Guidance for Pollution Prevention

Stables, kennels, and catteries: GPP 24

Version 1.1 May 2021

This guidance has been produced by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA). **Please note: Natural Resources Wales (NRW) are currently reviewing this guidance for Wales and an updated version will be available shortly.**

For **Northern Ireland**, and **Scotland**, this document provides guidance on environmental legislation. These guidelines are not endorsed by the Environment Agency as regulatory guidance in England. For guidance on environmental regulations in England go to www.gov.uk.

To find the relevant regulations visit www.legislation.gov.uk.

Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPP) documents are based on relevant legislation and reflect current good practice. Following this guidance will help you manage the environmental responsibilities to prevent pollution and comply with the law.

If you cause pollution or allow it to occur, you will be committing a criminal offence. Following these guidelines will help you reduce the likelihood of a pollution incident. If one does occur contact the environmental regulator immediately on the relevant incident hotline number: In Northern Ireland and Scotland call **0800 80 70 60**, in Wales call **0300 065 3000.**

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Section 1. Introduction

Stables, kennels and catteries and similar facilities such as zoos or wildlife parks are often in remote locations away from public mains drainage. A number of pollution risks are commonly associated with these types of premises, including:

- the storage of oil, particularly heating oil (See Reference 1 GPP2: Above ground oil storage).
- the storage of chemicals, including sterilizing agents, biocides, disinfectants and medicines.
- site drainage, including from associated houses and offices
- waste management.

This guidance document provides advice on how to minimise the risk of pollution from your site's activities and signposts to other specific guidance you may find useful.

It is important to minimise the risk of pollution to protect the environment and human health. If you cause pollution you may be liable to enforcement action by your local Environmental Regulator.

1.1 Who is your Environmental Regulator?

- In **Northern Ireland**, it is the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA).
- In **Scotland**, it is the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA).
- In **Wales**, it is Natural Resources Wales (NRW).

Contact details are found at the end of this document.

1.2 Pollution prevention

Pollution occurs when substances released to water, land or to air have a harmful effect on our environment. It can affect our drinking water supplies, people's health, business activities, wildlife and habitats, and our enjoyment and use of the environment. You might not see it, but you can pollute it.

Pollution can happen accidentally or deliberately, and can come from a single place (point source) or from lots of different, possibly unknown and unconnected sources (diffuse sources).

Many different substances can cause pollution – common examples include chemicals, oils and fuels, and wastes.

You should understand your site and how your activities could affect the environment and cause pollution. Think about what pollution linkages you have (see Figure 1). The pollution linkages include a source i.e. where the pollution can come from. The next step is to think about how the pollution can travel through the environment, the pathway. Finally the receptor i.e. who or what can be affected by the pollution.

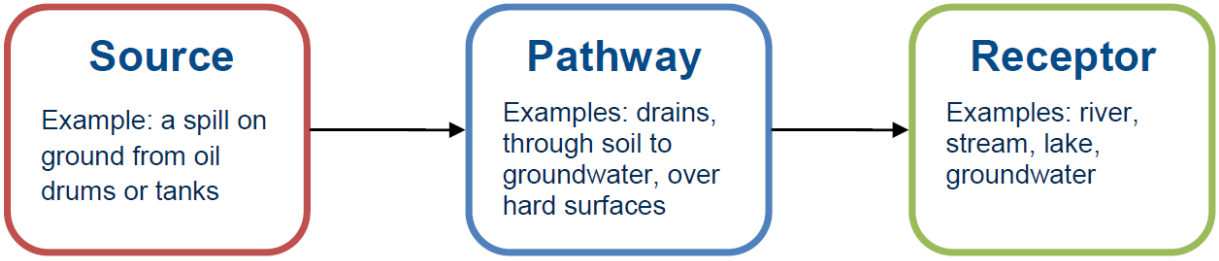

Figure 1: Example of a pollution linkage using the source > pathway > receptor model.

NOTE: Groundwater can be both a pathway and a receptor.

Your site and activities will only cause harm to the environment or people if you have all of these present: a source, a pathway and a receptor. You should put in place measures to break the links or weaken the links. By doing this, you can identify how to prevent or reduce the likelihood of pollution and reduce the impact of any problems which may occur.

It is important that you fully understand the local drainage network as pollution is often caused by mistaking a surface water drain for a foul/combined sewer (see Figure 2.)

