Scottish Environment Protection Agency
Buidheann Dìon Àrainneachd na h-Alba

Supporting Guidance (WAT-SG-75)

Sector Specific Guidance:

Water Run-Off from Construction Sites

September 2021

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Update Summary

Version	Description
v1	First issue for Water Use reference using approved content from the following documents: DRAFT SG Sector Specific Guidance – Construction Sites
V1.3	Update to include information on charging and surrender of licence
V2.0	Additional information for suspended solids. Pollution Prevention Plans now best practice. Change to the categories of licence for charging purposes.

Table of Contents

1 Key Points

This document provides guidance on the application of environmental standards and good management practice techniques in relation to large scale construction sites and pollution control.

1.1 Scottish Water Assets

Discharge to a foul, surface water or combined sewer network, including via a drain[1], will **not** require authorisation from SEPA. However, permission will be required from Scottish Water (or the asset owner[2]).

Discharge to the water environment (rivers (including culverted watercourses), lochs, estuaries, the sea, or groundwater), whether directly or via a drain, **will** need to either comply with General Binding Rules 10 and 11 or obtain authorisation from SEPA depending on the size of your site.

[1] Ref - Sewerage Scotland Act definitions:

"public drain" means any drain which is vested in a local authority **[F413**or **[F412**Scottish Water**]]**;

"drain" in relation to premises, means any pipe or drain within the curtilage of those premises used solely for or in connection with the drainage of one building or of any buildings or yards appurtenant to buildings within the same curtilage;

[2] Asset owners will decide if they can accept a discharge of surface water run-off from a construction site into their assets. If a discharge is acceptable, the asset owners may require a certain level of treatment of the surface water run-off from the construction site into their asset and an application for an authorisation may require to be made to the asset owner. For further guidance you should contact Scottish Water or the relevant third-party asset owner and take advice from a solicitor.

1.2 Authorisation Levels

There are two levels of authorisations that apply to the discharge of water run-off from construction sites to the water environment:

1. General Binding Rule; or
2. A licence.

The type of authorisation that you require depends on the scale of the construction site itself. Further information on the levels of authorisations can be found in the CAR Practical Guide.

A CAR licence (to control water run-off) will be required when the construction site[3] including any constructed access tracks,

- Is an area greater than 4 hectares;
- Includes an area of more than 1 hectare on ground with a slope in excess of 25 degrees;
- Includes a road (or track) of any length more than 500 metres; or
- Includes a length of more than 500 metres on ground with a slope in excess of 25 degrees.

Construction sites that discharge water run-off to the water environment and are below the licence level thresholds are authorised under general binding rule 10 of The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (as amended).

You do not need to apply to, or notify SEPA, provided your construction site meets the requirements of GBR 10 - these can be found in the CAR Practical Guide.

Note: Where sites falls within the scope GBR10 but still causes pollution incidents, SEPA may, where appropriate as part any enforcement action, escalate the level of authorisation and impose a Construction Run-off Licence.

[3] E.g., as delineated by the red line boundary in the planning permission.

1.3 Other Controlled Activities

Large scale construction sites may comprise of a number of controlled activities, and in addition to discharges of clean and dirty water run-off may also include other works such as engineering works (river banks/bed, culverts, tracks/roads, bridges, quarrying/borrow pits, abstractions/dewatering).

See Construction Regulatory Guide for further information. As such, where a controlled activity is above the General Binding Rules threshold then they will also need to be authorised under a Registration or Licence as appropriate. It is likely the site will have more than one type of controlled activity and therefore the Responsible Person can opt to keep the Construction Run-off Licence separate or have all activities on a Multiple Water Use Licence.

2 Construction Sites

2.1 What is a Construction Site?

Construction includes any land preparation, demolition work or ground remediation. The construction phase of developments, such as major road and housing developments, overhead pylons, pipelines, wind farms, forestry and hydro power schemes, can pose several serious risks to the water environment. This also includes ancillary facilities such as access tracks and roads.

