

# Guidance for Pollution Prevention

## Vehicle: Servicing and Repairs: GPP 19

Version 1.2 June 2021

This guidance has been produced by Natural Resources Wales (NRW), the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA). For Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, 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](http://www.gov.uk).  
To find the relevant regulations visit [www.legislation.gov.uk](http://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

### 1.1 Who is this guidance for?

Garages, service centres and car washes carry out a number of activities that could cause pollution. These include:

- storage, use and disposal of liquids such as: oil, paint, Ad blue, brake fluid, solvents and antifreeze
- Dealing with wastes such as: oil filters, exhaust systems, batteries, tyres
- Dewaxing, washing and cleaning vehicles using: solvents, detergents, high pressure washers, steam cleaners.

This guidance is aimed at businesses that deal with vehicles, but much of the guidance will apply to other machinery, plant and equipment.

### 1.2 Legal requirements

Formal approval may be required when carrying out certain works or activities. It can take up to four months to process an application for formal approval, it is therefore important you contact the environmental regulator early on in the project.

There are laws that protect land, water, air, wildlife and people from pollution. If you cause pollution you will be committing an offence. Penalties include fines, imprisonment, Fixed Penalty Notices, stopwork notices or equivalent, and having to pay clean-up costs, along with damage to your reputation.

The Legal requirements are different throughout the United Kingdom (UK) (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales). If you are located in **Scotland** or **Northern Ireland**, you can find information on your legal environmental obligations by visiting the NetRegs website. In **Wales** guidance on regulations can be found on the Natural Resources Wales (NRW) website (see **Further information**).

### 1.3 Pollution Prevention

It is important to understand how activities could affect the environment and cause pollution. Think about what pollution linkages there are (see Figure 1.).



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

*NOTE: Groundwater is both a pathway and a receptor.*

The site and activities will only cause a risk to the environment or people if you have all three parts of the pollutant linkage present i.e. a source, a pathway and a receptor. You should put in place measures to prevent or minimise or mitigate the effects of any risks and thereby break the pollutant linkages between these three. By doing this, you can identify how to prevent or reduce the likelihood of pollution and reduce the impact of any risks that 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. Contact your local water company for advice on this.

If you cause pollution you will be responsible for the clean-up cost. This can be expensive and time consuming particularly if groundwater has become contaminated. There may be additional costs associated with recovering the cost for the environmental regulator's response (in line with the Polluter Pays Principle), you may receive fines through the criminal courts or civil claims and you may experience a reputational cost i.e. loss of future work.

Following this Guidance for Pollution Prevention will help you reduce the likelihood of an incident. However, if one does occur contact the environmental regulator immediately on the relevant Incident Hotline number. 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: Site drainage

### 2.1 Keep a site drainage plan

You should keep an accurate site drainage plan. A drainage plan should clearly show the foul sewers, any combined drainage systems and any surface water drains. Your plan should show where all drainage discharges to. Use the colour coding described in **Section 2.3**. You should also show silt traps, oil separators and any other drainage infrastructure incorporated into the drainage network.

All garages should have an oil separator installed on the surface water drainage system. You need to inspect it regularly, clean it when necessary and keep a log of inspections and cleaning.

