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Why is Pollution Prevention Important?

- Targets reduction in air emissions, water discharges, preventing health and environmental exposure to harmful substances and the generation of wastes.
- Can improve compliance, reduce costs for pollution control and waste disposal
- Improve employee safety and reduce the liability associated with the management of hazardous materials and wastes.



Legal Base

- This regulation is enacted according to the power conferred on the Solid Waste Management Authority (SWMA) by:
 - Environmental Public Policy, Law 416 of 22
 September 2004, as amended (Act 416).
 - Law 70, June 23,1978, as amended
 - Law for the Reduction and Recycling of Solid Waste in Puerto Rico, Law 70 of September 18,1992, as amended.

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Regulation Purpose

- Set scope and responsibilities of the Pollution Prevention (P2) Program.
- Establish procedures to follow in P2 Program to implement the Law 416
- Establish as public policy of the SWMA, the prevention and reduction of pollution at its source before its management by recycling, reuse or disposal
- Promote pollution prevention through educational trainings, workshops and visits.

Regulation Purposes

- Provide general and economically viable technical options for pollution prevention.
- To require, a written policy of pollution prevention from the generators to implement technical and economically viable options
- Require an inspection visit to identity and recommend technical options for pollution prevention

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Regulation Purposes



- Require the development of an assessment and/or analysis of major facilities where identifying sources of pollution and the technical options for pollution prevention.
- Provide control measures to ensure compliance with this regulation.

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This regulation applies to the owners and operators of new or existing public or private facilities that generate pollutants
In Puerto Rico a total of 128 Pollution Prevention formularies were evaluated and approved by April 2010.

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¿Pollution?

Any degradation of the natural quality of water, air or soils as a direct or indirect result of human activities, as described in the regulations of the Environmental Quality Board.





Definitions

Evaluation - Process carried out in an installation to examine the potential that exists therein to prevent or reduce pollution in the production process or in the provision of services.

Analysis - analysis of pollutants, solid waste, or resources (i.e., water, energy) that are meaningful to the particularities of your installation process.





Pollution Prevention Regulation



Major Instalation:

All installation that has more than fifteen (15) employees. Include also all installation required to submit reports under "Toxic Release Inventory" (TRI) to the federal environmental protection agency as required under 42 U.S.C. §11023 and under C.F.R. Part 372, as amended, regardless the number employees

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Minor Installation- installation, as defined in this regulation, that has fifteen (15) employees or less.

Significant - Its define something significant by its effect or impact this can have on the environment by its amount, frequency, severity, and extent of use of resources.



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Pollution Prevention Regulation : Chapter 7 Major Installation

Evaluation:

All major installations that submit the TRI reports shall complete the question number 14 in the P2 Form. These major installation will prepare and submit an

evaluation every five (5) years.

Analysis:

Installations shall submit an analysis (question number 15 in the P2 Form) for pollutants non-reporting under TRI but that have a significant impact based on the particularities of your installation.



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Pollution Prevention Regulation : Chapter 7



All major installations shall submit a progress report including both, the evaluation and analysis every 30 months (2 half years) from the registration.





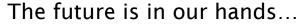
Pollution Prevention Regulation: Chapter 7

- Specific information on the pollutants generation: The evaluation should contain information on the generation of pollutants during the five years, description, including number of C.A.S. of each pollutant generated, stored or used.
- Description of activities and use of pollutants.
- The input and output each pollutant
- Shall indicate the amount of pollutants reused and/or recycled in and out of the production process.
- Identifies the source that generated contaminants.
- Information about release to the environment



- Projections for the next five years:
 - information on the reduction of pollutants proposed (estimated numeric).
 - Information on savings projected for the next five years related to the use, generation, transportation and release of pollutants.
 Based on pollution prevention techniques to be implanted.







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