



SUFFOLK COASTAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PART B PERMIT

Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999

Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 (as amended)

Permit Reference: SCDC/DC/646/004

Installation Address

West End Dry Cleaners
Unit 12 Undercliff Road West
FELIXSTOWE
Suffolk
IP11 2AW

Introductory note

[This introductory note does not form a part of the Permit]

The following Permit is issued under Regulation 10 of the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 (as amended) (S.I.2000 No. 1973) (“the PPC Regulations”) to operate an installation carrying out one or more of the activities listed in Part B to Schedule 1 of those Regulations, to the extent authorised by the Permit.

The Permit includes conditions that have to be complied with. It should be noted that aspects of the operation of the installation, which are not regulated by those conditions, are subject to the condition implied by Regulation 12(10) of “the PPC Regulations”: that the Operator shall use the best available techniques for preventing or, where that is not practical, reducing emissions from the installation.

Techniques include both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned.

Brief description of the installation regulated by this permit

The operation of dry cleaning equipment, utilising perchlorethylene in a Bowe PX 19, serial number 0108, with load capacity of 19 kg. Sited as shown on Map 1 attached at page 9 of this Permit

Confidentiality

The Permit requires the Operator to provide information to Suffolk Coastal District Council. The Council will place the information onto the public registers in accordance with the requirements of “the PPC Regulations”. If the Operator considers that any information provided is commercially confidential, it may apply to the Suffolk Coastal District Council to have such information withheld from the register as provided in “the PPC Regulations”. To enable Suffolk Coastal District Council to determine whether the information is commercially confidential, the Operator should clearly identify the information in question and should specify clear and precise reasons.

Variations to the permit

This Permit may be varied in the future. If at any time the activity, or any aspect of the activity regulated by the following conditions changes such that the conditions no longer reflect the activity and require alteration, the Regulator should be contacted.

Surrender of the permit

Where an Operator intends to cease the operation of an installation (in whole or in part) the regulator should be informed in writing, such notification must include the information specified in Regulation 20(3) of “the PPC Regulations”.

Transfer of the permit or part of the permit

Before the Permit can be wholly or partially transferred to another person, a joint application to transfer the Permit has to be made by both the existing and proposed holders, in accordance with Regulation 18 of “the PPC Regulations”. A transfer will be allowed unless the Authority considers that the proposed holder will not be the person who will have control over the operation of the installation or will not ensure compliance with the conditions of the transferred Permit.

Responsibility under workplace health and safety legislation

This Permit is given in relation to the requirements of “the PPC Regulations”. It must not be taken to replace any responsibilities you may have under Workplace Health and Safety legislation.

Appeal against permit conditions

Anyone who is aggrieved by the conditions attached to a Permit can appeal to the Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Appeals must be made in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 27 and Schedule 8 of “the PPC Regulations”.

Appeals should be received by the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. The address is as follows:

The Planning Inspectorate
Environmental Pollution Appeals
Room 4/19 Temple Quay House
2 The Square, Temple Quay
BRISTOL
BS1 6PN

Note: An appeal brought under paragraph (1) (c) or (d) in relation to the conditions in a permit will not suspend the effect of the conditions appealed against; the conditions must still be complied with. In determining an appeal against one or more conditions, the Act allows the Secretary of State in addition to quash any of the other conditions not subject to the appeal and to direct the local authority either to vary any of these other conditions or to add new conditions.

End of Introduction

**Permit issued under the
Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2000**

Permit Number: SCDC/DC/646/004

Suffolk Coastal District Council (the Regulator) in exercise of its powers under Regulation 10 of the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2000 (S.I. 2000 No. 1973) hereby permits

Mr F. Iannuzzi (“the operators”)

Trading as

West End Dry Cleaners

To operate an installation at

**West End Dry Cleaners
Unit 12 Undercliff Road West
FELIXSTOWE
Suffolk
IP11 2AW**

to the extent permitted by and subject to the following conditions, within the installation boundary identified on Map 1 attached at page 9 of this Permit.

