

Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999

Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016



INSTALLATION PERMIT

REF B-P21-2021

**Permit to operate a manufacture of fibre
reinforced plastics process**

**Specialist Building Products Ltd
T/A Stormking Plastics
Amington Point
Sandy Way
Amington Industrial Est
Tamworth,
Staffordshire,
B77 4ED**

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Section One

Introductory Note & Description of Permitted Installation

Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999
Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

Permit Reference No. B-P21-2021

Introductory Note

Permit Holder:	Specialist Building Products Ltd T/A Stormking Plastics
Installation Address:	Amington Point Sandy Way Amington Industrial Est Tamworth, Staffordshire, B77 4ED
Registered Address of Company:	18 Stratford Street Cranmore Boulevard Solihull B90 4QT
Company Registration No	01268689

Provenance	Date
Application for Authorisation (EPA 90)	3 rd October 2001
Authorisation issued	24 th June 2002
Permit 'deemed' application	1 st April 2003
Permit Issued	26 th July 2006
Permit Reviewed	14 th January 2010
Permit Varied to include the use of Methylene diphenyl di-isocyanate	18 th December 2013
Re-issued in name of Specialist Building Products Ltd and model Permit format as Statutory Guidance	12 th July 2017
Permit varied to include use of methylene diphenyl – di-isocyanate in site C	13 th December 2021

Specialist Building Products Ltd T/A Stormking Plastics whose Registered Office is 18 Stratford Street, Cranmore Boulevard, Solihull, B90 QT is hereby permitted by Tamworth Borough Council to carry on a process for the manufacture of fibre reinforced plastics, as prescribed in Sections 4.1 Part B (a) and (c) of Part 2 to Schedule 1 of The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended) at the premises known as Stormking Plastics, Amington Point, Sandy Way, Amington Industrial Est, Tamworth, B77 4ED as described below and within the installation boundary's as marked red on the attached plan reference P21/Map and in accordance with the conditions detailed in Section 2 of this Permit.

Signed:



Date: 13th December 2021

Andrew Barratt
Chief Executive

An authorised officer of the Council.

Process Description

- 1.0** Stormking produce canopies, bay window roofs, dormer window roofs and decorative enhancements from Fibre Reinforced Plastic. The installation is located in three units (Referenced at site A,B & C) on the Sandy Way and Silica Road Industrial Estate. This Permit covers the operations at all three units as a collective.
- 1.1** The process involves the use of pre-formulated gel coats and resins that contain styrene. The process involves the polymerisation or co-polymerisation of more than 100 tonnes of styrene in any 12-month period.
- 1.2** The process operated at Stormking can be divided into two production techniques; closed moulding method or open moulding. The resulting component is made of Glass reinforced composite matting which gives the product rigidity and strength.

Manufacturing Process (Open Moulding)

- 1.3** Moulds are cleaned and prepared with a release agent and taken to a spray booth to have the colour and gel coat applied in the same way as the closed mould processes. When the gel coat has cured the mould is taken to another spray booth where chopped glass fibre, resin and catalyst are carefully hand sprayed onto the mould. The wet FRP is then consolidated by compressing it and removing the air by hand with rollers. The FRP is then allowed to cure before the product is removed from the mould. Any styrene emissions from the curing process will be released into the internal factory atmosphere.

(Closed Moulding)

- 1.4** Moulds are cleaned and prepared with a release agent and taken in separate halves to a spray booth to have the colour coat, known as Gel Coat applied. The Gel Coat is applied using an air-less spray gun that automatically mixes a Catalyst (MEPK) to the material to promote polymerisation as it is being sprayed. The two mould halves are left to cure completing the polymerisation process. The Gel coat is supplied in 225 litre drums or 1000 litre IBCs depending on required usage.
- 1.5** Once cured both mould halves (top and bottom tools) are then moved to the injection process where the bottom tool only has dry glass fibre matting laid around the profile. The halves are put together (top lowered

onto bottom) into the “closed” condition. A vacuum pipe is connected to a port and vacuum applied to withdraw the entrapped air.

- 1.6** After connecting a special feed pipe arrangement the vacuumed cavity is now injected with a pre-formulated filled resin, which has been mixed with a catalyst as it is being injected.

Curing takes place over the next 30-40 minutes with the mould still in it's closed position. This production method prevents any styrene being released into the atmosphere during the polymerisation process, as it is encapsulated within the component.

The two mould halves are then released by disconnecting the vacuum and the component can then be lifted out of the mould.

The closed mould method of production is undertaken predominantly at Site B.

1.7 Di-isocyanate foam application

Stormking Plastics Ltd manufacture architectural Glass Fibre products to supply directly to UK based construction sites.

These products by design, are required to be energy efficient and are therefore insulated by the application of a foam barrier on the inside of all external faces to prevent any unwanted heat loss.

The foam is applied by a low volume non atomising pump spray process which dispenses the two components, a resin and a hardener through a pneumatically controlled mechanical pump spray system.

