



PRIFYSGOL  
**BANGOR**  
UNIVERSITY

**Environmental Management System**

**Register of Legal Requirements and Other  
Compliance Obligations**

<b>Document Reference</b>	BUEMS / Register of Legal Requirements and Other Compliance Obligations
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<b>ISO 14001:2015 Clauses</b>
6.1.3

**AIR POLLUTION CONTROL**

AP01	CLEAN AIR ACT 1993
AP02	POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT 1999 / POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL (ENGLAND AND WALES) REGULATIONS 2000 (SI 2000/1973) (As Amended)
AP03	EC REGULATION 1005/2009 "SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES REGULATIONS 2015 (SI2015/168)
AP04	EU REGULATION 517/2014 ON FLUORINATED GREENHOUSE GASES THE FLUORINATED GREENHOUSE GASES REGULATIONS 2015 (SI 2015/310)

**WATER AND EFFLUENT CONTROL**

WE01	THE GROUNDWATER REGULATIONS (1998)
WE02	WATER INDUSTRY ACT 1991 (WIA 1991) Section 118
WE03	WATER RESOURCES ACT 1991 (WRA 1991) Section 85
WE04	THE WATER RESOURCES (CONTROL OF POLLUTION)(SILAGE SLURRY AND AGRICULTURAL FUEL OIL)(WALES) REGULATIONS 2010

**WASTE MANAGEMENT**

WM01	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (EPA) 1990, PART II.
WM02	LANDFILL DIRECTIVE, 1999/31/EC
WM03	THE LIST OF WASTES (WALES) REGULATIONS 2005
WM04	THE HAZARDOUS WASTE REGULATIONS 2005 (REPLACES THE SPECIAL WASTE REGULATIONS 1996)
WM05	WASTE ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT (WEEE) REGULATIONS 2006
WM06	AGRICULTURAL WASTE REGULATIONS 2006
WM07	WASTE BATTERY AND ACCUMULATORS REGULATIONS 2009
WM08	THE WASTE (ENGLAND AND WALES) REGULATIONS 2011 (AS AMENDED)

LAND PROTECTION LEGISLATION	
LP01	THE CONTAMINATED LAND (WALES) REGULATIONS 2006
LP02	LANDFILL REGULATIONS (ENGLAND & WALES) (AMENDED) 2005 SI 1559
LP03	CONTROL OF PESTICIDES REGULATIONS 1986 (COPR) (AS AMENDED 1997) PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS REGULATIONS 2011(SI 2011 NO. 2131)
LP04	THE CONSERVATION OF HABITATS AND SPECIES REGULATIONS 2010
LP05	WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981
LP06	COUNTRYSIDE AND RIGHTS OF WAY ACT 2000

ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING	
EP01	THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING (ENGLAND AND WALES) REGULATIONS 2010 (S.I. 2010 NO. 676)

OTHER STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS	
OR01	ROAD VEHICLES (CONSTRUCTION & USE) REGULATIONS S 1986
OR02	THE CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH REGULATIONS 2005
OR03	THE CHEMICAL (HAZARD INFORMATION AND PACKAGING FOR SUPPLY) REGULATIONS Replace with CLP REGULATIONS (CLASSIFICATION, LABELLING AND PACKAGING) 2009
OR04	<del>RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES ACT 1993 (superseded)</del>
OR05	THE <a href="#">CONTROL OF ASBESTOS REGULATIONS 2012</a>
OR06	REACH ( Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals) REGULATIONS 2007
OR07	THE ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS (ENGLAND AND WALES) REGULATIONS 2012 (AS AMENDED)
OR08	THE NOISE AND STATUTORY NUISANCE ACT 1993
OR09	THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990
OR10	COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY / BASIC PAYMENT SCHEME
OR11	RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR WALES / GLASTIR
OR12	THE ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS (ENFORCEMENT) (WALES) REGULATIONS 2014
OR13	CRC ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCHEME ORDERS
OR14	Water Resources (Control of Pollution)(Oil Storage)(Wales) Regulations 2016

**Appendix 1: Other Compliance Obligations**

**AIR POLLUTION CONTROL**

<b>IMPACT</b>	Nil – Very Limited	
<b>AP01</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	CLEAN AIR ACT 1993.
	<b>Details</b>	Consolidates the provisions of earlier Acts (1956 and 1968 Clean Air Acts). Regulations made under earlier legislation still apply. Controls emissions of dark and black smoke from chimneys, and industrial and trade premises; and grit, dust and fumes from non - domestic furnaces. Gives the Secretary of State and local authorities’ power to set up smoke control areas within which smoke emissions are strictly controlled.
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	This issue is only relevant to the University in the event of a fire.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	There are no chimneys or stacks onsite that would fall within the scope of the Act. Waste plant-matter is infrequently burned on the Treborth site, although such activities are subject to relevant exemptions registered with the Natural Resources Wales.

## AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

<b>Impact</b>	Nil – as requirements transferred to Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPO1)	
<b>AP02</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT 1999
	<b>Details</b>	<p>The Act implements the EU IPPC Directive (96/61/EEC) by introducing the Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) regime. Activities regulated under the PPC Regulations are divided into three different categories - Part A, Part A2 and Part B activities. Which category an activity falls into is determined by the PPC Regulations and guidance from the Secretary of State.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part A processes are regulated for emissions to land, air and water (i.e. integrated pollution control). The Environment Agency regulates these processes.</li> <li>Part A2 processes are also regulated for emissions to land, air and water, but these processes are regulated by local authorities</li> <li>Part B processes are only regulated for emissions to air (i.e. air pollution). These are always regulated by local authorities.</li> </ul> <p>The Act contains much of what was previously contained in EPA 1990, Part I and the <i>Environmental Protection (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1991(as amended)</i>.</p>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	This legislation applies to various “Prescribed Processes”. Currently, Bangor University does not carry out such processes. but will remain mindful of the requirements.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	<i>Note: in April 2010, implementation of the PPC regime transferred from the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 to the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (see Section EP01 below). There are currently no implications for the University.</i>

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL		
<b>Impact</b>	Paperwork review required to confirm all applicable equipment are free of ODS, or appropriate systems in place. Undertake audit/review in 2018/19	
<b>AP03</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EC REGULATION 1005/2009 “SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER</li> <li>THE OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES REGULATIONS 2015 (SI2015/168)</li> </ul>
	<b>Details</b>	<p>EC Regulation 1005/2009 sets out rules for the production, import, export, marketing, use, recovery, recycling, reclamation and destruction of substances that deplete the ozone layer, as well as the reporting of information related to them, and equipment containing or relying on them. It applies to controlled substances, new substances and to products and equipment containing or relying on controlled substances. They provide a schedule for phasing out the production and consumption of ozone depleting substances (ODS). It requires refrigerants contained in commercial and industrial refrigerant equipment and air conditioning equipment to be recovered if practicable for recycling, reclamation or destruction during service or maintenance, as well as prior to dismantling or destruction of the equipment. It also requires that all precautionary measures be taken to prevent leakage of ozone depleting refrigerants from such equipment. Regulation (EC) 1005/2009 has direct effect in the UK and no secondary legislation is required.</p> <p><b>Legislative background</b> The Ozone Depleting Substances Regulations 2015 came into force in the UK on 7 March 2015 and replace and consolidate the Ozone-Depleting Substances (Qualifications) Regulations <a href="#">SI 2009/216</a> and the Environmental Protection (Controls on Ozone-Depleting Substances) Regulations <a href="#">SI 2011/1543</a>, and provide for the execution and enforcement of Regulation (EC) <a href="#">1005/2009</a>. The Ozone-Depleting Substances (Qualifications) Regulations <a href="#">SI 2009/216</a> enforced Regulation (EC) <a href="#">1005/2009</a> and also set out minimum qualifications for those working with ozone-depleting substances and prescribes offences and penalties. They also provide the necessary enforcement powers for authorised people. The Environmental Protection (Controls on Ozone-Depleting Substances) Regulations <a href="#">SI 2011/1543</a> established the enforcement network which is required to give full effect to Regulation (EC) <a href="#">1005/2009</a>, which includes setting out details on offences</p>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	<p>Update upon paperwork confirmation of removal of applicable.</p> <p>Bangor University does have equipment containing refrigerants containing ODS which must comply with the above regulations. In summary, the Regulations require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cessation of the usage of virgin HCFC (e.g. R22) from 31st December 2009, with a 2014 (re-use/Recycle by date). All use to cease after this date.</li> <li>Prevention of leakage and leak checks (frequency determined by size of system).</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refrigerant recovery during plant servicing and maintenance at end of life</li> <li>• Records of equipment and use of recycled/reclaimed HCFCs</li> <li>• Use of personnel with appropriate qualifications for servicing, maintenance leakage checking and recovery.</li> </ul>
	<b>Compliance status</b>	The University has a service contract with specialist company, which includes routine maintenance, audit of gases, and programme of replacement.

