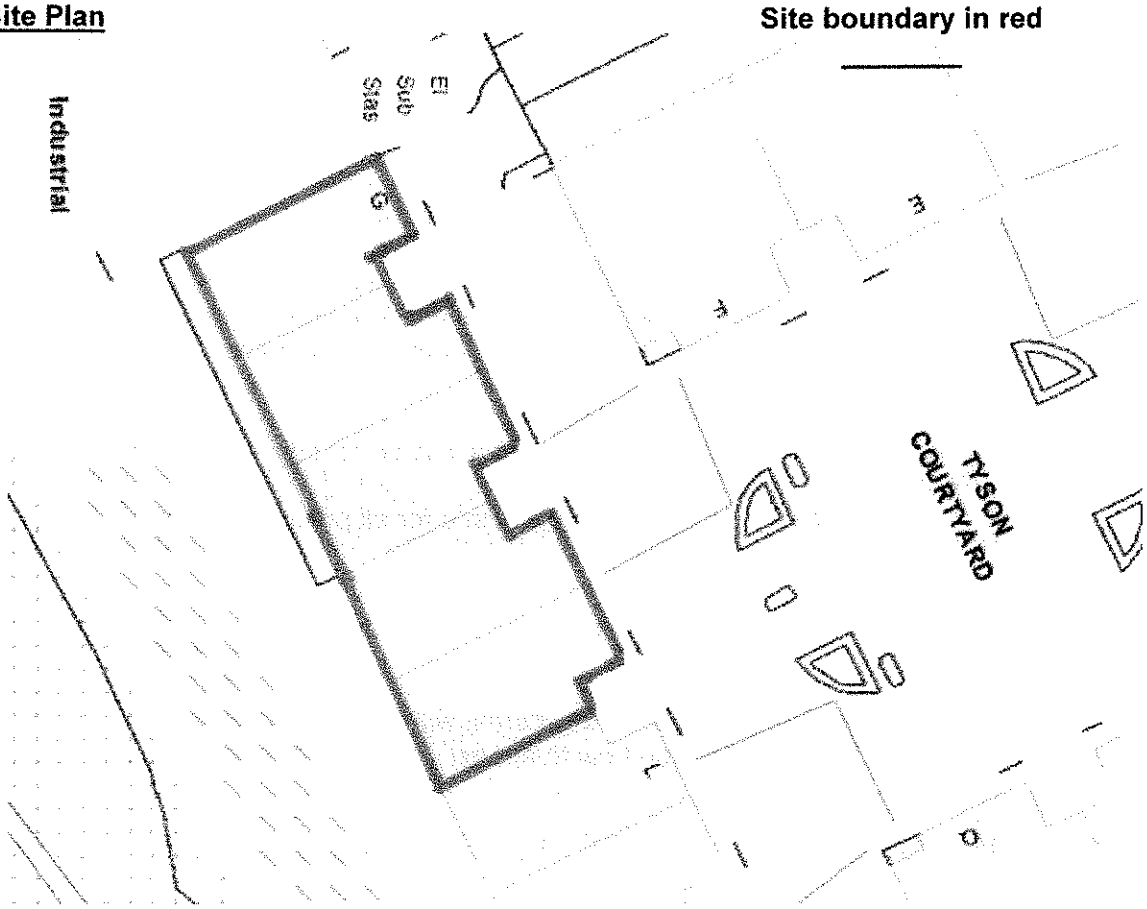
You have the right of appeal against this permit within 6 months of the date of the decision. The Council can tell you how to appeal. You will normally be expected to pay your own expenses during an appeal.

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.

