

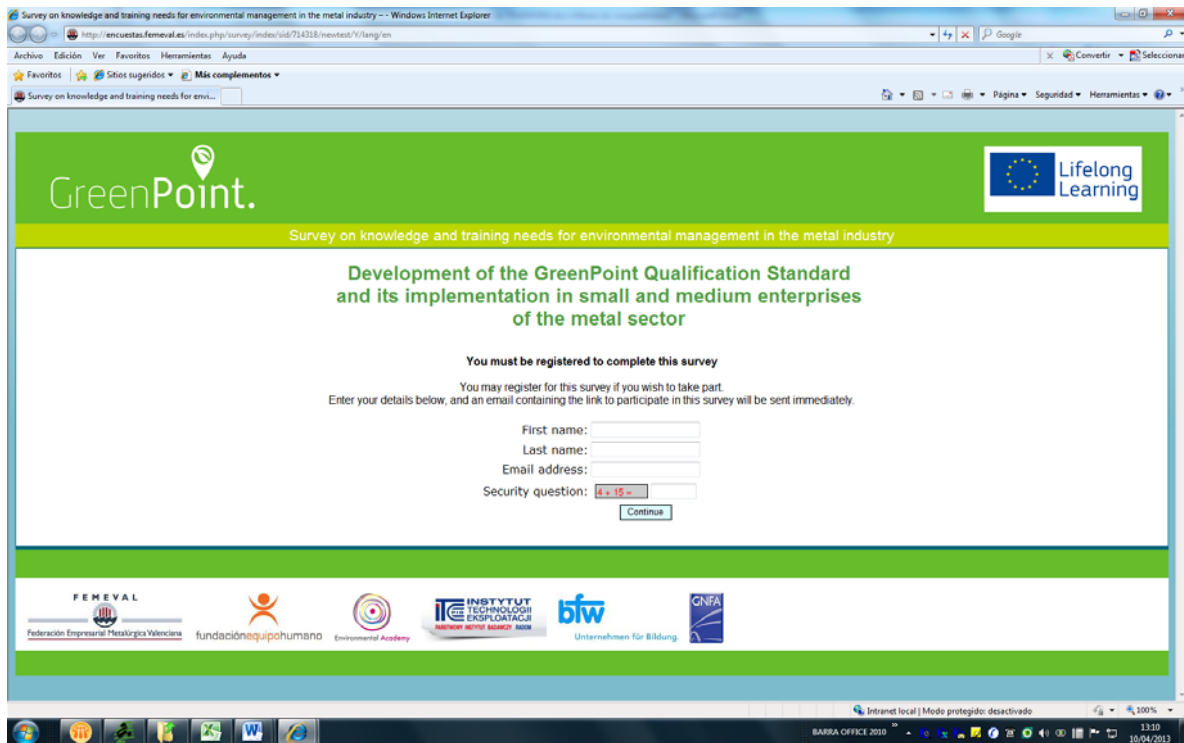
Deliverable 1.2: Report on the Needs Assessment WP1

- 1. Survey on the environmental skills needed by the metal workers**
- 2. Bibliographic review**
- 3. Analysis of the metal worker's profile**
- 4. Identification of topics to be included in the Qualification Standard**

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GE=Germany
FR=France
PO=Poland
UK= United Kingdom
SP=Spain

1. Survey on the environmental skills needed by the metal workers



Survey on knowledge and training needs for environmental management in the metal industry

Development of the GreenPoint Qualification Standard and its implementation in small and medium enterprises of the metal sector

You must be registered to complete this survey

You may register for this survey if you wish to take part.
Enter your details below, and an email containing the link to participate in this survey will be sent immediately.

First name:

Last name:

Email address:

Security question:

FEMEVAL Federación Empresarial Metalúrgica Valenciana

fundacionequipohumano

Environmental Academy

ITC INSTITUT TECHNOLOGI EXPLOATACII

bfw Unternehmen für Bildung

GNFA

2. Bibliographic review

a) In each country, which administrative body exercises supervision over activity authorization, noise, emissions of pollutants, water, energy and waste?

All the countries involved in the project (Germany, France, Poland, UK and Spain), control all activities that can damage the environment and the health of all citizens.

All these activities are controlled by different agents, in each country have different names (*Regional Directorate for environment, Local Environment Agency offices, Environment Department...*) but its aims is the same to control and regulate noise, emissions of pollutants, water, energy and waste activities.

b) Which kind of environmental licenses has each country?

In all the countries involved in the project (Germany, France, Poland, UK and Spain) is mandatory to have authorization for Garages, Machining, Metal coating and Surface treatments.

These activities can affect to the environment due to waste in water, solid waste, emissions of pollutants to the atmosphere and noises.

All these activities are controlled by different agents, in all countries is only necessary to ask for this authorization once in the life of the company, but in other places like France, is mandatory to update that authorization each 10 years

c) Which kind of control and follow up has each country?

All the countries involved in the project (Germany, France, Poland, UK and Spain) have controls for these kinds of activities. Mainly, when a complaint or accusation is made.

d) Which kind of environmental fees has each country?

All the countries involved in the project (Germany, France, Poland, UK and Spain) have fees for these kinds of activities: *Water treatment levy, general Tax on Polluting Activities, Landfill Tax, Dust emitted to the air, Sanitation taxes, Climate Change Levy Tax, Carbon Reduction Commitment Tax...* All are to control and protect the environment.

e) Summary of environmental law in each country

All the countries involved in the project (Germany, France, Poland, UK and Spain) legal references to control these activities.

a) In each country, which administrative body exercises supervision over activity authorization, noise, emissions of pollutants, water, energy and waste?

ACTIVITY LICENCE				
	NATIONAL	REGIONAL	LOCAL	OTHERS
GE	Federal Ministry	-	-	-
FR	Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Directorate for Environment and Housing (DREAL) Prefecture¹ Interdepartmental Service for the Inspection of Classified Installations for Île de France 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prefecture Inspector of classified installations Police court³ 	
PO	Ministry of Environmental Protection, Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection	Head of the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head of the Commune City Mayor 	Provincial Inspectorate of Environmental Protection
UK	Environment Agency	Local Environment Agency offices	Local Environment Agency offices	-
SP	-	Environmental Authorization (Environment Department of the Regional Government)	Environmental License and Communication (Local Government)	-

1 Prefecture/prefect: a prefect is a high-ranking civil servant who represents the French State at "département" or "région" level (see footnote 2). Prefecture refers to the area over which the prefect has authority.

2 France has three levels of administrative division, région, département and commune, in decreasing order of size. "Interdepartmental" and "intercommunal" thus refer to the bodies or schemes shared between several départements or communes respectively.

3 The "Tribunal de Police" or "police court" hears minor criminal offences.

WATER				
	NATIONAL	REGIONAL	LOCAL	OTHERS
GE	Federal Ministry	-	-	-
FR	Water Framework Directive (DCE)	River Basin Coordinator Prefects	Intercommunal Syndicate for the Protection of River Basins ⁴ Water authorities	
PO	Ministry of Environmental Protection, Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection	Head of the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head of the Commune City Mayor 	Provincial Inspectorate of Environmental Protection
UK	Environment Agency	Local Environment Agency offices	Local Environment Agency offices	Not applicable

SP	Environmental Ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage network (Water Area - Environment) • Department of the Regional Government) • Jucar River Hydrographic Confederation 	Sewage network (Local Government)	
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4 Syndicate: in this case, syndicate indicates "association".

EMISSIONS OF POLLUTANS TO THE ATMOSPHERE				
	NATIONAL	REGIONAL	LOCAL	OTHERS
GE	Federal Ministry	-	-	-
FR	Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy	Regional climate, air quality and energy plans (SRCAE)	Territorial collectivities ⁵ (local authorities)	
PO	Ministry of Environmental Protection, Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection	Head of the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head of the Commune • City Mayor 	Provincial Inspectorate of Environmental Protection
UK	Local Government Authorities	Devolved between each local Government Authority	Devolved between each local Government Authority	-
SP	-	Environment Department of Regional Government	-	-

5 Territorial collectivities: collectivity is the generic name for any of the local levels of administration in France, including those in footnote 2. Approximates to "local authorities".

SOLID WASTE				
	NATIONAL	REGIONAL	LOCAL	OTHERS
GE	Federal Ministry	-	-	-
FR	Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Directorate for Environment, Development and Housing (DREAL) • Prefecture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental Directorate for Health and Social Affairs (DDASS) • Police court 	
PO	Ministry of Environmental Protection, Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection	Head of the County	Head of the Commune City Mayor	Provincial Inspectorate of Environmental Protection
UK	Environment Agency	Local Environment Agency offices	Local Environment Agency offices	-

SP	-	Environment Department of the Regional Government		-
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NOISE				
	NATIONAL	REGIONAL	LOCAL	OTHERS
GE	Federal Ministry	-	-	-
FR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy Ministry of Labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspector of classified installations Regional Directorate for Environment, Development and Housing (DREAL) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mayor The National Police The Gendarmerie The prefecture Police court Labour inspectorate 	-
PO	Ministry of Environmental Protection, Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection	Head of the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head of the Commune City Mayor 	Provincial Inspectorate of Environmental Protection
UK	Environment Agency	Devolved between each local Government Authority	Devolved between each local Government Authority	-
SP		Environment Department of the Regional Government		

ENERGY				
	NATIONAL	REGIONAL	LOCAL	OTHERS
GE	Federal Ministry	-	-	-
FR	Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy	General Directorate for Energy and Climate (DGEC)	-	-
PO	Ministry of Environmental Protection, Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection	Head of the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head of the Commune City Mayor 	Provincial Inspectorate of Environmental Protection
UK	Environment Agency	Local Environment Agency offices	Local Environment Agency offices	Not applicable
SP	-	Local Agency for the Energy (AVEN)	-	-

b) Which kind of environmental licenses has each country?