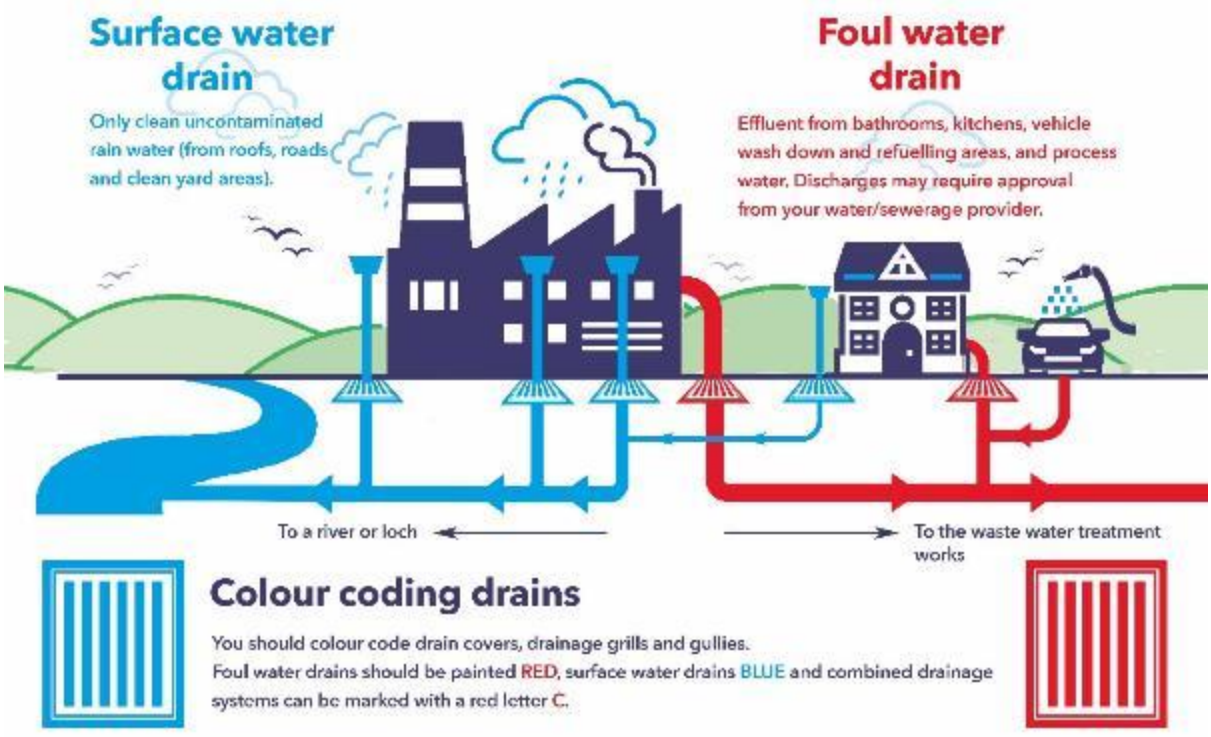

Figure 2. Drain identification.

The clean-up cost of pollution can be expensive and time consuming particularly if groundwater becomes contaminated. The costs of the clean-up must be borne by the person/business causing the pollution. There may also be additional costs including fines, and reputational cost i.e. loss of future work.

This guidance has been developed to help you reduce the likelihood of an incident. However, if one does occur you must report it to your environmental regulator immediately via the Incident Hotline number **0800 80 70 60** - see section 5. A rapid response to incidents will help to minimise the environmental impact and could reduce the overall costs – For more information refer to section 5.

Section 2. Oil and chemical storage

2.1 Oil storage

All oil storage tanks must have secondary containment, either with the primary tank enclosed in a second outer tank (integrally bunded) or in the form of an impermeable bund surrounding the tank. The tank must be strong enough not to leak in ordinary use and located away from any surface water drains. The regulations require that attention is paid to the construction and condition of the tank, the siting of tanks, the capacity of secondary containment, the ancillary pipework and safety devices. Oil storage regulations apply to all parts of the UK and cover most types of oil stored on business premises.

Domestic oil storage tanks (for oil fired central heating)

In **Wales**, all new domestic oil storage tanks are covered by the regulations, while only those with a capacity greater than 3500 litres in England and **Northern Ireland** and greater than 2500 litres in **Scotland** are included.

Smaller oil storage containers for businesses

In **Scotland**, oil containers holding less than 200 litres must be durable and fit for purpose. In **Northern Ireland** and **Wales**, this should be followed as good practice to reduce the risk of pollution. In addition, containers with a capacity less than 200 litres should be stored within secondary containment, or on a drip tray, to prevent the escape of pollutants. (See Reference 1: GPP 2 - Above Ground Oil Storage)

2.2 Storage of chemicals

You must store any chemical in a suitable container that is:

- sealed securely to prevent spills
- resistant to the effects of the content
- strong enough to cope with handling.

You can check the chemical's safety data sheet (SDS) to see what its properties are. The SDS contains information about the chemical, including details of how to store, use and dispose of it safely. (See Reference 12 – HSE: Hazard pictograms)

The SDS will also make it clear which chemicals you must keep separate, to prevent a spill causing a reaction.