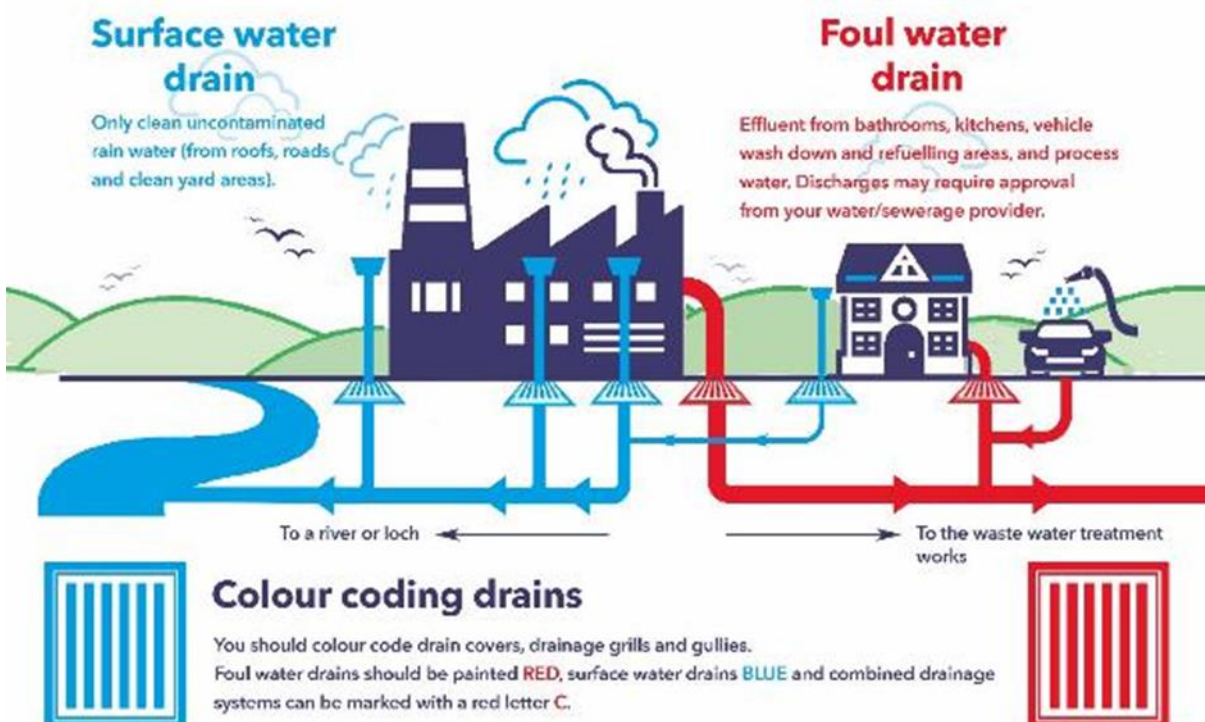
You can find information on oil separators in Reference 1 - GPP3 Installation and Maintenance of Oil Separators.

### 2.2 Keep detergents away from oil separators

All garages where maintenance and repairs are carried out should have an oil separator installed on the surface water drainage system. This will capture oils and fuels from maintenance and refuelling areas. The runoff from a car wash bay must not be discharged through the oil separator, as this will prevent it working properly. Make sure water with detergents does not drain to your oil separator. You need to inspect the oil separator regularly, clean it when necessary and keep a log of inspections and cleaning. You can find information on oil separators in Reference 1 - GPP3 Installation and Maintenance of Oil Separators.

### 2.3 Colour code your drains

Surface water drains, gullies and manhole covers should be colour coded, using blue for surface water and red for the foul sewer (or combined sewer). See Figure 2 below.



**Figure 2. Drain identification.**

Clean uncontaminated runoff from roofs should go directly to surface water drains, if possible, downstream of the oil separator. Roof water downpipes should connect directly to the surface water system using sealed top, side entry gullies or direct drain points. Avoiding the use of open grates will help you prevent contaminated water entering the surface water drains. Consider putting a roof over your wash bays to reduce the amount of effluent draining to the foul sewer.

## 2.4 Contaminated water and trade effluent consents

All contaminated water, used for cleaning, from washbasins and from compressors should be disposed of to the foul sewer. Avoid any possibility of them being connected to roof water downpipes or disposed of to surface water drains. See **Section 2.3** above.

You will need to have a trade effluent consent from your sewer provider. This will give details of what can be discharged to the foul sewer, along with the permitted rates and volumes. Wherever this guideline mentions disposing of liquid waste to sewer, you must have obtained this consent. See Reference 2 - Water and sewerage providers.

