



**Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Regulations 2018**

Published September 2024

**Proposed Standard Conditions for Registration level activities**

**September 2024**

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# How to respond

The preferred way to respond to this consultation is digitally via SEPA’s consultation hub: <https://consultation.sepa.org.uk/communications/easr_registration_standard_conditions_2024>

Where it is not possible to respond via SEPA’s consultation hub, you can respond to this consultation by sending an email to [iaf@sepa.org.uk](mailto:iaf@sepa.org.uk). If responding by email, please complete and return the Respondent Information Form with your response.

If you wish to respond another way, please [contact us using our online contact form](https://www2.sepa.org.uk/contactus) or by phone: 0300 099 6699 and we’ll arrange for an Officer to call you back.

Responses must be submitted by midnight on 24 November 2024. Earlier responses are welcomed.

# Handling your response

We would like to know if you are happy for your response to be made public. If you ask for your response not to be published, it will be regarded as confidential and treated in accordance with SEPA’s published [Privacy Policy](https://www.sepa.org.uk/help/privacy-policy/).

You can indicate your preference in the [Respondent Information Form](https://consultation.sepa.org.uk/communications/easr_registration_standard_conditions_2024/supporting_documents/Respondent_Information_Form_std_cond_consultation.docx).

# Introduction

The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) are Scotland’s principal environmental regulator, protecting and improving Scotland’s environment.

In 2018, Scottish Government brought in the [Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Regulations 2018](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2018/219/contents/made) (EASR 2018), referred to in this document as ‘EASR’. The aim of EASR is to provide a standardised, simplified, common framework for environmental authorisations in Scotland, known as an Integrated Authorisation Framework (IAF). To date, radioactive substances are the only activities regulated under this framework.

On 15 December 2023, Scottish Government published its consultation on proposed amendments to EASR. These proposals extend the Integrated Authorisation Framework to include the regulation of water, waste, and industrial activities (currently called pollution prevention control or abbreviated as PPC), which are currently regulated under different legislation.

On 17 January 2024, we published a consultation on the proposed Types of Authorisation that would be required under the extended Integrated Authorisation Framework. This consultation has now closed. You can [read our consultation digest](https://consultation.sepa.org.uk/regulatory-services/better-regulation-consultation-types-of-authorisat/), which summarises the responses we received on the proposals and what we have done in response.

This consultation seeks your view on SEPA’s proposed standard conditions that will apply to registration level authorisations for all water, waste, and industrial activities we will regulate under EASR.

This consultation:

* Proposes the standard conditions that we will use to regulate each registration level activity.
* Provides an explanation, where necessary, on why a registration level activity requires the standard conditions proposed.

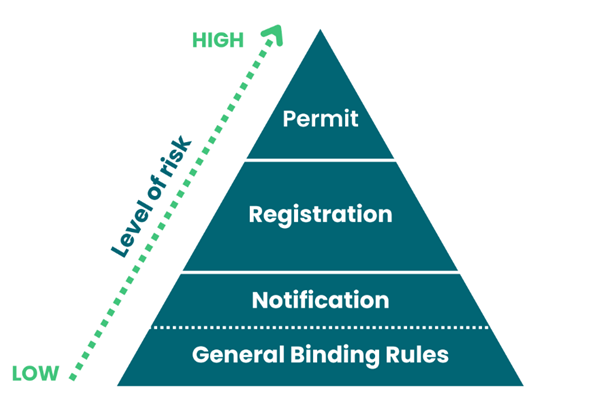
We are consulting separately on proposed changes to application and subsistence charges for EASR authorisations. You may wish to [read the changes to charging consultation](https://consultation.sepa.org.uk/communications/easr_charging_scheme_2024/).

# Registrations and standard conditions

Standard conditions are a set of rules that apply to a particular activity and must be consulted upon before they are used. Once they have been published, they cannot be appealed. This consultation proposes the standard conditions that will apply to registration level authorisations for all water, waste, and industrial activities we will regulate under EASR.

There are four types of authorisation: General Binding Rules, Notification, Registration, and Permit. These are shown in graphic image 1 below.

#### Graphic image 1: Types of authorisation



When we proposed the type of authorisation required for each activity, we considered:

* Risk to the environment and human health.
* Legislative requirements.
* Fairness to the operator.
* Public and third-party interests.

Registrations will be used to regulate lower risk activities than those we regulate under the permit level, but still require an assessment prior to SEPA deciding whether to grant or refuse the authorisation.

SEPA have 28 days to determine an application for a registration level activity. If authorised, the Registration will be issued to the Authorised Person with standard conditions. If the person wishing to undertake a registration level activity cannot comply with the associated standard conditions, they must apply for a Permit instead.

Unless specifically stated, Registrations do not expire. The authorisation exists until it is surrendered by the authorised person or revoked by SEPA.

The standard conditions have been written to be enforceable, transparent and proportionate to the risk to the environment.

# Standard conditions for waste management: registration level activities

In January 2024, we consulted on our proposed types of authorisation for waste management activities – to replace the existing system of exemptions, licences and permits. Initially, we proposed eighteen registration level activities and after helpful stakeholder feedback during the consultation, we can confirm the following 22 waste management activities will require a registration level authorisation, subject to standard conditions.

* Transporting only your own waste.
* Transporting waste.
* Acting as a broker or dealer of waste.
* Storage of asbestos waste in a single sealed container not greater than 40 cubic metres (m3).
* Storage of less than, or equal to, 2,500 tonnes of waste per year for recovery except for activities to which the Code of Practice on Sampling and Reporting at Materials Facilities applies.
* Storage of less than, or equal to, 10 waste motor vehicles at any one time.
* Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 5 waste motor vehicles at any one time (not including waste electric and hybrid vehicles).
* Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 25m3 of waste cooking oil at any one time to manufacture biodiesel.
* Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 100,000m3 of waste in a 12-month period within the boundary of a water treatment works or a wastewater treatment works (including the sludge treatment facility).
* Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 20,000 tonnes of inert and excavation waste at any one time for the manufacture of construction aggregates.
* Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 10,000 tonnes of metal waste for recovery at any one time.
* Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to 1,000 tonnes of segregated wood waste for recovery at any one time.
* Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 500 tonnes of segregated non-hazardous waste for recycling at any one time, except for activities to which the Code of Practice on Sampling and Reporting at Materials Facilities applies.
* Storage and preparation for reuse of waste (not including WEEE).
* Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 35 tonnes of waste electronic and electrical equipment at any one time by repairing, refurbishing, or dismantling it for the purpose of:

1. reusing the WEEE for its original purpose,
2. reusing any dismantled components for their original purpose, or
3. manually dismantling WEEE for the purpose of recovery elsewhere.

* Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 500 tonnes of biowaste for composting in open systems at any one time, with a capacity of less than or equal to 75 tonnes a day.
* Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 500 tonnes of biowaste for composting in an enclosed system at any one time, with a capacity of less than or equal to 75 tonnes per day.
* Anaerobic digestion of less than, or equal to, 100 tonnes of biowaste per day.
* Use of waste on land for the purpose of soil improvement (single farm/site).
* Use of less than, or equal to, 300 tonnes of waste per year in construction
* Use of waste for recovery in:

1. construction; or
2. reclamation, restoration or improvement of land projects using less than or equal to 100,000 tonnes.

* Incineration of biomass waste 50kg to 3,000kg per hour.

## Standard conditions for waste registrations

To improve consistency, the standard conditions for waste management activities will generally follow a common framework with core conditions appearing across the majority of activities.

In this section, we will set out the following:

* **Core standard conditions for waste registrations:** a list of the core standard conditions to be commonly used across waste management Registrations.
* **Standard conditions for registration-level waste activities:** where activity specific standard conditions will be required in addition to the core standard conditions. For example, a list of specific authorised waste types, site infrastructure, storage and treatment requirements, de-pollution of waste motor vehicles, or managing a composting process or dismantling Waste Electronic & Electrical Equipment (WEEE). These are explained in the specific section for that activity.

In addition to standard conditions, registration level activities will also be subject to a clear site boundary marking the area of the Authorised Place.

To support this consultation, we have developed draft guidance that we would like to get feedback on. The guidance is as follows:

* Waste storage and treatment guidance.
* Waste recovery plan guidance: Construction, restoration, reclamation and land improvement projects.

This guidance supports the requirements of the conditions for waste storage and treatment activities and the development of site-specific written management systems. Further guidance covering specific activities, such as the treatment of end-of-life vehicles, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), and the use of sewage sludge on land will be made available in due course.

## Core standard conditions for registration level waste management activities

### Core standard conditions for management systems

1. The Authorised Person must have a written management system in place to ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.

#### Rationale

There is an overarching requirement under EASR 2018 that the Authorised Person must ensure a regulated activity is carried out in accordance with the Registration.

In 2018, the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) consulted on the use of written management systems as one of a range of tools for raising and maintaining standards in the waste industry. Ninety-six percent of respondents agreed this would be a positive step towards improving performance. In addition, some responses to our own 2024 consultation on the IAF Types of Authorisation also highlighted the importance of written management systems as part of an overall approach to waste regulation.

Many Registration and Permit conditions are objective-based: SEPA defines the objective, but it is up to the operator to determine how best to meet that objective. For example, to make sure dust or odour does not cause harm outside the site’s boundary.

A well-written and implemented management system identifies how day to day activities are carried out to meet these objectives, minimise the risk of pollution and impact on the local community and the environment.

Producing a written management system need not be unduly onerous. The nature of the management system should be proportionate to the complexity of the operation at the site.

We will expect authorised persons to have written management systems in place for Registration and Permit level waste activities. We will require one to be submitted as part of the application process and consider it to be part of an ongoing demonstration of technical competence, bridging the gap between objective based conditions and practice on the ground. We will include a requirement to have a written management system as a standard condition for waste activities to be clear about our expectations. This will not replace the need for operators to take responsibility to ensure they meet the conditions of their authorisation. We are interested on your views on the inclusion of this condition.

### Core standard conditions for waste acceptance

1. All wastes entering the Authorised Place must be inspected to ensure it meet the types and quantities authorised.
2. Waste identified at the Authorised Place which is not authorised must be:
   1. stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system;
   2. stored separately from other waste; and
   3. removed from the Authorised Place as soon as reasonably practicable.

#### Rationale

Most standard conditions for Registration level activities will include a table listing the waste types authorised for storage, treatment, or use. Although each set of standard conditions will include different wastes, tailored to that specific activity, the overarching approach is the same, based on Waste Codes. These codes, common across Europe, are familiar to those working in the waste management industry and are also required on transfer notes as part of the Duty of Care for waste.

#### Definitions:

For the waste registration standard conditions, the terms are defined as follows -

**Waste Code** means the six-digit code referable to a type of waste in accordance with the List of Waste and in relation to hazardous waste, includes the asterisk.

**List of Waste** means the list of waste established by Commission Decision 2000/532/EC replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste.

Using Waste Codes in this way allows a clear link between waste classification, Duty of Care transfer notes and waste acceptance at Registration level sites. Some Waste Codes are broader in scope than the waste allowed under particular authorisations. The waste descriptions are specifically added to make clear what wastes relevant to a particular Waste Code are, or are not, acceptable. Compliance with the standard condition will require adherence to both the Waste Code and the description given with the relevant table.

While the list of authorised wastes sets a clear objective for each activity, Registrations will also include a standard condition requiring that waste is inspected on arrival.

To comply with the restrictions on waste types and quantities, it will be necessary for an Authorised Person to implement robust waste pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures documented in a written management system following a risk-based approach.

Each Registration will include a standard condition regarding quarantine storage, to deal with rejected or non-conforming wastes. Rejection and quarantine procedures should be documented in the written management system.

Quarantine areas must have an impermeable surface and be separate from all other storage. Where there is a risk of fugitive emissions from quarantined waste, it should be stored in closed or covered containers or within a building.

The maximum storage volume and time must take account of the potential for odour generation, pest infestation and storage conditions.

### Core standard conditions for site security

1. The Authorised Place must be secured to prevent unauthorised access to the waste.

#### Rationale

There is a risk of direct physical contact with all on-site hazards such as wastes, machinery, and vehicles. There is a risk that access to the waste can result in vandalism, theft, fires, and harm to persons or animals.

Each Registration will include a standard condition regarding site security. This condition will set the objective of preventing unauthorised access to the waste to ensure, that waste cannot escape and that members of the public are unable to gain access to the waste. This can be achieved in several ways, but it will be for the Authorised Person to determine what is best for their site and document it in the written management system.

### Core standard conditions for waste storage

1. All waste storage areas must be clearly labelled to allow the identification of:
   1. the waste type(s) being stored; and
   2. the hazards presented by each waste type.

#### Rationale

Each Registration will include a standard condition requiring labelling of waste storage areas. This will enable correct identification and management of waste, including any relevant hazards, to help protect those handling the waste.

### Core standard conditions for pollution control

1. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
   1. odour;
   2. noise;
   3. dust;
   4. litter; and
   5. the presence of vermin;

arising from the authorised activities.

1. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA Officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Noise from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
4. Litter from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
5. Waste must not be burned at the Authorised Place.

#### Rationale

Conditions 6 to 11 above address harms associated with odour, noise, dust, litter and vermin. These standard conditions are consistent with the one used in current Waste Management Licences. The conditions take a two-fold approach:

Step 1 – Prevent / minimise generation

Authorised Persons will be required to prevent, or where not possible, minimise the generation of nuisance. SEPA will generally not specify the measures that must be implemented. Instead, the measures taken may differ from site to site depending on a range of factors but must be documented in the written management system. Further guidance on the types of measures to consider is available as part of this consultation.

Where nuisance issues arise, the operator may be required to implement further steps to prevent / minimise nuisance to a standard sufficient to stop further issues arising.

Step 2 – No significant impact

Step 2 (no significant impact from nuisance) will be used as the lever to encourage compliance on the occasions where Step 1 (prevent / minimise generation of nuisance) fails and there has been a significant impact.

The standard conditions are also clear that waste must not be burned on site.

For sites which treat biowastes, measures to control bioaerosols are also required.

### Core standard conditions for environmental event reporting

1. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised;
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from recurring.

#### Rationale

Conditions 12 to 14 set out the procedures for notifying SEPA of an environmental event which has resulted or may result in an adverse impact, an unauthorised emission, or a breach of a condition.

These standard conditions are consistent across industrial activities and waste management at registration and permit level.

### Core standard conditions for recording and reporting

1. All information and assessments recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.
2. For each calendar year the information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA on or before 28 January in the following year.
3. The information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA via email, in the excel spreadsheet supplied by SEPA, to [waste.data@sepa.org.uk](mailto:waste.data@sepa.org.uk).

#### Rationale

Government, industry, and the public rely on good quality waste data to inform policy, measure progress against targets and steer investment decisions.

Conditions 15 to 17 establish a requirement for an annual data return at Registration level. For those operating under complex exemptions, the need to provide an annual return is not new but for those currently operating under simple exemptions, this is a new requirement. The data is the same that is required quarterly at Permit level and support is available from SEPA.

Condition 16 refers to an Appendix, which contains the basic information required for waste data returns:

1. Reporting Year
2. Authorisation Reference
3. Authorised Person
4. Authorised Place
5. Address of Authorised Place
6. Relevant Contact for Data Submission
   1. Name
   2. Job Title
   3. Telephone Number
   4. Email Address
7. Weighbridge Installed (Y/N)
8. Percentage of Waste Weighed
9. Explanation of how tonnages were calculated for waste not weighed (including conversion factors used)
10. Waste Accepted / Treated / Sent offsite:
11. 6-digit Waste Code
12. Brief description of waste type
13. Physical form (Gas, Liquid, Sludge or Solid).
14. Quantity of waste (Kilograms / Tonnes / Litres)
15. Geographical origin of waste (Local Authority Code)
16. Management method (Biological / Chemical / Composted / Crushed or Screened / Incinerated / Landfilled / Physical / Recycled / Transferred / Other).
17. Site where waste went (name and authorisation number)

#### 1.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of core standard conditions for waste activities for:

* Management systems? Yes or No.
* Waste acceptance? Yes or No.
* Site security? Yes or No.
* Waste storage? Yes or No.
* Pollution control? Yes or No.
* Environmental event reporting? Yes or No.
* Recording and reporting? Yes or No.

If you answered 'No' to any of the above, please explain your answer, referencing the standard condition you are commenting on.

## Standard conditions for registration level waste management activities

### Transporting only your own waste

#### Standard conditions

There are no core or activity-specific standard conditions related to this activity.

#### Rationale

When registered for this activity, you will only be authorised to transport your own waste. If you also transport other people’s waste, you will need to have an authorisation for ’Transporting waste’, as detailed in section 1.2.2.

Transporters of waste authorised by this registration will continue to have obligations to comply with the Duty of Care for waste, contained in Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The duties in Section 34 are not replicated as conditions within this authorisation as they already have their own offence provision within the Act. However, compliance with the Duty of Care can be considered by SEPA when assessing whether a person is Fit and Proper to hold this registration.

### Transporting waste

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for transporting waste, including your own waste and waste produced by another person.

1. All waste must be inspected prior to transport to ensure that it is as described in the accompanying transfer note.
2. The authorisation reference must be:
   1. provided to any person that waste is transferred from, or to; and
   2. included in any advertisement for waste transport services.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities.

#### Rationale

This activity will apply to the transport of waste, including waste produced by you or by any other person. Those who wish to provide waste collection services to others will need to obtain this authorisation.

Transporters of waste authorised by this registration will continue to have obligations to comply with the Duty of Care for waste, contained in Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The duties in Section 34 are not replicated as conditions within this authorisation as they already have their own offence provision within the Act. However, compliance with the duties can be considered by SEPA when assessing whether a person is Fit and Proper to hold this registration.

Condition 1 adds a requirement to check waste is as described by the producer, to help ensure that the destination facility is authorised to accept it. Condition 2 is to ensure that businesses and members of the public have more certainty that they are giving their waste to an authorised waste transporter.

#### 1.2.2.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Transporting Waste? Yes or No

If you answered 'No', please explain your answer.

### Acting as a broker or dealer of waste

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for acting as a broker or dealer of waste.

1. The authorisation reference must be:
   1. included in any advertisement for waste brokering services; and
   2. provided to any person that waste is transferred from, or to.
2. Records must be kept of any person:
   1. for whom transfer or receipt of waste has been arranged; and
   2. from whom waste has been bought or sold.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities.

#### Rationale

This activity will apply to acting as a broker or dealer of waste. Brokers and dealers can play an important role in deciding how waste is managed and by whom.

Brokers and dealers will continue to have to comply with the Duty of Care for waste, contained in Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The duties in Section 34 are not replicated as conditions within this authorisation, however, compliance with them can be considered by SEPA when assessing whether a person is fit and proper to hold this registration.

The standard conditions in this registration will help to ensure that waste collection services are carried out by an authorised person, and that this is demonstrated to customers when a broker or dealer is advertising services.

#### 1.2.3.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Acting as a broker or dealer of waste? Yes or No.

If you answered 'No', please explain your answer.

### Storage of asbestos waste in a single sealed container not greater than 40 cubic metres (m3)

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for storage of asbestos waste in a single sealed container not greater than 40 cubic metres (m3).

1. The Authorised Person must have a written management system in place to ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.
2. Only the authorised wastes listed in Table 1 can be accepted at the Authorised Place.

Table 1. Waste codes for authorised wastes

| Waste Code | Authorised Wastes |
| --- | --- |
| 17 06 01\* | Insulation materials containing asbestos |
| 17 06 05\* | Construction materials containing asbestos |

1. All waste entering the Authorised Place must be inspected to ensure it meets the types and quantities authorised.
2. Waste identified at the Authorised Place which is not authorised must be:
   1. stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system;
   2. stored separately from other waste; and
   3. removed from the Authorised Place as soon as reasonably practicable.
3. The Authorised Place must be secured to prevent unauthorised access to the waste.
4. All waste storage areas must be clearly labelled to allow the identification of:
   1. the waste type(s) being stored; and
   2. the hazards presented by each waste type.
5. The sealed container must be stored on a hardstanding or an impermeable surface.
6. Hazardous waste must not be mixed, either with a different category of hazardous waste, or with any other waste, substances, or materials.
7. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
   1. odour;
   2. noise;
   3. dust;
   4. litter; and
   5. the presence of vermin;

arising from the authorised activities.

1. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA Officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Noise from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
4. Litter from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
5. Waste must not be burned at the Authorised Place.
6. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised;
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from recurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.
4. For each calendar year the information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA on or before 28 January in the following year.
5. The information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA via email, in the excel spreadsheet supplied by SEPA, to [waste.data@sepa.org.uk](mailto:waste.data@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities.

#### Rationale

This activity will apply to the storage of small quantities of asbestos, where waste is received at the facility and placed directly into a sealed skip.

The authorised waste types will be limited to asbestos containing wastes only and the quantity is limited to that which can be stored in a single container not greater than 40m3 in volume.

To reduce risks associated with direct physical contact with asbestos, the standard conditions require that waste must be stored in secure, clearly identified, lockable containers.

There is a low potential for contaminated rainwater run-off so the container can be stored on either a hardstanding or on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system.

#### 1.2.4.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the Storage of asbestos waste in a single sealed container not greater than 40 cubic metres? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Storage of less than, or equal to, 2,500 tonnes of waste per year for recovery except for activities to which the Code of Practice on Sampling and Reporting at Materials Facilities applies.

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for storage of less than, or equal to, 2,500 tonnes of waste per year for recovery, except for activities to which the Code of Practice on Sampling and Reporting at Materials Facilities applies.

1. The authorised person must have a written management system in place to ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.
2. Only the authorised wastes listed in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 can be accepted at the Authorised Place.
3. Waste types in Table 1 must not be stored for longer than 3 months.
4. The total volume of the waste types in Table 1 stored at any time must not exceed 80 cubic metres (m3).

Table 1 Waste codes for Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

| **Waste Codes** | **Authorised Wastes** |
| --- | --- |
| 16 02 11\* | WEEE containing chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) |
| 16 02 13\* | WEEE containing hazardous substances or components other than polychlorinated biphenyls, CFC, HCFC or HFC, or free asbestos. For example, a TV monitor containing a cathode ray tube. |
| 16 02 14 | WEEE not containing hazardous substances or components |
| 20 01 21 | Fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste |
| 20 01 23\* | WEEE containing CFCs |
| 20 01 35 | WEEE containing hazardous components other than fluorescent tubes and other mercury containing waste or CFCs |
| 20 01 36 | WEEE not containing hazardous substances or components |

Table 2. Waste codes for segregated wastes for recycling

| **Waste Codes** | **Authorised Wastes** |
| --- | --- |
| 15 01 01  20 01 01 | Paper and cardboard including packaging |
| 02 01 04  07 02 13  15 01 02  16 01 19  20 01 39 | Plastic and plastic packaging including farm plastics |
| 15 01 03  17 02 01  17 02 04\*  20 02 01 | Wood and wooden packaging including railway sleepers and telegraph poles |
| 15 01 04  20 01 40 | Steel cans, aluminium cans and aluminium foils only |
| 15 01 05 | Food and drink cartons only |
| 15 01 07  20 01 02 | Glass and glass packaging |
| 20 01 10  20 01 11 | Clothes and textiles |

1. Waste types in Table 2 must not be stored for longer than 6 months.
2. The total volume of the waste types in Table 2 stored at any time must not exceed 300 cubic metres (m3).

Table 3. Waste codes for construction and demolition wastes

| **Waste Codes** | **Authorised Wastes** |
| --- | --- |
| 17 01 01  17 01 02  17 01 03  17 01 07  17 02 02  17 02 03  17 04 01  17 04 02  17 04 03  17 04 04  17 04 05  17 04 06  17 04 07  17 05 04  17 06 04 | Construction and demolition waste capable of being used in its existing state only |

1. Waste types in Table 3 must not be stored for longer than 12 months.
2. The total volume of the waste types in Table 3 stored at any time must not exceed 100 cubic metres (m3).

Table 4. Waste codes for other wastes

| **Waste Codes** | **Authorised Wastes** |
| --- | --- |
| 08 01 11\* 08 01 12 20 01 27\*  20 01 28 | Waste paint |
| 13 01 09\* | Mineral-based chlorinated hydraulic oils |
| 13 01 10\* | Mineral-based non-chlorinated hydraulic oils |
| 13 01 11\* | Synthetic hydraulic oils |
| 13 01 12\* | Readily biodegradable hydraulic oils |
| 13 01 13\* | Other hydraulic oils |
| 13 02 04\* | Mineral-based chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils |
| 13 02 05\* | Mineral-based non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils |
| 13 02 06\* | Synthetic engine, gear and lubricating oils |
| 13 02 07\* | Readily biodegradable engine, gear and lubricating oils |
| 13 02 08\* | Other engine, gear and lubricating oils |
| 13 03 06\* | Mineral-based chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils other than those mentioned in 13 03 01 |
| 13 03 07\* | Mineral-based non-chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils |
| 13 03 08\* | Synthetic insulating and heat transmission oils |
| 13 03 09\* | Readily biodegradable insulating and heat transmission oils |
| 13 03 10\* | Other insulating and heat transmission oils |
| 13 04 01\* | Bilge oils from inland navigation |
| 13 04 02\* | Bilge oils from jetty sewers |
| 13 04 03\* | Bilge oils from other navigation |
| 13 07 01\* | Fuel, oil and diesel |
| 13 07 02\* | Petrol |
| 13 07 03\* | Other fuels (including mixtures) |
| 14 06 01 | Refrigerants and halons |
| 14 06 02\* 14 06 03\* 20 01 13\* | Solvents |
| 20 01 25\* | Edible oil and fat |
| 20 01 33 20 01 34 | Batteries except lithium-ion batteries |

1. Waste types in Table 4 must not be stored for longer than 6 months.
2. The total volume of the waste types in Table 4 stored at any time must not exceed 5 cubic metres (m3).
3. Mixed waste, including but not limited to mixed dry recyclable waste, mixed municipal waste, general refuse, general skip waste or refuse derived fuel, must not be accepted at the Authorised Place.
4. All waste entering the Authorised Place must be inspected to ensure it meets the types and quantities authorised.
5. Waste identified at the Authorised Place which is not authorised must be:
   1. stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system;
   2. stored separately from other waste; and
   3. removed from the Authorised Place as soon as reasonably practicable.
6. The Authorised Place must be secured to prevent unauthorised access to the waste.
7. All waste storage areas must be clearly labelled to allow the identification of:
8. the waste type(s) being stored; and
9. the hazards presented by each waste type.
10. All batteries and accumulators must be stored under weatherproof covering or in suitable containers.
11. Batteries of different types and chemistries must be stored separately.
12. Lead acid batteries must be stored:
13. upright with the electrical connectors pointing upwards; and
14. in impermeable containers with an acid resistant base; and
15. unless stored under weatherproof covering, with a lid to prevent the ingress of water.
16. Liquid waste and waste oil must be:
17. segregated;
18. stored in sealed container(s);
19. stored on an impermeable surface; and
20. stored within a secondary containment system.
21. All secondary containment systems must:
    1. hold at least:
22. for a single container, 110% of its capacity; or
23. for two or more containers, the greater of:
24. 110% of the capacity of the largest container; or
25. 25% of the capacity of all containers together.
    1. catch all spills from the container(s) and related parts;
    2. be leak-proof;
    3. be located, and/or protected, to prevent damage as far as reasonably practicable; and
    4. have any spills and/or rainwater removed as soon as reasonably practicable.
26. WEEE and components of WEEE must be stored:
27. under weatherproof covering;
28. on an impermeable surface with the provision of spillage collection facilities; and
29. in a manner which prevents damage that could prevent them from being reused or recycled.
30. WEEE falling within codes 16 02 11\* (WEEE containing CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs) or 20 01 23\* (WEEE containing CFCs) must be stored in a manner that prevents the release of CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs.
31. Any inert and non-degradable waste must be:
32. segregated; and
33. stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system.
34. Any other non-hazardous waste must be:
35. segregated; and
36. stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system.
37. Hazardous waste must not be mixed, either with a different category of hazardous waste, or with any other waste, substances, or materials.
38. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
39. odour;
40. noise;
41. dust;
42. litter; and
43. the presence of vermin;

arising from the authorised activities.

1. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA Officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Noise from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
4. Litter from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
5. Waste must not be burned at the Authorised Place.
6. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
7. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
8. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised;
9. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
3. the reason(s) for the event;
4. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
5. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from recurring.
6. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
7. true and accurate;
8. kept for a minimum of six years; and
9. provided to SEPA upon request.
10. For each calendar year the information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA on or before 28 January in the following year.
11. The information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA via email, in the excel spreadsheet supplied by SEPA, to [waste.data@sepa.org.uk](mailto:waste.data@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities.

#### Rationale

This activity will apply to the storage of various types of waste destined for recovery.

No more than 2,500 tonnes of waste can be accepted at the site on an annual basis. There are limits on the volumes of types of waste which can be stored at any time.

It will not include activities which are in scope of Scottish Government’s Code of Practice on Sampling and Reporting at Materials Facilities. These activities will only be authorised under a permit.

This registration level activity has been created in response to feedback received from consultees when we consulted on type of authorisation earlier in the year. We recognise there is a need for an authorisation below the permit level, that allows for the storage of wastes currently authorised by exemptions such as Paragraphs 17, 18 and 48 of the Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011.

Consideration was given to whether this activity would be better suited to a notification level authorisation. However, we believe that on balance this activity is better suited to being a non-chargeable registration level activity.

#### 1.2.5.1 Questions

* + 1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the storage of less than, or equal to, 2,500 tonnes of waste per year for recovery, except for activities within the scope of the Code of Practice on sampling and reporting at materials facilities? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

* + 1. Are there any waste types, not currently included, that you believe should be included in this Registration?
    2. Are there any waste types, currently included, that you believe should be excluded from this Registration?
    3. Do you agree that, due to the risks associated with them, the storage of lithium-ion batteries should be excluded from this Registration?
    4. Do you agree with the storage time and volume limits contained in this Registration?

### Storage of less than, or equal to, 10 waste motor vehicles at any one time.

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for storage of less than, or equal to, 10 waste motor vehicles at any one time.