Store chemicals on bunded shelves, in bunded cabinets, or in a bunded chemical store that is sited well away from any drains. Make sure that liquid spills cannot enter drains, surface water or groundwater. A spill kit should be kept on site to clean up any spills quickly.

The bund or drip tray should be big enough to contain any spills and made of a suitable material for the chemical you are storing. For example, you may not be able to use a polyethylene container to store corrosive chemicals.

Store flammable chemicals safely

Store flammable chemicals in a fire-proof steel cabinet or chemical storage cupboard. If you store lots of flammables, you may need to keep them in a designated room.

Keep information and implement safety precautions

You should keep an inventory of the chemicals you have on site, and details of when you received them and when you should dispose of them if you don't use them up.

Prevent vandalism of chemical stores

You are responsible for all chemicals on your site such as, pesticides, disinfectants or medicines. You can be prosecuted for a pollution incident that originates on your site even if it was caused by intruders.

Use lockable storage units and keep chemicals locked away when they are not in use.

Prevent pollution from spills

Ensure that you have a spill kit on site which contains absorbent materials - e.g. sand which is suitable for the type and quantity of chemicals you store and use on your site. Keep them close to where you might need them and make sure that staff know when and how to use them.

(See Reference 13: GPP 22 - Pollution Incident Response Planning)

2.3 Storage of Medicines

All medicines should be stored in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations, which will be clearly stated on the packaging. Make a note of expiry dates and check how long medicines can be used after opening.

Keep medicines in a secure, preferably locked, cabinet and make sure that access is limited to staff who know how to administer them.

Return unused or out of date medicines to your veterinary surgeon for disposal, never dispose of medicines in general waste or flush them away.

For further information on the storage of medicines, see Reference 7: Good practice guides to handling veterinary waste.

Section 3. Site drainage

3.1 Managing site drainage

Any contaminated liquid runoff, sometimes referred to as effluent, that leaves your site can be referred to as your waste water. It will be classified as a trade discharge by your Environmental Regulator as it is generated in the course of a business activity. In the rest of this section we will use the generic term “waste water”.

Where possible, waste water, including domestic sewage and effluent from the washing down of stables, kennels or catteries should be directed to a public sewer. The waste water from stables, kennels and yards can carry a lot of contamination, as can the run-off from damping down of hay. You must make sure that these are not channelled into surface water drains.

Waste water contaminated only with manure from horses can be collected, stored and spread onto land as fertiliser. (Following the Code of Good Agricultural Practice)

You must apply for a Trade Effluent Consent from your sewerage provider before discharging liquid waste to the public sewer. If authorisation is granted, it will limit volumes, and contain conditions relating to what the discharge can contain. You will also have to pay a fee to the sewerage provider. To find out who your sewerage provider is see Reference 3 – Water and sewerage providers.

Where no public sewer is available

The preferred option is for your site to connect to the public foul/combined sewer. However, many stables, kennels and catteries are located well away from any public sewer. It might be possible to pump your waste water to the nearest public sewer depending on site conditions.

If this is still not possible, you will need to consider installing your own private treatment system – see site-specific advice in the tables below. This includes what authorisation you need from your local Environmental Regulator.

For generic advice on treatment systems, please refer to GPP4 - Treatment and disposal of sewage where no foul sewer is available. There is also some site-specific advice below. (Reference 5: GPP4). There is also some site-specific advice below. Your site might require a level of treatment greater than that for sewage from a domestic site.

The authorisation from your Environmental Regulator will specify the maximum concentrations and volumes of pollutants allowed in the effluent, as well as other management requirements. See Reference 2: Discharge permissions.

Which types of treatment system are suitable for dealing with your site’s waste water?

The waste water from any site accommodating animals, such as stables, kennels or catteries, will need to be managed and treated to prevent pollution. This waste water will be classified as trade effluent. Please refer to the tables below which outline your options.

Table 1. Stables waste water: See section 3.2 below for more information on exercise pools.

Type of treatment	Is it suitable?	Where can this system discharge to?	Is authorisation required for the discharge?
Public foul/ combined sewer (or land spreading) To public sewer by gravity or pumped. Generally acceptable, subject to approval. Can be land spread if water is contaminated only with manure from stables.	**Yes**	Public foul/combined sewers connect to sewage treatment plants operated by water companies, which are authorised to treat the effluent and discharge to surface water or groundwater.	**Yes**, a Trade Effluent Consent from your sewerage undertaker. Solid matter e.g. bedding or faeces must not be present in the discharge as this could cause sewer blockages. Land spreading in line with the Codes of Good Agricultural Practice. See reference 14
Package Treatment Plant (PTP) You may need to consider installing a suitably sized sedimentation tank to balance flows and provide solids separation prior to treatment.	**Yes**	Direct to surface water or discharged to ground via an appropriately designed & constructed drainage field. See Reference 4: BS6297 Code of Practice for designing drainage fields.	**Wales**: an environmental permit will be required. **Scotland**: an authorisation under CAR. **Northern Ireland**: a discharge consent, or PPC permit. **Contact your Environmental** **Regulator**
Septic tank Septic tanks have limited capacity for both the volume and strength of effluent they can treat, so are unlikely to be suitable for drainage from stables wash down, or the draining of exercise pools.	**No**	Septic tanks are not suitable to treat this wastewater	Septic tanks are not suitable to treat this wastewater
Cesspit/ cesspool or other sealed system Cesspools/cesspits not allowed in **Scotland**. Sealed holding tanks to protect septic tanks are. Fit alarm to prevent overfilling.	**Yes**	Sealed system so no discharge. All contents need to be regularly tankered away for treatment at an authorised facility by a registered waste carrier.	**Wales and Northern Ireland**: The use of cesspools is only supported if all other disposal options have been exhausted. No authorisation is required, as there is no discharge to the environment. Duty of Care Regulations apply.