## 2.5 Pollution Incident Response Plan

You should have a pollution incident response plan in place. Reference 3: GPP21- Pollution Incident Response Planning provides information on how to identify pollution risks and the need to train staff in how to prevent risks, and also deal with a spill or other incident on site.

You should keep a spill kit with suitable materials close to where a risk of pollution exists. Make sure the spill kit contains absorbent materials that are appropriate for the liquids, chemicals or any other substances that could be spilled at the premises, such as detergents or other cleaning chemicals.

## 2.6 Vehicle maintenance areas and body shops

Areas used for vehicle maintenance will collect drips and minor spills from a number of sources. These areas must have an impermeable surface, preferably with a raised edge. Spills should be mopped up with absorbents if possible to reduce the contamination of any runoff. Oil soaked rags or absorbents must be disposed of as hazardous/special waste.

**Oil soaked rags or absorbents must be disposed of as hazardous/special waste.**

These areas must be drained either to the foul sewer, with a trade effluent consent in place, or to a sealed sump. If drained to the foul sewer you should have an oil separator in place to prevent oils and fuel entering the sewer.

If you have a workshop pit that collects water, and have a gully and pump, then this should also be connected via an oil separator to the foul sewer or into a sealed sump.



## Section 3: Waste management

### 3.1 Duty of Care for waste

If you produce, import or arrange for waste to be disposed of, you have a legal responsibility to make sure it's stored, transported, kept, treated and/or disposed of without harming the environment. This is called your Duty of Care.

Under the Duty of Care legislation (see Reference 4) you have a legal duty to make sure any waste you produce does not escape from your control. Waste must be transferred to an authorised, registered or exempt waste carrier or appropriately authorised waste site. It must be accompanied by a full description of the waste and a Waste Transfer Note and be disposed of lawfully. You should check on the proposed destination and ensure the site is authorised to receive the waste.

In **Scotland** and **Northern Ireland** you must separate dry recyclable materials such as paper, card, glass, metals and plastics. These must be collected separately from other wastes and managed in such a manner as to allow high quality recycling.

### 3.2 Hazardous/special waste

Some types of waste, called 'hazardous wastes' or in Scotland, 'special wastes', such as oily wastes, batteries, solvents and solvent-based products are harmful to human health or to the environment.

When dealing with hazardous/special wastes:

- you must store, handle and dispose of these differently to non-hazardous wastes
- you must not mix different types of hazardous or special wastes together
- if you mix hazardous or special wastes with non-hazardous wastes then you must consider everything as hazardous or special waste
- the movement of hazardous/special wastes must be accompanied by a consignment note. Everyone involved in the transfer of the waste, including your environmental regulator, must keep copies of the consignment notes for proof of legal disposal.

In **Wales** any premises that produces less than 500 kg of hazardous waste in a 12-month period is exempt from registering. However hazardous waste moved from an exempt premises must still be covered by a Hazardous Waste Consignment Note. The unique Consignment Note code will show that the waste has come from an exempt premises.

For guidance on the handling, storage and consignment of hazardous/special waste see Reference 5.

### 3.3 Waste liquids

Used liquids, such as hydraulic fluid, coolant and solvents from degreasing activities, must not be disposed of into surface water systems. They should be collected separately in secure, sealable containers for recycling or disposal. Store containers where they are safe from collisions and on a bunded, impermeable surface with no route by which a leak or spill could reach a drain.

Several companies offer a collection service for hydraulic fluid, antifreeze and solvents. Contact a waste management company to have them collected and sent for recycling. Equipment for on-site coolant recycling is available. If you have a permit or authorisation from your environmental regulator, check that any equipment complies with your permitting requirements.

Used lubricating oil should be collected separately in a suitably bunded tank. This oil can also be collected for recycling.



See Reference 6 - GPP08: Storage and Handling of Waste Oil.

### **3.4 Batteries**

Batteries containing acid should be stored intact and upright in an acid resistant bunded compound or purpose built bin.

You can request free collection of waste automotive batteries from any producer who currently supplies new automotive batteries. For a list of registered producers, see Reference 7: National Waste Data.