1. The authorised person must have a written management system in place to ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.
2. Only the authorised wastes listed in Table 1 can be accepted at the Authorised Place.

Table 1. Waste codes for End-of-life vehicles

| **Waste Code** | **Authorised Wastes** |
| --- | --- |
| 16 01 04\* | End-of-life vehicles |
| 16 01 06 | End-of-life vehicles, containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components |

1. All waste entering the Authorised Place must be inspected to ensure it meets the types and quantities authorised.
2. Waste identified at the Authorised Place which is not authorised must be:
   1. stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system;
   2. stored separately from other waste; and
   3. removed from the Authorised Place as soon as reasonably practicable.
3. The Authorised Place must be secured to prevent unauthorised access to the waste.
4. All waste storage areas must be clearly labelled to allow the identification of:
   1. the waste type(s) being stored; and
   2. the hazards presented by each waste type.
5. Each waste electric or hybrid vehicle must be stored separately from all other waste or flammable materials.
6. Any waste electric or hybrid vehicle must not be stored for longer than 3 months.
7. Any other waste motor vehicle must not be stored for longer than 12 months.
8. All waste motor vehicles must be stored on an impermeable surface that drains to a sealed drainage system.
9. Hazardous waste must not be mixed, either with a different category of hazardous waste, or with any other waste, substances, or materials.
10. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
    1. odour;
    2. noise;
    3. dust;
    4. litter; and
    5. the presence of vermin;

arising from the authorised activities.

1. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA Officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Noise from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
4. Litter from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
5. Waste must not be burned at the Authorised Place.
6. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised;
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from recurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.
4. For each calendar year the information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA on or before 28 January in the following year.
5. The information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA via email, in the excel spreadsheet supplied by SEPA, to [waste.data@sepa.org.uk](mailto:waste.data@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities.

#### Rationale

This activity will apply to the storage of up to 10 waste motor vehicles at any one time, pending collection and transport to an Authorised Treatment Facility for de-pollution. This may be of particular use in remote communities where several vehicles are required before a collection can be arranged.

Proposed amendments to EASR specify that SEPA must ensure that authorisations for storage of waste motor vehicles contain appropriate conditions to deliver specified requirements.

Depending on the condition of the vehicles there is potential for contaminated rainwater run-off so waste must be stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system.

#### 1.2.6.1 Questions

* + - * 1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the storage of less than, or equal to, 10 waste motor vehicles at any one time? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

* + - * 1. Do you agree with the conditions relating to storage of electric and hybrid motor vehicles? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 5 waste motor vehicles at any one time (not including waste electric and hybrid vehicles)

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 5 waste motor vehicles at any one time.

1. The authorised person must have a written management system in place to ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.
2. Only the authorised wastes listed in Table 1 can be accepted at the Authorised Place.

Table 1. Waste codes for End-of-life vehicles

| **Waste Code** | **Authorised Wastes** |
| --- | --- |
| 16 01 04\* | End-of-life vehicles |
| 16 01 06 | End-of-life vehicles, containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components |

1. All waste entering the Authorised Place must be inspected to ensure it meets the types and quantities authorised.
2. Waste identified at the Authorised Place which is not authorised must be:
   1. stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system;
   2. stored separately from other waste; and
   3. removed from the Authorised Place as soon as reasonably practicable.
3. The Authorised Place must be secured to prevent unauthorised access to the waste.
4. All waste storage areas must be clearly labelled to allow the identification of:
   1. the waste type(s) being stored; and
   2. the hazards presented by each waste type.
5. The maximum storage time limit for each waste motor vehicle is 12 months.
6. All waste motor vehicles must be stored on an impermeable surface that drains to a sealed drainage system.
7. Catalytic converters must be stored in a manner that prevents the metal casing being damaged or pierced.
8. All batteries and accumulators must be stored under weatherproof covering or in suitable containers.
9. Lead acid batteries must be stored:
   1. upright with the electrical connectors pointing upwards;
   2. in impermeable containers with an acid resistant base; and
   3. unless stored under weatherproof covering, with a lid to prevent the ingress of water.
10. Batteries of different types and chemistries must be stored separately.
11. Liquid waste generated during depollution, waste oil, and oily parts must be:
    1. segregated;
    2. stored in sealed container(s);
    3. stored on an impermeable surface; and
    4. stored within a secondary containment system.
12. All secondary containment systems must:
    1. hold at least:
       1. for a single container, 110% of its capacity; or
       2. for two or more containers, the greater of:
          1. 110% of the capacity of the largest container; or
          2. 25% of the capacity of all containers together.
    2. catch all spills from the container(s) and related parts;
    3. be leak-proof;
    4. be located, and/or protected, to prevent damage as far as reasonably practicable; and
    5. have any spills and/or rainwater removed as soon as reasonably practicable.
13. Waste tyres must be:
    1. segregated; and
    2. stored on an impermeable surface or hardstanding.
14. Any other inert and non-degradable waste must be:
    1. segregated; and
    2. stored on an impermeable surface or hardstanding.
15. Any other non-hazardous waste must be:
    1. segregated; and
    2. stored on an impermeable surface that drains to a sealed drainage system.
16. Hazardous waste must not be mixed, either with a different category of hazardous waste, or with any other waste, substances, or materials.
17. Parts identified in the manufacturers dismantling information that are suitable for reuse, recycling or recovery must be removed from waste motor vehicles, including:
    1. the catalyst(s);
    2. all metal components;
    3. tyres;
    4. all large plastic components; and
    5. glass.
18. All waste motor vehicles must be depolluted as soon as reasonably practicable, with the removal of:
    1. batteries;
    2. fuel;
    3. motor oil;
    4. transmission oil;
    5. gearbox oil;
    6. hydraulic oil;
    7. cooling liquids;
    8. antifreeze;
    9. brake fluids;
    10. air conditioning gas / fluids;
    11. any other fluid in the vehicle, except any fluid that is needed to allow a part to be reused;
    12. LPG tank(s);
    13. all air bags and seatbelt pre-tensioners (or their detonation); and
    14. all parts that contain mercury.
19. Spillage collection facilities must be provided and used to deal with any spillage of vehicle fluids.
20. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
    1. odour;
    2. noise;
    3. dust;
    4. litter; and
    5. the presence of vermin;

arising from the authorised activities.

1. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA Officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Noise from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
4. Litter from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
5. Waste must not be burned at the Authorised Place.
6. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised;
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from recurring.
2. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.
3. For each calendar year the information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA on or before 28 January in the following year.
4. The information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA via email, in the excel spreadsheet supplied by SEPA, to [waste.data@sepa.org.uk](mailto:waste.data@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities.

#### Rationale

This activity will apply to the storage and treatment (including de-pollution) of up to five waste motor vehicles at any one time. It will not authorise the storage and treatment of electric or hybrid vehicles, due to the increased risks associated with managing the batteries they contain.

Depending on the condition of the vehicles there is potential for contaminated rainwater run-off, so waste must be stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system and spillage collection facilities should be available.

There are specific standard conditions relating to the safe storage of liquid wastes, lead acid batteries, catalytic convertors, and tyres.

Proposed amendments to EASR specify that SEPA must ensure that authorisations for storage of waste motor vehicles contain appropriate conditions to deliver specified requirements.

#### 1.2.7.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 5 waste motor vehicles at any one time (not including waste electric or hybrid vehicles)? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 25m3 of waste cooking oil at any one time to manufacture biodiesel

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 25m3 of waste cooking oil at any one time to manufacture biodiesel.

1. The authorised person must have a written management system in place to ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.
2. Only the authorised wastes listed in Table 1 can be accepted at the Authorised Place.

Table 1. Waste codes for waste cooking oil

| **Waste Code** | **Authorised Wastes** |
| --- | --- |
| 20 01 25 | Edible oil and fat |

1. All waste entering the Authorised Place must be inspected to ensure it meets the types and quantities authorised.
2. Waste identified at the Authorised Place which is not authorised must be:
   1. stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system;
   2. stored separately from other waste; and
   3. removed from the Authorised Place as soon as reasonably practicable.
3. The Authorised Place must be secured to prevent unauthorised access.
4. All waste storage areas must be clearly labelled to allow the identification of:
   1. the waste type(s) being stored; and
   2. the hazards presented by each waste type.
5. All waste oil and manufactured biodiesel must be stored in containers:
   1. of sufficient strength and structural integrity; and
   2. installed in a manner to ensure that they are unlikely to burst or leak in their ordinary use.
6. All waste oil and manufactured biodiesel must be stored and treated within a secondary containment system, which must:
   1. hold at least:
      1. for a single container, 110% of its capacity; or
      2. for two or more containers, the greater of:
         1. 110% of the capacity of the largest container; or
         2. 25% of the capacity of all containers together.
   2. catch all spills from the container(s) and related parts;
   3. be leak-proof;
   4. be located, and/or protected, to prevent damage as far as reasonably practicable; and
   5. have any spills and/or rainwater removed as soon as reasonably practicable.
7. The biodiesel must be manufactured in equipment designed for this purpose.
8. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
   1. odour;
   2. noise;
   3. dust;
   4. litter; and
   5. the presence of vermin;

arising from the authorised activities.

1. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA Officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Noise from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
4. Litter from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
5. Waste must not be burned at the Authorised Place.
6. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised;
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from recurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.
4. For each calendar year the information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA on or before 28 January in the following year.
5. The information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA via email, in the excel spreadsheet supplied by SEPA, to [waste.data@sepa.org.uk](mailto:waste.data@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities.

#### Rationale

This activity will apply to the storage and treatment of wastes to manufacture biodiesel.

The authorised waste types will be limited to waste edibles oils and fats (waste cooking oil) and the quantity is limited to 25m3 of waste at any one time.

To prevent fugitive emissions to surface water, sewer or land, all liquids must be stored in suitable containers stored within a secondary containment system. Containers and secondary containment systems must be maintained to meet the condition objectives.

#### 1.2.8.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the “Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 25m3 of waste cooking oil at any one time to manufacture biodiesel”? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 100,000m3 of waste in a 12-month period within the boundary of a water treatment works or a wastewater treatment works (including the sludge treatment facility)

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 100,000m3 of waste in a 12-month period within the boundary of a water treatment works or a wastewater treatment works (including the sludge treatment facility).

1. The authorised person must have a written management system in place to ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.
2. Only the authorised wastes listed in Table 1 can be accepted at the Authorised Place.

Table 1. Waste codes for waste from water treatment works or wastewater treatment works

| **Waste Code** | **Authorised Wastes** |
| --- | --- |
| 16 10 02 | Waste from portable and chemical toilets |
| 19 08 01 | Screenings |
| 19 08 02 | Sewage grit |
| 19 08 05 | Sludges from treatment of urban waste water |
| 19 08 99 | Centrate liquor only |
| 19 09 02 | Sludges from water clarification |
| 19 09 03 | Sludges from decarbonisation |
| 19 09 06 | Solutions and sludges from regeneration of ion exchangers |
| 20 03 04 | Septic tank sludge |
| 20 03 06 | Waste from sewer cleaning |
| 20 03 99 | Cesspool waste and other sewage sludge only |

1. All waste entering the Authorised Place must be inspected to ensure it meets the types and quantities authorised.
2. Waste identified at the Authorised Place which is not authorised must be:
   1. stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system;
   2. stored separately from other waste; and
   3. removed from the Authorised Place as soon as reasonably practicable.
3. The Authorised Place must be secured to prevent unauthorised access to the waste.
4. All waste storage areas must be clearly labelled to allow the identification of:
   1. the waste type(s) being stored; and
   2. the hazards presented by each waste type.
5. All storage and treatment activities must be carried out on an impermeable surface that drains to a sealed drainage system.
6. All liquid waste must be stored in containers within a secondary containment system, which must:
   1. hold at least:
      1. for a single container, 110% of its capacity; or
      2. for two or more containers, the greater of:
         1. 110% of the capacity of the largest container; or
         2. 25% of the capacity of all containers together.
   2. catch all spills from the container(s) and related parts;
   3. be leak-proof;
   4. be located, and/or protected, to prevent damage as far as reasonably practicable; and
   5. have any spills and/or rainwater removed as soon as reasonably practicable.
7. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
   1. odour;
   2. noise;
   3. dust;
   4. litter; and
   5. the presence of vermin;

arising from the authorised activities.

1. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA Officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Noise from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
4. Litter from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
5. Waste must not be burned at the Authorised Place.
6. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised;
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from recurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.
4. For each calendar year the information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA on or before 28 January in the following year.
5. The information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA via email, in the excel spreadsheet supplied by SEPA, to [waste.data@sepa.org.uk](mailto:waste.data@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities.

#### Rationale

This activity will apply to the storage and treatment of wastes within the boundary of a water or wastewater treatment works.

The permitted waste types will be limited to those associated with the treatment of water and wastewater such as grit, screenings, and sludge.

It will also authorise wastes to be brought from other places or works for storage and treatment.

Treatment will be limited to physical processes such as separation, thickening, dewatering and blending. Treatment will not include anaerobic digestion or thermal treatment.

To prevent fugitive emissions to surface water, sewer or land, all liquids must be stored in suitable containers stored within a secondary containment system. Containers and secondary containment systems must be maintained to meet the condition objectives.

#### 1.2.9.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 100,000m3 of waste in a 12-month period within the boundary of a water treatment works or a wastewater treatment works (including the sludge treatment facility)? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 20,000 tonnes of inert and excavation waste at any one time for the manufacture of construction aggregates.

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 20,000 tonnes of inert and excavation waste at any one time for the manufacture of construction aggregates.

1. The authorised person must have a written management system in place to ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.
2. Only the authorised wastes listed in Table 1 can be accepted at the Authorised Place.

Table 1. Waste codes for inert and excavation waste

| **Waste Code** | **Authorised Wastes** |
| --- | --- |
| 01 04 08 | Waste gravel and crushed rock other than those mentioned in 01 04 07 |
| 01 04 09 | Waste sand and clays |
| 02 02 02 | Shellfish shells from which the soft tissue or flesh has been removed |
| 10 11 12 | Clean glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11 |
| 10 12 08 | Ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products |
| 10 13 14 | Concrete |
| 15 01 07 | Clean glass packaging |
| 17 01 01 | Concrete |
| 17 01 02 | Bricks |
| 17 01 03 | Tiles and ceramics |
| 17 01 07 | Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06 |
| 17 02 02 | Clean glass |
| 17 03 02 | Bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01 (no coal tar) |
| 17 05 04 | Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03 |
| 17 05 08 | Track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07 |
| 19 08 02 | Washed sewage grit (waste from desanding) free from sewage contamination. |
| 19 12 05 | Clean glass |
| 19 12 09 | Minerals (for example sand, stones) |
| 20 01 02 | Clean glass |
| 20 02 02 | Soil and stones |

1. All waste entering the Authorised Place must be inspected to ensure it meets the types and quantities authorised.
2. All waste soil accepted at the Authorised Place must be accompanied by a written assessment containing the following details:
   1. any pollutants that could be present in the waste;
   2. any hazardous properties based on representative sampling and analysis; and
   3. confirmation of the appropriate waste code.
3. Waste identified at the Authorised Place which is not authorised must be:
   1. stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system;
   2. stored separately from other waste; and
   3. removed from the Authorised Place as soon as reasonably practicable.
4. The Authorised Place must be secured to prevent unauthorised access to the waste.
5. All waste storage areas must be clearly labelled to allow the identification of:
   1. the waste type(s) being stored; and
   2. the hazards presented by each waste type.
6. Waste must be stored and treated on hardstanding or an impermeable surface that drains to a sealed drainage system.
7. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
   1. odour;
   2. noise;
   3. dust;
   4. litter; and
   5. the presence of vermin;

arising from the authorised activities.

1. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA Officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Noise from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
4. Litter from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
5. Waste must not be burned at the Authorised Place.
6. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised;
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from recurring.
3. All information and assessments recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.
4. For each calendar year the information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA on or before 28 January in the following year.
5. The information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA via email, in the excel spreadsheet supplied by SEPA, to [waste.data@sepa.org.uk](mailto:waste.data@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities.

#### Rationale

This activity will apply the storage and treatment of a range of inert and excavation wastes for the recovery of soil, soil substitutes and recycled aggregates.

The authorised waste types will be limited to those wastes which are suitable for producing soil, soil substitutes and recycled aggregates. Higher risk wastes such as hazardous wastes, incinerator bottom ash, and road planings containing coal tar are not included.

Waste soils accepted at the facility must be accompanied by a written assessment detailing any contaminants identified from representative sampling and analysis and confirmation of the current classification and waste code.

Treatment will be limited to sorting, separation, screening, crushing and blending waste for the recovery of soil, soil substitutes or recycled aggregate. It will not include soil or aggregate washing or separation in density separation plants.

No more than 20,000 tonnes of waste can be on site at any one time.

We consider the risks from any run-off from the authorised wastes can be managed by storing the waste on hardstanding or on impermeable surface with sealed drainage system.

#### 1.2.10.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 20,000 tonnes of inert and excavation waste at any one time for the manufacture of construction aggregates? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 10,000 tonnes of metal waste for recovery at any one time

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 10,000 tonnes of metal waste for recovery at any one time.

1. The authorised person must have a written management system in place to ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.
2. Only the authorised wastes listed in Table 1 can be accepted at the Authorised Place.

Table 1. Waste codes for metal wastes

| **Waste Code** | **Authorised Wastes** |
| --- | --- |
| 02 01 10 | Waste metal |
| 12 01 01 | Ferrous metal filings and turnings |
| 12 01 03 | Non-ferrous metal filings and turnings |
| 15 01 04 | Metallic packaging |
| 16 01 17 | Ferrous metal |
| 16 01 18 | Non-ferrous metal |
| 16 01 21\* | Hazardous vehicle components – catalytic converters containing RCF matting |
| 16 06 01\* | Lead batteries |
| 17 04 01 | Copper, bronze, brass |
| 17 04 02 | Aluminium |
| 17 04 03 | Lead |
| 17 04 04 | Zinc |
| 17 04 05 | Iron and steel |
| 17 04 06 | Tin |
| 17 04 07 | Mixed metals |
| 17 04 11 | Cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10 |
| 19 01 02 | Metal removed from bottom ash |
| 19 10 01 | Iron and steel waste |
| 19 10 02 | Non-ferrous waste |
| 19 12 02 | Ferrous metal |
| 19 12 03 | Non-ferrous metal |
| 20 01 33\* | Lead batteries |
| 20 01 40 | Metals |

1. All waste entering the Authorised Place must be inspected to ensure it meets the types and quantities authorised.
2. Waste identified at the Authorised Place which is not authorised must be:
   1. stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system;
   2. stored separately from other waste; and
   3. removed from the Authorised Place as soon as reasonably practicable.
3. The Authorised Place must be secured to prevent unauthorised access to the waste.
4. The maximum storage limit of hazardous waste is 20 tonnes at any time.
5. All waste storage areas must be clearly labelled to allow the identification of:
   1. the waste type(s) being stored; and
   2. the hazards presented by each waste type.
6. Waste must be stored and treated on hardstanding or an impermeable surface that drains to a sealed drainage system.
7. The height of any pile or stack of metal waste must not exceed 5 metres.
8. Lead acid batteries must be stored:
   1. upright with the electrical connectors pointing upwards;
   2. in impermeable containers with an acid resistant base; and
   3. unless stored under weatherproof covering, with a lid to prevent the ingress of water.
9. Catalytic converters must be stored in a manner that prevents the metal casing being damaged or pierced.
10. All waste must be treated on an impermeable surface that drains to a sealed drainage system.
11. There must be no treatment of lead acid batteries, other than sorting and separating from other wastes.
12. There must be no treatment of catalytic converters (including decanning), other than sorting and separating from other wastes.
13. Hazardous waste must not be mixed, either with a different category of hazardous waste, or with any other waste, substances, or materials.
14. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
    1. odour;
    2. noise;
    3. dust;
    4. litter; and
    5. the presence of vermin;

arising from the authorised activities.

1. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA Officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Noise from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
4. Litter from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
5. Waste must not be burned at the Authorised Place.
6. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised;
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from recurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.
4. For each calendar year the information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA on or before 28 January in the following year.
5. The information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA via email, in the excel spreadsheet supplied by SEPA, to [waste.data@sepa.org.uk](mailto:waste.data@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities.

#### Rationale

This activity will apply to the storage and treatment of a range of metal wastes for recovery.

The permitted waste types will be limited to common metal wastes. Waste motor vehicles, whether de-polluted or not, are not included in the proposed list of authorised waste types. Waste motor vehicles should be managed through specialist Authorised Treatment Facilities (ATFs).

Treatment will be limited to sorting, separation, grading, cutting shearing, baling, compacting and granulating of cables. Any other forms of treatment are not covered by this authorisation.

No more than 10,000 tonnes of waste metal can be at the site at any one time.

No more than 20 tonnes of hazardous wastes can be at the site at any one time.

There are specific standard conditions relating to the safe storage and management of lead acid batteries and catalytic convertors which are the only hazardous waste authorised.

The list of proposed authorised wastes does not allow for the storage of end-of-life (ELV) vehicles or other oil contaminated waste types. We therefore consider these wastes can be stored on either a hardstanding area or on an impermeable surface served by a sealed drainage system. This is in line with the approach to ELV sites where only un-depolluted ELVs are required to be stored on an impermeable surface and other metal wastes can be stored on hardstanding.

#### 2.1.11.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 10,000 tonnes of metal waste for recovery at any one time? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to 1,000 tonnes of segregated wood waste for recovery at any one time.

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for storage and treatment of less than, or equal to 1,000 tonnes of segregated wood waste for recovery at any one time.

1. The authorised person must have a written management system in place to ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.
2. Only the waste types listed in Table 1 can be accepted at the Authorised Place.
3. All waste entering the Authorised Place must be inspected to ensure it meets the types and quantities authorised.
4. Waste identified at the Authorised Place which is not authorised must be:
   1. stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system;
   2. stored separately from other waste; and
   3. removed from the Authorised Place as soon as reasonably practicable.
5. The Authorised Place must be secured to prevent unauthorised access.

Table 1. Waste codes for wood waste

| **Waste Code** | **Authorised Wastes** |
| --- | --- |
| 02 01 03 | wood and bark |
| 02 01 07 | wood and bark |
| 03 01 01 | waste bark and cork |
| 03 01 05 | sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04 |
| 03 03 01 | waste bark and wood |
| 15 01 03 | wooden packaging |
| 17 02 01 | wood |
| 19 12 07 | wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06 |
| 20 01 38 | wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37 |
| 20 02 01 | wood and bark |

1. All waste storage areas must be clearly labelled to allow the identification of:
   1. the waste type(s) being stored; and
   2. the hazards presented by each waste type.
2. All storage and treatment activities must be carried out on an impermeable surface that drains to a sealed drainage system.
3. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
   1. odour;
   2. noise;
   3. dust;
   4. litter; and
   5. the presence of vermin;

arising from the authorised activities.

1. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA Officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Noise from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
4. Litter from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
5. Waste must not be burned at the Authorised Place.
6. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised;
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. The reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from recurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.
4. For each calendar year the information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA on or before 28 January in the following year.
5. The information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA via email, in the excel spreadsheet supplied by SEPA, to [waste.data@sepa.org.uk](mailto:waste.data@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities.

#### Rationale

This activity will apply to the storage and treatment of wood wastes for recovery.

The authorised waste types will be limited to common wood wastes. Hazardous waste will not be authorised for acceptance under this Registration level activity.

Treatment will be limited to sorting, separation, cutting, pulverising, shredding, chipping, blending, pelletising and briquetting for recovery.

No more than 1,000 tonnes of waste wood can be at the site at any one time.

We consider the risks from any run-off from the authorised wastes can be managed by storing the waste on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage system.

Dust management will be covered by a specific standard condition. Measures to prevent dust releases should be in place and documented in the written management system. We will produce guidance on dust management and dust management plans.

#### 1.2.12.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 1,000 tonnes of wood waste for recovery at any one time? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 500 tonnes of segregated non-hazardous waste for recycling at any one time, except for activities to which the Code of Practice on Sampling and Reporting at Materials Facilities applies.

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 500 tonnes of segregated non-hazardous waste for recycling at any one time, except for activities to which the Code of Practice on Sampling and Reporting at Materials Facilities applies.

1. The authorised person must have written management systems in place to ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.
2. Only segregated non-hazardous solid waste suitable and intended for recycling can be accepted at the Authorised Place.
3. Waste tyres must not be accepted at the Authorised Place.
4. Waste batteries must not be accepted at the Authorised Place.
5. Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) must not be accepted at the Authorised Place.
6. Mixed waste, including but not limited to mixed dry recyclable waste, mixed municipal waste, general refuse, general skip waste or refuse derived fuel, must not be accepted at the Authorised Place.
7. All waste entering the Authorised Place must be inspected to ensure it meets the types and quantities authorised.
8. Waste identified at the Authorised Place which is not authorised must be:
   1. stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system;
   2. stored separately from other waste; and
   3. removed from the Authorised Place as soon as reasonably practicable.
9. The Authorised Place must be secured to prevent unauthorised access to the waste.
10. All waste storage areas must be clearly labelled to allow the identification of:
    1. the waste type(s) being stored; and
    2. the hazards presented by each waste type.
11. All storage and treatment activities must be carried out on an impermeable surface that drains to a sealed drainage system.
12. All waste must be stored and treated in a manner which maximises the quantity and quality of material sent for recycling.
13. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
    1. odour;
    2. noise;
    3. dust;
    4. litter; and
    5. the presence of vermin;

arising from the authorised activities.

1. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA Officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Noise from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
4. Litter from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
5. Waste must not be burned at the Authorised Place.
6. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised;
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from recurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.
4. The information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA via email, in the excel spreadsheet supplied by SEPA, to [waste.data@sepa.org.uk](mailto:waste.data@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities.

#### Rationale

This activity will apply to the storage and treatment of segregated non-hazardous waste for recycling.

No more than 500 tonnes of authorised waste types, in total, can be on site at any one time.

It will not include activities which are in scope of Scottish Government’s Code of Practice on Sampling and Reporting at Materials Facilities. These activities will only be authorised under a permit.

The authorised waste types will be limited to segregated non-hazardous wastes which are suitable for recycling.

Mixed wastes, as well as recyclable non-hazardous waste types with a history of environmental or human health issues, have been specifically excluded from this registration level activity.

To maximise potential for recycling, waste must be stored in a way which does not hinder this.

We consider the risks from any run-off from the authorised wastes can be managed by storing the waste on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage system.

#### 1.2.13.1 Questions

* + 1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 500 tonnes of segregated non-hazardous waste for recycling at any one time, except for activities to which the Code of Practice on Sampling and Reporting at Materials Facilities applies? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

1. Are there any other non-hazardous waste types you think should be excluded from this Registration?

If yes, please specify which ones, and why.

### Storage and preparation for reuse of waste (not including WEEE)

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for storage and preparation for reuse of waste (not including WEEE).

1. The authorised person must have a written management system in place to ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.
2. Only waste suitable for preparation for reuse can be accepted at the Authorised Place.
3. All waste entering the Authorised Place must be inspected to ensure it is suitable for preparation for reuse.
4. Waste identified at the Authorised Place which is not authorised must be:
   1. stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system;
   2. stored separately from other waste; and
   3. removed from the Authorised Place as soon as reasonably practicable.
5. The Authorised Place must be secured to prevent unauthorised access to the waste.
6. Waste must be stored in a manner which does not prevent its preparation for reuse.
7. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
   1. odour;
   2. noise;
   3. dust;
   4. litter; and
   5. the presence of vermin;

arising from the authorised activities.

1. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA Officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Noise from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
4. Litter from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
5. Waste must not be burned at the Authorised Place.
6. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised;
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from recurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate.
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.
4. For each calendar year the information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA on or before 28 January in the following year.
5. The information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA via email, in the excel spreadsheet supplied by SEPA, to [waste.data@sepa.org.uk](mailto:waste.data@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities.

#### Rationale

This activity will apply to the storage and preparation for reuse of waste (not including WEEE).

Consideration was given to whether this activity would be better suited to a notification level authorisation. However, time constraints do not allow for the legislative changes needed to do this. Instead, this activity will be authorised as a non-chargeable registration level activity.

The authorised waste types will be limited to those which are suitable for preparation for reuse and excludes WEEE.

To maximise potential for reuse, waste must be stored in a way which does not prevent its preparation for reuse.

#### 1.2.14.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the Storage and preparation for reuse of waste (not including WEEE)? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 35 tonnes of waste electronic and electrical equipment at any one time by repairing, refurbishing, or dismantling it for the purpose of:

**(a) reusing the WEEE for its original purpose,**

**(b) reusing any dismantled components for their original purpose, or**

**(c) manually dismantling WEEE for the purpose of recovery elsewhere**

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 35 tonnes of waste electronic and electrical equipment at any one time by repairing, refurbishing, or dismantling it for the purpose of:

(a) reusing the WEEE for its original purpose;

(b) reusing any dismantled components for their original purpose; or

(c) manually dismantling WEEE for the purpose of recovery elsewhere.

1. The authorised person must have a written management system in place to ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.
2. Only the authorised wastes listed in Table 1 can be accepted at the Authorised Place.

