Water Use

Regulatory Method (WAT-RM-06)

Trade Effluent Discharges to Groundwater

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Update Summary

Version	Description
v1.0	First issue for Water Use reference using approved content from the following documents: *GW_guidance_SC_050805.doc*
v2.0	New base template applied, links to docs revised for new SEPA website, Nov 2008
v3.0	Expired CMS links reviewed and updated.
v4.0	Strengthening of wording that SEPA are minded not to authorise discharges where connection to public sewer is possible. Inclusion of mean standards for organic trade discharges
v5.0	Strengthening of wording re not authorising discharges

Notes:
References: Linked references to other documents have been disabled in this web version of the document. See the References section for details of all referenced documents.
Printing the Document: This document is uncontrolled if printed and is only intended to be viewed online. If you do need to print the document, the best results are achieved using Booklet printing or else double-sided, Duplex (2-on-1) A4 printing (both four pages per A4 sheet).

Always refer to the online document for accurate and up-to-date information.

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1. Key Points

This guidance is intended to ensure a consistent approach to the regulation of trade effluent discharges to land or groundwater. It also seeks to ensure that the decision making process does not result in pollution while ensuring compliance with the requirements of relevant EU Directives.

The guidance outlines the information which is required to be submitted as part of an application for a CAR authorisation.

It outlines how the different regulatory regimes should be considered when regulating trade effluent discharges to groundwater.