You may find that the value of lead in waste automotive batteries means that independent battery collectors may approach you to purchase and take away your waste batteries due to their value.

You must make sure your waste automotive batteries are stored, handled, recycled or disposed of safely and legally by licensed individuals or businesses. See Reference 8: Public registers of licensed waste carriers and see Reference 5: Hazardous/special waste.

Storage can be minimised by the use of one-for-one exchange schemes, whereby old batteries are collected when new ones are delivered.

### **3.5 Tyres and vehicle parts**

Tyres, old exhausts and other discarded car parts should be stored securely to prevent theft, vandalism, or arson. Tyres pose a significant fire risk. They should be stored securely and removed from your site on a regular basis by a registered waste carrier.

Metal parts should be segregated and collected for recycling by a licenced waste carrier. Tyres cannot be sent to landfill, except those with a diameter greater than 1.4m. You should find a local waste contractor who can take them for recycling.

If you store used tyres on the site where you replace them, you must have an exemption from your environmental regulator.

If you accept tyres from other operators for storage or treatment, you will require the appropriate authorisation from your environmental regulator. See Reference 9: Waste exemptions and permits for storage of waste tyres.

Any vehicle parts that contain hazardous materials such as asbestos must be segregated and disposed of as hazardous/special waste. This can include items such as brake pads or catalytic converters containing Refractory Ceramic Fibres (RCF).

### **3.6 Oil filters and oil contaminated parts**

There are collection schemes available for used oil filters. These schemes supply and collect drums into which you put all your used oil filters. Alternatively, discarded oil filters can be crushed on site and the oil and metal recovered. You will need a waste exemption from your environmental regulator for this activity.

Intact or crushed filters and other oil contaminated parts such as engines, gearboxes and axles should be stored before collection either in a sealed container or within an impermeable bunded area, preferably roofed to prevent the entry of rain.

### 3.7 Other materials

Skips should be clearly marked to indicate what materials they may be used for. Material stored in skips should be either dry or drained of any liquids. Waste with hazardous properties must be kept separate from non-hazardous waste. You must keep different types of hazardous waste separate and segregate your wastes for recycling as required.

You should cover the skips to prevent the entry of rainwater, and make sure they are watertight to prevent leakage. If any contaminated liquid does accumulate, it should be removed and suitably disposed of. This may need to be disposed of as Hazardous/special waste. Note that scrap metal is a waste and as such the Duty of Care applies, and waste transfer notes will be required.



## 4. Oil, Fuel and Chemical Storage

### 4.1 Above ground oil storage

For details of the requirements of the Oil Storage Regulations see Reference 10 - GPP 02 Above Ground Oil Storage.

For details of storage of waste oils see Reference 6 GPP 08 - Handling and Storage of Waste Oil.

Oil must be stored in a container that is strong enough for ordinary use, either in an integrally bunded tank or in containers surrounded by an impermeable bund that has adequate capacity. The bund must be able to contain 110% of the capacity of a single storage container. If you have more than one oil storage tank in the system, the secondary containment must be capable of storing 110% of the biggest tank's capacity or 25% of the total capacity, whichever is the greater. Details can be found in Reference 10: GPP 2 - Above ground oil storage tanks.

All fill and draw pipes, valves and sight gauges must be enclosed within the bund and tank vent pipes must be directed into the bund, so that in the event of overfilling the discharge is contained.

Bunds should be examined on a regular basis and, if the tank sits in an external bund, any rainfall that accumulates removed by bailing or by pumping under a manually controlled system. This water may be contaminated and may need to be disposed of as hazardous/special waste. Fitting a roof over the oil storage bund can save money in the long term. However, before fitting a roof you should consider aspects of health and safety for delivery and maintenance as well as fire safety.

### 4.2 Underground storage tanks

Underground tanks and pipelines are susceptible to damage and corrosion, and you should consider above ground storage where possible. In areas of high groundwater vulnerability (Reference 11: Groundwater protection) your environmental regulator may object to the installation of underground storage tanks.

