

**Principal statutes and statutory instruments**

Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (SI 2010/675)	Where an activity is specified in Schedule 1 to the Regulations, an Environmental Permit is required. There are three different types of processes specified depending on what type of permit is required and who regulates it. These are referred to as Part A(1), Part A(2) and Part B activities.  The general requirements applying to all environmental permits are summarised in <b>e key facts No.2</b> .  An installation is made up of any stationary technical unit where one or more activities listed in Schedule 1 and any directly associated activities are carried on (Schedule 1, Part 1, paragraph 1).
Standards	Operators are required to ensure that management of a regulated facility meets the standard of applying the 'best available techniques'. This means best at preventing, or where not possible, minimising and rendering harmless emissions to regulated media (air, water land).
Media	The regulated media are air, and for Part A(1) and A(2) activities, water and land. Part A(1) and A(2) permits may also specify conditions to ensure efficient use of resources and energy, control of noise and vibration, waste minimisation, protection of land/groundwater, prevention of accidents etc. For air and water, the Regulations refer to the IPPC Directive which defines main polluting substances for release into the media of air and water.
Extent of permit	Where possible, a single site permit is issued, and this may cover more than one regulated activity (including waste activities). However this only applies where the regulator is the same for all activities. The permit covers all activities which have a technical connection with the Scheduled activity and may in some circumstances include activities spread across more than one location, but in close proximity to each other.

**What processes are covered by permitting?**

Schedule 1 to the 2010 Regulations establishes six chapters outlining over 100 different activities which are prescribed for the purposes of the Environmental Permitting regime, either as Part A(1) for regulation by the Environment Agency under the IPPC Directive, Part A(2) for regulation by the local authority under IPPC or Part B (APC) regulation by the local authority. The chapters cover:

- Energy industries
- Metal production and processing
- Mineral industries
- The chemical industry
- Waste management –**e key facts No.3**; and
- Other industries.

**What substances are main polluting substances under the Regulations?**

Release to Air	Release to Water
Oxides of sulphur, nitrogen and carbon Organic compounds Metals, metalloids + Asbestos, glass and mineral fibres Chlorine + and Fluorine + Arsenic + Cyanides Particulate matter Carcinogenic, mutagenic or terratogenic substances via the air Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin or Polychlorinated dibenzofuran	Organohalogens + Organophosphorous + Organotin + Carcinogenic, mutagenic or terratogenic substances via water Persistent hydrocarbons or bioaccumulative toxic substances Metals + Arsenic + Biocides and plant health products Suspended matter Substances which contribute to eutrophication Substances which have unfavourable influence on oxygen balance

+ = and compounds of the substance

Permits for Part A(1) and A(2) installations can set ELVs for releases to air and water. Permits for Part B Installations can set ELVs for releases to air only. In addition to the main polluting substances, IPPC permits may specify conditions in respect of : minimising transboundary pollution; protection of soil and groundwater; avoidance of waste production, recovery or recycling and where unavoidable, disposal; energy efficiency; accident prevention and decommissioning.