Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Natural Resources Wales

Application for an environmental permit:

Part B7 – New bespoke groundwater permit to discharge used sheep dip, waste pesticide washings or other waste substances

Fill in this part of the form, together with parts A, B2 and F1, if you are applying for a new groundwater permit to discharge used sheep dip, waste pesticide washings or other waste substances.

Please check that this is the latest version of the form available from our website.

Please read through this form and the guidance notes that came with it.

Contents

You must fill in a separate copy of this **form** and the appropriate annex for each substance you plan to discharge.

1 Discharge area

1a Please provide a plan of each discharge area on the site (see the guidance notes on part B7)

Document reference: ST3395 1451

1b Please give the Ordnance Survey national grid reference for the central point of the discharge area

National grid reference (12 digit): ST3395 1451

1c Does the discharge area have a field number?

No ☐

Yes ☑ Measurements: AS ABOVE 1451

1d How big is the discharge area?

Please give the measurements in metres or the area in hectares.

Measurements: 1.61 HECTARES

1e Is your discharge area;

a field? ☑

other? ☐ Please give details below

2 Local environment

Water features

2a What is the source of your water supply?

Please make sure that your plan in 1a shows where all the sources ticked below (except mains water) are.

Mains water ☐

Borehole ☐

Well ☐

Spring ☑

Surface water (for example, a stream or river) ☐

2b Within 500 metres of your discharge area, are there any other water supplies which are not mains water?

Please make sure that your plans in 1a show where any sources ticked below are.

No ☑

Yes ☐ Please tick all that apply

Borehole ☐

Well ☐

Spring ☐

Surface water (for example, a stream or river) ☐

2c On your plan in 1a, identify all local water features within 500 metres of your discharge area (or areas)

Please see the guidance notes on part B7 for more details.

Environmental permission

2d Are there any permits or agreements currently in force within 500 metres of the discharge area?

No ☑

Yes ☐ Please tick all that apply

Land management agreements – for example, is it an environmentally sensitive area (ESA)? ☐ Please give details below

I would like details of any land management agreements to be kept confidential ☐

Environmental permits ☐

Nature conservation designations – for example, is it a site of special scientific interest (SSSI) or special area of conservation (SAC)? ☐

Soil

2e How deep is the topsoil?

Shallow (0 to 20 centimetres) ☐

Moderate (21 to 30 centimetres) ☐

Deep (more than 30 centimetres) ☑

2f What is the texture of the soil? Tick as many boxes as you think are appropriate.

Sandy ☐

Loamy ☐

Chalky ☐

Silty ☐

Clay ☑

Stony ☐

Fine grained ☐

Medium grained ☐

Coarse grained ☐

2g Does the soil have a high organic matter content?

No ☐

Yes ☑

Drainage

2h How well does the soil drain?

Freely – rainfall drains almost immediately ☑

Moderately well – rainfall drains more slowly but does not 'pond' ☐

Poorly – rain 'ponds' on the surface and the field often becomes waterlogged ☐

Does not apply – for example, the disposal is on a yard area ☐

2i Does the field or yard have under drains or land drains?

No ☑ *Go to section 2m*

Yes ☐ Please mark on the plan in 1a where the drains and discharge points are based.

2j When were the drains installed?

Please estimate the number of years ago _____

2k What kind of drains were installed?

Tick all relevant boxes			**Depth below ground**
Pipe drains	☐		_____ metres
Porous fill	☐		_____ metres
Moledrains	☐		_____ metres
Other	☐	Give details below	_____ metres

2l Have you any information that could clearly show how deep the groundwater is below the discharge site?

Vegetation

2m Describe the vegetation at the time you will be discharging the hazardous substances or other non-hazardous pollutants

For example, bare soils, rough grazing, meadow, crop (please say which types).

Meadow.

2n Describe any changes in vegetation cover during the year

For example, different cropping systems, rotation and so on.

Permanent Grass

Appendix 1 – Specific questions for the discharge of used sheep dip

1 Please tell us the type of sheep dip you are planning to discharge

Organophosphate (OP) ☑

Synthetic pyrethroid (SP) ☐

Bloom dip ☐

2 Do you plan to collect used dip from other premises to discharge on your site? You will be required to keep records of each site.

