

Jargon Buster

Appeal	The opportunity provided for the Operator to dispute certain actions or decisions by the regulator, by appealing to the Secretary of State.
Application	A submission made by an Operator to a regulator, for example to seek the grant of a Permit (link to Permit Application) surrender of a permit (Link to Permit surrender), variation of the conditions of a permit or transfer of a permit (Link to Permit Transfer).
Application Window	Each sector is given a three months window in which to submit the application to the regulator.
Aquifer	A rock or soil layer capable of storing, transmitting and yielding water to wells.
ASR	Application Site Report - key document for the IPPC application providing information on the ground conditions of the site to enable the regulator to set appropriate permit conditions to protect the land. Forms the basis for the SPMP. (Link to ASR).
Available Techniques	In connection with BAT, those Techniques developed on a scale which allows implementation in the relevant industrial sector, under economically and technically viable conditions, taking into consideration the cost and advantages, whether or not the techniques are used or produced inside the United Kingdom, as long as they are reasonably accessible to the Operator.
BAT	Best Available Techniques – the main basis for determining standards in IPPC under the PPC Regulations. It is defined as the most effective and advanced stage in the development of Activities and their methods of Operation. It indicates the practical suitability of particular Techniques for either preventing or reducing emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole.
BATNEEC	Best Available Techniques Not Entailing Excessive Cost – the main basis for determining standards under IPC – now replaced by BAT under IPPC.
Best	In relation to Techniques in BAT, it is the most effective in achieving a high general level of protection of the environment as a whole.
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand.
BREF Notes	BAT Reference Notes – standardised guidelines for each of the sectors covered by IPPC, discussing what would be considered as BAT. These guidelines are developed by Technical Working Groups (TWG), consisting of experts from different Member States set up by the European IPPC Bureau in Seville.
Change in Operation	In relation to an Installation, a change in its nature or functioning or an extension which may have consequences for the environment.
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand.
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards – the subject of an EC Directive and domestic Regulations applicable to industrial sites, some of which will also fall under IPPC. The main aim of the regulations is to prevent and mitigate the effects of major accidents involving dangerous substances.

CSM	Conceptual Side Model – describes all of the known or suspected sources of contamination; considers how and where (pathways) the contaminants are likely to move; identifies who or what (receptors) is most likely to be affected by the contaminants. Within IPPC the CSM is initially developed as part of the ASR, and revisited for further development as part of the SPMP.
Determination	Process by which a regulator decides whether or not to grant the request sought by an Operator in an Application, for example by issuing a Permit with Appropriate conditions or by refusing the permit.
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
Duly Made	A condition that an Application must satisfy by being sufficiently complete in a legal sense before determination is possible (Link to application time table).
EAL	Environmental Assessment Levels – Benchmarks or environmental criteria developed by the Environment Agency for substances where there are no EQSs available.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment .
Emission	In relation to a Part A Installation, the direct or indirect release of substances, vibrations heat or noise from individual or diffuse sources in an installation into the air, water and land.
EMS	Environmental Management System – a structured, documented approach to managing a business’s environmental performance and responsibilities. There are a number of EMS standards available including the international standard ISO 14001, At the European level there is EMAS, or the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme. (Link to EMS) .
Enforcement Notice	A notice served by the regulator that may enforce compliance with the Permit conditions or require remediation of any harm following a breach of any condition.
Environment Agency	A non-departmental public body formed under the Environment Act 1995 – the Agency is the regulator for Part A(1) Installations.
EP OPRA	Environmental Protection Operator and Pollution Risk Appraisal - a risk screening methodology developed by the EA. The system is based on points scored that are translated into the various fees associated with the IPPC application. (Link to EP OPRA) ,
EQS	Environmental Quality Standard – statutory standards for certain substances developed under the Dangerous Substances Directive. (link to Benchmarks).
ELV	Emission Limit Value – the mass, concentration or level of an emission which may not be exceeded over a given period.
FAPP	Fit and Proper Person – a person meeting specified tests in relation to technical competence, financial provision and previous convictions which are pre-requisites for the grant of any Permit covering any Specified Waste Management Activity.
Geology	Study of the rocks and soil beneath the site in relation to any contamination which could enter them.
Horizontal Guidance	Guidance on issues that affect all industry sectors; BAT, Energy, Noise, Odour, ASR & SPMP, Site Closure .