Where underground storage is necessary, a number of protective measures, such as double skinned tanks and piping, and leak detection may be required. Regular inspection, stock reconciliation and pressure testing are essential, especially where groundwater pollution could occur.

The location of underground piping should be identified and clearly marked in order to avoid damage through excessive surface loading from vehicles and machinery.

### 4.3 Chemical storage

Chemicals such as antifreeze, paints, Ad blue, thinners, detergents, degreasers, solvents and hydraulic fluids should be stored in an area that is:

- secure - avoid sites close to a boundary fence
- away from where vehicles move around to minimise the risk of collision or damage to storage systems
- clearly signposted, with a clear boundary
- bunded with impermeable base and with drip trays for delivery hoses.

(See Reference 12: Groundwater protection code for storage and use of solvents).

You should use secure, bunded storage cabinets. They are available in a variety of sizes, according to the capacity required. Particular care should be taken to ensure that containers and bunds are resistant to attack from the stored substance.

You should label storage vessels to show their contents, and you should keep them as close to the point of use and as far from surface water drains as possible.

Keep a drainage plan of your site and ensure that storage areas have no surface water drains. Keep spill kits close to your storage areas with absorbent materials that are appropriate to the materials stored. Make sure your staff know how to use them and are trained in spill response procedures. Keep records of training.

#### **4.4 Refuelling areas**

The risk of pollution from refuelling areas is especially high. Such areas should be isolated from general yard drainage, (for example by using a raised kerb or roll-over bund). You should take particular care when cleaning such areas.

If possible, cover refuelling areas to prevent runoff. If this is not possible then keep the runoff from refuelling areas separate from general surface water runoff. Drain any runoff via an oil separator to a foul sewer if available.

Any discharge from an oil separator directly to the environment (waterway or drainage fields/soakaway) may require consent to discharge:

- In Northern Ireland, under the terms of the Water (Northern Ireland) Order 1999.
- In Scotland, under the terms of the Controlled Activities (Water Environment) Regulations 2011
- In Wales, under the terms of The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

Make sure your oil separator is properly maintained and is in working order.

See Reference 13 - GPP 07 The Safe Operation of Refuelling Facilities.

#### **4.5 Vehicle dewaxing**

The dewaxing and degreasing of vehicles and components must be carried out in a designated washbay and not on unmade ground or in areas which discharge to surface water drains, watercourses or soakaway. A wash water recycling system will reduce water use and associated costs.

The washbay should be impermeable and isolated from the surrounding area by a raised kerb or roll-over bund, with the effluent directed to foul sewer.

If there is no foul sewer available, the effluent should be drained to a sealed sump. Effluent from high pressure water and steam cleaners can cause problems and these should only be used in designated washbays. Separate guidance on these is available (Reference 14: GPP13 – Vehicle Washing and Cleaning) (Reference 15 Planning advice).

NB. Particular care should be taken when using hydrocarbons such as paraffin and white spirit as degreasers, as these substances are toxic to river life. In no circumstances should these substances be discharged to surface water drains or to a drainage field/soakaway. Disposal to foul sewer may also be unacceptable and the sewerage undertaker must be contacted. See Reference 2: Water and sewerage providers.

#### 4.6 Cleaning yards and forecourts

Have a site drainage plan – **see Section 1.**

Never use degreasers or steam cleaners to clean such areas unless the area drains to foul sewer.

For areas that drain to surface water there are two options:

i. Any liquid is soaked up using absorbent material which should be safely disposed of off-site. Sealing of gullies may be appropriate to prevent liquid or absorbent entering the drainage system.

or

ii. A valve is fitted at the oil separator outlet to close it off during the cleaning operation and all accumulated washings removed for disposal off-site. An alarm should be installed to indicate that the closure valve is in the shut position.

## 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**

(24 hour service;  
Press 1 for Welsh, 2 for English)

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.