No ☑

Yes ☐

Treating and diluting used sheep dip

3 Will you treat the used sheep dip before you discharge it?

No ☑

Yes ☐ Please see the guidance notes on Part B7 and give details below.

4 Will you dilute the used sheep dip before you discharge it? Normal dilution for spreading sheep dip is 1 part used sheep dip to 3 parts slurry or water.

No ☐ It is discharged at working strength

Yes ☑ I add slurry or water to the working strength used dip to dilute it before it is discharged

5 Please give the maximum amount of used sheep dip you discharge onto land in one day

Type and amount		Cubic metres
A	Amount of used working strength dip	
B	Amount of slurry or water added to dilute the dip for disposal purposes	
	Total for disposal (A + B)	

How often the used sheep dip is discharged

6 How often will you discharge used sheep dip? 1 day(s) each year

7 When will you discharge used sheep dip?

January	☐	May	☐	September	☐
February	☐	June	☐	October	☐
March	☐	July	☐	November	☐
April	☐	August	☑	December	☐

How you discharge the used sheep dip

8 How will you discharge the used dip?

Vacuum tanker ☑

Other ☐ Please give details below

9 Give the application rate of your discharging equipment if you know it

For example, your tanker application rate in cubic metres per hectare.

Application rate N/A.

10 Who is responsible for discharging the used dip?

You or your farm staff ☑

A contractor or another person ☐

Please give details below

Title MR.

First name HUGH.

Last name HARRIS.

Address

Postcode

Appendix 2 – Specific questions for the discharge of waste pesticide washings

1 Please give details of the types of pesticides you are discharging

2 What were the pesticides used for?

Please tick all relevant boxes.

Crop ☐ Please say which types of crop (for example, barley, wheat and so on)

Bulb dipping ☐

Horticulture ☐

Road verges ☐

Car park spraying ☐

Other ☐ Please give details below

3 Do you plan to collect waste pesticides from other premises to discharge on your site? You will be required to keep records of each site.

No ☐

Yes ☐

Treating and diluting waste pesticides

4 Will you treat the waste pesticide before you discharge it?

No ☐

Yes ☐ Please give details below

5 Will you dilute the waste pesticide before you discharge it?

No ☐ It is discharged at working strength

Yes ☐ I add slurry or water to the working strength pesticide to dilute it before it is discharged

6 Please give the maximum amount of used waste pesticide you discharge onto land in one day

Type and amount		Cubic metres
A	Amount of used working strength dip	
B	Amount of slurry or water added to dilute the dip for disposal purposes	
	Total for disposal (A + B)	

How often the waste pesticide is discharged

7 How often will you discharge waste pesticide? _____ days each year

8 When will you discharge waste pesticide?

January	☐	May	☐	September	☐
February	☐	June	☐	October	☐
March	☐	July	☐	November	☐
April	☐	August	☐	December	☐

How you discharge the waste pesticide

9 How will you discharge the waste pesticides?

Vacuum tanker ☐

Knapsack ☐

Sprayer ☐

Bucket ☐

Hose ☐

Other ☐ Please give details below

10 Give the application rate of your discharging equipment if you know it

For example, your tanker application rate in cubic metres per hectare.

Application rate

11 Who is responsible for discharging the used dip?

You or your farm staff ☐

A contractor or another person ☐

Please give details below

Title

First name

Last name

Address

Postcode

Appendix 3 – Specific questions for the discharge of other waste substances (e.g., biocides)

1 Please tell us the trade name (or names) of any chemicals or waste substances you are discharging

Attach copies of hazard data sheets if you have them. Please give trade names below

2 What were the waste substances used for?

For example, disinfecting milking parlours.

3 Do you plan to collect waste substances from other premises to discharge on your site? You will be required to keep records of each site.