2.2 Environmental Risk

Elevated risk of pollution is associated with rainfall-derived silty water run-off from exposed soils, material stockpiles, quarrying and road run-off. Pollution incidents occur where no, or inadequate, pollution mitigation measures are implemented prior to, and during the construction phase coupled with poor ongoing inspection and management. Silty run-off travels from the site and can affect receptors on- and off- site. This is especially significant if there are protected or designated sites nearby (e.g., SAC, SPA or SSSI – for species such as freshwater pearl mussels) that could be impacted. Good practice mitigation measures and ongoing monitoring should be used on all sites to reduce the risk of this happening.

Early contact with SEPA, preferably at the planning stage, will give clients, developers, and operators the opportunity to discuss site specific mitigation techniques to reduce the risk of polluting the water environment at all sites, with additional measures deployed at higher risk sites.

2.3 Construction Run-Off Licence

The Construction Run-off Licence is to be applied for by a Responsible Person. The Responsible Person is the organisation to whom the licence is issued and has the responsibility to ensure compliance with the licence. The Responsible Person would apply using the CAR (Controlled Activities Regulations) Application Forms:

- Form A - for all NEW applicants, and
- Form N - construction run-off

The statutory timescale for a CAR licence application determination process is up to 4 months. The application and subsistence fee structure for the **current charging scheme** is set out in the table below:

Activity	Thresholds	Application Fee	Subsistence Fee
Construction run-off	Construction sites that discharge water run-off to the water environment; **and** a) cover an area greater than 4 hectares; or b) contain a road (or track) greater than 5 kilometres in length; or c) include any land with an area greater than 1 hectare that has a slope more than 25 degrees; or d) include any road (or track) with a length greater than 500 metres that has a slope more than 25 degrees.	Fixed fee. Refer to our charging scheme for latest fees – activity 10080 (any other CAR activity subject to a simple licence)	
Large and complex construction project	Projects that undertake one or more controlled activities (including the discharge of water run-off from a construction site to the water environment) and are: a) A project (or part of a project) that is a National Development, as identified in the National Planning Framework; b) An onshore electricity generating station, wind farm or power station with a capacity of greater than 50 megawatts; and / or c) A linear project greater than 25km in length.	Charged on a time and materials basis. Refer to Section 3.4 of our charging scheme guidance for further information.	

Application fees relate to the cost of the process of determining the application. The subsistence fees are billed shortly after the licence has been issued, the billing will be on a regular basis until the licence has been surrendered.

Since the application of the Construction Run-off Licence can be undertaken in advance of the tender for subcontractors, the licence could then be transferred to the Responsible Person for the company overseeing the construction works on site. You should only surrender the licence once you are confident that it will no longer be required for, as an example snagging works (for further detail on surrendering refer to section 6.2).

2.4 Access Roads

In relation to construction sites, access roads within the site will be regulated via the Construction Run-off Licence and water run-off arising from these areas managed accordingly.

In relation to CAR engineering activities, where an access road is created to carry out engineering works then this will not be covered by the CAR engineering authorisation (with the exception noted below). Exception: Where temporary access tracks and crossings are constructed to carry out the specific CAR engineering activity and affect the water environment (e.g., tracks excavated down bankings, temporary tracks or platforms created within riverbed or temporary crossings over watercourse) then these will be covered by the CAR engineering authorisation.