The two chemical components making up the foam are purchased from a proprietary manufacturer and are delivered in sealed IBC's (Intermediate Bulk Containers) of 1000 litres capacity. They are then stored in a bunded compound approximately 20 metres from the production factory and are covered by UV shrouds to prevent any undue deterioration through direct sunlight.

An appropriate regime and spill kit is on hand at the point of unloading and storage should there be any damage to the sustained to the container.

When required for production the IBC's are transported by Forklift truck into the production facility and are placed on metal stands to aid the feed by gravity to the pumps.

It is then and only then that the lids to the containers are opened by releasing a “ring pull” breathing hole, thus preventing the implosion of

the IBC's as the material is drawn off through a bottom entry tap for use in the process.

One of the IBC's is required to have a moisture trap fitted to the breather to prevent moisture entering the resin causing crystallisation. This also aids suppression of any emissions.

The containers remain sealed, other than the breathers, throughout the process.

Once depleted the IBC's are drained of any remaining dregs and the lids refitted before being transported to a holding area awaiting collection for recycling and re-use.

Any emissions created during the spray foam process are controlled by a newly installed dry-back extraction system which has been designed to filter out any particulates and minimise any pollutants reaching atmosphere.

The process is monitored firstly on a daily basis by a pre start up inspection regime and secondly by an annual spray booth stack emission test carried out by an external laboratory.

Records of daily inspections are retained for Local Authority inspection and each annual emission test results are forwarded to Environmental Services at Tamworth Borough Council.

Section Two

Permit Conditions

PART 1
CONDITIONS RELATING TO GEL COATING PROCESSES

Emissions

- 1 No visible particulate matter shall be emitted beyond the installation boundary.

Processing

- 2 The following classes of resins shall be used:
 - Pre-accelerated unsaturated orthophthalic polyester resin with low styrene emission
- 3 Graduated vessels are used to measure resin and catalyst before mixing
- 4 The following techniques are permitted:
 - Vacuum resin transfer moulding and spray up open moulding process
 - Hand lamination
 - Spray up closed moulding
 - Vacuum resin injection moulding

The following machines have extract ventilation where uncured resin is present:

- Site A
Gel and chopper spray booths
- Site B
Gel Booths
- Site C
Gel and chopper spray booths

Buildings and ventilation

- 5 Buildings containing processing operations shall vent through the following to stacks discharging 3 metres above roof ridge:
 - Site A
Gel and chopper spray booths
 - Site B
Gel Booths

- Site C
Gel and chopper spray booths

Odour response plan

- 6 The operator shall have a written odour response plan.

Monitoring provisions

- 7 The emission requirements and methods and frequency of monitoring set out in **Table 1** shall be complied with.
- 8 All continuous monitors fitted to show compliance with the permit shall be fitted with a visible or audible alarm warning of abatement failure or malfunction. Alarms, where fitted, shall be tested at least once a week.

Table 1 - Emission limits, monitoring and other provisions

Row	Substance	Source	Emission limits/provisions	Type of monitoring	Monitoring frequency
1	Total particulate matter:	Spray-up processes and finishing operations: see Notes 1 + 2	Designed to meet 10 mg/m ³	Bag failure and alarm, plus	Continuous
				For plant without a manufacturer's guarantee of particulate emissions: Periodic Monitoring	Annual
				For plant new or replaced since 2005, or with a manufacturer's guarantee of particulate emissions: Retain the manufacturer's guarantee of particulate emissions	At commissioning

Note 1: "spray up and finishing" does not include coating of product with paint –that is dealt with by other process guidance notes

Note 2: Spray up/finishing operations may be carried out in totally enclosed proprietary type booths with integral particulate removal systems. Alternatively the discharge to atmosphere from spray up/finishing operations can be vented via abatement plant designed to remove particulate matter.

Note 3: The operator should maintain a record of the performance of the alarm system

Note 4: The reference conditions for limits in **Table 1** are: [273.1K, 101.3kPa], without correction for water vapour content, unless stated otherwise.

All periodic monitoring shall be representative, and shall use standard methods.

All periodic monitoring results shall be checked by the operator on receipt and sent to the Council within 8 weeks of the monitoring being undertaken..

PART 2

CONDITIONS RELATING TO DI-ISOCYANATE PROCESSES

Emission Limits and Monitoring

- 9 All activities should comply with the emission limits and provisions with regard to releases in **Table 2**.
- The reference conditions for limits are 273.1K, 101.3kPa, without correction for water vapour content, unless stated otherwise.
- 10 The operator should 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.
- 11 The results of non-continuous emission testing should be forwarded to the regulator within 8 weeks of completion of the sampling.
- 12 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:
- 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.
- 13 All releases to air, other than condensed water vapour, should be free from persistent visible emissions. All emissions to air should be free from droplets

Buildings and ventilation

- 14 Buildings containing processing operations shall vent through the following to stacks discharging 3 metres above roof ridge:
- Site A
Spray foam booth
 - Site C
Spray foam booth

Cleaning Operations

- 15 Cleaning operations, cleaning techniques and cleaning substances should 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 assessment should be made available to the local authority upon request.