No ☐

Yes ☐

Treating and diluting waste substances

4 Will you treat the waste substances before you discharge them?

No ☐

Yes ☐ Please give details below

5 Will you dilute the waste substances before you discharge them?

No ☐ It is discharged at working strength

Yes ☐ I add slurry or water to the working strength substances to dilute them before discharge

6 Please give the maximum amount of used waste substances you discharge onto land in one day

Type and amount		**Cubic metres**
A	Amount of used working strength dip	
B	Amount of slurry or water added to dilute the dip for disposal purposes	
	Total for disposal (A + B)	

How often the waste substances are discharged

7 How often will you discharge waste substance? _____ days each year

8 When will you discharge waste pesticide?

January	☐	May	☐	September	☐
February	☐	June	☐	October	☐
March	☐	July	☐	November	☐
April	☐	August	☐	December	☐

How you discharge the waste substances

9 How will you discharge the waste substances?

Vacuum tanker ☐

Knapsack ☐

Sprayer ☐

Bucket ☐

Hose ☐

Other ☐ Please give details below

10 Give the application rate of your discharging equipment if you know it

For example, your tanker application rate in cubic metres per hectare.

Application rate

11 Who is responsible for discharging the used dip?

You or your farm staff ☐

A contractor or another person ☐

Please give details below

Title

First name

Last name

Address

Postcode

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Natural Resources Wales

Guidance for environmental permit applications: Part B7 – New bespoke groundwater permit to discharge used sheep dip, waste pesticide or other waste substances

Please read these guidance notes carefully before you fill in the forms. All relevant guidance documents can be found on our website. This guidance will help you complete part B7 of the application form pack.

Where you see the term 'document reference' on the form, give the document references and send the documents with the application form when you've completed it. If you submit documents that are not required, please note that they are not assessed.

How to contact us: If you need help filling in this form, please contact the person who sent it to you or contact us by:
General phone enquiries: 0300 065 3000 (Monday to Friday, 8am to 6pm).
Email: enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk / ymholiadau@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk
Website: www.naturalresources.wales / www.cyfoethnaturiol.cymru

Where to send your application: You can send your application by email or in the post. We can process applications more quickly, if we receive them by email (electronically). Send your completed application form to:
Email: permitreceiptcentre@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk / canolfanderbyntrwyddedau@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk
Post: Permit Receipt Centre, Natural Resources Wales, Cambria House, 29 Newport Road, Cardiff, CF24 0TP
Canolfan Derbyn Trwyddedau, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, Ty Cambria, 29 Heol Casnewydd, Caerdydd, CF24 0TP

Contents

Introduction

You must complete a separate copy of this **form** and the appropriate annex for each substance you intend to discharge as part of your application to vary your permit.

The following guidance is relevant to you if you are considering applying to discharge hazardous substances or non-hazardous pollutants to ground.

Hazardous substances are the most harmful and must be prevented from getting into groundwater. This includes any substance or group of substances that are toxic, persistent and liable to bioaccumulate. In particular:

- organohalogen compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the aquatic environment;
- organophosphorus compounds;
- organotin compounds;
- substances and preparations (or the breakdown products of these) which have been proved to have carcinogenic or mutagenic properties or properties which may affect steroidogenic, thyroid, reproduction or other endocrine-related functions in or via the aquatic environment;
- metals and their compounds (particularly mercury and cadmium);
- persistent hydrocarbons and persistent and bioaccumulable organic toxic substances;
- cyanides;
- arsenic and its compounds;
- biocides and plant protection products.

Non-hazardous pollutants are less harmful but can cause pollution if their input or discharge into groundwater occurs in an uncontrolled way. Non-hazardous pollutants are any pollutant other than a hazardous substance.

The following guidance should assist you in completing part C7 of your application. The numbering refers to the questions as asked in this form. If the form you send in is not complete there may be a delay in making a decision on your application or, in some cases, we may refuse it. You should make sure that any area you use for discharging will not affect groundwater, surface water or conservation areas.