Table 2. Kennels waste water: *Contaminated runoff from kennels, yards and exercise areas.*

Type of treatment	Is it suitable?	Where can this system discharge to?	Is authorisation required for the discharge?
Public foul/combined sewer. Preferred option, by gravity or pumped, subject to available capacity. **Caution**: dog faeces must not be present in the discharge i.e. they must be collected separately prior to washdown due to risk to human health from toxocara eggs.	**Yes**	Public foul/combined sewers connect to sewage treatment plants operated by water companies, which treat the effluent and discharge to surface water or groundwater. They operate under an authorisation from the relevant Environmental Regulator.	**Yes,** a Trade Effluent Consent from your sewerage undertaker, solid matter e.g. bedding must not be present in the discharge as this could cause sewer blockages. Blood from carcasses must not be disposed of to sewer.
Package Treatment Plant (PTP) See Reference 4: BS6297 Code of Practice for designing drainage fields. Caution: dog faeces must not be present in the discharge i.e. they must be collected separately prior to washdown due to risk to human health from toxocara eggs.	**Yes**	Direct to surface water or discharged to ground via an appropriately designed & constructed drainage field. Caution: use of certain disinfectants could harm your PTP/septic tank – check with the supplier before use.	**Wales**: An environmental permit will be required **Scotland**: An authorisation under the Controlled Activities Regulations (CAR). **Northern Ireland:** A discharge consent, or PPC permit.
Septic tank See Reference 4: BS6297 Code of Practice for designing drainage fields. **Caution:** dog faeces must not be present in the discharge i.e. they must be collected separately prior to washdown due to risk to human health from toxocara eggs.	**Yes**	Discharged to ground via an appropriately designed & constructed drainage field.(In **Scotland**: also by using a gravel filter or reed bed system) The volume of runoff, or the volume once disinfectants are diluted, could be more than the system can cope with. Seek advice from your supplier.	**Wales**: An environmental permit will be required. **Scotland**: An authorisation under the Controlled Activities Regulations (CAR). **Northern Ireland:** A discharge consent, or PPC permit. **Contact your Environmental Regulator**
Cesspit/ cesspool or other sealed system Cesspools/cesspits not allowed in **Scotland**. Sealed holding tanks to protect septic tanks are. Fit alarm to prevent overfilling.	**Yes**	Sealed system so no discharge. All the contents need to be tankered away for treatment at an authorised facility by a registered waste carrier. Fit alarm to prevent overfilling.	**Wales** and **Northern Ireland**: The use of cesspools is only supported if all other disposal options have been exhausted. No authorisation is required. **Duty of Care Regulations apply.**

Table 3. Catteries waste water: *Contaminated runoff from catteries***.**

Type of treatment	Is it suitable?	Where can this system discharge to?	Is authorisation required for the discharge?
Public foul/combined sewer. Preferred option, by gravity or pumped, subject to available capacity.	**Yes**	Public foul/combined sewers connect to sewage treatment plants operated by water companies, which treat the effluent and discharge to surface water or groundwater. They operate under an authorisation from the relevant Environmental Regulator.	**Yes**, a Trade Effluent Consent from your sewerage undertaker, solid matter e.g. bedding must not be present in the discharge as this could cause sewer blockages.
Package Treatment Plant (PTP) See Reference 4: BS6297 Code of Practice for designing drainage fields.	**Yes**	Direct to surface water or discharged to ground via an appropriately designed & constructed drainage field. **Caution:** use of certain disinfectants could harm your PTP/septic tank – check with the PTP/septic tank supplier before use to prevent pollution.	**Wales**: an environmental permit will be required **Scotland**: an authorisation under the Controlled Activities Regulations (CAR). **Northern Ireland**: a discharge consent, or PPC permit.
Septic tank See Reference 4: BS6297 Code of Practice for designing drainage fields.	**Yes**	Discharged to ground via an appropriately designed & constructed drainage field. (In Scotland: also by a soakaway or using a gravel filter or reed bed if conditions require) **Caution:** use of certain disinfectants could harm your PTP/septic tank – check with supplier before use to prevent pollution.	**Wales**: an environmental permit will be required **Scotland**: an authorisation under the Controlled Activities Regulations (CAR). **Northern Ireland**: a discharge consent, or PPC permit. **Contact your Environmental Regulator**
Cesspit/ cesspool or other sealed system Cesspools/cesspits not allowed in **Scotland**. Sealed holding tanks to protect septic tanks are. Fit alarm to prevent overfilling.	**Yes**	This is a sealed system so there is no discharge. All liquid and settled waste need to be regularly tankered away for treatment at an authorised facility by a registered waste carrier. Fit an alarm to prevent overfilling.	**Wales and Northern Ireland:** The use of cesspools is only supported if all other disposal options have been exhausted. No authorisation is required, as there is no discharge to the environment. **Duty of Care Regulations apply**.