WATER				
	NATIONAL	REGIONAL	LOCAL	OTHERS
GE	Federal Ministry			
FR				
PO	County Office	Fees for the permit to produce waste water	10 years	217 euros
UK	NO	NO	NO	NO
SP	Hydrographic Confederation. Local Government		Before the start of the activity	NO

NOISE				
	NATIONAL	REGIONAL	LOCAL	OTHERS
GE	Federal Ministry			
FR				
PO	County Office	Noise levels considering the type of object and activity being the source of noise	10 years	
UK	NO	NO	NO	NO
SP	Local Government		Before the start of the activity	YES

WASTE PRODUCTION				
	NATIONAL	REGIONAL	LOCAL	OTHERS
GE	Federal Ministry			
FR				
PO	County Office	Fee for waste, depending on a waste management company	10 years	NO
UK	Environment Agency	The metal processing sector and garage sector might also carry waste as part of their activities products and services. This activity is regulated. The sectors must obtain waste carrier licences.	Annual	£150 each year
SP	Environment Department of the Regional Government		Before the start of the activity	50 euros

EMISSIONS OF POLLUTANS TO THE ATMOSPHERE				
	NATIONAL	REGIONAL	LOCAL	OTHERS
GE	Federal Ministry	-	-	-
FR				
PO	County Office	Fee for a permit to emit gases and dust to the air	10 years	
UK	NO	NO	NO	NO
SP	Environment Department of the Regional Government	Authorization of potentially Polluting activities (A and B)	Before the start of the activity	450 euros
		Authorization of potentially Polluting activities (C)		NO
		Authorization of Greenhouse Gases emission		300 euros
		Registration of VOC emissions facilities		150 euros

Other licences at UK

Energy Activities	Environment Agency	Organisation must apply for environmental permit with the regulator. Once approved the organisation must comply with the requirements.	Each environmental permit is taxed annual. Taxes range from £1200-£10,000 a year depending on complexity of the environmental permit.
Gasification, Liquefaction and Refining Activites			
Production and Processing of Metals			
Production and Processing of Metals			
Mineral Industries			
Storage of Chemicals in Bulk			
Waste Management			
Activities involving rubber			
Production of Fuel from waste			
Coating, printing and painting activites			
Solvent Emissions	Local Authority will regulate		

c) Which kind of control and follow up has each country?

WATER				
	CONTROL	WHEN	PRICE/FEES	WHO
GE		Randomly or when there are complaints	NO	Trade and industrial inspectorate
FR	When a complaint or accusation is	NO	NO	Inspector

	made			
PO	"DC" classified installations	Each 5 years	€585	Inspector
UK	YES	Every 2 months, once in a quarter, twice a year	Depending on the number of necessary analyses	A certified testing unit or Laboratory of the Provincial Inspectorate of Environmental Protection
SP	YES	Annual	The cost is included in the environmental permitting fee	Environment Agency

NOISE				
	CONTROL	WHEN	PRICE/FEES	WHO
GE		Randomly or when there are complaints	NO	Trade and industrial inspectorate
FR	NO	NO	NO	NO
PO	YES	As needed	Depending on the number of tests required	A certified testing unit or Laboratory of the Provincial Inspectorate of Environmental Protection
UK	NO	NO	NO	NO
SP	All facilities included in groups A, B and C	Each 5 years	Depending on the number of tests required	Entities authorized by Ministry of Industry

EMISSIONS OF POLLUTANS TO THE ATMOSPHERE				
	CONTROL	WHEN	PRICE/FEES	WHO
GE		For non-IED-Companies: randomly IED-companies: national directive not yet published, according to risk level	NO	Trade and industrial inspectorate
FR	When a complaint or accusation is made	NO	NO	Inspector
PO	"DC" classified installations	Each 5 years	€585	Inspector
UK	NO	NO	NO	NO
SP	All facilities included in groups A, B and C	Each 2 years if they belong to group A, each 3 years for group B and each 5 years if they belong to group C	Depending on the number of tests required	Entities authorized by Ministry of Industry

d) Which kind of environmental fees has each country?

GERMANY				
TAX	ENTITY	PROCEDURE	COST	INFLUENCE ON SECTOR
Energy tax Motor fuel	Federal State Main customs offices	Excise tax	65,45 ct/l	Producing Companies will get a reduced taxrate by 25% For most large producing companies: Less than 7,5% for natural & liquid gas
Electricity tax	Federal State Main customs offices	Excise Tax	2,05 ct/l	Producing companies: 1,23 ct/l surplus settlement for companies (7,5%) with a certain tax charge

FRANCE				
TAX	ENTITY	PROCEDURE	COST	INFLUENCE ON SECTOR
A water treatment levy	The commune of the collectivity	Receives the purification of waste water in return.		
General Tax on Polluting Activities (TGAP)	DREAL	The General Tax on Polluting Activities (TGAP) is codified in the French Customs Code. Within the different elements of the TGAP, only the part relating to the "operating licence and operation of industrial and commercial firms" falls under the remit of the inspectorate of classified installations. The tax is applicable to any operator of an industrial or commercial firm or of a public industrial and commercial body which has installations subject to licensing under Book V (Title 1) of the French Environmental Code.	>€500	All companies or organisations depending on the ICPE system
The tax on the removal of household refuse		Levied by the collectivity which has the responsibility for collection (commune, intercommunal structure or syndicate), the tax on the removal of household refuse is part of the property tax on existing buildings. This is the tax which is most commonly encountered in France.	Cost calculated by the collectivities	Tax paid all of the automotive sector save in exceptional cases
Levy for the removal of refuse, waste and residue	Levied by a commune or an	This tax is calculated according to the level of service provided. This levy can be recovered by the service provider. When it is imposed, it replaces the tax on the	Cost calculated by the collectivities	Rarely encountered in the automotive sector, except in some towns

	intercommunal syndicate	removal of household refuse.		
Special levy for non-household waste	Levied by a commune or an intercommunal syndicate	The special levy for non-household waste: where they have not introduced the levy for the collection of household refuse, the collective which ensure the disposal of non-household waste must introduce a special levy. This levy can be on top of the tax on the removal of household refuse. Exemption from the tax can only be granted as the result of a decision by the local collective.	Cost calculated by the collectivities	Rarely encountered in the automotive sector

POLAND – garage waste

TAX	PROCEDURE	COST	INFLUENCE ON SECTOR
End-of-life tyres	Landfill of waste (rates as provided for by legal regulations according to the list) or concluding a contract with a waste management company. After the contract has been concluded, costs depend on the financial provisions included in the contract.	100.00 /Mg	Activities aiming at proper waste management.
Oil filters		137.09 /Mg	
Brake pads not containing asbestos		52.21 /Mg	
Brake pads containing asbestos		45.91 /Mg	
Brake fluids		137.09 /Mg	
Batteries and accumulators (Pb, Cd-Ni),		186.26 /Mg	
Other batteries and accumulators		100.00 /Mg	
Petrol		137.09 /Mg	
Ferrous and non-ferrous metals		100.00 /Mg	
Discarded cast iron		52.21 /Mg	
Synthetic engine, gear and lubricating oils		108.46 /Mg	
Dust emitted to the air	Emission of dust to the environment	273 per 1 kg of dust	Limiting dust emission to the environment and implementing appropriate activities
Noise	Exceeding permissible noise levels	Cost depending on exceeding permissible limits	Activities aiming at not exceeding permissible noise levels.

POLAND – MACHINING				
TAX	ENTITY	PROCEDURE	COST	INFLUENCE ON SECT
Filing and turning of iron and its alloys		Landfill of waste (rates as provided for by legal regulations according to the list) or concluding a contract with a waste management company. After the contract has been concluded, costs depend on the financial provisions included in the contract.		Systematic monitoring and activities aiming at proper waste management.
Iron and its alloy particles and dust			10.50/Mg	
Filing and turning of non-ferrous metals			16.27 /Mg	
Non-ferrous metal particles and dust			16.27/Mg	
Mineral-based metalworking oils containing halogens (except emulsions and solutions)			137.09 /Mg	
Mineral-based metalworking oils free of halogens (except emulsions and solutions)			52.21 /Mg	
Oil emulsions and solutions containing halogens			137.09 /Mg	
Metalworking oil emulsions and solutions free of halogens			52.21 /Mg	
Synthetic metalworking oils			137.09 /Mg	
Readily degradable metalworking oils			52.21 /Mg	
Metal sludge containing hazardous substances			137.09 /Mg	
Welding wastes			16.27 /Mg	
Grinding waste containing hazardous substances			52.21 /Mg	
Ferrous metals			100.00 /Mg	
Non-ferrous metals			100.00 /Mg	
Dust emitted to the air		Emission of dust to the atmosphere	273 per 1 kg of dust	Monitoring permissible limits of dust emission to the air
Noise		Exceeding noise levels	Costs depending on exceeding permitted limits	Activities controlling permissible noise levels

POLAND – Waste from surface treatment of metals – galvanizing plants, electrolytic zinc coating plants, paint rooms				
TAX	ENTITY	PROCEDURE	COST	INFLUENCE ON SECT
Etching acids		Landfill of waste (rates as provided for by legal regulations according to the list) or concluding a contract with a waste management company. After the contract has been concluded, costs depend on the financial provisions included in the contract.	129.71 /Mg	Systematic monitoring and conducting activities aiming at proper waste management.
Etching alkalies			49.40 /Mg	
Acid-containing waste			49.40 /Mg	
Effluent water containing hazardous substances			49.40 /Mg	
Post-filtration sludge and slurry containing hazardous substances			49.40/Mg	
Degreasing waste containing hazardous substances			49.40 /Mg	

