

Aquatic Legal Survey

According to Art. 32 of the Water Law Act, the Water Permits for discharging wastewater into water or land or to the wastewater system devices are issued taking into account Chapters 1-4, Division IV, Title III of the Act of 27th April 2001 – Environmental Protection Act.

According to Art. 180 section 2 of the Environmental Protection Act, on operation of the installations that results in:

- 1) gas or dust releases into the ambient air,
- 2) discharge of wastewater into waters or to land

is permitted after obtaining the permit, if required.

Art. 180a determines that the permit for waste generation:

- 1) with a weight of above 1Mg per year – in case of the hazardous waste or
- 2) with a weight above 5,000 Mg per year – in case other than hazardous waste.

The substances from List I – causing water contamination, which should be eliminated:

- 1) Mercury (Hg),
- 2) Cadmium (Cd),
- 3) Hexachlorocyclohexane (CHC),
- 4) Terachlorometane (carbontetrachloride) (CCL₄),
- 5) Pentachlorophenol (PCP),
- 6) Aldrin (C₁₂H₈Cl₆),
- 7) Dieldrin (C₁₂H₈Cl₆O),
- 8) Endrin (C₁₂H₈Cl₆O),
- 9) Isodrin (C₁₂H₈Cl₆),
- 10) Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT),
- 11) Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB),
- 12) Polychlorinated triphenyls (PCT),
- 13) Hexachlorobenzene (HCB),
- 14) Hexachlorobutadiene (HCB_D),
- 15) Dichloromethane (chlorophorm)(CHCl₃),
- 16) 1,2-dichloroethane (EDC),
- 17) Trichloroethylene (TRI),
- 18) Tetrachloroethylene (tetrachloroethen) (PER),
- 19) Dioxins,
- 20) Furans.

The substances from List II - causing water contamination, which should be restricted:

- 1) Arsine,
- 2) Barium,

- 3) Beryllium,
- 4) Boron,
- 5) Chromium hexavalent,
- 6) Chromium generally,
- 7) Zinc,
- 8) Tin,
- 9) Cobalt,
- 10) Cooper,
- 11) Molybdenum,
- 12) Nickel,
- 13) Lead,
- 14) Selenium,
- 15) Silver,
- 16) Tantalum,
- 17) Titanium,
- 18) Vanadium,
- 19) Antimony,
- 20) Volatile phenols (phenol index),
- 21) Phosphorus and phosphorus compounds determined generally as general phosphorus,
- 22) Petroleum hydrocarbons,
- 23) Free cyanides and bound cyanides,
- 24) Fluorides,
- 25) Ammoniacal nitrogen,
- 26) Nitric nitrogen.

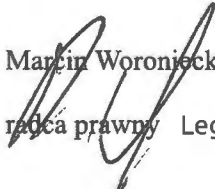
My explanation: not discharging the above-mentioned substances to the wastewater devices in the amount exceeding the quantities indicated above will not result in a necessity to obtain the subsequent Water Permit for conducting activity in the above-mentioned scope.

According to Regulation of the Council of Ministers of 9 November 2010, as amended, on projects likely to have significant effects on the environment and on the detailed criteria considering the qualification the project as for preparing the environmental report on the effects on the environment exercised by the project, a car wash was not mentioned as the project, which may have significant effects on the environment in case of which drawing up the report on the effect on the environment may be required. With regard to the above there is no obligation to perform the proceedings due to an assessment in respect of the effects on the environment.

SUMMARY:

In case of discharging the industrial wastewater from the conducted activity to the wastewater system one should consider – firstly – if the wastewater contains the substances mentioned in the above-mentioned Regulation, and secondly – if it contains them if the quantities determined in the above-mentioned Act. It will be of decisive nature with regard to a necessity of possessing the Water Permit and/or a separator.

In case of the Fortador eco car wash, the wastewater is not discharged so it does not cause any law conflict.


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