

IMPACT: “Acquis communautaire” audits

Checklist – Environment
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With the support of the European Commission

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

- I. Obligations derived from the nature and capacity of installation/establishment activities*
- II. Other regulated environmental impacts*
- III. Environmental sustainability and companies*

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

*I.1 EIA (Directive **85/377/EC**, 97/11/EEC, 03/35/EC)*

Objective : The EIA Directive ensures that environmental consequences of certain larger scale projects are identified and assessed before authorization is given

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

I.1 EIA

- *obligatory for certain projects –Annex 1*
- *case by case (production thresholds, size, location – sensitive areas,...) – Annex 2*
- *the assessment is based on an environmental report, covering a description of the project (location, design size); the main environmental aspects and how they will be mitigated – Annex 3*
- *this information must all be disclosed publicly both locally and in other member states if the environmental consequences have transboundary effects*

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

I.2 IPPC – installation (2008/1/EC)

- *Objective: to achieve integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from high pollution potential industrial and agricultural activities must have an environmental permit*
- *categories of industrial activities are displayed in annex 1*

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

I.2 IPPC – installation (2008/1/EC)

environmental permit conditions are based on BAT (best available techniques) ⇒ Measures must be taken to:

- prevent pollution,*
- ensure no significant pollution*
- waste prevention (waste hierarchy)*
- energy efficiency*
- accident prevention*

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

I.2 IPPC – installation (2008/1/EC)

permits are issued for a limited time and permit conditions must be reviewed and if necessary renewed at regular intervals

where an environmental quality standard requires stricter conditions than those achievable by the use of BAT, additional measures in particular shall be required in the permit...

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

1.3. GHG emission trading (Directive 2003/87/EC)

Objective: The Directive establishes a scheme for GHG emission allowance trading in order to promote reductions of GHG in a cost effective and economically efficient manner

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

1.3. GHG emission trading (Directive 2003/87/EC)

Installations operating in the energy sector, iron and steel production and processing, the mineral industry and pulp and paper – activities listed in Annex 1 must have a permit to emit GHG

Companies must be included in national allocation scheme. The current five year period started 1. January 2008

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

1.3. GHG emission trading (Directive 2003/87/EC)

Companies must be included in national allocation scheme. The current five year period started 1. January 2008

Monitoring and reporting of emissions

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

1.4. SEVESO – establishment; Directive 96/82/EC, extended by the Directive 2003/105/EC

Objective: the directive aims at the prevention of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances. As accidents continue to occur, the directive aims at the limitation of the consequences of such accidents not only for man (safety and health aspects) but also for the environment (environmental aspect).

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

1.4. SEVESO – establishment; Directive 96/82/EC, extended by the Directive 2003/105/EC

Companies falling under the scope of the directive may be classified either as lower or upper tier establishments.

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

1.4. SEVESO – establishment; Directive 96/82/EC, extended by the Directive 2003/105/EC

Dangerous substances are listed in Annex 1/part, while additional dangerous characteristics are listed in Annex 1/part 2.

Both annexes are equipped with qualifying substance quantities, which enable the operator to classify his establishment as lower or upper tier

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

1.4. SEVESO – establishment; Directive 96/82/EC, extended by the Directive 2003/105/EC

All operators of establishments coming under the scope of the directive need to send a notification to the competent authority and to establish a major accident prevention policy.

In addition, operators of upper tier establishments need to establish a safety report, a safety management system and an emergency plan.

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

1.4. SEVESO – establishment; Directive 96/82/EC, extended by the Directive 2003/105/EC

The content of the major accident prevention policy is specified in **Annex 3** of the directive, as are the requirements for the **Safety Management System**

Safety report requirements are determined in **Annex II**, while information which must be presented in **emergency plans** is displayed in **Annex IV**

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

1.5. VOC – installation, Directive 1999/13/EC

Objective: Reduction of industrial emissions of volatile organic compounds

Industries which use volatile organic solvents and are covered by the Directive are listed in the Annex to the Directive. For most of the activities concerned, the Directive specifies a consumption threshold above which its provisions apply.