2. Process Summaries

Figure 1 Applications To Discharge Trade Effluent to GW

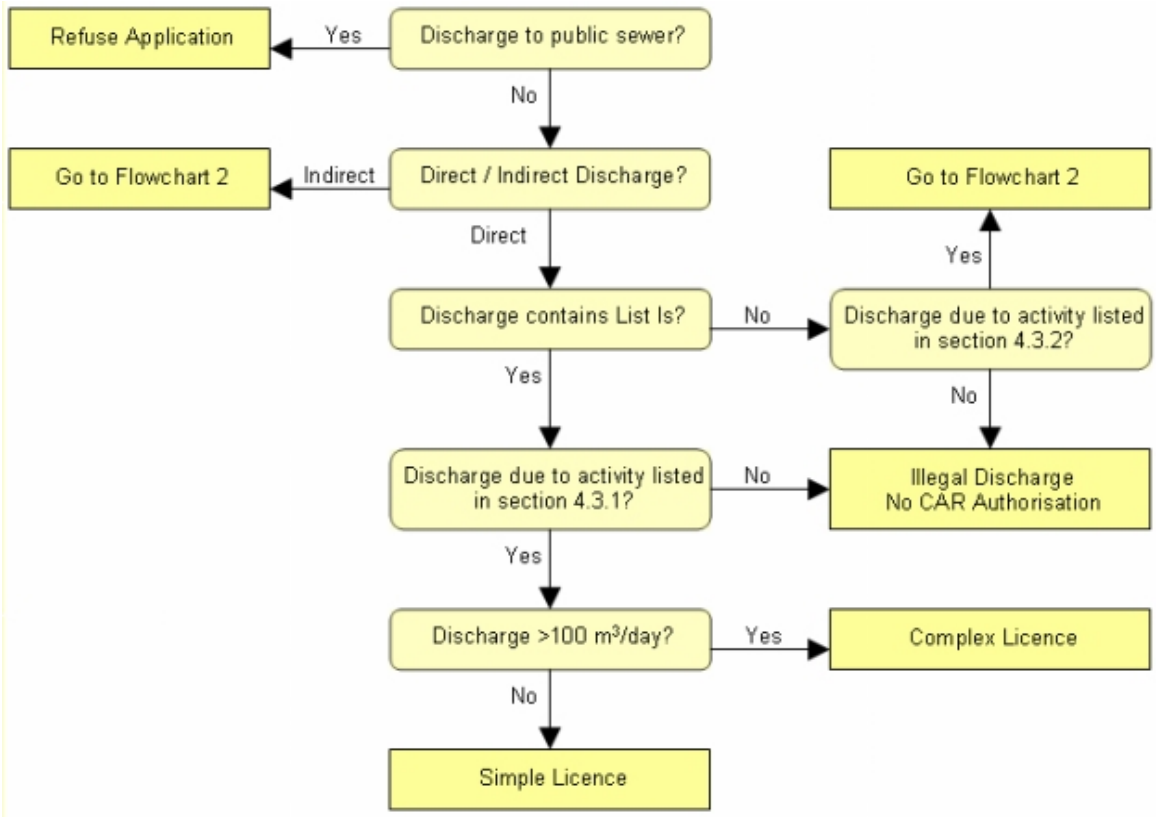
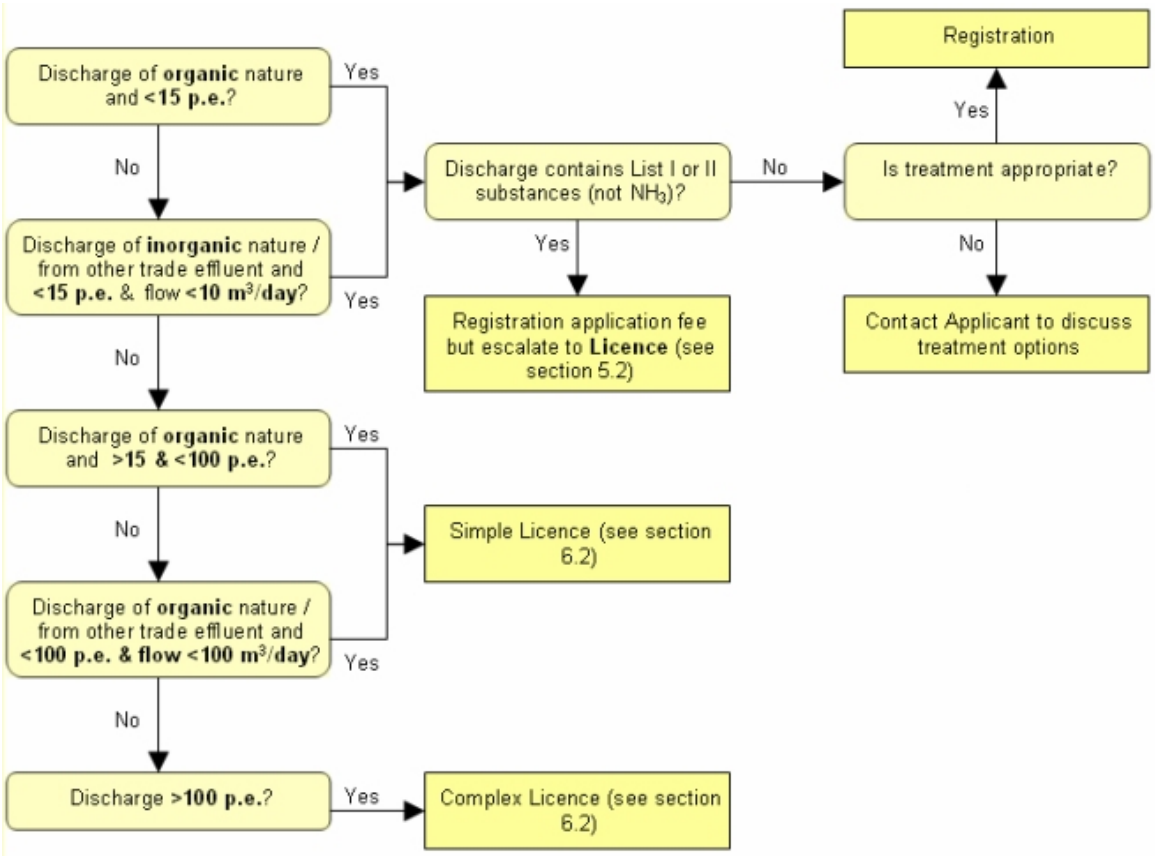


Figure 2 Indirect Discharges / Direct Discharges List II or Non-Listed Substance to GW



3. Introduction

3.1 Purpose & Scope

This guidance is intended to ensure a consistent approach to the regulation of trade effluent discharges to land or groundwater. It also seeks to ensure that the decision-making process does not result in pollution while ensuring compliance with the requirements of relevant EU Directives.