Cyanide-containing waste		129.71 /Mg	
Zinc dross-containing waste		15.39 /Mg	
Zinc ash-containing waste		49.40 /Mg	
Wastes from paints and lacquers containing solvents		129.71 /Mg	
Paint and lacquer removal sludge		129.71 zł/Mg	
Dust emitted to the air	Emission of dust to the atmosphere	273 per 1 kg of dust	Monitoring limits of dust emitted to the environment
Noise	Exceeding noise limits	Depending on exceeded limits	Activities preventing exceeding permitted noise limits
Metal waste water	Discharge of waste water to water or ground		Activities preventing exceeding hazardous substance concentrations in waste water
Non-ferrous metals		100.00 /Mg	
Dust emitted to the air	Emission of dust to the atmosphere	273 per 1 kg of dust	Monitoring permissible limits of dust emission to the air
Noise	Exceeding noise levels	Costs depending on exceeding permitted limits	Activities controlling permissible noise levels

POLAND – Waste from mechanical metal treatment- metal machining			
TAX	PROCEDURE	COST	INFLUENCE ON SECT
Filing and turning of iron and its alloys	Landfill of waste (rates as provided for by legal regulations according to the list) or concluding a contract with a waste management company	10.50 /Mg	Systematic monitoring and conducting activities aiming at proper waste management.
Iron and iron alloy particles and dust		10.50 /Mg	
Filing and turning of non-ferrous metals		16.27 /Mg	
Non-ferrous metal particles and dust		1627 /Mg	
Mineral-based machining oils containing halogens (not emulsion solved)		137.09 /Mg	
Mineral-based machining oils free of halogens (not emulsioned or solved)		52.21 /Mg	

Machining oil emulsions and solutions containing halogens		137.09 /Mg	
Machining oil emulsions and solutions free of halogens		52.21 /Mg	
Synthetic machining oils		137.09 /Mg	
Easily biodegradable machining oils		52.21 /Mg	
Machining sludge containing hazardous substances		137.09 /Mg	
Dust emitted to the air	Emission of dust to the atmosphere	273 per 1 kg of dust	Monitoring limits of dust emission to the environment
Noise	Exceeding noise levels	Depending on exceeded limits	Activities preventing exceeding permissible noise levels
Metal waste water	Discharge of waste water to water or ground		Activities preventing exceeding hazardous substance concentrations in waste water
Non-ferrous metals		100.00 /Mg	
Dust emitted to the air	Emission of dust to the atmosphere	273 per 1 kg of dust	Monitoring permissible limits of dust emission to the air
Noise	Exceeding noise levels	Costs depending on exceeding permitted limits	Activities controlling permissible noise levels

UK				
TAX	ENTITY	PROCEDURE	COST	INFLUENCE ON SECTOR
Landfill Tax	Her Majesty Revenue and Customs (HMRC)	Finance Act 1996/ Landfill tax Regulations 1996	Rates for 2012/13 are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active waste - £72/tonne (+VAT) Inactive waste - £2.50/tonne (+VAT) The rate for active waste increased by £8/tonne per annum from 1st April 2008 and will continue to increase by £8/tonne on 1st April each year to 2013.	This is a legal requirement for the entirety of both sectors.
Climate Change Levy Tax	Her Majesty Revenue and Customs (HMRC)	The Finance Act 2000 and relevant amendments	The rate depends on the type of fuel used. The current rates (2013) are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity - 0.00509p/kWh (pence per kilowatt 	

			<p>hour)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas - 0.177p/kWh • Any hydrocarbon (including oil and gas) - 1.137p/kg (pence per kilogram) • Any other taxable commodity 1.387 (pence per a kilogram) 	
Carbon Reduction Commitment Tax	Environment Agency	<p>The CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme is a mandatory trading scheme in the UK for large, non-energy intense organisations in both the public and private sector. The aim is to encourage companies and businesses to reduce their energy consumption and therefore their carbon footprint.</p> <p>A company or group of companies will qualify if they consumed more than 6,000 megawatts of electricity (scope 2 purchased electricity only). Please note that this is the total amount for an entire group of companies.</p> <p>The electricity must have also been purchased on the half hourly market. (If a company's electricity bill starts with 00, then it is purchasing on the half hourly market). For example, 100 computers running constantly 24 hours a day, for 273 years would equal 6,000 MWh. There are a 1,000 kilowatt hours (KWh) in a megawatt hour.</p>	<p>Participants must buy carbon credits on expected energy use emissions taking into account planned energy efficiency measures. In the 2011-2-12 scheme, carbon credits will be sold at £12 a t/CO2. From April 2013 when emissions are capped, carbon credits will be auctioned. Participants must monitor their emissions during each compliance year, reporting them to the EA by 31st of July each year and purchase carbon credits equal to their emissions each year. However, the price of allowances may change as a result of either of the two Budgets which will take place before the sales start.</p> <p>For the introductory phase you will need to buy allowances based on your emissions for the previous year, so the allowances bought in April 2012 will be for emissions from April 2011 to March 2012.</p> <p>In summary: the cost is £12.00 per a tonne of carbón until April 2013.</p>	<p>Only certain organisations that consume over 6,000 megawatts a year will have to pay the tax.</p>
Packaging Regulations		<p>These regulations place a strong emphasis on the reduction of the use of packaging, thus reducing the amount of packaging waste.</p> <p>The regulations call for the recovery of a certain percentage of packaging waste, and certain percentage of packaging waste recycled, with a minimum percentage recycled per material (e.g. glass, wood, plastic, paper).</p>	<p>The amount paid depends on the amount of packaging handled by the organisation.</p>	<p>Tax only applies to organisations with £2million turnover a year and handle 50 tonnes of packaging a year</p>

		<p>These regulations apply to all businesses involved in the packaging chain, which handle more than 50 tonnes of packaging material per calendar year (i.e. from 01 January-31 December) and have an annual turnover of more than £2million.</p> <p>These obligated businesses must sign up to a compliance scheme, or register an individual business with the EA. There is an annual fee.</p> <p>The EA monitor the compliance schemes and individual businesses. The EA must also keep a public register of businesses and compliance schemes</p>		
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SPAIN			
TAX	ENTITY	PROCEDURE	COST
Taxes to the activities that affect environment	Environment Department of the Regional Government	For activities that can damage environment: Production of electricity; Production, possession and storage of certain hazardous substance. Emissions of NO and SO ₂ .	YES
Taxes for waste disposal in landfills		Store waste in public or private landfill, for disposal.	YES
Sanitation taxes			YES
Integrated Environmental Authorization			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New activity or environmental license extension 3.000, 00 € • Substantial modification 1.500 € • Not Substantial modification 300 € • Renewal without modification of the facility 1.000 €
Authorization of potentially Polluting activities			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorization for A and B group: 450 € • Authorization for group C: 300 €
Authorization of Greenhouse Gases emission			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorization 300 € • Substantial modification 200 € • Not Substantial modification 100 €

Registration of VOC emissions facilities			Modifications 150 €
Management and waste production			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorization and extension 300 € • Substantial modification 200 € • Not Substantial modification 100 €

e) Summary of environmental law in each country

GERMANY – WASTE WATER		
FEDERAL	Federal Emissions Act	Waste Water regulation Directive on pollutants
STATE	Water Act	Indirect discharge ordinance Ordinance on installations handling materials hazardous to water Self-checking ordinance
MUNICIPALITY		Municipal waste water statute Need to build safe plants and units, regular checks, correct disposal, need to issue a standard operative directive and act according

GERMANY – EMISSIONS OF POLLUTANTS TO THE ATMOSPHERE		
FEDERAL	Federal Emissions Act	<p>The act covers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • installation-related emission control, e.g. permissibility and method of operation of sites • product-related emission control, e.g. sulphur content in fuel oil or diesel • traffic-related emission control, e.g. permissible noise of new road transport infrastructure, smog • area-related emission control, e.g. creation of noise emission plans <p>For companies mainly the installation-related and product-related directives are of importance.</p>

GERMANY – SOLID WASTE		
FEDERAL	Closed Substance Cycle Waste Management Act	Waste Catalogue Ordinance Ordinance of Waste Recovery and Disposal Records Hazardous Waste Regulation
STATE	Hazardous Waste Regulation	Indirect discharge ordinance Ordinance on installations handling materials hazardous to water Self-checking ordinance
MUNICIPALITY		Communal Waste Statutes Need to classify waste correctly, need to decide about correct disposal, correct verification management

GERMANY - ENERGY	
Energy Efficiency Regulation	You might get a government grant for innovative energy-efficient measures
Renewable Energies Act	You may claim to pay less Renewable Energies Act levy

FRANCE			
LEGAL BENCHMARKS	Introduced at European level via Directive 2000/53/EC of 18 September 2000 and transposed into French law by Decree no. 2003/727 of 1 August 2003.	AREA	End-of-life vehicle management
REQUIREMENTS			
<p>The procedure for managing end-of-life vehicles (ELVs) stems from environmental concerns with a view to ensuring better treatment of this significant waste stream (depollution, increasing waste re-use and recycling rates).</p> <p>The regulation is also aimed at ensuring better traceability of ELV disposal.</p> <p>Since 24 March 2006, a vehicle will only be considered legally destroyed on presentation of the proof of its physical destruction (transfer receipt and certificate of destruction).</p>			
INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR			
<p>Authorised ELV centres: formerly known as “authorised demolishers”, they cannot refuse to accept an ELV free of charge, unless it does not have its basic components or it contains waste or unapproved equipment which increases the costs of treatment. The centres first depollute the end-of-life vehicles of all potentially harmful substances (liquids, fluids, batteries), then recover certain spare parts and finally transfer the car to an authorised shredder. The comprehensive traceability of ELVs is possible as a</p>			

result of the compulsory entry point to the ELV process.

Authorised shredders: shredders can no longer accept a direct transfer of an end-of-life vehicle, except when they also have the agreement of the ELV centre. They have the responsibility of shredding vehicle bodies in order to separate the different component materials which will then be sorted and will be used in the manufacture of new products.