<b>Impact</b>	Notable – several systems still in use.	
<b>AP04</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	EU REGULATION 517/2014 ON FLUORINATED GREENHOUSE GASES THE FLUORINATED GREENHOUSE GASES REGULATIONS 2015 (SI2015/310)
	<b>Details</b>	<p>EC Regulation 517/2014 aims to protect the environment by reducing emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases. In particular, it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establishes rules on containment, use, recovery and destruction of fluorinated greenhouse gases, and on related support measures;</li> <li>• imposes conditions on the placing on the market of specific products and equipment that contain, or whose functioning relies upon, fluorinated greenhouse gases;</li> <li>• imposes conditions on specific uses of fluorinated greenhouse gases; and</li> <li>• establishes quantitative limits for the placing on the market of hydrofluorocarbons.</li> </ul> <p>The Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations (SI2015/310) came into force in the UK on 19th March 2015 and enforce the EU Regulation by providing enforcement powers, setting offences and penalties and designating certification and training bodies.</p> <p><b>Legislative background:</b> The 2015 Regulations revoke the Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations SI 2009/261 which made it an offence to work with fluorinated greenhouse gases (FGG) without holding a recognised City and Guilds statutory refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment qualification. These new Regulations update the qualification requirements, and set out details of offences and how they will be enforced. This will primarily be done through enforcement notices.</p>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	<p>The University has a number of stationary Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) systems that fall within the requirements of the Regulations, namely:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><b>Refrigeration systems</b> (fridges and freezers within laboratories and catering facilities)  <b>Air-conditioning systems</b> (throughout University buildings)  <b>Heat pumps</b> (Ground Source Heat Pump in the ECW building).</p> <p>In addition the ECW Fire Protection System utilises FM200 (HFC 227ea) gas, and as such also falls within the requirements of the Regulations. In summary the Regulations require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention of leakage and leak checks (frequency determined by Global Warming Potential and Carbon Dioxide equivalent of each system).</li> <li>• Fit automatic leak detection system if greater than 500 tonnes of CO2 equivalent or more</li> <li>• Maintaining records of equipment</li> <li>• Recovery of F gases during plant servicing/maintenance and at end of life</li> <li>• Use of personnel with appropriate qualifications for installation, servicing, maintenance and leakage checking.</li> <li>• Labelling of equipment.</li> </ul>



	<b>Compliance status</b>	The University has a service contract with specialist company, which includes routine maintenance and audit of gases. The Company's certifications are examined to ensure compliance with the Regulations

WATER AND EFFLUENT CONTROL		
<b>Impact</b>	Nil – transferred to environmental Permitting Regulation (EPO1)	
<b>WE01</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	THE GROUNDWATER REGULATIONS 2009
	<b>Details</b>	<p>These regulations are designed to prevent the careless use and disposal of substances, which could pollute groundwater. The Regulations introduce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the requirement that the disposal (or tipping for disposal) of List I or II substances be AUTHORISED (unless there is already a requirement for a waste management licence.)</li> <li>new procedures for PROHIBITING or REGULATING BY NOTICE other activities on land involving List I or II substances, which indirectly threaten groundwater.</li> </ul> <p>Contravention of the Regulations will constitute an offence under section 85 of the Water Resources Act 1991 and will be punishable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the Magistrates Court, with a maximum fine of £20,000 and/or up to 3 months imprisonment</li> <li>in Crown Court, with an unlimited fine and/or up to 2 years imprisonment.</li> </ul>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	It is important that polluting substances are prevented from spilling onto the land or discharging to groundwater sources. There are no abstractions from groundwater supplies or from local rivers.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	<p>The University ensures that no chemical substances or other liquid waste is disposed of to the ground or disposed in such a way that waste is able to infiltrate the land.</p> <p>We are authorised under these Regulations to dispose of spent sheep-dip to land (Authorisation No. GWN 2346).</p> <p><i>Note: in April 2010, implementation of the Groundwater Regulations transferred to the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (see Section EP01 below. There are currently no implications for the Authorisation referred to above.</i></p>

WATER AND EFFLUENT CONTROL		
<b>Impact</b>	Limited – at present no site requires a Trade effluent consent.	
<b>WE02</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	WATER INDUSTRY ACT 1991 (WIA 1991).
	<b>Details</b>	<p>Section 73 describes offences for the contaminating, misusing and wasting water from main supplies.</p> <p>Section 118 deals with trade effluent, which can only be discharged into the public sewer if the consent of the relevant sewage undertaker (water company) has been given.</p> <p>Consents to discharge will contain conditions relating to the volume and quality of the effluent.</p> <p>Under the Act, water companies are able to levy a trade effluent disposal charge.</p>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	<p>Although Bangor University is not a “trade premises”, it does have a number of non-domestic elements that discharge into the public sewerage system (laboratories / workshops etc). Such discharges must therefore be made in compliance with the requirements of the Act.</p> <p>Mains water consumption is monitored, and any indication of leakages investigated and rectified.</p>
	<b>Compliance status</b>	<p><b>The Environment Manager has advised that Dwr Cymru have confirmed that the University does not require a trade effluent discharge consent due to volumes and contamination of University sewage waste (2016/17)</b></p> <p>The University had applied to the sewerage undertaker, Dwr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW) for a Trade Effluent Consent for the discharge of seawater to the public sewerage system in Menai Bridge. There are no agreements or consents held on record in respect of any other of the University’s non-domestic sewage discharges. However, DCWW were notified of these discharges and no formal approval have been required.</p>

**WATER AND EFFLUENT CONTROL**

<b>Impact</b>	Nil – transferred to the Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPO1)	
<b>WE03</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	WATER RESOURCES ACT 1991 (WRA 1991). Section 85
	<b>Details</b>	It is an offence to cause or knowingly permit any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter or any solid waste to enter controlled waters without, or in breach of, a Discharge Consent. Discharge Consents can be obtained from the Environment Agency. These set limits on the concentration, characteristics and volume of effluent discharged. The limits depend on the sensitivity and use of the receiving water and are at the discretion of the Environment Agency.
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	No discharges to controlled (surface) waters must be made without consent from the Environment Agency.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	There is an onsite treatment facility (septic tank) at Treborth Pavilion for which a discharge consent is held on file. Consent is also held for the discharge of sewage effluent from the Nant Porth Boathouse, and an Environmental Permit is held for the discharge of treated sewage effluent from Ynys Faelog in Menai Bridge.  <i>Note: in April 2010, implementation of S85 of the Water Resources Act transferred to the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (see Section EPO1 below). There are currently no implications for the discharge consents referred to above.</i>

