

2009 No. 399

PLANNING

**The Planning (Control of Major-Accident Hazards) Regulations
(Northern Ireland) 2009**

Made - - - - - *3rd December 2009*

Coming into operation - - - - - *31st December 2009*

The Department of the Environment makes the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Articles 10, 53(3) and (4), 54(1), 60(3) and 129(1) of the Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991(a).

Citation, commencement and interpretation

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Planning (Control of Major-Accident Hazards) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009 and shall come into operation on 31st December 2009.

(2) In these Regulations—

“the 1991 Order” means the Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991;

“the Hazardous Substances Regulations” means the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1993(b).

Amendment of the Planning (Development Plans) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1991

2.—(1) The Planning (Development Plans) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1991(c) are amended in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3).

(2) In regulation 2(1) (interpretation) in the definition of “the Directive” after “substances” insert “as amended by Council Directive 2003/105/EC(d)”.

(3) For regulation 9A(b) (regard to be had to certain matters) substitute—

“(b) the need:

- (i) in the long term to maintain appropriate distances between establishments covered by the Directive and residential areas, buildings and areas of public use, major transport routes as far as possible, recreational areas and areas of particular natural sensitivity or interest; and
- (ii) in the case of existing establishments, for additional technical measures in accordance with Article 5 of the Directive so as not to increase the risks to people.”.

(a) S.I. 1991/1220 (N.I. 11) as amended by S.I. 2003/430 (N.I.8) and S.I. 2006/1252 (N.I.7)

(b) S.R. 1993 No. 275 as amended by S.R. 2000 No.101, S.R. 2005 No. 320, S.R. 2006 No. 218 and S.R. 2006 No. 425

(c) S.R. 1991 No. 119, the relevant amendment is S.R. 2000 No. 101

(d) O.J. No. L 345, 31.12.2003, p.97

Amendment of the Hazardous Substances Regulations

3.—(1) The Hazardous Substances Regulations are amended in accordance with paragraphs (2) to (5).

(2) In regulation 2(1) (interpretation) in the definition of “the Directive” after “substances” insert “as amended by Council Directive 2003/105/EC”.

(3) In regulation 4(7) (exemptions) for “6, 14, 35 and 39” substitute “10, 18, 39 and 43”.

(4) In Schedule 1 (prescribed forms):

(a) in Form 1 (general application for hazardous substances consent) in Note (a) after “2000” insert “and the Planning (Control of Major-Accident Hazards) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009”;

(b) in Form 2 (application for either hazardous substances consent without a condition(s) imposed on a previous consent (article 58) or continuation of hazardous substances consent following a change in control of part of the land (article 60)) in Note (a) to number 3 after “2000” insert “and the Planning (Control of Major-Accident Hazards) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009”.

(5) For Schedule 3 (hazardous substances and controlled quantities) substitute Schedule 3 set out in the Schedule to these Regulations.

Transitional provision: existing consents

4.—(1) This regulation applies to a substance, mixture or preparation within the meaning of regulation 3 of the Hazardous Substances Regulations, named or categorised in a hazardous substances consent granted (or deemed to be granted) before the coming into operation of these Regulations where—

(a) the name or categorisation of that substance, mixture or preparation in column 1 of Part A or Part B of Schedule 3 to the Hazardous Substances Regulations as it exists before the coming into operation of these Regulations will be renamed or re-categorised as a result of the coming into operation of these Regulations; and

(b) the hazardous substances consent is extant in relation to the substance, mixture or preparation concerned immediately before the coming into operation of these Regulations.

(2) As regards a substance, mixture or preparation to which this regulation applies, the amendments made by these Regulations may be disregarded in construing the hazardous substances consent in so far as it relates to that substance, mixture or preparation or its controlled quantity.

(3) Paragraph (2) ceases to apply where the hazardous substances consent in relation to that substance, mixture or preparation or its controlled quantity is varied by the Department on or after 31st December 2009.