To assist clients and contractors, SEPA have produced a webpage for Construction Run-off Licences, which holds some additional information in the form of FAQs which can be found at: https://www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/water/pollution-control/construction-site-licences/

2.5 Phasing of the Construction Site

Where an operator wishes the development to be constructed in area-based phases, the GBR threshold may be applied to each separate area provided that:

a. the distinct phases remain below the thresholds for a licence;
b. all construction work is complete before any construction work (including land preparation) begins in the next phase;
c. that no water run-off from a 'live construction' phase drains to (or through) a completed phase; and
d. the final sustainable urban drainage system (SUDS) is fully operational for the completed phase;

3 Suspended Solids

3.1 Limiting Suspended Solids

Suspended solids will be limited on Construction Run-off Licences, based on the sensitivity of the receiving water body, to either:

- 80 mg/l or
- 30 mg/l

The majority of discharges are likely to contain 80mg/l of suspended solids which will afford protection to the water environment, such as protection to freshwater fish. A limited number of sites will be required to meet 30mg/l due an enhanced level of protection required for areas sensitive to suspended solids.

3.2 Mitigation for Suspended Solids

In order to prevent suspended solids entering the watercourses the sites must identify and implement suitable mitigation measures. Examples of suitable mitigation measures include:

Pre-Works Measures	**Passive Treatment**
Limit exposed soil[4] Pre-earthworks cut-off trenches	Attenuation channels/ponds Settlement ponds Swales
Mechanical Treatment	**Chemical Treatment**
Mechanical force to separate solids from liquids.	Chemical treatment (e.g. coagulants / flocculants), in addition to the above to aid settlement.

As a minimum requirement, any water run-off from the construction site containing suspended solids must pass through a SUDS treatment system or equivalent. This is a

[4] GBR11 – on construction sites, any area of exposed soil from which the discharge of water run-off to the water environment is authorised under GBR10, and the period of time during which such soil is exposed, must be the minimum required to facilitate the construction works being undertaken at that site.

requirement of GBR10 and licences. This system must be suitably designed, operated and maintained to collect and treat silt-laden discharges of water run-off that arise from the construction site.

SEPA would expect the treatment system to be designed to control and mitigate the expected volume of water run-off from the site. CIRIA's Control of water pollution from linear construction projects. Technical Guidance (C648) Section 18 enables the expected water run-off volumes to be calculated. Where space for the SUDS or equivalent is limited, reducing the amount of exposed soil will reduce the size of the system required to cope with the water run-off. In addition, reducing the area of exposed soils by phasing the development will allow for better control of water as it passes over the site and towards the river or other receiving water.

In addition to the above guidance CIRIA also have the following manuals available:

- Control of water pollution from construction sites. Guidance for consultants and contractors (C532)
- Control of water pollution from linear construction projects. Site guide (C649)

3.3 Track Construction and Maintenance

The nature of creating new access tracks means that soil will naturally be exposed along the new route. It is important that these tracks are suitable planned in advance to avoid the loss of sediment into the local burns and rivers. The main aspects of mitigation need to address:

- Preparation of the route – removal of vegetation will expose the soil which is likely to be washed into the rivers if no appropriate mitigation is used.
- Materials used for track construction – the type of material can make a big difference as to how much sediment will be moved from the track. Different material will break down at different rates depending on the large number / weight of vehicular movements. It is important that the correct mitigation is used to reduce the risk of sediment loss from these tracks. This could include: higher quality aggregate, suitable sediment traps, correct camber to shed water, drainage channels to control the flow of surface waters.

- Route profile – Where routes are required to pass through steep sections additional care is needed to ensure that the most appropriate mitigation methods are chosen. Often in these locations, land will be limited but a high likelihood of surface water moving across the track.
- Design and maintenance of cut-off drains, separation of clean and dirty water – all mitigation methods will need to be regularly monitored and maintained to ensure that they work effectively to prevent silt pollution.

3.4 Use of Chemicals to reduce Suspended Solids or Discolouration

There are two main processes to reduce suspended solids or discolouration; Coagulation and Flocculation. Coagulation is the use of an additive to destabilise colloidal suspensions, while flocculation is used to promote clumping of the destabilised particles to aid settlement. The most common coagulants in use are iron or aluminium salts. Flocculation involves the addition of polymers to bind the particles together into “flocs” that are more easily separated. It is common for an additive containing both coagulant and flocculant to be referred to simply as a flocculant (e.g. QP 33). Coagulants can be either metal- or non-metal based.