## Glossary

Biodegradable	Can be broken down by natural processes.
Clean water drain	A drain that connects to surface water, such as rivers, ditches etc.
Designated wash bays	An impermeable area without any surface water drains.
Duty of care	Your responsibilities for waste.
Foul sewer	Takes contaminated water via a public sewer to a waste water treatment plant.
Groundwater	All the water held below ground level in soils and rocks.
Hazardous/special waste	Waste with hazardous properties.
High pressure washers	Washers that spray water (and cleaners) at a high pressure.
Oil separator	A device designed to prevent oil in a site's runoff from entering surface water drains.
PIRP	Pollution Incident Response Plan
Public sewer	Either a foul sewer or combined sewer (both sewage and surface water) that takes wastewater to a treatment plant
Runoff	The channelled rainwater that runs off roofs and made up surfaces You should keep this separate from contaminated water from washing activities which needs to be treated as effluent.
Sewer	Foul sewer that connects to waste water treatment plant.
Spill response plan/ PIRP – Pollution Incident Response Plan	A statement of how to deal with a spill to prevent pollution.
Steam cleaners	Blast steam at dirt. Often used to clean engines and other machinery.
SuDS	Sustainable (Urban) Drainage Systems – convey and contain runoff usually above ground without pipes. Treat light contamination and reduce flood risk.



Sump	A storage tank for liquids.
Surface water drain	Connects directly to the water environment (rivers, burns, streams, ditches, groundwater etc).
Trade effluent	Any liquid waste produced by your business.
Trade effluent consent	Permission to discharge liquid waste into a sewer.
Wash bays	Impermeable areas with no connection to surface water drains, which contain the runoff from washing activities.
Waste carrier	Someone licenced to collect your waste.

## References

**Reference 1:** GPP 03 Installation and maintenance of Oil Separators

<https://www.netregs.org.uk/media/1671/ppg-3.pdf>

**Reference 2:** Water and sewerage providers

Water UK: Find your supplier <http://www.water.org.uk/consumers/find-yoursupplier>

Scotland on Tap <http://www.scotlandontap.gov.uk/suppliers/suppliers>

**Reference 3:** GPP 21 Pollution Incident Response Plans

<https://www.netregs.org.uk/media/1436/gpp-21-final.pdf>

**Reference 4:** Duty of Care: A code of practice – Northern Ireland <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/waste-management-duty-care-codepractice>

Duty of Care: A code of practice – Scotland <https://www.gov.scot/publications/duty-care-code-practice/pages/4/>

Duty of Care: A code of practice – Wales

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-duty-of-care-code-of-practice>

**Reference 5:** Hazardous/special waste

WM3 Technical Guidance

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/948735/Waste\\_classification\\_technical\\_guidance\\_WM3.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/948735/Waste_classification_technical_guidance_WM3.pdf)

Wales –

Registering as a hazardous waste producer:

<https://naturalresources.wales/permits-and-permissions/waste-permitting/register-or-renew-as-a-hazardous-waste-producer/?lang=en>

Completing Consignment Notes:

Northern Ireland and Scotland -

Hazardous/special waste <http://www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/waste/hazardous-special-waste/>

**Reference 6** GPP08: Storage and Handling of Waste Oil

<http://www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/pollution-prevention-guidelinesppgs-and-replacement-series/guidance-for-pollution-prevention-gpps-full-list/>

**Reference 7** National Packaging Waste Database: Batteries producers

<http://npwd.environment-agency.gov.uk/Public/PublicProducerReports.aspx>

**Reference 8:** Public registers of licensed waste carriers

Northern Ireland - [NIEA: Registered carriers / transporters database](#)

Scotland - SEPA: Registered waste carriers and brokers

<https://www2.sepa.org.uk/wastecarriers/>

Wales - [Wales: Registered Waste Carriers https://naturalresources.wales/permits-and-permissions/check-for-a-permit-licence-or-exemption/?lang=en](https://naturalresources.wales/permits-and-permissions/check-for-a-permit-licence-or-exemption/?lang=en)