**WATER AND EFFLUENT CONTROL**

<b>WE04</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	THE WATER RESOURCES (CONTROL OF POLLUTION)(SILAGE SLURRY AND AGRICULTURAL FUEL OIL)(WALES) REGULATIONS 2010
	<b>Details</b>	These "SSAFO" Regulations revoke and replace the Control of Pollution (Silage Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) Regulations 1991 in so far as they relate to Wales. The Regulations set out specific requirements regarding the making and storage of silage (Schedule 1); the storage of slurry (Schedule 2) and the storage of fuel oil (Schedule 3) on farms.
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	The regulations are only applicable in respect of agricultural activities at the Henfaes site. Schedules 1 and 2 are not applicable. Silage is not made at the farm, and slurry (within the definition of 2(1) of the Regulations) is not generated. Schedule 3 is relevant; there are a total of 4 tanks at the site used for storing oil for heating and fuelling agricultural machinery at Henfaes.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	All tanks subject to SSAFO are bunded and are compliant with the requirements set out in the Regulations. Monitoring of tank/bund integrity is undertaken on a routine basis by Estates Staff, and records held by the Environmental Manager

Revoked

## WASTE MANAGEMENT

<b>Impact</b>	Notable – re. waste and waste transfers.	
<b>WM01</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT (EPA) 1990, PART II.
	<b>Details</b>	<p>Controls the management of waste. It is an offence under section 33 to keep, treat or dispose of controlled waste without a waste management license or “in a manner likely to cause pollution of the environment or harm to human health.</p> <p>Section 34 places a Statutory Duty of Care on all those producing or dealing with waste. The Duty of Care Regulations require anyone who produces, receives, holds, carries, treats or disposes of waste to prepare and retain written descriptions of the waste and Waste Transfer Notes and to supply copies on request. The Waste Transfer Notes should describe the waste; all parties involved in the transfer of the waste and copies must be kept for at least two years. Waste should only be transferred to an authorised person who holds a valid Waste Carriers Licence.</p> <p>Other aspects are considered elsewhere, e.g. GM.</p>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	Bangor University does not pass waste to anyone who is not licensed. It will not only prevent the illegal disposal, treatment and storage of its own waste but also by anyone who handles their waste.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	<p>Bangor University is aware of its responsibilities with regards to waste management and provides a written description of its waste when transferring to a third party. Controlled Waste Transfer notes are retained for 2 years and Consignment Notes for 3 years. The University is registered as a Lower Tier Carrier Dealer of controlled waste (Registration Reference PCD/WE5488TH) a copy of which is held on file by the Environmental Manager.</p> <p>The University ensures that any waste contractors used are fully licensed to transport and dispose of waste. Records containing this information are held on file.</p>

**WASTE MANAGEMENT**

<b>Impact</b>	Notable – segregation of waste and correct disposal routes.	
<b>WM02</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	LANDFILL DIRECTIVE, 1999/31/EC
	<b>Details</b>	The Landfill Directive was transposed in to UK Legislation 16 July 2001. It is aimed at reducing or preventing the adverse effects of landfilling waste to the environment and/or human health, it will ensure that landfill sites come under strict regulatory control in terms of their operation, monitoring and post-closure 'aftercare'. The Directive has been implemented across the UK through the Environmental Permitting Regulations (see EP01 below).
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	The Directive aims to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	Bangor University is aware of responsibilities for segregating waste types before it is transported and deposited/recycled at landfilling operations.

**WASTE MANAGEMENT**

<b>Impact</b>	Notable – correct classification of waste	
<b>WM03</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	THE LIST OF WASTES (WALES) REGULATIONS 2005 SI 1820/W148
	<b>Details</b>	The List of Wastes (LOW) Regulations 2005 transpose the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) into domestic legislation, and provide codes for all hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. The Environment Agency requires LOW codes for wastes that facilities can accept under the terms of their Waste Management Licenses or Environmental Permits.
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	Bangor University is aware that the regulations require inclusion of the correct EWC codes in waste transfer and consignment notes
	<b>Compliance status</b>	BU will ensure that codes appropriate to wastes streams are included on all relevant waste documents.

**WASTE MANAGEMENT**

<b>Legal</b>	Notable – majority of waste removed from site	
<b>WM04</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	THE HAZARDOUS WASTE REGULATIONS 2005 ( <i>REPLACES THE SPECIAL WASTE REGULATIONS 1996</i> ) ( <i>AS AMENDED</i> )
	<b>Details</b>	<p>Defines Hazardous waste. Producers, carriers and disposers are required to keep a register of consignment notes, for a minimum period of three years. There are many changes to the Special Waste Regulations, but the two key points are that Hazardous waste producers are required to pre-register before any Hazardous waste can be collected from their premises and the Regulations apply the European Waste Catalogue codes of Hazardous wastes that will affect a much wider range of producers.</p> <p>The Regulations implement, through the List of Wastes (Wales) Regulations 2005, the European Waste Catalogue list of Hazardous wastes for the purposes of collection. This means that things like PC monitors, PC base units, fridges, TVs, oily rags and separately collected fluorescent tubes will require collection under the new hazardous waste notification and documentation procedures. The Regulations will require a consignment note to be used for each collection.</p>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	BU presently disposes of Hazardous Waste from a number of sites including WEEE, fluorescent light tubes and solvents. We will retain consignment notes for at least three years to identify the licensed waste contractor who took the waste from the site.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	BU presently holds hazardous waste producer registrations for various sites, across the Estate, details of which are held on file by PACS



**WASTE MANAGEMENT**

<b>Impact</b>	Notable – all electrical and associated equipment	
<b>WM05</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	THE WASTE ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT (WEEE) REGULATIONS 2006 SI 3289
	<b>Details</b>	<p>The EU Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive, and Restriction of Hazardous Substances (ROHS) Directive were implemented in the UK on the 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2007.</p> <p>The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Regulations aim to reduce the amount of this waste going to landfill and improve recovery and recycling rates.</p> <p>The WEEE Regulations to waste that falls under one of ten categories of WEEE:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Large household appliances</li> <li>2. Small household appliances</li> <li>3. IT and telecommunications equipment</li> <li>4. Consumer equipment</li> <li>5. Lighting equipment</li> <li>6. Electrical and electronic tools</li> <li>7. Toys, leisure and sports equipment</li> <li>8. Medical devices</li> <li>9. Monitoring and control equipment</li> <li>10. Automatic dispensers.</li> </ol>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	WEEE waste including expired computer equipment is generated by BU.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	WEEE waste is stored in secure compounds and where necessary, in sealed receptacles to prevent leakage, spillage and savaging. The WEEE waste is collected by the local authority or Computer Disposals Ltd, when sufficient quantities are accumulated

**WASTE MANAGEMENT**

<b>Impact</b>	None – transferred to Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010	
<b>WM06</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	AGRICULTURAL WASTE REGULATIONS 2006
	<b>Details</b>	<p>The legal definition of “agricultural waste” is:-</p> <p>“Waste from premises used for agriculture within the meaning of the Agriculture Act 1947.”</p> <p>The Agriculture Act 1947 defines “agriculture” as including:-  “...horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, dairy farming and livestock breeding and keeping, the use of land as grazing land, meadow land, osier land, market gardens and nursery grounds, and the use of land for woodlands where that use is ancillary to the farming of land for other agricultural purposes, and ‘agriculture’ shall be construed accordingly.”</p> <p>You must not let livestock slurry, silage effluent or manure enter rivers, streams or other watercourses. If you allow polluting effluent to enter surface waters or groundwater you may be committing a pollution offence.</p> <p>Agricultural waste will have to be disposed of, or recycled in ways that protect the environment and human health. Farmers and growers will have to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Send or take their waste for disposal off-farm at permitted sites;</li> <li>• Register an exemption with the Environment Agency to recycle waste on-farm; or</li> <li>• Apply to the Environment Agency for a permit to continue on-farm disposal</li> </ul>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	BU’s agricultural activities are limited to the Henfaes site at Abergwyngregyn
	<b>Compliance status</b>	<p>A number of exempt Agricultural Waste activities in respect of the Henfaes site have been registered with Natural Resources Wales, and are held on file.</p> <p><i>Note: in April 2010, implementation of the Agricultural Waste Regulations transferred to the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (see Section EP01 below). Details of exemptions associated with the Henfaes site are retained by the Environmental Manager.</i></p>