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

1.5. VOC – installation, Directive 1999/13/EC

Existing installations must be registered or their activities authorised if they have not yet been authorised under Council Directive 08/1/EC.

The VOC Solvents Directive requires installations to comply either with emission limit values set out in the Directive or with the requirements of the so-called reduction scheme

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

1.5. VOC – installation, Directive 1999/13/EC

The industrial operators concerned can conform with the specified emission limits in either of the following ways:

- by installing equipment to reduce emissions to comply with the emission limit values and the fugitive emission values, or total emission limit values;
- by introducing a reduction scheme to arrive at an equivalent emission level, in particular by replacing conventional products which are high in solvents with low-solvent or solvent-free products.

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

1.5. VOC in paints -Directive 2004/42/EC

The Directive aims to prevent negative environmental effects of VOC emissions from decorative paints and vehicle finishing products

- products may only be marketed if they comply with specifications in annex I.
- products must be labeled, when placed on the market

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

1.6. WASTE TREATMENT (Directive 2006/12/EC)

Objective: limit the generation of waste and to optimize the organization of waste treatment and disposal.

Any establishment or undertaking which carries out the operations referred to in Annex II A – disposal operations II B – recovery operations shall obtain a permit.

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

1.6. WASTE TREATMENT (Directive 2006/12/EC)

Any establishment or undertaking which carries out disposal and recovery operations for its own waste must be (at least) registered

Establishments or undertakings which collect or transport waste on a professional basis or which arrange for the disposal or recovery of waste on behalf of others (dealer or brokers), shall where they are not subject to authorization be registered with the competent authorities

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

1.6. WASTE LANDFILLS (Directive 1999/31/EC)

defines basic obligatory techniques for landfill management (waste acceptance procedures, wastes not to be landfilled...)

landfills are waste disposal sites, with operating permits divided into:

- landfills for hazardous waste*
- landfills for non-hazardous waste*
- landfills for inert waste*

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

1.6. WASTE INCINERATION (Directive 2000/76/EC)

defines basic obligatory techniques for waste incineration:

(monitoring techniques, emission reductions of dioxins, mercury, dust, physical and chemical composition of hazardous waste, minimal temperature and time requirements, heat reuse...)

permits must cover waste categories and quantities of waste being incinerated:

- limit values for incineration are set in annex V*
- limit values for co-incineration are set in annex II, with special conditions for cement kilns*

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

1.6. WASTE SHIPMENTS (Regulation no. 1013/2006)

Objective: control waste shipments and by this ensure sound management of the waste

Two special shipment control procedures:

- prior written notification and consent (waste being subject to disposal, recovery of hazardous and semi hazardous waste)
- shipments must be accompanied by certain information (recovery of nonhazardous waste)

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

1.6. WASTE SHIPMENTS (Regulation no. 1013/2006)

- *Exports to third countries of waste intended for disposal are **prohibited**, except to Countries in the European Free Trade association*
- *Exports of hazardous waste intended for recovery are **prohibited** except to Countries to which the OECD decision applies, parties of the Basel convention or have bilateral agreements with the EU*
- *- imports to EU – same rules as exports*

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

1.7. Large combustion plants, Directive 2001/80/EC

Objective :to mitigate long-range transboundary air pollution, abate acidification, eutrophication and ground level ozone, which includes interalia, commitment to reduce emissions of sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

I. Obligations

1.7. Large combustion plants, Directive 2001/80/EC

- *LCP with rated thermal input equal or greater than 50 MW, irrespective of the type of fuel used.*
- *Must obtain a license with limit values for dust, nitrogen oxides and sulphur dioxide*
- *Monitoring requirements specified in Annex VIII*
- *reference to BAT in IPPC -2008/1/EC*