Table 4. Runoff from Hunt Kennels where fallen stock is butchered.

Premises which handle fallen stock (hunt kennels) must be registered with: • In **Northern Ireland**, DAERA • In the rest of the UK with the Animal and Plant Health Agency and satisfy biosecurity and record keeping requirements. See Reference 15**:** Registration for premises that butcher fallen stock. Under the Animal By-Products Regulations (ABPR) any run off from a site that butchers fallen stock must go through a 6mm drain trap or mesh before going for disposal.
If the runoff goes to a public sewer you must have a Trade Effluent Consent from your sewerage provider. If the runoff is treated in a package treatment plant you must make sure that the plant has the capacity to deal with the volume of runoff that you produce. If you have a package treatment plant you will need a permit, or exemption, from your environmental regulator.

Table 5. Uncontaminated surface water drainage.

What about clean, uncontaminated surface water draining from e.g. roofs, pathways and small parking areas? This can be discharged to soakaway or direct to a water body without treatment. In **Scotland**, for buildings constructed after 1 April 2007 this must include SUDS. In **Wales**, all new developments are required to include Sustainable Drainage Systems which comply with statutory SuDS Standards. Developers must gain approval for their drainage from a SuDS Approval Body (SAB) before construction can begin. See Reference 16 Statutory SUDS guidance for Scotland and Wales. Roof water downpipes should have sealed connections to prevent the entry of contaminated surface water. If possible, consider building a roof over yards and other potentially contaminated areas as this will reduce the volume of contaminated water you need to treat. **Caution:** do not allow clean water to enter you Package Treatment Plant or septic tank – the extra water will reduce the effective capacity of the system and may flush solids out causing pollution.
You should also consult with your Local Council for standards required by Building Regulations (Reference 14 – Local Council contact details)

See GPP4: Treatment and disposal of sewage where no foul sewer is available (Reference 5) for more information on e.g. the different types of system, how to design a drainage field and how to maintain your system. Note that this guidance is aimed at those treating and discharging domestic sewage. The treatment and disposal of trade effluents from stables, kennels and catteries is likely to require a bespoke effluent treatment system. We recommend employing a drainage specialist to design an appropriate effluent treatment system for you.

The authorisation from your Environmental Regulator will contain conditions relating to what the discharge may contain.

3.2 Draining down of exercise pools

If you have exercise pools this will place an extra load on the septic tank or package treatment plant when it is drained. You would need to check with the technical specifications of the system to see what volume of waste water can be treated.

Allow chlorinated water to stand for several days until the chemicals have evaporated off.

You may need to drain an exercise pool slowly over a period of days to allow your system to cope.

If you drain an exercise pool to sewer, your sewerage provider may place conditions on the rate at which you can drain it to protect the receiving waste water treatment plant.

Reference 10 SEPA: Discharge of chlorinated effluent.

Section 4. Waste and resource management

You might produce non-hazardous and hazardous waste, examples include:

Non-hazardous waste i.e. Waste Transfer Note required	**Hazardous/Special waste i.e. Consignment Note required**
Food and kitchen waste (if intended for feeding, compost or biogas then the Animal By-Products Regulations apply) (In Wales and environmental permit would be required)	Waste chemicals and veterinary medicines
Sludge from your cesspit/septic tank/package treatment plant.	Used chemical containers from hazardous materials (check the SDS)
Animal faeces must be kept separate and disposed of via landfill or incineration only. (Horse manure can be land spread as part of a farm nutrient management plan)	Veterinary products or veterinary wastes that carry a risk of infection (See Reference 7 – British Veterinary Society - Guidance for dealing with veterinary waste)
(only bedding from horse stables can be used as a fertiliser and land spread)	Asbestos roofing tiles/corrugated sheets Waste electrical equipment Energy-saving light bulbs Used oil

You must manage your waste in accordance with the Duty of Care Regulations. This involves:

- Safe and secure storage of waste, on an impermeable surface, covered and with sealed drainage.
- Segregation of recyclable waste where required
- Segregation of hazardous/special waste
- The use of a registered waste carrier to remove waste from your site – see Reference 11 for how to search your relevant Environmental Regulator's public register
- The use of waste transfer notes or consignment notes (for hazardous/special waste) with accurate coding of waste.
- Keeping records – you must keep copies of Waste Transfer Notes for a minimum of two years and Hazardous Waste Consignment Notes for a minimum of three years.

