



The County
Administrative
Board of Skåne



ASSESSMENT OF **ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS ACTIVITIES**

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APPLYING FOR A PERMIT UNDER THE ENVIRONMENTAL CODE

Why environmental assessment?

Chapter 9
section 6
Environmental
Code

Assessment through permit and notification obligations under the Environmental Code is a way for society to have a resource-weighted control over the activities that are judged to be those that affect the environment most. At the same time, it provides legal certainty for you as an operator – you have the right to operate according to the permit and you know what requirements are placed on the activities. For those who are most closely affected by the activities, a permit also provides legal certainty because it makes clear what applies to the activities.

Chapter 9
section 8
Environmental
Code

Licensed operations are assessed by governmental authorities – the Environmental Assessment Delegation of the County Administrative Board or the Land and Environment Court. This is so that the assessment takes place from a regional and national perspective and is equivalent across the country.

When is a permit/environmental assessment required?

The requirement for permits varies with the type of activity and its size. In the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance, licensed operations are marked with A or B and compulsorily notification with C. In essence, the following applies:

Environmental
Impact
Assessment
Ordinance
(2013:251)

- Activities that affect the environment most must apply for a permit from the Land and Environment Court (A activities).
- Activities that affect the environment somewhat less must apply for a permit from Environmental Assessment Delegation of the County Administrative Board (B activities).
- Small operations do not need a permit. Instead, they must notify the environmental office or equivalent in the municipality (C activities).
- Very small operations, those that do not affect the environment very much, do not need a permit or notification. They shall nevertheless comply with the requirements of the Environmental Code and the municipal environment office or equivalent supervises them.

Section 6
Regulation
(1998:899)
on activities
and health
protection

Activities described under the heading "Dangerous substances that involve environmentally hazardous handling..." in section 4 of the appendix to the Regulation (1998:899) on environmentally hazardous activities and health protection shall also apply for a permit in accordance with the Environmental Code.

There may be different reasons why you need to apply for a permit:

- New licenced operation shall be started up.
- Existing licensed activities shall be extended or changed.
- Existing activities have a time-limited permit which is about to expire.
- Existing notifiable activities shall be extended so that a permit is required.
- Legislation is changed so that an existing activity becomes subject to a permit.

Permit assessment order

Even if an activity does not require a permit under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance, the supervisory authority may order an operator to apply for a permit. The prerequisite is that the activity involves a risk of significant contamination or other significant nuisance to people's health or the environment.

Chapter 9
section 6 a
Environmental
Code

Voluntary permit

An operator may also apply for a permit even if it is not actually required. For example, it may wish to get the legal certainty that the permit entails.

Chapter 9
section 6 b
Environmental
Code

How do I get started with the permit process?

There is a lot to consider even before you start the consultation and permit application. The more well prepared you are, the smoother the permit process will be.

It is good to reconcile the plans with the municipality, which can provide information about planning provisions, for example. If the municipality is the supervisory authority, it may be useful to initiate a dialogue with its environment department even before the consultation documents are produced.

Also contact any industry organisations early, for example to get information on the best possible technology and industry-specific guidance on environmental impact assessment and the permit process.

Think right from the start about what environmental impact the activity will have. Start measurements and surveys that may be needed to gain knowledge of how the activity will affect the environment.

Consider:

- What emissions do we have?
- Where do we have emissions?
- What happens to the emissions?
- How do the emissions affect the environment?
- What other consequences do our activities give rise to, such as noise, transports, odour, intrusion in the landscape and natural environment?
- What is the local environment like? Do we need to know more about the local environment in order to assess our environmental impact? (Land, water, natural environment, cultural environment...)

Think also from the outset of how the environmental impact can be minimised, through internal process measures, purification measures and protective measures. Do not lock yourself into one alternative but take the broader view to find the best solution.

Consider:

- Location alternatives
- Alternative design of the activity
- BAT (best available technology)
- Alternative purification techniques

Other permits

In addition to permits for environmentally hazardous activities, the activity may need other permits in accordance with the Environmental Code or other legislation. This is also important to get this into the planning and beginning of the process. Assessment of permits and dispensations according to the Environmental Code is often carried out as a collective assessment where the assessment authority examines all applications for permits and dispensations in the same case.

Examples of other permits and dispensations that may be needed include:

- Natura 2000 permit. Required where there is a risk that the activity may have a significant impact on the environment in a Natura 2000 area.
- Dispensation from any area protection such as a nature reserve, biotope protection area, shoreline protection, environment or water protection area.
- Species protection dispensation from the protection provisions in the Protection of Species Regulation.
- Permit for waterwork activities. Required for water abstraction, for example from the operation's own wells and measures in a water area; exceptions exist. In the case of waterwork activities, the entire permit case is assessed by the Land and Environment Court.
- Land dewatering permits and possible dispensation from a prohibition on land dewatering. Required in the case of measures carried out to dewater land in order to increase the suitability of the property for a particular purpose. A prohibition on land dewatering applies to the whole of Skåne and Blekinge
- Dispensation from the restriction in the relevant BAT conclusion, or application for alternative restriction value.

Chapter 7 section 28 a Environmental Code

Chapter 7 7, 11, 18 a, 20 or 22 Environmental Code

Sections 14-15 Species protection regulation (2007:845)

Chapter 11 sections 9-16 Environmental Code

Chapter 11 sections 9, 9 b, 13 Environmental Code section 4 Regulation (1998:1388) on waterwork activities

Chapter 1 sections 15-16 Industrial Emissions Directive (2013:250)

Consultancy help

In most cases, you will need help in producing the environmental impact assessment (EIA) and application. Before choosing a consultant, think about the skills you need. The right skills are important to avoid subsequent alterations, which gives a faster process. The choice of consultancy assistance is easier if you are first well-informed yourself, so that you know what the consultant needs to do for you – and so that you know yourself whether the application is correct.

How long does it take to get a permit?

The assessment process can take different times depending on the scope of the activity, the environmental impact and how detailed the information is that is produced for the EIA and the application. The time spent on relevant investigations and data early in the process can later shorten the processing time considerably. For an application that needs to be supplemented, perhaps several times, the completion stage may take anything from a few months to several years. When the application is complete, the Environmental Assessment Delegation has the goal of taking decisions within six months.

The assessment process in brief

The operator shall start by examining whether the activity or measure is likely to have a significant environmental impact and consulting with authorities and individuals.

The consultation process is different depending on whether the activity is initially assumed to have a serious environmental impact or not, see Figure 1.

During the consultation process, the operator shall inform and gather points of view from the affected stakeholders, authorities, organisations, the general public, etc. What emerges during the consultation will be an important basis for a possible decision on significant environmental impact and the content of the activity's environmental impact assessment. If the business is not initially assumed to have any significant environmental impact, the County Administrative Board shall decide on the matter.

Once the consultations are complete, the operator produces an EIA and application. These shall be submitted to the Environmental Assessment Delegation. The Environmental Assessment Delegation investigates the application, obtains viewpoints from other authorities and the public and finally takes a decision on a permit, see Figure 2.

The process may seem complicated and lengthy, but the procedure of consultation, announcements and referrals is a democratic process. The dialogue creates the conditions for the activity to be designed according to surrounding factors and run with the least possible impact on the environment and neighbours. As an operator, you obtain from this process a permit that is sustainable in the long run.

