



MED-IPPC-NET

Implementing Eco-Future

Network for strengthening and improving the implementation of the European IPPC Directive regarding Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control in the Mediterranean

Officer Guidelines

MED-IPPC-NET Permit





INDEX

0.	INTRODUCTION	3
1.	GENERAL INFORMATION	5
1.1.	DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTALLATION	5
1.2.	GENERAL CONDITIONS.....	6
1.3.	FACTUAL BACKGROUND	7
1.4.	LEGAL BACKGROUND.....	8
1.5.	DECLARATIONS	8
1.6.	AUTHORITIES INVOLVED IN THE MED-IPPC-NET PERMIT GRANTING PROCESS	8
1.7.	OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS, LICENCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS.....	8
2.	ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	9
2.1.	ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS	9
2.2.	ELECTROMAGNETIC EMISSIONS.....	23
2.3.	WASTE WATERS (DISCHARGES).....	25
2.4.	CONSUMPTIONS	28
2.5.	SOIL PROTECTION AND GROUNDWATERS.....	28
2.6.	WASTES PRODUCTION	31
2.7.	WASTES MANAGEMENT	35
2.8.	OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS	37
2.9.	UNUSUAL SITUATIONS WHICH CAN AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT	38
3.	TECHNICAL ANNEXES	39
3.1.	ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	39
3.2.	PLAN FOR MAINTENANCE AND CALIBRATION	39
3.3.	MEASUREMENTS AND TESTS METHODOLOGY	39
3.4.	CONDITIONING OF FIXED SOURCES OF GASES EMISSIONS FOR THE ISOKINETIC SAMPLING	39



0. INTRODUCTION

MED-IPPC-NET "Network for strengthening and improving the implementation of Directives 96/61/EC and 2008/1/EC on Pollution Prevention and Control in the Mediterranean" is a project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund through the MED Programme for interregional cooperation. Its main goal is to identify key aspects in the implementation of the IPPC Directive concerning Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) within the Mediterranean area, in order to establish a set of good practices that should be taken into account by all regions wishing to enhance its implementation. These good practices will be validated in four industrial sectors included in the scope of the IPPC Directive (sections 1.1, 3.5, 5.4, 2.6 or 6.1), thereby encouraging the harmonization of the processes involved in IPPC permits throughout the Mediterranean.

The specific objectives of the project are those listed below:

- ✓ Strengthen *cooperation among the competent regional authorities and other bodies* directly involved in the implementation of the IPPC Directive in the Mediterranean regions, so as to advance together towards the strengthening and improvement of the implementation of the Directive.
- ✓ Encourage *the transfer of knowledge, experience and methodologies for application* in the field of IPPC Directive among the Mediterranean regions.
- ✓ Promote *the integration of regional players operating in the field of the IPPC Directive* (regional authorities, technology centres, research centres, public agencies, etc.) for the definition of common interests and developing courses of action to meet the demands of all.
- ✓ Ensure, through the establishment of common standards and the development of a unified methodology, *the strengthening and improvement of the implementation of the IPPC Directive in the Mediterranean*, so as to position the Mediterranean as a European reference in the implementation of the IPPC Directive and therefore in the environmental performance of its industrial facilities.

The project consortium has brought together the key competent actors and agencies in the implementation of the IPPC Directive (Regional Authorities, Public Agencies, Technology Centres, etc.), ensuring a wider partnership covering the whole Mediterranean area. The project has the participation of four European Union countries (Spain, Italy, Greece and Slovenia) and covers a total of seven regions (Valencia, Andalusia, Sicily, Tuscany, Piedmont, western Macedonia and eastern Styria).

The activities implemented to fulfil the objectives of the project were distributed as shown in the figure below:



Picture 1. Activities planned for the MED-IPPC-NET project



1. **Analysis of the status of implementation of the IPPC Directive** across different regions from the legislative, administrative, control and inspection system and contents of IPPC permits point of view, in order to identify potential strengths and weaknesses, facilitating the transfer of knowledge and experience among them.
2. **Design and development of a methodology** that includes common guidelines that allow or help harmonize and improve implementation of the IPPC Directive.
3. **Validation of the Methodology** through the development of a pilot project in 10 facilities of the most relevant industrial sector in each region (sections 1.1, 3.5, 5.4, 2.6 or 6.1), in order to ensure its proper implementation and usefulness.

This guideline will provide guidance to the competent authority on the content of a MED-IPPC-NET Permit issued according to the Directive 96/61/CE, in order to homogenize the content of the permits issued by the competent authorities. Likewise, it has been used in some cases, clear and illustrative examples based on real experiences of the participating regions in order to facilitate the user to understand the scope of each of the sections.