The influence is primarily in the area of vehicles with wrecked bodywork and end-of-life vehicles from dealerships.

LEGAL BENCHMARKS	<p>The French Public Health Code specifies that "any discharge, other than domestic, into the collective sewage system must be authorised in advance (authorisation to discharge) by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the mayor or the president of the public body - after notice issued by the public entity responsible for transport and the purification of waste water and the treatment of downstream sludge, if this collectivity is different." <p>Article L 1331-10 of the French Public Health Code Article L 1331-1 of the French Public Health Code Département Health Regulations and sanitation regulations</p> 	AREA	Water protection and protecting the environment from waste water discharges
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REQUIREMENTS

There are two types of separate sewage system: one to separate waste water from storm-water (imperative and compulsory); one to separate sanitary waste water from process water.

Pre-treatment

Depending on the nature of the discharges, the degree of pollution and the options in the geographical area, companies can:

- treat their effluent and discharge it into the natural environment. Companies must therefore ensure that the quality of this discharged water conforms to regulatory requirements (order of the prefect, etc);
- link to a collective industrial water treatment plant (with or without pre-treatment of their effluent);
- link to a collective public water treatment plant (with or without pre-treatment of their effluent).

Authorisation to discharge is a unilateral administrative act, most often performed by the mayor. It stipulates criteria for the quality of the water before discharge into the collective network (concentration and flow rate).

The discharge authorisation order can also stipulate water pre-treatment demands going beyond installation of an oil interceptor (e.g. water analysis before discharge).

It is prohibited to:

<p>- discharge any solid or liquid product (e.g. oils and new lubricants or certain activities such as washing a car near watercourses, expanses of water, etc);</p> <p>- release any substance which may pose a hazard to operating staff or waste water facilities (e.g. the discharge of water with a temperature greater than 30°C or water with a PH greater than 8.5 or less than 5.5)</p> <p>Articles R211-60 to R211-62 of the French Environmental Code</p> <p>It is a requirement to install containment systems in which the volume must be proportional to the quantity of hazardous substances.</p> <p>These containment systems collect the rainwater potentially contaminated by the substances used, or any other water which may be polluted through an accident.</p>
<p>INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR</p>
<p>All companies servicing vehicles: cleaning of workshop, cleaning of vehicles, etc.</p>

<p>LEGAL BENCHMARKS</p>	<p>Approaches adopted in waste legislation</p> <p>The third chapter of Title 5 (risks, health, waste) of the "Grenelle II" French Environment Round Table Act no 2010-788 of 12 July 2010 relating to provisions on waste</p>	<p>AREA</p>	<p>Waste from automotive repair companies</p>
<p>REQUIREMENTS</p> <p>The management of company waste is guided by this legislation, which has the following broad principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing the production of waste at source by focussing on manufacturing processes, product distribution and consumption patterns as a matter of priority; • recovering waste through re-use, recycling or any other action aimed at obtaining re-usable materials or energy from waste. <p>A full understanding of the waste generated by the company and of the characteristics of the waste is necessary in order to make appropriate choices. It is thus necessary to know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which types of waste do the company activities generate? • Which site or centre where the company waste is produced? • In what quantities is the waste produced? • What are the variations in these quantities over time (frequency of production)? • Is the waste subject to particular regulatory constraints? • Is any specific waste treatment necessary? • Where is the waste currently disposed of? <p>The waste which is cheapest and easiest to dispose of is waste which has never been produced. Also, a reduction in upstream waste will always be profitable.</p> <p>It is possible to reduce the quantity of company waste by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing the consumption of disposable products; • rethinking processes with waste-reduction targets. <p>In order to ensure the best waste recovery possible, it is necessary to sort the waste, which matches each item of waste with the appropriate method of recovery. The waste can thus be separated according to hazardousness and/or material.</p>			

INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR

Since the decree of 1 July 2002, the majority of companies have attempted to comply with the standards

REQUIREMENTS

Sorting the waste enables a reduction in:

- the quantity of hazardous waste (as a mixture of non-hazardous and hazardous waste becomes hazardous waste);
 - the costs of treatment of hazardous waste are much more significant than for non-hazardous waste.
-
- sort waste generated by the company into different categories;
 - use waste stream mapping;
 - monitor site bins;
 - use colour codes and agree them with your employees;
 - implement selective sorting as far upstream as possible (if possible at each step of manufacturing);
 - use an appropriate, attractive and sustainable method of identification;
 - put in place indicators managed by interested parties;
 - issue the necessary contracts after negotiating prices.

Collection

The company must then choose the cheapest means of collection from the three which exist.

The company can:

- take on collection and transportation of waste itself
- leave it to a service provider
- make use of, under specific circumstances, the municipality's local network

Waste treatment

As the company is responsible for treatment and as only final waste is allowed to be land-filled, it is necessary for the company to recover, or arrange recovery of, waste.

INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR

Implemented as a result of increased awareness on the part of networks and the various bodies, e.g. the Environmental Challenge, etc.

REQUIREMENTS**The Hazardous Waste Tracking Document**

The Hazardous Waste Tracking Document (BSDD) is a compulsory document which accompanies the hazardous waste throughout its waste cycle (production, transportation,

sorting, treatment).
 This document must generally be issued by the waste producer.
 It must contain:

- the provenance of the waste;
- its characteristics;
- its methods of collection, transportation, storage and treatment;
- its destination.

This document thus ensures the traceability of the waste and testifies to its disposal. It is to be kept for five years by the waste producers.

The waste collection contract
 The purpose of this contract is to stipulate the conditions and details of the waste collection and recovery or treatment services. It must make reference to Title IV of Book V of the French Environmental Code relating to waste and, if necessary, to the provisions relating to non-household packaging waste.

LEGAL BENCHMARKS	<p>Article 40 of the "Grenelle I" French Environment Round Table Act asserts that "the control of indoor and outdoor air pollution shall be made more stringent on the basis of the pollutants referred to by the World Health Organisation.</p> <p>With regards to outdoor air, the particulate reduction plan shall apply Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and Council, of 21 May 2008, on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe, and shall aim if possible for a target of 10 microgrammes per cubic metre of fine particulates of size less than 2.5 micrometres. The plan shall adopt 15 microgrammes per cubic metre as the target value in 2010 and as the maximum limit from 2015".</p>	AREA	Protection of the air discharged by the company
REQUIREMENTS			
<p>The discharge source activities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the use of solvents, responsible for VOC emissions; • some sources of energy and some waste can be responsible for air pollution. <p>Good management of waste and energy is a prerequisite for managing air discharges.</p> <p>Characteristics of atmospheric discharges</p> <p>Discharges can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • channelled into the atmosphere by a pipe or flue; • diffused into the atmosphere if the discharge is made directly into the air; • fugitive if they are due to a loss of air-tightness. <p>Measuring and sampling points must be provided on each pipe. These points must be easy to access.</p>			
INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR			
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REQUIREMENTS			

<p>B. Measurement and monitoring of discharges Discharge inspection The company must monitor and inspect its discharges. The inspection of stationary sources of discharge into the air are governed by classified installations legislation. The order of the prefect or orders related to the classification categories stipulate the maximum thresholds, the frequency and techniques of the measurements and the treatments of effluent necessary. These measurements are at the cost of the operator.</p>	
<p>INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR Companies performing bodywork painting: the arrival of water-based paint has enabled professionals to stop using the wet-sanding technique. New techniques have enabled dry sanding with dust suction as close as possible to the source</p>	
<p>REQUIREMENTS How should you reduce your discharges at source? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find less polluting processes • Ensure regular maintenance of equipment • Adjust the equipment settings • Reduce consumption of solvents • Find alternatives to solvents • Treat dust There are four techniques for extracting dust: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mechanical; • filter layer; • electrostatic; • wet. Dust extraction generates often hazardous waste which must be correctly treated.</p>	
<p>INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR Companies performing bodywork painting: the arrival of water-based paint has enabled professionals to stop using the wet-sanding technique. New techniques have enabled dry sanding with dust suction as close as possible to the source</p>	
<p>LEGAL BENCHMARKS</p>	<p>The "Grenelle I" French Environmental Round Table Act n° 2009-967 of 3 August 2009 makes provision for: "committing, without delay, to a programme for avoiding the pollution of soil by hazardous substances" (Article 56).</p>
<p>AREA</p>	<p>Soil pollution is due to waste landfills, the slow diffusion of products spilled on the ground, atmospheric pollution fallout and the diffusion of pollutants contained in the groundwater.</p>
<p>REQUIREMENTS When storing hazardous substances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use retention tanks which have a volume which must be, as a minimum, equal to: - that of the largest container stored; - the sum of half the volumes of all the containers stored if this sum is greater than the volume of the largest container; </p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use means of controlling the level and/or detecting leaks in the containers; • create decanting areas to recover spillages. <p>When storing waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • separate solid waste containing traces of oil or other polluting liquids; • store your waste in retention tanks; • check that skips are watertight; • cover skips and position them so that they are protected from the elements.
INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR
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LEGAL BENCHMARKS	<p>Dealt with in Chapter I of Title VII of Book V of the French Environmental Code, Article 571 and subsequent Articles.</p> <p>The unit of measurement for sound is the decibel (dB) which follows a logarithmic scale (when the sound doubles, it increases by three decibels). Zero decibels corresponds to the threshold of audibility, 65 dB to the discomfort threshold, and 95 dB to the harmful threshold.</p>	AREA	Noise and vibrations
REQUIREMENTS			
<p>Once a noise map has been produced, it is possible to reduce noise generated by the company by taking two distinct steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing existing noise, • considering noise generated during future jobs. <p>A "noise aggravation zone" (ZER) can be defined as the presence of a non-industrial neighbourhood close to the installation. The noise originates from a source and moves via a transfer path to arrive at a recipient. Action can be taken to reduce noise during these three stages. The following should be emphasised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • noise reduction at source, which leads to noise reduction at all stages; • communal noise protection systems, rather than systems for protecting each individual separately. <p>How can noise be reduced at source?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modify or change machines • Modify or change processes • Ensure machines are serviced • Install silencers, anti-vibration mounts and acoustic enclosures on machines • Reposition the machines. <p>How can noise be reduced during the transfer path?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclose the machines individually • Build special premises 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partition off machines and workstations • Introduce screens between the source and the recipients • Improve the soundproofing and acoustic absorption of the premises' walls • Group together noisy areas. <p>How can noise be reduced at the recipient? The company can use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protective booths for operators; • protective screens near operators; • forms of individual protection (ear protectors, earplugs, headband earmuffs, neckband earmuffs). How can the safety of the staff be ensured? <p>Depending on the period and level of exposure, the company must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have those exposed to noise monitored by an occupational physician; • inform the staff of the dangers associated with noise; • check that the compulsory forms of protection are worn. 			
INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR			
<p>Two types of noise apply to automotive companies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outside noise which is the form of pollution most acutely felt by French people; • noise at workstations. <p>Noise has harmful consequences for the health of those affected.</p>			
LEGAL BENCHMARKS	Grenelle French Environment Round Table The act of 3 August 2009 providing the framework for the implementation of the Environment Round Table (known as "Grenelle 1") reasserts the direction of energy policy and gives priority in Articles 2 to 18 to controlling consumption, while combatting climate change by reducing emissions in France by 22% between 2005 and 2020.	AREA	Energy saving
REQUIREMENTS			
<p>Energy is at the heart of company activity. In fact, companies use electricity, gas, wood, LPG, etc. 50% of energy consumed is dedicated to producing heat. Reusing heat from industrial processes or cogeneration can also be sources of heat.</p> <p>In view of the increase in energy prices, it is necessary to analyse the use of the energy in order to reduce the amount of energy "wasted" or extra consumption related particularly to leaks.</p> <p>Which areas are prone to "wasted" energy? :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compressed air • ventilation • cooling • lighting <p>Finally, renewable energies can enable companies to diversify their supplies (for example using biomass boilers) or to respond better to the rise in energy prices by producing their own electricity in order to re-sell it (by installing photovoltaic solar panels), while reducing their environmental footprint.</p>			