**WASTE MANAGEMENT**

<b>Impact</b>	Notable – primarily addressed through WEEE disposals	
<b>WM07</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	WASTE BATTERY AND ACCUMULATORS REGULATIONS 2009
	<b>Details</b>	<p>Stricter rules on manufacturing and recycling batteries and accumulators (rechargeable batteries) for UK businesses are being introduced through the implementation of the European Batteries Directive. The Regulations came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010 and includes stricter rules on battery recycling and collection. Waste portable, industrial and vehicle batteries in the UK must now be separately collected, treated and recycled.</p> <p>The Regulations affect any business that uses, produces, supplies, or disposes of batteries, as well as any business that manufactures or designs battery-powered products.</p> <p>Specifically the proposals will affect the following businesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• manufacturers</li> <li>• importers</li> <li>• distributors</li> <li>• end-users (virtually every business in the UK)</li> <li>• businesses involved in treating and recycling waste batteries and accumulators</li> <li>• vehicle sales and maintenance businesses.</li> </ul>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	<p>BU will only be allowed to dispose of waste batteries at designated collection points. It will be illegal to throw batteries into the bin for landfill.</p> <p>BU may be committing an offence if it was to send industrial, accumulators and vehicle batteries to landfill, or for incineration.</p>
	<b>Compliance status</b>	Industrial / vehicle batteries are disposed of with WEEE waste at Chiff Chaffs, in agreement with the local authority. Designated receptacles for portable batteries are available at strategic locations across the Estate.

**WASTE MANAGEMENT**

<b>Impact</b>	Notable - storage, use, treatment, disposal, carriage and transfer of wastes	
<b>WM08</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	WASTE (ENGLAND AND WALES) REGULATIONS 2011 (SI 2011 No 988) <i>As amended by the Waste(England and Wales) Regulations (Amendment) 2012 SI2012 No.1889) and the Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2014</i>
	<b>Details</b>  <i>Revocations:</i>  <i>The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991S.I. 1991/2839The Regulations insofar as they apply in England and Wales</i>  <i>The Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994S.I. 1994/1056The Regulations insofar as they apply in England and Wales</i>  <i>The Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) (Amendment) Regulations 1998S.I. 1998/605The Regulations insofar as they apply in England and Wales</i>  <i>The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003S.I. 2003/63The whole Regulations</i>  <i>The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Amendment of Section 57) (England and Wales) Regulations 2005S.I. 2005/3026The whole Regulations</i>	The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 as amended by the 2012 Regulations, repeal the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991, implement the revised EU Waste Framework Directive 2008/98, and apply the Duty of Care requirements brought in by the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (S34). They require that:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste is stored correctly i.e. it must be properly contained</li> <li>• It is only collected by registered waste carriers (unless being moved by the waste producer’s own vehicles)</li> <li>• All collections are covered by a valid Transfer note that includes a written description of the waste to enable anyone handling it to do so safely and appropriately</li> <li>• Records of transfers of waste are kept for at least two years</li> <li>• Waste is only taken to an authorised facility that has the necessary waste management licensing (ignorance of the disposal site is no defence if an organisation’s waste is found fly tipped).</li> <li>• businesses confirm that they have applied the waste management hierarchy when transferring waste, and include a declaration on their waste transfer note or consignment note.</li> </ul> <p>The Regulations also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• introduce a two-tier system for waste carrier and broker registration, including a new concept of a waste dealer</li> <li>• make amendments to hazardous waste controls</li> <li>• exclude some categories of waste from waste controls.</li> </ul> <p>The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2014 effectively remove the legal requirements for a Waste Transfer Note to be in place for each movement of waste and instead allow the use of ‘Written Information’ to cover the transfer of waste. Such ‘Written Information’ must still meet strict requirements and include certain information (as laid down in Regulation 35 of the 2011 Regulations), but this change in legislation seems to open the door for the replacement of Waste Transfer Notes with other documents, such as invoices or collection receipts.</p>

	<b>Relevance to University</b>	These Regulations are relevant to BU in the context of the storage, use, treatment, disposal, carriage and transfer of wastes
	<b>Compliance status</b>	<p>Bangor University is aware of its responsibilities with regards to waste management and provides a written description of its waste when transferring to a third party. Controlled Waste Transfer notes are retained for 2 years and Consignment Notes for 3 years. The University is registered as a Lower Tier Carrier Dealer of controlled waste (Registration Reference PCD/WE5488TH) a copy of which is held on file by PACS.</p> <p>The University ensures that any waste contractors used are fully licensed to transport and dispose of waste. Records containing this information are held on file.</p>

**LAND PROTECTION LEGISLATION**

<b>Impact</b>	None at present	
<b>LP01</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	THE CONTAMINATED LAND (WALES) REGULATIONS 2006
	<b>Details</b>	<p>Implementation of the new contaminated land regime introduced in the Environment Act 1995. Sites that are likely to be most severely contaminated or most difficult to remediate are designated “special sites” and are the responsibility of the Environment Agency.</p> <p>If a site where it works was ever deemed to be contaminated and likely to cause “significant harm” to receptors or water pollution via a pathway, then it would require remediation via the “best practicable techniques” to eliminate the significant pollution linkage or at least mitigate the effects.</p>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	There is significant sensitivity of the surrounding area to the BU campus. There are ESA, SAC, SPA, LNR and SSSI areas all of which have to be protected at all cost.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	No “Special Sites” have been identified on the BU estate. Prior to development of any land in BU ownership, an assessment of contamination will be made, and where necessary, remediation proposals will be developed through the Town and Country Planning process.

LAND PROTECTION LEGISLATION		
LP02	<b>Legislative Act</b>	LANDFILL REGULATIONS (ENGLAND & WALES) (AMENDED) 2005 SI 1640
	<b>Details</b>	Covers registration procedures, accounting and credits against payment for operators who make a voluntary contribution to an approved environmental trust. Empowers Customs and Excise to levy a tax on the disposal of waste to land. Applies two levels of tax, a lower rate that applies to listed inactive or inert wastes, and a standard rate which applies to all other taxable wastes. Provide for the reimbursement of people who are recovering overpaid landfill tax
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	The cost of waste disposal to landfill is continually increasing; BU as the waste producer will meet this cost. Current cost of landfill tax per tonne is £32.00, and is to rise by £8.00 per tonne for active waste(s) until 2011. A lower rate of £2.50 per tonne applies to inactive wastes. It is seen as the key driver of the UK's move away from using landfill disposal – and the main hope of meeting European waste targets under the Landfill Directive in 2010, 2013 and 2020.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	BU will remain aware of the increasing cost of waste disposal and the financial implications.