Table 1. Waste codes for Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

| **Waste Code** | **Authorised Wastes** |
| --- | --- |
| 16 02 11\* | WEEE containing chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) |
| 16 02 13\* | WEEE containing hazardous substances or components other than polychlorinated biphenyls, CFC, HCFC or HFC, or free asbestos. For example, a TV monitor containing a cathode ray tube. |
| 16 02 14 | WEEE not containing hazardous substances or components |
| 16 02 15\* | Printed circuit boards, power cable and other plastic containing components |
| 16 02 16 | Non-hazardous components removed from discarded equipment |
| 20 01 23\* | WEEE containing CFCs |
| 20 01 35\* | WEEE containing hazardous components other than fluorescent tubes and other mercury containing waste or CFCs |
| 20 01 36 | WEEE not containing hazardous substances or components |

1. All waste entering the Authorised Place must be inspected to ensure it meets the types and quantities authorised.
2. Waste identified at the Authorised Place which is not authorised must be:
   1. stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system;
   2. stored separately from other waste; and
   3. removed from the Authorised Place as soon as reasonably practicable.
3. The Authorised Place must be secured to prevent unauthorised access to the waste.
4. All waste storage areas must be clearly labelled to allow the identification of:
   1. the waste type(s) being stored; and
   2. the hazards presented by each waste type.
5. All storage and treatment activities must be carried out:
   1. under weatherproof covering; and
   2. on an impermeable surface with provision of spillage collection facilities.
6. WEEE and components of WEEE must not be stored in a manner which could cause damage that prevents them from being prepared for reuse or recycled.
7. WEEE falling within codes 16 02 11\* (WEEE containing CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs) or 20 01 23\* (WEEE containing CFCs) must be stored in a manner that prevents the release of CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs.
8. Separate sealed containers must be used to store:
   1. batteries, capacitors and components which could leak; and
   2. any components which may contain residual liquids.
9. WEEE must be treated using the best available treatment, recovery and recycling techniques (BATRRT).
10. Hazardous waste must not be mixed, either with a different category of hazardous waste, or with any other waste, substances, or materials.
11. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
    1. odour;
    2. noise;
    3. dust;
    4. litter; and
    5. the presence of vermin;

arising from the authorised activities.

1. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA Officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Noise from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
4. Litter from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
5. Waste must not be burned at the Authorised Place.
6. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised;
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from recurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.
4. For each calendar year the information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA on or before 28 January in the following year.
5. The information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA via email, in the excel spreadsheet supplied by SEPA, to [waste.data@sepa.org.uk](mailto:waste.data@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities.

#### Rationale

This activity will apply to the repair, refurbishment or dismantling of various types of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE).

The purpose must be to ensure that the WEEE is put back to use as whole equipment if possible. If not possible, equipment can be taken apart so that the components can be used again. If that is not possible, equipment can be manually taken apart so the materials can be recycled elsewhere.

It will not allow:

* Storage and treatment of fluorescent light bulbs or tubes.
* De-gassing equipment which contains ozone depleting substances.
* Treating WEEE to be disposed of to landfill or incineration.
* Mixing of hazardous waste with other hazardous or non-hazardous waste.

Best Available Treatment, Recovery and Recycling Techniques (BATRRT) must be used when treating the waste. Further guidance on Storage and Treatment of WEEE will be provided separately.

WEEE must be stored or treated on an impermeable surface with facilities for collecting spillages and, where appropriate, decanters and cleanser-degreasers.

WEEE must be stored in an area with a weatherproof covering – a covered container or roofed building.

Whole and dismantled WEEE components must be stored appropriately to prevent damage which could stop them being reused or pose a risk to the environment.

Hazardous waste, such as batteries, must be stored in suitable containers.

#### 1.2.15.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 35 tonnes of waste electronic and electrical equipment at any one time by repairing, refurbishing, or dismantling it for the purpose of:

(a) reusing the WEEE for its original purpose;

(b) reusing any dismantled components for their original purpose; or

(c) manually dismantling WEEE for the purpose of recovery elsewhere?

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 500 tonnes of biowaste for composting in open systems at any one time, with a capacity of less than or equal to 75 tonnes a day.

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 500 tonnes of biowaste for composting in open systems at any one time, with a capacity of less than or equal to 75 tonnes a day.

1. The authorised person must have a written management system in place to ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.
2. Only the authorised wastes listed in Table 1 can be accepted at the Authorised Place.

Table 1. Waste codes for biowaste

| **Waste Code** | **Authorised Wastes** |
| --- | --- |
| 02 01 03 | Plant-tissue waste |
| 02 01 06 | Animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled straw) |
| 02 01 07 | Wastes from forestry |
| 02 01 99 | Straw, wood or paper–based bedding waste, slurry or dirty water from stables, zoos, animal parks or livestock markets |
| 02 03 01 | Sludges from washing, cleaning, peeling, centrifuging and separation |
| 03 01 01 | Waste bark and cork |
| 03 01 05 | Sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood |
| 03 03 01 | Waste bark and wood |
| 04 02 10 | Organic matter from natural products (for example grease, wax) |
| 15 01 01 | Paper and cardboard packaging |
| 15 01 03 | Wooden packaging |
| 15 01 09 | Textile packaging |
| 19 05 03 | Off-specification compost consisting only of biodegradable waste |
| 20 01 01 | Paper and cardboard |
| 20 01 10 | Clothes |
| 20 01 11 | Textiles |
| 20 02 01 | Biodegradable waste |
| 20 03 02 | Botanical waste from markets |

1. All waste entering the Authorised Place must be inspected to ensure it meets the types and quantities authorised.
2. Waste identified at the Authorised Place which is not authorised must be:
   1. stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system;
   2. stored separately from other waste; and
   3. removed from the Authorised Place as soon as reasonably practicable.
3. Waste with the following characteristics must not be accepted at the Authorised Place:
   1. waste significantly contaminated with non-compostable materials;
   2. catering waste and other waste containing animal by-products covered by the Animal By-Products (Scotland) Regulations 2013 (except waste code 02 01 06);
   3. waste consisting solely or mainly of dusts (except sawdust), powders or loose fibres;
   4. liquid waste other than liquids produced by the treatment process;
   5. waste containing post-consumer wood, treated wood, wood-preserving agents or other biocides;
   6. waste containing Japanese Knotweed or any other invasive non-native plant species; or
   7. pest infested waste.
4. The Authorised Place must be secured to prevent unauthorised access to the waste.
5. All waste storage areas must be clearly labelled to allow the identification of:
   1. the waste type(s) being stored; and
   2. the hazards presented by each waste type.
6. All storage and treatment activities must be carried out on an impermeable surface that drains to a sealed drainage system.
7. All liquid waste produced on site must be stored within:
   1. a covered impermeable lagoon;
   2. a sealed sump; or
   3. a sealed container.
8. Liquid waste stored in containers must be within a secondary containment system, which must:
   1. hold at least:
      1. for a single container, 110% of its capacity; or
      2. for two or more containers, the greater of:
         1. 110% of the capacity of the largest container; or
         2. 25% of the capacity of all containers together.
   2. catch all spills from the container(s) and related parts;
   3. be leak-proof;
   4. be located, and/or protected, to prevent damage as far as reasonably practicable; and
   5. have any spills and/or rainwater removed as soon as reasonably practicable.
9. Treatment and batch formation of waste must be carried out as soon as reasonably practicable after it is received to prevent uncontrolled decomposition and anaerobic conditions.
10. All reasonably practicable measures must be taken to remove non-compostable fractions from the waste prior to processing.
11. Oversize material must be stored on site in a manner to prevent re-heating.
12. All storage and treatment activities must be carried out in a manner that prevents anaerobic conditions.
13. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
    1. odour;
    2. noise;
    3. dust;
    4. litter;
    5. bioaerosols; and
    6. the presence of vermin;

arising from the authorised activities.

1. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA Officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Noise from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
4. Litter from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
5. Bioaerosols from the authorised activities, which have a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
6. Waste must not be burned at the Authorised Place.
7. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised;
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from recurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.
4. For each calendar year the information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA on or before 28 January in the following year.
5. The information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA via email, in the excel spreadsheet supplied by SEPA, to [waste.data@sepa.org.uk](mailto:waste.data@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities.

#### Rationale

This activity will apply to the storage and treatment of up to 500 tonnes of biowaste for composting in open systems at any one time, with a capacity of up to 75 tonnes a day.

The authorised waste types will be limited to those suitable for open composting and will not include animal by-products and the specific types of biowaste that can be stored and treated are specified in the conditions.

To reduce risks associated with any run-off from the composting activity, the process must be managed by storing and treating the waste on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system.

Bioaerosol management will be covered by a specific standard condition. Measures to prevent bioaerosol releases should be in place and documented in the written management system. We will produce guidance on bioaerosol management.

#### 1.2.16.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 500 tonnes of biowaste for composting in open systems at any one time, with a capacity of equal to or less than 75 tonnes a day? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### 1.2.17 Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 500 tonnes of biowaste for composting in an enclosed system at any one time, with a capacity of less than or equal to 75 tonnes per day.

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 500 tonnes of biowaste for composting in an enclosed system at any one time, with a capacity of less than or equal to 75 tonnes per day.

1. The authorised person must have a written management system in place to ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.
2. Only the authorised wastes listed in Table 1 can be accepted at the Authorised Place.

Table 1. Waste codes for biowaste

| **Waste Code** | **Authorised Wastes** |
| --- | --- |
| 02 01 03 | Plant-tissue waste |
| 02 01 06 | Animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled straw) |
| 02 01 07 | Wastes from forestry |
| 02 01 99 | Straw, wood or paper–based bedding waste, slurry or dirty water from stables, zoos, animal parks or livestock markets |
| 02 02 02 | Animal-tissue waste |
| 02 03 01 | Sludges from washing, cleaning, peeling, centrifuging and separation |
| 02 05 01 | Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing |
| 02 06 01 | Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing |
| 03 01 01 | Waste bark and cork |
| 03 01 05 | Sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood |
| 03 03 01 | Waste bark and wood |
| 04 02 10 | Organic matter from natural products (e.g. grease, wax) |
| 15 01 01 | Paper and cardboard packaging |
| 15 01 03 | Wooden packaging |
| 15 01 09 | Textile packaging |
| 19 05 03 | Off-specification compost consisting only of biodegradable waste |
| 20 01 01 | Paper and cardboard |
| 20 01 08 | Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste |
| 20 01 10 | Clothes |
| 20 01 11 | Textiles |
| 20 02 01 | Biodegradable waste |
| 20 03 02 | Biodegradable waste from markets |

1. All waste entering the Authorised Place must be inspected to ensure it meets the types and quantities authorised.
2. Waste identified at the Authorised Place which is not authorised must be:
   1. stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system;
   2. stored separately from other waste; and
   3. removed from the Authorised Place as soon as reasonably practicable.
3. Waste with the following characteristics must not be accepted at the Authorised Place:
   1. waste significantly contaminated with non-compostable materials;
   2. waste consisting solely or mainly of dusts (except sawdust), powders or loose fibres;
   3. liquid waste other than liquids produced by the treatment process;
   4. waste containing post-consumer wood, treated wood, wood-preserving agents or other biocides;
   5. waste containing Japanese Knotweed or any other invasive non-native plant species; or
   6. pest infested waste.
4. The Authorised Place must be secured to prevent unauthorised access to the waste.
5. All waste storage areas must be clearly labelled to allow the identification of:
   1. the waste type(s) being stored; and
   2. the hazards presented by each waste type.
6. All storage and treatment activities must be carried out on an impermeable surface that drains to a sealed drainage system.
7. Waste must be stored for the minimum time possible prior to treatment and batch formation to prevent uncontrolled decomposition and anaerobic conditions.
8. All liquid waste produced on site must be stored within:
   1. a covered impermeable lagoon;
   2. a sealed sump; or
   3. a sealed container
9. Liquid waste stored in containers must be within a secondary containment system, which must:
   1. hold at least:
      1. for a single container, 110% of its capacity; or
      2. for two or more containers, the greater of:
         1. 110% of the capacity of the largest container; or
         2. 25% of the capacity of all containers together.
   2. catch all spills from the container(s) and related parts;
   3. be leak-proof;
   4. be located, and/or protected, to prevent damage as far as reasonably practicable; and
   5. have any spills and/or rainwater removed as soon as reasonably practicable.
10. Oversize material must be stored on site in a manner to prevent re-heating.
11. All reasonably practicable measures must be taken to remove non-compostable fractions from the waste prior to processing.
12. All storage and treatment activities must be carried out in a manner that prevents anaerobic conditions.
13. Each batch of waste subjected to composting must undergo a treatment that ensures a stable and sanitised material.
14. The sanitisation of waste must take place in an enclosed system incorporating an emissions abatement system.
15. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
    1. odour;
    2. noise;
    3. dust;
    4. litter;
    5. bioaerosols; and
    6. the presence of vermin;

arising from the authorised activities.

1. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA Officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Noise from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
4. Litter from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
5. Bioaerosols from the authorised activities, which have a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
6. Waste must not be burned at the Authorised Place.
7. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised;
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from recurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.
4. For each calendar year the information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA on or before 28 January in the following year.
5. The information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA via email, in the excel spreadsheet supplied by SEPA, to [waste.data@sepa.org.uk](mailto:waste.data@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities.

#### Rationale

This activity will apply to the storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 500 tonnes of biowaste for composting in an enclosed system at any one time, with a capacity of equal to or less than 75 tonnes per day.

The permitted waste types are limited to those suitable for enclosed composting and the specific types of biowaste that can be stored and treated are specified in the conditions.

To reduce risks associated with any emissions from the composting activity the enclosed composting system must have an emissions abatement system.

All liquid waste produced onsite must be stored in a sealed system to reduce risks associated with any run-off from the composting activity.

Bioaerosol management will be covered by a specific standard condition. Measures to prevent bioaerosol releases should be in place and documented in the written management system.

#### 1.2.17.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the Storage and treatment of less than, or equal to, 500 tonnes of biowaste for composting in an enclosed system at any one time, with a capacity of equal to or less than 75 tonnes a day? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Anaerobic digestion of less than, or equal to, 100 tonnes of biowaste per day

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for anaerobic digestion of less than, or equal to, 100 tonnes of biowaste per day.

1. The authorised person must have a written management system in place to ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.
2. Only the authorised wastes listed in Table 1 can be accepted at the Authorised Place.

Table 1. Waste codes for biowaste

| **Waste Code** | **Authorised Wastes** |
| --- | --- |
| 02 01 01 | Sludges from washing and cleaning – vegetables, fruit and other crops |
| 02 01 02 | Animal tissue waste |
| 02 01 03 | Plant-tissue waste |
| 02 01 06 | Animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled straw) |
| 02 01 07 | Wastes from forestry |
| 02 01 99 | Straw, wood or paper–based bedding waste, slurry or dirty water from stables, zoos, animal parks or livestock markets |
| 02 02 01 | Sludges from washing and cleaning, peeling, centrifuging and separation |
| 02 02 02 | Animal-tissue waste |
| 02 02 03 | Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing |
| 02 02 04 | Sludges from on-site effluent treatment |
| 02 03 01 | Sludges from washing, cleaning, peeling, centrifuging and separation |
| 02 03 04 | Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing |
| 02 03 05 | Sludges from on-site effluent treatment |
| 02 04 01 | Soils from washing and cleaning beet |
| 02 04 03 | Sludges from on-site effluent treatment |
| 02 05 01 | Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing |
| 02 05 02 | Sludges from on-site effluent treatment |
| 02 06 01 | Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing |
| 02 06 03 | Sludges from on-site effluent treatment |
| 02 07 01 | Wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction or raw materials used in the production of beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa) |
| 02 07 02 | Wastes from spirits distillation |
| 02 07 04 | Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing |
| 02 07 05 | Sludges from on-site effluent treatment |
| 03 01 01 | Waste bark and cork |
| 03 01 05 | Sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood |
| 03 03 01 | Waste bark and wood |
| 04 02 10 | Organic matter from natural products (for example grease, wax) |
| 07 01 08 | Glycerol waste from bio-diesel manufacture from non-waste vegetable oils |
| 15 01 01 | Paper and cardboard packaging |
| 15 01 02 | Compostable or digestible plastics only |
| 15 01 03 | Wooden packaging |
| 15 01 05 | Compostable or digestible composite packaging only |
| 15 02 03 | Absorbents, filter materials and cloths made from compostable material only |
| 16 10 02 | Untreated wash waters from cleaning fruit and vegetables on farm only |
| 16 10 02 | Milk and dairy waste milk from agricultural premises only |
| 16 10 02 | Liquor and leachate from a composting process |
| 19 02 06 | Sewage sludge which has been previously pasteurised and stabilised only |
| 19 02 10 | Non-hazardous Glycerol |
| 19 06 03 | Liquor from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste (from a process that treats wastes listed in this table) |
| 19 06 04 | Digestate from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste (from a process that treats wastes listed in this table) |
| 19 06 05 | Liquor from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable wastes |
| 19 06 06 | Digestate from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable wastes |
| 19 08 09 | Grease and oil mixture from oil and water separation containing only edible oils and fats |
| 19 08 12 | Sludges from the biological treatment of industrial waste water (from a process that treats wastes listed in this table) |
| 20 01 01 | Paper and cardboard |
| 20 01 08 | Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste |
| 20 01 25 | Edible oils and fats |
| 20 02 01 | Biodegradable waste |
| 20 03 01 | Separately collected biodegradable wastes |
| 20 03 02 | Biodegradable waste from markets |

1. All waste entering the Authorised Place must be inspected to ensure it meets the types and quantities authorised.
2. Waste with the following characteristics must not be accepted at the Authorised Place:
   1. waste significantly contaminated with non-compostable or digestible materials;
   2. waste containing post-consumer wood, treated wood, wood-preserving agents or other biocides;
   3. waste containing Japanese Knotweed or any other invasive non-native plant species; or
   4. pest infested waste.
3. All potentially odorous materials must be stored within suitable closed containers or covered to prevent odour.
4. All storage and processing of feedstock, digestate and effluent must take place on an area with a sealed drainage system.
5. All liquid feedstock, digestate and effluent must be kept within a liquid storage and management system.
6. The liquid storage and management system must be designed, constructed, maintained, managed and of sufficient capacity to prevent any emissions.
7. The liquid storage and management system must be constructed as detailed in the liquid storage and management system engineering plans.
8. Liquid digestate storage lagoons with walls made of earth must not be filled to a level that results in less than 750 millimetres of freeboard.
9. Liquid feedstock, digestate and effluent storage lagoons with walls made of earth must:

a) be lined with an impermeable sheet material; and

b) have suitable leak detection.

1. The impermeable liner at the mixing and filling zones of any earth-banked liquid feedstock, digestate or effluent storage lagoons must be protected with a layer of concrete.
2. Liquid digestate storage tank(s) must not be filled to a level that results in less than 300 millimetres of freeboard.
3. Non-liquid feedstock must not be stored above the height of the container it is stored in.
4. Any gas engine and/or combined heat and power (CHP) plant stack height associated with the authorised activities must be:
5. greater than or equal to 3 metres above the roof ridge height of the building on which it is located; or
6. greater than or equal to 3 metres above the ground if it is located separate to any building; and
7. greater than or equal to the height of any part of a building which is located within a distance of 5 times the uncorrected stack height.
8. All biogas condensate must be:
9. collected and contained; or
10. recirculated back to the digester.
11. The pressure in the biogas system must not exceed 3.2 millibar.
12. All pressure relieve valves (PRVs) in the biogas system must be linked to an alarm system(s) which must be connected to telemetry 24 hours a day to monitor and record, as a minimum, temperature and pressure within the PRV system.
13. Emissions of unburned biogas and the operation of the auxiliary flare must be minimised.
14. The activation of the following must be recorded as an environmental event:
15. the flare; or
16. the PRV(s).
17. All releases to the air from the authorised activities during normal operation, other than condensed water vapour, must be free from visible emissions.
18. Whenever any flare is in use to combust biogas, it must operate at a minimum temperature of 1,000oC.
19. Point source emissions to air from the authorised activities must only be made from the gas engine and/or the combined heat and power (CHP) plant stack(s).
20. Emissions of substance(s) to the air from the gas engine and/or CHP plant stack(s) must not exceed the specified emission limit value specified in Table 2.
21. Air must not be added to dilute emissions in order to achieve emission limit values specified in Table 2.
22. The emission of any substance, not specified in Table 2, from the authorised activities must not cause environmental harm.

Table 2. Emission limit values from gas engine and/or CHP

| **Substance** | **Emission Limit Value** |
| --- | --- |
| Dust | 50 mg/m³ |
| Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) | 190mg/m³ |
| Sulphur Dioxide | 15 mg/m³ |
| Total Volatile Organic Compounds | 20 mg/m³ |
| Carbon Monoxide | 1,000mg/ m³ |

1. Monitoring of emissions of substances to air must be undertaken at the gas engine and/or CHP plant stack(s) at the sample port, frequency and using the monitoring standard specified in Table 3.
2. Sample points must be installed, maintained and appropriately identified so that representative samples may be safely obtained.
3. Monitoring must be undertaken:
4. during normal operation;
5. under stable conditions; and
6. at a representative, even load.
7. The first monitoring of emissions must be undertaken within four months of the start of operations.

Table 3. Monitoring requirements for gas engine and/or CHP

| **Parameter** | **Emission Point Reference** | **Monitoring Frequency** | **Monitoring Standard** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dust | Sample port determined in accordance with BS EN 15259 | Manufacturer’s guarantee or  Annually | BS EN 13284-1 |
| Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) | Sample port determined in accordance with BS EN 15259 | Annually | BS EN 14792 |
| Sulphur Dioxide | Sample port determined in accordance with BS EN 15259 | On commissioning of new plant OR a new feedstock is introduced to the process | BS EN 14791 |
| Total Volatile Organic Compounds | Sample port determined in accordance with BS EN 15259 | Annually | BS EN 12619 |
| Carbon Monoxide | Sample port determined in accordance with BS EN 15259 | Annually | BS EN 15058 |
| Biogas flare temperature (oC) | Sample port determined in accordance with BS EN 15259 | Continuous | BS EN 16911-2 |

1. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
   1. odour;
   2. noise;
   3. dust;
   4. litter;
   5. bioaerosols; and
   6. the presence of vermin;

arising from the authorised activities.

1. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA Officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Noise from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
4. Litter from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
5. Waste must not be burned at the Authorised Place.
6. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
7. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
8. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised;
9. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
3. the reason(s) for the event;
4. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
5. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from recurring.
6. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
7. true and accurate;
8. kept for a minimum of six years; and
9. provided to SEPA upon request.
10. Records must be kept of all monitoring results and verification of compliance with the emission limit values specified in Table 2.
11. For each calendar year the information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA on or before 28 January in the following year.
12. The information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA via email, in the excel spreadsheet supplied by SEPA, to [waste.data@sepa.org.uk](mailto:waste.data@sepa.org.uk).
13. The results of the monitoring of emissions, as described in condition 26, must be submitted to SEPA within eight weeks of the date the monitoring took place via email to [registry@sepa.org.uk](mailto:registry@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities.

#### Rationale

This activity will apply to the anaerobic digestion of less than, or equal to, 100 tonnes of biowaste per day and contains conditions that mirror those in the Registration level activity for the anaerobic digestion of an equivalent tonnage of non-waste materials with some specific waste related additions.

The standard conditions will control the specific types of biowaste authorised and the acceptance checks required to ensure that the material being accepted is suitable for treatment. There will also be conditions in line with all other waste Registration level activities, that require waste returns to be made to SEPA on an annual basis and for environmental events to be recorded and reported to SEPA.

Applications for this registration level activity will require engineering plans for the liquid storage and management system which will be assessed by SEPA.

#### 1.2.18.1 Questions

* + 1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the Anaerobic digestion of less than, or equal to, 100 tonnes of biowaste per day? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Use of waste on land for the purpose of soil improvement (single farm/site).

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for the use of waste on land for the purpose of soil improvement (at a single farm/site).

1. The authorised person must have written management system in place to ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.
2. Only the authorised wastes listed in Table 1 falling within the Waste Code and the description and for the stated land use can be accepted at the Authorised Place.

Table 1. Waste codes for waste for soil improvement and associated land use

| Waste Code | Description | Land Use |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 01 04 10 | Non-hazardous, dusty and powdery wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals: Calcareous, basaltic or ultrabasic materials only | Any |
| 01 04 12 | Calcium carbonate from the washing / cleaning of hectorite | Any |
| 02 01 03 | Plant tissue waste from agriculture, horticulture and forestry only | Any |
| 02 01 06 | Animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled straw), effluent, collected separately and treated off-site from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing: Farmyard manure and slurry, horse manure and soiled bedding made from plant tissue only | Agricultural |
| 02 01 99 | Straw, wood or paper-based bedding waste, slurry or dirty water from stables, zoos, animal parks or livestock markets, animal faeces, urine and manure | Agricultural |
| 02 01 99 | Spent mushroom compost | Any |
| 02 02 03 | Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing from abattoirs, poultry preparation plants or fish preparation plants; wash waters and sludges from abattoirs, poultry preparation plants or fish preparation plants; and shells from shellfish processing | Agricultural |
| 02 03 01 | Sludges from washing, cleaning, peeling, centrifuging and separation | Agricultural |
| 02 03 04 | Biodegradable materials unsuitable for consumption and processing only | Agricultural |
| 02 03 05 | Sludges from on-site effluent treatment | Agricultural |
| 02 03 99 | Soil from cleaning and washing fruit and vegetables only | Any |
| 02 04 01 | Soil from cleaning and washing beet | Any |
| 02 04 02 | Off-specification calcium carbonate | Any |
| 02 04 03 | Sludges from on-site treatment | Agricultural |
| 02 04 99 | Biodegradable wastes not otherwise specified from the processing of sugar | Agricultural |
| 02 05 01 | Biodegradable materials unsuitable for consumption and processing | Agricultural |
| 02 05 02 | Sludges from on-site effluent treatment | Agricultural |
| 02 05 99 | Biodegradable wastes not otherwise specified from the processing of dairy products | Agricultural |
| 02 06 01 | Biodegradable materials unsuitable for consumption and processing | Agricultural |
| 02 06 03 | Sludges from on-site effluent treatment | Agricultural |
| 02 06 99 | Biodegradable wastes not otherwise specified from the baking and confectionary industry | Agricultural |
| 02 07 01 | Wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials | Agricultural |
| 02 07 02 | Wastes from spirits distillation | Agricultural |
| 02 07 03 | Wastes from chemical treatment | Agricultural |
| 02 07 04 | Biodegradable materials unsuitable for consumption or processing | Agricultural |
| 02 07 05 | Sludges from on-site effluent treatment | Agricultural |
| 03 01 01 | Untreated waste bark and cork | Any |
| 03 01 05 | Untreated sawdust shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board other than those mentioned in 03 01 04 | Any |
| 03 03 01 | Waste bark and wood, and pulp from virgin timber only | Non-agricultural |
| 03 03 05 | De-inked paper sludge and de-inked paper pulp from paper recycling only | Any |
| 03 03 09 | Lime mud waste | Any |
| 03 03 11 | Sludges from on-site effluent treatment plants treating only virgin paper wastes which contain no inks | Agricultural |
| 04 01 07 | Sludges from on-site effluent treatment free of chromium | Agricultural |
| 04 02 10 | Organic matter from natural products | Any |
| 04 02 15 | Biodegradable wastes from finishing other than those containing organic solvents | Any |
| 04 02 20 | Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 04 02 19 | Agricultural |
| 04 02 21 | Waste from unprocessed biodegradable textile fibres | Any |
| 04 02 22 | Waste from processed biodegradable textile fibres | Any |
| 06 01 99 | Gypsum | Agricultural |
| 07 07 12 | Sludges from on site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 07 11 | Agricultural |
| 10 01 01 | Bottom ash from boilers burning untreated biodegradable waste only | Any |
| 10 01 03 | Fly ash from boilers burning untreated biodegradable waste only | Agricultural |
| 10 13 04 | Wastes from the calcination and hydration of lime: Calcium carbonate and gypsum only | Any |
| 17 05 04 | Peat, subsoil and topsoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 03 | Any |
| 17 05 06 | Dredging Spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05 | Any |
| 19 01 12 | Bottom ash other than those mentioned in 19 01 11: from the incineration of pig or poultry carcasses at premises used for agriculture only | Any |
| 19 01 14 | Fly ash other than those mentioned in 19 01 13: from the incineration of pig or poultry carcasses at premises used for agriculture only | Any |
| 19 05 03 | Off-specification compost consisting only of biodegradable waste | Any |
| 19 05 99 | Liquor from aerobic treatment of source segregated biodegradable waste only | Any |
| 19 06 03 | Liquor from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste: biodegradable waste only | Agricultural |
| 19 06 04 | Digestate from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste: biodegradable waste only | Any |
| 19 06 05 | Liquor from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste | Agricultural |
| 19 06 06 | Digestate from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste | Any |
| 19 08 05 | Sludges from treatment of urban waste water: treated sludge only | Any |
| 19 09 02 | Sludges from water clarification | Any |
| 20 02 01 | Biodegradable waste | Any |
| 20 02 02 | Soil and stones | Any |

1. Sewage sludge must not be accepted at the Authorised Place unless it has been subject to conventional or enhanced treatment.
2. All waste entering the Authorised Place must be inspected to ensure that it complies with the waste types and quantities authorised.
3. All waste soil accepted at the Authorised Place must be accompanied by a written assessment containing the following details:
   1. any pollutants that could be present in the waste;
   2. any hazardous properties based on representative sampling and analysis; and
   3. confirmation of the appropriate waste code.
4. Waste identified at the Authorised Place which is not authorised must be:
   1. stored on an impermeable surface;
   2. stored separately from other waste; and
   3. removed from the Authorised Place as soon as reasonably practicable.
5. All waste stored at the Authorised Place must be secured to prevent unauthorised access to the waste.
6. All waste storage areas must be clearly labelled to allow the identification of:
   1. the waste type(s) being stored; and
   2. the hazards presented by each waste type.
7. The maximum storage limit of 3000 tonnes must not be exceeded at any time.
8. Unless stored indoors such that no waste can escape from the building, waste must not be stored where–
   1. the storage is within 10 metres from any watercourse or loch (as measured from the top of the bank), wetland, transitional or coastal water (as measured from the shoreline);
   2. the storage is within 50 metres from any spring that supplies water for human consumption, or well or borehole that is not capped in such a way as to prevent water ingress;
   3. the land is waterlogged;
   4. the land has an average soil depth of less than 40 centimetres and overlies gravel or fissured rock, unless stored in an impermeable container; or
   5. the land is sloping, unless any run-off is intercepted to prevent it from entering any watercourse or loch, wetland, transitional or coastal water.
9. Any storage system for waste must be maintained in such a condition that no waste escapes from the system.
10. When liquid waste is being transferred to a tank, bowser or spreading equipment, all reasonable steps must be taken to prevent any spillage or leakage.
11. Waste must not be stored for longer than six months before being used.
12. Waste must not be mixed with any material which does not provide soil improvement.
13. The use of waste at the Authorised Place must only be carried out where the quantities used, and the process followed result in soil improvement.
14. Sewage sludge must not be applied if any fruit or vegetable crops, other than fruit trees, are being grown or harvested in the application area.
15. Conventionally treated sewage sludge must be deep injected or ploughed down when applied to land which is to be used for grazing.
16. Waste must not be applied to land:
    1. in such amounts that the Nitrogen limit value is exceeded;
    2. in excess of the amount required to maintain the soil phosphorous status at acceptable agronomic levels;
    3. where the pH value of the soil is less than 5 unless the waste being used will increase the pH of the soil to 5 or above;
    4. where the application of the waste will cause the pH of the soil to fall below 5;
    5. during heavy rainfall or where heavy rainfall is forecast within 24 hours;
    6. that is within 10 metres from any watercourse or loch (as measured from the top of the bank), wetland, transitional or coastal water (as measured from the shoreline), or opening into a surface water drainage system;
    7. that is within 50 metres from any spring that supplies water for human consumption, or well or borehole that is not capped in such a way as to prevent water ingress;
    8. that is waterlogged, saturated, snow covered or frozen;
    9. that has an average soil depth of less than 40 centimetres and overlies gravel or fissured rock, except where use is for forestry operations; or
    10. that is sloping, unless any run-off is intercepted to prevent it from entering any watercourse or loch, wetland, transitional or coastal water.
17. Waste must not be applied to any land where the concentration in the soil of any of the elements listed in Table 2 exceeds the limit specified at the appropriate pH values or where the application of waste would lead to such an exceedance.
18. Waste must not be applied to land where the rate of addition to the land of any of the elements listed in Table 2 exceeds the limit specified.

