

ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

& how it impacts upon your business

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creating a better place

Environmental Protection Act 1990

The main piece of legislation controlling the protection of the environment in all its forms, including air, land and water.

g *Waste On Land*

h *Unauthorised or harmful depositing, treatment or disposal of waste*

h *Waste Management Licences*

h *Duty of Care*

g Statutory
Nuisances and
Clean Air

g Litter etc

g Radioactive
Substances

g Genetically
Modified Organisms

g Nature
Conservation

g Other
Miscellaneous

Duty of Care

You must take all reasonable steps to keep waste safe. If you give waste to someone else, you must be sure they are authorised to take it and can transport, recycle or dispose of it safely.

^g Does it affect me?

Imports Keeps Stores Transports
Treats Disposes Brokers

^g What is waste?

Anything you own, or produce, and you want, or are required to get rid of.

^g What is controlled waste?

Household, Commercial or industrial waste. Except that which comes from your own home.

^g What do I need to do?

^h **First** - Make it secure

^h **Second** - Check the Authority of those taking your waste.

^h **Third** - Describe the waste in writing. Fill in, sign and keep a copy of a transfer note.

Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005

“Hazardous waste” is waste with one or more properties that are hazardous to health or to the environment.

g Why the change?

h Definition into domestic legislation

h Producers notify their premises

h Restrict mixing

h Cradle-to-grave documentation

h Thorough records

h Quarterly disposal & recovery information

g What is hazardous?

· Anything with an asterisk in the European Waste Catalogue

· Absolute entries always hazardous

· Mirror entries hazardous if dangerous substance(s) exceeds limit concentration

· No asterisk - not hazardous

Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005

Producers and holders of hazardous waste will have to register nationally with the Agency each year starting no later than 16/7/05

g Exempt if they are:

- h Office or shop premises
- h Domestic property
- h Caravans
- h Schools
- h Universities
- h Hospitals, nursing and residential homes
- h Charitable premises

g and produce less than 200kgs pa.

g How do I register?

- h **Internet registration** – from 3rd May £18 per premises registered.
- h **Telephone registration** - from 3rd May £23 per premises registered.
- h **Paper application** – register now Ring 08708 502858 or download form from website £28 per premises registered.
- h **Batch applications** – from June Waste management contractors may bulk register clients.

Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 1997

The Regulations are designed to ensure that industry takes full responsibility for packaging wastes generated as a result of their commercial activities.

- More than 50 tonnes of packaging
- Annual turnover was more than £2 million

- Production of raw materials for packaging manufacture
 - Conversion of packaging materials into packaging
 - Import of packaging materials or packaged goods
 - Putting goods/products into packaging
 - Supply of packaging to the final user of that packaging
- g Register with the relevant Environmental Regulator or Join a Registered Compliance Scheme
 - g Recover/ Recycle a Specified Amount of Waste
 - g Prove that you have met your annual obligations to recover packaging waste

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive

WEEE encourages and sets criteria for the collection, treatment, recycling and recovery of electrical and electronic waste

g Why?

- h Minimise the impact of EEE on the environment during their life time and when they become waste.
- h Make producers responsible for financing most of these activities.
- h Puts systems in place to allow private householders to be able to return WEEE without charge.

g It affects any business that

- h Manufacturers
- h Brands
- h Imports
- h Sells
- h Stores
- h Treats or
- h Dismantles

electrical or electronic products within the EU

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive

g Categories covered by these Regulations

- hLarge and small household appliances

- hIT and telecommunication equipment

- hConsumer equipment (TV, hi-fi etc)

- hLighting equipment

- hElectrical and electronic tools (except large stationary industrial tools)

- hToys, leisure and sports equipment

- hMedical devices (except all implanted and infected products)

- hMonitoring and control instruments

- hAutomatic dispensers

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive

g Key Features

- h Target for separately collecting household WEEE;
- h No obligation on householders to segregate WEEE;
- h Retailers to offer in-store take-back or equivalent;
- h All separately collected WEEE to be treated;
- h All treatment sites to be regulated;
- h Recovery and recycling targets for various categories of separately collected WEEE;
- h Manufacturers to fund treatment / recycling;
- h Separate arrangements for Business-to-Business WEEE

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive

www.dti.gov.uk/sustainability/weee/index.htm

is the best source of information:

- h the Directive,
- h Consultation Papers,
- h summary of responses;
- h FAQs
- h 2 guides

Important information concerning
forthcoming Government legislation

DIRECTIVE ON WASTE ELECTRICAL AND
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT (WEEE)

DIRECTIVE ON THE RESTRICTION OF
USE OF CERTAIN HAZARDOUS
SUBSTANCES (ROHS) IN ELECTRICAL
AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

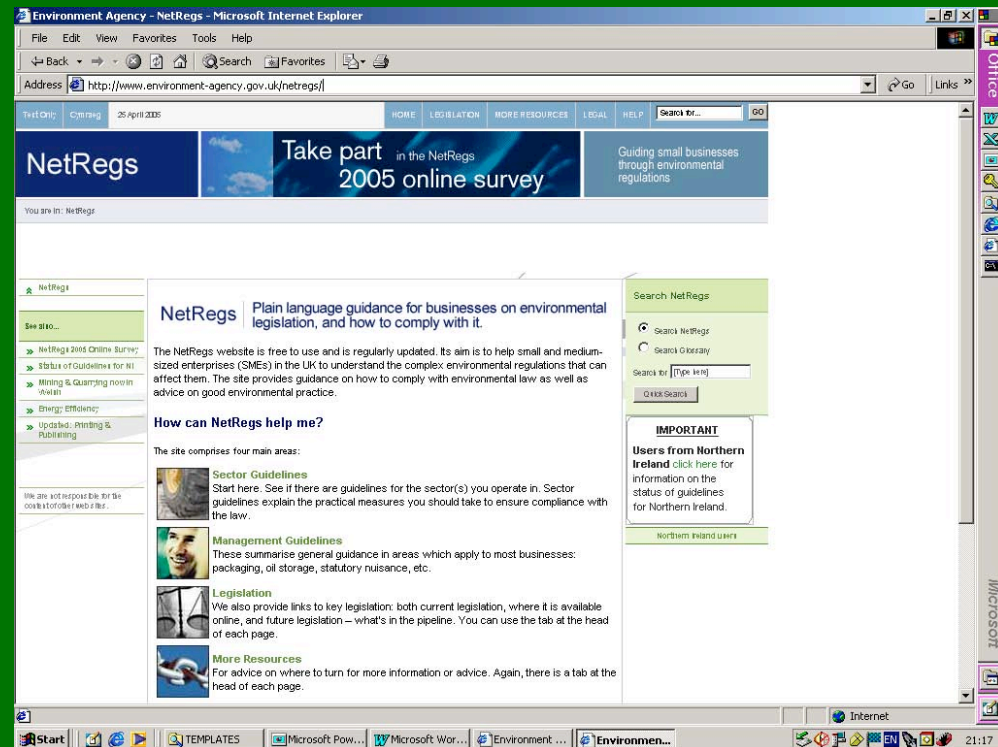
Actions you need to take

dti

defra
Department for Environment,
Food and Rural Affairs

www.environment-agency.gov.uk/netregs/

- g Management Guidelines
- g Sector Guidelines
- g Legislation
- g and more



Thankyou

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^g Please note: This presentation provides a summary of some but not all legislative requirements. Readers are advised to refer to the UK Regulations. Nothing in this presentation is intended to be a definitive statement of law.