Revoked

**LAND PROTECTION LEGISLATION**

<b>Impact</b>	Notable – for Grounds, Henfaes/Treborth and Sports Fields	
<b>LP03</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	<p>CONTROL OF PESTICIDES REGULATIONS 1986 (SI 1986 /1510 (AS AMENDED 1997). S.I. 1986/AMENDED BY S.I. 1997/188.</p> <p>FURTHER AMENDED AND LARGELY REPEALED BY THE PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS REGULATIONS 2011(SI 2011 NO. 2131)</p> <p>SUBSEQUENT PROVISIONS: THE PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS (SUSTAINABLE USE) REGULATIONS 2012 (2012 NO. 1657)</p>
	<b>Details</b>	<p>In Great Britain, before a Plant Protection Product (“pesticide”) can be advertised, sold, supplied, stored or used, it has to be approved under the Plant Protection Regulations or in the case of commodity substances and products used to generate ethylene (to control fruit ripening), the Control of Pesticides Regulations.</p> <p>Plant protection products may have the following uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) protecting plants against all harmful organisms</li> <li>(b) influencing the life processes of plants</li> <li>(c) preserving plant products</li> <li>(d) destroying undesired plants or parts of plants</li> <li>(e) checking or preventing undesired growth of plants</li> </ul> <p>Professional use of products requires Certification under the Plant Production Products (Sustainable Use) Regulations which came into force on 18 July 2012</p>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	There is significant sensitivity of the surrounding area to the BU campus. There are ESA, SAC, SPA, LNR and SSSI areas all of which have to be protected.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	<p>PACS is responsible for grounds maintenance, and ensures that any activities undertaken do not pose an actual or potential threat to the environment. Conservation of species and habitats is respected particularly on land which has a statutory or local designation. Application of pesticides at Henfaes Farm is undertaken by the Technician (Mark Hughes) who holds the “Certificate in the Safe Use of Pesticides Level 2” (document held on file).</p> <p>Sports Fields are controlled by Commercial Services, with major spraying undertaken by an external company.</p>



**LAND PROTECTION LEGISLATION**

<b>Impact</b>	Limited –	
<b>LP04</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	THE CONSERVATION OF HABITATS AND SPECIES REGULATIONS 201
	<b>Details</b>	<p>The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 1994 transposed Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) into national law. The current (2010) Regulations (also known as the “Habitat Regulations” came into force on 1 April 2010 to consolidate all the various amendments made to the 1994 Regs. The Regulations place a duty on the Secretary of State to propose a list of sites which are important for either habitats or species (listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive respectively). The Regulations make it an offence to disturb any European protected species and (subject to exceptions) to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 4. However, these actions can be made lawful through the granting of licenses by the appropriate authorities. Licenses may be granted for a number of purposes (such as science and education, conservation, preserving public health and safety), but only after the appropriate authority is satisfied that there are no satisfactory alternatives and that such actions will have no detrimental effect on wild population of the species concerned.</p> <p>The Regulations also provide for the control of potentially damaging operations, on European “Natura 2000” sites, by relevant country agencies.</p>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	There is significant sensitivity of the area surrounding the BU campus. There are a number of designated sites i.e. ESA, SAC, SPA, LNR and SSSI areas all of which have to be protected at all cost.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	<p>PACS is responsible for development and general grounds maintenance, and ensures that any activities undertaken do not pose an actual or potential threat to the environment. Conservation of species and habitats is respected particularly on land which has a statutory or local designation.</p> <p>A Woodland Management Plan has been developed in conjunction with CCW (as was, now NRW) for the University land at Treborth, within and adjacent to the Coedydd Afon Menai SSSI. This is overseen by Treborth Botanical Garden.</p> <p>Where necessary, relevant licences are obtained from Natural Resources Wales (e.g. for the disturbance of bats on the St Marys development site).</p>

**LAND PROTECTION LEGISLATION**

<b>Impact</b>	Limited – primarily Treborth Botanical Gardens	
<b>LP05</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981
	<b>Details</b>	<p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is the principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain. It does not extend to Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man. This legislation is the means by which the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) and Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/FFC) are implemented in Great Britain. Similar legislation is enacted to fulfil these obligations elsewhere in the United Kingdom. The Wildlife and Countryside Act is divided into four parts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part I is concerned with the protection of wildlife,</li> <li>• Part II relates to the countryside and national parks (and the designation of protected areas i.e. SSSIs),</li> <li>• Part III covers public rights of way,</li> <li>• Part IV deals with miscellaneous provisions of the Act</li> </ul>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	There is significant sensitivity of the area surrounding the BU campus. There are a number of designated sites i.e. ESA, SAC, SPA, LNR and SSSI areas all of which have to be protected at all cost.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	<p>PACS is responsible for development and general grounds maintenance, and ensures that any activities undertaken do not pose an actual or potential threat to the environment. Conservation of species and habitats is respected particularly on land which has a statutory or local designation.</p> <p>Treborth Botanical gardens and Henfaes field station are responsible for ensuring activities do not pose a risk to the environment. Ancient woodlands at Aber has been long-term let to Natural Resources Wales.</p>

## LAND PROTECTION LEGISLATION

<b>Impact</b>	Limited – applicable rights of way are clear	
<b>LP06</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	COUNTRYSIDE AND RIGHTS OF WAY ACT 2000
	<b>Details</b>	The purpose of the Act is to create a new statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of AONBs. There are provisions for local authorities to establish byelaws and give greater powers of enforcement to a variety of relevant bodies. It seeks to balance the new rights with responsibilities on all parties, and codes of practice have been produced to explain these to landowners and users. The Act also strengthens the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, making it statutory for Government bodies to have regard for biodiversity / nature conservation in carrying out its functions.
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	There are a number of public rights of way through University land (e.g. the Coastal Path), although none of the enclosed land in the University's ownership is subject to Open Country access arrangements under the Act. As a public body the University has a duty under the Act to have regard for biodiversity in carrying out its functions, and to take positive steps to further the conservation of listed species and habitats
	<b>Compliance status</b>	The University will remain mindful of the requirements of the Act in discharging its functions

ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING		
<b>Impact</b>	Significant – discharge of seawater and low level radioactive materials	
<b>EP01</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING (ENGLAND AND WALES REGULATIONS 2010 (S.I. 2010 NO. 676) (AS AMENDED 2016, 2018*))
	<b>Details</b>	<p>The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 came into force on 6<sup>th</sup> April 2010 to replace the previous (Environmental Permitting (England and Wales)) Regulations 2007. They provide a further consolidated system of environmental permitting, replacing the main requirements of the 2007 Regulations, and now incorporate a system for permitting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste operations</li> <li>• Water discharges</li> <li>• Radioactive substances</li> <li>• Power Plants (TBC)</li> </ul> <p>The Regulations transpose the permitting requirements of 18 European Directives.</p> <p>The Amendment Regulations 2011 (SI 2943) redefines radioactive material and radioactive waste, and introduces a new set of exemptions for radioactive substances. These regulations repeal, amend and replace much of Radioactive Substances Act 1993.</p> <p>The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012 (SI 2012 No. 630) amends the 2010 Regulations and makes minor amendments to certain exempt waste and radioactive substance activities. These were further revised in 2016.</p> <p><u>2018</u></p> <p><i>The planned amendment in 2018 will revise requirements contained in the Directive, laying down basic safety standards for the protection against the dangers arising from exposure to ionising radiation. The inclusion of Medium Combustion Plant directive may necessitate a permit for plant such as “specified” generators and CHP units. Clarity is awaited on what will apply and when will be sought as at present “Generator operated for the sole purpose of maintaining power supply at a site during an on-site emergency” are not Specified Generators and will not require a Permit; generators provided to ‘boost’ energy supply are likely to be covered.</i></p>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	The University has a number of environmental authorisations and exemptions which are now encompassed within the current Environmental Permitting Regulations. Some authorisations

		<p>automatically became Permits, whilst exemptions were subject to transition arrangements which varied according to the nature of each exemption.</p> <p>The University has six licenses for the use and disposal of radioactive material that have been issued for discrete sites. The maintenance of records to demonstrate compliance with the terms of the Certificates of Registration and Authorisation are kept on file within the University's Health and Safety Department.</p>
	<p><b>Compliance status</b></p>	<p>Bangor University will ensure that all applicable Environmental Permits are obtained, and Exemptions registered with the Environment Agency / Natural Resources Wales. Compliance with specific requirements set out within Permits and Exemptions will be monitored, and records retained within the Environmental Management System.</p>