Figure 1. Consultation process

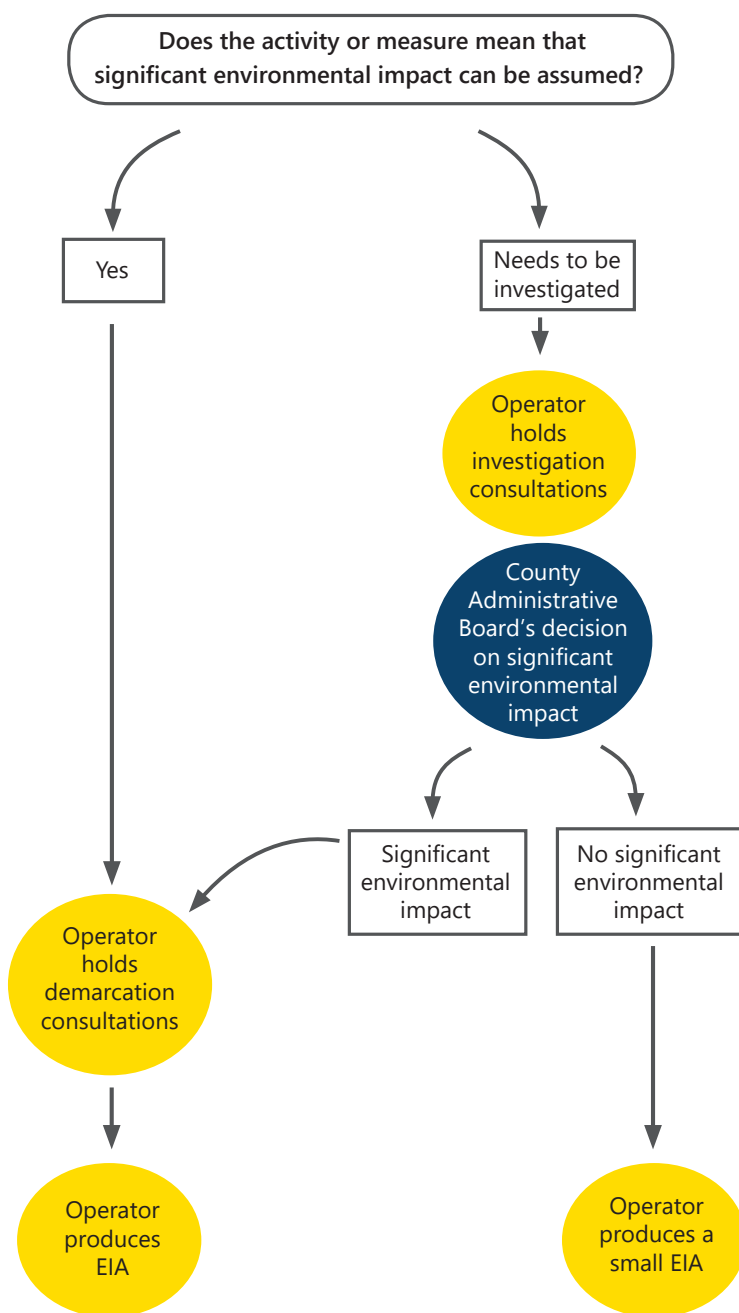
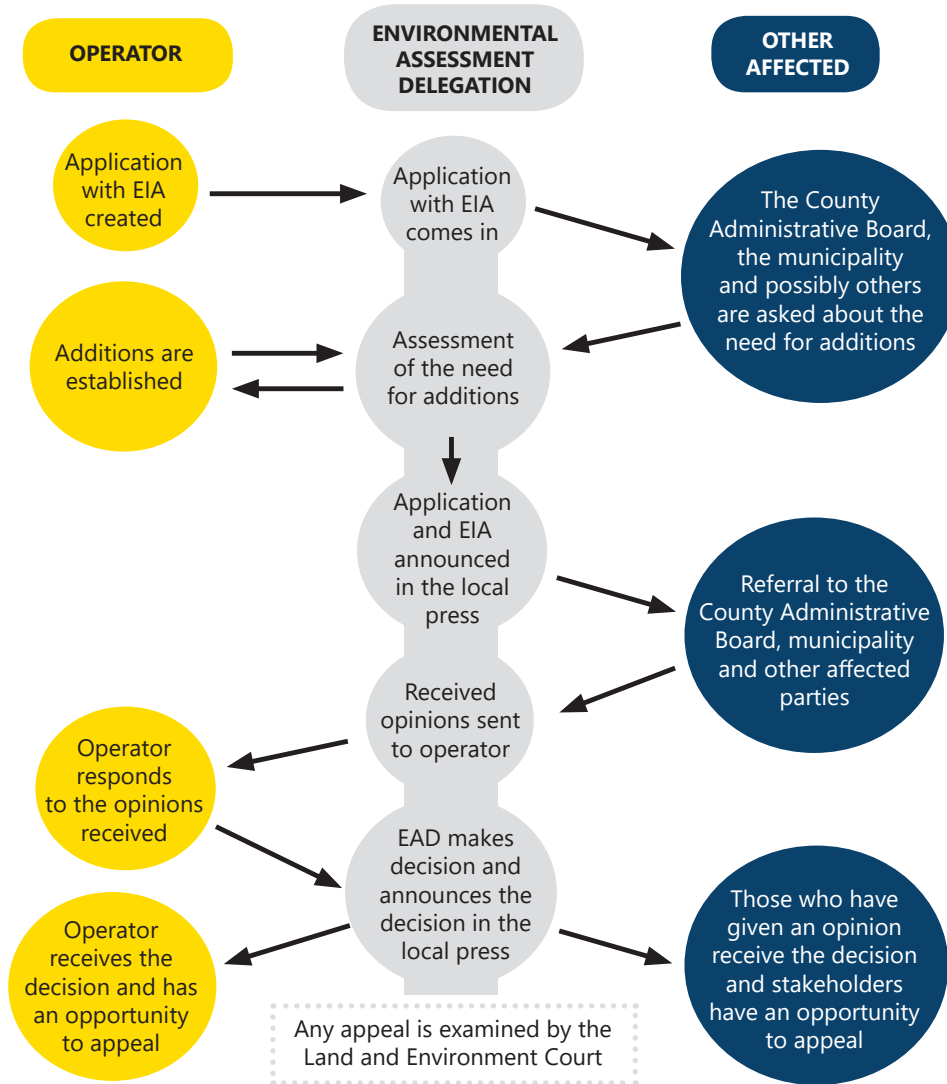


Figure 2. The assessment process



CONSULTATION

Investigation consultation or demarcation consultation

There are two types of consultation – investigation consultation and demarcation consultation. Investigation consultation is held to investigate whether the activity can be assumed to have significant environmental impact.

Demarcation consultation is held to define what needs to be in the environmental impact assessment. Depending on the activity, one or the other or both of them may be needed.

Significant environmental impact

For an activity or measure likely to have a significant impact on the environment, the operator shall hold a demarcation consultation and produce a full EIA. The question of whether an activity or measure entails significant environmental impact is for certain activities and measures determined in advance. The activities that are always assumed to have significant environmental impact appear in section 6 of the Environmental Assessment Regulation. Where the assessment concerns an activity or measure which can be presumed to have a significant environmental impact from the outset, no investigation consultation need be held and the process can start with a demarcation consultation.

Chapter 6,
section 20 and
28,
Environmental
Code

For other activities, the issue of significant environmental impact shall be determined in each individual case by investigation consultation and decision of the County Administrative Board. If the County Administrative Board decides that the activity is not assumed to have a significant impact on the environment, it is sufficient for the operator to produce a small EIA and no demarcation consultation needs to be held. See Figure 1.

Chapter 6
sections 23-26
Environmental
Code

Natura 2000-permits

For an activity or measure that can significantly affect the environment in a Natura 2000 area, a Natura 2000 permit is required. In such cases, a demarcation consultation shall always be held and a full EIA produced. In cases where it is not clear whether the activity can be assumed to affect the environment in a Natura 2000 area, it may be useful to first have an investigation consultation to investigate whether a Natura 2000 permit is required, as this needs to be clarified before the demarcation consultation.