Operators are encouraged to contact SEPA in advance to discuss the use of chemical additives (e.g. coagulants, flocculants or other settling / clarifying agents) to aid the settlement of solids in a construction phase settlement pond or proprietary treatment system. Good surface water management is described in the in best practice guides linked to from WAT-SG-12: General Binding Rules for Surface Water Drainage Systems.

SEPA discourage the use of chemical additives) to treat water run-off from construction sites as a primary measure. The use of chemical additives to treat water run-off from construction sites presents a high risk to the water environment given the presence of heavy metals and / or hazardous substances. SEPA expect passive (and / or mechanical) treatment systems to be used where possible, and chemical treatment only to be used as a last resort.

Where any operator wishes to use chemical treatment, robust justification must be provided, and an application submitted to SEPA for authorisation. The justification must be based on an assessment of site-specific factors, and we will authorise its use and include

further discharge limits in the permit to control the impact of any heavy metals and / or hazardous substances present in the selected chemical treatment.

Where the site has a Construction Run-off Licence, the licence will be used to control the discharges resulting from the chemical treatment use. SEPA has an established assessment of coagulants that can be found in WAT-RM-12: Regulation of Discharges from Water Treatment Works.

Where an alternative chemical treatment is proposed then the above assessment procedure in WAT-RM-12 must be undertaken for each substance. Where there has been a change and initial licence application did not refer to products being used then a variation to the licence will be required (for further information refer to section 6.3).

Where the use of a chemical is intended then the operator will be required to provide information on how the product will be used/regulated (i.e., flow-based drip feed) and prepare appropriate monitoring/sampling plan to ensure compliance with the requirements of the licence.

4 Best Practice Guidance

4.1 Pollution Prevention Plan

It is considered best practice that at construction sites a Pollution Prevention Plan is developed, adhered to, and regularly updated.

A Pollution Prevention Plan will allow an operator to plan out, in advance of any work, the necessary mitigation measures required to prevent silt pollution. This is useful in calculating the expected volume of run-off and the area required for a suitable treatment system.

By regularly reviewing the Pollution Prevention Plan as the site develops will allow appropriate decisions in identifying and using the relevant mitigation measures.

Where pollution incidents do occur, we may seek to review your plans and procedures as part of our investigation. Absent, inadequate, or badly implemented plans and procedures will reflect poorly on the operator and will be taken into consideration during our assessment of pollution incidents and the enforcement action we may take.

We would consider it good practice to include the details as set out in the template Pollution Prevention Plan in the Appendix.

5 Soil Stabilisation

Due to the nature of construction site projects soil stabilisation may be required. Whilst this will be primarily controlled via the planning authorities, we would expect that best practice is followed to ensure that excess material is not lost across and beyond the site. Best practice would include understanding the minimal amount of soil stabilisation required to do the job. Where excess material has been applied then applying the pollution prevention measures to ensure that this material is collected and prevented from entering the water environment, where it may cause pollution by changing the pH value, is good practice.

6 Flood Risk

SEPA would not normally advocate the siting of the sustainable urban drainage system or equivalent used to treat water run-off from the construction site on the functional floodplain and alternative areas should be considered.

Where they are to be sited on the floodplain there may be other considerations and risks associated with this given that it will become inundated during flood events and may be unable to function during this period.

Therefore, if they are intended to be located on floodplain this is at operators risk and wet weather protocol may be required to be adopted/applied as appropriate dependant on circumstances. Further information on SEPA guidance with relation to flood risk can be found at https://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/land/planning/guidance-and-advice-notes/

7 Concrete Wash-Out

Run-off from concrete operations and concrete wash out water are highly alkaline (high pH) and contain chromium, which can cause water pollution. If being washed on site, trucks, hoppers, mixers and concrete pumps that have contained concrete should be washed out in a contained area, known as 'concrete wash out areas.'

