

Environment Agency's Role and Responsibilities

- Proposed Clinical Waste Treatment Plant

Great Aycliffe Town Council

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Waste management roles & responsibilities

Who	Role
Government	Policy
Local Authorities	Arrange collection and disposal; waste local plans; planning permission
Environment Agency	Regulator
Industry	Provide waste services
Industry and public	Waste producer and role in waste segregation

Permissions Planning v permitting

➔ Planning

- ➔ Controls development and land use;
- ➔ Considers impacts to the local environment;
- ➔ As a consultee, Environment Agency comments on aspects relevant to our ability to issue a permit.

➔ Environmental permitting

- ➔ Considers emissions to minimise impact to the environment and human health **from the Installation**;
- ➔ Ensures legal requirements met;
- ➔ Assesses application to ensure use of Best Available Techniques.

Our role as regulator

- ➔ What is environmental permitting
- ➔ Our approach to permitting
 - ➔ Assessing permit applications
 - ➔ Consultation - Sites of High Public Interest
- ➔ How we regulate sites with environmental permits
- ➔ Our enforcement powers
- ➔ Questions & answer

Environmental Permitting Regulations and site based activities

- ➔ Waste operations
- ➔ Discharges to water
- ➔ Landfill
- ➔ Chemical factories
- ➔ Food and drink manufacture
- ➔ Intensive agriculture
- ➔ Paper and pulp manufacture
- ➔ Power stations
- ➔ Energy from Waste

The aim of the permit is to:

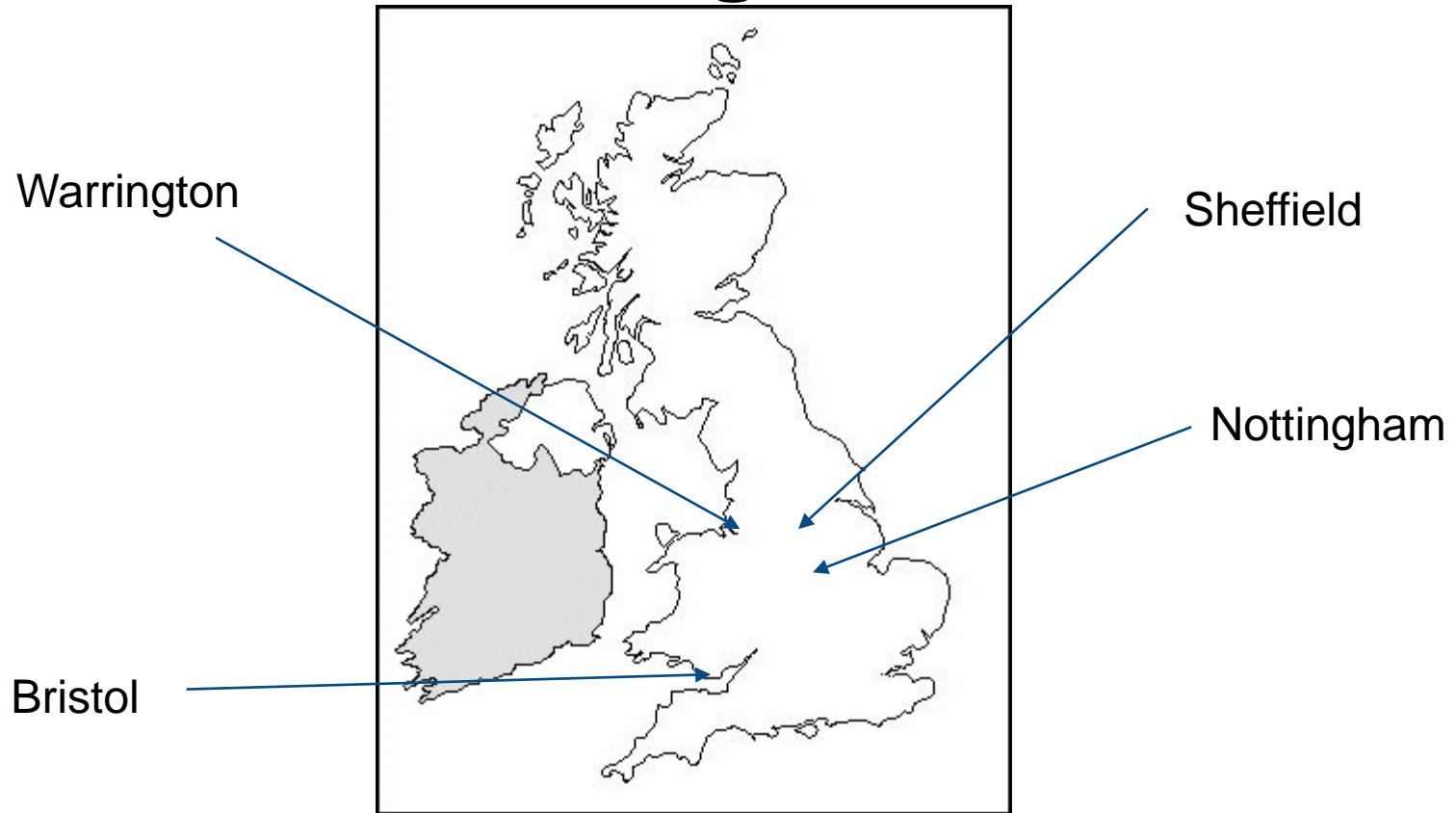
➔ **Minimise pollution;**

(Process emissions to air, odour, litter, dust, noise, vermin)

➔ **Prevent harm to human health;**

➔ **Prevent detriment to the amenity.**

National Permitting Service



Environmental Permitting Process

- ➔ We assess applications to determine if the:
- ➔ **impact on the environment is acceptable or if the installation could cause significant pollution;**
- ➔ **proposal meets legislation including Best Available Techniques (BAT);**
- ➔ **emissions from the installation have an acceptable impact on human health.**

IED – Emission Limits (mg/m³)

Oxides of Nitrogen (NO _x)	200
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	50
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	50
Hydrochloric Acid (HCL)	10
Dust	10
Hydrogen Fluoride (HF)	1
Metals	0.5
Mercury	0.05
Cadmium and Titanium	0.05
Dioxins	0.0000001

IED – Monitoring Requirements

Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x)
Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)
Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Hydrochloric Acid (HCL)
Dust

Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS) - with quarterly reporting.

Hydrogen Fluoride (HF)

Metals
Mercury
Cadmium and Titanium
Dioxins

Periodic Monitoring – Quarterly for first year then six monthly thereafter.

Consultation during permitting

➔ Local planning authority

- ➔ Environmental Health

- ➔ Director of Public Health

➔ Public Health England

➔ Food Standards Agency

➔ Health & Safety Executive

➔ Local community– Sites of High Public Interest

Consultation for SHPIs

➔ 2 Stage process at:

- ➔ Application
- ➔ Draft decision

➔ Types of engagement methods:

- ➔ Advert in local paper
- ➔ Drop-in event
- ➔ Copy of application in local libraries, Civic Centre etc
- ➔ Application available in EA office

Timescales

- ➔ Most applications take 13 weeks to determine
- ➔ Time extension granted for HPI

How we check compliance with permits

- ➔ Carry out inspections and audits;
- ➔ Assess operator's monitoring results;
- ➔ Review monitoring techniques and results against limits set in the permit;
- ➔ Investigate any breaches of permit conditions.

Enforcement Powers

- ➔ Advice and guidance
- ➔ Legal notices (compliance, suspension, revocation)
- ➔ Warning
- ➔ Formal Caution
- ➔ Prosecution
- ➔ Civil sanctions