Transitional exemptions

5.—(1) No offence is committed under Article 61 of the 1991 Order (offences) before 1st July 2010 and no hazardous substances contravention notice may be issued before that date in relation to a hazardous substance which is on, over or under any land, if—

(a) the substance, was present on, over or under the land at any time within the period of 12 months ending on 31st December 2009 and was not a substance or quantity of substance for which hazardous substances consent was required before that date; and

(b) the substance is not present during the period beginning on 31st December 2009 and ending on 30th June 2010 in a quantity greater in aggregate than the established quantity.

(2) In paragraph (1) “the established quantity”, in relation to any land, means the maximum quantity which was present on, over or under the land at any one time within the period of 12 months ending on 31st December 2009.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Department of the Environment on 3rd December 2009



Marianne Fleming
A senior officer of the
Department of the Environment

SCHEDULE

Regulation 3(5)

Substitution of Schedule 3 to The Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1993

“SCHEDULE 3

Regulations 3(1) and (3)

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND CONTROLLED QUANTITIES

PART A

NAMED SUBSTANCES

<i>Column 1</i> <i>Hazardous Substances</i>	<i>Column 2</i> <i>Controlled</i> <i>quantity (Q)</i> <i>tonnes</i>	<i>Column 3</i> <i>Quantity</i> <i>for the</i> <i>purposes</i> <i>of Note 4</i> <i>to the</i> <i>notes to</i> <i>Parts A</i> <i>and B</i> <i>(Q*)</i>
1. Ammonium nitrate to which Note 1 of the notes to this Part applies	5000.00	10000.00
2. Ammonium nitrate to which Note 2 of the notes to this Part applies	1000.00	1250.00
3. Ammonium nitrate to which Note 3 of the notes to this Part applies	350.00	
4. Ammonium nitrate to which Note 4 of the notes to this Part applies	10.00	
5. Potassium nitrate to which Note 5 of the notes to this Part applies	5000.00	
6. Potassium nitrate to which Note 6 of the notes to this Part applies	1250.00	
7. Arsenic pentoxide, arsenic (V) acid and/or salts	1.00	
8. Arsenic trioxide, arsenious (III) acid and/or salts	0.10	
9. Bromine	20.00	
10. Chlorine	10.00	
11. Nickel compounds in inhalable powder form (nickel monoxide, nickel dioxide, nickel sulphide, trinickel disulphide, dinickel trioxide)	1.00	
12. Ethyleneimine	10.00	
13. Fluorine	10.00	
14. Formaldehyde (≥90%)	5.00	
15. Hydrogen	2.00	5.00
16. Hydrogen chloride (liquefied gas)	25.00	
17. Lead alkyls	5.00	