- 16 Any solvents used for cleaning should be kept in enclosed containers whilst not in active use.
- 17 Wiping cloths or brushes should be impregnated with cleaning solvent in a controlled manner, using a dispenser or similar device. Used wiping cloths or brushes should be stored in enclosed containers pending recovery or disposal.

Table 2: Emission limits, monitoring and other provisions for Di-isocyanates

Row	Substance	Source	Emission limit/ provisions	Type of monitoring	Monitoring frequency
1	Di-isocyanate as total NCO group	Abated emissions	0.1 mg/Nm ³ averaged over any 2-hour period whilst plant is in operation	Quantitative	Annual
2	VOC (expressed as total carbon excluding particulate matter)	Abated emissions	100 mg/Nm ³ as 30 minute mean (see Note 1)	Quantitative	Annual
3	Particulate matter	Abated emissions	50 mg/Nm ³	Indicative	Continuous during normal operation
Note 1 – some activities may just emit HFCs 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 should 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.					
4	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 and Section 7 of Statutory Guidance PG6/29(12)) for each substance. Record annual usage of individual substances used as blowing agents to be made available to the Regulator upon request 			

PART 3

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BOTH PERMITTED PROCESSES

Dust and Spillage Control

- 18 Dusty wastes shall only be stored in sealed bags within internal bins before removal into the external skip in the yard area and their storage and transfer shall be subject to suppression and management techniques to minimise dust emissions.
- 19 All spillages should be cleared as soon as possible; solids by vacuum cleaning, wet methods, or other appropriate techniques. Dry sweeping of dusty spillages should not be permitted.
- 20 A high standard of housekeeping should be maintained.

Abnormal Emissions

- 21 In the case of abnormal emissions, malfunction or breakdown leading to abnormal emissions the operator should:
 - investigate and undertake remedial action **immediately**;
 - adjust the process or activity to minimise those emissions; **and**
 - promptly record the events and actions taken.
- 22 The regulator should 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, for example, bag filtration plant or scrubber units.
- 23 The operator should provide a list of key arrestment plant and should have a written procedure for dealing with its failure, in order to minimise any adverse effects.

Maintenance

- 24 The operator should 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.
- 25 Flues and ductwork should be cleaned to prevent accumulation of materials, as part of the routine maintenance programme.

Training

- 26 All staff whose functions could impact on air emissions from the activity should receive appropriate training on those functions. This should 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.
- 27 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.

Environmental Management System

- 28 An appropriate Environmental Management System shall be in place for achieving compliance with all aspects of the Permit condition.

Records

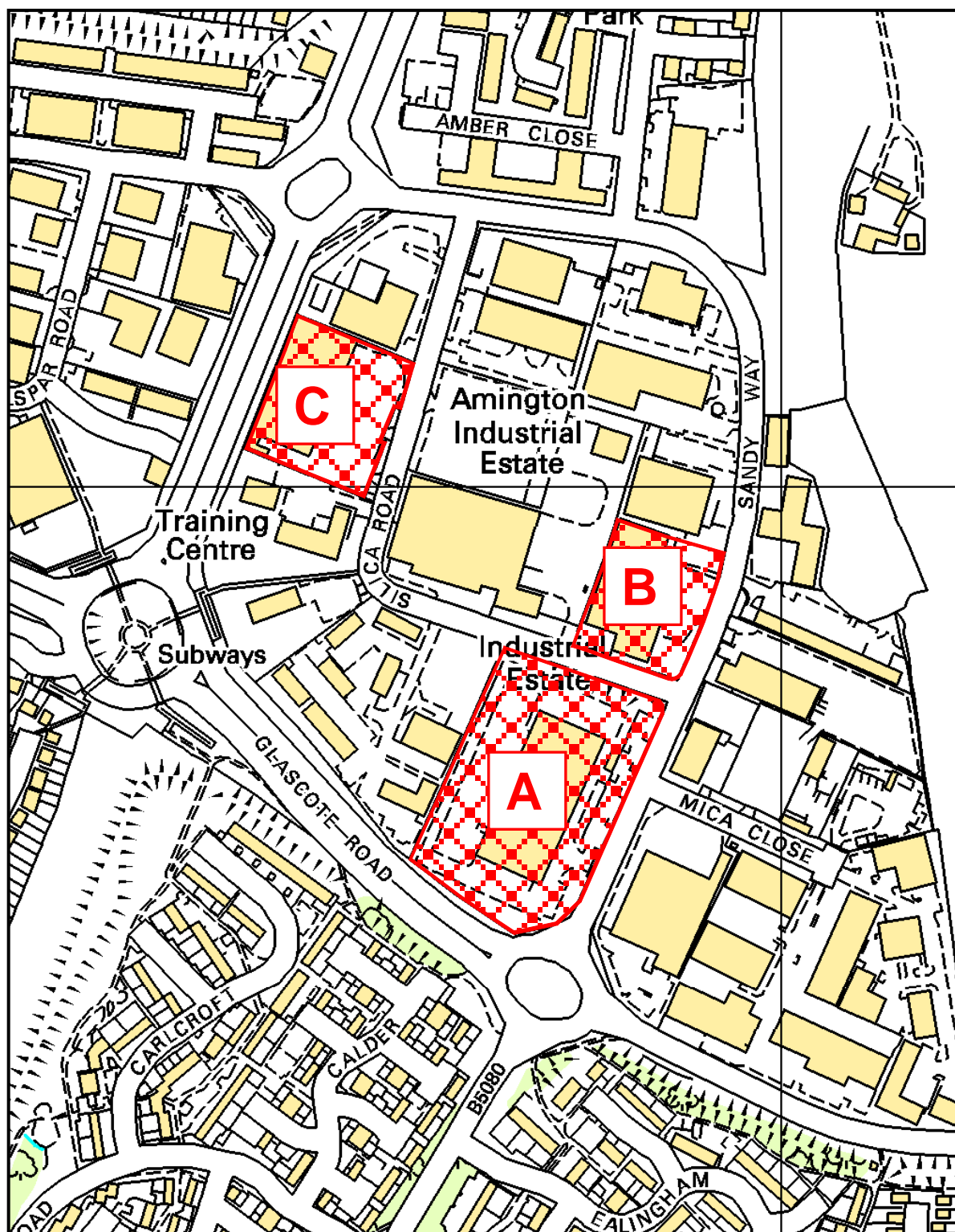
- 29 The operator should keep records of inspections, tests and monitoring, including all non-continuous monitoring, inspections and visual assessments. The records should be:
- kept on site
 - kept by the operator for at least two years; and
 - made available for the regulator to examine