Signed

Dated

Phli Gore

Authorised to sign on behalf of
Suffolk Coastal District Council

EXTENT AND LIMIT OF THE INSTALLATION

The operation of dry cleaning equipment, utilising perchlorethylene in a Bowe PX 19, serial number 0108, with load capacity of 19 kg. Sited as shown on Map 1 attached at page 9 of this Permit

PERMIT CONDITIONS

1. Operations must be carried out in such a manner that no more than 20 grams of solvent per kilogram of product cleaned and dried shall be emitted as measured and reported annually. The 20 grams includes all organic solvents used within the installation e.g. dry cleaning solvent, water-proofing solutions and spot cleaning solutions.
2. A weekly inventory of solvent usage, product cleaned and solvent waste sent for recovery or disposal shall be maintained and held on site for inspection by the regulator for at least 12 months. [Example balance sheets are included with this permit].
3. The operator shall implement the schedule of procedures, checks and maintenance requirements to the dry cleaning machine as listed in [B1.5 of the permit application].
4. The Environmental Protection Section at Suffolk Coastal District Council shall be advised in writing 14 days prior to any proposed:
 - significant alteration to the operation, or
 - modification of the installation,which may have an effect on emissions of VOC from the installation, in particular changes to the matters listed in Condition 3.
5. All operating staff must know where the operating manual for the dry cleaning machine can be found and have ready access to it.
6. All operating staff must be trained in the operation of the dry cleaning machine and the control and use of dry cleaning solvents. All training must be recorded.
7. The machine shall be installed and operated in accordance with supplier recommendations, so as to minimise the release of VOC to air, land and water.
8. In the case of malfunction or breakdown of the dry cleaning machine leading to abnormal emissions. The operator must:
 - investigate the cause of problem immediately and undertake corrective action;
 - adjust the process or activity to minimise those emissions; and
 - record the events and actions taken, as soon as reasonably practicable.In this condition abnormal emission will include any detectable solvent smell other than in the area of the dry cleaning machine.

9. In cases of non-compliance causing immediate danger to human health, operation of the activity must be suspended; and the regulator informed within 24 hours.
10. Dry cleaning machines shall be operated as full, as the type of materials to be cleaned, will allow. (e.g. full loads for light 'non-delicate materials' such as suits. Whereas 'delicates' such as wedding dresses and 'heavy materials' such as blankets may need to be cleaned in part loads).
11. Where cleaning solvents containing VOC are not received in bulk they shall be stored:
 - in the containers they were supplied in, with the lid securely fastened at all times other than when in use; and
 - within spillage collectors, (e.g. trays of suitable impervious and corrosion-proof materials and capable of containing 110% of the largest container). However, where no spillage collector is available, bulk storage shall be agreed with the Environmental Protection Section at Suffolk Coastal District Council and must be away from any drains, which may be contaminated as a result of spillage;
 - away from sources of heat and bright light; and
 - in areas where the access is restricted to only appropriately trained staff.
12. Where cleaning solvents containing VOC are not received in bulk, the lids of the containers shall only be removed when the container is next to the cleaning machine readily for filling. Cleaning solvents shall be obtained in containers of a size, which allows the entire container to be emptied into the machine at each topping up. Once emptied the lid of the container shall be replaced securely.
13. Spot cleaning with organic solvents or organic solvent borne preparations shall not be carried unless they are the only method of treating a particular stain on the material to be cleaned.
14. The dry cleaning machine loading door shall be kept closed when not in use.
15. The dry cleaning machine loading door shall be closed before the start-up of the machine and kept closed at all times through the drying and cleaning cycle.
 - All machines installed after 19 May 2005 shall have interlocks to prevent start-up of the machine until the loading door is closed and to prevent opening of the loading door until the machine cycle has finished and the cage has stopped rotating.
 - All machines installed after 19 May 2005 shall have interlocks to automatically shut down the machine under any of the following conditions: cooling water shortage, failure of the cooling ability of the still condenser, failure of the cooling ability of the refrigeration system or failure in the machine heating system resulting in the inability to dry the load.

