**Contaminated Land**

**Content Changes 2016-2018 Revision Guide**

***All page numbers refer to the 2016-2018 Revision Guides with red covers.***

*Section 1: Options Appraisal and Remediation Strategy, page 14*

**A remediation strategy** is a plan that involves one or more remediation options to reduce or control the risks from all the relevant pollutant linkages associated with the site. site.

*Section 1: Flooding Risk, page 15*

An **implementation plan** should set out all aspects of design, preparation, implementation, verification, long-term maintenance and monitoring of remediation. The plan will normally be developed following the risk assessment and options appraisal.

When preparing an implementation plan, the operator should:

* Consult stakeholders with an interest in the land to develop the plan.
* Consult with the environmental regulator to develop the plan.
* Base the implementation plan on the remediation strategy.
* Agree the plan with the stakeholders and environmental regulator.

*Section 1: Verification and Monitoring Plan, page 16*

A verification plan should be produced during the design stage outlining how the remediation work will be checked and monitored.

A **monitoring** **and maintenance** **plan** will be needed to ensure regular and successful on-going functioning of remediation. It involves confirming predicted behaviours as an early warning of adverse trends.

This plan is used when implementation of remediation is complete and a verification report is in place.

*REMOVED Learning Outcome 1.5: Know what specific issues the local authority and the Regulator will need to ensure is addressed within an implementation plan*

*NEW Learning Outcome 1.7: Know the key requirements of a basic risk management process.*

*NEW Learning Outcome 1.8: Know the definition of a pollutant linkage.*

*NEW Learning Outcome 1.9: Know the hierarchy of risk assessment options to be followed.*

*Section 2: Definitions, page 19*

Contaminated or uncontaminated soils and materials require treatment before it is suitable for use. It will be considered to be waste at the point that it is excavated, or is treated in-situ and would need to be controlled through the waste regulatory regime.

*REMOVED Learning Outcome 2.3: Know the in-situ remediation technique that may be employed under an Environmental Permit*

*Section 3: Waste Acceptance Procedures, page 26*

These waste acceptance procedures must specify the maximum capacities of quarantine facilities to be used for the storage of contaminated materials destined for re-testing, re-processing or off-site disposal.

In addition, these procedures should include details of any containment put in place to prevent or minimise pollution. The locations of this containment should be marked on the site plan.

*Section 3: Authorised Treatment Technologies, page 27*

If a deployment application includes technologies that are not in the permit, operators will either have to remove these technologies from their deployment application or apply to vary their permit.

*Section 3: Technically Competent Manager, page 28*

The environmental regulator may need to contact the technically competent manager (TCM) during compliance inspections on the site, so the following information must be provided to them:

* Name
* Date of Birth
* Contact details
* Award certificate

*Section 3: Deployment Form MPP2, page 29*

If an operator needs to extend their deployment, they must complete a deployment form with the previous reference and evidence for why the treatment period needs extending.

*Section 4: Storing Liquids and Remediation Activities, page 32*

Sumps and bunds must:

* Be waterproof.
* Be resistant to any material stored in them.
* Not become contaminated or blocked.
* Be checked regularly to ensure they are working correctly.
* Have no outlets.
* Drain to a blind collection point.

Examples of approved treatment technologies under SR2008 No27 include:

* Air sparging
* Bioremediation
* Biosparging
* Bioventing
* Chemical treatment
* Thermal treatment
* Soil washing
* Soil flushing
* Solidification
* Stabilisation

*Section 5: Landfill, page 36*

* Anyone intending to transfer waste must check whether a person or business is authorised to take it. An authorised person is:
  + Someone who has a valid registration as a carrier, broker or dealer of waste.
  + A waste management operator who has a permit or registered exemption.
* Someone looking to transfer waste can ask the business or person they are planning to transfer it to for evidence of their authorisation, such as a copy of their permit or proof of their exemption registration.
* Further more, it is possible to use the public register to check information on:
  + Waste carrier, broker and dealer registrations.
  + Environmental permits for waste operations.
  + Waste exemptions.

The Landfill Directive sets rigorous standards to reduce both our reliance on landfill and the environmental impact of wastes disposed of by landfill.

The Landfill Directive states “the dilution or mixture of waste solely in order to meet the waste acceptance criteria is prohibited.”