General

- 30 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.
- 31 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

Section Three

Location of Permitted Installation and Site Plan

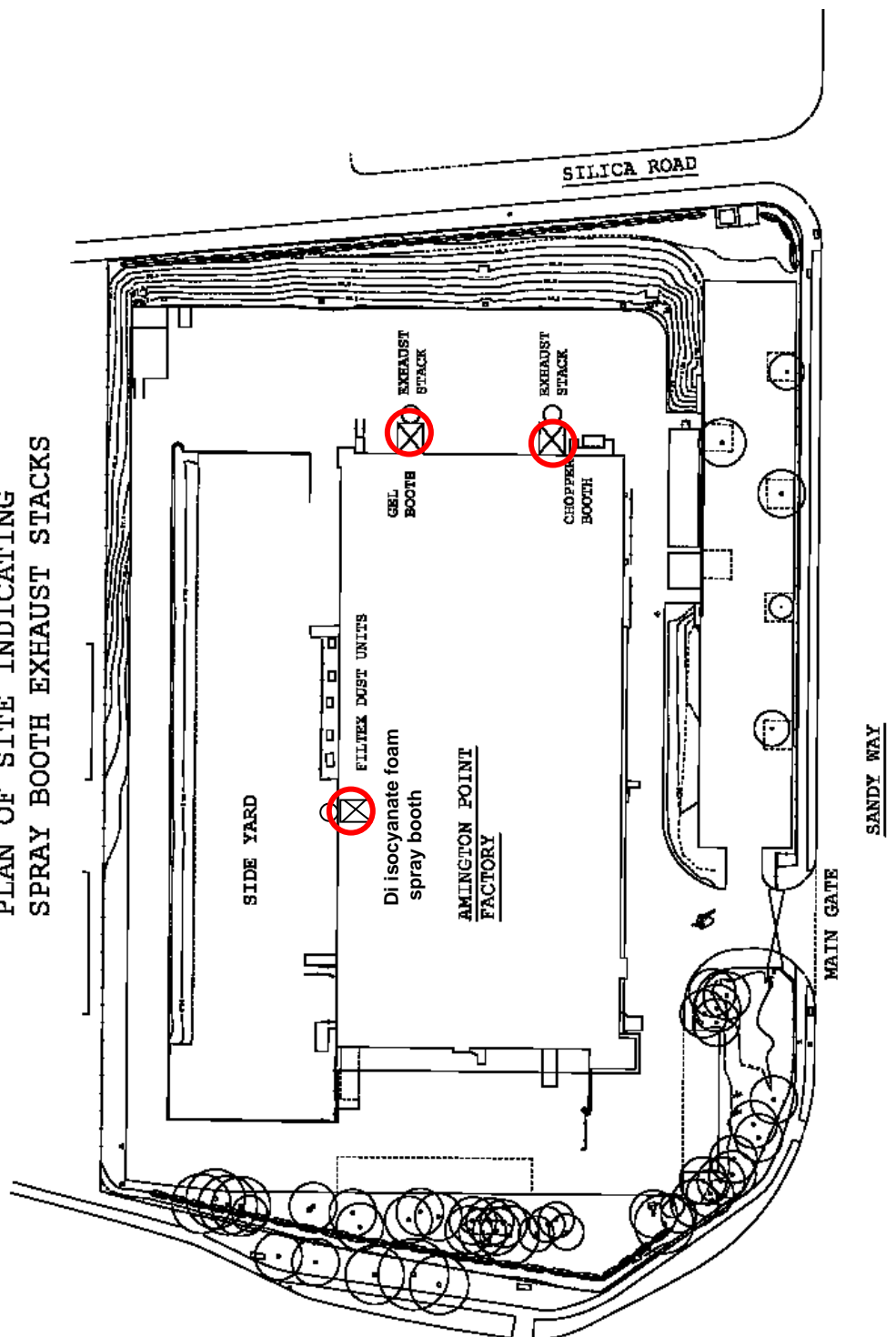


Site Location Map and installation boundary - P21/Map

Site A - Schematic

STORMKING PLASTICS LTD

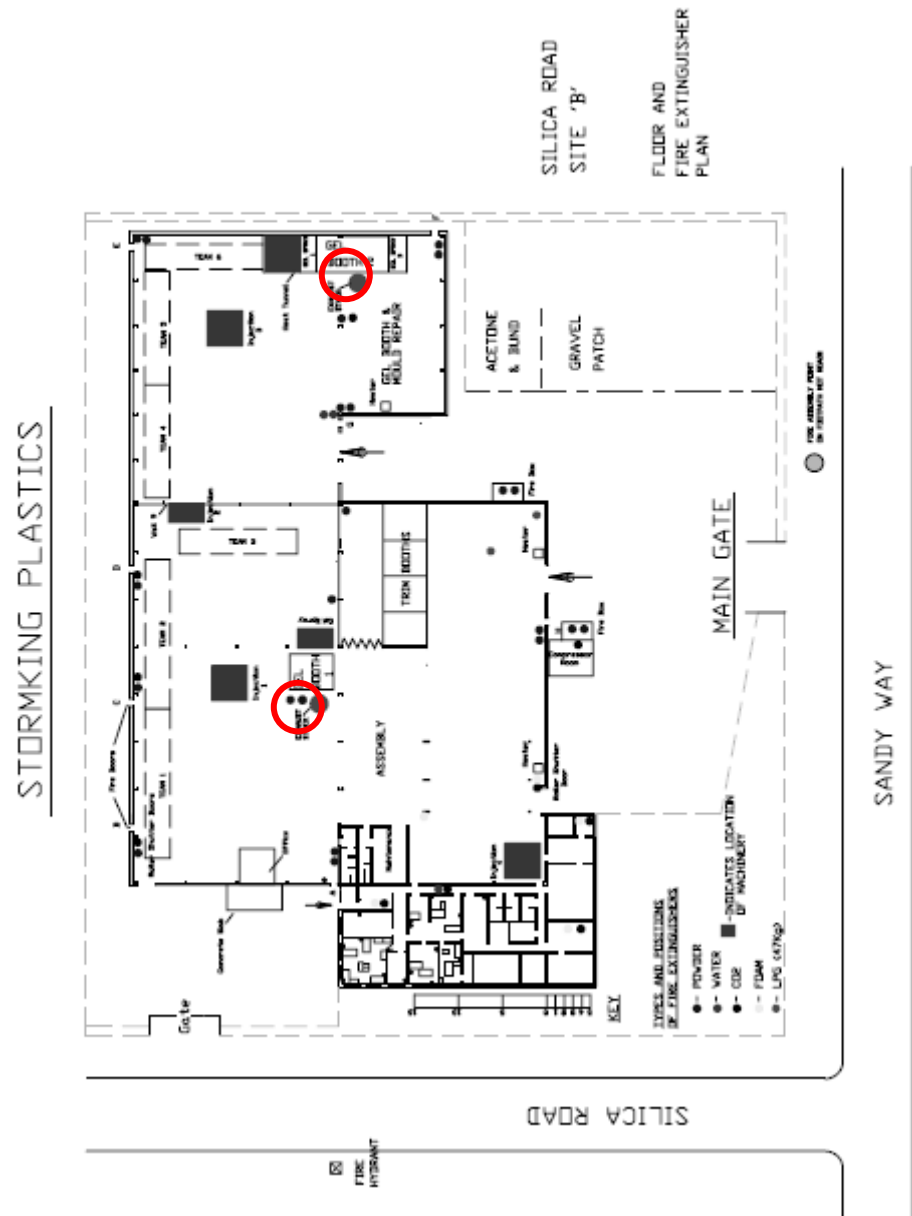
PLAN OF SITE INDICATING SPRAY BOOTH EXHAUST STACKS



Emission Points

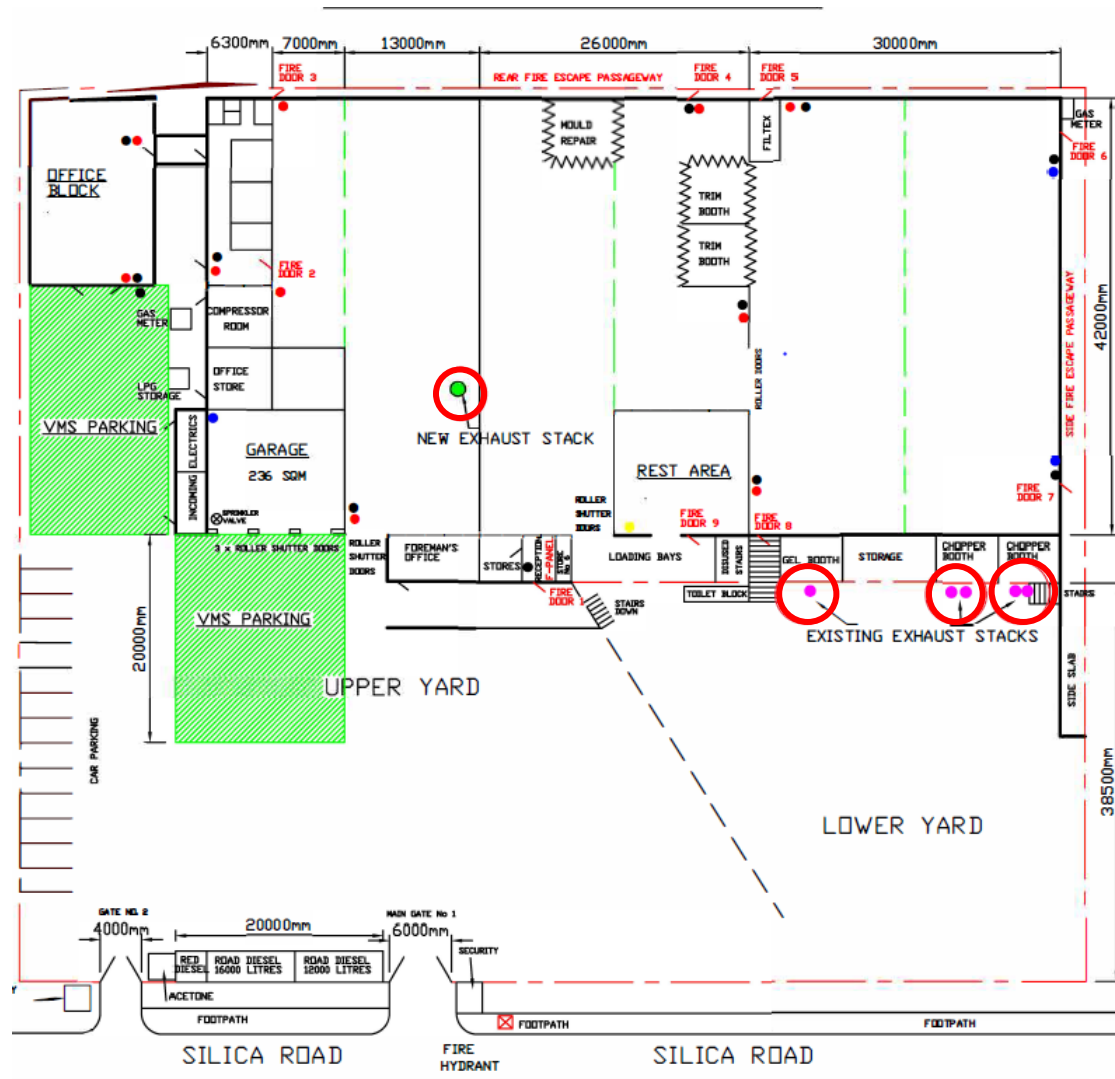


Site B - Schematic



 Emission Points

Site C – Schematic



 Emission Points

Section Four

Explanatory Notes And Appeals Procedure

Tamworth Borough Council
The Pollution Prevention Control Act 1999
The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016

These notes are provided for the operator of an installation or mobile plant to assist in the interpretation of their duties under the provisions of the above-mentioned legislation, with particular reference to the permit issued by Tamworth Borough Council. These notes do not form part of the Permit or conditions attached to it.