At sites with concrete wash out areas we would expect the best practice to be followed: isolate, collect, reuse and dispose.

- Isolate. Concrete wash out or batching areas should not drain to any watercourses or drainage channels.
- Collect into a lined container. Wash down water arising from the washing of equipment that has come into contact with concrete must be collected in an impervious container.
- Reuse. Treat the collected liquid to enable recycling/re-use within the concrete wash down area or concrete batching process. ***Important note: It cannot be used for wheel washes or dust suppression purposes out with the lined reuse area.***
- Dispose. Wash water can be sent off-site to a licensed facility for treatment and/or disposal, in accordance with the Duty of Care for Waste.

Only if this is not possible should consideration be given to on-site disposal. If disposal on-site (discharge to ground or surface water) is necessary then this would be an additional Controlled Activity (trade effluent), which must be authorised by SEPA. It is not good practice to dispose of this liquid on site though, and SEPA presumes against it ordinarily. Accordingly if this is being considered we should be contacted at the earliest opportunity. Only in exceptional circumstances would be prepared to consider authorising this additional activity.

- If operators dispose on-site they must treat the concrete wash water and waste arising from the process on site before being disposed on-site.
- Prior to disposal on site operators will have to treat the effluent prior to disposal, which may include pH adjustment, CO_2 aeration etc. You must also monitor in the vicinity of the disposal to confirm you are not harming the water environment.

8 Managing Changes to the Construction Run-off Licence

Once the Construction Run-off Licence has been issued to the responsible person(s) – this is the company or other legal entity - there are occasions where alterations are needed. These alterations will follow the process outlined in WAT-RM-09: Modifications to CAR Authorisations.

Specifically, the following subsections will describe transferring, varying, or surrendering the licence.

8.1 Transfers

The process of transferring a licence is applicable in several circumstances:

Where one responsible person wishes to transfer the licence to another person (i.e., client applied for licence and now wished to transfer to contactor who is carrying out works on site)

Where there is one responsible person, and they wish to add additional names, then the current responsible person should transfer to themselves and the additional people.

- If they wish to remove someone from the listed names under Responsible Person then all responsible persons should sign the form transferring to the new names, including themselves.

The general transfer process is described in WAT-RM-09 and application **Form H** is to be used.

8.2 Variations

Should any material changes be required then an application for a variation to the licence may be required. These would include such things as:

- Change to site boundary

If the site boundary needs to be changed prior to works commencing, then a licence variation application is required for this change. This includes both reducing and extending the site boundary.

- Change to site operations to chemically treat the water run-off

The responsible person may wish to chemically treat the water run-off to manage silt settlement, which was not highlighted during the initial licence application. As such, an application for a variation to the licence will be required so that an assessment can be carried out and any necessary conditions added to the licence to protect the water environment.

Applications to vary the licence must be made using **Form G.**

8.3 Partial Surrenders

As construction works are finalised and the associated discharge of water run-off ceases, the responsible person may wish to partially surrender the licence to remove this part of land from the scope of it. This is often the case where the responsible person has sold off the area of land and it is no longer within their control.

SEPA consider the activity to have ceased when construction work is complete, a final SUDS system has been installed and it is being fully utilised to manage water run-off.

There must be no water run-off from a 'completed construction' phase draining to (or through) a live construction phase, or vice versa.

An application to partially surrender your licence is made via **Form I**.

8.4 Full Surrenders

Where the discharge of water run-off from a construction site to the water environment has ceased, an application can be submitted to SEPA to surrender the construction run-off licence.

SEPA consider the activity to have ceased when construction work is complete, a final SUDS system has been installed and it is being fully utilised to manage water run-off.

The appropriate time to submit an application to surrender the Construction Run-off Licence is when all the construction works have been completed and any worked/loose soils have been stabilised / vegetation re-established (to prevent silt pollution). This may be a number of months after the considered project completion (i.e., when the heavy plant and machinery has left site) and should take into account any time required for snagging works.