This guidance note covers both:

- Direct discharges of trade effluent to groundwater
- Indirect discharges of trade effluent to groundwater

Indirect discharges are those where effluent percolates through the soil and strata before reaching groundwater for example via an infiltration system to the unsaturated zone (also known as a soakaway) or the disposal of trade effluent to land.

Direct discharges are those which discharge directly to the saturated zone, for example down a borehole. These are only permitted from a limited number of named activities.

3.2 Introduction

Trade effluents can often contain contaminants, which may pose a risk to groundwater when discharged either directly or indirectly to groundwater.

The risk to groundwater depends on the rate of the discharge, the nature and concentration of pollutants and the vulnerability of the groundwater.

The composition of trade effluents varies widely depending on the nature of the source of discharge. The effluent may contain a wide range of pollutants from simple organic matter, silt, chemicals to highly toxic compounds.

Organic pollution is used to describe discharges that are derived from plant, animal or human waste or its degradation, and have a high carbon content. For example sewage, silage and slurry are all considered organic. Trade effluent of an organic nature may include creamery effluent, distillery effluent, vegetable washings, kennel washings and may include a sewage component from factories.

Inorganic discharges typically arise from mines and quarries and chemical processing.

4. Pre-Application Discussions

4.1 Does the Discharge Contain Pollutants or Heat?

4.1.1 Pollution

The *Groundwater Directive 1980/68/EC* (CELEX: 31980L0068) does not apply to:

> 'discharges containing substances in List I or II in a quantity and concentration so small as to obviate any present or future deterioration in the quality of the receiving groundwater';

This is known more widely as the 'de minimus' principle.

The WFD, however, makes no specific reference to the de minimus principle although it is implied in the way in which the sections in Article 11 on pollution control are phrased:

> Article 11.3(g) and 11.3(h) require only point or diffuse sources "liable to cause pollution" to be subject to regulatory control.

In light of the above, it is proposed that the discharge meets the de minimus exemption when:

- List I substances are at concentrations below discernable levels

and

- List II substances (and other pollutants in the waste matter to be disposed of) are at concentrations less than those given in the *Water Supply (Water Quality) (Scotland) Regulations 2001* which incorporate the concentrations detailed in the *Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC* (CELEX: 31998L0083).

4.1.2 Heat

Whilst the *Groundwater Directive 1980/68/EC* (CELEX: 31980L0068) refers to the introduction of energy in its definition of pollution, the Directive's focus is on the discharge of chemical substances to groundwater and it makes no further reference to energy. CAR, however, treats heat as any other pollutant.

To be consistent with the interpretation above, the heat within discharges must not be liable to cause pollution. In order to achieve this, the de minimus for heat comprises a volumetric limit of 5 m^3/d and a temperature limit of 20° Celsius in the discharging water. Both criteria must be met in order for the de minimus to apply.

4.2 Connection to the Public Sewer and Adoption by Scottish Water

SEPA's strong preference for discharges from industrial sites is connection to public sewer and SEPA are minded to refuse an application for authorisation to discharge sewage to surface waters or groundwaters where the site or proposed discharge point is within, or immediately adjacent to, the Scottish Water sewered area. SEPA seeks to refuse these applications on the basis of this type of treatment being a less efficient and less sustainable use of the water environment. However, a proposal for a private discharge from a single industrial site which has the technical expertise to manage waste water treatment will be considered.

4.3 Direct Discharges To Groundwater

4.3.1 List I Substances

In order to comply with the *Groundwater Directive 1980/68/EC* (CELEX: 31980L0068), SEPA will only authorise a direct discharge of List I substances providing that it is from any of the following activities:

- The re-injection into the same aquifer of water used for geothermal purposes
- Water pumped out of mines and quarries
- Water pumped out for civil engineering works

The discharge will require a CAR authorisation and be subject to a risk assessment. The level of authorisation will always be a Licence, however the application fee will depend on the volume and population equivalent of the discharge. Please refer to *Flowchart 1* and *section 5* of this Guidance.