**OTHER REQUIREMENTS**

<b>Impact</b>	Notable – storage, use and disposal of harmful materials and substances	
<b>OR02</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	THE CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH (COSHH) REGULATIONS 2002 (AS AMENDED)
	<b>Details</b>	This provides guidance on how to control the exposure of employees and other individuals who may come into contact when using chemicals or other hazardous substances at work. The law requires employers to control exposure to hazardous substances to prevent ill health. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) need to be present and available to all staff that comes into contact with specific chemicals and solutions.
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	There are large numbers of different chemical, biological and radioactive materials used in experiments and research.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	All chemicals used have appropriate information attached and/or a CoSHH assessment which is provided to all relevant staff along with MSDS. Information is communicated by the University's Health and Safety Services department and there are technicians who are responsible for these issues. Full details are available on the University's Health and Safety web pages which can be accessed here:  <a href="http://www.bangor.ac.uk/hss/inflink/chemical-information.php.en">http://www.bangor.ac.uk/hss/inflink/chemical-information.php.en</a>

**OTHER REQUIREMENTS**

<b>Impact</b>	Limited	
<b>OR01</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	ROAD VEHICLES (CONSTRUCTION & USE) REGS 1986 (SI 1078) (AMENDMENT NO2) REGS 1990 AS AMENDED, UP TO 2018
	<b>Details</b>	It is an offence to use a vehicle if it is emitting any smoke or visible vapours. Complying with an annual MOT certificate can adhere to a legal standard.
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	There is a large vehicle fleet used for by numerous university departments for various activities which results in large distances travelled each year.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	Departments ensure that regular servicing of the vehicle fleet mitigates the amount of pollution emitted through the exhaust pipe.

**OTHER REQUIREMENTS**

<b>Impact</b>	Revoked – see CLP	
<b>OR03</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	THE CHEMICAL (HAZARD INFORMATION AND PACKAGING FOR SUPPLY) REGULATIONS 2009
	<b>Details</b>	<p>CHIP is the law that applies to suppliers of dangerous chemicals. Its purpose is to protect people and the environment from the effects of those chemicals by requiring suppliers to provide information about the dangers and to package them safely.</p> <p>CHIP requires the supplier of a dangerous chemical to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify the hazards (dangers) of the chemical. This is known as ‘classification’;</li> <li>• give information about the hazards to their customers. Suppliers usually provide this information on the package itself (eg a label) and, if supplied for use at work, in a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS);</li> <li>• package the chemical safely.</li> </ul> <p>‘Supply’ means making a chemical available to another person. Manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers and retailers are all examples of suppliers.</p>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	There are large numbers of different chemical, biological and radioactive materials used in experiments and research.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	<p>All chemicals used have a CoSHH assessment sheet which is provided to all relevant staff along with MSDS. Information is communicated by the University’s Health and Safety Services department and there are technicians who are responsible for these issues. Full details are available on the University’s Health and Safety web pages which can be accessed here:</p> <p><a href="http://www.bangor.ac.uk/hss/inflink/chemical-information.php-en">http://www.bangor.ac.uk/hss/inflink/chemical-information.php-en</a></p>

Revoked



**OTHER REQUIREMENTS**

<b>Impact</b>	Significant – supplier/manufacturer information is key to managing risk	
<b>OR03</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	CLP REGULATIONS (CLASSIFICATION, LABELLING AND PACKAGING) 2009 ( <i>full implementation in UK by 2015</i> )
	<b>Details</b>	<p>European Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures came into in 2015, revoking the CHIP (HAZARD INFORMATION AND PACKAGING FOR SUPPLY) Regulations. The Regulations are known as the CLP Regs.</p> <p>The CLP Regulation adopts the United Nations’ Globally Harmonised System on the classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS) across all</p> <p>The duties on suppliers are broadly the same as the old CHIP Regs on classification, labelling and packaging.</p> <p>CLP is the law that applies to suppliers of dangerous chemicals. Its purpose is to protect people and the environment from the effects of those chemicals by requiring suppliers to provide information about the dangers and to package them safely.</p> <p>CHIP requires the supplier of a dangerous chemical to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify the hazards (dangers) of the chemical. This is known as ‘classification’;</li> <li>• give information about the hazards to their customers. Suppliers usually provide this information on the package itself (eg an approved ‘diamond’ label) and, if supplied for use at work, in a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS);</li> <li>• package the chemical safely.</li> </ul> <p>‘Supply’ means making a chemical available to another person. Manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers and retailers are all examples of suppliers.</p>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	There are large numbers of different chemical, biological and radioactive materials used in experiments and research. CLP provides the key information necessary to assess and control risk.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	<p>All chemicals used have suitable information and/or a CoSHH assessment, along with MSDS. For higher risk Schools and Units specific information is communicated by the University’s Health and Safety Services department and there are local staff (such as technicians) within Colleges and Schools who have specific responsibilities. Additional details are available on the University’s Health and Safety web pages which can be accessed here:</p> <p><a href="http://www.bangor.ac.uk/hss/inflink/chemical-information.php.en">http://www.bangor.ac.uk/hss/inflink/chemical-information.php.en</a></p>

**OTHER REQUIREMENTS**

<b>Impact</b>	None – superseded (see Section EP01)	
<b>OR04</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	<p>RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES ACT 1993</p> <p>(The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010[1] came into force. These new regulations repeal, amend and replace much of Radioactive Substances Act 1993 in England and Wales.)</p>
	<b>Details</b>	<p>The prime purpose of the Radioactive Substances Act 1993 is to ensure that members of the general public are not affected by the deliberate or accidental discharge, or disposal, of radioactive material or waste. To achieve this end, all users of radioactive materials are required to:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. obtain a registration certificate or certificates from the Environment Agency for the radioactive materials which they have, or intend to have, on the premises; and</li> <li>2. obtain a waste disposal authorisation from the Environment Agency which details the conditions which must be observed for the disposal of radioactive waste.</li> </ol>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	<p>There are large numbers of different chemical, biological and radioactive materials used in experiments and research.</p>
	<b>Compliance status</b>	<p>The University has on record six licenses for the use and disposal of radioactive material which have been issued for discrete sites. The maintenance of records to demonstrate compliance with the terms of the Certificates of Registration and Authorisation are kept on file within the University's Health and Safety Services Department.</p> <p><i>Note: in April 2010, implementation of the Radioactive Substances Act transferred to the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (see Section EP01 above). There are currently no implications for the Authorisations referred to above.</i></p>