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.1. Air (Directive 2008/50/EC) entered into force 11.6.2008)

*SO₂, NO_x, PM₁₀, PM_{2,5} , CO and lead in ambient air
objective: to improve ambient air quality in the EU*

Member States draw up pollution zones and agglomerations on the basis of monitoring results

⇒ + IPPC demands (Directive 2008/1/EC) stricter permit conditions may be inflicted on pollution sources or construction of new installations may not be possible

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.1. Air (Regulation (EC) no. 2037/2000)

Substances that deplete the ozone layer

The Regulation provides for :

- a phased restriction on the use and import of HCFC until 31 december 2025*
- CFC bann from the date the regulation entrerd into force*
- bann on methyl bromide from 31 Decenber 2004 onwards*
- exemptions and exceptions (quota linked with recovery, recycling reclamation of existing products)*

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.1. Air (Regulation (EC) no. 2038/2000)

Substances that deplete the ozone layer

The Regulation allows temporary export authorisation for metered dose inhalers and medical drug pumps

Leakage prevention of regulated substances – training requirements for personnel responsible for maintainig equipment containg substances

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.1. Air- IPPC (codified 2008/1/EEC) and activity relevant BREF (BAT reference documents)

deteriorated local conditions, production sites positioned in or near sensitive areas may imply stricter ELV in IPPC permits

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.2. Water- Discharges to municipal sewage systems (Directive 91/271/EEC and 98/15/EEC)

Objective: collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and certain industrial sector waste water discharges

Specific requirements for discharges from certain industrial sectors of biodegradable industrial waste water not entering urban waste water treatment plants before discharge to receiving waters

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.2. Water- Discharges to municipal sewage systems (Directive 91/271/EEC and 98/15/EEC)

biodegradable industrial waste water from plants belonging to the industrial sectors listed in Annex III. – mainly food processing industries (>4000 PE):

- must respect certain conditions, or
 - be authorised
- before discharge

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.2. Water- Discharge of dangerous substances (codified directive 2006/11/EC)

Objective: protection against and prevention of pollution resulting from the discharge of certain substances into the aquatic environment. It applies to inland surface water, territorial waters and internal coastal waters.

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.2. Water- Discharge of dangerous substances (codified directive 2006/11/EC)

Two lists of dangerous substances have been compiled:

- pollution caused by the discharge of substances in list I must be eliminated (all such discharges require prior authorisation based ELV from BAT)
- pollution from the products in list II reduced (all such discharges require prior authorisation based on emission standards

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.2. Water- Groundwater protection (2006/118/EC)

Objective: Protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration

by

preventing and limiting indirect pollutant discharges (percolation) into ground water

direct discharges may be authorised in the absence of stricter Community measures, where pollutants are present in such small quantities that they pose no risk

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.2. Water- IPPC (codified 2008/1/EEC) and activity relevant BREF (BAT reference documents)

deteriorated local conditions, production sites positioned in or near sensitive areas may imply stricter ELV in IPPC permits

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.3. Noise (Directive 2002/49/EC)

Objective: controlling ambient noise

A strategic noise map enables a global assessment to be made of noise exposure in an area due to different noise sources (produced by local authorities and member state)

Action plans are aimed at managing noise issues and effects, including noise reduction if necessary (produced by local authorities and member state)

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.3. Noise (codified 2008/1/EEC) and activity relevant BREF (BAT reference documents)

- deteriorated local conditions, production sites positioned in or near sensitive areas may imply stricter ELV in IPPC permits*
- in the first round of vertical and horizontal BREF documents not a lot of information has been provided on noise*

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.4. Waste (Codified directive 2006/12/EC)

Waste must be managed in an environmentally sound manner:

As the polluter pays principle applies, waste must be managed by appropriately authorised waste services, but the costs of these services must be borne at the waste source by the waste producer, holder etc

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.4. Hazardous Waste (directive 94/31/EC)

In addition to provisions already stipulated by the waste framework directive:

