



Contents

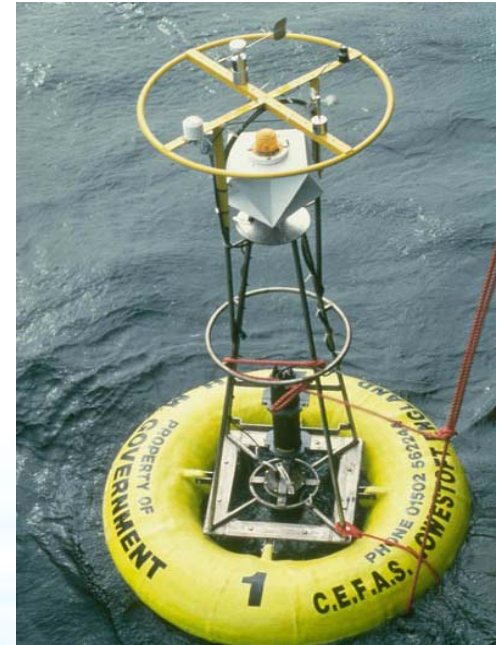
- Cefas: Background
- Cefas: Regulatory Advice Roles
- Dredged Material Assessment
- Dredged Material and the Waste Framework Directive
- Dredging and Disposal - Water Framework Directive Compliance

Cefas: Background

- Established in Lowestoft in 1902
- Directorate of Fisheries Research (MAFF) until 1997
- UK Government Agency (Defra) since 1997
- Work with UK and international Government Departments, NGO's, Europe, industry consortia
- Advice to support / inform policy and regulation
- Strategic Research and Development to underpin UK and international policy in fisheries, marine environment and aquaculture / fish health
- Employs over 500 staff mainly in Lowestoft

Cefas Aim is to provide.....

“high quality science used to conserve and enhance the aquatic environment, promote sustainable management of its natural resources, and protect the public from aquatic contaminants.”



Cefas Regulatory Advice to MMO

Includes:

- Marine Minerals
- Renewable Energy
- Maintenance and Capital dredging (harbour / navigation) – limited to CPA currently
- Disposal of material to sea
- Constructions (e.g. port construction)

Other Cefas advisory areas:

- *Discharges*
- *Oil and Gas*
- *Emergency Response*
- *Fisheries*
- *Aquaculture*



Cefas

Cefas as Technical Advisor to MMO

- Cefas are not a consultee but the technical advisor to MMO
- Role is to provide independent scientific / technical advice on an application to help MMO make decisions, ensuring:
 - environmental risks associated with application are identified
 - the application and its supporting studies provide evidence to back up the prediction of impact
 - the application has enough robust information upon which to make a decision
- We draw upon a range of experts within Cefas e.g. chemistry, benthic ecology, ecotoxicology, fisheries and coastal processes
- We work with other Government advisors (NE / JNCC etc) but we provide independent advice to MMO to support their decision making
- We have no statutory responsibilities
- Our advice is to assist the regulator and is therefore not binding on them

Advice

- Weight and quality of evidence
- Proportionality across sectors
- Understand industry constraints
- In-house analytical services
- Expert knowledge – regulatory team and expert input
- R&D feeds directly into advice
- Data / interpretation to support regulation and enforcement



Dredged Material Disposal

- Characterisation and designation of new disposal sites and monitoring of existing ones
- Assessment of suitability of dredged material proposed for sea disposal or alternative uses
 - What are the alternatives?
 - Where is the material from?
 - Request samples for analysis
 - Advice on contamination
 - *Heavy Metals*
 - *Hydrocarbons*
 - *TBT*
 - *Pesticides*
 - Use of Action Levels
 - Particle Size
 - Assessment of potential impacts
- In line with OSPAR and London Convention/Protocol requirements and guidance and best practice

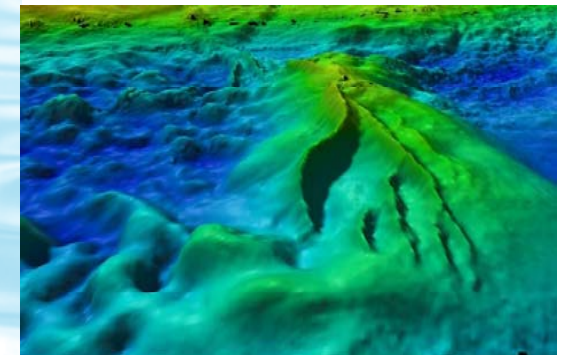
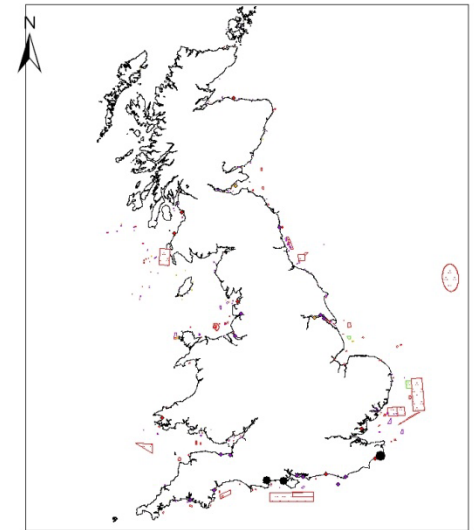