<p>The involvement of all staff in approaches to reducing consumption is crucial. It is therefore necessary to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raise awareness through regular information campaigns; • inform new staff of the policy of reducing consumption; • reinforce involvement through a communication on the results of this policy. <p>This staff involvement enables good practice to become standard practice; for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • switching off lights when leaving a room; • showing vigilance with respect to the opening and closing doors to cold areas; • not using personal heating equipment; • driving economically during haulage (possibly encouraged through staff training); • remembering to switch electronic equipment to stand-by or off.
<p>INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR</p> <p>-</p>

POLAND- GARAGES	
REQUIREMENTS	INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR
The Act of 27 April 2001. Environmental Protection Law (Dz.U. of 20.06.2001 with later amendments Dz.U. of 2008, No. 25, item 150)	Inspection of entities using the environment – Protection against harmful factors
Regulation No. 1367/2006 (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on the application of the provisions of the Aarhus Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters to Community institutions and bodies (Official Journal of the EU of 2006, No. 264, p. 1)	Environmental inspections – access to information in decision-making
Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27.06.2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (Official Journal of the EC of 2001, No. 197, p. 30)	Assessment of the effects of plans on the environment
Directive 2004/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21.04.2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage (Official Journal of the EU of 2004, No. 143 p.. 56 with later amendments)	Liability for any environmental damage
Regulation of the Minister of the Environment on the catalogue of waste of 27.09.2001 (Dz.U. of 2001, No. 112, item 1206)	Environmental inspection – list of waste produced by garages
Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of 14.10.2008 on environmental fees (Dz.U. of 2008, No. 196, item 1217)	Environmental inspection – environmental fees
Council Directive 96/62/EC of 27 September 1996 on ambient air quality assessment and management (Official Journal of the EC of 1996, No. 296 p. 55 with later amendments)	Quality assessment of ambient air

The Stamp Duty Act of 16.11.2006 (Dz. U. No. 255, item 1635)	Stamp duty following the permit for emission of gases and dust to the air, and waste production.
Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25.06. 2002 relating to assessment and management of environmental noise (Official Journal of the EC L of 2002, No. 189, p. 12 with later amendments)	Assessment and management of environmental noise levels
Regulation of the Minister of the Environment on acceptable levels of environmental noise of 14.06.2001 (Dz. U. of 2007, No. 120, item 826)	Implementation of the programme of protecting the environment against noise.
Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of 3.03.2008 on the level of certain substances in the air (Dz. U. No. 47, item 281)	Monitoring certain substance levels in the air
The Environmental Protection Inspection Act of 20.07.1991 (Dz. U. of 2007, No. 44, item 297 with later amendments)	Tasks of the Environmental Protection Inspection
Regulation of the Minister of Economy and Labour of 4.08.2004 on the specific ways of waste oil management (Dz. U. NO. 192, item 1968)	Waste oil management

POLAND- MACHINE SECTOR

REQUIREMENTS	INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR
The Act of 27 April 2001. Environmental Protection Law (Dz.U. of 20.06.2001 with later amendments Dz.U. of 2008, No. 25, item 150)	Inspection of entities using the environment – Protection against harmful factors
Regulation No. 1367/2006 (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on the application of the provisions of the Aarhus Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters to Community institutions and bodies (Official Journal of the EU of 2006, No. 264, p. 1)	Environmental inspections – access to information in decision-making
Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27.06.2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (Official Journal of the EC of 2001, No. 197, p. 30)	Assessment of the effects of plans on the environment
Directive 2004/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21.04.2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage (Official Journal of the EU of 2004, No. 143 p.. 56 with later amendments)	Liability for any environmental damage
The Waste Act of 27 April 2001 (Dz. U. of 2010, No. 185, item 1243)	Inspection of entities using the environment – ways of waste management.

Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of the catalogue of waste of 27.09.2001 (Dz.U. of 2001, No. 112, item 1206)	Environmental inspection – a catalogue of waste produced by the machinery sector.
Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of 14.10.2008 on environmental fees (Dz.U. of 2008, No. 196, item 1217)	Environmental inspection- environmental fees
Council Directive 96/62/EC of 27 September 1996 on ambient air quality, assessment and management (Official Journal of the EC of 1996, No. 296, p. 55 with later amendments)	Quality assessment of the ambient air
The Stamp Duty Act of 16.11.2006 (Dz. U. No. 255, item 9635)	Stamp duty following the permit for emission of gases and dust to the air and waste. production
Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25.06. 2002 on the assessment and management of environmental noise (Official Journal of the EC L of 2002, No. 189, p. 12 with later amendments.)	Environmental noise assessment and management
Regulation of the Minister of the Environment on acceptable levels of environmental noise of 14.06.2001 (Dz. U. 2007, No. 120, item 826)	Implementation of the programme “Protection of the environment against noise”.
Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of 3.03.2008 on the level of certain substances in the air (Dz. U. No. 47, item. 281)	Monitoring the levels of some substances in the air

POLAND- METAL COATING

REQUIREMENTS	INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR
Act of 27 April 2001. Environmental Protection Law (Dz.U. of 20.06.2001 with later amendments, Dz.U. of 2008, No. 25, item 150)	Inspection of entities using the environment – Protection against harmful factors
Regulation No. 1367/2006 (EC) of the European Parliament and the Council of 6 September 2006 on the application of the provisions of the Aarhus Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters to Community institutions and bodies (Official Journal of the EC of 2006, No. 264, p. 1)	Environmental inspection –access to information in decision-making
Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27.06.2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (Dz. Urz. WE of 2001, No. 197 p. 30)	Assessment of the effects of plans on environmental protection
Directive 2004/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21.04.2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage (Official Journal of the EU of 2004, No. 143 p. 56 with later amendments)	Liability for environmental damage
The Waste Act of 27 April 2001 (Dz. U. of 2010, No. 185, item 1243)	Inspection of entities using the environment – ways of waste management.

Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of 27.09.2001 on the catalogue of waste (Dz.U. of 2001, No. 112, item 1206)	Environmental inspection – catalogue of waste – surface treatment waste.
Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of 14.10.2008 on environmental fees (Dz.U. of 2008, No. 196, item 1217)	Environmental inspection – environmental fees
Council Directive 96/62/EC of 27 September 1996 on ambient air quality assessment and management (Official Journal of the EC of 1996, No. 296 p. 55 with later amendments)	Quality assessment of the ambient air
The Stamp Duty Act of 16.11.2006 r. (Dz. U. No. 255 item 1635)	Stamp duty following the permit for gas and dust emission to the air and waste production.
Regulation of the Minister of the Environment on acceptable of environmental noise of 14.06.2001 (Dz. U. 2007, No. 120, item 826)	Implementation of the environmental noise protection programme.
Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of 3.03.2008 on the level of certain substances in the air (Dz. U. No. 47, item 281)	Monitoring the levels of certain substances in the air
Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of 8.07.2004 on conditions which must be complied with while discharging waste water into water or soil, and on substances particularly harmful for water environment (Dz. U. No. 168, item 1763)	Monitoring harmful substance concentrations in discharged waste water