Chapter 7
section 28 a
Environmental
Code

Chapter 6
section 20
Environmental
Code

When is an investigation consultation not needed?

- In the following cases, no investigation consultation is needed, but the process can begin with a demarcation consultation:
- When the operator itself considers that the activity can be assumed to have a significant impact on the environment.
- Activities that are always assumed to have significant environmental impact according to section 6 of the
- Environmental Assessment Regulation.
- When the operator has been ordered to apply for a permit.
- Activities requiring a Natura 2000 permit, if this is clarified when the demarcation consultation begins

Investigation consultation

In order to investigate the issue of significant environmental impact, the operator shall

- produce a consultation document that is submitted to the consultation parties in good time for the consultation,
- consult the County Administrative Board, the supervisory authority and the individuals who may be particularly affected (investigation consultation), and
- prepare a consultation report to be submitted to the County Administrative Board.

Chapter 6
sections 24-26
Environmental
Code

The County Administrative Board shall then, with the consultation report as a basis, take a decision on significant environmental impact.

The purpose of the investigation consultation is to investigate whether the activity or measure can be assumed to have a significant impact on the environment. This means that the consultation must include, among other things, the location, scope, design and environmental impact of the activities or the measure.

The consultation shall provide the operator with early knowledge of different problems that may exist and whether alternative solutions or locations need to be investigated and reported more closely. The investigation consultation also provides relevant authorities and local residents with early knowledge of the plans and the possibility to influence the direction of the activity.

The content and design of the environmental impact assessment should be discussed in the context of the investigation consultation.

When the investigation consultation is completed, the operator shall produce a consultation report to be submitted to the County Administrative Board.

Consultation document for the investigation consultation

Section 8, section 9 p 1 and sections 10-13
Environmental
Assessment
Regulation

In the consultation document for the investigation consultation, the information shall be of the extent and degree of detail necessary to determine whether the activity or measure is likely to have a significant impact on the environment. The criteria to be taken into account in the assessment may give guidance on what is particularly important to include in the consultation document, see further down the page. For more information on consultation documents, see page 13 and Appendix 1.

Decision on significant environmental impact

Chapter 6 section 26
Environmental
Code

The investigation phase is completed by the County Administrative Board deciding whether significant environmental impact can be assumed or not. The decision determines whether a demarcation consultation needs to be held.

Chapter 6 section 25
p 2 Environmental
Code
Section 14 Environmental
Assessment
Regulation

The operator shall submit a full consultation document and a consultation report to the County Administrative Board. The County Administrative Board shall take the decision no later than 60 days after the consultation document is complete.

The County Administrative Board's decisions are not subject to specific appeal. The decision on significant environmental impact can instead be appealed in connection with the decision/judgement in the permit case.

Criteria for assessment

When assessing whether an activity or measure entails significant environmental impact, *what* kind of activity it is, *where* it is planned and what *environmental effects* are expected shall be considered. Particular account shall be taken of, among other things:

- **The activity**
 - The scope and design of the activity,
 - use of land and natural resources,
 - wastes and residues resulting from the activity, and
 - pollution and disruption from the activity.
- **Location**
 - Current or permitted land use,
 - what natural resources there are in the area, and
 - the durability of the natural and cultural environment, including the effect on protected species, in the area likely to be affected.
- **Environmental impact**
 - The magnitude, extent, nature, intensity and complexity of the environmental impact,
 - if the environmental effects are transient or persistent, and
 - the possibility of limiting the impact.

Demarcation consultation

For activities or measures likely to have a significant impact on the environment, the operator shall consult on how the environmental impact assessment shall be demarcated.

The purpose of the demarcation consultation is to define what the environmental impact assessment needs to contain and that the assessment authority shall be given the basis for the permit assessment. The demarcation consultation shall address the environmental impacts that the activity or measure can be assumed to entail in itself or as a result of external events.

By making an appropriate demarcation, the environmental impact assessment can be focused on the relevant environmental aspects. Investigative resources can then be put on the right areas and environmental impact assessment can be limited so that the document does not include unnecessary descriptions.

The consultation circle, i.e. those to be consulted, is wider in the demarcation consultation than in the investigation consultation. The demarcation consultation shall be held with the County Administrative Board, the supervisory authority, individuals who may be particularly affected, and the authorities and municipalities and the general public (including, for example, environmental organisations) likely to be affected by the activity.

The process can help you as an operator by:

- That you as an operator are given the basis to plan the activities based on knowledge of environmental effects.
- That relevant environmental competences are linked to the project.
- That those who may have knowledge about the conditions and effects of planned activities are invited to provide this knowledge and contribute to project development.
- That you get help with the demarcation of your environmental investigative work so that investigative efforts are placed on what is essential.
- That you test different alternative locations and designs, which not only aims to reduce the environmental impact but can also optimise your operations, e.g. logistically or financially.
- That you have support in ongoing decision-making, while the activity is being planned and designed so that the activity is successively designed so as to promote and fit into a sustainable society.

Chapter 6
30-31
Environmental
Code

Section 8,
section 9 p 2
Environmental
Assessment
Regulation

Consultation document for the demarcation consultation

In the demarcation consultation document, the information shall be of the extent and degree of detail necessary to determine the extent and degree of detail the environmental impact assessment should have. The consultation document shall be provided in time to allow for a meaningful consultation. For more information on consultation documents, see page 13 and Appendix 1.

The County Administrative Board's assessment of the issue of demarcation

The operator is responsible for ensuring that the environmental impact assessment contains what is necessary to provide a sufficient basis for decision making. However, the County Administrative Board is obliged to *try to ensure* that the environmental impact assessment has the extent and degree of detail necessary for the assessment.

The operator may request the County Administrative Board's assessment of the demarcation and the County Administrative Board shall then give it. The legislation does not indicate within which timeframe the County Administrative Board shall respond to such a request. The County Administrative Board is not bound by its opinion later in the process.

Although the County Administrative Board's assessment is not binding, it is a good opportunity for the operator to get feedback on its documents at an early stage.

Chapter 6
section 32
Environmental
Code

Chapter 6
section 32
Environmental
Code

Performing consultations

The operator is responsible for the consultation. It is therefore the operator who shall invite to consultations and decide how the consultation shall be formulated. The consultation must be tailored to the circumstances of each individual case. It can be implemented in one context, but it is often appropriate to divide the consultation into different phases. There is no requirement that the consultation be a physical meeting even if though is normal for it to be.

How a consultation can be performed:

1. You have an initial dialogue with the County Administrative Board and the supervisory authority.
2. You produce a consultation document.
3. You book a first consultation meeting with the County Administrative Board and the supervisory authority. It is also appropriate to invite representatives of wastewater treatment plants and the emergency services if they are affected by the activity.
4. You send the consultation document in good time to those invited to the consultation meeting. The County Administrative Board wishes to have the consultation document no later than 5 weeks before the meeting in order to send the material for internal referral.
5. The consultation meeting is held with the County Administrative Board and the supervisory authority.
6. You perform consultations with the individuals specifically involved - who and how you can get input about at the consultation meeting (point 5).

Examples of activities:

- Consultation with other authorities by sending the consultation document for comments.
- Sending of information to local residents and nearby businesses. The number of people to be informed depends on the extent of the disruption. It is often advisable to consult residents and businesses within 500 metres of the activity area and residents along transport routes. The way in which the demarcation has been done shall be justified in the consultation report.
- Consultation meeting with the public.
- Newspaper advertisements, info on the website etc.