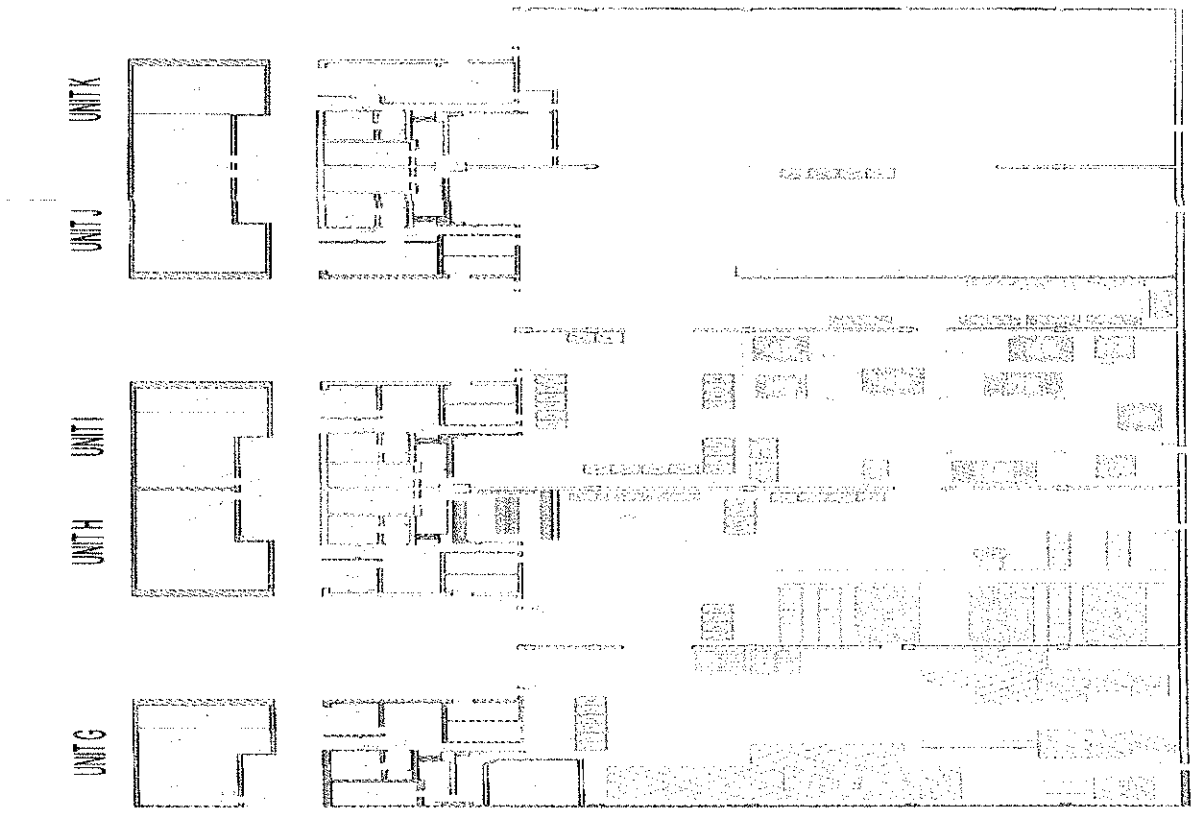
Our enforcement of your Permit will be in accordance with the Regulators Compliance Code.

Site Plan

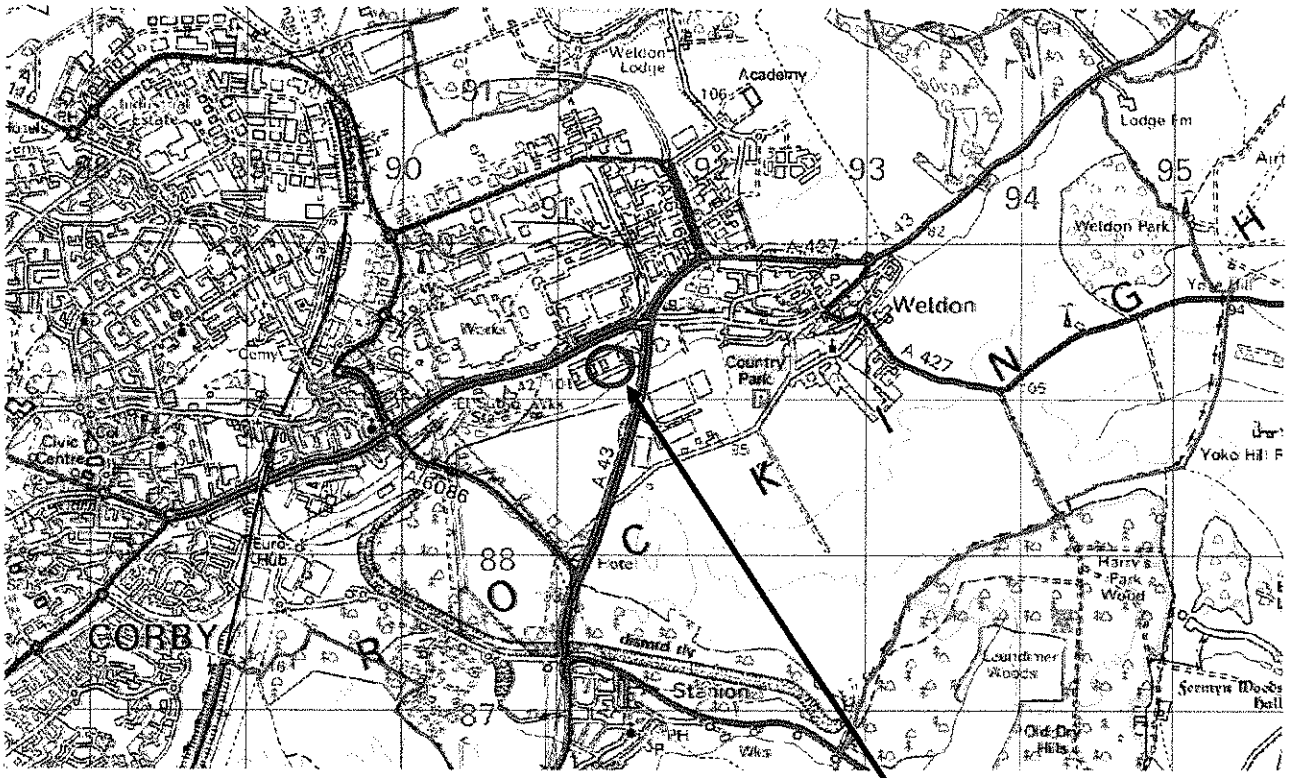
Site boundary in red



Internal layout plan



Site location



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