Table 2. Maximum concentrations and addition rates

| **Potentially Toxic Elements (Pte)** | **Maximum Concentration of Pte in Soil (Mg/Kg Dry Solid)** |  |  |  | **Maximum Annual Rate of Pte Addition (Kg/Ha)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **pH**  **5.0 - <5.5** | **pH**  **5.5 - <6.0** | **pH**  **6.0 – 7.0** | **pH**  **>7.0** |  |
| **Copper** | 80 | 100 | 135 | 200 | 7.5 |
| **Nickel** | 50 | 60 | 75 | 110 | 3 |
| **Cadmium** | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1 | 1.5 | 0.15 |
| **Zinc** | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 15 |
| **Lead** | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 15 |
| **Mercury** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.1 |

1. Every 5 years, all land on which waste is to be spread must have the soil tested and analysed for the following parameters:
2. soil pH;
3. extractable phosphorus;
4. extractable potassium;
5. soil structure;
6. extractable magnesium (mg/l dry weight) if claimed to be of benefit; and
7. any potentially toxic elements (PTE) (mg/kg dry weight) that in previous analysis has shown to exceed 90% of the relevant maximum concentration given in Table 2.
8. Every 10 years, all land on which waste is to be spread must have the soil tested and analysed for the following parameters:
9. total carbon or organic matter;
10. cadmium;
11. copper;
12. mercury;
13. nickel
14. lead; and
15. zinc.
16. Soil sampling must be carried out no more than one year prior to the first application of waste to that land.
17. All sewage sludge to be spread must be tested for the following parameters not more than 6 months before application to land and thereafter, every 6 months:
18. pH;
19. percentage content of dry matter;
20. percentage content of organic matter;
21. percentage content of nitrogen;
22. percentage content of phosphorus;
23. chromium;
24. copper;
25. nickel;
26. cadmium;
27. zinc;
28. lead; and
29. mercury.
30. All other wastes to be spread must be tested for the following parameters not more than 6 months before application to land and thereafter, every 6 months:
31. ph;
32. percentage content of dry matter;
33. percentage content of organic matter or total carbon;
34. total nitrogen;
35. total phosphorus;
36. total potassium;
37. total magnesium;
38. ammonium nitrogen or readily available nitrogen;
39. cadmium;
40. zinc;
41. lead;
42. mercury;
43. chromium;
44. copper; and
45. nickel.
46. If the process that generates the waste is altered such that the characteristics of the waste may be altered, then the waste must be sampled immediately after this change has taken place.
47. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
    1. odour;
    2. noise;
    3. dust;
    4. litter;
    5. bioaerosols; and
    6. the presence of vermin;

arising from the authorised activities.

1. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA Officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Noise from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
4. Litter from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
5. Bioaerosols from the authorised activities, which have a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
6. Waste must not be burned at the Authorised Place.
7. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised;
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from recurring.
3. All information and assessments recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.
4. Records must be kept of the following:
   1. all soil samples taken; and
   2. all waste samples taken.
5. Each year on the 28 January, the authorisation holder must submit to SEPA:
   1. details of the areas where waste has been recovered to land;
   2. details of the wastes recovered to land; and
   3. evidence that the activities resulted in soil improvement;

for the previous calendar year.

1. For each calendar year the information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA on or before 28 January in the following year.
2. The information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA via email, in the excel spreadsheet supplied by SEPA, to [waste.data@sepa.org.uk](mailto:waste.data@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities.

#### Rationale

This activity will apply to the use of waste on land for the purpose of soil improvement at a single farm.

The list of acceptable waste types has been refined from that previously used under Paragraph 7 Waste Management Licensing Exemptions and will be extended to include treated sewage sludge and certain waste streams that were previously covered under enforcement positions etc such as fly ash from biomass plants. The proposed list has been split to separate those waste streams suitable for agricultural land and those suitable for other land. Waste soils have been removed from the list as their use would be more appropriately covered under the Recovery operation registration for construction, reclamation, restoration or improvement of land.

Waste must be properly stored at an appropriate location for a maximum of six months and must not be allowed to escape.

The beneficial properties of the waste must be recorded and shown to match a requirement in the soil to which it is applied. There are various limits that will apply to Nitrogen, pH and Potentially Toxic Elements. Both the waste types and the soil need to be tested and analysed.

SEPA must be provided with annual waste returns and details of the soil improvement activities for the previous year.

We have received representations that slurry / bedding from intensive chicken farming (sometimes referred to as ’hen pen’) should be brought into this level of control as its physical and chemical properties differ from other slurry / bedding. However, the definition of waste would currently exclude this type of material if spread on land for agriculture or forestry unless it causes harm to the environment.

We have used the term Nitrogen limit value to give effect to the Scottish Government’s stated aim to align EASR with The Action Programme for Nitrogen Vulnerable Zones (Scotland) Regulations 2008.

#### 1.2.19.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the Use of waste on land for the purpose of soil improvement (single farm/site)? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

1. Do you agree with the proposed testing frequency for soils? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

1. Do you agree with the proposed testing frequency for wastes? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

1. We have aligned the frequency of testing for sewage sludge and other waste types to once every 6 months. This is an increased frequency for non-sewage wastes but is simple and consistent. Do you agree with the increased consistent testing frequency? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

1. We are proposing removing soils from construction (17 05 04) from the standard conditions template as they should be covered under 1.2.19 below. Do you agree with this approach? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

1. We have no record of 04 02 waste codes (from leather, fur and textile industries) being spread on land in Scotland. Should these codes continue to be included in the table of acceptable wastes? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

1. Are there other waste types that you believe should be included or excluded from the table of acceptable waste types? If so, please provide a justification.
2. There is currently no limit proposed for the maximum amount of waste to be used for treatment per hectare, which is a change from the current position under Waste Management Licensing. Should a limit be included? Yes or No.

If yes, what should it be and why? A possible suggestion is 50 tonnes/ hectare of liquid waste.

1. Some proposed operations may involve several applications of waste. What should the minimum time period between each application be and why?

### Use of less than, or equal to, 300 tonnes of waste per year in construction

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for use of less than, or equal to, 300 tonnes of waste per year in construction.

1. Only the waste types listed in Table 1 can be accepted at the Authorised Place.

Table 1. Waste codes for construction waste

| **Waste Code** | **Authorised Wastes** |
| --- | --- |
| 01 01 02 | Waste from mineral non-metalliferous excavation |
| 01 04 08 | Waste gravel and crushed rock other than those mentioned in 01 04 08 |
| 01 04 09 | Waste sand and clays |
| 02 02 02 | Shellfish shells from which the soft tissue or flesh has been removed only |
| 10 12 08 | Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and concrete |
| 10 13 14 | Waste concrete and concrete sludge |
| 17 01 01 | Concrete |
| 17 01 02 | Bricks |
| 17 01 03 | Tiles and ceramics |
| 17 01 07 | Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06 |
| 17 03 02 | Bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01 |
| 17 05 04 | Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03 |
| 17 05 08 | Track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07 |
| 19 12 05 | Glass |
| 19 12 09 | Minerals (for example sand, stones) |
| 19 12 12 | Aggregates only |
| 20 02 02 | Soil and stones |

1. All waste entering the Authorised Place must be inspected to ensure it meets the types and quantities authorised.
2. Waste identified at the Authorised Place which is not authorised must be:
   1. stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system;
   2. stored separately from other waste; and
   3. removed from the Authorised Place as soon as reasonably practicable.
3. Waste must not be stored within:
   1. 50m of a spring, well or borehole; or
   2. 10m of a watercourse.
4. Waste must be:
   1. free of contaminants; and
   2. of appropriate engineering standard to fulfil the relevant use.
5. The waste must not be used for the purpose of raising the level of land, filling hollows, or backfilling.
6. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
   1. odour;
   2. noise;
   3. dust;
   4. litter; and
   5. the presence of vermin;

arising from the authorised activities.

1. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA Officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Noise from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
4. Litter from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
5. Waste must not be burned at the Authorised Place.
6. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised;
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from recurring.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities.

#### Rationale

This activity will apply to the use of less than, or equal to, 300 tonnes per year of waste in construction.

Consideration was given to whether this activity would be better suited to a notification level authorisation. However, time constraints do not allow for the legislative changes needed to do this. Instead, this activity will be authorised as a non-chargeable registration level activity.

There will be no requirement for data returns to be submitted for this activity.

The authorised waste types will be limited to those associated with construction activities.

Waste soils accepted at the site must be accompanied by a written assessment detailing any contaminants identified from representative sampling and analysis and confirmation of the current classification and waste code.

#### 1.2.20.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the Use of less than, or equal to, 300 tonnes per year of waste in construction? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Use of waste for recovery in:

### (a) construction; or

### (b) reclamation, restoration or improvement of land projects using less than or equal to 100,000 tonnes

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for use of waste for recovery in (a) construction; or (b) reclamation, restoration or improvement of land projects using less than or equal to 100,000 tonnes (other than by mobile plant).

1. The authorised person must have a written management system in place to ensure compliance with the conditions of this authorisation.
2. The authorised activity must be carried out as detailed in the Waste Recovery Plan.
3. Only the wastes and quantities detailed in the Waste Recovery Plan can be accepted at the Authorised Place.
4. The total quantity of waste used must not exceed the amount needed to complete the authorised activity to the final levels in the Waste Recovery Plan.
5. All waste entering the Authorised Place must be inspected to ensure it meets the types and quantities authorised.
6. All waste soil accepted at the Authorised Place must be accompanied by a written assessment containing the following details:
   1. any pollutants that could be present in the waste;
   2. any hazardous properties based on representative sampling and analysis; and
   3. confirmation of the appropriate waste code.
7. Waste identified at the Authorised Place which is not authorised must be:
   1. stored on an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system;
   2. stored separately from other waste; and
   3. removed from the Authorised Place as soon as reasonably practicable.
8. The Authorised Place must be secured to prevent unauthorised access to the waste.
9. All waste storage areas must be clearly labelled to allow the identification of:
   1. the waste type(s) being stored; and
   2. the hazards presented by each waste type.
10. Waste must be used in the manner detailed in the Waste Recovery Plan.
11. Waste must not be deposited into surface water or groundwater.
12. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
    1. odour;
    2. noise;
    3. dust;
    4. litter; and
    5. the presence of vermin

arising from the authorised activities.

1. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA Officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Noise from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
4. Litter from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
5. Waste must not be burned at the Authorised Place.
6. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised;
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from recurring.
3. All information and assessments recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.
4. For each calendar year the information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA on or before 28 January in the following year.
5. The information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA via email, in the excel spreadsheet supplied by SEPA, to [waste.data@sepa.org.uk](mailto:waste.data@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities.

#### Rationale

This activity will apply to the use of low risk wastes to carry out recovery operations, including construction, reclamation, restoration or improvement of land.

Applications for this registration level activity will need to be accompanied by a waste recovery plan, which SEPA will assess as part of the application, and which must be complied with in full throughout the duration of the Registration. The purpose of the waste recovery plan is to:

* Demonstrate the need for the project,
* Specify the waste types and quantities to be used, and
* Show how these wastes will be used.

We have developed [guidance to support the production of a waste recovery plan](https://consultation.sepa.org.uk/communications/easr_registration_standard_conditions_2024/supporting_documents/DRAFT_Waste_recovery_plan_guidance_construction_restoration_reclamation_land%20improvement.docx), which is available in support of this consultation. The waste recovery plan need not be unduly onerous. It should be proportionate to the complexity of the operation at the site.

Waste soils accepted at the site must be accompanied by a written assessment detailing any contaminants identified from representative sampling and analysis and confirmation of the current classification and waste code.

This activity will not authorise:

* The remediation of contaminated land,
* Use of more than 100,000 tonnes of waste in for non-construction projects,
* Use of more waste than is needed for any given recovery activity,
* Use of any waste types not listed in SEPA's waste recovery plan guidance, or
* Deviation from any approved waste recovery plan once a registration is granted.

#### 1.2.21.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the Use of waste for recovery (a) in construction or (b) in reclamation, restoration or improvement of land projects up to and including 100,000 tonnes? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Incineration of biomass 50kg to 3,000kg per hour

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for the incineration of biomass in incineration or co-incineration plant with a capacity of more than 50kg per hour and equal to or less than 3,000kg per hour.

1. All reasonable steps must be taken to minimise emissions during start-up and shut-down of the process.
2. Biomass must not be incinerated during periods of start-up.
3. Bottom ash must be stored in enclosed containers and handled in a way that prevents, or where that is not practicable, minimise the escape of dust.
4. All biomass must undergo complete combustion.
5. Only the waste types listed in Table 1 can be incinerated, subject to the restrictions set out in column 3 of Table 1.
6. Post-segregation of mixed waste wood streams from civic amenity sites or skip hire operators must not be carried out.

Table 1. Waste codes for authorised waste types that can be incinerated

| **Waste Codes** | **Authorised Wastes** | **Restriction** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 02 01 03  02 01 07 | Plant tissue waste from agriculture, horticulture and forestry. | N/A |
| 03 01 01 | Waste bark and cork from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture. | Waste must not have been chemically treated |
| 03 01 05 | Sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer that is fixed to the board, other than those mentioned in 03 01 04. | Waste must not have been chemically treated |
| 03 03 01 | Waste bark and wood from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing. | Waste must not have been chemically treated |
| 15 01 03 | Wooden packaging. | Only visibly clean wooden packaging, including pallets, where no chemical treatments have been applied. |
| 19 12 07 | Wood other than wood containing hazardous substances (19 12 06) from waste management facilities. | Only source-segregated, visibly clean, single waste wood streams such as pallets, where no chemical treatments have been applied. |

1. Emissions to air from the authorised activities must only be made from the biomass incinerator.
2. Any biomass incineration or co-incineration plant stack height must be:
   1. greater than or equal to 3 metres above the roof ridge height of the building on which it is located; or,
   2. greater than or equal to 3 metres above the ground if it is located separate to any building; and
   3. greater than or equal to the height of any part of a building which is located within a distance of 5 times the uncorrected stack height.
3. Emissions of substance(s) to the air from the biomass incinerator must not exceed the relevant emission limit value specified in Table 2.
4. Air must not be added to dilute emissions to achieve the emission limit values specified in Table 2.
5. The emission of any other substance, not specified in Table 2, from the authorised activities must not cause environmental harm.

Table 2. Emission limit values from biomass incinerators

| **Substance** | **Applicability** | **Emission Limit Value (mg/m³)** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Dust | All biomass incinerator | 60 |
| Carbon monoxide (CO) | Biomass incinerator less than 1 megawatt rated thermal input (MWth) | 250 |
| Carbon monoxide (CO) | Biomass incinerator greater than 1 megawatt rated thermal input (MWth) | 150 |
| Oxides of nitrogen (NOx) | All processes | 400 |
| Total volatile organic compounds | All processes | 20 |
| Hydrogen cyanide | For melamine-faced biomass waste | 5 |
| Formaldehyde | For plywood, chipboard, fibreboard and similar fuels | 5 |

1. Monitoring must be undertaken at the biomass incinerator at the sample port, frequency and using the monitoring standard as specified in Table 3.
2. Sample points must be installed, maintained and appropriately identified so that representative samples may be safely obtained.
3. Monitoring must be undertaken:

a. during normal operation;

b. under stable conditions; and

c. at a representative, even load.

1. The first monitoring of emissions must be undertaken within four months of the start of operation.

Table 3. Monitoring requirements

| **Substance** | **Sample Port** | **Monitoring Frequency** | **Monitoring Standard** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dust | Sample port in determined accordance with BS EN 15259 | Manufacturers guarantee  Or  Annually | BS EN 13284-1 |
| Carbon monoxide (CO) | Sample port in determined accordance with BS EN 15259 | Annually | BS EN 15058 |
| Oxides of nitrogen (NOx) | Sample port in determined accordance with BS EN 15259 | On commissioning of new plant | BS EN 14792 |
| Total Volatile organic compounds | Sample port in determined accordance with BS EN 15259 | Annually | BS EN 12619 |
| Hydrogen cyanide | Sample port in determined accordance with BS EN 15259 | Annually | US EPA OTM29 |
| Formaldehyde | Sample port in determined accordance with BS EN 15259 | Annually | CENTS 17638 |

1. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
   1. dust; and
   2. odour

from the authorised activities.

1. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised; and
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from reoccurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate; and
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.
4. Records must be kept of the following:
   1. all monitoring results and verification of compliance with the emission limit values specified in Table 2; and
   2. waste transfer notes.
5. The results of the monitoring of emissions, as described in condition 12 must be submitted to SEPA within eight weeks of the date the monitoring took place via email to [registry@sepa.org.uk](mailto:registry@sepa.org.uk).
6. For each calendar year the information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA on or before 28 January in the following year.
7. The information detailed in Appendix 1 must be submitted to SEPA via email, in the excel spreadsheet supplied by SEPA, to [waste.data@sepa.org.uk](mailto:waste.data@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities.

#### Rationale

This activity will apply to sites where biomass - such as wood - is burned to provide heat. Examples of where this activity might take place include furniture manufacturers burning clean waste wood offcuts to heat their premises, or wood waste being burned in a biomass boiler at a hospital.

There will be standard conditions on waste types that can be burned, odour and dust emissions and a requirement to carry out monitoring of a number of parameters. There will also be a requirement to submit waste data to SEPA annually. If you already have a permit for this activity, you will notice that the standard conditions proposed here are broadly similar. The only changes are to the stack height requirement which has been added to reflect SEPA’s air emission risk assessment.

#### 1.2.22.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the Incineration of biomass 50kg to 3,000kg per hour? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

1. Do you agree with this approach? Yes or No.

If you answered no, can you tell us why?

1. Do you understand these standard conditions? Yes or No.

If you answered no, can you tell us why?

1. Can your business comply with these conditions? Yes or No

If you answered no, tell us which condition(s) and why?

## 1.3 Additional comments on standard conditions for waste management: registration level activities

If you have any additional feedback on Section 1: Standard conditions for waste management: registration level activities, that hasn’t been captured in the previous questions, we’d like to hear from you.

If you are submitting your [response via our online consultation hub](https://consultation.sepa.org.uk/communications/easr_registration_standard_conditions_2024/supporting_documents/DRAFT_Waste_recovery_plan_guidance_construction_restoration_reclamation_land%20improvement.docx) or by completing and emailing the consultation respondent form, you can provide any additional feedback in Section 1.3.

## 1.4 Waste guidance

We will develop a new suite of guidance to support all waste activities.

To accompany this consultation, we have developed two pieces of draft guidance. The first piece of draft guidance supports the requirements of conditions for waste storage and treatment activities:

* [Waste storage and treatment guidance](https://consultation.sepa.org.uk/communications/easr_registration_standard_conditions_2024/supporting_documents/DRAFT_Waste_StorageTreatment_guidance.docx).

The second piece of draft guidance will help you to create a waste recovery plan. This should be used to support an application for an authorisation to use waste in construction, restoration, reclamation or land improvement projects.

* [Waste recovery plan guidance: Construction, restoration, reclamation and land improvement projects](https://consultation.sepa.org.uk/communications/easr_registration_standard_conditions_2024/supporting_documents/DRAFT_Waste_recovery_plan_guidance_construction_restoration_reclamation_land%20improvement.docx).

#### 1.4.1 Questions

* + 1. Do you agree that the content, style and format of the guidance provides additional clarity on the requirements of the standard conditions? Yes or No.

If you answered No, can you tell us why?

## 1.5 Interpretation of terms for waste management activities

The following list provides an explanation of terms used in the standard conditions for waste management registration level activities.

**Animal by-products.** Has the same meaning as defined in The Animal By-Products (Scotland) Regulations 2011.

**Application.**  The application submitted for this authorisation.

**Authorisation reference.** The unique authorisation reference allocated to this authorisation.

**Battery.** Any source of electrical energy generated by direct conversion of chemical energy and consisting of one or more primary battery cells (non-rechargeable) or one or more secondary battery cells (rechargeable, an accumulator) but does not include-

* + 1. equipment connected with the protection of essential security interests, arms, munitions and war material, with the exclusion of products that are not intended for specifically military purposes, or
    2. equipment designed to be sent into space.

**BATRRT.** Any applicable Scottish, UK or EU guidance relating to the best available treatment, recovery, and recycling techniques (BATRRT) for WEEE.

**Bioaerosols.** Particles that contain living organisms, such as bacteria, fungi and viruses or parts of living organisms, such as plant pollen, spores and endotoxins from bacterial cells or mycotoxins from fungi.

**Biomass.** (a) vegetable waste from agriculture and forestry;

(b) vegetable waste from the food processing industry, if the heat generated is recovered;

(c) fibrous vegetable waste from virgin pulp production and from production of paper from pulp, if it is co-incinerated at the place of production and the heat generated is recovered;

(d) cork waste;

(e) wood waste with the exception of wood waste which may contain halogenated organic compounds or heavy metals as a result of treatment with wood preservatives or coating and which includes, in particular, such wood waste originating from construction and demolition waste.

**Biowaste.** Biodegradable garden and park waste, food and kitchen waste from households, offices, restaurants, wholesale, canteens, caterers and retail premises and comparable waste from food processing plants and listed in Table 1 of standard conditions for registration level activities in Section 1.2.16, 1.2.17 and 1.2.18 of this consultation.

**Broker.** Any undertaking arranging the recovery or disposal of waste on behalf of others, including such brokers who do not take physical possession of the waste.

**Chemically treated.** In respect of waste, means waste which may contain halogenated organic compounds or heavy metals as a result of treatment with wood preservatives or coating and which includes, in particular, such waste originating from construction and demolition waste.

**Co-incineration.** (a) The use of waste as a regular or additional fuel in a co-incineration plant;

(b) The thermal treatment of waste for the purposes of disposal in a co-incineration plant.

**Complete combustion.** Combustion of a hydrocarbon fuel with a sufficient supply of oxygen to ensure only carbon dioxide and water are produced. Incomplete combustion would result in carbon monoxide also being produced.

**Composting.** The autothermic and thermophilic biological decomposition and stabilisation of biodegradable waste under controlled aerobic conditions that result in a stable sanitised material that can be applied to land for the benefit of agriculture, horticulture, or ecological improvement.

**Construction.** The construction and maintenance of site surfaces including, but not limited to, roads, tracks, footpaths, hardstanding for gate access, parking or equipment storage, construction site access and site preparation.

**Conventionally treated sludge.**Sewage sludge which has been treated to ensure that at least 99% of pathogens have been destroyed and a maximum allowable concentration of 100,000 E.Coli/gram dry solids.

**Dealer.** Any undertaking which acts in the role of principal to purchase and subsequently sell waste, including such dealers who do not take physical possession of the waste.

**Digestate.** Material remaining after anaerobic digestion of biodegradable feedstock including whole digestate (mixture of liquor and fibre), liquor, and separated fibre.

**Dust.** Suspended solid particles and liquid droplets suspended in air which may be deposited on surfaces and may cause air pollution and/or nuisance.

**Effluent.** A mixture consisting wholly of or containing liquid produced from the storage of any forage crop or other feedstock, and rainwater or groundwater emanating from an effluent collection system or drain.

**Emission.** The direct or indirect release of substances or heat from individual or diffuse sources in the authorised activities into air, water or land.

**Emission limit value.** The mass, expressed in terms of specific parameters, concentration or level of an emission, which may not be exceed during on or more periods of time. All emission limit values are defined at:

1. temperature of 273.1K.
2. a pressure of 101.3kPa.

without correction for water vapour content.

**Enhanced treated sludge.** Sewage sludge that has been treated to ensure it is free from salmonella and that 99.9999% of pathogens have been destroyed (a 6 log reduction) and free from Salmonella and a maximum allowable concentration of 1,000 E.Coli/gram dry solids.

**Environmental harm.** (a)harm to the health of human beings or other living organisms.

(b) harm to the quality of the environment, including:

1. harm to the quality of the environment taken as a whole,
2. harm to the quality of air, water or land, and
3. other impairment of, or interference with, ecosystems,

(c) offence to the senses of human beings,

(d) damage to property, or

(e) impairment of, or interference with, amenities or other legitimate uses of the environment.

**Event.** (a) any accident which has caused or could cause environmental harm; or

(b) any malfunction, breakdown or failure of plant, infrastructure or techniques which has caused or could cause environmental harm; or

(c) force majeure or action taken to save human life or limb.

**Farm.** Land occupied as a unit for agricultural purposes.

**Feedstock.** The waste and non-waste materials to be treated in an anaerobic digestion plant.

**Forage crop.** Any crop grown as food for livestock or for use in energy production.

**Freeboard.** Thevertical distance between the crest of a tank, container or lagoon and the digestate surface.

**Gas engine.** An internal combustion engine which operates according to the Otto cycle and uses spark ignition to burn fuel.

**Hardstanding.** Ground that is surfaced with a durable and hard material to create a level, load-bearing and permeable surface that:

1. does not accumulate rainwater or water run-off and,
2. is not susceptible to rutting or potholes.

**Hazardous waste.** Has the same meaning as ‘special waste’ in [Regulation 2 of The Special Waste Regulations 1996](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1996/972/regulation/2/made).

**Impermeable.** A surface constructed of impermeable material to a standard sufficient to prevent the transmission of liquids beyond the surface, and should be read in conjunction with the term ‘sealed drainage system’.

**Impermeable sheet material.**Means:

(a) synthetic rubbers, EPDM (ethylene propylene diene monomer rubber) and butyl,

(b) plastics, including polyvinyl chloride, low density polyethylene and high density polyethylene, and

(c) reinforced geomembranes.

**Inert waste.** Waste which:

1. does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations;
2. does not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm to human health; and
3. has insignificant total leachability and pollutant content and ecotoxicity of its leachate are insignificant and, in particular, does not endanger the quality of any surface water or groundwater.

**Invasive non-native plant species.**Has the same meaning as that in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 for “invasive species of plant outwith its native range”.

**Leak-proof.** To be constructed of impermeable material of sufficient strength and structural integrity such that it is unlikely to burst or leak in its ordinary use.

**Liquid.** Any aqueous material but excluding sludge.

**Liquid storage and management system engineering plans.** The liquid storage and management system engineering plans submitted as part of the application.

**Liquid storage and management system** An impermeable system designed to contain liquid, comprising the base(s) and walls of liquid feedstock, digestate or effluent storage tank(s), lagoon(s), pit(s), vessel(s), tower(s) plus any connected channels, pipes and valves which:

1. has sufficient capacity to accommodate contaminated run-off (including any rainfall) that directly or indirectly enters the liquid storage and management system and the volume of digestate produced during periods when application is not authorised under activity 18 of column 1 of Schedule 9 of the Regulations or would not comply with the requirements of the Action Programme for Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (Scotland) Regulations 2008;
2. has an effluent tank which is at least:
3. for a silo with a capacity of less than 1500m³, 20 litres for every 1m³ of silo capacity; or
4. for a silo with a capacity of 1.500m3 or greater, 30,000 litres plus 6.7 litres for every 1m3 of silo capacity over 1,500m3.
5. is protected against corrosion in accordance with paragraph 7.2 of the Code of Practice on Buildings and Structures for Agriculture published by the British Standards Institution and numbered BS 5502-50:1993+A2:2010;
6. is capable of withstanding characteristic loads calculated on the assumptions and in the manner as set out in paragraph 5 of the Code of Practice on Buildings and Structures for Agriculture published by the British Standards Institution and numbered BS 5502-50:1993+A2:2010;
7. where the system incorporates a system of pumps and sumps, it must be fitted with an automatic overfill prevention device with a dedicated electrical supply and an alarm;
8. if new, reconstructed or enlarged on or after 1 January 2022, has a life expectancy of at least 20 years, with proper maintenance, from its construction, reconstruction or enlargement;
9. where the liquid digestate storage tank is fitted with a drainage pipe—
10. there must be two valves in series on the pipe and each valve must be capable of stopping the flow of liquid digestate through the pipe and must be kept shut and locked in that position when not in use,
11. sub-paragraph (i) does not apply in relation to a liquid digestate storage tank which drains through the pipe into another liquid digestate storage tank of equal or greater capacity or where the tops of the tanks are at the same level.

