

Annex 3

# **Local Air Pollution Prevention and Control**

## **LAPPC Risk Method**

### **1. Aim**

The aim of the risk method is to have a single simple risk rating for all Part B installations. A full range of outcomes are available to all installation. This allows, for example, larger highly compliant installations to achieve low risk rating outcomes, but also permits higher outcomes for persistent non-compliant installations. The risk method also recognises environmental standards above those required in the environmental permit.

## **2. Introduction**

This risk assessment method is intended for use by local authorities in determining the relative level of risk associated with all Part B Installations.

The risk assessment should be completed after the first inspection of the financial year.

The outcome of the risk assessment is a single number which corresponds to a regulatory effort risk band (low, medium or high).

This guidance supplements the 'excel' Part B risk method spreadsheet.

## **3. Completing the risk method spreadsheet**

The scoring system is in two parts.

First an installation 'risk subtotal' is determined. This is formed from 5 steps.

Step 1 is determined by the process type (as defined by the relevant process guidance note). Full part B permits will be between Category 1 to 3, whereas simple permits will be category 0. The help tab refers to a full list on tab 1.

Step 2 is a sub classification between full and simplified Part B installations.

Step 3 relates to distance to receptors. The help tab refers to a table on tab 2 where the score can be determined.

*Note: mobile plant, including mobile crushers, score 20 unless permanently located at a single site as stated in the permit.*

Step 4 is a score for each AQMA pollutant contribution for that installation. The help tab refers to a list of pollutants on tab 3.

Step 5 is a series of compliance questions where the number of incidents during the last year are recorded.

*Note: On the second question, every permit condition breach is scored (up to a maximum of 10)*

The second part of the risk method determines the 'risk mitigation score'. This is formed from 2 steps.

Step 6 is a series questions regarding operator performance over the last year. Answer option are yes, no & in some cases not applicable.

*Note: the second question regarding consistent compliance relates to consistent compliance of the whole installation, not just one pollutant.*

Step 7 is a series questions regarding operator management systems over the last year. Answer option are yes, no & in some cases not applicable.

The spreadsheet then deducts the risk mitigation score from the risk score to give a total risk score.

The total risk score is used to determine the risk band. The spreadsheet calculates this for you. The risk ranges are shown in the table below for information:

|        | Full Part B Permit | Simple Permit |
|--------|--------------------|---------------|
| High   | > 30               | > 0           |
| Medium | -15 to 30          | -35 to 0      |
| Low    | < -15              | < -35         |

The inspection frequency for an installation is determined by its risk banding. The table below shows the inspection frequency for installation type:

| <b>INSPECTION FREQUENCY:</b>                         | <b>Risk Rating:</b> |                |                |
|--|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Low</b>          | <b>Medium</b>  | <b>High</b>    |
| Small Waste Oil Burner, Dry Cleaner, Petrol Station: | 1 per 3 years       | 1 full         | 1 full 1 check |
| Other Simplified Permit:                             | 1 per 2 years       | 1 full         | 1 full 1 check |
| Full Part B Permit:                                  | 1 per year          | 1 full 1 check | 2 full 1 check |