- hazardous waste must be recorded and identified,
- different categories of hazardous waste must not be mixed, hazardous waste must not be mixed with non-hazardous waste

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.4. Packaging and packaging waste (Directive 94/62/EC)

The packaging and packaging waste directive is not a producer responsibility directive. However many member states have implemented this directive through the use of producer responsibility legislation. To comply with legislation, producers must thus be able to take back their products and assume responsibility for waste management after use. As this is practically impossible to achieve for a majority of packaging, especially sale packaging on the market, legislation generally allows organisations within the packaging chain to comply either individually or through a producer responsibility organisation to which the producer pays fee in proportion to the amount of packaging placed on the market

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.4. PCB/PCT (directive 96/59/EC)

Objective: special attention to PCB/PCT wastes, while reuse is prohibited, the waste framework directive demands regarding permitting of disposal operation and other stringent measures from the directive to ensure safety must be followed through without fault.

+

Inventories must be compiled of equipment with PCB volumes of more than 5 dm³

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.4. Batteries (Directive 2006/66/EC)

- prohibits the placing on the market of certain batteries and accumulators with a proportional mercury or cadmium content above a fixed threshold*
- promotes a high rate of collection and recycling*
- improved environmental performance through whole life cycle*

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.4. Batteries (Directive 2006/66/EC)

- prohibits the placing on the market of certain batteries and accumulators with a proportional mercury or cadmium content above a fixed threshold*
- promotes a high rate of collection and recycling*
- improved environmental performance through whole life cycle*

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.4. Batteries (Directive 2006/66/EC)

though directive measures are not targeted directly at producers and importers it is unavoidable that they latter will be included in individual member state targets:

Member State transposition by **26 September 2008,**

Collection, treatment and recycling according to BAT from **26 September 2009,**

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.4. Batteries (Directive 2006/66/EC)

25% collection rates by **26 September 2012** and
45 % by September 2016.

Recycling targets equalling 65% average weight of
lead acid batteries and accumulators,

75% of average weight of NiCd batteries and
accumulators and

50% of average weight of other batteries and
accumulators by **26. September 2011**

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.4. Waste oil (75/439/EEC)

waste lubrication oil collection ⇒ encouraging regeneration and energy recovery over other waste treatment options ⇒ the waste framework directive demands regarding permitting of disposal operation and other stringent measures from the directive to a high degree of environmental safeguard must be apply

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.4. WEEE (directive 2002/96/EC)

Directive on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) also adopts the concept of extended producer responsibility for the life cycle of a product. Producers are responsible for taking back and recycling electrical and electronic equipment. This provides incentives to design electrical and electronic equipment in an environmentally more efficient way, which takes waste management aspects fully into account

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

II.4. WEEE (directive 2002/96/EC)

This Directive applies to the following categories of electrical and electronic equipment:

- large and small household appliances;
- IT and telecommunications equipment;
- consumer equipment;
- lighting equipment;
- electrical and electronic tools (with the exception of large-scale stationary industrial tools);
- toys, leisure and sports equipment;
- medical devices (with the exception of implanted and infected products);
- monitoring and control instruments;
- automatic dispensers.

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

III. Environmental sustainability

III.1 Climate change (EC regulation no. 842/2006) reduction in fluorinated greenhouse gases)

Objective: The regulation is aimed at reducing emissions of certain fluorinated gases (HFC, PFC, and sulphur hexafluorides. to improve containments and monitoring of these gases and restrict their marketing and use

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

III. Environmental sustainability

III.1 Climate change (EC regulation no. 842/2006)

- prevent and minimise leakages by measures economically and technically feasible
- equipment and systems containing these gases must undergo at least one leakage inspection per year, depending on gas quantities.
- >300 kg \Rightarrow leak detection systems
- >3 kg \Rightarrow records on quantities and types

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

III. Environmental sustainability

III.1 Climate change (EC regulation no. 842/2006)

