



IEMA Associate Certificate in Environmental Management

Introduction

This Supplement has been prepared to update your study material for the IEMA Associate Certificate in Environmental Management. You should read it in conjunction with your existing course material.

Element 2: Background to Environmental Law

International Influences on UK Law

In the table in this main section, please delete the existing text in the **Subject** column concerning the **Kyoto Protocol** and substitute the following:

“This protocol is concerned with global warming gases. The first commitment period introduced individual, legally binding targets to cut greenhouse gases by 2008-2012, including a cut of up to 5% compared to 1990 levels. The second commitment period introduced targets amounting to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of 18% based on 1990 levels over the period of 2013 to 2020.”

Influence of European Union Law

In this main section, immediately before the bullet point subheading **European Regulations**, please delete “**Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (2008/1/EC)**” and substitute “**Directive on Industrial Emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (2010/74/EU)**”.

Overreaching Criminal Environmental Law

Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010

In the 2nd paragraph under this subheading, please delete “**Directive 2008/1/EC on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (the IPPC Directive)**” and substitute “**Directive 2010/74/EU on Industrial Emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)**”.

Element 3: Controls on Emissions to Atmosphere

Air Pollution Laws

Global Climate Change

International Climate Change Laws

Please delete this existing subsection and substitute the following revised subsection:

“International Climate Change Laws

The Kyoto Protocol is the key international agreement covering global climate change. The Protocol came into force in February 2005.



Jargon Buster

Kyoto Protocol

Is an international agreement looking at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Developed countries must reduce greenhouse gas emissions, whereas developing countries are only required to monitor and report emissions.



IEMA Associate Certificate Supplement

The first period of the Protocol required developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 5.2%. The second phase of the Protocol requires developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 18% compared to a 1990 baseline.

The main objective is to lower the emission level of six greenhouse gases (known as the 'basket' of gases) - carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulphur hexafluoride, hydrofluorocarbons, and perfluorocarbons - averaged over 2013-2020.

National emission targets have been set and include:

- EU – 20% reduction.
- Norway – 16% reduction.
- Switzerland – 15.8% reduction.
- Australia – 0.5% reduction.

Countries who have signed up to the second phase of the Kyoto Protocol represent around 15% of global greenhouse gas emissions with notable exceptions being the USA, China and Russia.

The Protocol is based on a '**cap and trade**' mechanism which imposes national caps on the emissions of developed countries. Such caps constitute national-level commitments, but the majority of countries have passed targets to individual industrial sites, such as power plants. One example of a 'cap and trade' system is the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) (see later).

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation (JI) projects act as sources of credits which can be accrued by developed countries. The CDM enables the collection of new carbon credits by participating in emission reduction projects in Non-Annex-I (developing) countries. JI allows project-specific credits to be converted from existing credits within Annex I countries."

European Union Climate Change Laws

In the 1st paragraph under this subheading, please amend the 2nd sentence to read:

"It is implemented in the EU under **Directive 2003/87/EC** (significantly amended by **Directive 2009/29/EC**) known as the **Emissions Trading Directive**."

Then delete the 5th paragraph under this subheading and substitute the following:

"The EU ETS is relevant to energy-intensive organisations such as power stations, iron and steel manufacture, food and drink, engineering and vehicle manufacture and aircraft operators."

Then in the paragraph below the More box, delete:

- "**Directive 2008/101/EC** on Aviation Emissions Trading."

UK Climate Change Laws

Please delete the 1st two sentences under this subheading and substitute the following:

"The UK has developed many climate change initiatives, some of which implement the Directives above in the UK."

Then amend the 1st bullet point to read:

- "The **Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2012** - implement the EU emissions trading system in the UK."



Element 4: Waste Management

European Waste Laws

Hazardous Waste

Notification of Premises Producing Hazardous Waste

After the existing paragraph in this subsection, please add the following new paragraph:

"In a position statement the Environment Agency has also stated that hazardous waste at the following locations will be exempt from notification requirements (and the need for a consignment note and a consignee return):

- Highways maintenance (e.g. gully cleaning following a spill).
- Highway spillages (section of a highway where a spill has occurred).
- Railway track.
- Waterways.
- Forests and other areas of countryside."

Element 5: The Water Environment

Water Management Laws

Key European Directives

Protection of Groundwater

Please add the following to the **More** box in this subsection:

"A comprehensive Environment Agency guide, Groundwater protection: Principles and practice (GP3), can be downloaded from:

http://a0768b4a8a31e106d8b0-50dc802554eb38a24458b98ff72d550b.r19.cf3.rackcdn.com/LIT_7660_8cc42d.pdf."

Element 8: Hazardous Materials Management

Laws Surrounding Hazardous Substance Management

Restrictions on the Supply and Use of Hazardous Substances

Please delete the 3rd paragraph under this subheading and substitute the following:

"Some producer responsibility regulations also provide for restriction of certain hazardous substances within products.

For example, **Directive 2011/65/EU** is implemented by the **Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2012**. The Directive bans the placing on the EU market of new Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) that contains more than the stated levels of lead, cadmium, mercury, hexavalent chromium and both Polybrominated Biphenyl (PBB) and Polybrominated Diphenyl Ether (PBDE) flame retardants."



Element 10: Producer Responsibility

Packaging Waste

Packaging Waste Regulations

Recovery and Recycling Targets

Please delete the existing table in this subsection and substitute the following amended table:

Recycling	Paper/Card	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Glass	69.5%	69.5%	69.5%	69.5%	69.5%	69.5%
	Glass (recycled by remelting)	-	63%	63%	63%	64%	64%
	Aluminium	40%	43%	46%	49%	52%	55%
	Steel	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%
	Plastic	32%	37%	42%	47%	52%	57%
	Wood	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
Recovery	Total Recovery	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

In the **Key Information** box at the beginning of this main section, please amend the 3rd bullet point to read:

- “The **Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2012** (known as the **RoHS Regulations**) set limits for hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.”

Restriction on the Use of Hazardous Substances

Please delete the existing text under this subheading and substitute the following:

“**Directive 2011/65/EU on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment** is implemented in the UK through the **Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2012** (known as the **RoHS Regulations**). The objective of the Directive is to contribute to the protection of human health, and the environmentally sound recovery and disposal of waste electrical and electronic equipment.

The Regulations apply to equipment in the following categories, some of which are the same as the categories in the **WEEE Regulations**:

- Large household appliances.
- Small household appliances.
- IT and telecommunications equipment.
- Consumer equipment.
- Lighting equipment.
- Electrical and electronic tools (except large-scale stationary industrial tools).
- Toys, leisure and sports equipment.
- Medical devices (for *in vitro* diagnostic medical devices from 22 July 2016 and from 22 July 2014 for others).
- Monitoring and control instruments (from 22 July 2017 for industrial monitoring and control instruments and from 22 July 2014 for others).
- Automatic dispensers.
- Electric light bulbs.
- Luminaires for use in households.
- Other EEE not covered by the above.

IEMA Associate Certificate Supplement



New EEE put on the market must not contain more than the permissible maximum concentration values of hazardous substances as defined in the Regulations. These are:

- 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials for **lead**.
- 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials for **hexavalent chromium**.
- 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials for **mercury**.
- 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials for **polybrominated biphenyls**.
- 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials for **polybrominated diphenyl ethers**.
- 0.01% by weight in homogeneous materials for **cadmium**.

The producer is required to prepare technical documentation showing that EEE which he has put on the market complies with the **RoHS Regulations**. Any product that is CE marked is presumed to comply with the requirements of the **RoHS Regulations**."