**OTHER REQUIREMENTS**

<b>Impact</b>	Notable – safe disposal and handling of asbestos	
<b>OR05</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 (SI 2012 632) <i>(These Regulations came into force on 6th April 2012 and replace the 2006 Regulations)</i>
	<b>Details</b>	<p>Under the Regulations the University has a “duty to manage” the asbestos within its buildings and to protect anyone using or working in the premises from the risks to health that exposure to asbestos causes. This requires the University to identify the location of asbestos, its type and condition, and to identify and assess the risks, and manage and control these risks.</p> <p>If existing asbestos containing materials are in good condition and are not likely to be damaged, they may be left in place; their condition monitored and managed to ensure they are not disturbed.</p> <p>Works, such as the removal of asbestos, must be carried out by contractors licensed by the HSE. Some low risk activities may be classed as “non-licensed work” although such works require effective controls, and written records of works must be retained, Some non-licensed works require notification to the relevant enforcing authority (HSE or local authority).</p> <p>Training is mandatory for anyone liable to be exposed to asbestos fibres at work. This includes maintenance workers and others who may come into contact with or disturb asbestos (e.g. cable installers), as well as those involved in asbestos removal work.</p>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	Many University buildings have asbestos present. The Estates and Facilities Department is responsible for managing development, refurbishment and maintenance of University buildings and the application of the Regulations are overseen by a dedicated Asbestos Manger within the department.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	The University has undertaken an extensive Asbestos Management Survey” of every room in every building on the Estate, This information is recorded against each room door reference number and available on the Planon Facilities Management System so that the presence of asbestos is highlighted at the outset of any maintenance works. Hard copies of this register are held by the Asbestos Manager and the Security Dept (for use in the case of out of hours purposes). Where major projects are planned (as opposed to routine maintenance work utilising Planon), a detailed “Refurbishment and Demolition Survey” is carried out in accordance with the Regs. All asbestos surveys are carried out by an accredited surveying consultancy, and all lab analyses undertaken in a UKAS accredited laboratory. The Asbestos Manager is responsible for appointing qualified consultants. The procedures for managing and controlling asbestos that has been identified on BU premises is set out in the University’s “Asbestos Management Plan” produced and reviewed by the AM. Asbestos removal is managed by

		licensed contractors, and waste disposal in accordance with the Hazardous Waste Regulations. The Compliance Officer (PACS) provides copies of Waste Consignment Notes to the Environmental Manager who retains the documents for a period of three years.
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**OTHER REQUIREMENTS**

<b>Impact</b>	Very limited at present	
<b>OR06</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	REACH ( Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and restriction of Chemicals) REGULATIONS 2007
	<b>Details</b>	<p>The prime purpose of the REACH Regulations 2007 is to ensure that ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide a high level of protection of human health and the environment from the use of chemicals.</li> <li>• To make the people who place chemicals on the market (<a href="#">manufacturers</a> and <a href="#">importers</a> responsible for understanding and managing the risks associated with their use.)</li> <li>• To allow the free movement of <a href="#">substances</a> on the EU market.</li> <li>• To enhance innovation in and the competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry.</li> </ul>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	There are large numbers of different chemicals used in experiments and research. REACH applies to substances manufactured or imported into the EU in quantities of 1 tonne per year or more. Generally, it applies to all individual chemical substances on their own, in preparations or in articles (if the substance is intended to be released during normal and reasonably foreseeable conditions of use from an article).
	<b>Compliance status</b>	The University does not presently use or create any chemical materials in such quantities (1 tonne or more per year). This legislation is presently not applicable but it is important to note the above <i>de-minimus</i> should it ever be exceeded.

**OTHER REQUIREMENTS**

<b>Impact</b>	Limited – overseen by PACS	
<b>OR07</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	THE ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS (ENGLAND AND WALES) REGULATIONS 2012 (SI 3118), AS AMENDED
	<b>Details</b>	<p>The Regulations revoke previous regulations and set out the requirements for Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) in Part 2 for buildings when they are constructed, sold or let, and Display Energy Certificates (DECs) in Part 3 for buildings occupied by public authorities and institutions that can be “frequently visited” by the public. A Recommendation Report outlining opportunities for improvements in energy efficiency is required to accompany each DEC. Part 4 of the Regulations require regular (minimum 5 yearly) inspections of air conditioning systems.</p> <p>All Inspections required by the Regulations must be carried out by accredited Energy Assessors</p> <p>Amended 2015 ( re. energy performance certificates, display energy certificates, data packs)</p>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	BU has a number of buildings that require DECs and Air Condition System Inspections. All new buildings will require an Energy Performance Certificate.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	DECs / Advisory Reports and Air Conditioning inspections are in place for all relevant buildings. Where required, EPCs will be issued for new buildings prior to occupancy.

## OTHER REQUIREMENTS

<b>Impact</b>	Limited	
<b>OR08</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	THE NOISE AND STATUTORY NUISANCE ACT 1993, (legislated under Part III of the Environmental Protection Act 1990)
	<b>Details</b>	<p>Local authorities have a duty to investigate a complaint of noise or other nuisance (including smoke, fumes, accumulations, deposits, odours etc) from premises (land and buildings) and vehicles, machinery or equipment in the street.</p> <p>Noise from or caused by a vehicle, machinery or equipment in a street may be deemed a statutory nuisance.</p> <p>If a local authority's environmental health officer is satisfied that problem complained about amounts to a statutory nuisance then the authority must serve an abatement notice on the person responsible or in certain cases the owner or occupier of the property. The notice may require that the noise or nuisance must be stopped altogether or limited to certain times of the day. Thus, the nuisance should be abated and failure to comply the terms of an abatement notice can result in substantial fines.</p> <p>There is a defence available in any proceedings in respect of industrial, trade or business premises that the "best practicable means" have been used to prevent the nuisance or counteract its effect.</p>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	BU campus is situated in the main centre of the city of Bangor and so has the potential to generate nuisances to its closely situated neighbours.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	Noise emissions are monitored and recorded at the <del>Estates</del> PACS Department on a regular basis to ensure that it does not emit above an acceptable level which could be considered a nuisance. Noise reducing measure are also implemented during exam times, e.g. noise from contractors, is kept to a minimum to avoid nuisance to students.

**OTHER REQUIREMENTS**

<b>Impact</b>	Notable – during building / property developments	
<b>OR09</b>	<b>Legislative Act</b>	THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (as amended by the Planning And Compensation Act 1991, and updated by the Planning and Compensation Act 2004)
	<b>Details</b>	<p>These Acts constitute “The Planning Acts” in the United Kingdom. In Wales, the Acts are supported by Planning Policy Wales, which in turn is supplemented by 21 topic based Technical Advice Notes (TANs). Procedural guidance is given in Welsh Office / National Assembly for Wales / Welsh Assembly Government circulars.</p> <p>Planning Policy Wales, the TANs and the circulars may be material to decisions on individual planning applications. They will be considered by the Welsh Ministers and Planning Inspectors in the determination of called-in planning applications and appeals.</p> <p>Individual aspects of planning law are explained more fully in Government Circulars or subject to specific Rules and Orders. The General Permitted Development Order (GPDO) is one such order, which deals with forms of development that do not necessarily require planning permission.</p>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	Development of the University estate will in many cases require planning permission from the Local Planning Authority (normally Gwynedd Council or Ynys Mon Borough Council).
	<b>Compliance status</b>	The Project Manager for any development scheme determines the requirement for planning consent as a matter of course. Regular liaison is undertaken with the local planning authority concerned and the required procedures followed. Any planning conditions are complied with as required.



**OTHER REQUIREMENTS**

<b>OTHER REQUIREMENTS</b>		
<b>Impact</b>	Limited to Henfaes	
<b>OR10</b>	<b>Legislative Act / Other Requirement</b>	COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY
	<b>Details</b>	Farms receiving EU subsidies under the Common Agricultural Policy or Rural Development Schemes, to comply with certain standards known as Statutory Management Requirements (SMRs) and standards of Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC). This requirement is referred to as “cross compliance”. Additionally, there are “Greening” requirements comprising ‘Ecological Focus Areas’ with further ‘Crop Diversification’ requirements for farms which have more than 10ha of arable land.
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	<p>Bangor University landholding at Abergwyngregyn is composed of two discrete elements, i.e.:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Centre for Hill and Upland Management (CHUM). This is the commercial part of the farm which is managed directly by the College of Natural Sciences (CNS), and</li> <li>2. Henfaes Research Centre, under the control of the School of Environment, Natural Resources &amp; Geography (SENRGY).</li> </ol> <p>As a working farm, CHUM receives agricultural subsidies under the European Union’s “Basic Payment Scheme” (SPS). As such, farming practices at the farm are subject to relevant SMRs GAEC and greening requirements. Applications for BPS are made in May each year through the “Single Application Form” (SAF), and payments received each December. Noncompliance can result in payments being withheld or recovered. The scheme is administered by the Welsh Government in Wales.</p>
	<b>Compliance status</b>	<p>Compliance is assessed periodically by independent assessors on behalf of the Welsh Government. CHUM is also a member of the Farm Assured Welsh Livestock (FAWL) scheme (membership number 8343) which requires compliance with the cross compliance requirements as well as additional requirements. FAWL members are subject to an annual inspection audit by “Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd.” And continued membership of FAWL therefore assures compliance with Cross Compliance.</p> <p>Any non-conformances identified during Cross Compliance or FAWL inspections are addressed by the Farm Manager.</p>