It is good if the operator spends time and resources on good work in advance so that the consultation is carried out well. This will reduce the risk of additions coming later in the process.

Consultation document

Prior to both investigation and demarcation consultations, the operator shall produce a written consultation document. The consultation document shall be submitted to the consultation participants in good time before the consultation.

Chapter 6
•..... 24-25 and
sections 30-31
Environmental
Code

It is important that even at this early stage of the process you allow environmental impact assessments to influence the planned design. That is to say that solutions are sought to avoid negative environmental effects and create positive environmental effects. Often there are great environmental benefits from obtaining early options for, for example, location.

What should the consultation document contain?

The consultation document shall include, among other things, information on the activity, its location, the affected environment and the environmental impact. For the consultation document to be good, you need to start investigations at an early stage of the consultation. The investigative work can then be more in-depth during the further process for producing documentation for permit assessment.

Sections 8-9
Environmental
Impact Assessment
Regulation

Appendix 1 contains a checklist for what the consultation document should contain.

Different needs among the consultation circle

Information needs may differ between different parts of the consultation circle as a result of different background knowledge of the planned activities, environmental effects and environmental assessment. The consultation document needs to be comprehensible and informative for all those involved in the consultation. This may require the document to contain both general and in-depth parts. The document can also be divided up to accommodate different target groups. In the case of a divided consultation document, it should be clear where more detailed or more general material respectively is available to be downloaded.

On presenting alternatives in the consultation document

Ensure that the consultation document shows what is proposed in terms of location and design etc. and that it shows the considerations underlying the proposal and the choices of alternatives that have been made so far. The document should cover risk aspects where relevant, as risks can, for example, affect what is an appropriate location.

When other countries are affected

Contact the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency If you are planning an activity or measure that can be expected to have a significant environmental impact in another country. The country concerned shall be informed and given the opportunity to comment on whether it wishes to participate in the consultation. The consultation document may need to be translated and adapted.

Chapter 6
sections 33-34
Environmental
Code

Sections 21-22
Environmental
Impact Assessment
Regulation

When investigation consultation and demarcation consultation are coordinated

- The investigation consultation may be carried out in such a way that it also meets the requirements for a demarcation consultation. If the consultations are coordinated, it is important that the consultation document is designed in such a way that the information makes it possible to decide both
- if the activity or measure mean that significant environmental impact could be assumed and
- what scope and degree of detail of the environmental impact assessment should be.

Chapter 6
section 24
Environmental
Code

If the operator wishes to coordinate investigation and demarcation consultations, it is important that this is shown in the consultation invitation.

Consultation report

When the consultation is completed, the operator shall explain how the consultation went.

What the consultation report should include

- Who was invited, how they received the invitation, what information they received and how the consultation circle has been demarcated.
- The comments that have emerged and what possible changes in the original plans for the activity these led to.
- Any positions taken by the supervisory authority and individuals concerned if the activity is to be presumed to have a significant impact on the environment.
- In the case of investigation consultations, any information that the operator is modifying its assessment of significant environmental impact from what was reported in the consultation document. The assessment may have changed based on new information about environmental conditions or effects that emerged during the consultation.
- Notes from meetings, information sheets, copies of newspaper advertisements etc. shall be attached.

With an investigation consultation, the consultation report shall be submitted to the County Administrative Board as a basis for a decision on significant environmental impact.

In the case of a demarcation consultation, the consultation report shall be included in the environmental impact assessment.

•..... Chapter 6 25 2
p. Environmental
Code

•..... Chapter 6
section 35 p 8
Environmental
Code

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Complete environmental impact assessment

chapter 6
section 28
Environmental
Code

For activities or measures likely to have a significant impact on the environment, an EIA shall be produced. An EIA shall also be produced for activities or measures requiring a Natura 2000 permit.

The purpose of an environmental impact assessment is to identify and describe the direct and indirect effects that the planned activities can have on e.g. people, animals and nature as well as for managing materials, raw materials and energy.

What should the environmental impact assessment contain?

Chapter 6
sections 35-38
Environmental
Code

The EIA shall contain information necessary to enable an overall assessment to be made of the essential environmental effects which the activity or measure is likely to entail.

Sections 15-19
Environmental
Assessment
Regulation

A checklist of what an EIA shall contain is given in Appendix 2.

Small environmental impact assessment

chapter 6
section 47
Environmental
Code

For activities or measures **not** likely to have a significant impact on the environment, a small EIA shall be produced. As the name implies, this shall be less extensive than an EIA developed for activities with significant environmental impact. A small EIA shall make it possible to assess the essential environmental effects.

What should a small EIA contain?

Chapter 6
section 47
Environmental
Code

What a small EIA shall contain is not specified in the legal text, which is for EIAs produced for activities with significant environmental impact. The necessary information may be determined on a case-by-case basis based on the environmental effects expected from the planned activity.

A small EIA shall contain:

- The information necessary to enable the assessment of the activity's or measure's essential environmental effects and
- a consultation report.

The text base for a small EIA may be the consultation document for the investigation consultation, supplemented by the findings of the consultation, the County Administrative Board's decision on non significant environmental impact and what has otherwise emerged from the investigation regarding the planned design and environmental impact of the activity.

An assessment of what information is to be included in the application and the EIA needs to be made on the basis of the requirements which an operator has to meet in order to award a permit for the activity. These requirements are, for example, the general regulations in chapters 2 and 22 of the Environmental Code, which shows what an application in an application case shall contain.

Small EIA and Natura 2000

For an activity likely to affect the environment in a Natura 2000 area, but not such a significant impact that a Natura 2000 permit is required, a small EIA shall contain the information necessary to demonstrate that the impact of the activity is not so significant that a Natura 2000 permit is required.

What information is required for this assessment varies according to the nature of the activity or measure concerned. In principle, the same information on the impact of the activity or measure on the Natura 2000 area is needed as in a complete EIA, see the section on Natura 2000 in Appendix 2, but the degree of detail can be adapted. The information shall make it possible to assess the implications for the relevant protection interest in the Natura 2000 area.

For an activity that can significantly affect the environment in a Natura 2000 area, a Natura 2000 permit is required and a full EIA is thus always required.

Ecological compensation

Even when an activity gives serious consideration to the environment, negative consequences for the natural environment can occur. Sometimes these consequences can be offset by compensatory measures. Ecological compensation can, for example, be done through management measures, restoration of damaged environments, creation of new habitats or by long-term protection of natural areas that have previously lacked protection.

However, it is important to distinguish between protective measures (adaptations and mitigation measures) and compensatory measures. A compensatory measure is something that is done in addition to the protective measures and must not result in lower requirements or the choice of a poorer location.

In the case of activities that inevitably affect the natural environment in an area, it may be useful to provide proposals for compensatory measures in the environmental impact assessment. For example, when

- dispensation is required under the Protection of Species Regulation for a red list species,
- an activity is deemed to be able to cause tangible damage to national interests in nature conservation or outdoor recreation,
- dispensation from biotope protection is needed,
- an activity may affect the conservation status of an endangered species,
- an activity may entail a significant deterioration in the green infrastructure of an area,
- an activity may adversely affect the ability of an area to provide essential ecosystem services.

Chapter 6
section 47
second
paragraph
Environmental
Code

7 chapter
section 28 a
Environmental
Code

Chapter 16
section 9
Environmental
Code

APPLICATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DELEGATION'S PROCESSING

Application

Once the consultation process of investigation consultation and/or demarcation consultation is completed, you submit the application and the EIA to the Environmental Assessment Delegation.

Content of the application

What is to be included in an application is regulated in chapter 22 section 1 of the Environmental Code. Additional application requirements may apply depending on the type of activity.