Hydrogeology	Study of the water which is stored within the geology beneath the site in relation to any contamination which could enter it.
Installation	(1) stationary technical unit where one or more activities listed in the regulations are carried out; and (2) any other location on the same site where any other directly associated activities are carried out which have a technical connection with the activities carried out in the stationary technical unit and which could have an effect on pollution.
IPC	Integrated Pollution Control, as introduced under Part I of the EPA 1990, predecessor of IPPC.
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control – a general term used to describe the Regulatory regime applied to Part A Installations under the PPC Regulations which give effect to the IPPC Directive.
IPPC Directive	Directive 96/61/EC concerning Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control.
LAPC	Local Air Pollution Control – a regime introduced under Part I of the EPA 1990 alongside IPC, and carried over (with some modifications) to co-exist alongside IPPC as implemented under the PPC Regulations.
Local Authority	Where acting as an IPPC regulator for a Part A(2) Installation, this will usually be the District, London or Metropolitan Borough Council in England and the County or Borough Council in Wales.
MCERTS	Monitoring Certification Scheme – framework provided by the Environment Agency to ensure that all measurements are made to the Agency's standards.
New Installation	Installation which is not and has not been in operation.
OMA	Operator Monitoring Assessment – system introduced by the Environment Agency to audit self-monitoring arrangements. OMA is applied to the monitoring of emissions to air from industrial processes regulated under IPPC .
Operator	In relation to an Installation, the person who has control over the operation of the installation.
Part A Activity	Any Activity listed for control under IPPC by Schedule 1 to the PPC Regulations.
Part A Installation	Part A (1) or Part A(2) installation.
Part A(1) Activity	Any Activity listed under Part A(1) of Schedule 1 to the PPC Regulations and regulated by the Environment Agency.
Part A(1) Installation	An Installation comprising one or more Part A (1) Activities or Part A(2) Activities plus certain waste activities.
Part A(2) Activity	Any Activity listed under Part A(1) of Schedule 1 to the PPC Regulations and regulated by the local authority.
Part A(2) Installation	Any Installation comprising one or more Part A(2) Activities which is not a Part A(1) Installation.
Part B Activity	Any Activity listed under Part B of Schedule 1 to the PPC Regulations and regulated by the local authority. Only air emissions are regulated for Part B Activities.

Part B Installation	Any Installation comprising one or more Part B Activities which is not a Part A installation.
PI Reporting	The Pollution Inventory is an annual record of pollution in England and Wales from selected activities regulated by the Environment Agency.
Pollutant	Any Substance, vibration, heat or noise released as a result of an Emission which may cause Pollution.
Pollution	Any Emission as a result of human activity which may be harmful to human health or the quality of the environment, cause offence to any human senses, result in damage to material property, or impair or interfere with amenities and other legitimate uses of the environment.
Public Register	Registers maintained by regulators containing information on IPPC Installations.
Reference Data	Reference Data describe the quality of the land at and beneath the installation with respect to the substances used, manufactured, stored or transported under the terms of a PPC permit.
The PPC Regulations	The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 (SI 2000/1973) which implement the IPPC directive.
Regulator	The body responsible for applying the IPPC regime – the Environment Agency is the regulator for a Part A(1) Installation while the Local Authority is the regulator for a Part A(2) and part B Installation.
SPMP	Site Protection and Monitoring Programme - key post IPPC application document following the ASR, forming the basis of the monitoring activities to be carried out at the site until the surrender of the permit.
SS	Suspended Solids.
Statutory Consultee	A body which the regulator must consult with in determining an Application for a Permit and in some variations.
Substance	Includes any chemical element and its compounds and any biological entity or micro-organism with the exception of certain radioactive substances and genetically modified organisms.
Substantial Changes	A Change in Operation which, in the opinion of the regulator, may have significant negative effects on human beings or the environment .
Techniques	In connection with BAT, includes both the technology used and the way in which the Installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned.
UKAS	United Kingdom Accreditation Service - sole national accreditation body recognised by government to assess, against internationally agreed standards, organisations that provide certification, testing, inspection and calibration services.