Disposal Site Monitoring

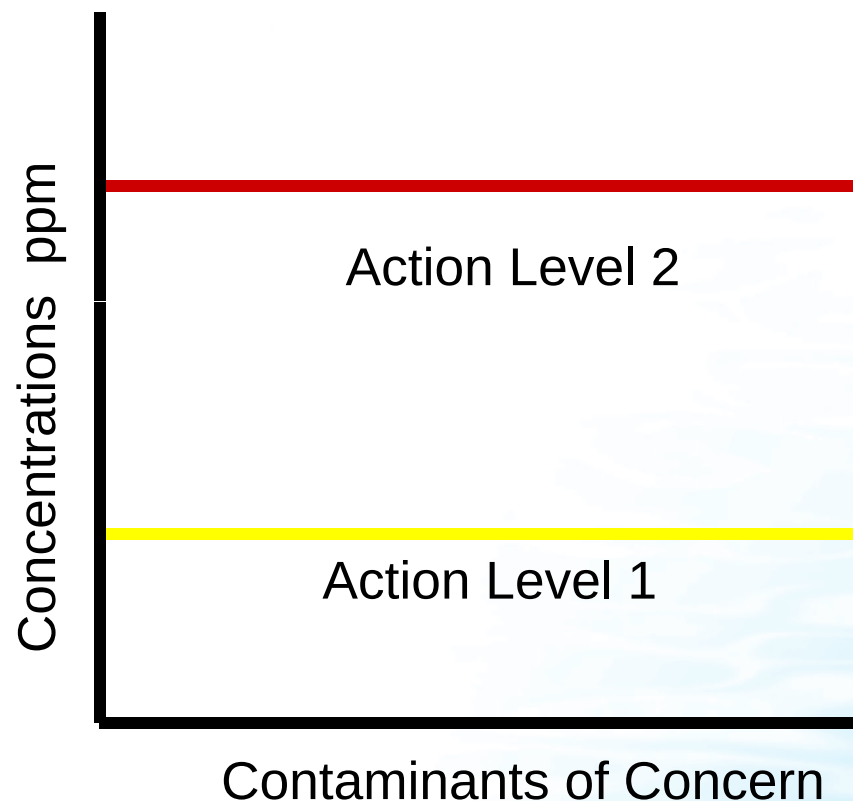
- Annual programme of monitoring
- Ad-hoc monitoring
- Target sites:
 - Particular problems
 - Time series
- Physical, ecology, contaminants
- Ongoing suitability of sites to accept material



Disposal sites



Action Levels



ACTION LEVELS		
Contaminant / Compound	Action Level 1	Action Level 2
	mg/kg Dry Weight (ppm)	
As	20	100
Hg	0.3	3
Cd	0.4	5
Cr	40	400
Cu	40	400
Ni	20	200
Pb	50	500
Zn	130	800
Organotins; TBT DBT MBT	0.1	1
PCB's, sum of ICES 7	0.01	none
PCB's, sum of 25 congeners	0.02	0.2
*DDT	*0.001	
*Dieldrin	*0.005	

Dredged Material Licensing and the Waste Framework Directive

- Licences for disposal of dredged material under Part 2 of the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985 are prescribed as waste permits in terms of the Waste Framework Directive where the former authorise the disposal or recovery of waste.
- Originally put in place by the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/1056)
- Since updated by the Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2010 (S.I. 2010/675)

The Article 2.3 Exclusion

- So what advantage is there for the UK in the exclusion in Article 2.3 of the revised directive for the relocation of sediment inside surface waters?

Annex III Properties

- In the discussion paper it only considers property H14 Ecotoxic from the list of properties of hazardous waste in Annex III
- Not convinced you can exclude without consideration:
- H5 Harmful H6 Toxic
- H7Carcinogenic H8 Infectious
- H10 Toxic for reproduction H11 Mutagenic
H15 Waste capable of leaching another substance

Water Framework Directive Compliance

-Dredging and Disposal

- Environment Agency recently ran a project to produce guidance for regulators and operators in England and Wales of marine navigation dredging and disposal activities to ensure compliance with the Directive
- Guidance can be found at:
<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/sectors/116352.aspx>

- **Thank You!**
- **Any questions?**