The application shall include, among other things:

- claim, undertakings and proposed protective measures
- proposals for monitoring and control of the activity
- technical description with drawings, production quantity, information on the conditions on site
- information on energy use, emission sources, quantity of foreseeable emissions and proposals for measures to prevent the generation of waste
- environmental impact assessment and report on the consultation.

Chapter 19
section 5
Environmental
Code

Chapter 22
section 1
Environmental
Code

A checklist of what the application shall contain is given in Appendix 3.

Signature

The application shall be signed by an authorised signatory or by a representative with power of attorney (enclose the signed mandate).

Submit the application

All application documents shall be sent in both digital form and six paper copies.

It is important that you name all the documents you submit. This facilitates processing.

For example:

- Application
- Appendix 1 Technical Description
- Appendix 2 EIA
- Appendix 3 Safety Report
- Appendix 4 Status Report etc.

Use the e-mail address skane@lansstyrelsen.se and write Environmental Assessment Delegation in the subject line. If the documents are larger than 15 Mb, we recommend that you use the County Administrative Board's Filskick service. You can easily request an invitation to this service with an e-mail to skane@lansstyrelsen.se.

The six (6) paper copies of all documents shall be sent to the County Administrative Board of Skåne, 205 15 Malmö. These documents shall be copies of the digital documents you have sent to skane@lansstyrelsen.se and may **not** contain any new or changed information

Processing of the application

The application is submitted to the Environmental Assessment Delegation and it is the Environmental Assessment Delegation that decides on the processing of the case and finally makes a decision on the permit. An administrator at the County Administrative Board prepares the case for Environmental Assessment Delegation and is the contact person in the case.

What is the Environmental Assessment Delegation?

The Environmental Assessment Delegation is an independent part of the County Administrative Board that decides on permits for environmentally hazardous activities, among other things. The delegation consists of a chair who is a lawyer and an environmental expert. There are Environmental Assessment Delegations at twelve county councils. The Environmental Assessment Delegation at County Administrative Board, Skåne handles cases in Skåne and Blekinge.

Completion of the application

When the application is submitted, it is sent to, among others, the municipality's environment committee and possibly other authorities, to ask if they consider the application complete. At the same time, the County Administrative Board's Environmental Review Unit makes an assessment of the need for additions in consultation with other affected entities within the authority, such as the water, nature conservation and cultural environment units.

If the application is not complete, you can find out from the Environmental Assessment Delegation how your application needs to be completed.

Announcement of the application

When the Environmental Assessment Delegation deems the case to be complete, the application is announced in the local press and on the County Administrative Board's website. The announcement is for interested parties to have the opportunity to submit their views on the application. The operator bears the costs of the announcement.

A document depository is appointed, usually the municipal office of the municipality where the activity is to be conducted. There, the application and other documents are available to the public during opening hours. The documents are also available at the County Administrative Board.

Chapter 19
section 5 p 2
Environmental
Code

Chapter 22
section 2
Environmental
Code

Chapter 19
section 4 p 1
Environmental
Code

Chapter 6
Section 28 p 2a
Environmental
Code

Referral of application

At the same time as the application is announced, it is sent for referral to the municipality's environmental committee in order for them to submit their comments on the application to the Environmental Assessment Delegation. Depending on the nature and scope of the case, several referral bodies may be relevant, e.g. the emergency services, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency or the principal of the municipal sewage treatment plant. As the Environmental Assessment Delegation has an independent role, the County Administrative Board is also seen as a referral body and provides an opinion just like other authorities.

Chapter 19
section 4 p 2
Environmental
Code

Those who have received the case for referral shall submit their opinions to the Environmental Assessment Delegation usually within 3-6 weeks.

The operator may respond to the comments

Chapter 19
section 4 p 4
Environmental
Code

The comments on the activity that will be submitted to the Environmental Assessment Delegation are sent to the operator, which then has the opportunity to respond to what has been put forward.

Decision

When there is a complete decision basis in the form of the application, opinions and comments, the Environmental Assessment Delegation can take a decision on the matter. The decision of the Environmental Assessment Delegation is based both on the application and the opinions received and comments and also on case law and expertise in the questions.

The objective of the Environmental Assessment Delegation is to be able to make decisions within 6 months of the completion of the application, i.e. from the time the last additions came in.

The decision is announced in the local press. The operator bears the costs of the announcement.

Chapter 16
12-13
Environmental
Code

Appeal

Chapter 19
section 1 third
paragraph
Environmental
Code

Those affected by the decision, such as the operator, authorities, local residents and environmental organisations, have the right to appeal against the decision. A decision of the environmental review delegation can be appealed to the Land and Environment Court. The court decides who is affected by the decision and has the right to appeal.

Chapter
21 section
1 second
paragraph
Environmental
Code

WHAT RULES AND LAWS APPLY TO ME?

The Environmental Code (1998:808)

The purpose of the Environmental Code is to promote sustainable development, which means that current and future generations can live in a good, healthy environment. The parts of the code that relate to the assessment of environmentally hazardous activities are as follows.

1 chapter. The Environmental Code's objectives and areas of application

The purpose of the Environmental Code and how it shall be applied.

2 chapter. General regulations

This contains the general regulations that all activities shall always follow. For example, the location principle, the precautionary principle, the knowledge requirement, the land and water management principle and the requirement for best available technology.

Chapters 3, 4 and 5. The provisions concerning land and water management and environmental quality standards

In environmental assessment, the authorities shall take into account the rules on land and water management in chapters 3 and 4 and the rules on environmental quality standards in chapter 5. This means that activities that are subject to permit assessment need to meet these requirements.

6 chapter. Environmental assessments

This gives provisions on the identification, description and assessment of environmental impacts in the planning of and making decisions on activities and measures, known as specific environmental assessment, including consultations and environmental impact assessments.

Chapters 7-8. Protection of nature

There are provisions here on protected nature and protection of species.

9 chapter. Environmentally hazardous activities and health protection

This includes, among other things, what is meant by environmentally hazardous activities and the permit and notification requirements for environmentally hazardous activities.





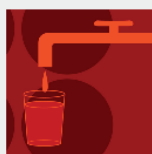


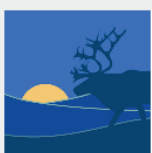






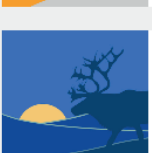
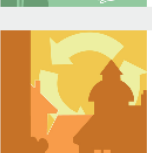
Chapters 10-15. Special provisions

This contains specific provisions on activities that cause environmental damage, water operations, agriculture, genetic engineering, chemical products and biotechnological organisms and waste.

Chapters 16-25. Consideration of cases and matters

Here you find the so-called procedural rules of the code, which deal with the authorities who consider what and how the assessment shall be and about the right to appeal.

Environmental quality goals

	Begränsad klimatpåverkan		Frisk luft
	Skyddande ozonskikt		Säker strålmiljö
	Grundvatten av god kvalitet		Hav i balans samt levande kust och skärgård
	Ett rikt odlingslandskap		Storslagen fjällmiljö
	Frisk luft		Bara naturlig försurning
	Säker strålmiljö		Ingen övergödning
	Hav i balans samt levande kust och skärgård		Myllrande våtmarker
	Storslagen fjällmiljö		God bebyggd miljö

The provisions of the Environmental Code must be interpreted in the light of the 16 national environmental quality goals adopted by the Riksdag.

Other laws, ordinances and regulations

A small part of the legislation relating to activities with environmentally hazardous activities is listed here.