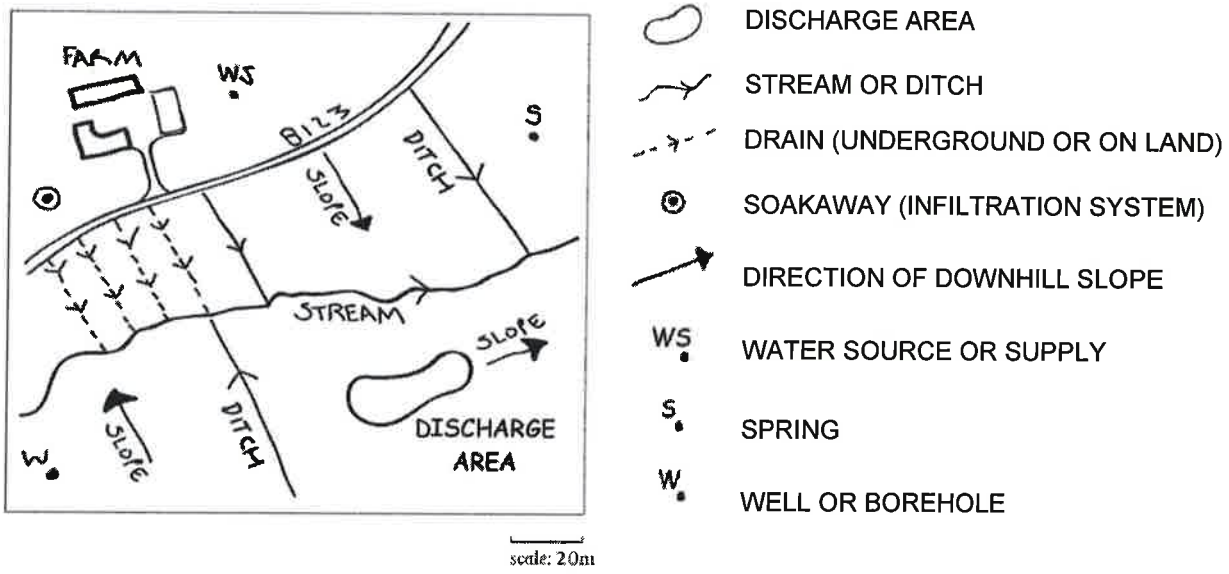
1 Discharge area

1a The plan should show:

- the boundaries of the discharge area;
- the ownership or tenancy boundaries – this is in case we need to suggest another discharge area; and
- water and land features – water features include wells; springs; boreholes; seepages and solution features, such as sink-holes; lakes; ponds; rivers, streams and field ditches that may be dry for part of the year.

For the plan of the area, you could use Ordnance Survey maps at scales of 1:1 250 to 1:2 500 scale or a copy of an Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) map. We will use the plan as the basis for a permit, so it must be as clear as possible.

Use the marks suggested below. This will make the features of the site clearer and help us to make our assessment.



You can find Ordnance Survey maps at bookshops and libraries. To work out the grid reference of your discharge area to the nearest kilometre square, go through the following steps:

1b

- Read the two letters identifying the 100,000 metre square (this will be shown on the front cover of the 1:25 000 scale maps, and will be marked in blue letters in the corners of the 1:50 000 scale maps). For example, ST _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
- Find the first vertical grid line to the left of your discharge area, and read the numbers labelling the line either on the top or bottom margin of the map. For example, ST 12 _ _ _ _ _ _
- Count along the number of divisions from this point until the centre of your discharge area. For example, ST 123 _ _ _ _ _
- Try to do this again if the centre of your discharge area is within this division. For example, ST 1235 _ _ _ _
- Find the first horizontal grid line below your discharge area and read the numbers labelling the line either on the left or right margin of the map. For example, ST 1235 34 _ _
- Repeat the steps above to get an eight-figure grid reference. For example, ST 1235 3425.

1c You may find the field number on an IACS map or an Ordnance Survey Landlines map.

1d Suitable discharge areas are those which do not risk polluting groundwater or surface water. They should:

- have vegetation which is fully grown;
- be of low value to wildlife;
- have a good depth of topsoil (for example, more than 20 centimetres deep);
- be at least 10 metres away from streams and ditches; and
- be at least 50 metres down from springs, well or borehole irrespective of its current use.

Infiltration systems (soakaways) are not suitable discharge areas.