1. RESIDUAL BAT CONDITION (BEST AVAILABLE TECHNIQUES)

You should note that a fundamental principle of the LAPPC regime is the application controlling pollution by using the “Best Available Techniques”. The BAT approach requires that the cost of applying techniques is not excessive in relation to the environmental protection they provide.

Article 2(11) of the IPPC Directive defines “best available techniques” as follows:

‘Best available techniques’ shall mean the most effective and advanced stage in the development of activities and their methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of particular techniques for providing in principle the basis for emission limit values designed to prevent and, where that is not practicable, generally to reduce emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole.

- “techniques” shall include both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned,

- “available” techniques shall mean those developed on a scale which allows implementation in the relevant industrial sector, under economically and technically viable conditions, taking into consideration the costs and advantages, whether or not the techniques are used or produced inside the Member State in question, as long as they are reasonably accessible to the operator,

- “best” shall mean most effective in achieving a high general level of protection of the environment as a whole.

2. STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

This Permit is issued under Regulation 13 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (EP Regs) and does not detract from any of the following statutory requirements where applicable:-

- (a) The requirement to obtain Planning Permission for the installation and any new construction.
- (b) The requirement to obtain discharge consent from the Environment Agency.
- (c) The requirement to obtain Building Regulation approval for any construction work.
- (d) The requirement of a Waste Disposal Licence.
- (e) The requirement to comply with the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974.