4.3.2 List II and other Non-listed substances

In order to comply with the WFD which is more stringent on this subject, SEPA will prohibit the direct discharge of List II substances and other non-listed pollutants unless it is one of the activities listed below and it will not compromise the environmental objectives established for the receiving groundwater body.

Authorisable Activities

- Injection of water containing substances resulting from the operation for exploration and extraction of hydrocarbons or mining activities and injection of water for technical reasons into geological formations from which hydrocarbons or other substances have been extracted or into geological formations which for natural reasons are permanently unsuitable for other purposes. Such injections shall not contain substances other than those resulting from the above operations;

- Injection of natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) for storage purposes into geological formations which for natural reasons are permanently unsuitable for other purposes;
- Injection of natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas for storage purposes into other geological formations where there is an overriding need for security of gas supply, and where the injection is such as to prevent any present or future danger of deterioration in the quality of the receiving water;
- Construction, civil engineering and building works and similar activities on, or in the ground which come into contact with groundwater.
- Discharge of small quantities of substances for scientific purposes for characterisation, protection or remediation of water bodies limited to the amount strictly necessary for the purpose concerned.

The discharge will require a CAR authorisation and will be subject to a risk assessment. The level of authorisation will be dependant on the volume and composition of the discharge. Please refer to *Flowchart 2* and *section 5* of this guidance for the level of authorisation.

5. Determining Authorisation Level

5.1 Level of Authorisation

Subject to *section 5.2*, trade effluent discharges will be authorised by registration or by a simple or complex licence depending on the type and scale of the discharge as shown in the table below.

Table 1 Summary table of levels of authorisation under CAR

Registration	Simple Licence	Complex Licence
Organic effluents:		
<15 p.e.	15 – 100 p.e.	>100 p.e.
Water treatment works:		
	All discharges	
Cooling water:		
No chemical addition	With chemical addition	
Inorganic effluents and other trade effluents:		
<10 m^3/day & <15 p.e.	(Including mines & quarries and leachate from landfills)	
	<10 m^3/day & >15 p.e. 10-100 m^3/day & <100 p.e.	10-100 m^3/day & >100 p.e. >100 m^3/day

Further detail as to the types of discharge which fall into each authorisation level can be found in the document *Controlled Activities Regulations: A Practical Guide*.

5.2 Escalation to Licence

There are certain circumstances in which a discharge of industrial effluent, which would otherwise be authorised by registration, will require a licence. If the discharge contains List I or List II substances then, in order to comply with the *Groundwater Directive 1980/68/EC* (CELEX: 31980L0068), it must be subject to a prior investigation before it can be authorised.

On this basis:

- If the discharge contains List I or List II substances (excluding Ammonia) it should be elevated to a Licence
  This rule applies whether the discharge to groundwater is direct or indirect.

In these cases the application will be treated as a licence and the guidance contained in *section 6.2* should be followed. However the registration application charge will still apply in these cases.

6. Processing an Application

6.1 Registration Applications

6.1.1 General

Registered trade effluent discharges to the water environment are assumed to be relatively low risk. Registrations do not have to specify a responsible person and will not be routinely monitored. Refer to *Flowchart 2* and *Table 1* to ensure that the discharge falls within the Registration category.

SEPA needs to ensure that the treatment proposed for the discharge provides an adequate level of environmental protection for the water environment. It is strongly advised that the applicant discusses the proposal with SEPA before a registration form is submitted.

The guidance document *WAT-SG-05: Point Source Discharge Constituents* can be used to determine the likely discharge constituents for a particular process type and consequently whether further information to that submitted on the registration form is required.

- Connection to the public sewer should be promoted where it is reasonably practicable to do so (*WAT-RM-21: Allocation of Capacity and Protection of the Water Environment*). SEPA will normally refuse an application where the site or proposed discharge point is are within, or immediately adjacent to a sewered area. See section 4.2.