*Section 5: Characterising and Disposing of Soils, page 37*

The environmental regulator requires operators to ensure that chemical analysis results submitted for regulatory purposes conform to MCERTS requirements and have MCERTS accreditation for all parameters requested.

*Section 5: Mirror Entries, page 38*

A hazardous waste entry is marked with an asterisk (\*) while a non-hazardous entry is not.

*NEW Learning Outcome 5.9: Know how to manage asbestos on site including identification, options for reuse and offsite disposal.*

Operators working with asbestos should comply with the requirements of the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 which help prevent and control exposure to asbestos by ensuring:

* Risk assessments are carried out
* Work is adequately planned
* Appropriate information, instruction and training is provided to workers
* Measures have been taken to prevent exposure and prevent the spread of asbestos.

*Section 6: Dust, page 42*

**Emissions** are anything that leaves a site and can:

* Pollute the air, land or water.
* Affect the human population.
* Affect other receptors (e.g. habitat sites).

To prevent the spread of dust, mud and litter operators can:

* Carry out operations inside buildings.
* Erect fences.
* Install filters.
* Surface or pave roadways.
* Regularly clean and dampen roadways and vehicle wheels.

*Section 6: Odour, page 43*

The degree of odour pollution is determined by:

* Frequency of detection
* Intensity as perceived
* Duration of exposure
* Offensiveness
* Receptor sensitivity

*Section 6: Noise, page 44*

The regulator will normally require operators to take action if noise levels are more than 5dB above background noise level according to BS4142.

*Section 6: Excavations, page 46*

An environmental permit is required if a site discharges liquid or waste water into surface water.

A bespoke permit is required if water discharge is from ‘pump and treat’ – pumping out contaminated groundwater or water from contaminated land so it can be treated.

**Examples of Surface Water:** Rivers, streams, estuaries, lakes, canals and coastal waters.

**Examples of Liquid/Waste Water:** Waste, matter, trade effluent, sewage effluent, contaminated surface water, poisonous, noxious or polluting matter.

*Section 6: Leaking Fuel Tanks, page 47*

The environmental regulator should be notified without delay following the detection of any malfunction, breakdown or failure of equipment or techniques, accidents or emission of a substance not controlled by an emission limit which has caused, is causing or may cause significant pollution.

*Section 6: VOC Emissions, page 49*

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are substances with low boiling points that evaporate from solids or liquids used in industrial processes. For example formaldehyde evaporating from paint, or benzene from fuel.

They can cause harm in the following ways:

* Harming human health directly
* Promoting ozone pollution at ground level
* Damaging the ozone layer in the stratosphere
* Contributing to global climate change
* Causing offensive smells

*Section 7: U1 Waste Exemption, page 52*

The types of waste you can use under this exemption have been grouped together into 5 tables. These show the maximum quantities operators can use and conditions for using the specific types of waste. For example, 1000 tonnes of soil waste from soil remediation which does not contain hazardous substance can be used in construction under this exemption.

*Section 7: U1 Waste Exemption, page 52*

If no EU End of Waste Regulation applies to an operator’s waste derived product, they need to make an end of waste assessment.

This test is designed to assess if the waste has been converted into a distinct and marketable product (i.e. something new, something different from the original waste, something that will definitely be used, something that can be used exactly the same way as a non-waste and something that can be stored without adverse environmental impacts).

*Revised List of Sources*

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| **About this sheet**  *The Continuing Competence Free Update Sheet is designed to be used by purchasers of the Continuing Competence Revision Guides for the 2016-2018 period.*  *It will highlight any changes in technical guidance and sources used as a basis for the Continuing Competence question bank to support the revision of users.* |

**Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)**

*How much does the test cost?*

Each test costs **£139** irrespective of the number of Activity Specific Tests chosen (a maximum of three activity specific tests can be taken at one time).

*What form of personal identification can I use at the test centre?*

* A valid signed passport of any country with your photograph and signature.
* A valid signed UK photo card driving licence (full or provisional).
* If you have none of these, you may present a Citizen’s ID Card.

*How can I find out if I have passed the test?*

At the end of the test you will receive your score report which provides the scores for each component of the Generic Knowledge Test and the score for each Activity Specific Test you have taken.

There is an example on the back of your score report showing how to work out if you’ve passed. Alternatively, you can go to <https://wamitab.org.uk/competence/continuing-competence/test-score-calculator/> and type in your scores.