**OTHER REQUIREMENTS**

<b>Impact</b>	Limited - Henfaes	
<b>OR11</b>	<b>Legislative Act / Other Requirement</b>	GLASTIR ENTRY AND GLASTIR ADVANCED
	<b>Details</b>	Glastir is an agri-environment scheme launched under Axis 2 of the Rural Development Plan for Wales from 1st January 2012. The scheme comprises five elements: Glastir Entry is open to land managers throughout Wales, supporting delivery of environmental benefits; with a part-farm scheme; Glastir Advanced, focuses on the delivery of significant improvements to the environmental status of particular habitats, species, soils and water; Glastir Commons, supports delivery of environmental benefits on registered common land and Glastir Woodlands supports the creation of new woodland and management of existing woodlands.
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	The Centre for Hill and Upland Management (CHUM) is one of more than 3,500 farms in Wales that have Glastir Entry and Glastir Advanced land management contracts, commencing 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2014. Whilst the Entry options can be selected that best compliment the layout and farm business requirements, the Advanced element requires an invitation to participate and the options available are agreed with a Welsh Government Field Officer.
	<b>Compliance status</b>	Compliance requires that a number of whole farm conditions are met (outside of the areas where scheme elements are implemented) and the conditions required by the individual option prescriptions are adhered to, in order to obtain funding under the scheme.

**OTHER REQUIREMENTS**

<b>OTHER REQUIREMENTS</b>		
<b>impact</b>	Limited - Henfaes	
<b>OR12</b>	<b>Legislative Act / Other Requirement</b>	THE ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS(ENFORCEMENT) (WALES) REGULATIONS 2014
	<b>Details</b>	<p>These Regulations enforce Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption applying specifically to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• animal by-products and derived products which are excluded from human consumption;</li> <li>• products of animal origin which may be destined for human consumption;</li> <li>• raw materials for the production of products of animal origin</li> </ul> <p>Animal by-products are categorised into three discrete categories dependent on relative health and environmental risk.</p>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	<p>The Regulations apply to fallen stock at the Henfaes farm site. When livestock dies on a farm, it must be collected, identified and transported from the site as soon as is reasonably practical.</p> <p>Fallen stock must not be burned or buried at the farm but must be collected by an approved transporter and taken for disposal to one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• knacker</li> <li>• hunt kennel</li> <li>• maggot farm</li> <li>• incinerator</li> <li>• renderer</li> </ul> <p>This also applies to stillborn animals and afterbirth. Fallen stock awaiting collection must be kept away from animals and birds. Bins can be used a temporary store for fallen stock, especially during times of high mortality. The bins must be kept clean and disinfected, and they must have lids and be leak-proof.</p> <p>Members of the National Fallen Stock Company (NFSCo) can be used to collect and dispose of fallen stock in an approved manner. This is a not for profit, industry led community interest company offering a collection service for farmers and horse owners.</p>
	<b>Compliance status</b>	Bangor University ensures that any fallen stock is collected either by Cluttons, or Cymru Lan, both of which are members of the National Fallen Stock Company.

**OTHER REQUIREMENTS**

<b>Impact</b>	April 19 will be replaced by Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) framework reporting scheme	
<b>OR13</b>	<b>Legislative Act / Other Requirement</b>	CRC ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCHEME ORDERS
	<b>Details</b>	<p>The “Carbon Reduction Commitment CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme” is a mandatory carbon emissions reporting and pricing scheme to cover all organisations in the UK using more than 6,000 MWh per year of electricity. The scheme was introduced by SI 2010/768 under the Climate Change Act 2008, and has since been simplified by CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme Order SI 2013/1119.</p> <p>In summary, the scheme is divided into phases, which begin on the dates specified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• first phase - 1 April 2010;</li> <li>• initial phase - 1 April 2014;</li> <li>• second phase - 1 April 2019;</li> <li>• third phase - 1 April 2024;</li> <li>• fourth phase - 1 April 2029;</li> <li>• fifth phase - 1 April 2034;</li> <li>• final phase - 1 April 2036.</li> </ul> <p>Organisations covered by the Scheme must register as a participant two months before the start of the relevant phase.</p> <p>Participants must submit an annual report by the last working day of July of each annual reporting year. This enables the administrator (the Environment Agency) to calculate the participant's CRC emissions.</p> <p>In October of each year of a phase, participants need to surrender enough allowances to cover their CRC emissions for that year.</p> <p>The administrator will publish information on a participant's performance in relation to its energy efficiency achievements for each annual reporting year. Participants need to keep evidence of all relevant information under the Scheme in the event that they are audited by the administrator.</p> <p>There are significant civil and criminal penalties for failing to comply with the Scheme.</p>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	Bangor University consumes around 17,000,000 kWh of electricity each year and as such is subject to the requirements of the CRC scheme
	<b>Compliance status</b>	Bangor University’s participation in the CRC scheme is managed and administered by the Director of Finance, Finance Manager, and PACS. Evidence of compliance with each phase is retained within PACS

**OTHER REQUIREMENTS**

<b>Impact</b>	Notable – all oil and diesel tanks	
<b>OR14</b>	<b>Legislative Act / Other Requirement</b>	Water Resources (Control of Pollution)(Oil Storage)(Wales) Regulations 2016
	<b>Details</b>	<p>These Regulations, which came into force on 15th March 2016, are similar to those for England which the University had always adhered to as “best practice”.</p> <p>In summary the Regulations apply to the storage of oil in quantities greater than 200 litres, and stipulate conditions relating to the structural integrity of the container, the nature and capacity of the secondary containment system, and the location of ancillary equipment</p> <p>Existing tanks not at significant risk will have to comply within 4 years (i.e. by 15 March 2020).</p>
	<b>Relevance to University</b>	<p>Bangor University uses heating and agricultural fuel oil stored in quantities that exceed the threshold set out in the Regulations.</p> <p>Oil storage rules also apply to Stand-by generators not in continual use that have a day tank of greater than 200 litres capacity, and are storing oil for later use.</p>
	<b>Compliance status</b>	Storage facilities and spill kits are monitored. Operational Procedures are in place for dealing with the escape of oil. Compliance in assessed and recorded on a regular.

## APPENDIX 1: OTHER COMPLIANCE OBLIGATIONS

In addition to the statutory and regulatory issues referred in the main body of this document, Bangor University is subject to the following compliance obligations:

1. We will maintain certification to the current ISO14001: 2015 Environmental Standard.
2. We are a Certified “Fair Trade University”; certification will be maintained through the application of an annual programme implemented by the Fair Trade Steering Group/Commercial Services.
3. Annual statistics regarding estate Management will be submitted to the Higher Educational Statistics Agency at the end of each academic year, in accordance with defined timescales.
4. We will maintain subscription to an authoritative provider of advice and information regarding environmental legislation.
5. We will provide environmental information and data within the requisite timescale in respect of Freedom of Information, and Environmental Information Regulations.
6. Primary aspects of our Environmental Management System will be reviewed annually. An Annual Management Report will be made publicly available.
7. Contractors carrying out ‘building’ work on behalf of the University will, where necessary, be subject to the University’s Contractor Working Standards, and will receive appropriate Health Safety, and Environmental induction prior to commencement of site works.