**Liquid waste.** Any waste in liquid form including waste waters but excluding sludge.

**List of waste.** The list of waste established by Commission Decision 2000/532/EC replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste, as amended from time to time.

**LPG.** Liquified Petroleum Gas.

**Nitrogen limit value.** The maximum amount of nitrogen that can be applied to land as calculated using the provisions in The Action Programme for Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (Scotland) Regulations 2008.

**Normal operations.** Operation of authorised activities excluding start-up and shut-down periods.

**Oily parts.** Any part containing or covered with any mineral-based or synthetic lubricating or industrial oil.

**Oxides of nitrogen.** Nitric oxide expressed as nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and nitrogen dioxide, expressed as nitrogen dioxide (NO2).

**Point source emission.** Single, identifiable source of emission.

**Preparation for reuse.** Checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so that they can be re-used without any other pre-processing.

**Recovery.** Any operation, including storage, the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy and includes, but is not limited to the activities listed in Annex II of the Waste Framework Directive.

**Recycling.** Any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original purpose or for other purposes, including reprocessing of organic materials, but excluding energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations.

**Sealed container.** A container which is fully enclosed, weatherproof, does not allow any solid or liquid content to escape and is lockable.

**Sealed drainage system.** In relation to an impermeable surface, a drainage system with impermeable components which does not leak and which will ensure that:

1. no liquid will run off the pavement otherwise than via the system; and
2. except where they may be lawfully discharged, all liquids entering the system are collected in a sealed sump.

**SEPA officer.** Any person who is authorised in writing by SEPA under section 108 of the Environment Act 1995.

**Sewage sludge.** (a) residual sludge from sewage plants treating domestic or urban waste waters and from other sewage plants treating waste waters of a composition similar to domestic and urban waste waters;

(b) residual sludge from septic tanks and other similar installations for the treatment of sewage;

(c) residual sludge from sewage plants other than those referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b)

**Sludge.** A by-product of the anaerobic digestion process comprising a suspension with high solids content.

**Soil improvement.** Any one or more of the following—

1. provision of required plant nutrients to the soil;
2. provision of organic matter to the soil;
3. improvement of the chemical properties of the soil;
4. improvement of the physical properties of the soil;
5. reduction of any soil moisture deficit, for the purpose of enhancing plant growth, but does not include the creation of new soils as part of the restoration of former industrial land.

**Storage.** Storage, in relation to waste, includes the keeping, managing, and depositing of waste.

**Storage tank.** Includes a lagoon, pit (other than a reception pit), vessel or tower used for the storage of feedstock, digestate and effluent.

**Sump.** In relation to a sealed drainage system, the container in which all liquid collects and must:

1. hold at least:
2. for a single container, 110% of its capacity.
3. or for two or more containers, the greater of:
4. 110% of the capacity of the largest container; or
5. 25% of the capacity of all containers together.
6. catch all spills from the container(s) and related parts;
7. be leak-proof;
8. be located, and/or protected, to prevent damage as far as reasonably practicable; and
9. have any spills and/or rainwater removed as soon as reasonably practicable.

**Transfer note.** Has the same meaning as "transfer note" as specified in regulation 3 (1) of the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) (Scotland) Regulations 2014.

**Treatment.** Recovery or disposal operations, including preparation prior to recovery or disposal.

**Unauthorised access.** Access by any person who is not permitted to enter the Authorised Place.

**Uncorrected stack height.** The stack height before any required increases in height are made to account for any nearby buildings.

**Waste.** Has the same meaning as in [section 75 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/section/75).

**Waste code.** The six-digit code referable to a type of waste in accordance with the List of Waste and in relation to hazardous waste, includes the asterisk.

**Waste Directive.** Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste, as last amended by Directive (EU) 2018/851, and read in accordance with section 75A Environmental Protection Act 1990.

**Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE).** Electrical or electronic equipment which is waste within the meaning of Article 3(1) of the Waste Directive including all components, subassemblies and consumables which are part of the product at the time of discarding.

**Waste motor vehicle.** A motor vehicle of any type that is waste.

**Waste Recovery Plan.** The Waste Recovery Plan submitted as part of the application.

**Water environment.** All surface water, groundwater and wetlands.

**Weatherproof.** Designed, constructed, and maintained to prevent the ingress of rain and water run-off.

**Weatherproof covering.** A container or roofed building designed, constructed, and maintained to prevent the ingress of rain and water run-off.

## Appendix 1. Waste data returns

#### Basic details:

1. Reporting quarter and year
2. Authorisation number
3. Authorised Person
4. Authorised Place
5. Address of Authorised Place
6. Relevant contact for data submission:
7. Name
8. Job title
9. Telephone number
10. Email address
11. Weighbridge installed (Y/N)
12. Percentage of waste weighed
13. Explanation of how tonnages were calculated for waste not weighed (including conversion factors used)
14. Waste accepted / treated / sent offsite:
    1. 6-digit Waste Code;
    2. brief description of waste type;
    3. physical form (gas, liquid, sludge or solid);
    4. quantity of waste (kilograms / tonnes / litres);
    5. geographical origin of waste (Local Authority Code);
    6. management method (biological / chemical / composted / crushed or screened / incinerated / landfilled / physical / recycled / transferred / other);
    7. site where waste went (name and authorisation number).

# Standard conditions for water activities: Registration level activities

For the purposes of this consultation, registration level water activities have been split into the following categories:

2.1 Pollution control (Activities A and B)

2.2 Abstractions and boreholes (Activities C and D)

2.3 Impoundments (Activities E)

2.4 Engineering (Activities F)

SEPA have been regulating registration level activities under The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (CAR) since 2006. These types of activities and the proposed descriptions and standard conditions are similar to the conditions that can be found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

Event recording and reporting conditions are not included for any of our registration level water activities, as we consider it would be disproportionate for this level of activity. If an incident or accident occurred, we would expect an operator to contact SEPA, stop the event and minimise effects. Action taken by the Authorised Person would be considered as part of our enforcement response.

We will produce supporting guidance on the new types of registration level water authorisations.

## 2.1 Pollution control

This category includes:

* Discharge of sewage (Activities A1 to A11).
* Discharge of hot tub or swimming pool effluent (Activity B1).
* Application of pesticides that are Plant Protection Products (Activity B2).
* Disposal of detergents and disinfectants during the outbreak of a notifiable disease (Activity B3).

### Discharges of sewage from a treatment system that is less than or equal to two years old

This section covers proposed discharges of sewage effluent, or discharges of sewage effluent from a treatment system that is less than or equal to two years old prior to the date of application.

A Registration to discharge sewage can be applied for if the discharge is from:

* less than or equal to 10 domestic properties; or
* non-domestic properties with a total population of less than or equal to 50; or
* a combination of both domestic and non-domestic properties with a total population of less than or equal to 50;

provided the discharge is outside a phosphate sensitive catchment or is not to a freshwater loch.

A phosphate sensitive catchment is a catchment of a freshwater loch that is at risk of significant nutrient enrichment. These are the catchments of:

* Loch Leven (Perth and Kinross Council).
* Lunan Lochs (Perth and Kinross Council).
* Loch Flemington (Highland Council).

Other than those discharges into a phosphate sensitive catchment, you can currently apply for a Registration for these activities under CAR. Under CAR, we determine the site-specific treatment required for each application based on several criteria including the size of the discharge, the location of the discharge and the dilution in a watercourse. We intend to continue this risk-based approach to determining the treatment required under EASR, however as we can only apply activity-based sets of standard conditions to registration level discharges under EASR, we have created nine separate activities. This allows for different treatments to be required depending on the site-specific details such as:

* Whether the discharge is to a soakaway, a watercourse or to the sea or an estuary.
* The size of the discharge.
* For discharges to soakaways, the soil percolation rate. This is a measure of how much treatment the soil provides.
* For discharges to watercourses, the dilution that is provided by the watercourse.
* For discharges to watercourses, the sea or an estuary, if the discharge near a bathing water or a shellfish water.
* If the discharge is of grey water or liquid from a composting toilet.

We understand that it is sometimes hard for applicants to know which activity to apply for. To help with this and to allow a simple and quick application to be made we have developed an online application service. It will determine which activity and what treatment will be required based on:

* Information provided by the applicant, such as on the location and size of the discharge.
* Information that SEPA holds, such as the location of bathing waters.

The online application service will also check if the discharge may be unsuitable, for example if it is near the public sewer or a drinking water supply.

We have set out the activities and their associated standard conditions under the sections of:

* Discharges of sewage to soakaway (activities A1, A2, A3).
* Discharges of sewage to a watercourse (activities A4, A5, A6).
* Discharges of sewage to coastal and transitional waters (activity A7).
* Discharges of sewage to a watercourse, coastal or transitional waters within a zone to protect a bathing or shellfish water (activity A8).
* Discharges of grey water or liquid from a composting toilet (activity A9).

Existing unauthorised discharges of untreated sewage to surface water will be subject to authorisation under activities A4 to A8. For these discharges, a condition will be included that outlines specific standard conditions for these activities that will not take effect until 12 months after the date the authorisation is granted. This will allow time for upgrades to be undertaken and sewage treatment systems to be installed.

There is one core standard condition that applies to all sewage discharges. This is:

1. The discharge must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
2. iridescence or sheen;
3. discolouration;
4. deposition of solids;
5. increased foaming; or
6. microbiological growth.

This condition allows SEPA to take enforcement action if the discharge is having an unacceptable impact on the receiving water environment.

Below are a set of Interpretation of Terms that we will apply to all of these registration level activities.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

### 2.1.1.1 Discharge of sewage to soakaway: Activity A1

#### Activity description

The discharge of sewage from:

1. less than or equal to 3 domestic properties; or
2. non-domestic properties with a total population equivalent of less than or equal to 15; or
3. a combination of domestic and non-domestic properties with a total population equivalent of less than or equal to 15;

to full soakaway where:

1. the soil percolation value is more than 15 seconds per millimetre; and
2. the soakaway is not within a phosphate sensitive catchment.

#### Standard conditions

1. The sewage must be treated:
2. by a septic tank; or
3. to a standard that is better than that provided by a septic tank.
4. The treatment system must be maintained so that it is fully functioning except during any period when maintenance work is being carried out to the system.
5. The discharge must not be directly into groundwater.
6. The soakaway must be located 50 metres or more from any spring, well or borehole that supplies water for human consumption that was in existence on the date of application for this authorisation.
7. The discharge must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
   1. iridescence or sheen;
   2. discolouration;
   3. deposition of solids;
   4. increased foaming; or
   5. microbiological growth.

#### Rationale

This activity applies to the discharge from a proposed treatment system or a treatment system that is less than or equal to two years old prior to the date of application. The aim of this activity description and associated standard conditions is to ensure that the treatment and soakaway system are maintained and located in an area that does not cause harm to the environment.

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

A Registration will not be granted if it is reasonably practical for the property to connect to the public foul sewer.

#### 2.1.1.1.1 Questions

* + 1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity A1? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### 2.1.1.2 Discharge or sewage to soakaway: Activity A2

#### Activity description

The discharge of sewage from:

1. more than 3 but less than or equal to 10 domestic properties; or
2. non-domestic properties with a population equivalent of more than 15 but less than or equal to 50; or
3. a combination of both domestic and non-domestic properties with a total population equivalent of more than 15 but less than or equal to 50;

to full soakaway where:

1. the soil percolation value is more than 15 seconds per millimetre; and
2. the soakaway is not within a phosphate sensitive catchment.

#### Standard conditions

1. The sewage must be treated:
2. by a secondary treatment system; or
3. to a standard that is better than that provided by a secondary treatment system.
4. The treatment system must be maintained so that it is fully functioning except during any period when maintenance work is being carried out to the system.
5. The discharge must not:
   1. be directly into groundwater; or
   2. have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption that was in existence on the date of application for this authorisation.
6. The soakaway must be located 50 metres or more from any spring, well or borehole that supplies water for human consumption that was in existence on the date of application for this authorisation.
7. The discharge must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
8. iridescence or sheen;
9. discolouration;
10. deposition of solids;
11. increased foaming; or
12. microbiological growth.

#### Rationale

This activity applies to the discharge from a proposed treatment system or a treatment system that is less than or equal to two years old prior to the date of application. The aim of this activity description and standard conditions is to ensure that the treatment and soakaway system are maintained and located in an area that does not cause harm to the environment.

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing Registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

A Registration will not be granted if it is reasonably practical for the property to connect to the public foul sewer.

#### 2.1.1.2.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity A2? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### 2.1.1.3 Discharge of sewage to soakaway: Activity A3

#### Activity description

The discharge of sewage from:

(i) less than or equal to 10 domestic properties;

(ii) non-domestic properties with a population equivalent of less than or equal to 50; or

1. a combination of both domestic and non-domestic properties with a total population equivalent of less than or equal to 50;

to full soakaway where:

(i) the soil percolation value is less than or equal to 15 seconds per millimetre; and

(ii) the soakaway is not within a phosphate sensitive catchment.

#### Standard conditions

1. The sewage must be treated by a treatment system that is designed to meet a mean standard of no more than 5 milligrams of ammoniacal nitrogen (as nitrogen) per litre (mg/l) of sewage effluent.
2. The treatment system must be maintained so that it is fully functioning except during any period when maintenance work is being carried out to the system.
3. The discharge must not:
4. be directly into groundwater; or
5. have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption that was in existence on the date of application for this authorisation.
6. The soakaway must have a minimum area in square metres (m2) of:

(a) 15 multiplied by the total number of domestic properties; or

(b) 3 multiplied by the total population equivalent of all the non-domestic properties; or

(c) 3 multiplied by the total population equivalent where there is a discharge from a combination of both domestic and non-domestic properties.

1. The soakaway must be located 50 metres or more from any spring, well or borehole that supplies water for human consumption that was in existence on the date of application for this authorisation.
2. The discharge must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:

(a) iridescence or sheen;

(b) discolouration;

(c) deposition of solids;

(d) increased foaming; or

(e) microbiological growth.

#### Rationale

This activity applies to the discharge from a proposed treatment system or a treatment system that is less than or equal to two years old prior to the date of application. The aim of the activity description and standard conditions is to ensure that the treatment and soakaway system are designed to an appropriate standard, are maintained, and located in an area that does not cause harm to the environment.

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

A Registration will not be granted if it is reasonably practical for the property to connect to the public foul sewer.

#### 2.1.1.3.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity A3? Yes or No

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Discharge of sewage to a watercourse: Activity A4

#### Activity description

The discharge of sewage from:

(i) less than or equal to 3 domestic properties; or

(ii) non-domestic properties with a total population equivalent of less than or equal to 15; or

(iii) a combination of domestic and non-domestic properties with a total population equivalent of less than or equal to 15;

to a watercourse that provides a high amount of dilution and is outside:

1. a zone to protect shellfish waters;
2. a zone to protect bathing waters; or
3. a phosphate sensitive catchment.

#### Standard conditions

1. The sewage must be treated;
2. by a septic tank and a partial soakaway; or
3. by a secondary treatment system; or
4. to a standard that is better than that provided by a secondary treatment system.
5. The treatment system must be maintained so that it is fully functioning except during any period when maintenance work is being carried out to the system.
6. Any partial soakaway must have a high level overflow.
7. Any partial soakaway must have a minimum area in square metres (m2) of;

(a) 25 multiplied by the total number of domestic properties; or

(b) 5 multiplied by the total population equivalent for all non-domestic properties; or

(c) 5 multiplied by the total population equivalent where there is discharge from a combination of both domestic and non-domestic properties.

1. The discharge must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption that was in existence on the date of application for this authorisation.
2. The discharge must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:

(a) iridescence or sheen;

(b) discolouration;

(c) deposition of solids;

(d) increased foaming; or

(e) microbiological growth.

For the discharge of untreated sewage the following condition will be included:

7. If the sewage has been discharging to the water environment for more than two years, without treatment, on the date of application for this authorisation, conditions 1, 2, 3 and 4, do not take effect until 12 months after the date the authorisation was granted.

#### Rationale

This activity applies to the discharge from a proposed treatment system or a treatment system that is less than or equal to two years old prior to the date of application.

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

A Registration will not be granted if it is reasonably practical for the property to connect to the public foul sewer.

#### 2.1.1.4.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity A4? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Discharge of sewage to a watercourse: Activity A5

#### Activity description

The discharge of sewage from:

1. less than or equal to 10 domestic properties; or
2. non-domestic properties with a population equivalent less than or equal to 50; or
3. a combination of domestic and non-domestic properties with a total population equivalent of less than or equal to 50;

to a watercourse that provides a:

1. high amount of dilution for discharges from between 4 and 10 domestic properties or between 16 and 50 population equivalent; or
2. medium amount of dilution for discharges from up to 10 domestic properties or up to 50 population equivalent;

and where the watercourse is outside:

1. a zone to protect shellfish waters;
2. a zone to protect bathing waters; or
3. a phosphate sensitive catchment.

#### Standard conditions

1. The sewage must be treated:
2. by a secondary treatment system; or
3. to a standard that is better than that provided by a secondary treatment system.
4. The treatment system must be maintained so that it is fully functioning except during any period when maintenance work is being carried out to the system.
5. The discharge must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption that was in existence on the date of application for this authorisation.
6. The discharge must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
7. iridescence or sheen;
8. discolouration;
9. deposition of solids;
10. increased foaming; or
11. microbiological growth.

For the discharge of untreated sewage the following condition will be included:

1. If the sewage has been discharging to the water environment for more than two years, without treatment, on the date of application for this authorisation, conditions 1 and 2 do not take effect until 12 months after the date the authorisation was granted.

#### Rationale

This activity applies to the discharge from a proposed treatment system or a treatment system that is less than or equal to two years old prior to the date of application.

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

A Registration will not be granted if it is reasonably practical for the property to connect to the public foul sewer.

#### 2.1.1.5.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity A5? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Discharge of sewage to a watercourse: Activity A6

#### Activity description

The discharge of sewage from:

1. less than or equal to 10 domestic properties; or
2. non-domestic properties with a population equivalent less than or equal to 50; or
3. a combination of domestic and non-domestic properties with a total population equivalent of less than or equal to 50;

to a watercourse that provides a low amount of dilution and is outside:

1. a zone to protect shellfish waters;
2. a zone to protect bathing waters; or
3. a phosphate sensitive catchment.

#### Standard conditions

1. The sewage must be treated:
2. by a secondary treatment system; or
3. to a standard that is better than that provided by a secondary treatment system;

and a partial soakaway.

1. The treatment system must be maintained so that it is fully functioning except during any period when maintenance work is being carried out to the system.
2. The partial soakaway must have a high level overflow.
3. The partial soakaway must have a minimum area in square metres (m2) of:
   1. 10 multiplied by the total number of domestic properties; or
   2. 2 multiplied by the total population equivalent for all non-domestic properties; or
   3. 2 multiplied by the total population equivalent where there is discharge from a combination of both domestic and non-domestic properties.
4. The discharge must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption that was in existence on the date of application for this authorisation.
5. The discharge must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
6. iridescence or sheen;
7. discolouration;
8. deposition of solids;
9. increased foaming; or
10. microbiological growth.

For the discharge of untreated sewage, the following condition will be included:

1. If the sewage has been discharging to the water environment for more than two years, without treatment, on the date of application for this authorisation, conditions 1, 2, 3 and 4 do not take effect until 12 months after the date the authorisation was granted.

#### Rationale

This activity applies to the discharge from a proposed treatment system or a treatment system that is less than or equal to two years old prior to the date of application.

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

A Registration will not be granted if it is reasonably practical for the property to connect to the public foul sewer or there is insufficient flow to dilute the discharge.

#### 2.1.1.6.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity A6? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Discharge of sewage to coastal or transitional waters: Activity A7

#### Activity description

The discharge of sewage from:

1. less than or equal to 10 domestic properties; or
2. non-domestic properties with a population equivalent of less than or equal to 50; or
3. a combination of domestic and non-domestic properties with a total population equivalent of less than or equal to 50;

to coastal or transitional waters outside a zone to protect:

(i) shellfish waters; or

(ii) bathing waters.

#### Standard conditions

1. The sewage must be treated:
2. by a septic tank; or
3. to a standard that is better than that provided by a septic tank.
4. The treatment system and outfall pipe must be maintained so that they are fully functioning except during any period when maintenance work is being carried out.
5. The discharge must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
6. iridescence or sheen;
7. discolouration;
8. deposition of solids;
9. increased foaming; or
10. microbiological growth.

For the discharge of untreated sewage the following condition will be included:

1. If the sewage has been discharging to the water environment for more than two years, without treatment, on the date of application for this authorisation, conditions 1 and 2 do not take effect until 12 months after the date the authorisation was granted.

#### Rationale

This activity applies to the discharge from a proposed treatment system or a treatment system that less than or equal to two years old prior to the date of application.

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

A registration will not be granted if it is reasonably practical for the property to connect to the public foul sewer.

A registration will only be granted where the outfall is permanently submerged in water unless it is not reasonably practical to do so.

#### 2.1.1.7.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity A7? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Discharge of sewage within a zone to protect bathing and shellfish waters: Activity A8

#### Activity description

The discharge of sewage from:

1. less than or equal to 10 domestic properties; or
2. non-domestic properties with a population equivalent of less than or equal to 50; or
3. a combination of domestic and non-domestic properties with a total population equivalent of less than or equal to 50;

to a watercourse, coastal or transitional waters within a zone to protect:

(i) shellfish waters; or

(ii) bathing waters.

#### Standard conditions

* + - 1. The sewage must be treated by a treatment system that is designed to meet no more than 500 Escherichia coli per 100 millilitres of sewage effluent and 200 intestinal enterococci per 100 millilitres of sewage effluent.
      2. The treatment system and outfall pipe must be maintained so that they are fully functioning except during any period when maintenance work is being carried out.
      3. The discharge must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption that was in existence on the date of application for this authorisation.
      4. The discharge must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:

1. iridescence or sheen;
2. discolouration;
3. deposition of solids;
4. increased foaming; or
5. microbiological growth.

For the discharge of untreated sewage the following condition will be included:

* + - 1. If the sewage has been discharging to the water environment for more than two years, without treatment, on the date of application for this authorisation, conditions 1 and 2 do not take effect until 12 months after the date the authorisation was granted.

#### Rationale

This activity applies to the discharge from a proposed treatment system or a treatment system that is less than or equal to two years old prior to the date of application.

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

A registration will not be granted if it is reasonably practical for the property to connect to the public foul sewer or there is insufficient flow to dilute the discharge in the receiving watercourse.

A registration to discharge to coastal or transitional waters will only be granted where the outfall is permanently submerged in water unless it is not reasonably practical to do so.

#### 2.1.1.8 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity A8? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Discharge of grey water or liquid from a composting toilet to soakaway: Activity A9

#### Activity description

The discharge of grey water or of liquid from a composting toilet from:

1. less than or equal to 10 domestic properties; or
2. non-domestic properties with a population equivalent less than or equal to 50; or
3. a combination of domestic and non-domestic properties with a total population equivalent of less than or equal to 50;

to full soakaway.

#### Standard conditions

1. Any composting toilet system must have a means of separating liquid from the solid fraction.
2. Any grey water must be filtered prior to discharge.
3. The discharge must not:
4. be directly into groundwater; or
5. have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption that was in existence on the date of application for this authorisation.
6. The discharge must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
7. iridescence or sheen;
8. discolouration;
9. deposition of solids;
10. increased foaming; or
11. microbiological growth.

#### Rationale

This activity applies to the discharge from a proposed treatment system or a treatment system that is less than or equal to two years old prior to the date of application.

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

#### 2.1.1.9.1 Questions

* 1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity A9? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Sewage effluent from a treatment system that is more than two years old on the date of application

There are three core conditions that apply to these activities. These are:

1. The treatment system and outfall pipe must be maintained so that they are fully functioning except during any period when maintenance work is being carried out.
2. The discharge must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption that was in existence on the date of application for this authorisation.
3. The discharge must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
   1. iridescence or sheen;
   2. discolouration;
   3. deposition of solids;
   4. increased foaming; or
   5. microbiological growth.

These conditions allow SEPA to take enforcement action if the discharge is having an unacceptable impact on the receiving water environment.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

### Discharge from an existing treatment system that has never been authorised: Activity A10

#### Activity description

The discharge of sewage effluent from a treatment system that is more than two years old on the date of application, to the water environment, from:

1. less than or equal to 10 domestic properties; or
2. non-domestic properties with a population equivalent of less than or equal to 50; or
3. a combination of domestic and non-domestic properties with a total population equivalent of less than or equal to 50;

and has never been authorised under the Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Regulations 2018 (EASR) or the Water Environment (Controlled Activity) (Scotland) Regulations 2011.

#### Standard conditions

1. The treatment system and outfall pipe must be maintained so that they are fully functioning except during any period when maintenance work is being carried out.
2. The discharge must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption that was in existence on the date of application for this authorisation.
3. The discharge must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
   1. iridescence or sheen;
   2. discolouration;
   3. deposition of solid;
   4. increased foaming; or
   5. microbiological growth.

#### Rationale

We know that not all sewage discharges are currently authorised under CAR. Often an application is made during the process of a house sale. We intend to continue the approach we have taken under CAR to authorise these discharges with similar conditions. Activity A10 has been developed to allow this. SEPA have developed an online application service for processing applications for these existing discharges.

#### 2.1.2.1.1 Questions

* 1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity A10? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Discharge from an existing treatment system that was authorised by CAR: Activity A11

#### Activity description

The discharge of sewage effluent to the water environment; that was authorised by registration under Regulation 7 of The Water Environment (Controlled Activity) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 on the [day before the Regulations come into force for water activities] from:

1. less than or equal to 10 domestic properties; or
2. non-domestic properties with a population equivalent less than or equal to 50; or
3. a combination of domestic and non-domestic properties with a total population equivalent of less than or equal to 50.

#### Standard conditions

1. Prior to discharge, the sewage effluent must be treated to at least the standard described or subjected to at least the level of treatment described, in the authorisation granted for that particular discharge under Regulation 7 of The Water Environment (Controlled Activity) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 and which was in force on the [day before the Regulations come into force for water activities].
2. The treatment system and outfall pipe must be maintained so that they are fully functioning except during any period when maintenance work is being carried out.
3. The discharge must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption that was in existence on the date of application for the authorisation.
4. The discharge must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
5. iridescence or sheen;
6. discolouration;
7. deposition of solids;
8. increased foaming; or
9. microbiological growth.

#### Rationale

This activity and standard conditions will be applied to sewage discharge activities that were authorised by registration under Regulation 7 of The Water Environment (Controlled Activity) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 on the [day before the Regulations come into force for water activities]. If the level of treatment is reduced from that that was authorised on [the day before the Regulations come into force for water activities] this activity would no longer apply. An application for another activity would be required.

#### 2.1.2.2.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity A11? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Discharge of hot tub or swimming pool effluent: Activity B1

#### Activity description

The discharge of less than or equal to 10 cubic metres (m3)per day of:

1. swimming pool effluent to the water environment; or
2. hot tub effluent, from a site with more than one hot tub, to groundwater; or
3. hot tub effluent from a site to a surface water.

#### Standard conditions

1. The discharge must not result in the introduction of substances or heat to the water environment, which may cause harm to the water environment.
2. The discharge must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption that was in existence on the date of application for this authorisation.
3. Prior to being discharged, the effluent must:
   1. be de-brominated or de-chlorinated; and
   2. have a pH value of between 6 and 9.
4. Any discharge of effluent to a surface water must:
5. have a temperature of less than 20 degrees centigrade; and
6. be via a partial soakaway with a high level overflow.
7. Any partial soakaway must have a minimum area, in square metres (m2), of 10 multiplied by the total number of hot tubs or swimming pools.
8. The discharge must not be directly into groundwater.
9. Any soakaway must be located 50 metres or more from any spring, well or borehole that supplies water for human consumption that was in existence on the date of application for this authorisation.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

#### 2.1.3.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity B1? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### 2.1.4 Application of pesticides that are Plant Protection Products (PPPs): Activity B2

#### Activity description

Application of pesticides that are Plant Protection Products (PPPs) and adjuvants, to plants where the application is within 1 metre of:

* 1. any watercourse or loch (as measured from the top of the bank),
  2. any wetland; or
  3. transitional or coastal water (as measured from the shoreline),

and where the plants being treated are not invasive non-native plant species.

#### Standard conditions

1. Pesticides and adjuvants must:
2. not enter the water environment,
3. be approved for aquatic use under the Plant Protection Products Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009,
4. be applied in accordance with the terms and instructions of the approval under Plant Protection Products Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009,
5. not be applied during rainfall; and
6. not be applied when it is windy such that the pesticide or adjuvant may enter the water environment.
7. Pesticide sprayers and other sprayer devices used to apply pesticides and adjuvants must be:
8. maintained so that they operate in good working order,
9. fitted with a device to prevent back siphoning, if used to abstract water directly from any watercourse or loch; and
10. calibrated to accurately deliver the required application rate.
11. The following operations must not be undertaken within 10 metres of, any watercourse or loch (as measured from the top of the bank); wetland; transitional water or coastal water (as measured from the shoreline); or opening into a surface water drainage system:
12. the preparation of pesticide for application,
13. the filling of pesticide application equipment,
14. the cleaning or maintenance of pesticide sprayers or other devices used to apply pesticides; or
15. the cleaning of any personal protection equipment.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

#### 2.1.4.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity B2? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### 2.1.5 Disposal of detergents and disinfectants during the outbreak of a notifiable disease: Activity B3

#### Activity description

The disposal of more than 10 cubic metres (m3) per day of detergent or disinfectant washings to vegetated land:

1. during an outbreak of a notifiable disease; and
2. where the detergents and disinfectants have been used to prevent the transmission of that disease.