Where the responsible person wishes to surrender their licence, section 11 of WAT-RM-09: Modifications to CAR Authorisations describes the process. It must be noted that in determining the surrender of the Construction Run-off Licence SEPA may impose some conditions in relation to the management and mitigation required to ensure that the disturbed soils from the construction activity do not result in silt pollution.

An application to surrender your licence is made via **Form I**.

9 References

Key Documents

- Application Forms (Water - Controlled Activities Regulations)
- Form A - for all NEW applicants
- Form N – Construction Run-Off Application Form
- Environmental Regulation (Scotland) Charging Scheme
- Construction Regulatory Guide
- WAT-RM-08: Regulation of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)
- WAT-RM-12: Regulation of Discharges from Water Treatment Works
- WAT-SG-12: General Binding Rules for Surface Water Drainage Systems
- WAT-TEMP-10: Multiple Water Use Licence Template
- WAT-TEMP-21: Construction Site Licence

Pollution Prevention Guidance

- Pollution Prevention Guidance (PPG) NetRegs.(netregs.org.uk)
  [and replacement series (GPP) – see PPG/GPP explanation]
- PPG 1: Understanding your environmental responsibilities - good environmental practices
- GPP 2: Above ground oil storage tanks
- GPP 5: Works and maintenance in or near water
- PPG 6: Working at construction and demolition sites
- GPP 13 Vehicle washing and cleaning
- GPP 21: Pollution incident response planning
- PPG 22: Incident response - dealing with spills
- PPG 27 Installation, decommissioning and removal of underground storage tanks

CIRIA Manuals:

- Control of water pollution from construction sites. Guidance for consultants and contractors (C532)
- Control of water pollution from linear construction projects. Technical Guidance (C648)
- Control of water pollution from linear construction projects. Site guide (C649)
- Drainage of development sites - a guide (X108) (Free)
- Guidance on the Construction of SUDS (C768)
- Site handbook for the construction of SUDS (C698) (Free)
- Sustainable Drainage Systems - Hydraulic, structural and water quality advice (C609)
- The SuDS Manual (C753) (Free)

10 Appendix - Pollution Prevention Plan Template

What land does this plan apply to?

Boundary of the land to which this pollution prevention plan applies	<provide map> <if site on steep ground, provide ESRI as per Annex A>
Area of this land (hectares)	
Location of this land within the construction site as a whole (if the plan covers only part of the site)	<provide map>
Location of watercourses (inc. culverted watercourses, land drains etc.), ponds, wetlands, estuaries and coast on the construction site	<provide map>

What is being constructed on the land to which this plan applies?

Type of construction work that will be carried on the land to which this plan applies (e.g. residential housing; industrial units; metalled roads; waterbound roads; etc.)	
Scale of the construction work (e.g. no. of houses; road length; etc.)	
Date on which the phase of construction covered by the plan is expected to start and to be completed (Notify SEPA the start and finish of each phase)	
Dates of start and completion of construction site as a whole (where this differs)	

Who is the point of contact with SEPA in relation to this plan?

Person(s) who will be the normal contact with SEPA about this plan	
Person(s) who can have 24 hour contact with SEPA in an emergency (i.e. if there is an imminent risk of pollution or where pollution is occurring)	
Reference to use when contacting SEPA	<SEPA permit reference for the construction site>

What pollution risks will be managed under this plan?

Potential pollutant sources during the phase of construction covered by this plan, including exposed soil, fuel storage areas, concrete washouts, wheel washes etc.	<include map or maps of the location of the sources, including how they may change over the period covered by the plan. This may also include an examination of soil type and ground conditions>
Routes by which pollutants (including soil) could reach the water environment from these sources, e.g. overland flow, field drains, unauthorised pumping	<include map or maps of existing site drainage, watercourses, field drains etc., including how this may change over the period covered by the plan>
Parts of the water environment that the pollutants could reach and any particularly sensitive features (e.g. salmon, freshwater pearl mussels,)	<include map or maps of the parts of the water environment, including how these might change (eg as a result of ground works) over the period covered by the plan>

What will be done to prevent pollution?