18. Liquefied petroleum gas, including commercial propane and commercial butane, and any mixture thereof, when held at a pressure greater than 1.4 bar absolute.	25.00	50.00
19. Liquefied extremely flammable gases excluding pressurised LPG (entry no.18)	50.00	
20. Natural gas	15.00	50.00
21. Acetylene	5.00	
22. Ethylene oxide	5.00	
23. Propylene oxide	5.00	
24. Methanol	500.00	
25. 4,4-Methylenebis (2-Chloraniline) and/or salts, in powder form	0.01	
26. Methylisocyanate	0.15	
27. Oxygen	200.00	
28. Toluene diisocyanate	10.00	
29. Carbonyl dichloride (phosgene)	0.30	
30. Arsenic trihydride (arsine)	0.20	
31. Phosphorus trihydride (phosphine)	0.20	
32. Sulphur dichloride	1.00	
33. Sulphur trioxide (including sulphur trioxide dissolved in sulphuric acid to form Oleum)	15.00	
34. Polychlorodibenzofurans and polychlorodibenzodioxins (including TCDD), calculated in TCDD equivalent (to which Note 7 of the Notes to this Part applies)	0.001	
35. The following CARCINOGENS at concentrations above 5% by weight: 4-Aminobiphenyl and/or its salts; Benzotrichloride; Benzidine and/or salts; Bis(chloromethyl) ether; Chloromethyl methyl ether; 1,2-Dibromoethane; Diethyl sulphate; Dimethyl sulphate; Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride; 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane; 1,2-Dimethylhydrazine; Dimethylnitrosamine; Hexamethylphosphoric triamide; Hydrazine; 2-Naphthylamine and/or salts; 4-Nitrodiphenyl; and 1,3-Propanesultone	0.5	
36. Petroleum products	2500.00	
(a) gasolines and naphthas,		
(b) kerosenes (including jet fuels),		
(c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams)		
37. Acrylonitrile	20.00	50.00
38. Carbon disulphide	20.00	50.00
39. Hydrogen selenide	1.00	50.00
40. Nickel tetracarbonyl	1.00	5.00
41. Oxygen difluoride	1.00	5.00
42. Pentaborane	1.00	5.00
43. Selenium hexafluoride	1.00	50.00
44. Stibine (antimony hydride)	1.00	5.00
45. Sulphur dioxide	20.00	50.00
46. Tellurium hexafluoride	1.00	5.00
47. 2,2-Bis(tert-butylperoxy) butane (>70%)	5.00	50.00
48. 1,1-Bis(tert-butylperoxy) cyclohexane (>80%)	5.00	50.00
49. tert-Butyl peroxyacetate (>70%)	5.00	50.00
50. tert-Butyl peroxyisobutyrate (>80%)	5.00	50.00
51. tert-Butyl peroxyisopropylcarbonate (>80%)	5.00	50.00

52. tert-Butyl peroxydicarbonate (>80%)	5.00	50.00
53. tert-Butyl peroxydicarbonate (>77%)	5.00	50.00
54. Cellulose Nitrate other than—	50.00	
(1) cellulose nitrate for which a licence, granted under the Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006(a), is required; or		
(2) cellulose nitrate where the nitrogen content of the cellulose nitrate does not exceed 12.3% by weight and contains not more than 55 parts of cellulose nitrate per 100 parts by weight of solution.		
55. Dibenzyl peroxydicarbonate (>90%)	5.00	50.00
56. Diethyl peroxydicarbonate (>30%)	5.00	50.00
57. 2,2- Dihydroperoxypropane (>30%)	5.00	50.00
58. Di-isobutyryl peroxide (>50%)	5.00	50.00
59. Di-n-propyl peroxydicarbonate (>80%)	5.00	50.00
60. Di-sec-butyl peroxydicarbonate (>80%)	5.00	50.00
61. 3,3,6,6,9,9-Hexamethyl-1,2,4,5-tetroxacyclononane (>75%)	5.00	50.00
62. Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (>60%)	5.00	50.00
63. Methyl isobutyl ketone peroxide (>60%)	5.00	50.00
64. Peracetic acid (>60%)	5.00	50.00
65. Sodium chlorate	25.00	50.00
66. Gas or any mixture of gases (not covered by entry 20) which is flammable in air, when held as a gas	15.00	
67. A substance or any mixture of substances which is flammable in air when held above its boiling point (measured at 1 bar absolute) as a liquid or as a mixture of liquid and gas at a pressure of more than 1.4 bar absolute (see Note 8 of the notes to this Part).	25.00	

NOTES TO PART A

1. Ammonium nitrate: fertilisers capable of self-sustaining decomposition

This applies to ammonium nitrate-based compound/composite fertilisers (compound/composite fertilisers containing ammonium nitrate with phosphate and/ or potash) in which the nitrogen content as a result of ammonium nitrate is

- (a) between 15.75 per cent(b) and 24.5 per cent(c) by weight, and either with not more than 0.4 per cent total combustible/organic materials or which satisfy the detonation resistance test described in Schedule 2 to the Ammonium Nitrate Materials (High Nitrogen Content) Safety Regulations 2003(d),
- (b) 15.75 per cent by weight or less and unrestricted combustible materials,

and which are capable of self-sustaining decomposition according to the UN Trough Test (see United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, sub-section 38.2).