6.1.2 Population Equivalent

For trade effluent discharges containing a significant organic component, a population equivalent should be determined. The British Water Code of Practice *Flows and Loads* may be of assistance in determining flow and load figures for various types of non-domestic discharge. This document can also be obtained from SEPA Information Centres.

Population equivalent for industrial effluents should be calculated on the basis of the maximum weekly load entering the treatment system (i.e. prior to treatment) during the year, excluding unusual events such as those due to high rainfall, where one population equivalent is the organic biodegradable load that has a 5 day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) of 60g of oxygen per day.

6.1.3 Escalation to Licence

Escalation to a licence will only occur if the discharge contains List I or List II substances other than ammonia. If the discharge is to be licenced then the applicant should be sent a *CAR Licence Application Form* and informed that they must carry out a prior investigation. The *Prior Investigation* form is included as part of the Licence Application Form. Refer to *section 6.2.4* for more information on Prior Investigation and Licence Processing.

6.1.4 Building Control

A soakaway and wastewater treatment system serving the effluent from a new or modified non-domestic building must be installed in accordance with the details in the *Technical Handbook*: (Section 3: Environment), which provides guidance on achieving the standards set in the *Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004*. The Regulations are enforced by the Local Authority Building Control Department. Part of the *Technical Handbook* requires a prior investigation to be carried out. SEPA considers the prior investigation to be sufficient in complying with the requirements of the *Groundwater Directive 1980/68/EC* (CELEX: 31980L0068).

Where the discharge does not contain List I or List II substances (other than Ammonia) and a Building Control Authorisation is required for the construction of the soakaway SEPA may not register the activity unless a Building Control Warrant Number is obtained and supplied in the application form. In special circumstances where the applicant does not require a Building Control Number, SEPA will require a Prior Investigation to be carried out. The application will be assessed using the Prior Investigation. Staff should consult their local Hydrogeologist to determine the suitability of the proposal.

6.2 Licence

6.2.1 Introduction

Licence applications will be required for:

- Organic Discharges <15pe containing either List I or List II substances
  Note: Other than Ammonia
- Organic discharges >15pe
- Inorganic Discharges >15pe and >10m3/d
- Inorganic Discharges <15pe and <10m3/d containing either List I or List II substances
  Note: Other than Ammonia
- Direct Discharges of List I substances

6.2.2 Advertising

For information, see the guidance in *WAT-RM-20: Advertising and Consultation*.

6.2.3 Consultation

Consultation will only be made for trade effluent registrations in exceptional circumstances such as those identified below –

- If as described above, it is determined that there is a significant risk to a drinking water abstraction, then Scottish Water (or the relevant water user) should be consulted.
- The *Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004* requires SEPA to consult SNH when authorising any activity in or affecting a SSSI Therefore SNH should be consulted for all registrations which affect any SSSI.

6.2.4 Prior Investigation

The *Groundwater Directive 1980/68/EC* (CELEX: 31980L0068) requires that a prior investigation be carried out for all direct or indirect discharges of listed substances to groundwater. A list of these substances and their likely sources can be found in *WAT-SG-05: Point Source Discharge Constituents*.

Information is also required to assess discharges containing non-listed substances including heat. The *Prior Investigation form* is designed to obtain the relevant information from those proposing to discharge pollutants on to land which may then impact on groundwater.

Since trade effluent can vary widely in composition, quantity and frequency of discharge, the amount and type of information required for each discharge is likely to differ. However, the same core information will be required for all discharges although the amount of detail provided and the level of risk assessment which will be required will vary according to the risk posed by the discharge.

This guidance distinguishes between those discharges, which have a high or low loading classification and uses this classification to determine the amount of information and level of assessment that is generally required for these discharges. However, alternative approaches could be used if adequately justified. The loading classification can partly be determined by calculating the loading factor for each contaminant in the discharge. This is the loading which is discharged daily relative to the compliance concentration, such as a drinking water standard, and can be calculated by the formula below:

Concentration in the discharge (mg/l) X discharge rate (m^3/d)
/Compliance concentration for contaminant (e.g. DWS) (mg/l)