The list of the content is in concordance with the template of the MED-IPPC-NET Permit and with the Applicant Guidelines and contains the following general sections:

- **General information:** It describes the conditions and obligations of the owner of the facility, including description of the facility, disciplinary proceedings and other authorizations, licenses and environmental permits included in the MED-IPPC-NET Permit.
- **Environmental conditions:** It establishes, for each of the environmental aspects, emission limit values and applicable technical requirements, including requirements related to best available techniques, monitoring and control plan, purification systems and environmental information.
- **Technical annexes:** It completes The information included in the preceding paragraphs, providing related requirements, on the one hand, with the methods and test conditions and sampling (including production equipment and measuring devices) and, on the other hand, environmental performance indicators.

The design and development of this document is based on the study and analysis of the content of permits issued in the regions participating in the project to meet the requirements arising from the implementation of the IPPC Directive. Likewise, this document has been validated in the 5 most important industrial sectors of each of the regions.

Finally, it is important to note that the content of the MED-IPPC-NET Permit issued by the competent authority will depend, among others, on factors as the characteristics of the facility, the powers conferred on the competent authorities in the field of environment, the level of transposition of the implementation of the IPCC Directive into its national law... In this regard, it is made a call on each region or each competent authority for the assessment of the feasibility and suitability of taking into account the proposals outlined in this guide as well as how to carry it out.



1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTALLATION

A brief description of the installation should be included, including its location, characteristics, summary of the production process, activities and products. The information and data provided by the owner of the installation through the "Applicant Guidelines" will be taken as starting point. Taking as reference the "Flow Diagram" of the production process provided by the owner of the installation, the competent body will describe the production process, indicating the main activities, the production techniques used, etc. Likewise, other concrete aspects will have to be taken into account, among them:

- Is the installation new? Does it already exist? Or has it any substantial modification?
- Is it subjected to any concrete sectoral regulations? e.g. major accidents.
- Is the installation located in any protected area or space?

In order to complete the description of the installation, the main environmental aspects and impacts generated by the installation and the details of consumption of raw materials should be included. For this purpose, taking as reference the data provided by the owner of the installation, the data of the more significant environmental aspects of the installation will be presented in the following table:

EXAMPLE:

<i>Environmental Aspect</i>	<i>Pollutant</i>	<i>Flow / foreseen consumption (unit)</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Depuration and/or Reduction System</i>
<i>Atmospheric Emissions</i>	<i>Particles</i>	3.000	<i>Grinding</i>	YES
<i>Discharges</i>	<i>Sanitary waters</i>	-	<i>General services</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Water</i>	180.000	<i>Manufacturing process</i>	NO
	<i>Energy</i>	300.000 Mwh		YES
	<i>Fuel</i>			NO
<i>Wastes</i>	<i>Hazardous</i>		<i>Manufacturing process</i>	NO
	<i>Non-hazardous</i>			NO



1.2. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1. File

Files number, competent bodies, date of issue of the MED-IPPC-NET Permit and regulatory legislative act.

1.2.2. Period of validity of the MED-IPPC-NET Permit

Period of validity and terms of renewal and review of the authorization.

1.2.3. Disciplinary proceeding

Inspection, control and monitoring activities of the environmental conditions established in the MED-IPPC-NET Permit, indicating the type of activity as well as the frequency, methodology and person in charge of implementing them.

EXAMPLE:

<i>Environmental aspect</i>	<i>Pollutant</i>	<i>Type of activity</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Methodology</i>
Atmospheric Emissions	NOx	Control	Installation	Every 3 months	Periodical risk
		Inspection	Collaborating Entities of the Regional Government for Environment	Every 3 years	Isokinetic sampling
		Monitoring	Competent authority	Continuous	Continuous online monitoring (Measuring Automatic Systems)

1.2.4. Environmental discipline procedure

Characterization of administrative breaches and all preventive, coercive and punitive measures that can be carried out by the competent bodies in order to protect, preserve and restore the environment.

1.2.5. General obligations of the owner of the installation

Among them:

- the obligation of communicate the competent body in case of changes, modifications and/or MED-IPPC-NET Permit renewal;
- the obligation to communicate to the competent body the date of the self-monitoring of the installation;
- the obligation to communicate to the competent body the date of start and end activity;



- the obligation to support the competent body during the activity of inspections and monitoring;
- the obligation to notify the agency responsible for exceeding the Emission Limit Values;
- other obligation in order to preserve the current environmental situation and to respect all the Permit requirements.

1.2.6. Procedure costs of the MED-IPPC-NET Permit granting

Description of the modality of the payment amounts for the Permit procedure. Financial obligations and other financial requirements.

1.3. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Summary of the granting process of MED-IPPC-NET Permit from the permit application by the owner of the facility until its granting by the competent authority, including each one of the stages (among them, public information, audience, allegations and consultations, ...) and other authorities or involved bodies. Likewise, it should be indicated whether it is an application for new or existing facility, a substantial change or a change in ownership.