- prohibition of sulphur hexafluorides in magnesium die-casting and filling of vehicle tyres
- labelling
- reporting
- recovery of fluorinated gases
- staff training and certification

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

II. Environmental impacts

III.2. Energy + raw material efficiency (codified 2008/1/EEC) and activity relevant BREF (BAT reference documents)

horizontal BREF for energy efficiency + energy efficiency information in sector BREFs

raw material efficiency is incorporated in all horizontal and sector BREF documents (32 + 1 on energy efficiency)

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

III. Environmental sustainability

III.2. Energy efficiency / Ecodesign for energy –using appliances (Directive 2005/32/EC)

Objective: Setting environmental requirements for energy using appliances

method of market application : CE Marking
⇒responsibility of the manufacturer or importer

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

III. Environmental sustainability

III.2. Energy efficiency / (Directive 2005/32/EC)/

Priority products:

- heating and water heating equipment
- electric motors
- lighting in residential and tertiary sectors domestic appliances
- office equipment in the residential and tertiary sectors,
- consumer electronics,
- HVAC (heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems)

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

III. Environmental sustainability

III.2. Energy efficiency – energy labelling

- refrigerators, freezers and their combinations;
- washing machines, dryers and their combinations;
- dishwashers;
- ovens;
- water heaters and hot-water storage appliances;
- lighting sources;
- air-conditioning appliances.

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

III. Environmental sustainability

III.2. Energy efficiency – energy labelling

Suppliers must provide:

- a free label, to be attached to the appliance by the dealer in the appropriate position and in the appropriate language version;
- a product fiche, contained in all the brochures relating to the product or, where these are not provided, in all other literature provided with the appliance.

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

III. Environmental sustainability

III.4. Voluntary initiatives

III.4.1 Environmental management systems:

- Regulation (EEC) no. 761/2001 – EMAS
- ISO 14001:2004 on Environmental management systems
- Corporate Social Responsibility
- Responsible Care - CEFIC

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

III. Environmental sustainability

III.4. Voluntary initiatives

III.4.1 Environmental products labelling

Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000 eco label award scheme

- foodstuffs;
- drinks
- pharmaceutical products
- medical devices according to Directive 93/42/EEC

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

III. Environmental sustainability



III.4. Voluntary initiatives

III.4.1 Environmental products labelling

Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000 eco label award scheme

Home and garden

Bed mattresses

Under revision

Wooden Furniture

Criteria under development

Hard and soft floor coverings

Under revision

Indoor paints and varnishes

Under revision

Soil improvers and growing media

Textile products

Under revision

Clothing

Paper Products

Copying and graphic paper

Printed Paper

Criteria under development

Tissue paper

Under revision

Lubricants

Lubricants

Clothing

Footwear

Textile products

Under revision

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

III. Environmental sustainability



III.4. Voluntary initiatives

III.4.1 Environmental products labelling

Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000 eco label award scheme

Cleaning Products:

All purpose cleaners and cleaners
for sanitary facilities

Detergents for dishwashers

Hand dishwashing detergents

Laundry detergents

Soaps and shampoos

Tourism

Camp Site service

Tourist accommodation service

Appliances

Dishwashers

Heat pumps

Criteria under development

Light bulbs

Personal computers

Portable computers

Refrigerators

Televisions

Vacuum cleaners

Washing machines

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

III. Environmental sustainability

III.5 Environmental liability – damage (Directive 2004/35/EC)

Objective: liability with a view to preventing and remedying damage to animals, plants, natural habitats and water resources and damage affecting land

Preventing and remedying environmental damage

Checklist ENVIRONMENT

III. Environmental sustainability

III.5 Environmental liability – damage (Directive 2004/35/EC)

Target activities:

- IPPC installations
- activities concerning modified organisms and micro-organisms
- activities which discharge heavy metals into water or the air,
- installations producing dangerous chemical substances,
- waste management activities (including landfills and incinerators)