#### Standard conditions

1. The disposal must not result in the introduction of substances or heat to the water environment, which may cause harm to the water environment.
2. The disposal must not be carried out on land:
3. that is waterlogged, saturated, snow covered or frozen;
4. that has soil with a texture of sand or loamy sand;
5. that has less than 40 centimetres (cm) depth of soil immediately under the disposal area;
6. that is cracked;
7. during rainfall;
8. that is situated above a permeable drain, unless that drain is covered by a minimum depth of 40 centimetres (cm) of soil; or
9. that is less than 50 metres from any spring, well or borehole that supplies water for human consumption that was in existence on the date of application for this authorisation.
10. The disposal must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption that was in existence on the date of application for this authorisation.
11. The disposal must be 10 metres or more from:
12. any surface water; or
13. any wetland.
14. During disposal, the washings must be evenly applied to the authorised area(s):
15. at a rate not exceeding 20 cubic metres (m3) per hectare;
16. at a rate that does not result in runoff, pooling or ponding of washings; and
17. no more than 5 times per year.
18. Any disinfectants disposed of must be approved by the Department for Environment Food, and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)for use in connection with notifiable disease outbreaks.
19. Any disinfectants disposed of must be diluted prior to use and at the rate required by the Department **for** Environment**,** Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) for use in connection with notifiable disease outbreaks.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR. A [list of disinfectants approved by DEFRAfor use in connection with notifiable disease outbreaks](http://disinfectants.defra.gov.uk/DisinfectantsExternal/Default.aspx?Module=ApprovalsList_SI) is available on the DEFRA website.

#### 2.1.5.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity B3? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

## Abstractions and boreholes

This category includes:

* Abstractions (Activities C1 to C6).
* Construction, extension or operation of a borehole (Activities D1).

### 2.2.1 Abstractions: Activity C1

#### Activity description

The abstraction of water from inland water, where the total daily volume is more than or equal to 10 cubic metres (m3) but is less than or equal to 50 cubic metres (m3).

#### Standard conditions

1. There must be a means of demonstrating the total daily volume of water abstracted.
2. The equipment used for the abstraction must be maintained so that it is fully functioning.
3. Any groundwater abstraction must not have a significant impact on any other groundwater abstraction.
4. Any surface water abstraction and equipment used for the abstraction must not cause harm to fish.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

#### 2.2.1.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity C1? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### 2.2.2 Abstractions: Activity C2

#### Activity description

The abstraction of water from:

1. coastal or transitional waters; or
2. groundwater below the bed of coastal or transitional waters.

#### Standard conditions

1. The abstraction and the equipment used for the abstraction must not cause harm to fish.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

#### 2.2.2.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity C2? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Abstractions: Activity C3

#### Activity description

The abstraction of water from a freshwater loch, where all of the abstracted water is discharged back to the same loch.

#### Standard conditions

1. The discharge must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
2. iridescence or sheen;
3. discolouration;
4. deposition of solids;
5. increased foaming; or
6. microbiological growth.

2. No substances should be added to or allowed to enter the abstracted water prior to discharge to the loch.

3. The temperature of the abstracted water should not be altered prior to discharge to the loch.

4. The abstraction and the equipment used for the abstraction must not cause harm to fish.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

#### 2.2.3.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity C3? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### 2.2.4 Abstractions: Activity C4

#### Activity description

The abstraction of water from an offline impoundment (e.g. storage pond) fed solely by field drains or groundwater.

#### Standard condition

1. The equipment used for the abstraction must be maintained so that it is fully functioning.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

#### 2.2.4.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity C4? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### 2.2.5 Abstractions: Activity C5

#### Activity description

The abstraction of groundwater, other than below the bed of coastal or transitional waters, from a borehole or boreholes and any subsequent discharge of the abstracted water, where the total volume of water abstracted is:

1. more than 50 cubic metres (m3) per day but less than or equal to 500 cubic metres (m3) per day; and
2. more than 150 cubic metres (m3) per year but less than or equal to 5000 cubic metres (m3) per year,

and the purpose of the abstraction is to:

1. test the yield of the borehole; or
2. determine the hydraulic properties of the aquifer, or
3. sample the water quality.

#### Standard conditions

1. The discharge of the abstracted water must not result in the introduction of substances or heat to the water environment that may cause harm to the water environment.
2. The discharge must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
3. iridescence or sheen;
4. discolouration;
5. deposition of solids; or
6. increased foaming.
7. There must be a means of demonstrating the total volume of water abstracted daily and annually.
8. The abstraction must be located 50 metres or more from any spring, well or borehole that supplies water for human consumption that was in existence on the date of application for this authorisation.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

#### 2.2.5.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity C5? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### 2.2.6 Boreholes: Activity D1

#### Activity description

The construction, extension or operation, including the decommissioning, of any borehole with a depth of less than or equal to 200m, where the activity is not authorised by Water General Binding Rule 3 (GBR3).

#### Standard conditions

1. Drilling fluids used during the construction of the borehole must not result in the introduction of substances or heat to the water environment that may cause harm to the water environment.
2. Measures must be taken to prevent:
   1. the introduction of pollutants to groundwater;
   2. the mixing of groundwater of different chemical compositions in the water environment;
   3. the flow of groundwater between separate aquifers; and
   4. the loss of groundwater.
3. When no longer in use the borehole must be back filled or sealed to the extent necessary to avoid:
   1. loss of groundwater from any aquifer; and
   2. the entry of pollutants or water of a different chemical composition into any body of groundwater.
4. The borehole must be located 50 metres or more from any spring, well or borehole that supplies water for human consumption that was in existence on the date of application for this authorisation.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

GBR 3 covers:

The construction, extension or operation of any well, borehole or other works by which water may be abstracted, if such works are—

1. Not intended for the purpose of abstraction.
2. Intended for the abstraction of less than 10 m³ of water in any one day.
3. Intended for the abstraction of less than 150 m³ of water in any period of one year, and the purpose of the abstraction is either—
4. to test for the yield of the borehole or well or the hydraulic properties of the aquifer, or
5. to sample the water quality.
6. Intended to dewater one or more excavations at—
7. a construction site for roads, buildings, pipelines, or other built developments, or
8. a site at which the maintenance of such developments is being undertaken, or
9. Intended for the purpose of undertaking activity 17.

#### 2.2.6.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity D1? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

## Impoundment

This category includes impoundment Activities E1 and E2.

### 2.3.1 Impoundments: Activity E1

#### Activity description

The construction, modification, removal or operation of any impoundment in inland surface waters, or wetlands, for peatland restoration or wetland creation.

#### Standard conditions

1. The construction, modification or removal of the impoundment and any associated construction works:
2. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of a watercourse or loch unless it is impracticable to complete the works otherwise;
3. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of any watercourse or loch when fish are likely to be spawning in the watercourse or loch, nor during the period between such spawning and the subsequent emergence of juvenile fish;
4. must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
5. iridescence or sheen;
6. discolouration;
7. deposition of solids; or
8. increased foaming.
9. must not cause harm to freshwater pearl mussels;
10. must not cause harm to fish;
11. must not cause the spread of invasive non-native species within the water environment;
12. must not prevent the passage of migratory fish;
13. must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption; or
14. must not result in the introduction of any substance or heat to the water environment which may result in harm to the water environment.
15. The operation of the impoundment:
16. must not cause significant erosion of the bed or banks;
17. must not cause harm to fish; or
18. must not prevent the passage of migratory fish.
19. Once the construction, modification or removal of the impoundment and any associated construction works have commenced, they must be completed as soon as reasonably practicable.
20. Any associated construction works on the bed and banks, must be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after the completion of the construction, modification or removal of the impoundment.
21. Where the channel, bed or banks immediately adjacent to the construction, modification or removal of the impoundment, have been adversely impacted by any of these activities, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.
22. Where the channel, bed or banks have been adversely impacted by any associated construction works, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to these works, as soon as reasonably practicable.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in similar existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

#### 2.3.1.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity E1? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### 2.3.2 Impoundments: Activity E2

#### Activity description

The operation of an impoundment in inland surface water or wetlands that:

1. is more than 1 metre in height;
2. was constructed before 1 April 2006; and
3. does not adversely affect the passage of salmon or sea trout.

#### Standard conditions

1. The impoundment must be operated and maintained to ensure it does not adversely affect the passage of salmon or sea trout.
2. The authorised activity must not cause harm to fish.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in similar existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

#### 2.3.2.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity E2? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

## Engineering

This category includes:

* Bank works (Activity F1).
* Channel modifications (Activities F2 and F3).
* Installation of a crossing (Activities F3 and F4).
* Installation of an in-stream structure or the placement in a watercourse of one or more boulders (Activities F5).
* Installation of an in-loch structure (Activity F6).
* Sediment removal (Activities F7, F8, F9 and F10).
* Removal of registration level engineered structures (Activity F11).

We will undertake risk assessment screening for each new engineering activity. Screening includes a Conservation Assessment and an environmental standards assessment. This will ensure a consistent, risk based, proportionate approach to application determination and be simpler and clearer for applicants.

### 2.4.1 Bank works: Activity F1

#### Activity description

Carrying out bank works on a watercourse or loch where:

1. the total cumulative length of bank affected is less than or equal to 50 metres; and
2. there is no alteration to the height of the existing bank top.

#### Standard conditions

1. The authorised activity must not alter the existing bank height.
2. The authorised activity must not alter the existing bed width.
3. The authorised activity and any associated construction works:
4. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of a watercourse or loch unless it is impracticable to complete the works otherwise;
5. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of any watercourse or loch when fish are likely to be spawning in the watercourse or loch, nor during the period between such spawning and the subsequent emergence of juvenile fish;
6. must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
7. iridescence or sheen;
8. discolouration;
9. deposition of solids; or
10. increased foaming.
11. must not cause significant erosion of the bed or banks;
12. must not cause harm to freshwater pearl mussels;
13. must not cause harm to fish;
14. must not cause the spread of invasive non-native species within the water environment;
15. must not prevent the passage of migratory fish;
16. must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption; or
17. must not result in the introduction of any substance or heat to the water environment, which may result in harm to the water environment.
18. Once the authorised activity and any associated construction works have commenced, they must be completed as soon as reasonably practicable.
19. Any associated construction works on the bed or bank, must be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after the completion of the authorised activity.
20. Where the channel, bed or banks immediately adjacent to the authorised activity, have been adversely impacted by the authorised activity, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.
21. Where the channel, bed or banks have been adversely impacted by any associated construction works, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

#### 2.4.1.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity F1? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### 2.4.2 Channel modifications: Activity F2

#### Activity description

Channel modification of a minor watercourse:

1. where the length of channel affected is less than or equal to 500 metres;
2. where the channel has been previously modified; and
3. that has a bed of sand, silt or clay.

#### Standard conditions

1. The authorised activity must not alter the existing bed width.
2. The authorised activity must not result in any steps or sudden changes in the gradient of the bed:
3. within the modified channel; or
4. where the section of the channel being modified joins the non-worked section of the channel.
5. The authorised activity and any associated construction works:

(a) must not be undertaken in the wetted part of a watercourse or loch unless it is impracticable to complete the works otherwise;

(b) must not be undertaken in the wetted part of any watercourse or loch when fish are likely to be spawning in the watercourse or loch, nor during the period between such spawning and the subsequent emergence of juvenile fish;

(c) must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:

1. iridescence or sheen;
2. discolouration;
3. deposition of solids; or
4. increased foaming.
5. must not cause significant erosion of the bed or banks;
6. must not cause harm to freshwater pearl mussels;
7. must not cause harm to fish;
8. must not cause the spread of invasive non-native species within the water environment;
9. must not prevent the passage of migratory fish;
10. must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption; or
11. must not result in the introduction of any substance or heat to the water environment, which may cause harm to the water environment.
12. Once the authorised activity and any associated construction works have commenced, they must be completed as soon as reasonably practicable.
13. Any associated construction works on the bed or bank, must be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after the completion of the authorised activity.
14. Where the channel, bed or banks immediately adjacent to the authorised activity, have been adversely impacted by the authorised activity, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.
15. Where the channel, bed or banks have been adversely impacted by any associated construction works, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

#### 2.4.2.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity F2? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### 2.4.3 Channel modifications: Activity F3

#### Activity description

Channel modification of a watercourse that:

1. is associated with a structure; and
2. affects less than or equal to 15 metres of channel length.

#### Standard conditions

1. The authorised activity must not result in any steps or sudden changes in the gradient of the bed:
2. within the modified channel; or
3. where the modified channel joins the non-modified sections of the watercourse both upstream and downstream.
4. The authorised activity and any associated construction works:
5. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of a watercourse or loch unless it is impracticable to complete the works otherwise;
6. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of any watercourse or loch when fish are likely to be spawning in the watercourse or loch, nor during the period between such spawning and the subsequent emergence of juvenile fish;
7. must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
   1. iridescence or sheen;
   2. discolouration;
   3. deposition of solids; or
   4. increased foaming.
8. must not cause significant erosion of the bed or banks;
9. must not cause harm to freshwater pearl mussels;
10. must not cause harm to fish;
11. must not cause the spread of invasive non-native species within the water environment.
12. must not prevent the passage of migratory fish;
13. must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption; or
14. must not result in the introduction of any substance or heat to the water environment, which may cause harm to the water environment.
15. Once the authorised activity and any associated construction works have commenced, they must be completed as soon as reasonably practicable.
16. Any associated construction works on the bed or bank, must be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after the completion of the authorised activity.
17. Where the channel, bed or banks immediately adjacent to the authorised activity, have been adversely impacted by the authorised activity, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.
18. Where the channel, bed or banks have been adversely impacted by any associated construction works, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

#### 2.4.3.1 Questions

* + - 1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity F3? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### 2.4.4 Installation of a crossing: Activity F4

#### Activity description

The installation of a crossing across a watercourse or loch where:

1. no part of the crossing is on the bed; and
2. part of the crossing is on the bank and the total cumulative length of all banks affected is less than or equal to 50 metres.

#### Standard conditions

1. The authorised activity must not alter the existing bank height.
2. The authorised activity must not alter the existing bed width.
3. The authorised activity and any associated construction works:
4. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of a watercourse or loch unless it is impracticable to complete the works otherwise;
5. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of any watercourse or loch when fish are likely to be spawning in the watercourse or loch, nor during the period between such spawning and the subsequent emergence of juvenile fish;
6. must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
7. iridescence or sheen;
8. discolouration;
9. deposition of solids; or
10. increased foaming.
11. must not cause significant erosion of the bed or banks;
12. must not cause harm to freshwater pearl mussels;
13. must not cause harm to fish;
14. must not cause the spread of invasive non-native species within the water environment;
15. must not prevent the passage of migratory fish;
16. must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption; or
17. must not result in the introduction of any substance or heat to the water environment, which may cause harm to the water environment.
18. Once the authorised activity and any associated construction works have commenced, they must be completed as soon as reasonably practicable.
19. Any associated construction works on the bed or bank, must be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after the completion of the authorised activity.
20. Where the channel, bed or banks immediately adjacent to the authorised activity, have been adversely impacted by the authorised activity, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.
21. Where the channel, bed or banks have been adversely impacted by any associated construction works, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

#### 2.4.4.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity F4? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer*.*

### 2.4.5 Installation of a crossing: Activity F5

#### Activity description

The installation of a crossing (excluding crossings with piers, causeways and fords) across a watercourse that has a bed width of less than or equal to 2 metres or a loch where:

1. part of the crossing is on the bed and the total cumulative length of channel affected is less than or equal to 15 metres; and
2. the total cumulative length of all banks affected is less than or equal to 50 metres.

#### Standard conditions

1. The authorised activity must not create a step in the bed.
2. The authorised activity must not alter the existing bed width.
3. The artificial base of any crossing must be laid below the existing bed level.
4. The authorised activity and any associated construction works:
5. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of a watercourse or loch unless it is impracticable to complete the works otherwise;
6. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of any watercourse or loch when fish are likely to be spawning in the watercourse or loch, nor during the period between such spawning and the subsequent emergence of juvenile fish;
7. must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
8. iridescence or sheen;
9. discolouration;
10. deposition of solids; or
11. increased foaming.
12. must not cause significant erosion of the bed or banks;
13. must not cause harm to freshwater pearl mussels;
14. must not cause harm to fish;
15. must not cause the spread of invasive non-native species within the water environment;
16. must not prevent the passage of migratory fish;
17. must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption; or
18. must not result in the introduction of any substance or heat to the water environment which may cause harm to the water environment.
19. Once the authorised activity and any associated construction works have commenced, they must be completed as soon as reasonably practicable.
20. Any associated construction works on the bed or bank, must be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after the completion of the authorised activity.
21. Where the channel, bed or banks immediately adjacent to the authorised activity, have been adversely impacted by the authorised activity, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.
22. Where the channel, bed or banks have been adversely impacted by any associated construction works, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

#### 2.4.5.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity F5? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### 2.4.6 Installation of in-stream or in-loch structures: Activity F6

#### Activity description

The installation of an in-stream structure or the placement in a watercourse of one or more boulders:

1. that occupies more than 10% of the bed width; and
2. where the total cumulative length of channel affected is less than or equal to 10 metres.

#### Standard conditions

1. The authorised activity must not alter the existing bed level.
2. The authorised activity must not alter the existing bed width.
3. The authorised activity must not create a step in the bed.
4. The tops of any boulders, croy or flow deflector must be submerged except during periods of low flows.
5. The total cumulative length of any bank works must not be longer than is necessary for the authorised activity to be carried out and in any case must not be greater than 20 metres in length.
6. The authorised activity and any associated construction works:
7. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of a watercourse or loch unless it is impracticable to complete the works otherwise;
8. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of any watercourse or loch when fish are likely to be spawning in the watercourse or loch, nor during the period between such spawning and the subsequent emergence of juvenile fish;
9. must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
10. iridescence or sheen;
11. discolouration;
12. deposition of solids; or
13. increased foaming.
14. must not cause significant erosion of the bed or banks;
15. must not cause harm to freshwater pearl mussels;
16. must not cause harm to fish;
17. must not cause the spread of invasive non-native species within the water environment;
18. must not prevent the passage of migratory fish;
19. must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption; or
20. must not result in the introduction of any substance or heat to the water environment which may cause harm to the water environment.
21. Once the authorised activity and any associated construction works have commenced, they must be completed as soon as reasonably practicable.
22. Any associated construction works on the bed or bank, must be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after the completion of the authorised activity.
23. Where the channel, bed or banks immediately adjacent to the authorised activity, have been adversely impacted by the authorised activity, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.
24. Where the channel, bed or banks have been adversely impacted by any associated construction works, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

#### 2.4.6.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity F6? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### 2.4.7 Installation of in-stream or in-loch structures: Activity F7

#### Activity description

The installation of in-loch structures with a total area of less than or equal to 50 square metres(m2).

#### Standard conditions

1. The authorised activity and any associated construction works:
2. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of a watercourse or loch unless it is impracticable to complete the works otherwise;
3. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of any watercourse or loch when fish are likely to be spawning in the watercourse or loch, nor during the period between such spawning and the subsequent emergence of juvenile fish;
4. must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
5. iridescence or sheen;
6. discolouration;
7. deposition of solids; or
8. increased foaming.
9. must not cause significant erosion of the bed or banks;
10. must not cause harm to freshwater pearl mussels;
11. must not cause harm to fish;
12. must not cause the spread of invasive non-native species within the water environment;
13. must not prevent the passage of migratory fish;
14. must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption; or
15. must not result in the introduction of any substance or heat to the water environment which may cause harm to the water environment.
16. Once the authorised activity and any associated construction works have commenced, they must be completed as soon as reasonably practicable.
17. Any associated construction works on the bed or bank, must be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after the completion of the authorised activity.
18. Where the channel, bed or banks immediately adjacent to the authorised activity, have been adversely impacted by the authorised activity, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.
19. Where the channel, bed or banks have been adversely impacted by any associated construction works, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

#### 2.4.7.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity F7? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### 2.4.8 Sediment removal: Activity F8

#### Activity description

Sediment removal:

1. in a watercourse within 10 metres of a bridge;
2. in open culverts with a bed width of less than or equal to 2 metres; or
3. in canals, lades and other artificial inland surface water.

#### Standard conditions

1. Removed sediment must not be placed on the banks of any watercourse, loch or artificial inland surface water, that will result in an increase to the existing bank height.
2. The authorised activity must not result in any steps or sudden changes in the gradient of the bed of the affected watercourse, loch or artificial inland surface water:
   1. within the worked area; or
   2. where the worked area joins the non-worked areas of the watercourse, loch or artificial inland surface water.
3. The authorised activity must not alter the existing bed width.
4. The authorised activity and any associated construction works:
   1. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of a watercourse or loch unless it is impracticable to complete the works otherwise;
   2. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of any watercourse or loch when fish are likely to be spawning in the watercourse or loch, nor during the period between such spawning and the subsequent emergence of juvenile fish;
   3. must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
5. iridescence or sheen;
6. discolouration;
7. deposition of solids; or
8. increased foaming.
9. must not cause significant erosion of the bed or banks;
10. must not cause harm to freshwater pearl mussels;
11. must not cause harm to fish;
12. must not cause the spread of invasive non-native species within the water environment;
13. must not prevent the passage of migratory fish;
14. must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption; or
15. must not result in the introduction of any substance or heat to the water environment, which may cause harm to the water environment.
16. Once the authorised activity and any associated construction works have commenced, they must be completed as soon as reasonably practicable.
17. Any associated construction works on the bed or bank, must be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after the completion of the authorised activity.
18. Where the channel, bed or banks immediately adjacent to the authorised activity, have been adversely impacted by the authorised activity, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.
19. Where the channel, bed or banks have been adversely impacted by any associated construction works, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

#### 2.4.8.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity F8? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### 2.4.9 Sediment removal: Activity F9

#### Activity description

Sediment removal where the total cumulative length of channel affected is less than or equal to 500 metres, from a previously straightened watercourse that has:

1. a bed of sand, silt or clay; and
2. a bed width of less than 5 metres.

#### Standard conditions

1. The removed sediment must only consist of sand, silt or clay.
2. The authorised activity must not result in any steps or sudden changes in the gradient of the bed:
   1. within the worked stretch of the affected watercourse; or
   2. where the worked stretch of the affected watercourse joins the non-worked area of the watercourse upstream and downstream.
3. The authorised activity must not alter the existing bed width.
4. Removed sediment must not be placed on the banks of any watercourse, that will result in an increase to the existing bank height.
5. The authorised activity and any associated construction works:
6. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of a watercourse or loch unless it is impracticable to complete the works otherwise;
7. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of any watercourse or loch when fish are likely to be spawning in the watercourse or loch, nor during the period between such spawning and the subsequent emergence of juvenile fish;
8. must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
9. iridescence or sheen;
10. discolouration;
11. deposition of solids; or
12. increased foaming.
13. must not cause significant erosion of the bed or banks;
14. must not cause harm to freshwater pearl mussels;
15. must not cause harm to fish;
16. must not cause the spread of invasive non-native species within the water environment;
17. must not prevent the passage of migratory fish;
18. must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption; or
19. must not result in the introduction of any substance or heat to the water environment which may cause harm to the water environment.
20. Once the authorised activity and any associated construction works have commenced, they must be completed as soon as reasonably practicable.
21. Any associated construction works on the bed or bank, must be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after the completion of the authorised activity.
22. Where the channel, bed or banks immediately adjacent to the authorised activity, have been adversely impacted by the authorised activity, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.
23. Where the channel, bed or banks have been adversely impacted by any associated construction works, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

#### 2.4.9.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for activity F9? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### 2.4.10 Sediment removal: Activity F10

#### Activity description

Sediment removal from individual exposed sediment deposits within a continuous channel length of no more than 1 kilometre, in any watercourse.

#### Standard conditions

1. Sediment must not be removed from:
2. within 1 metre of the wetted edge of any individual exposed sediment deposit;
3. more than 50 percent of the area of any individual exposed sediment deposit;
4. a length (as measured along the bank toe) of no more than 30 metres of any individual exposed sediment deposit;
5. the same individual exposed sediment deposit more than once in three years; and
6. more than one third of the total number of individual exposed sediment deposits within the channel length.
7. The individual exposed sediment deposit, from which sediment is removed, must:
8. be graded, after removal, such that there are no depressions within it and the level of it remains above the wetted channel; and
9. have a minimum of one third of its length, from the upstream edge of the deposit, left undisturbed.
10. Removed sediment must not be placed on the banks of any watercourse, that will result in an increase to the existing bank height.
11. The authorised activity and any associated construction works:
12. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of a watercourse or loch unless it is impracticable to complete the works otherwise;
13. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of any watercourse or loch when fish are likely to be spawning in the watercourse or loch, nor during the period between such spawning and the subsequent emergence of juvenile fish;
14. must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
15. iridescence or sheen;
16. discolouration;
17. deposition of solids; or
18. increased foaming.
19. must not cause significant erosion of the bed or banks;
20. must not cause harm to freshwater pearl mussels;
21. must not cause harm to fish;
22. must not cause the spread of invasive non-native species within the water environment;
23. must not prevent the passage of migratory fish;
24. must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption; or
25. must not result in the introduction of any substance or heat to the water environment, which may cause harm to the water environment.
26. Once the authorised activity and any associated construction works have commenced, they must be completed as soon as reasonably practicable.
27. Any associated construction works on the bed or bank, must be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after the completion of the authorised activity.
28. Where the channel, bed or banks immediately adjacent to the authorised activity, have been adversely impacted by the authorised activity, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.
29. Where the channel, bed or banks have been adversely impacted by any associated construction works, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR. We will provide guidance on this activity.

#### 2.4.10.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity F10? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### 2.4.11 Sediment removal: Activity F11

#### Activity description

Sediment removal from a total area of less than or equal to 50 square metres (m2) in a loch.

#### Standard conditions

1. Removed sediment must not be placed on the banks of any watercourse or loch that will result in an increase to the existing bank height.
2. The authorised activity must not result in any steps or sudden changes in the gradient of the bed of the affected loch:
3. within the worked area; or
4. where the worked area joins the non-worked areas of the loch.
5. The authorised activity and any associated construction works:
6. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of a watercourse or loch unless it is impracticable to complete the works otherwise;
7. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of any watercourse or loch when fish are likely to be spawning in the watercourse or loch, nor during the period between such spawning and the subsequent emergence of juvenile fish;
8. must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
9. iridescence or sheen;
10. discolouration;
11. deposition of solids; or
12. increased foaming.
13. must not cause significant erosion of the bed or banks;
14. must not cause harm to freshwater pearl mussels;
15. must not cause harm to fish;
16. must not cause the spread of invasive non-native species within the water environment;
17. must not prevent the passage of migratory fish;
18. must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption; or
19. must not result in the introduction of any substance or heat to the water environment, which may cause harm to the water environment.
20. Once the authorised activity and any associated construction works have commenced, they must be completed as soon as reasonably practicable.
21. Any associated construction works on the bed or bank, must be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after the completion of the authorised activity.
22. Where the channel, bed or banks immediately adjacent to the authorised activity, have been adversely impacted by the authorised activity, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.
23. Where the channel, bed or banks have been adversely impacted by any associated construction works, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

#### 2.2.11.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity F11? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### 2.4.12 Removal of structure: Activity F12

#### Activity description

Removal (including partial removal) of a registration scale engineered structure.

#### Standard conditions

1. The authorised activity must not alter the existing bank height.
2. The authorised activity must not alter the existing bed width.
3. The authorised activity must not result in any steps or sudden changes in the gradient of the bed.
4. The authorised activity and any associated construction works:
5. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of a watercourse or loch unless it is impracticable to complete the works otherwise;
6. must not be undertaken in the wetted part of any watercourse or loch when fish are likely to be spawning in the watercourse or loch, nor during the period between such spawning and the subsequent emergence of juvenile fish;
7. must not have a significant impact on the water environment as a result of:
8. iridescence or sheen;
9. discolouration;
10. deposition of solids; or
11. increased foaming.
12. must not cause significant erosion of the bed or banks;
13. must not cause harm to freshwater pearl mussels;
14. must not cause harm to fish;
15. must not cause the spread of invasive non-native species within the water environment;
16. must not prevent the passage of migratory fish;
17. Must not have a significant impact on any supply of water for human consumption; or
18. Must not result in the introduction of any substance or heat to the water environment, which may cause harm to the water environment.
19. Once the authorised activity and any associated construction works have commenced, they must be completed as soon as reasonably practicable.
20. Any associated construction works on the bed or bank, must be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after the completion of the authorised activity.
21. Where the channel, bed or banks immediately adjacent to the authorised activity, have been adversely impacted by the authorised activity, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.
22. Where the channel, bed or banks have been adversely impacted by any associated construction works, they must be reinstated at least to their condition immediately prior to the works, as soon as reasonably practicable.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are similar to those found in existing registration level water authorisations granted under CAR.

#### 2.4.12.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for Activity F12? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

## 2.5 Additional comments on standard conditions for water: registration level activities

If you have any additional feedback on Section 2: Standard conditions for water: registration level activities, that hasn’t been captured in the previous questions, we’d like to hear from you.

If you are submitting your [response via our online consultation hub](https://consultation.sepa.org.uk/communications/easr_registration_standard_conditions_2024/supporting_documents/DRAFT_Waste_recovery_plan_guidance_construction_restoration_reclamation_land%20improvement.docx) or by completing and emailing the consultation respondent form, you can provide any additional feedback in Section 2.5.

## 2.6 Interpretation of terms for water activities

The following list provides an explanation of terms used in the standard conditions for water registration level activities.

**Abstraction.** The doing of anything whereby any water is removed or diverted by mechanical means, pipe or any engineering structure or works from any part of the water environment, whether temporarily or permanently, including anything whereby the water is so removed or diverted for the purpose of being transferred to another part of the water environment, and includes—

* 1. the construction or extension of any well, borehole, water intake or other work by which water may be abstracted; and
  2. the installation or modification of any machinery or apparatus by which additional quantities of water may be abstracted by means of a well, borehole, water intake or other work.

**Adjuvant.** An adjuvant is a substance other than water that does not have significant pesticidal properties, but which enhances or is intended to enhance the effectiveness of a pesticide product.

**Bank height.** The height of the bank of a watercourse or loch measured vertically from the bank toe to the bank top, including any artificial heightening of the bank (e.g. embankments, retaining walls).

**Bank toe.** The lowest point on the bank of a watercourse or loch, where the bank meets the bed of the watercourse or loch.