2. Ammonium nitrate: fertiliser grade

This applies to straight ammonium nitrate-based fertilisers and to ammonium nitrate-based compound/composite fertilisers in which the nitrogen content as a result of ammonium nitrate is

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- (a) S.R. 2006 No. 425
 - (b) 15.75 per cent nitrogen content by weight as a result of ammonium nitrate corresponds to 45 per cent ammonium nitrate
 - (c) 24.5 per cent nitrogen content by weight as a result of ammonium nitrate corresponds to 70 per cent ammonium nitrate
 - (d) S.I. 2003/1082

- (a) more than 24.5 per cent by weight, except for mixtures of ammonium nitrate with dolomite, limestone and/or calcium carbonate with a purity of at least 90 per cent,
- (b) more than 15.75 per cent by weight for mixtures of ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate,
- (c) more than 28 per cent^(a) by weight for mixtures of ammonium nitrate with dolomite, limestone and/or calcium carbonate with a purity of at least 90 per cent,

and which satisfy the detonation resistance test described in Schedule 2 to the Ammonium Nitrate Materials (High Nitrogen Content) Safety Regulations 2003.

3. Ammonium nitrate: technical grade

This applies to

- (a) ammonium nitrate and preparations of ammonium nitrate in which the nitrogen content as a result of the ammonium nitrate is
 - (i) between 24.5 per cent and 28 per cent by weight, and which contain not more than 0.4 per cent combustible substances,
 - (ii) more than 28 per cent by weight, and which contain not more than 0.2 per cent combustible substances,
- (b) aqueous ammonium nitrate solutions in which the concentration of ammonium nitrate is more than 80 per cent by weight.

4. Ammonium nitrate: “off-specs” material and fertilisers not fulfilling the detonation resistance test

This applies to

- (a) material rejected during the manufacturing process and to ammonium nitrate and preparations of ammonium nitrate, straight ammonium nitrate-based fertilisers and ammonium nitrate-based compound/composite fertilisers referred to in Notes 2 and 3, that are being or have been returned from the final user to a manufacturer, temporary storage or reprocessing plant for reworking, recycling or treatment for safe use, because they no longer comply with the specifications of Notes 2 and 3; and
- (b) fertilisers referred to in Note 1(a) and Note 2 which do not satisfy the detonation resistance test described in Schedule 2 to the Ammonium Nitrate Materials (High Nitrogen Content) Safety Regulations 2003.

5. Potassium nitrate: composite potassium–nitrate based fertilisers composed of potassium nitrate in prilled /granular form.

6. Potassium nitrate: composite potassium–nitrate based fertilisers composed of potassium nitrate in crystalline form.

7. Polychlorodibenzofurans and polychlorodibenzodioxins

The quantities of polychlorodibenzofurans and polychlorodibenzodioxins are calculated using the following factors:

(a) 28 per cent nitrogen content by weight as a result of ammonium nitrate corresponds to 80 per cent ammonium nitrate.

International Toxic Equivalent Factors (ITEF) for the congeners of concern (NATO/CCMS)(a)

2,3,7,8-TCDD	1	2,3,7,8-TCDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	0.5	2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	0.5
		1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	0.05
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	0.1	1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	0.1	1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	0.1	1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	0.1
		2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	0.01		
OCDD	0.001	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	0.01
		1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	0.01
		OCDF	0.001

(T = tetra, Pe = penta, Hx = hexa, Hp = hepta, O = octa)

8. Entry number 67

The controlled quantity of 25 tonnes in column 2 of entry 67 refers, in the case of a mixture of substances, to the quantity of substances within that mixture held above their boiling point (measured at 1 bar absolute).