The mean concentration in the discharge should be used when calculating the loading factor. If more than one contaminant is present in the discharge then the loading factor should be worked out for each contaminant and the highest value used in determining the loading classification. The loading classification, which is partly calculated from the loading factor, can be determined by referring to the table below:

Table 2 Determination of Loading Classification

Loading Classification	Criteria
Low	Presence of •Loading factor <1200 for list II or other non-listed pollutants
High	Loading factor >1200 for list II or other non-listed pollutants Presence of List I substances

The prior investigation information form details the information, which should be provided for all discharges of trade effluent direct or indirect to groundwater. This form has two tiers. Part I is to be completed for all discharges, whereas Part 2 is to be completed for just those discharges with a high loading classification and requires further and more detailed information and a quantitative risk assessment to be carried out by the applicant.

6.2.5 Determining the Licence

Check Areas on GIS

The following should be checked on GIS:

- If the discharge is to an identified water body, check whether the water body is at good status or above. If the water body is not at good status and this is due to pollution pressures, then the application for an additional discharge may be refused. In such circumstances, contact your area Hydrogeologist.
- Check the RBMP objective for the water body
- Check GIS for other discharges
  Depending on the officer's local knowledge, it may be necessary to check GIS for other discharges in order to assess pollution pressures on the water environment.
- Public Sewer Network - where the site or proposed discharge is within, or immediately adjacent to a sewered area SEPA will normally refuse the application, see section 4.2.
- Sites listed for nature conservation -
  - GIS should be checked for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and other designations such as SPAs and SACs (Natura 2000 sites). If the discharge is likely to damage any features specified in any water dependent SSSI notification, the procedure here should be followed and SNH consulted as required under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.

Furthermore, the *Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004* has a general duty on SEPA to further the conservation of biodiversity.

Protected Areas

Protected Areas are given particular protection under the *Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC* (CELEX: 32000L0060). They include areas designated under a number of other EC Directives as well as areas identified to protect the surface water or groundwater within them (Drinking Water Protected Areas).

SEPA is under a duty to ensure that the objectives of each Protected Area are achieved.

The Protected Area Register on the GIS database should be checked and the predicted impact of the discharge on the following types of Protected Area should be assessed:

- Areas designated for the protection of habitats and species – groundwater dependent Natura 2000 sites (SPAs and SACs).

7. Determining Appropriate Treatment

7.1 Treatment Options

Treatment of trade effluents is specific to the type of trade process and the subsequent composition of the effluent.

7.2 Typical Effluent Composition and Other Considerations

The guidance document *WAT-SG-05: Point Source Discharge Constituents* can be used to provide information on typical constituents of certain process effluents.

Information on typical landfill leachate quality can be found in the following *Waste Management Papers* (available from SEPA information centres):

- No. 26A (Landfill Completion)
- No. 26B (Landfill Design, Construction and Operational Practice*)*

For complex effluents or discharges with constituents without an EQS, refer to guidance document *WAT-SG-57: Toxicity Screening for Discharges*.

Refer to *Policy 61: Control of priority and dangerous substances and specific pollutants in the water environment* and *WAT-SG-79: Priority Hazardous Substances Licence Reviews - Guidance* where such substances are included in the effluent.

7.3 Assessing Impact of the Discharge

Please note: It is important that you consult a SEPA Hydrogeologist for expert advice on assessing the impact of a discharge.

The initial determination steps are:

1. Composition
   The composition of the discharge should be determined using the information on the application form/prior investigation form and guidance document *WAT-SG-05: Point Source Discharge Constituents*.
2. Ground Conditions – The suitability of ground conditions should be assessed in conjunction with advice from a SEPA Hydrogeologist.
3. Quality
   Relevant environmental quality standards should be determined. Presently there are no specific EQS for groundwater. In their absence staff should use either:

   - The *Water Supply (Water Quality) (Scotland) Regulations 2001* which set out the potable drinking water standards, or
   - The relevant EQS for freshwaters (whichever is the most stringent)

In the absence of any relevant EQS, the SEPA Ecotoxicological Unit should be consulted.

4. Impact
   The impact of the discharge on the environment should be determined using the above information and the effluent quality that the proposed treatment system should produce.