**Bank top.** The first major break in the slope of the bank of any watercourse or loch.

**Bank works.** Any works between and including the bank top and the bank toe.

**Bed width.** The straight line distance that is between the opposite bank toes of a river, burn or ditch, and which spans the bed of the river, burn or ditch, including any exposed bars and vegetated islands.

**Coastal water.** Has the meaning given in section 3(8) of the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003.

**Crossing.** Any structure which is constructed and installed for the purpose of supporting a footpath, cycle route or transport route across any river, burn, ditch or loch or any pipe, pipeline or cable which crosses over or underneath any river, burn, ditch or loch, but excluding temporary crossings, impounding works and culverts installed for land gain.

**Groundwater.** Water which is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.

**High amount of dilution.** Dilution of greater than or equal to 401:1.

**Inland surface water.** All standing or flowing water on the surface of the land (other than transitional water) within the landward limits of coastal water.

**Inland water.** (a) all standing or flowing water on the surface of the land (other than transitional water), and

(b) all groundwater, within the landward limits of coastal water.

**Instream structure.** Any structure that occupies a portion of the bed of the river, burn, ditch including bed reinforcement, jetties, platforms, marinas, croys, groynes and other flow deflectors, but excluding temporary structures, bridge piers and impounding works.

**Invasive non-native plant species.**Has the same meaning as that in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 for “invasive species of plant outwith its native range”.

**Invasive non-native species**. Has the same meaning as those in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 for “invasive species of plant outwith its native range” and “invasive species of animal outwith its native range.”

**Loch.** A body of standing inland water.

**Low amount of dilution.** Dilution of between 5:1 and 50:1.

**Medium amount of dilution.** Dilution of between 51:1 and 400:1.

**Notifiable disease.** A disease named in section 88 of the Animal Health Act 1981, or an Order made under that Act.

**Partial soakaway.** A soakaway with an overflow to surface water.

**Percolation value (Vp).** A measure of how long it takes liquid to filter through the surrounding soil.

**Pesticide.** Has the same meaning as in section 16 of the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985.

**Phosphate sensitive catchment.** A catchment of a freshwater loch which is at risk of significant nutrient enrichment. These are the catchments of:

* Loch Leven (Perth and Kinross Council).
* Lunan Lochs (Perth and Kinross Council).
* Loch Flemington (Highland Council).

**Plant protection products.** Products, in the form in which they are supplied to the user, consisting of, or containing, active substances, safeners or synergists, and intended for one of the following uses:

1. protecting plants or plant products against all harmful organisms or preventing the action of such organisms, unless the main purpose of these products is considered to be for reasons of hygiene rather than for the protection of plants or plant products;
2. influencing the life processes of plants, such as substances influencing their growth, other than as a nutrient;
3. preserving plant products;
4. destroying undesired plants or parts of plants, except algae unless the products are applied on soil or water to protect plants; or
5. checking or preventing undesired growth of plants, except algae unless the products are applied on soil or water to protect plants.

**Population equivalent.** The maximum daily organic biodegradable sewage load. A population equivalent of one has a biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) of 60 grams of oxygen per day, which is equivalent to one person in a domestic property.

**Secondary treatment.** A sewage treatment system that treats sewage to a higher standard than a septic tank. It normally involves biological treatment and secondary settlement to reduce the biodegradable organic matter.

**Sewage.** As defined in section 59(1) of the Sewerage (Scotland) Act 1968.

**Soakaway.** A type of infiltration system for the treatment and dispersion of effluent into the ground.

**Surface water.** Inland water (other than groundwater), transitional water and coastal water.

**Surface water drainage system.** A system, such as a SUD system that is used to collect and drain water run-off from one or more premises and transport it to, and discharge it into, the water environment, and may include, among other things, any surface water sewers and associated inlets, outfalls, gullies, manholes, oil interceptors, silt traps, and attenuation, settlement and treatment facilities.

**Transitional water.** Has the meaning given in section 3(7) of the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003.

**Watercourse.** Includes all rivers, streams, ditches, drains, cuts, culverts, dykes, sluices and passages through which water flows and includes artificial watercourses and underground watercourses.

**Water for human consumption.** Water that may be ingested by humans, used in the preparation of food or drink, or used in the cleaning of materials involved in the storage or consumption of food or drink.

**Waterlogged.** Soil which is at water retaining capacity, except in a forest where it means where water is visible on the soil surface.

**Well.** Includes a permeable underground collection tank.

**Wetland.** Has the meaning given in section 3(5) of the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003.

**Wetted edge.** The point where an exposed sediment deposit meets any water.

**Zone to protect bathing waters.•** any surface water designated by the Scottish Ministers under Regulation 3 of the Bathing Waters (Scotland) Regulations 2008) as a bathing water; or

• a buffer zone around any surface water designated by the Scottish Ministers under Regulation 3 of the Bathing Waters (Scotland) Regulations 2008 as a bathing water. The buffer zone is 1500m as measured along the coast and/or up the river unless they have been extended because bacteria die-off may not have sufficiently taken place. Where this is the case it will be detailed in the bathing water improvement plan.

**Zone to protect shellfish waters.**• an area of coastal water or transitional water designated as a shellfish water protected area under section 5A of the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 (“shellfish water protected area”; or

• watercourses that drain into the protected area up to 1500m inland of the shellfish water protected area; or

• a Classified Shellfish Harvesting area where the harvesting is for common mussels, pacific oyster, common cockles, carpet clams, pullet carpet shell or surf clams. A Classified Shellfish Harvesting area is an area classified as such by the Food Standards Agency; or

• a buffer zone, as measured 1500m along the coast and/or up the river, from the Classified Shellfish Harvesting area where the harvesting is for common mussels, pacific oyster, common cockles, carpet clams, pullet carpet shell or surf clams.

# 3 Standard conditions for industrial activities: registration level activities

There are several industrial activities moving from permit to registration level under proposed amendments to EASR. Currently, these activities are regulated under the Pollution Prevention Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012 and operators must comply with conditions in a bespoke or standard rules permit when undertaking the activity. The standard conditions proposed for these registration level activities under proposed amendments to EASR are set out in this section. If you already have a Permit for one of these activities, the proposed standard conditions should look familiar as we are not proposing many changes.

There are also three new activities that we intend to authorise at the registration level. These are:

* Carbon capture and storage using direct capture/physical separation methods (note: other forms of carbon capture such as chemical and physical absorption require a Permit).
* Anaerobic digestion (AD) of less than 100 tonnes per day of non-waste materials (note: AD of greater than 100 tonnes per day of non-waste materials requires a Permit).
* Generators of electricity on the same site with an aggregated rated thermal input of 1 megawatt or more.

In this section, we will set out the following:

* Core standard conditions for industrial activity registrations.
* Standard conditions for registration-level industrial activities.

## 3.1 Core standard conditions for registration level industrial activities

Below are the core standard conditions that are common across all industrial activities registrations.

In addition to standard conditions, most registration level activities will also be subject to a clear site boundary marking the area of the Authorised Place on a location plan. The plan will be submitted by the applicant at the application stage. Petrol vapour recovery activities and dry cleaners are not required to have a location plan.

### Core standard conditions for pollution control

1. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
   1. odour;
   2. dust; and
   3. heat emissions

from the authorised activities.

1. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.

#### Rationale

These conditions seek to address emissions from the activities that may cause nuisance e.g. odour and dust. The conditions are consistent with those that are in existing PPC permits.

The conditions take a two-fold approach:

**Step 1 – Prevent / minimise generation:**

Authorised Persons will be required to prevent, or where not possible, minimise the emissions.

**Step 2 – No significant impact:**

Step 2 (no significant impact from nuisance) will be used as the lever to encourage compliance on the occasions where step 1 (prevent / minimise generation of nuisance) fails and there has been a significant impact on the local community.

The most common process emissions are listed in condition 1 (a) –(c). However, these will vary between activities depending on what the emissions are from that process.

Condition 1(c) requires the prevention or minimisation of heat emissions. This requirement is new and ties into one of the general aims of EASR - namely to use resources in a sustainable way. This condition will be applied to all activities where heat may be generated as part of the process. Further information on what is expected from operators regarding the control of heat emissions will be contained in supporting guidance.

#### Core standard conditions environmental events

1. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised; and
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from reoccurring.

#### Rationale

These conditions set out the procedures for notifying SEPA of an environmental event that has resulted, or may result in an adverse impact, an unauthorised emission, or a breach of a condition. The conditions are consistent across industrial activities and waste management activities at registration and permit level.

### Core standard conditions record keeping

1. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.
2. Records must be kept of the following:
   1. all monitoring results and verification of compliance with the emission limit values specified in Table 1.
3. The results of the monitoring of emissions, as described in <<relevant condition number>>, must be submitted to SEPA within eight weeks of the date the monitoring took place via email to [registry@sepa.org.uk](mailto:registry@sepa.org.uk).

#### Rationale

Condition 1 is common across all registration level industrial activities. For most activities, the only records the Authorised Person will be required to keep are of any environmental events that occur at their site. Conditions 2 and 3 apply to activities where emissions monitoring is required – the Authorised Person will be required to retain monitoring records and submit these to SEPA. For some activities, additional records are required to be kept and/or reported to SEPA – for example dry cleaners and generators of electricity aggregating to 1 MWth or more.

#### 3.1.1 Question

* + - * 1. Do you agree with the list of core standard conditions for registration level industrial activities for:
* Pollution control? Yes or No.
* Environmental events? Yes or No.
* Record keeping? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’ to any of the above, please explain your answer, referencing the standard condition you are commenting on.

## Standard conditions for registration level industrial activities

### Petrol vapour recovery activities

Petrol vapour recovery activities will be split into:

* Petrol service stations that meet the thresholds for the unloading of petrol **and** petrol refuelling of motor vehicles.
* Petrol service stations that meet the threshold for the unloading of petrol but **don’t** meet the threshold for petrol refuelling of motor vehicles.

Neither activity applies to service stations only used in connection with the construction and delivery of new vehicles.

### Unloading and refuelling of petrol at service stations

There are three activities related to petrol service stations that meet the thresholds for the unloading of petrol andpetrol refuelling of motor vehicles.

The same set of standard conditions apply to each activity.

#### Activity description

1. The unloading of petrol into stationary storage tanks at a service station where the total quantity of petrol unloaded into such tanks at the service station in any 12-month period is likely to be equal or greater than 500m3 (500,000 litres); and the refuelling of motor vehicles at an existing service station, if the petrol refuelling throughput is more than 3,000m3 (3,000,000 litres) in any 12-month period.
2. The unloading of petrol into stationary storage tanks at a service station where the total quantity of petrol unloaded into such tanks at the service station in any 12-month period is likely to be equal or greater than 500m3 (500 000 litres); and the refuelling of motor vehicles at a new service station, if the petrol refuelling throughput is, or is intended to be, 500m3 (500,000 litres) or more in any 12-month period.
3. The unloading of petrol into stationary storage tanks at a service station where the total quantity of petrol unloaded into such tanks at the service station in any 12 month period is likely to be equal or greater than 500m3 (500,000 litres); and the refuelling of motor vehicles at a new service station, if the petrol refuelling throughput is, or is intended to be, 100m3 (100,000 litres) or more in any 12-month period and the service station is under permanent living quarters or working areas.

 Where:

* ‘New service station’ means a service station which is put into operation on or after 1January 2012, or an existing service station where a significant alteration or renewal of the station infrastructure has been completed on or after 1 January 2012.
* ‘Existing service station’ means a service station which was put into operation or for which planning permission was granted on or before 31 December 2011.

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for unloading and refuelling of petrol at service stations.

1. Petrol vapours displaced by the delivery of petrol into storage tanks must be recovered and returned through a vapour-tight connection line to the mobile container delivering the petrol.
2. Petrol vapours displaced from the fuel tank of a motor vehicle during refuelling at the Authorised Place must be recovered and transferred to a storage tank at the Authorised Place.
3. The petrol vapour capture efficiency of the petrol vapour recovery system for the refuelling of motor vehicles must be equal to or greater than 85% as certified by the manufacturer.
4. The storage tank for the recovered petrol vapour from refuelling motor vehicles must have a vapour/petrol ratio equal to, or greater than, 0.95 but less than, or equal to, 1.05.
5. The vapour/petrol ratio at the storage tank for recovered petrol vapour from refuelling motor vehicles must be checked annually under simulated petrol flow conditions or using other appropriate methodology.
6. Where an automated monitoring system has been installed for the refuelling of motor vehicles petrol vapour recovery system, it must:
   1. test the petrol vapour capture efficiency every three years;
   2. automatically detect faults in both the refuelling of motor vehicles petrol vapour recovery system and in the automatic monitoring system itself;
   3. indicate faults to the service station operator; and
   4. automatically stop the flow of petrol from the faulty dispenser if the fault is not rectified within seven days.
7. There must be a sign, sticker or other notification placed on or in the vicinity of the petrol dispenser informing customers that a refuelling of motor vehicles petrol vapour recovery system has been installed.
8. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise odour from the authorised activities.
9. Offensive odours as perceived by a SEPA officer must not be emitted from the authorised activities.
10. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
    1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
    2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised; and
    3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from reoccurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate; and
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 3.4 Interpretation of terms for industrial activities.

#### Rationale

The intent of these standard conditions is to ensure that petrol vapour is recovered both during the delivery of petrol to tanks, and at the point of refuelling of motor vehicles. The standard conditions will primarily focus on controlling this process and any potential odour emissions. If you already have a standard rules Permit for this activity, you will notice that the standard conditions proposed here are broadly similar.

#### 3.2.1.1.1 Question

* + - * 1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the unloading and refuelling of petrol at service stations? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### 3.2.1.2 Unloading of petrol at service stations

This activity applies to the unloading of petrol from mobile containers such as road tankers into stationary storage tanks at a service station but excludes the re-fuelling of motor vehicles at the service station. An example of the types of site where this activity applies is a remote petrol station with a low throughput of petrol.

#### Activity description

The unloading of petrol into stationary storage tanks at a service station where the total quantity of petrol unloaded into such tanks at the service station in any 12-month period is likely to be equal to, or greater than, 500m3 (500 000 litres).

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for unloading of petrol at service stations.

1. Petrol vapours displaced by the delivery of petrol into storage tanks must be recovered and returned through a vapour-tight connection line to the mobile container delivering the petrol.
2. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise odour from the authorised activities.
3. Offensive odours as perceived by a SEPA officer must not be emitted from the authorised activities.
4. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised; and
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from reoccurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate; and
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 3.4 Interpretation of terms for industrial activities.

#### Rationale

The intent of these standard conditions is to ensure that petrol vapour is recovered during the delivery of petrol to tanks. The conditions mainly focus on controlling this process and any potential odour emissions. If you already have a standard rules Permit for this activity, you will notice that the standard conditions proposed here are broadly similar.

#### 3.2.1.2.1 Questions

* + - * 1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the unloading of petrol into stationary storage tanks at a service station? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Dry cleaning

This activity applies to industrial or commercial dry cleaners.

#### Activity description

The dry cleaning of garments, furnishing and similar goods in an industrial or commercial activity using volatile organic compounds.

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for the dry cleaning of garments, furnishing and similar goods.

1. With the exception of manual spot-cleaning, dry cleaning using any solvents must only take place in purpose built enclosed dry cleaning machines.
2. All machines must have interlocks to automatically shut-down in the event of:
   1. a cooling water shortage;
   2. failure of the condenser or refrigeration system(s);
   3. failure of the machine heating system; or
   4. the still, button trap and lint filter doors are not properly closed.
3. Stills must have a thermostatic control device (or equivalent) to control the maximum operational temperature in accordance with the manufacturer’s guidance for the solvent being used.
4. Solvents must be stored in the original containers they were supplied in.
5. Containers used for the storage of liquids containing solvents must be kept closed and lidded and stored within a bund / secondary containment system that must:
   1. hold at least:
      1. for a single container, 110% of its total capacity; or
      2. for two or more containers, the greater of:
         1. 110% of the capacity of the largest container; or
         2. 25% of the capacity of all containers together.
   2. catch all spills from the container(s) and related parts;
   3. be leak-proof;
   4. be located and/or protected, to prevent damage as far as reasonably practicable;
   5. be stored away from sources of heat or bright light; and
   6. have any spills and/or rainwater removed as soon as reasonably practicable.
6. The annual solvent emission must not exceed 20 grams of solvent per kilogram of products cleaned and dried in any 12-month period.
7. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
   1. heat emissions; and
   2. odour;

from the authorised activity.

1. Offensive odours as perceived by a SEPA Officer must not be emitted from the authorised activities.
2. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised; and
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from reoccurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.
4. The following must be recorded on a weekly basis:
   1. weight of clothes/fabric cleaned in kilograms (kg);
   2. volume of solvent added to the machines in litres (l); and
   3. volume of solvent contaminated residues pumped or raked out of the stills. Water separator waste must not be included in this figure.
5. The volume of solvent remaining in the machine(s) at the start and end of the 12-month period must be recorded in litres(l).
6. The annual solvent emission figure must:
   1. be calculated using the data recorded in Condition 11; and
   2. recorded using the ‘[Calculating your annual solvent emission’ sheet](https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=ZW3yXEbPcky6gnV32cLXq7cwVhAHndhNg-WCqwW0TY9UN0NPNEcxRlBGOEhFRUpTSlNKODJPOVE5UC4u) provided in guidance or digitally via SEPA’s website.
7. The annual solvent emission calculation must:
   1. for each calendar year be submitted to SEPA on or before the 28 January in the following year; and
   2. cover the period 1 January to the 31 December of the previous year (or pro rata where the machines have not been operating).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 3.4 Interpretation of terms for industrial activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions focus on the control of fugitive solvent emissions. There is also a limit imposed regarding the maximum annual solvent emission and a requirement to record data to demonstrate compliance with this. If you already have a standard rules Permit for this activity, you will notice that the standard conditions proposed here are broadly similar, except for the requirement to minimise heat emissions, which ties into one of the general aims of EASR – to use resources in a sustainable way. Guidance will be provided explaining how to collect the required data and the annual solvent emission submission may be made using by the standard form (provided in guidance) or via SEPA’s website.

#### 3.2.2.1 Questions

* + - * 1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the dry cleaning of garments, furnishing and similar goods in an industrial or commercial activity using volatile organic compounds? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer

### Ensiling of dead fish or fish offal, including the storage of ensiled liquor at the same location

These activities apply to the ensiling of dead fish or fish offal and the storage of the ensiled liquor at the same location. Ensiling involves maceration and the addition of acid to dead fish to help control odour and the spread of infectious diseases.

Fish ensiling has been split into two activities based on the maximum volume stored at any one time – above or below 10m³. Both activities require a Registration. Sites with a capacity of below 10m³ have fewer controls than sites with a capacity of more than 10m³, based on the decreased risk to the environment.

### Ensiling of dead fish or fish offal, including or storage of ensiled liquor at the same location below 10m³

#### Activity description

The ensiling of dead fish or fish offal including the storage of the ensiled liquor at the same location below 10m³.

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for ensiling or storage of ensiled dead fish or fish offal below 10m3.

1. The transfer of fish to the fish ensiling tank and the transfer of ensiled fish to tanker truck(s) or storage tank(s) must be totally enclosed.
2. The pH of ensiled fish must be 4 or lower.
3. Spillage equipment must be available for immediate use.
4. The base and walls of any container, and the pipes and pipe connections of any system used to store ensiled fish and ensiling solutions must be:
   1. impermeable and protected against corrosion; and
   2. capable of withstanding the loads on them when the storage system is full.
5. Any storage system must be maintained in such a condition that no ensiled fish or ensiling solution escapes from the system.
6. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
   1. odour; and
   2. the presence of vermin

from the authorised activities.

1. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised; and
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from reoccurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 3.4 Interpretation of terms for industrial activities.

#### Rationale

The main emissions from the fish ensiling process are odour and the potential for ensiled fish or ensiling solutions to escape. The conditions are less onerous than for fish ensiling where above 10m3 of ensiled liquor is being stored. They contain some basic process controls and require that the storage system is suitable for use and well maintained. There is also a requirement to minimise the presence of vermin which could be an issue given the nature of the process.

#### 3.2.3.1.1 Questions

* 1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the ensiling of dead fish or fish offal, including the storage of ensiled liquor at the same location below 10m³? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Ensiling of dead fish or fish offal, including the storage of ensiled liquor at the same location above 10m³

#### Activity description

The ensiling of dead fish or fish offal, including the storage of ensiled liquor at the same location above 10m³.

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for ensiling or storage of ensiled dead fish or fish offal above 10m3.

1. The transfer of fish to the fish ensiling tank and the transfer of ensiled fish to tanker truck(s) or storage tank(s) must be totally enclosed.
2. The pH of ensiled fish must be 4 or lower.
3. Spillage equipment must be available for immediate use.
4. The base and walls of any container, and the pipes and pipe connections of any system used to store ensiled fish and ensiling solutions must be:
   1. impermeable and protected against corrosion; and
   2. capable of withstanding the loads on them when the storage system is full.
5. The containers used for the storage of ensiled fish and any other liquids or ensiling solutions must be kept closed and lidded and stored within a bund / secondary containment system that must:
   1. hold at least:
      1. for a single container, 110% of its total capacity, or
      2. for two or more containers the greater of:
         1. 110% of the capacity of the largest container; or
         2. 25% of the capacity of all containers together.
   2. catch all spills from the container(s) and related parts;
   3. be leak-proof;
   4. be located and/or protected, to prevent damage as far as reasonably practicable; and
   5. have any spills and/or rainwater removed as soon as reasonably practicable.
6. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
   1. odour; and
   2. the presence of vermin

from the authorised activities.

1. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised; and
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from reoccurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.

**Interpretation of terms**

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 3.4 Interpretation of terms for industrial activities.

#### Rationale

The main emissions from the fish ensiling process are odour and the potential for ensiled fish or ensiling solutions to escape. The standard conditions differ slightly to those for the below 10m3 of ensiled liquor activity and have more stringent requirements regarding storage. The storage system is required to be kept within a bunded area due to the increased risk to the environment of storing larger volumes of liquor. There is also a requirement to minimise the presence of vermin which could be an issue given the nature of the process.

#### 3.2.3.2.1 Questions

Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the ensiling of dead fish or fish offal, including the storage of ensiled liquor at the same location above 10m³? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Road vehicle resprayers

This activity applies to sites where road vehicles are being resprayed with various solvent-containing coatings. The respraying may be as part of a vehicle repair, conservation or for decorative purposes.

#### Activity description

The repainting or respraying road vehicles or parts of them where the organic solvent use is 2 tonnes or more in any 12-month period.

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for road vehicle respraying.

1. Dusty processes must be contained to minimise emissions.
2. Sanding and grinding must be carried out:
   1. with local ventilation; or
   2. air extraction-fitted equipment;

which is vented to suitable, fully functional arrestment equipment.

1. All potentially odorous waste materials must be stored in suitable closed containers.
2. Containers used for the storage of liquids containing solvents must be kept closed and lidded and stored within a bund / secondary containment system that must:
   1. hold at least:
      1. for a single container, 110% of its total capacity; or
      2. for two or more containers the greater of:
         1. 110% of the capacity of the largest container, or
         2. 25% of the capacity of all containers together.
   2. catch all spills from the container(s) and related parts;
   3. be leak-proof;
   4. be located and/or protected, to prevent damage as far as reasonably practicable;
   5. be stored away from sources of heat and bright light; and
   6. have any spills and/or rainwater removed as soon as reasonably practicable.
3. All spray coating must be carried out in a fully enclosed booth which is:
   1. under negative pressure; and
   2. equipped with air extraction;

which is vented to suitable, fully functional arrestment equipment.

1. All cleaning, testing and spray-out of spray guns must be within an enclosed machine or chamber which is:
   1. designed to minimise fugitive emissions; and
   2. fitted with local ventilation or extraction equipment.
2. Coatings used for the authorised activity must not exceed the volatile organic compound (VOC) limit for the product type and coating in Table 1.

Table 1. VOC limits for paint

|  | **Product Type** | **Coating** | **VOC g/l \*** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a | Preparatory and cleaning | Preparatory | 850 |
| b | Preparatory and cleaning | Pre-clean | 200 |
| c | Bodyfiller / stopper | All types | 250 |
| d | Primer | Surface / filler and general (metal) primer | 540 |
| e | Primer | Wash primer | 780 |
| f | Topcoat | All types | 420 |
| g | Special finishes | All types | 840 |

(\*) g/l of ready for use product. Except for (a), the water content of the product ready for use should be discounted.

1. Coatings containing isocyanate must not be used.
2. Emissions to air from the authorised activities must only be made from the vehicle respraying process stack(s) and abrasive blasting process stack(s).
3. Any vehicle respraying or abrasive blasting emission point stack height(s) must be:
   1. greater than or equal to 3 metres above the roof ridge height of the building on which it is located; or
   2. greater than or equal to 3 metres above the ground if it is located separate to any building; and
   3. greater than or equal to the height of any part of a building which is located within a distance of 5 times the uncorrected stack height.
4. Emissions of substance(s) to air from the vehicle respraying process stack(s) and abrasive blasting process stack(s) must not exceed the applicable emission limit value specified in Table 2.
5. Air must not be added to dilute emissions in order to achieve the emission limit values specified in Table 2.
6. The emission of any other substance, not specified in Table 2, from the authorised activities must not cause environmental harm.

Table 2 Emission limit values from vehicle respraying and abrasive blasting

| **Substance** | **Emission Limit Value (mg/m³)** | **Emission Source** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Dust | 10 | Spray booth |
| Dust | 50 | Abrasive blasting equipment and any other sources (except spray booths) |

1. Monitoring must be undertaken at the vehicle respraying process stack(s) and abrasive blasting process stack(s) at the sample port, frequency and using the monitoring standard as specified in Table 3.
2. Sample points must be installed, maintained and appropriately identified so that representative samples may be safely obtained.
3. Monitoring must be undertaken during normal operation and under stable conditions.
4. The first monitoring of emissions must be undertaken within four months of the start of operations.

Table 3. Monitoring requirements for vehicle respraying and abrasive blasting

| **Substance** | **Sample port** | **Monitoring frequency** | **Monitoring standard** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dust | Sample port determined in accordance with BS EN 15259 | Guarantee from the manufacturer  OR  At commissioning and annually | BS EN 13284-1 |
| Dust | Sample port determined in accordance with BS EN 15259 | Annual  as 15-minute mean for contained sources | BS EN 13284-1 |

1. All releases to the air from the authorised activities, other than condensed water vapour, during normal operation must be free from visible emissions.
2. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
   1. dust;
   2. odour; and
   3. heat emissions

from the authorised activities.

1. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised; and
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from reoccurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA on request.
4. Records must be kept of all monitoring results and verification of compliance with the emission limit values specified in Table 2.
5. The results of the monitoring of emissions, as described in condition 14, must be submitted to SEPA within eight weeks of the date the monitoring took place via email to [registry@sepa.org.uk](mailto:registry@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 3.4 Interpretation of terms for industrial activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions contain controls on fugitive solvent emissions - specifically around storage requirements and odour control. There are also standard conditions to manage dust emissions and dust monitoring is required if a manufacturer’s guarantee for the spray booth is not in place. If you already have a permit for this activity, you will notice that the standard conditions proposed here are broadly similar, except for:

1. The stack height requirement, which has been added to reflect SEPA’s air emission risk assessment.
2. The requirement to minimise heat emissions, which ties into one of the general aims of EASR – namely to use resources in a sustainable way. Further information on what is expected from operators regarding the control of heat emissions will be contained in supporting guidance.

#### 3.2.4.1 Questions

* 1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the repainting or respraying road vehicles or parts of them where the organic solvent use is 2 tonnes or more in any 12-month period? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Manufacturing of wood products

This activity applies to wood manufacturing plants e.g. sawmills, furniture manufacturers, timber frame manufacturers.

#### Activity description

The manufacturing of wood products at a works with a throughput in any 12-month period that is likely to exceed:

1. 10,000 m³ where wood is only sawn; or
2. 1,000 m³ where wood is sawed and/or drilled, sanded, shaped, turned, planed, shredded, cured or chemically treated.

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for manufacturing of wood products.

1. All reasonable steps must be taken to minimise emissions during start-up and shut-down of the process.
2. Wood dust and wood particle emissions must be minimised by:
   1. containment of dusty processes; and
   2. local air extraction equipment;

which is vented to suitable, fully functional arrestment equipment.

1. The transportation and handling of wood particles must be carried out using pneumatic or enclosed handling systems.
2. An alarm system must be provided and maintained in order to provide visual and/or audible notification when arrestment equipment fails or malfunctions.
3. All releases to the air from the authorised activities, other than condensed water vapour, during normal operations must be free from visible emissions.
4. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
   1. dust; and
   2. heat emissions

from the authorised activities.

1. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised; and
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from reoccurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 3.4 Interpretation of terms for industrial activities.

#### Rationale

As the main emission from wood manufacturing is dust, the standard conditions predominantly relate to dust control measures. If you already have a permit for this activity, you will notice that the standard conditions proposed here are broadly similar, except for the requirement to minimise heat emissions, which ties into one of the general aims of EASR – namely to use resources in a sustainable way.

#### 3.2.5.1 Questions

* + - * 1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the manufacturing of wood products at a works with a throughput in any 12-month period that is likely to exceed:

1. 10,000 m³ where wood is only sawn; or
2. 1,000 m³ where wood is sawed and/or drilled, sanded, shaped, turned, planed, shredded, cured or chemically treated?

Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Coating roadstone with bitumen

This activity applies to roadstone coating, which is the production of asphalt. Asphalt is commonly used to surface roads, parking areas and paths.

#### Activity description

The coating of roadstone with bitumen.

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for the coating of roadstone with bitumen.