16. The still, button trap and lint filter doors shall be closed before the start-up of the machine and kept closed at all times through the drying and cleaning cycle.
 - All machines installed after 19 May 2005 shall have interlocks to automatically shut down the machine if the still, button trap or lint filter doors are not properly closed.
17. The still shall have a thermostatic control device or equivalent with which to set a maximum temperature, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations for the solvent used.
18. The heat source shall automatically switch off at the end of the distillation process.
19. The machines shall have a spillage tray with a volume greater than 110% of the volume of the largest single tank within the machine.
20. All machines installed after 19 May 2005 shall have a secondary water separator to minimise potential solvent losses.
21. Containers contaminated with solvent shall be stored prior to disposal with the lids securely fastened to minimise emissions from residues and labelled so that all that handle them are aware of their contents.
22. Solvent contaminated waste (for example still residues), shall be stored:
 - in suitable sealed containers with the lid securely fastened at all times other than when in use; and
 - on a suitable impervious floor; and
 - away from any drains which may become contaminated with residues as a result of spillage,
 - away from sources of heat and bright light; and
 - with access restricted to only appropriately trained staff.
23. Equipment to clean up spillages must be quickly accessible in all solvent handling and storage areas.
24. The operator shall maintain a record incorporating details of all:
 - maintenance, testing and repair work carried out on the dry cleaning machine;
 - maintenance, testing and repair work carried out on the scales used to weigh the loads;
 - training records (required under Condition 6) shall be made available within 7 days upon the request of the Environmental Protection Section at Suffolk Coastal District Council.
25. Spares and consumables in particular, those subject to continual wear shall be held on site, or should be available at short notice from guaranteed suppliers, so that plant breakdowns can be rectified rapidly.

Bulk Storage of Dry Cleaning Solvents

The following requirements only apply where dry cleaning solvents are stored in bulk.

26. Where delivery vehicles are equipped with back-vent facilities, bulk storage tanks for dry cleaning solvents shall be back-vented to the delivery tank during filling.
27. When connecting hoses prior to delivery, the vapour return hose shall be connected before any delivery hose. The vapour return hose shall be connected at the road tanker end first and then at the storage tank end.
28. Bulk storage tanks for solvent storage shall be light coloured to reduce potential breathing losses from storage tanks and located away from potential source of heat [where practicable bulk storage tanks should be located outside].
29. Delivery connections to bulk storage tanks shall be located within a bunded area, fixed, clearly labelled and locked when not in use.
30. Bulk storage tanks shall be fitted with a reliable means of measuring their contents. *{For example a dial gauge; dipsticks are not recommended as they act as potential source of release; if they are used a screw cap must be fitted to prevent release of solvent when not in use.}*
 - All bulk storage installed after 19 May 2005 shall be fitted with high-level (visual and audible alarms or volume indicators to warn of overfilling).
31. Prior to receipt of a bulk delivery of cleaning solvent the receiving tank shall be checked to ensure that it has sufficient capacity.
32. Bunding and containment of bulk tanks shall:
 - completely surround the bulk liquid storage tanks; and
 - be impervious and resistant to the liquids in storage; and
 - be capable of holding 110% of the capacity of the largest storage tank.
33. Emissions from the filling and topping up of the dry cleaning machine from bulk storage shall be minimised, by the use of closed transfer systems between the bulk storage tank and the machine.
34. Where solvent is hard piped from bulk storage tanks to machines, appropriate measures shall be in place to prevent storage tanks from draining into machines for example: prevention of gravity flow, or syphoning of solvent from the storage tank into the dry cleaning machine.
35. A competent person shall remain near the tanker and keep a constant watch on hoses and connections during unloading.

This Permit is based on machines using perchlorethylene only. Should you at any time change to another solvent you must notify the Environmental Protection Section at Suffolk Coastal District Council immediately.

End of Conditions

Explanatory Notes

[These notes do not comprise part of the permit.]

- (a) An application fee of £134.00 has been paid for this permit. An annual subsistence charge, which is subject to variation by Central Government, is payable to this Authority to ensure this Permit remains in force. An invoice will be sent for the appropriate subsistence charge each year
- (b) This permit does not alter in any way the responsibilities you have under legislation for health and safety and welfare. If there are any situations where different standards are required under these two types of legislation, the more stringent standard will apply.
- (c) All references to "The PPC Regulations" in this Permit and explanatory notes relate to the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 (as amended). All references to points marked with a number or letter in this permit refer to the points so numbered or lettered on the plans attached to this Permit.
- (d) Staff at all levels should receive the necessary formal training and instruction in their duties relating to control of the process and emissions to air. Particular emphasis should be given to training for start-up, shut down and abnormal conditions
- (e) You should note that Regulation 3 and Schedule 2 of "The PPC Regulations", provides that the "Best Available Techniques" shall be used as a basis for:-
- preventing the release of polluting substances (listed in Schedule 5) into the air or, where that is not practicable by reducing or minimising of polluting substances into the air and
 - for rendering harmless any other substances which might cause harm if released into the air.
- (f) All pollutant concentrations are expressed as reference Conditions, 273k, 101.3kPa, without correction for water vapour content, and apply to all references for emissions limits or concentrations in this authorisation.
- (g) The "Conditions" contained in this Permit will be reviewed by the local authority at intervals, in accordance with Regulation 15 of "The PPC Regulations". The next such programme of review is scheduled to take place in 2011. Where a justifiable complaint is attributable to the operation of this process or where new knowledge develops on any harmful effects from any emissions from this type of installation. An immediate review of the process will be undertaken and the local authority will specify any new requirements together with an appropriate time-scale.
- (h) All references to "reasonable times" in this Permit, include; all times when the process is operational or, when the process is not in operation, when there are employees present at the site or, when the site is open for business.