How we will manage risks at source, including alternative methods if required.
Source 1 management
Source 2 management
Source 3 management
Add new rows as required

How we will manage water run-off

Details of minimisation of exposed soil			
Drainage system 1			
<Map of area drained>			
<Maximum water run-off rate likely from drained area>	<Soil/sediment settlement rate>	<Capacity of drainage system>	<Discharge location>
<Details of the drainage systems that will be installed to intercept and trap/treat contaminated water run-off>			
<Steps to prevent drainage system being bypassed>			
Drainage system 2			

<Map of area drained>			
<Maximum water run-off rate likely from drained area>	<Soil/sediment settlement rate>	<Capacity of drainage system>	<Discharge location>
<Details of the drainage systems that will be installed to intercept and trap/treat contaminated water run-off>			
<Steps to prevent drainage system being bypassed>			
Drainage system 3			
<Map of area drained>			
<Maximum water run-off rate likely from drained area>	<Soil/sediment settlement rate>	<Capacity of drainage system>	<Discharge location>
<Details of the drainage systems that will be installed to intercept and trap/treat contaminated water run-off>			
<Steps to prevent drainage system being bypassed>			
Add new drainage systems / rows as required			

What will we do if something goes wrong?

Rapid response actions that will be taken to try to prevent pollutants reaching the water environment	
Rapid response actions that will be taken in the case of pollution occurring	
Rapid response actions that will be taken in the case of site characteristics changing (e.g. soil types)	

How will we ensure that the plan is effective?

Maintenance programme that will be undertaken in relation to vehicles, plant and any infrastructure used to avoid, intercept or trap/treat pollutants	
Inspection programme that will be carried out to check the correct operation and effectiveness of the actions in this plan	
Management programme that will be used to ensure all workers on the site and anyone visiting the site are aware of, and doing, what is required of them in relation to this plan	

Who is in charge of making sure this plan is implemented?

Person(s) with overall responsibility for ensuring this plan is implemented on a day-to-day basis	
Person(s) responsible for the maintenance programme (if different)	
Person(s) responsible for the inspection programme (if different)	
Person(s) responsible for ensuring appropriate rapid response to prevent or minimise pollution if something goes wrong	

The following supporting documents are recommended for identifying and implementing mitigation measures:

Organisation	Guidance
SEPA – Netregs	Pollution Prevention Guidance (PPG/GPP) • PPG 1: Understanding your environmental responsibilities - good environmental practices • GPP 2: Above ground oil storage tanks • GPP 5: Works and maintenance in or near water • PPG 6: Working at construction and demolition sites • GPP 13 Vehicle washing and cleaning • GPP 21: Pollution incident response planning • PPG 22: Incident response - dealing with spills • PPG 27 Installation, decommissioning and removal of underground storage tanks
CIRIA	Control of water pollution from construction sites. Guidance for consultants and contractors (C532) Control of water pollution from linear construction projects. Technical Guidance (C648) Control of water pollution from linear construction projects. Site guide (C649) Drainage of development sites - a guide (X108) (Free) Guidance on the Construction of SUDS (C768) Site handbook for the construction of SUDS (C698) (Free) Sustainable Drainage Systems - Hydraulic, structural and water quality advice (C609) The SuDS Manual (C753) (Free)

For information on accessing this document in an alternative format or language please contact SEPA by emailing to equalities@sepa.org.uk

If you are a user of British Sign Language (BSL) the Contact Scotland BSL service gives you access to an online interpreter enabling you to communicate with us using sign language.

http://contactscotland-bsl.org/

www.sepa.org.uk