(a) North Atlantic Treaty Organisation / Committee for the Challenges of Modern Society

PART B

CATEGORIES OF SUBSTANCES AND PREPARATIONS NOT SPECIFICALLY NAMED IN PART A

<i>Column 1</i> <i>Categories of hazardous substances</i>	<i>Column 2</i> <i>Controlled quantity</i> <i>(Q) in tonnes</i>
1. VERY TOXIC	5.00
2. TOXIC	50.00
3. OXIDISING	50.00
4. EXPLOSIVE ((see Note 2 to this Part) where the substance, preparation or article falls under UN/ADR Division 1.4, excluding those at a factory subject to the public hearing procedure under regulation 12 of the Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006(a) or those licensed under the Explosives in Harbour Areas Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995(b))	50.00
5. EXPLOSIVE ((see Note 2 to this Part) where the substance, preparation or article falls under any of : UN/ADR Divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5 or 1.6 or risk phrase R2 or R3, excluding those at a factory subject to the public hearing procedure under regulation 12 of the Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 or those licensed under the Explosives in Harbour Areas Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995)	10.00
6. FLAMMABLE (where the substance or preparation falls within the definition given in Note 3(a) to this Part)	5000.00
7. HIGHLY FLAMMABLE (where the substance or preparation falls within the definition given in Note 3(b)(i) and (b)(ii) to this Part)	50.00
8. HIGHLY FLAMMABLE liquids (where the substance or preparation falls within the definition given in Note 3(b)(iii) to this Part)	5000.00
9. EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE (where the substance or preparation falls within the definition given in Note 3(c) to this Part)	10.00
10. DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT risk phrases:	
(i) R50: "Very toxic to aquatic organisms" (including R50/53);	100.00
(ii) R51/53: "Toxic to aquatic organisms; may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment"	200.00
11. ANY CLASSIFICATION not covered by those given above in combination with risk phrases:	
(i) R14: "reacts violently with water" (including R14/15);	100.00
(ii) R29: "in contact with water, liberates toxic gas"	50.00

(a) S.R. 2006 No. 425

(b) S.R. 1995 No. 87

NOTES TO PART B

1. Substances and preparations shall be classified for the purposes of this Schedule according to regulation 4 of the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009(a) (“CHIP”) whether or not the substance or preparation is required to be classified for the purposes of those Regulations or, in the case of a pesticide approved under the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985(b) in accordance with the classification assigned to it by that approval.

2. An “explosive” means:

- (a) a substance or preparation which creates the risk of an explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition (risk phrase R2),
- (b) a substance or preparation which creates extreme risks of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition (risk phrase R3), or
- (c) a substance, preparation or article covered by Class 1 of the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (UN/ADR), concluded on 30 September 1957, as amended, as transposed by Council Directive 94/55/EC of 21 November 1994 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States with regard to the transport of dangerous goods by road(c).

Included in this definition are pyrotechnics, which for the purposes of these Regulations are defined as substances (or mixtures of substances) designated to produce heat, light, sound, gas or smoke or a combination of such effects through self-sustained exothermic chemical reactions.

Where a substance or preparation is classified by both UN/ADR and risk phrase R2 or R3, the UN/ADR classification shall take precedence over assignment of risk phrases.

Substances and articles of Class 1 are classified in any of the divisions 1.1 to 1.6 in accordance with the UN/ADR classification scheme. The divisions concerned are:

Division 1.1: Substances and articles which have a mass explosion hazard (a mass explosion is an explosion which affects almost the entire load virtually instantaneously).

Division 1.2: Substances and articles which have a projection hazard but not a mass explosion hazard.

Division 1.3: Substances and articles which have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but not a mass explosion hazard:

- (i) combustion of which gives rise to considerable radiant heat; or
- (ii) which burn one after another, producing minor blast or projection effects or both.