End of Explanatory Notes

EXAMPLE

Solvent and Product Cleaned Inventory

Weekly Inventory Sheet: installations using PER machines only

Name of the premises

Permit reference number

Start date of week

Week Number (1- 52)

Serial Number of Machine	Weight of Products Cleaned (Kg)	Initial Stock of Solvent both in Machine and kept spare at Start Date (litres)	Solvent added to the Machine during the Week (litres)	Final Stock of Solvent in the Machine at End of Week (litres)	Still residues raked out and sent for recovery or disposal during week (litres) X [0.15]	Still residues pumped out and sent for recovery or disposal during week (litres) X [0.6]
Example 123123	300	100 (in machine) 20 (spare stock)	5	100	N/A	4 (litres) pumped out $4 \times 0.6 = 2.4$
Totals	[A] (Kg)	[B] (litres)	[C] (litres)	[D] (litres)	[E] (litres)	[F] (litres)

Note

Waste Recovery Certificates must be obtained from your collector in order to show proof of recovered solvent.

Example, if (63 litres) were sent for recovery in a 9 week period = $63/9 = (7 \text{ litres/week}) \times 0.6 = 4.2 \text{ litres [E]}$.
If the Still residue were (raked out) then $(7 \text{ litres/week}) \times 0.15 = 1.05 \text{ [F]}$ for each of those weeks.

Solvent and Product Cleaned Inventory

Serial Number of Machine	Weight of Products Cleaned (Kg)	Initial Stock of Solvent both in Machine and kept spare at Start Date (litres)	Solvent added to the Machine during the Week (litres)	Final Stock of Solvent in the Machine at End of Week (litres)	Still residues raked out and sent for recovery or disposal during week (litres) X [0.15]	Still residues pumped out and sent for recovery or disposal during week (litres) X [0.6]
Totals	[A] (Kg)	[B] (litres)	[C] (litres)	[D] (litres)	[E] (litres)	[F] (litres)

Solvent and Product Cleaned Inventory

Serial Number of Machine	Weight of Products Cleaned (Kg)	Initial Stock of Solvent both in Machine and kept spare at Start Date (litres)	Solvent added to the Machine during the Week (litres)	Final Stock of Solvent in the Machine at End of Week (litres)	Still residues raked out and sent for recovery or disposal during week (litres) X [0.15]	Still residues pumped out and sent for recovery or disposal during week (litres) X [0.6]
Totals	[A] (Kg)	[B] (litres)	[C] (litres)	[D] (litres)	[E] (litres)	[F] (litres)

Solvent Input [I]

Solvent input for week [I]	Initial solvent stock at start of accounting period [B] (litres)	Solvent purchased during the accounting period [C] (litres)	Final solvent stock at the end of the accounting period [D]	Solvent in waste sent for recovery [E] or for disposal [F]
Example [I] = 2.6	+ 120	+ 10	- 100 in machine - 25 in stock	- 2.4
[I 1]				
[I 2]				
[I 3]				
[I 4]				
[I 5]				
[I 6]				
[I 7]				
[I 8]				
[I 9]				
[I 10]				
[I 11]				
[I 12]				
[I 13]				
[I 14]				
[I 15]				
[I 16]				
[I 17]				
[I 19]				
[I 20]				
[I 21]				
[I 22]				
[I 23]				
[I 24]				
[I 25]				
[I 26]				

Where:

$$[I_{\text{week } 1}] = [B_1] + [C_1] - [D_1] - [E_1 + F_1]$$

$$[I_{\text{week } 2}] = [B_2] + [C_2] - [D_2] - [E_2 + F_2] \quad (\text{where } [B_2] = [D_1])$$