3. PUBLIC REGISTER

The Council is required by Regulation 46 to maintain a Public Register containing information on all LAPPC installations and mobile plant. The register is available for inspection by the public free of charge during office hours (Monday to Friday 9.00am to 5.00pm) at

Environmental Health and Regulatory Services
Tamworth Borough Council
Marmion House
Lichfield Street
Tamworth
Staffordshire
B79 7BZ

Subject to exclusions of commercially confidential information and information affecting national security, registers will contain the following:

- a. Applications for a permit;
- b. Notices asking for information and responses to such;
- c. Advertisements and representations in response to such (unless requested not to by the person responding)
- d. In the case of c) above, a statement to the effect that representations were made but have been omitted – must not identify the person making the representation;
- e. Statutory consultee responses to applications or applications for variations;
- f. Permits;
- g. Notifications of changes in the operation of installations;
- h. Applications for variations, transfers or surrenders of permits;
- i. Variations, transfers and surrenders granted;
- j. Revocations;
- k. Enforcement or suspension notices;

- l. Notices withdrawing enforcement and suspension notices;
- m. notice of an appeal including the grounds of the appeal, relevant correspondence between the appellant and the regulator, and the decision/notice which is the subject of the appeal;
- n. Representations in response to appeal (unless requested not to by the person responding);
- o. In the case of n) above, a statement to the effect that representation were made but have been omitted – must not identify the person making the representations;
- p. The appeal decision and any accompanying report;
- q. Convictions, formal cautions; to include the name of the person, date of conviction/caution, and (where appropriate) penalty and name of court. This requirement does not override the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 regarding spent conditions, and authorities must take care to remove relevant entries at the appropriate time;
- r. Monitoring data obtained by the authority from its own monitoring, or sent to the authority on accordance with a permit condition or Regulation 60(2) Notice;
- s. If any monitoring information is omitted because it is commercially confidential, the authority must put a statement on the register indicating whether relevant permit conditions are being complied with, based on the withheld information;

Commercial Confidentiality

An operator may request certain information to remain confidential i.e. not be placed on the public register. The operator must request the exclusion from the public register of commercially confidential information at the time of supply of the information requested by this notice or any other notice. The operator should provide clear justification for each item wishing to be kept from the register. The amount of information excluded from the register should be kept to the minimum necessary to safeguard the operator's commercial advantage.

The general principle is that information should be freely available to the public. Information that may be considered commercially confidential is that which is commercial or industrial information and to protect a legitimate economic interest and keeping the information confidential outweighs the public interest in including it on the Register. (Regulation 51(2) of the 2010 Regulations).

Local authorities will also take into account whether the information at issue could be obtained or inferred from other publicly accessible sources.

The local authority will determine this request within 20 days of the date of such an application and will issue a Determination Notice detailing their decision. The notice may specify a time period over which the information is to remain commercially confidential (if not specified, it will be four years beginning with

the date of the determination). The operator may appeal to the Secretary of State within 15 days of the notification of the decision.

If the application is granted the local authority will place a statement on the public register stating that certain information has been withheld and stating the reasons why, plus whether this information is relevant to a permit condition, and whether the permit condition has been complied with.

Further guidance on commercial confidentiality can be found in Chapter 8 of the Environmental Permitting General Guidance Manual on Policy and Procedures for A2 and B Installations.

National Security

Information may be excluded from the public register on the grounds of National Security (Regulation 47(1)). If it is considered that the inclusion of information on a public register is contrary to the interests of national security, the operator may apply to the Secretary of State, specifying the information and indicating the apparent nature of risk to national security. The operator must inform the local authority of such an application, who will not include the information on the public register until the Secretary of State has decided the matter.

4. FEES

In accordance with Regulation 65(1)c of the EP Regs, the holder of a permit is required to pay a fee for the subsistence of the Permit. This fee is payable annually on 1st April. You are advised that under the provisions of Regulation 65(5) of the EP Regs, if you fail to pay the fee due promptly, the Council may revoke or suspend the Permit. There is no right of appeal against a revocation of a Permit for non-payment of fees. An invoice will normally sent shortly after 1st April for the relevant amount which is determined by the Government each year.

5. TRANSFER OF PERMITS

Under the provisions of Regulation 21 of the EP Regs, if you wish to transfer the Permit to another person (the proposed transferee) then the operator and the proposed transferee must jointly make an application to the Council at least 20 working days before the transfer takes place. A fee is also payable. For further details on this please contact the Council.

6. SURRENDER OF PERMITS

Under the provisions of Regulation 24 of the EP Regs, if you wish to surrender the Permit in whole or in part then you are required to notify the Council in writing. A formal Surrender Application Form is available upon request. For further details on this please contact the Council

7. PROCESS CHANGES

You are required to notify the Council of any proposed change in operation at least 14 days before making the change. This must be in writing and must contain a full description of the proposed change in operation and the likely consequences.

If the change could result in the breach of the existing permit conditions or is likely to require the variation of permit conditions then you must apply in writing under Regulation 20(1), or involves a SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE to the installation you will be required to submit an application, pay the relevant fee and advertise the application accordingly. You should notify the Council 28 days before undertaking such changes. You may serve a Notice on the Council requesting that they determine whether any proposed change which would constitute a substantial change before you proceed with application.