7.4 For Organic Effluents Indirect to Groundwater:

Please note: The levels of treatment given here are only indicative. They are based on the details for treatment of sewage indirect to groundwater in the *http://www.sbsa.gov.uk/tech_handbooks/tbooks2008.htmTechnical Handbook*: (Section 3: Environment) which provides guidance on achieving the standards set in the *Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004*. Where the effluent also contains List Is or List II (other than Ammonia) then further consideration is required to ensure that neither List Is enter groundwater not List IIs cause pollution of groundwater. Please consult a SEPA Hydrogeologist.

- If the Vp value is <15 secs/mm
  Consider alternative disposal options.
  If none available then secondary treatment is required unless the applicant can demonstrate through prior investigation that primary treatment is sufficient.

  If discharge to land is the only option the applicant should consider increasing the area of distribution of the effluent with a minimum size of area of A(m2) = 3.6 x PE.

- If the Vp value is between 15 and 100 secs/mm
  Septic tank to soakaway in accordance with the *Technical Handbook*.

- If the Vp value is between 100 and 140 secs/mm
  Secondary Treatment including constructed wetland to soakaway

- If the Vp value is >140 secs/mm
  Total soakaway inappropriate
  Consider other disposal options including appropriately treated effluent to surface waters.

7.5 For Inorganic Effluents Indirect to Groundwater:

Due to the complexity of inorganic trade effluents and the potential impacts upon groundwater specialist hydrogeological advice is required in order to determine if the proposal is acceptable. You should consult a SEPA Hydrogeologist. You may require to consult the SEPA Ecotoxicological Unit.

7.6 For Cooling Waters/Discharges Containing Heat

Please consult a SEPA Hydrogeologist.

7.7 Direct Discharges to Groundwater

In the exceptional occasions where a direct discharge of trade effluent to groundwater is legal, please consult specialist advice from a SEPA Hydrogeologist.

8. Discharge Licence Conditions (Trade Effluent)

The trade effluent template and the justification document should be followed. However water treatment works have a specific licence template which should be used in these cases along with the relevant guidance.

The documents *Policy 61: Control of priority and dangerous substances and specific pollutants in the water environment* and *WAT-SG-79: Priority Hazardous Substances Licence Reviews - Guidance* should be consulted. This document provides guidance on how to determine whether the discharge is liable to contain such substances and when to apply numeric or descriptive conditions.

8.1 Effluent Quality Conditions

In certain circumstances where flows are particularly variable, such as in a batch process, licence conditions based on effluent load rather than concentrations may be more appropriate.

Effluent quality conditions should be set on the effluent immediately after the treatment system and prior to discharge to the soakaway/groundwater.

8.1.1 Descriptive Conditions

Descriptive conditions describe the quality or impact of the effluent and are used in place of numeric limits when the risk of environmental impact is low. Although licences with no numeric limits are generally excluded from routine monitoring plans, periodic inspections may be required to ensure there is no chronic environmental impact. If routine sampling is warranted then a descriptive licence is inappropriate and two tier numeric limits must be derived.

A descriptive condition must not be included with a numeric standard regulating the same determinand.

Descriptive conditions should also be included to support enforcement action in the event of effluent quality deteriorating due to poor maintenance, plant breakdown or hydraulic overload (see *section 8.2.1*).

8.1.2 Single Tier Standards

If descriptive conditions are not appropriate, numeric standards must be used and single tier standards should be used for discharges that will not be sampled. However certain types of sampled discharge with atypical flow and quality performance patterns may use single tier standards (as discussed in *section 8.1.3*).

Inadequate maintenance is one of the major causes of problems with small treatment plants. In order to facilitate enforcement in the event of poor maintenance, a single tier default standard should be applied to all organic trade effluent licences, including descriptive licences, as follows:

- 100 mg/l suspended solids
  For all treatment plants whether primary, secondary or tertiary

8.1.3 Two-Tier Numeric Standards

Numeric two-tier effluent quality standards are used for discharges which require routine sampling to ensure that the discharge remains compliant and that groundwater quality is not compromised. Limits are set as two-tier standards; a 95%ile lower tier and a 99, or higher, percentile as upper tier, to enable compliance assessment. Exceptions to this are restricted to a number of discharges with atypical flow and quality performance patterns such as intermittent discharges. This abnormal flow and composition may be due to such discharges being either weather dependent or pumped. For these discharges, the effluent quality distribution cannot be described by simple lognormal distribution and single tier standards should be used.