Example

Solvent Input (loss) for week = [B] 120 + [C] 10 – [D] 125 – [F] 2.4

[I₁] = 2.6 (litres)

Solvent Input [I] continued

Solvent input for week [I])	Initial solvent stock at start of accounting period [B]	Solvent purchased during the accounting period [C]	Final solvent stock at the end of the accounting period [D]	Solvent in waste sent for recovery [E] or for disposal [F]
[I 27]				
[I 28]				
[I 29]				
[I 30]				
[I 31]				
[I 32]				
[I 33]				
[I 34]				
[I 35]				
[I 36]				
[I 37]				
[I 38]				
[I 39]				
[I 40]				
[I 41]				
[I 42]				
[I 43]				
[I 44]				
[I 45]				
[I 46]				
[I 47]				
[I 48]				
[I 49]				
[I 50]				
[I 51]				
[I 52]				

Where:

$$[I_{\text{week } 27}] = [B_{27}] + [C_{27}] - (D_{27}) - [E_{27} + F_{27}] \quad (\text{where } [B_{27}] = [D_{26}])$$

**Annual Inventory Sheet:
Installations using Perchloroethylene**

Name of the premises.....

Permit reference number.....

Date.....

Week number (1 - 26)	Weight of products cleaned for week [A] (kg)	Solvent Input for week [Iweek] (litres)
Example	300	2.6
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		

Annual Inventory Sheet Continued

Installations using Perchloroethylene

Name of the premises.....

Permit reference number.....

Date.....

Week number (27 - 52)	Weight of products cleaned for week [A] (kg)	Solvent Input for week [I1week] (litres)
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		
32		
33		
34		
35		
36		
37		
38		
39		
40		
41		
42		
43		
44		
45		
46		
47		
48		
49		
50		
51		
52		
Total	[A] total (kg)	[G] (litres)

Spot Cleaning Correction Factor

Where 10 litres or less per annum are used of:

- proprietary solvent borne purchased spot cleaning solutions, and/or
- solvent borne spot cleaning solutions made up from solvent other than the main dry cleaning fluid perchlorethyene.

The spot cleaning correction factor is 6.25 (litres) and is already entered into the table below.

Corrected solvent Input for year including solvent borne spot cleaners [I] (litres)	Corrected solvent Input X Compliance Factor for perchlorethyene (80kg/litre)	Weight of product cleaned for compliance [J] (kg)	Actual weight of product cleaned and dried [A total] (kg)
6.25* + [G] (litres)	(6.25* + [G]) X 80	[J] (kg)	[A total] (kg)
(Litres)		(kg)	(kg)

For Perchlorethyene Compliance;

The total weight of products cleaned and dried [A total] in (Kg) should be at least equal to or more than [J] (kg)

Example

Total loss of solvent for the year [G] = 195.56 (litres)

Actual weight of product cleaned [A] = 16288 (Kg)

[If less than 10 litres of solvent borne spot chemicals used in the year then Spot cleaning = 6.25 litres]

Then [G] 195.56 + 6.25 = 201.81 (litres) Corrected solvent Input [I],

[Hence [A] 16288 (kg) product / [I] 201.81 (litres) = 80.71 Kg/litre]

Corrected solvent Input [I] 201.81 x Compliance Factor 80 = 16144.8 [J]

As 16288 [A] is more than (>) 16144.8 [J] This example meets requirement.

***Where more than 10 litres of spot cleaning solutions are used per annum of:**

- proprietary solvent borne purchased spot cleaning solutions, and/or
- solvent borne spot cleaning solutions made up from solvent other than the main dry cleaning fluid perchlorethylene.

Then the following table should be used to calculate the correction factor to replace 6.25 in the table above.

Spot Cleaner Type	Amount of Spot Cleaner used (litres) [P]	Solvent content % [Q]	Specific Gravity of solvent within spot cleaner (grams/litre) [R]	Mass of solvent in spot cleaner [S] where [S] = ([P] x [Q]/100) x [R]
	[P] (litres)			[S] (grams)

Installations using perchlorethylene only

The solvent borne spot cleaning correction factor = $[S_{total}]$ (grams) x 0.000625

Note

This Permit is based on machines using perchlorethylene only. Should you at any time change to another solvent other than perchlorethylene, you must notify the Environmental Protection Section at Suffolk Coastal District Council immediately.