Division 1.4: Substances and articles which present only a slight risk in the event of ignition or initiation during carriage. The effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range is to be expected. An external fire shall not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of virtually the entire contents of the package.

Division 1.5: Very insensitive substances having a mass explosion hazard which are so insensitive that there is very little probability of initiation or of transition from burning to detonation under normal conditions of carriage. As a minimum requirement they shall not explode in the external fire test.

(a) S.R. 2009 No. 238

(b) 1985 c.48

(c) O.J. No. L.319, 12.12.1994, p. 7. Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 2003/28/EC O.J. No. L 90,8.4.2003, p.45

Division 1.6: Extremely insensitive articles which do not have a mass explosion hazard. The articles contain only extremely insensitive detonating substances and demonstrate a negligible probability of accidental initiation or propagation. The risk is limited to the explosion of a single article.

Included in this definition are also explosive or pyrotechnic substances or preparations contained in articles. In the case of articles containing explosive or pyrotechnic substances or preparations, if the quantity of the substance or preparation contained is known, that quantity shall be considered for the purposes of these Regulations. If the quantity is not known, then, for the purposes of these Regulations, the whole article shall be treated as explosive.

3. In categories 6, 7, 8 and 9 “flammable”, “highly flammable”, and “extremely flammable” mean—

- (a) flammable liquids: means substances and preparations having a flash point equal to or greater than 21 °C and less than or equal to 55°C (risk phrase R 10), supporting combustion;
- (b) highly flammable liquids means—
 - (i) substances and preparations which may become hot and finally catch fire in contact with air at ambient temperature without any input of energy (risk phrase R 17); and
 - (ii) substances and preparations which have a flash point lower than 55°C and which remain liquid under pressure, where particular processing conditions, such as high pressure or high temperature, may create major-accident hazards;
 - (iii) substances and preparations having a flash point lower than 21 °C and which are not extremely flammable (risk phrase R 11, second indent);
- (c) extremely flammable gases and liquids means—
 - (i) liquid substances and preparations which have a flash point lower than 0 °C and the boiling point (or, in the case of a boiling range, the initial boiling point) of which at normal pressure is less than or equal to 35 °C (risk phrase R 12, first indent); and
 - (ii) gases which are flammable in contact with air at ambient temperature and pressure (risk phrase R12, second indent), which are in a gaseous or supercritical state; and
 - (iii) flammable and highly flammable liquid substances and preparations maintained at a temperature above their boiling point.

NOTES TO PARTS A AND B

1. Mixtures and preparations shall be treated in the same way as pure substances provided they remain within the concentration limits set according to their properties under the relevant provisions specified in CHIP, unless a percentage composition or other description is specifically given.

2. In the case of substances and preparations with properties giving rise to more than one classification the lowest thresholds shall apply.

3. Where a substance or group of substances listed in Part A also falls within a category of Part B, the controlled quantities set out in Part A must be used.

4. In the case of an establishment where no individual substance or preparation is present in a quantity above or equal to the relevant controlled quantity for that substance or preparation, the addition of hazardous substances to determine the controlled quantity shall be carried out according to the following rule:

If the sum—

$$q_1/Q + q_2/Q + q_3/Q + q_4/Q + q_5/Q + \dots \geq 1$$

(where q_x = the quantity of hazardous substance x (or category of substance) present, Q = the relevant controlled quantity (Q) from Part A or Part B, except for those substances for which column 3 of Part A contains a quantity Q^* , in which case the quantity Q^* shall be used in place of the controlled quantity Q in column 2)

then the controlled quantity of each of the substances which are added together in accordance with each of paragraphs 5(a) to (c) below shall be deemed to be present for the purposes of Articles 53(1), 59(2)(a), 61(2)(a) of the 1991 Order and of Article 76 (enforcement notice to have effect against subsequent development) of the 1991 Order as modified by regulation 19(1) and Part 2 of Schedule 4 to the Hazardous Substances Regulations.

