

Corby Borough Council

Environmental Services
Working towards a Cleaner Environment

ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT

Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

Installation Address

iFoam Ltd
Unit A Tyson Courtyard
Weldon South Industrial Estate
Corby
Northamptonshire
NN18 8AZ

iFoam Limited is hereby permitted by Corby Borough Council to carry on a Di-isocyanate Process as prescribed in Part B of Section 4.1 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 27th June 2018
Environmental Protection and Private Sector Housing Manager
Authorised Officer of the Council

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

Tel: 01536 464075 Email: env.health@corby.gov.uk

Pollution Prevention & Control Act 1999
Permit Reference Number P54

Permit Holder:	iFoam Ltd
Installation Address:	iFoam Ltd Unit A, Tyson Courtyard Weldon South Industrial Estate Corby Northamptonshire NN18 8AZ
Registered Address of Company:	iFoam Ltd Unit A, Tyson Courtyard Weldon South Industrial Estate Corby Northamptonshire NN18 8AZ

Provenance	Date
Application Duly Made	2 nd November 2017
Draft Permit Issued	29 th May 2018
Permit Issued	27 th June 2018

Process Description

iFoam produce moulded polyurethane foams for the aviation, train, bus, coach, car and furniture industries.

Flexible Foam (graphite and melamine) – stacks 1 and 3 on diagram 1.

Polyol and di-isocyanate are mixed with a catalyst (water) in a dosing machine to produce a liquid foam mix. The mix is piped through a hose and poured into an open cavity mould which is then closed and locked while the exothermic reaction takes place. The hose is cleaned with methylene chloride/hot water ready for the next pour. The waste methylene chloride is piped into in a closed container until full for removal from the mixing area.

The moulds are stationed on a slow turning carousel and the mix cures within the moulds for 4-5 minutes as the carousel rotates, enabling removal and re-spraying of the mould with a low volatile organic compound wax based mould release agent prior to being refilled and the process continuing.

Integral Skin Foam – stacks 5 and 6 on diagram 1.

Prior to the liquid foam mix being poured into the mould, paint is sprayed in the mould to give the required cosmetic finish.

Repairs – stack 4 on diagram 1.

Where repairs are required a spray adhesive is used.

The conditions contained within this Permit are based upon Process Guidance Note PG 6/29 (12) Statutory Guidance for Di-isocyanate Processes and Process Guidance Note 6/45 (11) Statutory Guidance for Surface Cleaning.

Conditions

Emission Limits

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

Table 1					
Row	Substance	Source	Emission Limit/Provisions	Type of Monitoring	Monitoring Frequency
1	Di-isocyanate as total NCO group	Abated Emissions	0.1mg/ Nm ³ averaged over any 2-hr period while plant is in operation	Quantitative	Annual
2	VOC (expressed as total carbon excluding particulate matter)	Abated Emissions	100mg Nm ³ / as 30 min mean (see note 1)	Quantitative	Annual
3	Particulate Matter	Abated Emissions	50 mg/ Nm ³	Indicative	Continuous during normal operation
4	Methylene chloride	Unabated Emissions	20mg/ Nm ³	Quantitative	Annual
<p>Note 1- some activities may just emit HFSs or pentane (which are used as blowing agents) and no other VOCs. In these cases neither the emission limit nor the monitoring provisions in Row 2 shall be applied. If any other VOCs are emitted, such as methylene chloride, the provisions in Row 2 are applicable, unless the amounts of these other VOCs are so small that they are unlikely to have more than a trivial environmental impact.</p>					
5	Substances used as blowing agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and record substances used as blowing agents on site, including the ODP, GWP and POCP figures (see paragraph 3.5) for each substance (see also section 7) Record annual usage of individual substances used as blowing agents to be made available to the Regulator upon request 			

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

Abnormal Events

5. In the case of abnormal emissions, malfunction or breakdown leading to abnormal emissions the Operator shall:
 - investigate and undertake remedial action **immediately**;
 - adjust the process or activity to minimise those emissions; and
 - promptly record the events and actions taken.
6. The Regulator shall be informed without delay, whether or not there is related monitoring showing an adverse result:
 - if there is an emission that is likely to have an effect on the local community; or
 - in the event of the failure of key arrestment plant
7. The Operator shall provide a list of key arrestment plant and shall have a written procedure for dealing with its failure, in order to minimise any adverse effects, both to be made available to the Regulator on request.

Materials, Handling and Storage

8. Bulk chemical storage tanks and containers shall be completely contained by bunding which is sealed and resistant to the chemicals in storage and capable of holding 110% of the capacity of the largest storage tank within the bund or 25% of the total capacity of all the tanks within the bund whichever is the greatest by Tuesday 4th September 2018.
9. Bulk chemical storage tanks and containers must be stored in accordance with the manufacturers recommended storage temperatures and allowed to acclimatise to working temperatures before use. All such containers must be kept securely lidded.

10. All reasonably practicable efforts should be made to minimise the amount of residual organic solvent bearing material left in drums and other containers after use. All organic solvent contaminated waste should be stored in closed containers.
11. Prior to disposal, empty drums and containers contaminated with organic solvent should be closed to minimise emissions from residues during storage prior to disposal and labelled, so that all personnel who handle them are aware of their contents and hazardous properties.
12. Nominally empty drums or drums containing waste contaminated with organic solvent awaiting disposal should be stored in accordance with the requirements for full or new containers.

Dust and Spillage Control

13. Dusty wastes, such as those from finishing operations and bag filters, shall be stored in closed and labelled containers and handled in a manner that avoids emissions.
14. All spillages shall be cleared as soon as possible; solids by vacuum cleaning, wet methods, or other appropriate techniques. Dry sweeping of dusty spillages is not permitted.