For more information, please see Reference 6: Duty of Care - Codes of Practice and Reference 8: Hazardous/special waste.

4.1 Animal faeces and soiled bedding

Horses (and donkeys)

Horse manure and soiled bedding can be collected, stored and landspread as part of a farm nutrient management plan.

Cats and Dogs

You should collect, and securely bag all animal faeces and soiled bedding from cats and dogs for disposal. Animal faeces from cats and dogs are classified as offensive waste and can therefore only be disposed of at an authorised landfill (if it has no infectious properties) or incineration facility. They must not be spread to land.

You cannot burn soiled bedding from cats and dogs, mix it with agricultural waste or spread to land due to the risk of parasitic worms to grazing animals.

4.2 Disposal of animal carcasses

There is a distinction between animals that are kept by individuals as pets, and animals that are owned by a business, such as farmed animals, those belonging to a riding school, hunt kennels or other commercial operation.

Animals kept by individuals as pets, including dogs, horses and donkeys kept as pets, can be buried, although care must be taken to ensure that the location is suitable to prevent pollution of groundwater. (In **Wales** see guidance on animal burials on GOV.UK) Dead pets such as dogs and cats can also be disposed of by contacting a vet who will be able to arrange disposal.

Commercial horses and donkeys are classed as farmed animals and if you handle or dispose of **animal carcasses**, you must meet the requirements of the ABPR. Fallen carcasses are classed as ABPR Category 2 material. Disposal options include incineration in an approved incinerator, or rendering followed by incineration. Horse carcasses can be disposed of by registered hunt kennels.

Dog carcasses that are not pets, from hunt kennels, are likely to have drugs in their system so are classed as Category 1 ABP.

If you keep horses, donkeys, dogs or other animals as part of a commercial operation or business, such as a riding school, racing stable or hunt kennel, you must not bury or burn animal carcasses on your land, and dead animals should be removed as soon as possible. This applies to animals owned by the business, not to animals belonging to individuals who keep them on your premises, for example at a livery yard. These can be buried if a suitable location can be found.

The **National Fallen Stock Company** helps farmers and horse owners comply with the ABPR by providing a scheme that offers a legal, reliable and low-cost means of collecting and disposing of carcasses. The scheme is open to all farmed-livestock owners and businesses. If you join the scheme you will be provided with the collection rates for operators in your area. (see Reference 9: The National Fallen Stock Company)

If you arrange disposal of horse, donkey, dog or other animal carcasses yourself, you should ensure they are removed by:

- a renderer or licensed knacker's yard that is approved by the Animal and Plant

Health Agency (APHA), or Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) in Northern Ireland

- a registered waste carrier and transported to an incinerator licensed under the ABPR.
- an APHA or DAERA approved hunt kennels if they are to be used as dog feed. Livestock carcases (fallen stock including horses) collected by the hunt kennels are, when collected, category 2 ABP so this must be mentioned in the commercial document given to the business by the hunt kennels when they collect them.

Where you need to store fallen stock prior to collection, storage should be within the following locations:

- Within the dedicated area for storage of fallen stock; or
- Within a sealed container; or
- On an impermeable surface with sealed drainage to prevent discharges into the environment

4.3 Managing manure

Manure and stable bedding heaps should be placed where there is no risk of any polluting runoff entering watercourses. If sited in fields they should be at least 10 metres from any waterbodies. They should be at least 50 metres from any borehole, spring or well that supplies drinking water or for use in dairy farms.

Alternatively manure and bedding heaps should be placed on an impermeable base with sealed drainage to ensure any runoff is channelled into a sealed, sufficiently sized and constructed tank for storage.

The manure stored in temporary field heaps, or on an impermeable base, can be used as a fertiliser by spreading to land for agricultural benefit. This should be done as part of a Nutrient Management Plan and in accordance with the guidelines contained in the relevant Codes of Good Agricultural Practice. (See Reference 14: Codes of Good Agricultural Practice).

Section 5. Incident response

Incident Hotline Numbers:

In **Scotland**, **Northern Ireland** and **England** call:

0800 80 70 60

(24 hour service)

In **Wales** call:

0300 065 3000

(Press 1 for 24 hour service)

You should immediately report any environmental incidents by calling the Incident Hotline for your country.