5. The addition rule in paragraph 4 will apply for the following circumstances:—
- (a) for the addition of substances and preparations named in Part A and classified as toxic or very toxic, together with substances and preparations falling into categories 1 or 2 of Part B;
 - (b) for the addition of substances and preparations named in Part A and classified as oxidising, explosive, flammable, highly flammable, or extremely flammable, together with substances and preparations falling into categories 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 of Part B;
 - (c) for the addition of substances and preparations named in Part A and classified as dangerous for the environment (R50 (including R50/53) or R51/53), together with substances and preparations falling into categories 10(i) or 10(ii) of Part B.

PART C

SUBSTANCES USED IN AN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL PROCESS

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
<i>Hazardous substances</i>	<i>Controlled quantity</i>
Where it is believed that a substance, which is within Part A or Part B, may be generated during loss of control of an industrial chemical process (“HS”), any substance which is used in that process (“S”).	The amount of S which it is believed may generate, on its own or in combination with other substances used in the relevant industrial chemical process, the controlled quantity of the HS in question.

NOTES TO PART C

1. The expression “which it is believed may be generated during loss of control of an industrial chemical process” has the same meaning as in the Directive.
2. Where a substance falling within Part A or B also falls within Part C, the classification with the lowest controlled quantity shall apply, subject to Note 3 to the notes to Parts A and B.”

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations implement in relation to planning in Northern Ireland, Article 12 of Directive 96/82/EC on the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances (O.J. No. L.10, 14.1.1997, p.13) (“the Seveso II Directive”), as amended by Council Directive 2003/105/EC (O.J. No. L.345, 31.12.2003, p.97) (“the 2003 Directive”).

Article 12 of the Seveso II Directive requires that the objectives of preventing major accidents and limiting the consequences of such accidents are taken into account in land use policies; and that these objectives are achieved through controls, and the requirement to ensure that planning authorities set up appropriate consultation procedures to facilitate the implementation of these and other policies established under the Article. It also requires Member States to take account of the need, in the long term, to maintain appropriate distances between establishments covered by the Directive and residential areas, areas of public use, and areas of natural sensitivity or interest. The 2003 Directive extends this requirement to include buildings in public use, major transport routes as far as possible, and recreational areas.

The amendments made by the 2003 Directive also extend the scope of the Seveso II Directive by amending Annex I to the Seveso II Directive (application of the Seveso II Directive). Annex I applies to the presence of dangerous substances (including mixtures and preparations) at any establishment. In so doing, Annex I determines the application of Article 12. The new Annex I increases the range of dangerous substances, and revises the definitions and qualifying quantities of dangerous substances that were listed in Annex I to the Seveso II Directive. Among those dangerous substances now included by virtue of the amendments made by the 2003 Directive are those associated with risks arising from certain storage and processing activities in mining.

Regulation 2 amends the Planning (Development Plans) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1991 to add to the matters that the Department shall have regard when formulating its development plan policies.

Regulation 3 amends the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1993 by substituting a new Schedule 3 prescribing the substances which are hazardous substances and their controlled quantities, in order to implement the amendments made to Annex I to the Seveso II Directive by the 2003 Directive. Regulation 3 also makes some minor amendments to reflect the substitution of the new Schedule 3.

Regulation 4 makes transitional provision to ensure that existing hazardous substances consents are not treated as invalid because hazardous substances have been renamed or re-categorised.

Regulation 5 confers transitional immunity from prosecution and contravention proceedings for a period of six months from the day these Regulations come into operation. During this time an application for consent may be made.

A Regulatory Impact Assessment has been prepared in relation to these Regulations. A copy may be obtained from the Department of the Environment, Planning Service Headquarters, Millennium House, 17-25 Great Victoria Street, Belfast, BT2 7BN (Tel: 028 90416967) or accessed at <http://www.planningni.gov.uk/>

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