2 Local environment

2b It is important that you find out whether there are other water supplies within 500 metres of your discharge area; for example, sources used by your neighbours. Please make sure these are identified on your plan.

2c It is also important to identify all water features within 500 metres of your discharge area. Please show all wells, springs, boreholes, streams, ditches, ponds and wetlands, even if they are not used for drinking.

2e As a guide, 20 centimetres is eight inches, 30 centimetres is one foot.

2g High organic matter content is normally associated with:

- peaty soils;
- soil which has a darker colour and smoother feel; and
- better aggregation in sandy soils; and weaker clods and finer tilth in clays.

2h We need to know about the drainage of the field or yard area to make sure that the discharge does not risk polluting groundwater or surface water. You must also describe your drainage arrangements if you use a yard area for activities such as washing down spray equipment or using a mobile dip or shower.

2l To determine your permit we need to identify the depth to the groundwater below your discharge site and you may be able to provide us with site information. For example, are there any disused wells nearby that you can estimate safely the depth to the standing water or do you have drilling records for any boreholes constructed nearby? Also, you may have undertaken excavation work near the site which might have reached the water table or you may at least be able to clarify that by a certain depth you did not.

If you are on a site at the top of a hill, you may know how high you are above any visible spring line. Conversely, are you at the foot of a hill and are there areas of land nearby that are marshy and rarely dry out?

2m We need to know what kind of vegetation is likely to be growing on the area at the time you discharge. This is because vegetation can affect how well the substances being discharged are absorbed and broken down.

Appendix 1 – Specific questions for the discharge of used sheep dip

1 Sheep dip products containing cypermethrin were suspended by Defra in February 2006. Currently the Government is not satisfied that the cypermethrin sheep dip products can be used without presenting a significant risk to the environment. This suspension of three cypermethrin-based sheep dip products (Auripak Fly and Scab, Ecofleece and Robust) did not require the recall of products supplied before the date of suspension.

Thus it is still legal to use those existing stocks. However, if you decide to use any existing stocks please remember that it is extremely toxic to aquatic life. The dip must therefore be used and disposed of with the utmost care and in accordance with the label instructions.

Also, a permit is required even if you are only discharging purl or bloom dip.

3 If you are spreading a diazinon-based used sheep dip which has been subject to an approved enzyme treatment process using Landguard OP, you may be eligible to apply for a standard permit. This is only if you

comply with certain standard rules (conditions). If you cannot comply with any of the standard rules, you must apply for a bespoke permit. Please check our website for more information.

4 'Diluted' means when the working-strength dip is diluted to make it easier to dispose of and help limit the effect on the environment. It does not mean diluting the concentrate to working strength.

5 Working-strength used sheep dip must not be spread at rates greater than 5m3/ha. Although you may have a reliable method of spreading at this rate, in many cases a vacuum tanker will be used, most of which have a fixed application rate of approximately 20m3/ha. This is four times higher than that proposed for safe spreading. Therefore the dip must be diluted with at least three parts slurry or water in order to maintain the recommended discharge rate. As a guide 220 gallons = one cubic metre, one cubic metre = 1000 litres.

Appendices 2 and 3 – Specific questions for the discharge of waste pesticide washings and other waste substances

A. You do not need a permit if you are discharging dilute pesticide washings onto the target crop in line with the manufacturer's recommendations or product label. However, you do need a permit if you are washing down spray equipment and discharging it elsewhere (for example, at a field margin or to an area of sacrificial land). If you are not sure whether you need a permit, please contact us.

4 'Treatment' can mean adding an approved treatment additive or using a treatment plant, for example.

5 'Diluted' means when the working-strength pesticide or other waste product is diluted to make disposal easier and help limit the effect on the environment. It does not mean diluting the concentrate to working strength.

6 If you rinse your equipment, please estimate the amount of water you use. As a guide, 220 gallons = one cubic metre; one cubic metre = 1000 litres.

8 To make sure there are no environmental effects from discharging waste pesticides or other waste products onto the land, we need to know roughly how often you dispose of the pesticide, the amounts you discharge and whether you dilute it. There should be a gap of at least three days between each discharge on a single area of land.