8. APPEALS

Under Regulation 31(1) of the 2010 Regulations operators have the right of appeal to the Secretary of State against the conditions attached to their permit. The right to appeal does not apply where the decision or notice implements a direction given by the Secretary of State or Welsh Ministers. There is also no right of appeal if a revocation notice has been served for non-payment of subsistence fees (Regulation 31(5)).

Appeals against a variation notices, enforcement notices and suspension notices do not have the effect of suspending the operation of the notice. Appeals do not have the effect of suspending permit conditions, or any of the mentioned notices. However, appeals against revocation notices suspend the operation of the notices coming into effect until the appeal is decided or withdrawn.

Notice of appeal against the conditions attached to the permit must be given within six months of the date of the notice, which is the subject matter or the appeal. The Secretary of State may in a particular case allow notice of appeal to be given after the expiry of this period, but would only do so in the most compelling circumstances.

If you are considering lodging an appeal against the conditions of this Permit it may be advantageous for you to contact the Council's Environmental Health Section prior to doing so. It may be possible to resolve any misunderstanding

or misinterpretation of the Permit requirements and make an appeal unnecessary. Notwithstanding this suggestion the deadline for lodging your appeal cannot be set back or deferred while any such consultation is taking place.

How to appeal

There are no forms or charges for appealing. However, for an appeal to be valid, appellants (the person/operator making the appeal) are legally required to provide (see Schedule 6 of the 2010 Regulations, paragraph (2)2):

- written notice of the appeal;
- a statement of the grounds of appeal;
- a statement indicating whether the appellant wishes the appeal to be dealt with by written representations procedure or a hearing - a hearing must be held if either the appellant or enforcing authority requests this, or if the Planning Inspector or the Secretary of State decides to hold one.
- (appellants must copy the above three items to the local authority when the appeal is made)
- a copy of any relevant application;
- a copy of any relevant permit;
- a copy of any relevant correspondence between the appellant and the regulator; and
- a copy of any decision or notice, which is the subject matter of the appeal.

Appellants should state whether any of the information enclosed with the appeal has been the subject of a successful application for commercial confidentiality under Regulation 49 of the 2010 Regulations, and provide relevant details. Unless such information is provided all documents submitted will be open to inspection. Further guidance on commercial confidentiality can be found in chapter 8 of the Environmental Permitting General Guidance Manual on Policy and Procedures for A2 and B Installations.

Where to send your appeal documents:

Appeals should be despatched on the day they are dated, and addressed to:

The Planning Inspectorate
Environmental Appeals Administration
Room 4/04 - Kite Wing
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Temple Quay
Bristol BS1 6PN

On receipt of an appeal and during the appeal process the main parties will be informed about the next steps, and will also normally be provided with additional copies of each other's representations.

To withdraw an appeal – which may be done at any time - the appellant must notify the Planning Inspectorate in writing and copy the notification to the local authority who must in turn notify anyone with an interest in the appeal.

Costs

Guidance from the Planning Inspectorate states that operator and regulator would be normally expected to pay their own expenses during an appeal. Where a hearing or enquiry is held as part of the appeal process, by virtue of Paragraph 5(6) of schedule 6 of the 2010 Regulations, either the appellant or the local authority can apply for costs. Applications for costs are normally heard towards the end of the proceedings and will only be allowed if the party claiming them can show that the other side behaved unreasonably and put them to unnecessary expense. There is no provision for costs to be awarded where appeals are dealt with by written representatives.

9. **SECRETARY OF STATE'S GUIDANCE**

This permit is covered by the relevant Secretary of State's Guidance:

The relevant Process Guidance note for your sector and details of the relevant legislation and General Guidance Manual can be obtained from the following web links

<p>PG Secretary of State's Guidance</p> <p>The Relevant Statutory Guidance notes for Your Process are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– PG4/02(13) <i>Processes for Polymerisation or Co-Polymerisation of Pre-formulated Resins or Gel Coats Containing Unsaturated Hydrocarbons</i>– Process Guidance Note 6/29(12) <i>Statutory Guidance for Di-isocyanate Processes</i> <p>Available at the following web link:</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/local-air-pollution-prevention-and-control-lappc-process-guidance-notes</p>
<p>Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999</p> <p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1999/ukpga_19990024_en_1</p>
<p>The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010</p> <p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2010/draft/ukdsi_9780111491423_en_1</p>

General Guidance Manual on Policy and Procedures for A2 and B Installations

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/pollution/ppc/localauth/pubs/guidance/manuals.htm>

10 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND CONTACT DETAILS

Where a Permit condition imposes a requirement to forward documents to the Local Authority or to report a specified occurrence the following address and telephone number shall be used:

By Post

**Environmental Health and Regulatory Services
Tamworth Borough Council
Marmion House
Lichfield Street
Tamworth
Staffordshire
B79 7BZ**

By Telephone

Tel: **(01827) 709445**

Fax: **(01827 709434**

email: **environmentalprotection@tamworth.gov.uk**