On the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's website, <http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Stod-i-miljoarbetet/Rattsinformation/Miljobalken/Forfattningar-med-stod-av-miljobalken/>, you can find all ordinances and regulations issued pursuant to the Environmental Code.

Legislation which is outside the environmental code but which is of importance for the environment and health, such as the Roads Act, Civil Aviation Act, Planning and Building Act, Forestry Act etc. may affect your activity.

Protection of Species Regulation (2007:845)

Includes provisions on protection by law and species that are protected in accordance with the EU's species protection directive.

Waste Regulations (2011:927)

Includes provisions on different types of waste and on the transport and handling of waste and hazardous waste.

Regulation (1998:1388) on waterwork activities

Contains provisions on waterwork activities and land dewatering.

Regulation (2008:245) on chemical products and biotechnological organisms

Contains provisions on product registers and information obligations as well as the management of particularly hazardous chemical products.

Industrial Emissions Directive (2013:250)

Includes provisions on best available technology, limit values and status reports for industrial emissions activities. There is also reference to the conclusions on best available technology, BAT conclusions, which apply to different activities.

Act (1999:381) on measures to prevent and mitigate serious chemical accidents

Part of the Seveso legislation. Operators handling hazardous substances in large quantities at any one time are subject to the rules.

Environmental Assessment Regulation (2017:966)

Includes provisions on which activities are or are not presumed to have significant environmental impact, the content of consultation documents, what should be taken into consideration when deciding on the environmental impact and what an environmental impact assessment shall contain.

Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (2013:251)

Contains provisions on permit and notification obligations for activities referred to in chapter 9 of the Environmental Code. Listed here are all activities that are deemed to be "environmentally hazardous activities".

It states whether they are A, B, or C activities, the operation code applicable to each activity and whether they shall comply with the Industrial Emissions Regulation (2013:250).

EU legislation

Swedish environmental legislation is based to a large extent on common EU legislation. This means that many of the rules that apply to your activity also apply to similar activities across the EU.

On the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's website, <http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Stod-i-miljoarbetet/Rattsinformation/Direktiv/>, you can find a list of EU directives and regulations applicable in the area of the Environmental Code.

WHERE IS THERE MORE INFORMATION?

National Board of Housing, Building and Planning

www.boverket.se

Information on social planning including, for example, noise.

Swedish Energy Agency

www.energimyndigheten.se

Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

www.havochvatten.se

Guidance on environmental quality standards for water, water management, groundwater and water operations.

Swedish Board of Agriculture

www.jordbruksverket.se

Swedish Chemicals Agency, KEMI

www.kemi.se/

Information on what applies to the manufacture, import and use of chemical products and the Reach regulation.

County Administrative Board, Blekinge

www.lansstyrelsen.se/blekinge

County Administrative Board, Skåne

www.lansstyrelsen.se/skane

The County Administrative Board's WebbGIS

www.lansstyrelsen.se/skane/tjanster/karttjanster-och-geodata

Open maps and geodata.

Land and Environmental Court

www.markochmiljooverdomstolen.se

Indicative judgments etc.

Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, MSB

<https://www.msb.se> Seveso legislation etc.

Environmental Cooperation Sweden

www.miljosamverkansverige.se

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

www.naturvardsverket.se

Information on environmental quality goals, protected nature and environmental legislation, as well as guidance on environmental assessment, consultation, Industrial Emissions Directive etc.

Swedish Forest Agency

www.skogsstyrelsen.se

Swedish Geotechnical Institute, SGI

www.swedgeo.se

Guidance on contaminated land, landfills and waste.

Geological Survey of Sweden, SGU

www.sgu.se

Information on geology in Sweden, groundwater and well archives.

Swedish Transport Administration

www.trafikverket.se

Water Authorities

www.vattenmyndigheterna.se

VISS, Water Information System Sweden

<https://viss.lansstyrelsen.se/>

Information on status classification, environmental quality standards, protected areas and maps of all of Sweden's major lakes, watercourses, groundwater and coastal waters.

GLOSSARY

Word	Explanation
A installation, A activity	Activity that needs a permit from the Land and Environmental Court.
Notification obligation	That an operator is obliged to notify its activities to the municipality before the activity is allowed to begin. See also C activity.
Demarcation consultation	Consultation on what the environmental impact assessment shall contain.
B installation, B activity	Activity that needs a permit from the Environmental Assessment Delegation at the County Administrative Board.
Significant environmental impact	A term used in the Environmental Code, which involves an assessment of the environmental impact of an activity. Whether an activity can be assumed or cannot be assumed to have a significant impact on the environment determines how extensive the environmental sequence description needs to be and whether a demarcation consultation needs to be held.
C installation, C activity	An activity that needs to be notified to the municipality to obtain permission to be conducted.
IED installation, IED activity	An activity that is covered by the provisions of the Industrial Emissions Ordinance (2013:250) based on the EU's Industrial Emissions Directive. Specific requirements for the best available technology, emission requirements and reporting of emissions apply.
Cumulative environmental effects	Effects that interact, for example when different types of effects from an activity interact or when effects from different activities interact.
Small EIA	A less comprehensive environmental impact assessment. Is part of the permit application for activities not assumed to have significant environmental impact
MIFO, Method for inventory of contaminated areas	Method of mapping and risk classification of contaminated sites used by the county administrative boards and municipalities.
Environmental impact	Effects on people, animals and nature, the environment and resource management. Includes direct and indirect, positive and negative, temporary and permanent, as well as in both the short and long term.

Environmental impact assessment, EIA	A description of the environmental impacts that an activity can EIA be assumed to entail. Part of the permit application for activities with significant environmental impact.
Environmental quality standards	Specified levels of contaminations and disturbances that people, the environment and nature may be subjected to without damage and which must be pursued or not exceeded/undercut. There are currently environmental quality standards for noise, outdoor air and water quality.
Environmental Assessment Delegation, EAD	An independent part of the County Administrative Board that makes decisions on permits for environmentally hazardous activities.
Natura 2000	A network of protected areas in the EU. A Natura 2000 area is protected to promote biodiversity and contains species or habitat types that are particularly protection-worthy from a European perspective. Specific authorisation is required for measures likely to affect a Natura 2000 area. Provisions on Natura 2000 areas can be found in chapter 7 sections 27-29 of the Environmental Code under the name "Special protection areas".
REACH legislation	The EU's chemicals legislation, including manufacture, import and professional use of chemicals.
Consultation	The operator informs and collects information and feedback from local residents, authorities, organisations etc.
Consultation circle	The local residents, authorities, organisations etc. that consultation occurs with.
Consultation report	A summary of the consultations that have taken place and what emerged in the consultation.
Consultation document	A written document detailing the activity, its location, the affected environment and environmental impacts that shall be submitted to those the consultation shall be held with.
Seveso legislation	The EU's Seveso directive and the Act (1999:381) Ordinance (2015:236) and Regulations (MSBFS 2015:8) on measures to prevent and mitigate the consequences of serious chemical accidents. Operators handling hazardous substances in large quantities at any one time are subject to the rules.
Specific environmental assessment	A term used in the Environmental Code on the procedure of demarcation consultations and the production of an EIA for activities with significant environmental impact.
Licensing obligation	That an operator is obliged to apply for a permit for the activity. See also A and B activities.
Investigation consultation	Consultation to investigate whether the activity can be assumed to have significant environmental impact.

APPENDIX 1. CONTENT OF THE CONSULTATION DOCUMENT

What the consultation document shall contain is detailed in sections 8-9 of the Environmental Assessment Regulation. The consultation document shall include information on:

Administrative details

- The operator's name, corporate registration number, address, telephone, e-mail, municipality, property designation, property owner, contact person or environmental manager.
- Proposed for operation codes.