8.2 General Conditions

8.2.1 Maintenance

Conditions requiring operation and maintenance of the treatment facility in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and provision of a record of maintenance for inspection by SEPA, on request, should be included in descriptive licences. Primary settlement tanks should be de-sludged at appropriate intervals to prevent excessive carry-over of suspended solids – a minimum frequency of once every two years is advised. Most package effluent treatment plants require a power source and licences should include a condition requiring the provision of a visual or audible alarm system to notify of plant breakdown or power failure.

8.2.2 Flow Monitoring

Flow monitoring is not normally required for discharges of trade effluent from small effluent treatment works. Where justified, conditions specifying the maximum daily flow and/or instantaneous flow rate and provision of appropriate flow monitoring/recording equipment can be included. Flow recording equipment can be costly and should only be required in exceptional circumstances. Readings from a water supply flow meter could be used in place of a flow meter on the discharge.

8.2.3 Sampling Points

A facility for inspecting and obtaining representative samples of the discharge prior to discharge to a soakaway is required. The sample point, at which point the effluent numeric conditions would apply, would normally be immediately after the treatment system. This ensures that the effluent produced by the treatment system is of the required quality.

Details of a sampling chamber allowing easy access into the manhole to sample using a container can be found in the *Technical Handbook*: (Section 3: Environment).

The discharge should be assessed in order to determine whether inspection or sampling is required. Refer to *DRM-G-006: DREAM Interim Guidance on rules for compliance monitoring*.

If the discharge is to be routinely monitored, the site will require a health and safety risk assessment. For new developments, where the sampling point has not yet been constructed, the requirement for safe access should be discussed with the discharger prior to the licence being granted.

References

NOTE: Linked references to other documents have been disabled in this web version of the document See the Water >Guidance pages of the SEPA website for Guidance and other documentation (http://www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/water/engineering/engineering-guidance/). All references to external documents are listed on this page along with an indicative URL to help locate the document. The full path is not provided as SEPA can not guarantee its future location.

Regulation, Supporting Guidance & Policy

- *DRM-G-006: DREAM Interim Guidance on rules for compliance monitoring*
- *WAT-PS-06-08: Policy and Supporting Guidance on Provision of Waste Water Drainage in Settlements*
- *WAT-RM-20: Advertising and Consultation*
- *WAT-RM-21: Allocation of Capacity and Protection of the Water Environment*
- *WAT-SG-05: Point Source Discharge Constituents*
- *WAT-SG-57: Toxicity Screening for Discharges*
- *WAT-SG-79: Priority Hazardous Substances Licence Reviews - Guidance*

Other Documents

- *CAR Application Forms* (www.sepa.org.uk)
- *Controlled Activities Regulations: A Practical Guide*, (www.sepa.org.uk)
- *Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004* NetRegs (www.netregs.org.uk/)
- *Policy 61: Control of priority and dangerous substances and specific pollutants in the water environment* (www.sepa.org.uk)
- Waste Management Papers (Available from SEPA Information Centres):
  No. 26A, Landfill Completion
  No. 26B, Landfill Design, Construction and Operational Practice

European Legislation

All available from *http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html*

- *Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC* (CELEX: 31998L0083)
- *Groundwater Directive 1980/68/EC* (CELEX: 31980L0068)
- *Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC* (CELEX: 32000L0060)

External Links

- *Flows and Loads* British Water Code of Practice (www.britishwater.co.uk/)

- *Technical Handbook*: Section 3: Environment (www.scotland.gov.uk/)
- *Water Supply (Water Quality) (Scotland) Regulations 2001*SSI No. 207 (www.legislation.gov.uk) *Incorporating the concentrations detailed in the Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)*

- End of Document -