POLAND- SURFACE TRATMENT

Act of 27 April 2001. Environmental Protection Law (Dz.U. of 20.06.2001 with later amendments, Dz.U. of 2008, No. 25, item 150)	Inspection of entities using the environment – Protection against harmful factors
Regulation No. 1367/2006 (EC) of the European Parliament and the Council of 6 September 2006 on the application of the provisions of the Aarhus Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters to Community institutions and bodies (Official Journal of the EC of 2006, No. 264, p. 1)	Environmental inspection – access to information in decision-making
Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27.06.2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (Dz. Urz. WE of 2001, No. 197 p. 30)	Assessment of the effects of programmes on environmental protection
Directive 2004/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21.04.2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage (Official Journal of the EU of 2004, No. 143 p. 56 with later amendments)	Liability for environmental damage
Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of 27.09.2001 on the catalogue of waste (Dz.U. of 2001, No. 112, item 1206)	Environmental inspection – catalogue of waste produced during mechanical treatment of metals – metal machining. Waste category (Q 10)

Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of 14.10.2008 on environmental fees (Dz.U. of 2008, No. 196, item 1217)	Environmental inspection – environmental fees
Council Directive 96/62/EC of 27 September 1996 on ambient air quality assessment and management (Official Journal of the EC of 1996, No. 296 p. 55 with later amendments)	Quality assessment of the ambient air
The Stamp Duty Act of 16.11.2006 (Dz. U. No. 255, item 1635)	Stamp duty following the permit for gas and dust emission to the air and waste production.
Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25.06. 2002 on the assessment and management of environmental noise (Official Journal of the EC L of 2002, No. 189, p. 12 with later amendments.)	Environmental noise level management
Regulation of the Minister of the Environment on acceptable of environmental noise of 14.06.2001 (Dz. U. 2007, No. 120, item 826)	Implementation of the environmental noise protection programme
Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of 3.03.2008 on the level of certain substances in the air (Dz. U. No. 47, item 281)	Monitoring the levels of certain substances in the air

UK			
LEGAL BENCHMARKS	The Environmental Protection Act 1990 Part II	AREA	All waste produced
REQUIREMENTS			
Section 34 of the Act imposes a duty of care on anyone who produces, handles or disposes of waste to ensure it is dealt with appropriately and legally. A key implication of the Duty of Care is that legal responsibility for waste is retained even after the waste is transferred to another party. In other words if waste from The organization was fly-tipped by a waste contractor, the organization could find itself being prosecuted along with that contractor and would need to demonstrate that it had taken 'all reasonable measures' to prevent such an occurrence.			
INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR			
This is a legal requirement for the entirety of sectors			

LEGAL BENCHMARKS	Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011	AREA	All waste produced
REQUIREMENTS			
The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 implement the revised EU Waste Framework Directive 2008/98, which sets requirements for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste. The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 specify the content that must be included on waste transfer notes. The format of these is not prescribed.			

<p>Waste transfer notes must contain the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> A description of the waste (e.g. type and source of waste material) <input type="checkbox"/> Quantity of waste and type of container <input type="checkbox"/> Details of the transferor (including category of person i.e. waste producer) <input type="checkbox"/> Details of transferee (i.e. waste carrier with details of relevant registration/licences/exemption) <input type="checkbox"/> Date (or period of the transfers) <input type="checkbox"/> European Waste catalogue code (this can be obtained from the List of Waste Regulations 2005) <input type="checkbox"/> Businesses must confirm that they have applied the waste management hierarchy when transferring waste, and include a declaration on their waste transfer note or consignment note. <input type="checkbox"/> The SIC code of the producer <p>This legislation also requires you to be satisfied that the waste you have for collection is properly disposed of. In particular, this would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Confirming registration of waste carrier (or exemption) <input type="checkbox"/> Ensuring the licence covers the type of waste being collected <input type="checkbox"/> Maintaining satisfactory transfer notes for two years <p>Responding in an appropriate way to any evidence that waste contractors might not be observing legal requirements.</p>
<p>INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR</p>
<p>This is a legal requirement for the entirety of both sectors</p>

LEGAL BENCHMARKS	Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005	AREA	Hazardous Waste Produced at the organization
REQUIREMENTS	<p>If waste is suspected of being hazardous (for example it may be toxic, flammable, corrosive, explosive, etc) it is recommended that advice is sought from a waste management company and/or an analytical laboratory. This may be the case when spoil from contaminated land needs to be disposed of.</p> <p>When waste is determined to be hazardous all of the requirements of the Duty of Care are applicable but the Hazardous Waste Regulations impose additional requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Premises that produce more than 500kg of hazardous waste a year must be registered with the Environment Agency. This enables the site to acquire a 'Premises Code' 2) Hazardous waste must be kept and treated separately from non hazardous wastes and different types of hazardous waste must also be kept segregated. 3) Hazardous wastes that are disposed of to landfill must meet the Waste Acceptance Criteria for that landfill site. 4) In place of the waste transfer note required for the Duty of Care a more detailed Consignment Note should be filled out. This should have an individual code number and should also include the Premises code for the site where the waste is produced. The waste producer ('consignor') keeps a copy of the consignment note, as does each subsequent person in the chain of disposal. 5) Consignment notes should be retained for three years. 6) The person receiving the waste ('consignee') is required to send the consignor a return confirming if the waste has been accepted or rejected and how it was disposed of or recovered. This return should be sent within 1 month of the end of the quarter in which the waste was consigned. If this return is not received by the consignor then under the Duty of Care he/she should investigate why not and take appropriate action. 		

<p>7) Due to the new Waste (England and Wales Regulations, the hazardous waste consignment note must also contain the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How The organisation has used the waste hierarchy when disposing of waste. (e.g. physically written on the WTN whether waste was prevented; being prepared for re-use; recycling; recovery (e.g. incinerator with energy production); disposal. <input type="checkbox"/> The SIC code; <input type="checkbox"/> If the waste carrier also manages waste, their Environmental Permit Number (WML). <p>8) The consignee is also required to send a quarterly report to the Environment Agency detailing all hazardous wastes received during the period and their treatment.</p>
INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR
This is a legal requirement for the entirety of both sectors

LEGAL BENCHMARKS	The Water Industry Act 1991	AREA	Trade effluent sent to foul sewer from The organisation
REQUIREMENTS			
<p>Companies can discharge their effluents arising from their business activities into the public sewer on condition of a trade effluent discharge consent. These consents are granted by the relevant local water and sewage undertaker. Consent will stipulate various conditions, which must be respected. These will normally include limits on the rate of flow, pH, temperature and the concentration of various pollutants.</p> <p>A trade effluent consent is not required for discharge of foul waste from toilets and washrooms to the sewer.</p>			
INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR			
This is a legal requirement for the entirety of both sectors			

LEGAL BENCHMARKS	Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010	AREA	Pollution of Controlled Waters Effluent discharge to surface water drains
REQUIREMENTS			
<p>The Environmental Permitting Regulations deals with the protection and utilisation of natural water resources and, amongst other things, discharges to controlled waters. These are defined as inland fresh waters (rivers, lakes etc), coastal waters and ground water.</p> <p>It is an offence to cause or knowingly permit any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter, solid waste or trade effluent to enter any controlled waters, except in accordance with a discharge consent issued by the regulatory body. This would include accidental spillage and where there is a risk of this preventive action should be taken.</p> <p>These regulations require an organisation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Know what it is discharging and where it is going. <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor discharges regularly. <input type="checkbox"/> Store all chemicals and oils safely to <p>Reduce the chance of accidental spillages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Use secondary containment (bunds) where appropriate. 			

Where pollution occurs or is likely to occur the Agency can serve works notice on any person who caused or knowingly permitted the pollution (or risk of), requiring them to carry out anti-pollution/preventative works and operations (under the Anti-Pollution Works Regulations 1999). The Agency can also recover the costs of any investigation and anti-pollution works carried out.

Discharge consent may be obtained from the Environment Agency – for example for discharge of waste water into a stream. The work should not begin before the consent is granted and the discharge shall comply with the conditions established in the consent. These will specify the maximum permitted concentrations of relevant pollutants; any monitoring required and may specify treatment methods to be applied.

INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR
 This is a legal requirement for the entirety of both sectors

LEGAL BENCHMARKS	Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2009	AREA	Polluter Pays Principle
REQUIREMENTS			
<p>These regulations apply to any company who cause environmental damage through their activities. Schedule 2 of the regulations provides a list of activities that are covered in the legislation.</p> <p>Examples of activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> All permitted sites (mentioned above in the taxes section) <input type="checkbox"/> Water abstraction <input type="checkbox"/> Water discharge consents <p>Environmental damage' is defined in the regulations as damage to protected species; natural habitats (including Sites of Special Scientific Interest or SSI), surface water, groundwater and land.</p> <p>If there is an imminent threat to cause environmental damage from organisation's site, then the organisation must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take all practical steps to prevent the damage Notify the enforcing authority if the threat has not been eliminated. <p>If damage has occurred that will lead to environmental damage, The organisation must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take all practical steps to prevent further damage Notify the enforcing authority <p>Remediation</p> <p>The enforcing authority will determine liability to remediate or clean up of the environmental damage. If The organisation is found liable, The organisation must submit an action plan for the clean up operation to the enforcing authority. The enforcing authority will then approve it and give a timescale.</p> <p>Costs</p> <p>As this piece of legislation enforces the polluter pays principle, costs will be applied. The organisation will be responsible for the clean up operation as a minimum. Any costs incurred by the enforcing authority will also be applied to The organisation in most cases. Refer to the regulations for details.</p>			
INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR			

This is a legal requirement for the entirety of both sectors

LEGAL BENCHMARKS	Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001	AREA	Oil storage
REQUIREMENTS			
<p>These regulations affect apply to the storage of oil above ground at industrial, commercial or institutional sites in any tank or container of 200 litres capacity or greater. All types of oil are covered except waste oil (which is subject to control under waste legislation). The regulations require that oil is stored in a manner that minimises the risk of pollution. Oil must be stored in a container which is in good condition and strong enough to make sure that it will not burst or leak during ordinary use. This container must also be situated within a secondary containment system (bund) which satisfies the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> It must have a capacity of no less than 110% of the container, or if there is more than one, 25% of their aggregate storage capacity, which ever is greater. <input type="checkbox"/> Its base and walls must be impermeable to water and oil. <p>In the case of drums stored on a drip tray as the secondary containment the regulations specify that the secondary containment volume should be equal to or greater than 25% of the drum (or in the case of more than one drum on the same drip tray, 25% of the aggregate capacity. Ancillary equipment such as sight-gauges vents and so must be contained within the bund or secondary containment system. The regulations also require that fill and draw-off pipes are provided with protective measures to prevent accidental pollution</p>			
INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR			
-			