The activity

- The design and scope of the activity or measure, such as
 - raw materials, products, processes, produced quantities, operating times etc.
- Demolition work, if foreseeable.

Location

- Location of the activity or measure.
 - Description of alternative locations; if there are no alternative locations, this shall be justified.
 - Scaled map.
 - Planning conditions (detailed plan, area plan, master plan etc.).
 - Layout plan (map).
 - Distance to local residents and similar.
 - Protected areas in the vicinity (Natura 2000, nature reserve, cultural reserve, water supplies, national interests etc.).

Environmental conditions/Area description

- Sensitivity of the environment in the areas likely to be affected.
- What in the environment can be assumed to be significantly affected.
- Which individual interests may be affected.

Environmental impact

- The significant environmental effects which the activity or measure is likely to entail in itself or as a result of external events, including
 - emissions to air and water,
 - use of chemicals,
 - waste (quantity, handling),
 - transport,
 - energy (energy consumption, fuel types),
 - noise, odour,
 - environmental quality standards.

- Conducted and planned surveys and inventories.
- Measures that are planned to prevent, impede, deter or remedy adverse environmental effects.

Assessment of significant environmental impact

- Assessment by the operator as to whether a significant environmental impact can be assumed.

Preparedness for serious accidents

- If the consultation document relates to an activity or measure falling within the scope of the Act (1999:381) on measures to prevent and mitigate the consequences of serious chemical accidents (Seveso activities), the document shall contain information about this.

Information on demarcation consultations

- If the consultation document is produced for a demarcation consultation in cases where investigation consultation has not taken place, it shall be made clear to the consultative parties that this is a demarcation consultation and that the County Administrative Board shall not decide on significant environmental impact.

Apart from the last point above, the requirements list of what the consultation document shall contain for an investigation consultation and a demarcation consultation are the same. However, the information in the documents may need different scope and degree of detail.

APPENDIX 2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT CONTENT

Chapter 6 sections 35-37 of the Environmental Code and sections 16-19 of the Environmental Assessment Regulation describe what an environmental impact assessment shall cover. The list below can be used as a starting point. The EIA shall be adapted to the nature and scope of the activity. Points may both need to be added and removed.

Administrative details

- Name, address, telephone, e-mail, corporate identity number.

Description of the activity

- Brief orientation on what the application relates to.
- Description of existing and additional production processes.
- Handling of raw materials, products and chemicals.
- Foreseeable demolition work.

Housekeeping and eco-cycles

- The need for land.
- Energy needs and energy use.
 - Basic mapping and analysis of energy use and energy efficiency measures, see www.energimyndigheten.se for more info, such as "Handbook for mapping and analysing energy use".
 - Breakdown of the total energy consumption of different types of activity by electricity and heat consumption, including the quantity and type of fuel.
 - Key figures, e.g. kWh per manufactured unit, kWh per product, kWh per raw material, kWh per m², kWh per year.
- Raw material consumption – what materials and natural resources are used and in what quantities.
- Waste, residues and emissions, estimate of types and quantities.
- Measures for improved resource management, such as water saving measures, recycling etc.
- Waste management – re-use, recycling, energy recovery etc.

Location and prevailing environmental conditions

- Current land use and planning conditions (detailed plan with planning rules, master plan with comments).
- Other plans and sector provisions relating to the area, such as wind use plan, water extraction protection area etc.
- Landscape and cultural environment in general and areas of special interest for nature conservation, outdoor recreation, cultural environment, Natura 2000 etc. and distance to these (both in relation to the activity place and e.g. discharge point to recipient).
- Affected population – layout plan (map) and related description of distance to nearest

permanent and/or holiday homes (including property designations) built-up areas, schools, daycare centres, health establishments etc. (guidelines for safe distances for different activities are set out in the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning's general advice 1995:5 "Better Place for Work").

- Bodies of surface and groundwater.
- Geology/hydrogeology.
- contaminated land.
 - Is there any suspicion that land and water areas as well as buildings and installations may be contaminated?
 - Environmental surveys performed in connection with the activity, e.g. MIFO. Check if the property is registered in the County Administrative Board's database for contaminated areas. It is possible to obtain certain information via the County Administrative Board's website otherwise you can contact the County Administrative Board and ask for a contaminated land administrator.
 - Has any part of the property previously been cleaned up?
 - Measures to prevent, hinder or counter injury, damage or nuisance at the end of the activity and to restore the place of operation to a satisfactory state.
 - If the plant is a so-called IED facility and is subject to status report requirements, some investigations may probably be coordinated.
- Description of conducted or planned surveys and inventories.

Alternative solutions

- Alternative designs, such as a changed process that does not generate emissions, the introduction of in-house purification equipment as an alternative to the municipal wastewater treatment plant, the possibility of using waste heat or switching to renewable energy sources.
- The reasons for the chosen design with regard to environmental impacts.
- Alternative locations. Which location options have been investigated.
- Justification for the selected location and comparison of differences in environmental effects between the alternative locations. If it is obvious that an alternative location is not relevant, the reason for this shall be explained (e.g. ownership of land, co-location with existing activities, etc.).

Zero alternative

- A description of the consequences if the activity or action is not brought about.

Environmental impact

Describe and assess the effects on people's health and the environment which the activity or measure is likely to entail in itself or as a result of external events. Effects that arise during the construction and operation of the activity, as well as demolition.

- Emissions to air and water,

- type, levels and quantities of contaminants;
- recipient investigations in watercourses, lakes, the sea, air and ground,
- consequences of emissions in relation to existing conditions, such as background levels in the recipient,
- with diversion to a municipal sewage treatment plant – a description of the effect of the activity on the treatment plant’s function and sludge quality,
- environmental and health effects of emissions (for health effects see, for example, The National Board of Health and Welfare’s Environmental Health Report 2009),
- odour nuisance.
- Handling chemicals.
- Transport
 - Environmental effects of transport (emissions, noise etc.), as well as consequences for the local environment,
 - Information about traffic volumes on connecting roads, information can be downloaded from the Swedish Transport Administration’s website.
- Noise
 - noise disturbance from activities and consequences for the local environment,
 - source strengths from the entire plant and dimensioned noise sources,
 - interaction with noise from other sources, e.g. other industries, road/rail etc.,
 - equivalent levels are reported for surrounding areas.
- Light, heat, radiation.
- Choice of products
- Waste management and recycling.
- Energy choice and consumption.
- Use of natural resources.
- Cumulative effects in conjunction with other activities.
- Climate impact
- Vulnerability to climate change and other external events.
- After treatment/decommissioning plan.

Preventive measures

For each type of negative environmental impact on people’s health and the environment

- Planned preventive measures.
- Costs.
- Schedule.

Environmental quality standards

- Describe which environmental quality standards may be affected by the activity and the measures envisaged to ensure these are not breached.

Environmental goals

- Describe which environmental goals are affected by the activity and how the activity affects the ability to meet regional and national environmental goals, as well as local environmental goals, if any.
- Describe how Agenda 2030 and the global goals are affected by the activity. How does the activity contribute to sustainable development?

Preparedness for serious accidents

- Summary and position on the results of conducted risk analyses.
- Effects and consequences of malfunctions and possible accidents at the site, such as overflow, breakdown, fire.
- Implemented and planned risk mitigation measures and procedures.
- Proposed action in the event of serious accidents.
- Special legislation applies to Seveso installations.

A non-technical summary

- A non-technical summary of the environmental impact assessment.

Consultation report

- An account of the consultations that have taken place and what has emerged in the consultations.

Information sources

- A description of the forecasting and measurement methods, data and sources of information used, indicating any deficiencies and uncertainties in the methods and data.
- A reference list detailing the sources used.