Incidents can include spillages (e.g. from oils and chemicals), contaminated surface water run-off, flooding, riverbed disturbance, damage to underground services, damage to habitats and poor waste disposal and storage. If in doubt, report it.

You should produce an Incident Response Plan as part of the environmental impact management of your work. Include the following:

- site risks
- list of key external and internal contacts (include your environmental regulator, Local Authority, Fire Service)
- reporting procedures
- site plan including drainage and location of storage/refuelling areas
- list of stored materials
- details of local environmental sensitivities e.g. abstractors, high amenity areas and fish farms
- location of spill equipment
- procedures for spill containment and remediation

Train your staff and contractors in the use of spill equipment and how to manage and dispose of waste materials legally.

If you are using oils and chemicals in close proximity to the water environment, store a suitable spill kit or absorbent materials nearby. Provide appropriate temporary storage for any oils and chemicals. Contain all spillages using absorbents such as sand, soil or commercially available booms or pads and notify the environmental regulator immediately, using the Incident Hotline numbers above.

For further information on incident response see GPP21 Pollution incident response planning, reference 17.

References

1. Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPP) 2. Available at: https://www.netregs.org.uk/media/1475/gpp-2-pdf-jan-2018.pdf
2. Permission to discharge:

   Northern Ireland – Discharge consent under the Water Order. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/waterways-discharge-consent-northern-ireland/northernireland-environment-agency/apply

   Scotland - Authorisation under Controlled Activities Regulations (CAR). Available at: http://www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/authorisations-and-permits/applicationforms/#Water

   Wales - Environmental Permits under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR). Available at: https://naturalresources.wales/permits-andpermissions/environmental-permits/?lang=en

3. List of water and sewerage providers**.** Available at:

   Scotland
   http://www.scotlandontap.gov.uk/suppliers/suppliers

   England and **Wales**
   http://www.water.org.uk/consumers/find-your-supplier

4. Code of practice – drainage fields

   BS 6297: Code of practice for the design and installation of drainage fields for use in waste water treatment. Available at: http://shop.bsigroup.com/ProductDetail/?pid=000000000030186875

5. Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPP) 4

   GPP 4 Treatment and disposal of sewage where no foul sewer is available. Available at: https://www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/guidance-for-pollution-prevention-gpp-documents/guidance-for-pollution-prevention-gpps-full-list/

6. Duty of Care – Codes of Practice. Available at:

   Northern Ireland
   https://www.daerani.gov.uk/publications/waste-management-duty-care-code-practice

   Scotland
   http://www.gov.scot/resource/0040/00404095.pdf

   England and **Wales**
   https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-duty-of-care-code-of-practice

7. Good practice guides to handling Veterinary Waste

   BASAVA (British Small Animal Veterinary Association) Guidance – Medicines. Available at: https://www.bsava.com/Resources/Veterinary-resources/Medicines-Guide

   RCVS (Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons) - Veterinary medicines. Available at: https://www.rcvs.org.uk/advice-and-guidance/code-of-professional-conduct-forveterinary-surgeons/supporting-guidance/veterinary-medicines/

   Good practice guide to handling veterinary waste. Available at: http://www.bva.co.uk/uploadedFiles/Products/Guides/Practise_management/Hazardous_veterinary_waste/BVA_Good_practice_guide_to_handling_veterinary_waste_in_England_and_Wales.pdf

8. Hazardous/special waste

   Northern Ireland: NIEA: Hazardous waste. Available at: https://www.daerani.gov.uk/articles/hazardous-waste

   Scotland: SEPA: Special waste. Available at: waste/

   Wales: Natural Resources Wales: Hazardous waste. Available at https://naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/environmental-topics/waste-management/completing-hazardous-waste-consignment-notes/?lang=en

   England: GOV.UK: Hazardous waste. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/dispose-hazardous-waste

9. The National Fallen Stock Company
   Available at: http://www.nfsco.co.uk/contact-us.php
   Address: Sallyfield Lane, Stanton, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, DE6 2DA
   Tel: 01335 320014
   Email: member@nfsco.co.uk or collector@nfsco.co.uk

10. Discharge of chlorinated effluent

    SEPA: Discharge of chlorinated effluent. Available at: http://www.sepa.org.uk/media/152944/wat_sg_41.pdf

11. Public registers of licenced waste carriers and brokers. Available at:

    Northern Ireland – DAERA
    https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/topics/waste/public-registers

    Scotland - SEPA
    https://www2.sepa.org.uk/wastecarriers/

    Wales - Natural Resources Wales
    http://naturalresources.wales/permitsand-permissions/check-for-a-permit-licence-or-exemption/?lang=en

England – Environment Agency
https://environment.data.gov.uk/public-register/view/search-waste-carriers-brokers

12. HSE Pictograms

    Health and Safety Executive Hazard Pictograms. Available at:
    http://www.hse.gov.uk/chemicalclassification/labelling-packaging/hazard-symbols-hazard-pictograms.htm