LEGAL BENCHMARKS	Climate Change Act 2008	AREA	Carbon
REQUIREMENTS			
<p>The Climate Change Act 2008 is the first legally binding piece of national legislation passed by a country in the world. It sets a target for the UK to reduce carbon emissions by 80% by the year 2050. The baseline year that is being used is 1990. This piece of legislation has many key provisions. These are some of the main provisions. Point 4 will be of potential relevance to The organisation in 2010.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five-year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to help the UK stay on track for the 2050 target. 2. The creation of the Committee on Climate Change - a new independent, expert body to advise the Government on the level of carbon budgets and on where cost-effective savings can be made. The Committee will submit annual reports to Parliament on the UK's progress towards targets and budgets. The Government must respond to these annual reports, ensuring transparency and accountability on an annual basis. 3. Further measures to reduce emissions, including: powers to introduce domestic emissions trading schemes more quickly and easily through secondary legislation; measures on biofuels; powers to introduce pilot financial incentive schemes in England for household waste. 4. One of the provisions of the act was to make GHG reporting mandatory or explain to Government, why this has not occurred by April 6th 2012. In June 2012, it was announced that all companies trading on the LSE Main Market now have to calculate GHG emissions as a mandatory requirement. The UK is the first country to make it compulsory for companies to include emissions data for their entire organisation in their annual reports. The introduction of the reports, following consultations with leading 			

businesses, will enable investors to see which companies are effectively managing the hidden long-term costs of greenhouse gas emissions.
INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR
This is a legal requirement for the entirety of both sectors.

LEGAL BENCHMARKS	Clean Air Act 1993	AREA	Prohibition of Dark Smoke from The organisation
REQUIREMENTS			
<p>The Clean Air Act prohibits the emission of dark smoke from chimneys and directly from industrial or trade premises where materials may be burnt on bonfires. 'Dark Smoke' is determined by the Ringelmann chart. If smoke is darker than shade 2 on the Ringelmann chart then it is considered dark smoke. The Act empowers Local Authorities to control smoke emissions by taking appropriate action. The Act also gives Local Authorities powers to control 'nuisances' caused by smoke, steam, smell, dust, grit and gas fumes by issuing abatement notices.</p>			
INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR			
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LEGAL BENCHMARKS	Clean Air Act 1993	AREA	Environmental Noise
REQUIREMENTS			
<p>Part III of the EPA defines statutory nuisances as the following: Any premises in such a state as to create a nuisance Any of the following that is found to be prejudicial to human health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Smoke from the site <input type="checkbox"/> Fumes or gasses from the site <input type="checkbox"/> Dust steam, smells from the site <input type="checkbox"/> Anything accumulating or deposited on the site <input type="checkbox"/> Artificial light coming from the site <input type="checkbox"/> Noise emitted from the site (including any equipment or vehicles outside of the building) <p>Local authorities have the power to issue abatement notices. If the abatement notice is not abided by, the local authority has the power to prosecute and to also try and abate the noise themselves.</p>			
INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR			
-			

LEGAL BENCHMARKS	Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006	AREA	Contaminated Land
REQUIREMENTS			
The industrial legacy of England has left behind contaminated land on most industrial areas. Current activities, products and services can also cause land contamination- especially if a company uses and stores hazardous materials and chemicals.			
INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR			
This is a legal requirement for the entirety of both sectors.			

LEGAL BENCHMARKS	Groundwater Regulations 1998	AREA	Contaminated Land
REQUIREMENTS			
Protect groundwater under these regulations by preventing polluting substances going into groundwater. Substances controlled under these regulations fall into two categories: Hazardous substances are the most toxic and must be prevented from entering groundwater. Substances in this list may be disposed of to the ground, under a permit, but must not reach groundwater. They include pesticides, sheep dip, solvents, hydrocarbons, mercury, cadmium and cyanide. Hazardous substances replace the previous List 1 substances which came under the 1998 GWR. Non-hazardous pollutants are less dangerous, and can be discharged to groundwater under a permit, but must not cause Pollution. Examples include sewage, trade effluent and most wastes. Non-hazardous pollutants include any substance capable of causing pollution and the list is much wider than the previous List 2.			
INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR			
This is a legal requirement for the entirety of both sectors.			

LEGAL BENCHMARKS	REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restrictions of Chemicals) Enforcement Regulations 2008	AREA	Using chemicals on site Importing articles from outside the EU.
REQUIREMENTS			
The organisation may use a variety of chemicals mostly paints, lubricants and oils. This is known as being a 'downstream user' This piece of legislation applies to any one (including downstream users) who uses more than one tonne of chemical a year. Downstream users include any business using chemicals, which probably includes most businesses in some way. Companies that use chemicals have a duty to use them in a safe way, and according to the information on risk management measures that should be passed down the supply chain. There is also an opportunity to pass information about use back to registrants so that this can be taken account of when assessing the risks of chemical used. Downstream users may need to supply risk assessment and risk management measures to the European Chemicals Agency if they don't want their supplier to know about how they use the chemicals (e.g. it is used in a way that is not on the safety data sheet). Some users may also be importers and have a duty to register			

SVHC (substances of very high concern)
 REACH legislation identifies substances with known high risks to human health or the environment as Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs).
 REACH requires companies to let their customers know if SVHCs are contained in their products. It therefore affects:

- Retailers
- Manufacturers
- Distributors/Importers
- Suppliers of components or parts

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) lists all SVHCs on the Candidate List for Authorisation. If The organisation fall in to one of the categories above and supply a product (referred to as an article in the legislation) containing a substance on the Candidate List, The organisation must give recipients information on the substance and how to use it safely.

What are SVHCs?
 SVHC stands for: "Substance of Very High Concern" In general terms an SVHC is a substance meeting one or more of the following criteria:

- Class 1 or 2 carcinogen, mutagen, or toxic for reproduction (CMR)
- Substance which is PBT (persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic) or vPvB (very persistent and very bio-accumulative) in accordance with Annex III of REACH
- Other substances for which there is evidence of equivalent degree of concern (e.g. endocrine disruptors)

Note that there are over 1000 substances that potentially fulfil these criteria. However, In terms of REACH compliance, SVHC refers specifically to those substances that meet the hazard categories mentioned AND that have been placed by the Commission on the Candidate List of substances considered for authorisation.

It is inclusion of substances in the 'Candidate List' that triggers additional duties for manufacturers, importers and users. Currently containing 46 substances, the list will continue to be regularly updated, and is expected to ultimately grow to around 200 substances. REACH imposes specific controls on SVHCs over and above those that apply to other chemicals.

What are the obligations?
 Communicating information on SVHCs in articles
 Any supplier* of an article containing a SVHC on the 'Candidate List' in a concentration above 0.1 % (w/w) has the duty to provide the recipient of the article with sufficient information to allow safe use of the article. This information also needs to be provided to consumers within 45 days of a request.

INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR
 This is a legal requirement for the entirety sectors.

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What are the obligations?

Communicating information on SVHCs in articles

**Supplier of an article: means any producer or importer of an article, distributor or other actor in the supply chain (e.g. a retailer) placing an article on the market.*

Notifying the ECHA of SVHCs in articles

Producers and importers of articles may have to notify the ECHA if their article contains a substance on the Candidate List. This obligation applies if the substance is present above 0.1% (w/w) and its quantities in the produced/imported articles are above 1 tonne in total per year per company. If Henry Williams import or produce several articles containing the same SVHC Henry Williams need to consider the total tonnage, which is calculated by adding the tonnages of the substance for each article that contains the substance at 0.1% (w/w) or higher.

Authorisation

The Candidate List is also the basis for the Authorisation process under REACH. Substances included in the Candidate List will progressively be put forward for inclusion in the Authorisation List (Annex XIV of the REACH Regulation). Substances that will be included in the Authorisation List cannot be manufactured or imported in the EU from a specific date set by the Commission (the 'sunset date'), except if the companies have obtained an Authorisation for their specific use(s). This Authorisation can either be granted because the risks are controlled or because the socioeconomic benefits outweigh the risks. The aim of Authorisation is to ensure that the risks from substances of

<p>very high concern are properly controlled and that these substances are progressively substituted by alternative substances or technologies. Who is affected and what are the implications? Any company supplying "articles" is affected by REACH. This includes retailers, manufacturers and distributors of consumer products and suppliers of parts/components to these markets. Examples of market affected are retail, automotive, electronics, white goods, etc. The major issue for these "article suppliers" is how to determine whether any of the Candidate List SVHCs are present in their products and at what level. This task is made more difficult by the continuous expansion of the Candidate List. SVHCs have been shown to be contained in a range of consumer products, including shoes, clothing, toys, electronics etc., but manufacturers and retailers are not always aware of their presence. The Candidate List Follow this link for the current candidate list of SVHC http://www.thereachcentre.org.uk/site/content_svhc_information_page.php#candidatelist Any supplier* of an article containing a SVHC on the 'Candidate List' in a concentration above 0.1 % (w/w) has the duty to provide the recipient of the article with sufficient information to allow safe use of the article. This information also needs to be provided to consumers within 45 days of a request.</p>
<p>INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR</p>
<p>This is a legal requirement for the entirety sectors.</p>