Expertise

- Information on how the requirement for expertise in section 15 of the Environmental Assessment Regulation is met.

Natura 2000 area

If the activity or measure is likely to affect the environment in a Natura 2000 area, the environmental impact description shall include

- a description of the consequences of the activity or measure for the purpose of preserving the area,
- a statement of the alternatives that have been considered with a justification for the choice of a particular alternative,
- the information otherwise required for the assessment according to chapter 7 sections 28 b and 29 of the Environmental Code.

The information shall make it possible to assess whether the activity will harm nature types or cause a significant disturbance to species and should describe how the activity could affect the area as a whole, the ecological structure and function of the area and the possibility of achieving and maintaining a favourable conservation status for the habitats and species that need to be protected in the area.

Get help from the conservation plan for the area. It specifies what is to be retained in the area and what measures may pose a threat to the designated values.

Ecological compensation

- Proposals for any compensatory measures (do not confuse with protective measures).

Appendices that should accompany the EIA and application

- Layout plan.
- Current detailed plan/area plan with planning regulations.
- Drawings where the following are marked:
 - Emission points to air (energy and processes).
 - Emission points to water (process wastewater, surface water, cooling water, sanitary wastewater).
 - Storage places for raw materials and chemicals, as well as hazardous waste.
 - Transport routes.
- Safety data sheets for all chemicals present in the activity. NOTE – these should not be more than three years old.

APPENDIX 3. APPLICATION CONTENT

According to chapter 19 section 5 of the Environmental Code, the application shall include what is stated in chapter 22. section 1 of the Environmental Code. The list below can be used as a starting point. The application shall be adapted to the nature and scope of the activity. Points may both need to be added and removed.

Administrative details

- The operator's name, corporate registration number, address, telephone, e-mail, municipality, contact person, legal manager and environmental manager.
- If the applicant is represented by an agent, the name, address and telephone number of the agent shall be indicated. Authorisation shall be attached.
- Registration certificates must be attached for legal persons.
- Property designation and municipality.
- Billing address.

Operation codes etc.

- Operation code in the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance (2013:251) Both for the main activity and any ancillary activities including C activities.
- State whether the activity is covered by the provisions of the Industrial Emissions Ordinance (2013:250), a so-called IED installation. If there are several IED activities which activity is the main activity and which are ancillary activities shall be indicated.
- State whether the activity is also covered by the Act (1999:381) on Measures to Prevent and Limit the Consequences of Major Chemical Accidents (the Seveso Act).
- State whether the activity is affected by chapter 11 of the Environmental Code on water operations, e.g. abstraction of water for irrigation or groundwater abstraction as a prerequisite for production.

Applicable decisions under the Environmental Protection Act/Environmental Code and other laws

- Describe which decisions and conditions may apply to existing activities (enclose a copy with the applicable conditions in an appendix).
- If the County Administrative Board has taken a decision on significant environmental impact, a copy of the decision shall be attached.

Claims and undertakings

- State what the permit application refers to, e.g. new establishment, increased production or modification of some part of the activity.
- What you want a permit for with regard to type of activity, quantity produced etc.
- What conditions you propose for the activity, such as emissions to air and water, noise, handling chemicals, waste.
- Undertakings, i.e. measures that the company is prepared to take on its own initiative.

Other permits/dispensations that may be sought for the activity, such as:

- Land dewatering permit and possible dispensation from a prohibition on land dewatering according to chapter 11 sections 13-14 of the Environmental Code.
- Natura 2000 permit according to chapter 7 section 28 a of the Environmental Code.
- Dispensation from any area protection (nature reserve, biotope protection area, shoreline protection, environment or water protection area) according to chapter 7 sections 7, 11, 18 a, 20 or 22 of the Environmental Code.
- Species protection dispensation from the protection provisions in the Protection of Species Regulation.
- Dispensation from the restriction in the relevant BAT conclusion, or application for alternative value according to chapter 1 section 16 or 15 respectively of the Industrial Emissions Ordinance (2013:250).

The application may also include claims (including justification) for:

- Execution order.
- Partial decision on so-called start-up notification.

Description of the activity

Describe the current circumstances and the change that the application refers to, e.g.:

- Drawings and technical descriptions of processes, production quantity etc.
- Description of flows, purification equipment, purification effects and emission levels.
- Layout plan of the area with general information on surface water management.
- Storage places for chemical products and waste.
- For IED installations under the Industrial Emissions Ordinance (SFS 2013:250):
 - Use of the best available technology (BAT); explain how the BAT conclusions and BREF documents concerned are fulfilled.

Environmental Impact

- A general description of how the activity will affect the environment (sources of emissions, the nature and quantity of all foreseeable emissions), e.g. emissions to air and water, noise and odour.

Location

- Justification of selected location based on the EIA's location investigation.
- A description of how the location principle in the general regulations in chapter 2 of the Environmental Code is met.
- Map on which the property in question and location of the activity are marked. Enter coordinates according to SWEREF 99 TM.
- State if the activity is affected by shoreline protection dispensation according to chapter 7 of the Environmental Code.

Housekeeping and eco-cycles

- Measures to prevent the occurrence and reduce the quantity of waste.
- Measures to prepare for re-use, recycling and other recovery of the waste generated by the installation.
- Consumption of raw materials, other input goods and substances.
- Information on energy use.
- A description of how the housekeeping and eco-cycle principles in the general regulations in chapter 2 of the Environmental Code are met.

Choice of products

- Substances identified as particularly hazardous (phasing out or risk reduction substances) according to the national environmental goals (see www.kemi.se PRIO database).
- If the company is affected by the REACH legislation and, if so, how: see www.kemi.se.
- Chemical list of type and quantity, current safety data sheets (should not be more than three years old).
- A description of how the choice of products principle in the general regulations in chapter 2 of the Environmental Code is met.

Protective measures

- Proposals for protective measures and precautions to prevent or remedy nuisance caused by the activity.
- Description of identified risks of accidents and measures to prevent, hinder or counteract injuries, damage or nuisance caused by accidents.
- A description of how the precautionary principle in the general regulations in chapter 2 of the Environmental Code is met.

Status report for IED activities

- Where the activity is covered by the Industrial Emissions Ordinance (2013:250), a status report for the IED activities shall be attached to the application. Exemption: A status report is not required if the risk of pollution damage is small. In such cases, supporting data and the relevant decision on this shall be attached.

Safety report according to the Seveso Act

- If the activity is also covered by the higher requirement level in the Act (1999:381) on Measures to Prevent and Limit the Consequences of Major Chemical Accidents (the Seveso Act), a safety report shall be included in the application.

Rules applicable to certain activities

- If the activity is affected by any special legislation regulated by an ordinance or regulation adopted pursuant to the Environmental Code, this shall be indicated. General advice issued pursuant to the Environmental Code should also be reported. On <http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Stod-i-miljoarbetet/Rattsinformation/Miljobalken/Forfattningar-med-stod-av-miljobal-ken/> there is a list of existing ordinances, regulations and general advice.
- Information that the installation is affected by trading in emission quotas.

A non-technical summary of the content of the application

- That the public can easily understand.

Self-inspection

- Proposals on how the activity will be monitored and controlled; for more information, see the Self-inspection regulation (SFS 1998:901).

Financial security

- Description of the amount of financial security that you deem appropriate. Applies only to certain activities that have a requirement to make a financial guarantee in order to operate, such as quarries, certain waste facilities and wind farms.

Environmental impact assessment

- The environmental impact assessment shall be attached to the application.

Signature

- The application shall be signed by an authorised signatory or by proxy from an authorised signatory.






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