13. GPP 22 Incident Response – Dealing with spills. Available at:
    https://www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/guidance-for-pollution-prevention-gpp-documents/guidance-for-pollution-prevention-gpps-full-list/

14. Codes of good agricultural practice

    Northern Ireland - DAERA: Code of good agricultural practice for the prevention of pollution of water, air and soil. Available at: https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/code-good-agricultural-practice-cogap

    Scotland - Scottish Government: Prevention of Environmental Pollution from Agricultural Activities PEPFAA code 2005. Available at
    http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/03/20613/51366

    Wales - Available at: https://gov.wales/code-good-agricultural-practice

    England – Available at: DEFRA: Protecting our Soil, Water and Air

15. Registration for premises that butcher fallen stock, e.g. Hunt Kennels. Available at:

    Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA)
    https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency

    Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (Northern Ireland)
    https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/fallen-stock-guidance#toc-2

16. Advice on standards for SUDS

    Scotland - Planning Advice Note (PAN) 61 SUDS. Available at:
    https://www.thenbs.com/PublicationIndex/documents/details?DocId=259789

    Wales: Welsh Government Statutory SUDS Guidance: Available at:
    https://gov.wales/sustainable-drainage-systems-suds-guidance

17. GPP21: Incident response planning. Available at:
    https://www.netregs.org.uk/media/1436/gpp-21-final.pdf

Glossary

Surface water drain	A drain that leads directly to a ditch, stream, river or water body. Only clean rainwater runoff can be directed to a surface water drain. Paint any access manholes blue.
Foul sewer	A sewer that takes domestic sewage, as well as effluent from industrial and commercial sites. If a public sewer then it will be treated at a sewage treatment plant. It could also connect to a septic tank or a package treatment plant. Paint any access manholes red.
Combined sewer	A public sewer that has sewage pipes connected to it, as well as surface water drainage. Treat as a foul sewer. Paint any access manholes red.
Public sewer	Public sewers can be foul sewers, surface water sewers or combined sewers (which take both sewage and surface water). Sewage and trade effluent may only be discharged to foul and combined sewers.
Drainage field	If there is no foul or combined sewer available, then sewage and effluent should be treated in a septic tank or a package treatment plant. This can be drained through underground pipes that allow the treated sewage to soak away into the soil.
Soakaway	A permeable area of ground, or buried structure, designed to speed the drainage of clean surface water into the ground (as per British Standard 6297).
Runoff	Clean water that runs off roofs and roadways. Can be directed to a surface water drain if it does not pick up contamination e.g. soil or manure.
Contaminated runoff and washout	Rainfall that drains across dirty yards, tracks and roads or water used to wash floors in stables or kennels. It will be contaminated with soils, manure or animal faeces and must go to a foul sewer or other treatment.
Bunds	An impermeable wall built around an oil storage tank. It is designed to contain any spills or leaks.
Absorbent materials	Materials like granules, mats, pillows or booms that will absorb a particular chemical or oil. Use to soak up spills/leaks and prevent spills reaching surface water or permeable surfaces.

Surface water	Ditches, streams, rivers, ponds, lochs/loughs/lakes.
Groundwater	Groundwater is all water below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.
Waste water	A term to describe all liquid waste, excluding surface water.

Further information

For information about environmental compliance, or to report inconsistencies or inaccuracies in this guidance, visit www.netregs.org.uk.

You can view guidance on environmental regulations online at www.netregs.org.uk (for businesses in Scotland and Northern Ireland) and at http://naturalresources.wales (for businesses in Wales).

This guidance is issued by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) and the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA).

This document is available at www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/pollution-prevention-guidelines-ppgs-and-replacement-series/.

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Useful contacts

Incident/Pollution hotline: Northern Ireland, Scotland and England	**0800 80 70 60** (24-hour service)
Emergency hotline - Wales	**0300 065 3000** (press 1 – 24-hour service)
Floodline – Wales, Scotland and England	**0845 988 1188**
Flooding incident line - Northern Ireland	**0300 200 0100**

Natural Resources Wales	**Scottish Environment Protection Agency**	**Northern Ireland Environment Agency**
www.naturalresourceswales.gov.uk	www.sepa.org.uk	www.daera-ni.gov.uk
Head Office (Ty Cambria) 29 Newport Road Cardiff CF24 0TP	Corporate Office Strathallan House The Castle Business Park Stirling FK9 4TZ	Head Office Klondyke Building Cromac Avenue Gasworks Business Park Malone Lower Belfast BTZ 2JA
Tel: 0300 065 3000 (Mon – Fri, 9am–5pm)	Tel: 03000 99 66 99	Tel: 0300 200 7856
enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk	www.sepa.org.uk/contact	nieainfo@daera-ni.gov.uk