Cleaning Techniques

15. Cleaning operations, techniques and substances shall be reviewed annually to identify:
 - Steps which could be eliminated or automated;
 - Substances which can be substituted;
 - The technical and economic feasibility of changing to different cleaning solutions

A short summary of the conclusions of each review shall be made available to the Regulator upon request.

16. Cleaning operations involving organic solvents should be periodically reviewed, normally at least once every two years, to identify opportunities for reducing VOC emissions (e.g. cleaning steps that can be eliminated or alternative cleaning methods). The Regulator should be provided with a report on the conclusions of the review on request.
17. Any solvents that are used for cleaning shall be kept in enclosed containers whilst not in active use.
18. Wiping cloths or brushes shall be impregnated with cleaning solvent in a controlled manner, using a dispenser or similar device.

19. Used wiping cloths or brushes shall be stored in enclosed containers pending recovery or disposal.

Training

20. All staff whose functions could impact on air emissions from the activity must receive appropriate training on those functions to include:
- awareness of their responsibilities under the permit
 - steps that are necessary to minimise emissions during start up and shut down
 - actions to take when there are abnormal conditions, or accidents or spillages that could, if not controlled, result in emissions.
21. 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.

Maintenance

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

Best Available Techniques

23. 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

24. If the Operator proposes to make a change in operation of the installation, s/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](#).

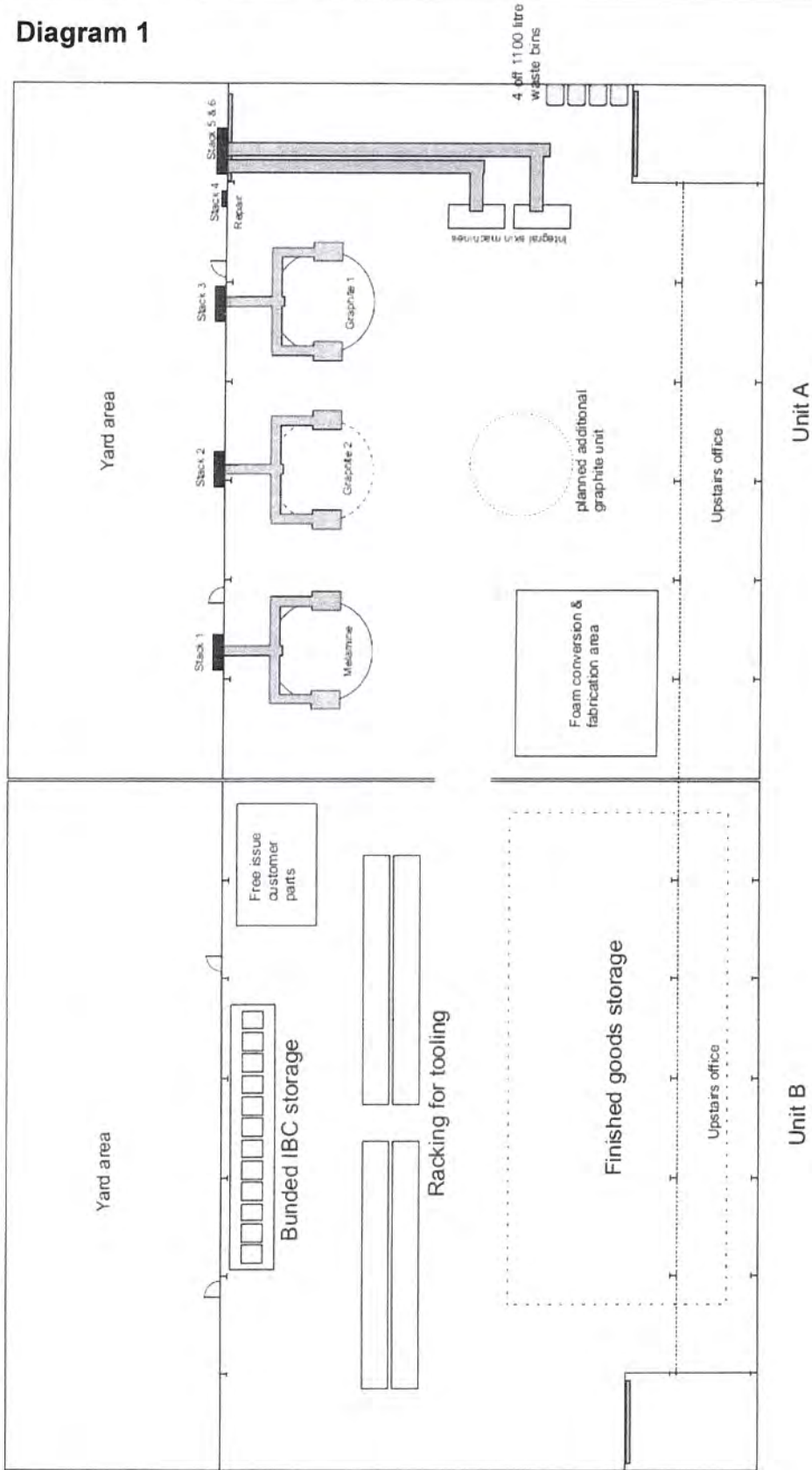
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Site Location Map



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Diagram 1



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Site Plan



Site outlined in red

Site location for iFoam Limited,
Units A & B Cronin Courtyard
Weldon South Industrial Estate
Corby
Northamptonshire NN18 8AZ