LEGAL BENCHMARKS	F-Gas Regulations 2009	AREA	Air Conditioners
REQUIREMENTS			
<p>Fluorinated gases (F-gases) used in refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment (including heat pumps) are: HFCs – HFC 23, HFC 134a, HFC 152a PFCs - PFC 218, R 218, Refrigerant 218. If you own or operate stationary refrigeration or air-conditioning equipment that contains F-gases you must :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> make every effort to prevent, minimise and repair leaks <input type="checkbox"/> use appropriately trained personnel to carry out installation, servicing and maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Recover F-gases during servicing, maintenance and at the end of the equipment's life. <p>If your stationary refrigeration and air-conditioning system contains 3kg or more of F-gases, or 6kg or more if it is labelled as hermetically sealed, you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> test for leaks at least once a year <input type="checkbox"/> Keep records about your equipment, including service history. <p>If your stationary refrigeration and air-conditioning system, of any type, contains 30kg or more of F-gases you must test for leaks at least once every six months. It is good practice to make sure that all equipment containing F-gases are labelled with the type and amount of F-gas it contains. Companies used to maintain the equipment must have the following training: City and Guilds Level 2079-11; CITB J11 Part 4 of these regulations applies to air conditioning systems with an effective rated output of more than 12kw. The effective rated thermal output is the maximum output in kW stated by the manufacturer of the system as deliverable during continual operation while complying with useful efficiency indicated by the manufacturer.</p>			
INFLUENCE ON THE SECTOR			
<p>This is a legal requirement for the entirety sectors.</p>			

Law 10/2000 on Waste	WASTE	REGIONAL LEVEL
Order 5/2002 Annual Statement of packaging and packaging waste		NATIONAL LEVEL
Law 22/2011 of waste and contaminated soil		
Royal Decree 106/2008 on batteries and waste management		
Royal Decree 679/2006 on management of used industrial oils		
Royal Decree 833/1988 Implementing basic law of waste		
Law 11/1997 packaging and packaging waste		
I Decree 782/1998 packaging and packaging waste		
Royal Decree 9/2005 Contaminated soils		
Law 37/2003 Noise	NOISE	NATIONAL LEVEL
Royal Decree 1367/2007 Noise		REGIONAL LEVEL
Law 7/2002 Protection against noise pollution		
Decree 266/2004 Noise pollution		

3. Analysis of the metal worker's profile

Synthesis of the occupation of the Green Point Worker: promotes pro-ecological operations in the workplace and supports the compliance with legal provisions within the scope of ecological environment in the enterprise.

Description of the competence profile of the Green Point Worker

A new worker profile called *Green Point Worker* is a person with a wide knowledge on environmental legislation and work procedures, who will supervise the working process in the workshops and will be the information point for the rest of workers, in order to ensure compliance environmental legislation in the company.

Green Point Worker implements professional tasks in the workplace in accordance with environmental protection procedures in the enterprise. Within the scope of their job, he/she performs basic professional tasks that an employer has granted them, while he/she dedicates some part of working time to operations related to environmental protection in the enterprise. Green Point Worker's job aims at performance of professional tasks in workplaces with particular care for the compliance with provisions and standards concerning environmental protection in the enterprise. Its scope of duties includes updating and promoting knowledge concerning environmental protection in order to minimise negative environmental impact of the business. Thereby, he/she coordinates works concerning waste management in the enterprise (collection, segregation and disposal/sale of industrial, municipal and hazardous waste). Green Point Worker implements principles of reasonable management of environmental protection resources and energy in the enterprise, while using environmental management standards valid in EU countries. He/she monitors the condition of manufacturing pollutants, as well as functioning of facilities and systems to store waste in the enterprise. Supporting the process of developing ecological competences of the enterprise workers constitutes the additional occupational task for Green Point Worker.

Green Point Worker works in small and medium enterprises of sub-sectors of the metal industry, i.a.: garages, machining, surface treatment and metal coating. He/she works in the factory floor or outdoor within the area of enterprise. Some tasks are performed in offices. Implementation of most tasks requires use of facilities/devices/systems to store industrial waste and hazardous substances. Tasks performed in offices require use of a computer connected with the Internet. Green Worker works usually in small teams under the supervision of a superior.

Professional competences of the Green Point Worker cannot be acquired through formal education, only through Green Point training, which is especially developed for this purpose. The Green Point international certificate confirms professional competences acquired within the educational process.

Competences which will be gained the by metal sector employees will be the step to support SMS's operating in the metal sector to be more environmental friendly, improving their working practices and fostering a green thinking culture within company (especially four metal subsectors: garages, machining, surface treatment and metal coating).

The SMEs which demonstrate good environmental practices through the implementation of the Green Point figure will be granted the certification of *Green Point Company Label*. This

quality label will be promoted in certification agencies in order to add value and recognition to the Green Point environmental performance. An individual level, a *Green Point Certificate* will be granted to the workers trained through Green Point programme.

4. Identification of topics to be included in the Qualification Standard

This identification is based on the survey results we account the index of the importance of self-assessment in environmental issues and the importance of professional tasks. The methodology used has been developed the National Qualification Standards in Poland.

$$W = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 L_i \cdot i}{\sum_{i=1}^4 L_i}$$

W – Indicator of the importance

L_i – number of respondents which gave an mark

i – Value of the scale level (*i*=1, 2, 3, 4)

Scale:

1- now knowledge/not important

2 – low/low importance

3 – medium/medium importance

4 – high/high importance

Results of the survey are the following:

Self-assessment in the scope of:	indicator of the importance >2,8 (scale 1,2,3,4)	Indicator of the importance <2,8 (scale 1,2,3,4)
Environmental legislation.		2,7
Integrated Pollution and Prevention Control (Permits and licences).		2,8
Waste Management.	3,3	
Waste Minimisation Programmes.	4	
Sewage water treatment.		2,5
Atmospheric emissions.		2,5
Climate change.		2,6

Noises, vibrations.		2,7
Chemical and oil contaminants.		2,8
Labelling, handling and use of chemicals and oils products.		2,8
Storage of Chemicals and oils products.	2,9	
Biological Contaminants (legionella).		2,2
Energy efficiency.		2,7
Energy-saving measures.		2,8
Renewable Energy.		2,5
Lighting, thermal and hygrometric conditions in the work place.		2,6
Controls and mandatory inspections.		2,8
ISO 14001 and EMAS rules.		2,6
Types of monitoring and measuring equipments.		2,4
Accepted legal levels of environmental pollution		2,2
The business benefits of environmental management and improvement.		2,3
Environmental taxes.		2,4
Environmental refund tax.		2
Grants and Government funding.		2
Sustainable development		2,3

According to the polish methodology this issues which gained the indicator 2,8 and above show that the employees of the metal companies (who participate in the survey) have a knowledge only in three environmental issues:

- Waste Management
- Waste Minimisation Programmes
- Storage of Chemicals and oils products

The rest of issues gained the indicator below 2,8 and was recognized **as a unknown** by the metal workers.

Importance of the professional tasks the employees who develop the environmental protect tasks in the enterprise:	Indicator of the importance
Maintaining knowledge of new environmental legislation, specifically affecting the company's activities.	2,4
Identifying and ensuring compliance of environmental requirements in the company	3,9

Identifying potential sources of pollution of the company	2,3
Assessing environmental risks for accident prevention.	3,6
Maintaining knowledge of new environmental legislation, specifically affecting the company's activities.	3,8
Identifying and ensuring compliance of environmental requirements in the company	3,7
Planning, improving and implementing an environmental policy in the company	3,7
Implementing emergency preparedness procedures	3,7
Implement and maintain Environmental Management System (ISO 14001 / EMAS)	3,7
Monitor and measure key environmental indicators (air emissions, waste water releases, solid waste production)	3,7
Monitor and control the activities of identification, labeling, storage and management of waste products	3,7
Liaise with regulatory bodies to ensure compliance	3,6
Communicate environmental information to staff	3,5
Plan staff training regarding with environmental management.	3,5
Manage public availability of the company's environmental information	3,6
Represent the company in the areas of environmental management and control.	3,6
Represent the company in the environmental activities of employers associations, trade chambers, etc.	3,3
Communicate environmental information to staff	3,2
Monitor and control the consumption of materials and resources	3,1
Control and maintain the equipment of treatment and purification	3,4
Ensure compliance with environmental requirements by subcontractors and suppliers	3,6
Conduct periodic audits of the environmental performance of the company	3,4
Periodically check the compliance with environmental requirements that are applicable to the company	3,6
Publish reports about the company's environmental management.	3,4

Manage the company's environmental documentation.	3,4
Develop and update knowledge base of environmental aspects	3,6
Update environmental records set by legislation.	3,4
Hold environmental management review meetings	3,1

In the same way was analyzed the importance of the professional tasks the employees who are responsible for Environmental Awareness and Environmental Improvement tasks in the company. In the respondents opinion the 2 tasks:

- Maintaining knowledge of new environmental legislation, specifically affecting the company's activities
- Identifying potential sources of pollution of the company

are not important.

After the consultation the results of the survey with the external expert from metal companies and in despite of the assessment of the respondents it was decided include all the topics, contained in the survey, to the Qualification Standard for Green Point worker profile.

It was defined five main topics (professional tasks) for Green Point worker:

PT 1. Identification the possibility and update of knowledge concerning environmental protection and employer's obligations within this scope

PT 2. Promoting enterprise's employees with environmental information and advice

PT 3. Planning and conducting regular checks of facilities, devices and systems for resource efficiency and environmental protection.

PT 4. Promoting the reduction of negative environmental impact

PT 5. Promoting an environmental culture in the enterprise

Which are contained in the two Professional Competences:

PC 1. Promotion of environmental awareness and environmental improvement in the enterprise

PC 2. Supporting operations within the scope of compliance with the environmental protection law in the enterprise



Lifelong Learning GREEN POINT

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