**Reference 9:** Waste exemptions and permits for storage of waste tyres

Northern Ireland: Paragraph 41 exemption <https://www.daerani.gov.uk/articles/temporary-storage-waste-including-weee-pending-its-collectionplace-where-it-produced>

Northern Ireland: Waste management Licencing <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/waste-management-licensing#toc-3>

Wales: NWFD 2 Temporary storage of waste at the place of production <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/waste-exemption-nwfd-2-temporary-storage-at-theplace-of-production--2>

Wales: Waste Permitting: <https://naturalresources.wales/permits-and-permissions/waste-permitting/?lang=en>

Scotland: Paragraph 41 exemption - Temporary storage of waste at the place of production <https://www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/waste/activities-exempt-fromwaste-management-licensing/>

Scotland: SEPA – Waste Management licences <http://www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/authorisations-and-permits/application-forms/>

**Reference 10** GPP 02 Above Ground Oil Storage <http://www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/pollution-prevention-guidelinesppgs-and-replacement-series/guidance-for-pollution-prevention-gpps-full-list/>

**Reference 11** Groundwater protection

NIEA – Groundwater <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/groundwater>

SEPA - Groundwater protection policy for Scotland <http://www.sepa.org.uk/media/34371/groundwater-protection-policy-for-scotlandv3-november-2009.pdf>

SEPA: CAR – A practical guide [http://www.sepa.org.uk/media/34761/car\\_a\\_practical\\_guide.pdf](http://www.sepa.org.uk/media/34761/car_a_practical_guide.pdf)

NRW – Prevent pollution from underground oil storage tanks <http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/waterflooding/publications/groundwater-protection-codes-for-wales-underground-storage-tanks/?lang=en>

**Reference 12:** Groundwater protection code for storage and use of solvents

DAERA: Northern Ireland:

<https://www.daerani.gov.uk/articles/groundwater>

Scottish Environment Protection Agency:

[http://www.sepa.org.uk/media/60033/policy-19\\_groundwaternov09.pdf](http://www.sepa.org.uk/media/60033/policy-19_groundwaternov09.pdf)

Natural Resources Wales:

<http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/waterflooding/publications/groundwater-protection-codes-for-wales-solvents/?lang=en>

**Reference 13:** GPP 7: the safe operation of refuelling facilities

<http://www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/pollution-prevention-guidelinesppgs-and-replacement-series/guidance-for-pollution-prevention-gpps-full-list/>

**Reference 14** GPP 13 Vehicle washing and cleaning

<http://www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/pollution-prevention-guidelinesppgs-and-replacement-series/guidance-for-pollution-prevention-gpps-full-list/>

**Reference 15** Planning advice

Northern Ireland Planning: Standing advice 25 - Vehicle washing

[http://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/advice/northern\\_ireland\\_environment\\_agency\\_guidance/standing\\_advice.htm](http://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/advice/northern_ireland_environment_agency_guidance/standing_advice.htm)

Scottish Government Planning technical handbook – Non domestic section 3

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Built-Environment/Building/Buildingstandards/techbooks/techhandbooks/th2016nondomenvironment>

## Further information

For information about environmental compliance, or to report inconsistencies or inaccuracies in this guidance, visit [www.netregs.org.uk](http://www.netregs.org.uk).

You can view guidance on environmental regulations online at [www.netregs.org.uk](http://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), Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and Natural Resources Wales (NRW).

This document is available at [www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/pollution-preventionguidelines-ppgs-and-replacement-series/](http://www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/pollution-preventionguidelines-ppgs-and-replacement-series/).

First published June 2017.

## Useful contacts

**Incident/Pollution hotline:** Northern Ireland, Scotland and England

**0800 80 70 60** (24-hour service)

**Emergency hotline - Wales**

**0300 065 3000** (24-hour service; press 1 for Welsh, 2 for English)

**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](http://www.naturalresourcesWales.gov.uk)

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