1. All reasonable steps must be taken to minimise emissions during start-up and shut-down of the process.
2. Bitumen must be stored and handled within the appropriate temperature range to minimise odour.
3. Dust emissions must be minimised by:
   1. containment of dusty processes; and/or
   2. suppressing dust using water.
4. Potentially dusty materials must be:
5. stored in storage bays; and
6. not filled above the external wall height.
7. Recycled asphalt containing coal tar must be:
8. identified and stored separately from other recycled asphalt; and
9. removed from site as soon as reasonably practicable.
10. Waste oil (including waste oil referred to as ‘recovered oil’) must not be used as a fuel.
11. All deliveries of filler to silo(s) from tankers must only be made using vehicles fitted with onboard pressure relief valves and filtration equipment.
12. Displaced air, resulting from delivery to silos, must either be:
13. vented to suitable arrestment equipment; or
14. back vented to the delivery tanker.
15. Silos and bitumen storage containers must have an overfilling alarm.
16. When loading silos, deliveries must automatically stop where overfilling or over-pressurisation is identified.
17. Emissions to air from the authorised activities must only be made from the roadstone coating process stack(s).
18. The roadstone coating process stack height must be:
19. greater than or equal to 3 metres above the roof ridge height of the building on which it is located; or
20. greater than or equal to 3 metres above the ground if it is located separate to any building; and
21. greater than or equal to the height of any part of a building which is located within a distance of 5 times the uncorrected stack height.
22. Emissions of substance(s) to the air from the roadstone coating process stack(s) must not exceed the emission limit value specified in Table 1.
23. Air must not be added to dilute emissions in order to achieve the emission limit values specified in Table 1.
24. The emission of any substance, not specified in Table 1, from the authorised activities must not cause environmental harm.

Table 1 Emission limit values from roadstone coating

| **Substance** | **Emission Limit Value (mg/m3)** |
| --- | --- |
| Dust | 50 |

1. Monitoring must be undertaken at the roadstone coating process stack(s) at the sample port, frequency and using the monitoring standard as specified in Table 2.
2. Sample points must be installed, maintained and appropriately identified so that representative samples may be safely obtained.
3. Monitoring must be undertaken during normal operation and under stable conditions.
4. An alarm system must be provided and maintained in order to provide visual and/or audible notification when arrestment equipment fails or malfunctions.
5. The first monitoring of emissions must be undertaken within four months of the start of operations.

Table 2. Monitoring requirements for roadstone coating

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Substance** | **Sample port** | **Monitoring frequency** | **Monitoring standard** |
| Dust | Sample port determined in accordance with BS EN 15259 | Annual | BS EN 13284-1 |

1. All releases to the air from the authorised activities, other than condensed water vapour, during normal operation must be free from visible emissions.
2. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
3. dust;
4. odour; and
5. heat emissions

from the authorised activities.

1. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. All reasonable steps must be taken to prevent the discharge of water from dust suppression activities which may cause harm to the environment.
4. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
5. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
6. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised; and
7. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
3. the reason(s) for the event;
4. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
5. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from reoccurring.
6. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
7. true and accurate; and
8. kept for a minimum of six years; and
9. provided to SEPA upon request.
10. Records must be kept of the following:
11. all monitoring results and verification of compliance with the emission limit values specified in Table 1.
12. The results of the monitoring of emissions, as described in condition 18, must be submitted to SEPA within eight weeks of the date the monitoring took place via email to [registry@sepa.org.uk](mailto:registry@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 3.4 Interpretation of terms for industrial activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions mainly focus on emissions of odour and dust. Monitoring of dust is required to ensure emissions are not above the emission limit value. If you already have a permit for this activity, you will notice that the standard conditions proposed here are broadly similar, except for:

1. The stack height requirement, which has been added to reflect SEPA’s air emission risk assessment.
2. The requirement to minimise heat emissions, which ties into one of the general aims of EASR, namely to use resources in a sustainable way. Further information on what is expected from operators regarding the control of heat emissions will be contained in supporting guidance.

The use of tar in roadstone coating processes is a concern due to health and safety issues relating to the high concentration of polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), which may be 10,000 times higher than that of bitumen. We have prohibited its use in the Registration level activity. A Permit is required to carry out this activity.

#### 3.2.6.1 Questions

* 1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the coating of roadstone with bitumen? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Blending or use of cement in bulk

This activity applies to sites which are carrying out activities such as bagging of cement, batching of ready-mix concrete and manufacture of concrete and other cement products.

#### Activity description

Blending cement in bulk or using cement in bulk other than at a construction site, including the bagging of cement and cement mixture, the batching of ready-mixed concrete and the manufacture of concrete blocks and other cement products.

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for blending or using cement in bulk.

1. Dust emissions must be minimised by:
   1. containment of dusty processes; and
   2. suppressing dust using water.
2. Aggregate and other potentially dusty materials must be:
   1. stored in storage bays; and
   2. not filled above the external wall height.
3. Packing of cement must be carried out in totally enclosed purpose-built plant fitted with dust arrestment equipment.
4. Arrestment equipment must be:
   1. designed to emit <50mg/m3 of dust;
   2. fully functional; and
   3. fitted with continuously indicative monitor which provides visual and/or audible notification when 75% of the design emission limit is reached.
5. Bulk cement must only be stored within the bulk cement silos.
6. Bulk cement silos must be fitted with functioning pressure relief valves.
7. Displaced air, resulting from delivery of bulk cement to silo, must either be:
   1. vented to suitable arrestment equipment; or
   2. back vented to the delivery tanker.
8. Silos and bulk containers must have an overfilling alarm.
9. When loading silos, deliveries must automatically stop where overfilling or over-pressurisation is identified.
10. All deliveries to silo from road vehicles must only be made using vehicles fitted with onboard pressure relief valves and filtration equipment.
11. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
    1. dust; and
    2. heat emissions

from the authorised activities.

1. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. All reasonable steps must be taken to prevent discharges to the water environment resulting from dust suppression activities, which may cause harm to the water environment.
3. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised; and
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from reoccurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 3.4 Interpretation of terms for industrial activities.

#### Rationale

As dust is the main emission from this activity, the standard conditions are mainly focused on dust control. If you already have a permit for this activity, you will notice that the standard conditions proposed here are broadly similar, except for the requirement to minimise heat emissions, which ties into one of the general aims of EASR - namely to use resources in a sustainable way. Further information on what is expected from operators regarding the control of heat emissions will be contained in supporting guidance.

#### 3.2.7.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for blending cement in bulk or using cement in bulk other than at a construction site, including the bagging of cement and cement mixture, the batching of ready-mixed concrete and the manufacture of concrete blocks and other cement products? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Carbon capture and storage using direct capture/physical separation methods

In proposed amendments to EASR, Scottish Government has included this new activity to expand the existing regulation of carbon capture to include emerging technologies.

This activity involves the capture of a carbon dioxide (CO2) air stream (for example from an anaerobic digestion or distilling process), which is treated using physical separation methods such as pressure and temperature to form liquid CO2 or solid dry ice. This purified CO2 can be reused, potentially in food and drink or industrial sectors if it meets the correct standards. If the CO2 stream requires treatment with chemicals, this process will require a permit.

#### Activity description

Any activity [carried on in a technical unit] for the capture of carbon dioxide for the purposes of utilisation or storage.

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for carbon capture and storage using direct capture/physical separation methods.

1. All releases to the air from the authorised activities, other than condensed water vapour, during normal operation must be free from visible emissions.
2. Carbon must be captured using either:
   1. direct capture; or
   2. physical separation mechanisms.
3. Chemicals must not be used as absorbents in the carbon capture process.
4. The carbon dioxide (CO2) produced must be manufactured to a standard that ensures it can be re-used.
5. The minimum rate of carbon capture must be 80%.
6. The incoming gas stream to the capture process must not contain contaminants or impurities which could cause environmental harm.
7. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise venting of carbon dioxide.
8. The volume of carbon stored at the Authorised Place must not exceed 150 tonnes.
9. Measures must be taken to ensure that fugitive emissions and leaks of carbon dioxide are minimised.
10. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise heat emissions from the authorised activities.
11. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
    1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
    2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised; and
    3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from reoccurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation, must be:
   1. true and accurate;
   2. kept for a minimum of six years; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 3.4 Interpretation of terms for industrial activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions proposed here are new. There are controls on the standard and quality of CO2 produced, the capture rate, storage volumes and fugitive emissions of CO2. There is also a requirement to minimise heat emissions, which ties into one of the general aims of EASR, namely to use resources in a sustainable way. Further information on what is expected from operators regarding the control of heat emissions will be contained in supporting guidance.

#### 3.2.8.1 Questions

1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the capture of carbon dioxide from any source, unless falling within the activity in Part 4 of Schedule 20, using direct capture/physical separation methods? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Anaerobic digestion of non-waste materials

Anaerobic digestion of waste materials already requires an authorisation from SEPA. To date, anaerobic digestion of non-waste materials has not required an authorisation, but the potential risks to the environment are similar. To address this and create a level playing field, the Scottish Government has proposed the addition of this new activity to EASR.

This activity often takes place on farms where purpose grown energy crops, or slurry produced by animals is used as feedstock for the process. This non-waste feedstock is digested and produces methane/biogas, which is often combusted to produce energy for heating or power on site or sold to the grid. The resulting digestate is used as a fertiliser.

Applications for this registration level activity will include engineering plans for the liquid storage and management system, which will be assessed by SEPA.

#### Activity description

* Anaerobic digestion of less than 100 tonnes per day of non-waste materials and associated feedstock and digestate handling and storage; and
* The burning of the resultant biogas in a gas engine and/or Combined Heat and Power plant with a rated thermal input of greater than or equal to 1MW up to and including 50MW; and
* The storage of effluent associated with the anaerobic digestion activity.

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for anaerobic digestion of less than 100 tonnes per day of non-waste materials.

1. All potentially odorous materials must be stored within suitable closed containers or covered to prevent odour.
2. All storage and processing of feedstock, digestate and effluent must take place on an area with a sealed drainage system.
3. All liquid feedstock, digestate and effluent must be kept within a liquid storage and management system.
4. The liquid storage and management system must be designed, constructed, maintained, managed and of sufficient capacity to prevent any emissions.
5. The liquid storage and management system must be constructed as detailed in the liquid storage and management system engineering plans.
6. Liquid digestate storage lagoons with walls made of earth must not be filled to a level that results in less than 750 millimetres of freeboard.
7. Liquid digestate storage tank(s) must not be filled to a level which results in less than 300 millimetres of freeboard.
8. Non-liquid feedstock must not be stored above the height of the vessel it is stored in.
9. Liquid feedstock, digestate and effluent storage lagoons with walls made of earth must:
10. be lined with an impermeable sheet material; and
11. have suitable leak detection.
12. The impermeable liner at the mixing and filling zones of any earth-banked liquid feedstock, digestate or effluent storage lagoons must be protected with a layer of concrete.
13. Wherever any flare is in use to combust biogas it must operate at a minimum temperature of 1,000ºC.
14. All biogas condensate must be:
    1. collected and contained; or
    2. recirculated back to the digester.
15. The pressure in the biogas system must be maintained below 3.2 millibar at any time.
16. All pressure relieve valves (PRVs) in the biogas system must be linked to an alarm system(s) which must be connected to telemetry 24 hours a day to monitor and record, as a minimum, temperature and pressure within the PRV system.
17. Emissions of unburned biogas and the operation of the auxiliary flare must be minimised.
18. Any activation of the following must be recorded as an environmental event:
    1. the flare; or
    2. the PRVs).
19. Point source emissions to air from the authorised activities must only be made from the gas engine and/or the combined heat and power (CHP) plant stack(s).
20. Any gas engine and/or combined heat and power (CHP) plant stack height associated with the authorised activities must be:
    1. greater than or equal to 3 metres above the roof ridge height of the building on which it is located; or
    2. greater than or equal to 3 metres above the ground if it is located separate to any building; and
    3. greater than or equal to the height of any part of a building which is located within a distance of 5 times the uncorrected stack height.
21. Emissions of substance(s) to the air from the gas engine and/or CHP plant stack(s) must not exceed the specified emission limit value specified in Table 1.
22. Air must not be added to dilute emissions in order to achieve emission limit values specified in Table 1.
23. The emission of any substance, not specified in Table 1, from the authorised activities must not cause environmental harm.

Table 1. Emission limit values from gas engine and/or CHP

| **Substance** | **Emission Limit Value** |
| --- | --- |
| Dust | 50 mg/m³ |
| Oxides of nitrogen (NOx) | 190mg/m³ |
| Sulphur dioxide | 15 mg/m³ |
| Total volatile organic compounds | 20 mg/m³ |
| Carbon monoxide | 1,000mg/m³ |

1. Monitoring of emissions of substances to air must be undertaken at the gas engine and/or combined CHP plant stack(s) at the sample port, frequency and using the monitoring standard specified in Table 2.
2. Sample points must be installed, maintained and appropriately identified so that representative samples may be safely obtained.
3. Monitoring must be undertaken:
   1. during normal operation;
   2. under stable conditions; and
   3. at a representative, even load.
4. The first monitoring of emissions must be undertaken within four months of the start of operations.
5. All releases to the air from the authorised activities during normal operation, other than condensed water vapour, must be free from visible emissions.
6. Measures must be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, minimise:
   1. dust;
   2. odour;
   3. the presence of vermin;
   4. biogas emissions; and
   5. heat emissions

from the authorised activities.

Table 2. Monitoring requirements for gas engine and/or CHP

| **Substance/ Parameter** | **Emission Point Reference** | **Monitoring frequency** | **Monitoring standard (1)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dust | Sample port determined in accordance with BS EN 15259 | Manufacturer’s guarantee  OR  Annually | BS EN 13284-1 |
| Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) | Sample port determined in accordance with BS EN 15259 | Annually | BS EN 14792 |
| Sulphur Dioxide | Sample port determined in accordance with BS EN 15259 | On commissioning of new plant OR a new feedstock is introduced to the process | BS EN 14791 |
| Total Volatile Organic Compounds | Sample port determined in accordance with BS EN 15259 | Annually | BS EN 12619 |
| Carbon Monoxide | Sample port determined in accordance with BS EN 15259 | Annually | BS EN 15058 |
| Biogas flare temperature (ºC) | Sample port determined in accordance with BS EN 15259 | Continuous | BS EN 16911-2 |

1. Dust from the authorised activities, which has a significant impact on the environment, people or property, must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
2. Offensive odours from the authorised activities as perceived by a SEPA officer must not be emitted beyond the boundary of the Authorised Place.
3. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
4. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
5. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised; and
6. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
3. the reason(s) for the event;
4. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
5. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from reoccurring.
6. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
7. true and accurate; and
8. kept for a minimum of six years; and
9. provided to SEPA upon request.
10. Records must be kept of all monitoring results and verification of compliance with the emission limit values specified in Table 1.
11. The results of the monitoring of emissions, as described in condition 22, must be submitted to SEPA within eight weeks of the date the monitoring took place via email to [registry@sepa.org.uk](mailto:registry@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 3.4 Interpretation of terms for industrial activities.

#### Rationale

The standard conditions are new and consistent with the conditions for the anaerobic digestion of waste material registration. There are controls related to odour, dust, biogas and heat emissions; feedstock, digestate and effluent management; biogas system management; and monitoring of emissions from the gas engine or combined heat and power plant is required.

#### 3.2.9.1 Questions

* 1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the anaerobic digestion of <10 tonnes per day of non-waste materials? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

### Generators of electricity aggregating to 1 megawatt thermal (MWth) or more

Individual combustion plants that generate electricity with a rated thermal input of 1 megawatt (1 MWth) or more, currently require a Permit from SEPA. Smaller combustion plant (or plants) that generate electricity aggregating to 1 MWth or more at one location, are not regulated. However, they can have a significant impact on air quality.

Scottish Government has proposed the addition of a new activity to EASR to ensure this type of plant is regulated appropriately.

#### Activity description

Burning any fuel in combustion plant generating electricity on the same site with an aggregated rated thermal input of 1 megawatt or more.

#### Standard conditions

Below is the list of core and activity-specific standard conditions for generators of electricity aggregating to 1MW.

1. All reasonable steps must be taken to minimise emissions during start up and shut-down of the process.
2. All releases to the air from the authorised activities, other than condensed water vapour, during normal operation must be free from visible emissions.
3. Emissions of substance(s) to the air from the combustion plant must not exceed the relevant emission limit value specified in Table 1.
4. Air must not be added to dilute emissions in order to achieve emission limit values specified in Table 1.
5. The emission of any other substance, not specified in Table 1 from the combustion plant must not cause environmental harm.

Table 1. Emissions limit values from combustion plant

| **Substance** | **Emission Limit Value (mg/m3)** |
| --- | --- |
| Oxides of nitrogen (NOx) | 190 |

1. Monitoring must be undertaken at the combustion plant stack(s) at the sample port, frequency and using the monitoring standard as specified in Table 2.
2. Monitoring must be undertaken during normal operation when combustion plant is:
   1. operating under stable conditions at a representative even load;
   2. not undergoing start-up or shut-down; and
   3. for dual fuel or fuel mix plants, when firing the fuel or fuel mix, likely to result in the highest level of emissions.
3. Sample locations must be provided, maintained and appropriately identified so that representative samples of emissions may be safely obtained.
4. The first monitoring of emissions must be undertaken within four months from the start of operation of the authorised activities.

Table 2. Monitoring requirements for emissions to air from combustion plant

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Substance** | **Emission Point Reference** | **Monitoring frequency** | **Monitoring standard** |
| Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) | Sample port determined in accordance with BS EN 15259 | Once every 3 years | BS EN 14792 |

1. SEPA must be notified via its pollution hotline contact telephone number as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within 24 hours of identification of an event, of any of the following:
   1. an event that has caused or could cause adverse impact to the environment or harm to human health;
   2. an event that results, or could result, in an emission to the environment that is not authorised; and
   3. an event that has caused a breach of a condition of this authorisation.

In this condition, the meaning of ‘event’ is as defined in the Interpretation of Terms of this authorisation.

1. All measures that are reasonably practicable must be taken to stop an event and to minimise its effect on the environment.
2. Within 14 days of an event a report must be submitted to SEPA detailing:
   1. the reason(s) for the event;
   2. the action(s) taken to stop the event and minimise the impacts; and
   3. the action(s) taken to prevent the event from reoccurring.
3. All information recorded, kept or submitted to SEPA in accordance with a condition of this authorisation must be:
   1. true and accurate; and
   2. kept for a minimum of six year; and
   3. provided to SEPA upon request.
4. Records must be kept of the following:
   1. the type and quantity of fuel used;
   2. number of hours plant(s) is operational per year;
   3. the effective continuous operation of secondary arrestment equipment, if it is being used; and
   4. any breakdown or malfunction of secondary arrestment equipment, if it is being used.
5. The results of the monitoring of emissions, as described in Condition 6, must be submitted to SEPA no later than 8 weeks from the date the monitoring took place via email to [registry@sepa.org.uk](mailto:registry@sepa.org.uk).

#### Interpretation of terms

An explanation of terms used in the standard conditions is available in Section 3.4 Interpretation of terms for industrial activities.

#### Rationale

This is a new activity under EASR, however the standard conditions proposed are broadly similar to conditions for sites operating Medium Combustion Plant, reflecting the comparable risk to the environment of both activities. The main control is the requirement to monitor emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NOx).

#### 3.2.10.1 Questions

* + 1. Do you agree with the list of standard conditions for the burning any fuel in combustion plant generating electricity on the same site with an aggregated rated thermal input of 1 megawatt or more? Yes or No.

If you answered ‘No’, please explain your answer.

## Additional comments on standard conditions for industrial activities: registration level activities

If you have any additional feedback on Section 3: Standard conditions for industrial activities: registration level activities, that hasn’t been captured in the previous questions, we’d like to hear from you.

If you are submitting your [response via our online consultation hub](https://consultation.sepa.org.uk/communications/easr_registration_standard_conditions_2024/supporting_documents/DRAFT_Waste_recovery_plan_guidance_construction_restoration_reclamation_land%20improvement.docx) or by completing and emailing the consultation respondent form, you can provide any additional feedback in Section 3.3.

## Interpretation of terms for industrial activities

The following list provides an explanation of terms used in the standard conditions for industrial activities registration level activities.

**Aggregate.** Inert granular materials such as sand, gravel or crushed stone used to make concrete.

**Application.** The application submitted for this authorisation.

**Arrestment equipment.** Equipment used to mitigate the effects of emissions.

**Asphalt.** A mixture of dark bituminous pitch with sand or gravel, used for surfacing roads.

**Carbon capture.** The process of trapping carbon dioxide from industrial processes, or directly from the air for either utilisation or long-term storage.

**Carbon capture rate.** The percentage of CO2 emissions captured from the specific emissions stream that the capture technology is applied to.

**Cement.** Portland cements, high alumina cements and other powders used as cementitious materials which may be blended with other materials including for example: pulverised fuel ash (PFA) and ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGFS), in accordance with British or European Standards.

**Coal tar.** A thick black liquid produced by distilling bituminous coal, containing benzene, naphthalene, phenols, aniline, and other organic chemicals. Asphalt waste containing coal tar is considered to be hazardous waste where the level of coal tar is >0.1%. Asphalt waste containing coal tar is considered to be hazardous waste where the level of coal tar is >0.1%.

**Combustion plant.** Means any technical apparatus in which fuels are oxidised in order to use the energy generated to provide electricity.

**Digestate.** Material remaining after anaerobic digestion of biodegradable feedstock including whole digestate (mixture of liquor and fibre), liquor, and separated fibre.

**Dry cleaning.** Any industrial or commercial activity using volatile organic compounds to clean garments, furnishing and similar consumer goods excluding the manual removal of stains and spots in the textile and clothing industry.

**Dry cleaning machine.** A purpose built enclosed dry cleaning machine.

**Dual fuel plant (or engine).** An internal combustion engine which uses compression ignition and operates according to the Diesel cycle when burning liquid fuels and according to the Otto cycle when burning gaseous fuels. Dual Fuel combustion plant is capable of burning more than one fuel without a significant change to the setup, for example, natural gas and diesel.

**Dust.** Suspended solid particles and liquid droplets suspended in air which may be deposited on surfaces and may cause air pollution and/or nuisance.

**Effluent.** A mixture consisting wholly of or containing liquid produced from the storage of any forage crop or other feedstock, the storage of digestate, and rainwater or groundwater emanating from an effluent collection system or drain.

**Emission.** The direct or indirect release of substances or heat from individual or diffuse sources in the authorised activities into air, water or land.

**Emission limit Value for generators of electricity aggregating to 1 megawatt thermal (MWth) or more.**The mass, expressed in terms of specific parameters, concentration or level of an emission, which may not be exceeded during one or more periods of time.

All emission limit values are defined at:

1. a temperature of 273.15K;
2. a pressure of 101.3kPa;
3. after correction for the water vapour content of the waste gases;
4. at a standardised oxygen content of:
5. 6% for combustion plants using solid fuels;
6. 3% for combustion plants, other than engines and gas turbines, using liquid and gaseous fuels;
7. 15% for engines and gas turbines.

**Emission limit value.** The mass, expressed in terms of specific parameters, concentrated or level of an emission, which may or may not be exceeded during one or more periods of time.

All emission limit values are defined at:

* 1. a temperature of 273.1K;
  2. a pressure of 101.3kPa:

without correction for water vapour content.

**Ensiling.** The processing of dead fish and fish offal by maceration and preservation in formic acid.

**Environmental harm.** (a) Harm to the health of human beings or living organisms,

(b) Harm to the quality of the environment, including:

(i) harm to the quality of the environment taken as a whole,

(ii) harm to the quality of air, water or land, and

(iii) other impairment of, or interference with, ecosystems,

(c) Offence to the senses of human beings,

(d) Damage to property, or

(e) Impairment of, or any interference with, amenities or other legitimate uses of the environment.

**Event.** • Any accident which has caused or could cause environmental harm; or

• Any malfunction, breakdown or failure of plant, infrastructure or techniques which has caused or could cause environmental harm; or

• Force majeure or action taken to save human life or limb.

**Feedstock.** The non-waste materials to be treated in anaerobic digestion plant.

**Forage crop.** Any crop grown as food for livestock or for use in energy production.

**Freeboard.** The vertical distance between the crest of a tank, container or lagoon and the digestate surface.

**Fuel.** Means any solid, liquid or gaseous combustible material.

**Fugitive emissions.** Any emission released to the environment in the course of the activity other than through a single identifiable source.

**Gas engine.** An internal combustion engine which operates according to the Otto cycle and uses spark ignition to burn fuel.

**Impermeable.** A surface constructed of impermeable material to a standard sufficient to prevent the transmission of liquids beyond the surface. Should be read in conjunction with the term ‘sealed drainage system’

**Impermeable sheet material.** (a) synthetic rubbers, EPDM (ethylene propylene diene monomer rubber) and butyl,

1. plastics, including polyvinyl chloride, low density polyethylene and high density polyethylene, and
2. reinforced geomembranes.

**Interlock.** A device or mechanism for connecting or coordinating the functioning of different components *e.g*. a door lock that will not unlock when the dry cleaning machine is running.

**Leak-proof.** To be constructed of impermeable material of sufficient strength and structural integrity such that it is unlikely to burst or leak in its ordinary use.

**Liquid.** Any aqueous material but excluding sludge.

**Liquid storage and management system.**An impermeable system designed to contain liquid, comprising the base(s) and walls of liquid feedstock, digestate or effluent storage tank(s), lagoon(s), pit(s), vessel(s), tower(s) plus any connected channels, pipes and valves which:

* + 1. has sufficient capacity to accommodate contaminated run-off (including any rainfall) that directly or indirectly enters the liquid storage and management system and the volume of digestate produced during periods when application is not authorised under activity 18 of column 1 of Schedule 9 of the Regulations or would not comply with the requirements of the Action Programme for Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (Scotland) Regulations.
    2. has an effluent tank which is at least:

for a feedstock storage tank, lagoon, pit, vessel or tower with a capacity of less than 1,500m³, 20 litres for every 1m³ of silo capacity; or

for a feedstock storage tank, lagoon, pit, vessel or tower with a capacity of 1,500m3 or greater, 30,000 litres plus 6.7 litres for every 1m3 of silo capacity over 1,500m3;

* + - * 1. is protected against corrosion in accordance with paragraph 7.2 of the Code of Practice on Buildings and Structures for Agriculture published by the British Standards Institution and numbered BS 5502-50:1993+A2:2010;
        2. is capable of withstanding characteristic loads calculated on the assumptions and in the manner as set out in paragraph 5 of the Code of Practice on Buildings and Structures for Agriculture published by the British Standards Institution and numbered BS 5502-50:1993+A2:2010;
        3. where the system incorporates a system of pumps and sumps, it must be fitted with an automatic overfill prevention device with a dedicated electrical supply and an alarm;
        4. If new, reconstructed or enlarged on or after 1 January 2022, has a life expectancy of at least 20 years, with proper maintenance, from its construction, reconstruction or enlargement;
        5. where the liquid digestate storage tank is fitted with a drainage pipe—

there must be two valves in series on the pipe and each valve must be capable of stopping the flow of liquid digestate through the pipe and must be kept shut and locked in that position when not in use;

sub-paragraph (g)(i) does not apply in relation to a liquid digestate storage tank which drains through the pipe into another liquid digestate storage tank of equal or greater capacity or where the tops of the tanks are at the same level.

**Liquid storage and management system engineering plans.** The liquid storage and management system engineering plans submitted as part of the application.

**Normal operation.** Operation of authorised activities excluding start-up and shut-down periods.

**Oxides of nitrogen.** Nitric oxide expressed as nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and nitrogen dioxide, expressed as nitrogen dioxide (NO2).

**Petrol.** Any petroleum derivative, with or without additives, having a Reid vapour pressure of 27.6 kPa or more which is intended for use as a fuel for motor vehicles, other than liquefied petroleum gas.

**Petrol vapour.** Any gaseous compound which evaporates from petrol.

**Point source emissions.** Single, identifiable source of emission.

**Rated thermal input.** The rate at which fuel can be burned at the maximum continuous rating of the appliance multiplied by the net calorific value of the fuel and expressed as megawatts thermal.

**Sealed drainage system.** A drainage system with impermeable components and surfaces which does not leak and which will ensure that:

1. no liquid will run off the surfaces otherwise than via the system; and
2. except where they may be lawfully discharged, all liquids entering the system are collected in a sealed sump.

**SEPA Officer.** Any person who is authorised in writing by SEPA under section 108 of the Environment Act 1995.

**Service station.** Any premises where petrol is dispensed to motor vehicle fuel tanks from stationary storage tanks, other than premises used in connection with the construction and delivery of new vehicles only.

**Sludge.** A by-product of the anaerobic digestion process with a suspension having a high solids content.

**Still.** Where the solvent distillation takes place and solvent is then condensed to allow the solvent to be re-used.

**Storage tank.** Includes a lagoon, pit (other than a reception pit), vessel or tower used for the storage of feedstock, digestate and effluent.

**Solvent.** Any volatile organic compound which is used for any of the following:

* + - 1. alone or in combination with other agents, and without undergoing a chemical change, to dissolve raw materials, products or waste materials;
      2. a cleaning agent to dissolve contaminants;
      3. as a dissolver;
      4. as a dispersion medium;
      5. as a viscosity adjuster;
      6. as a surface tension adjuster;
      7. as a plasticiser;
      8. as a preservative

**Sump.** In relation to a sealed drainage system, the container in which all liquid collects which must:

1. hold at least:
   1. for a single container, 110% of its capacity;
   2. or for two or more containers, the greater of:
      1. 110% of the capacity of the largest container; or
      2. 25% of the capacity of all containers together.
2. catch all spills from the container(s) and related parts;
3. be leak-proof;
4. be located, and/or protected, to prevent damage as far as reasonably practicable; and
5. have any spills and/or rainwater removed as soon as reasonably practicable.

**Uncorrected stack height.** The stack height before any required increases in height are made to account for any nearby buildings.

**Venting.** To allow air, smoke or gas to enter or leave a closed space or provide a way of doing this.

**Water environment.** All surface water, groundwater and wetlands.

**Wood.** Includes any product consisting wholly or mainly of wood.

**Wood particles.** Includes wood shavings, wood powder, wood dust, wood chips and sawdust and composite materials such as chipboard and medium density fibreboard.