EXAMPLE:

ONCE SEEN THE RECORD___ IN APPLICATION FOR GRANTING THE MED-IPPC-NET PERMIT, IT TURNS OUT THE FOLLOWING FACTUAL BACKGROUND:

1º- THE DAY ____, IT WAS SUBMITTED BY THE COMPANY ____ THE APPLICATION FOR GRANTING THE MED-IPPC-NET PERMIT FOR ITS FACILITY OF ____.

2º- THIS APPLICATION WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS:

- BASIC PROJECT SUBSCRIBED BY THE COMPETENT TECHNICIAN.

3º- THE RECORD WILL BE SU Summary of the granting process of MED-IPPC-NET Permit IN THE OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE PROVINCE N° __ OF THE DATE ____.

4º- THE CONSULTATIONS UNDERTAKEN HAVE REPORTED IN THE FOLLOWING SENSE:

WHOSE CONSIDERATIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THIS CONDITION.

5º- LIKEWISE IT WAS ADDED TO THE RECORD THE ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT, ISSUED ON THE DATE ____.

6º- IT IS PROCEEDED TO PROCESS THE AUDIENCE TO THOSE INTERESTED THAT HAVE SUBMITTED DECLARATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED.



1.4. LEGAL BACKGROUND

Legal justification of the granting process of MED-IPPC-NET Permit, including a list with the applicable normative references (at local, regional and national level).

EXAMPLE:

1º- IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ARTICLE __ OF THE LAW __, IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE COMPETENT BODY FOR GRANTING THE MED-IPPC-NET PERMIT WILL BE __.

2º- THE FACILITY OF REFERENCE IS INSERTED INTO THE SECTION __ OF THE IPPC DIRECTIVE.

3º- IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE DIRECTIVE __, THE FACILITY MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS, AS IT IS AN ACTIVITY INCLUDED IN ANNEX I OF THIS LEGAL BODY.

1.5. DECLARATIONS

Summary of the declarations submitted during the procedure of public participation and information, and the hearing procedure.

1.6. AUTHORITIES INVOLVED IN THE MED-IPPC-NET PERMIT GRANTING PROCESS

List of authorities involved in the granting process of MED-IPPC-NET Permit, with a summary to their corresponding reports, whether they are binding or not.

1.7. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS, LICENCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS

List of all Permits replaced by the MED-IPPC-NET Permit and include in the MED-IPPC-NET Permit.

EXAMPLES:

Among others, license to discharge liquid waste, wastes producers and managers (hazardous and non-hazardous).



2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

2.1. ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS

2.1.1. CHANNELLED EMISSIONS

2.1.1.1. Requirements and Technical Conditions

✓ Characterization

To include the technical characteristics, conditioning conditions of the emission sources and adaptation to the applicable sectoral legislation, according to the table included in paragraph 2.1.1.1 of the MED-IPPC-NET Permit (template). In the event that the technical characteristics of the emission sources were not sufficiently clear and detailed in the table above, the competent body shall describe them in the box designed for that purpose.

✓ Emission points or sources

To gather the information and data provided by the owner of the facility and to include them in the following table:

Emission point		Abatement system	Usual Fuel
No	Source		

EXAMPLE:

Emission point		Abatement system	Usual Fuel
No	Source		
P1G1	Recovery Boiler	No	Natural Gas

The permit should include a brief description of the plant with reference to the technology adopted, referring to the details of the documents submitted by the operator at the instance or with subsequent additions.

For existing plants should be highlighted the changes that the operator has indicated in the application for permission and are authorized to issue the permit.

In some cases the technology used inside it contains primary emission abatement systems (eg in large combustion burners low NOx) in this case is a good idea to specify that the use of these technologies is considered prescription.



✓ Pollution parameters

To gather the information and data provided by the owner of the facility and to include them in the following table:

Emission point		Emission flow (m ³ /h)	Pollutant
No	Source		

EXAMPLE:

Emission point		Emission flow (m ³ /h)	Pollutant
No	Source		
P1G1	Recovery Boiler	25,000	SO ₂
			NO ₂

2.1.1.2. Limits

As defined in Article 9 paragraph 4 of the IPPC Directive, Emission Limit Values (ELVs) will be based on Best Available Techniques (BAT), without prescribing the use of any technique or specific technology, and taking into account the technical characteristics of the facility concerned, its geographical location and local environmental conditions.

The examples shown below in relation to reference values (RLV, BAV and ELV) for air emissions channelled are applicable to the determination of Emission Limit Values of any environmental aspect (not channelled air emissions, noise, odour, discharges, etc.).



✓ Reference Values, according to the law

For each of the aforementioned pollutants, their Reference Limit Values¹ should be identified.

EXAMPLE:

In the environmental legislation consulted, it will be paid special attention to the Emission Limit Values (ELV) authorized in other regions through the consultation and analysis of the integrated permits granted to installations belonging to the same epigraph IPPC Directive. Likewise, other documentary sources to be consulted are the Voluntary Agreements signed by the State and/or Regional Administrations and the production sector.

A RLV should be always available, however, according to the documentary sources consulted, it is possible that for the same significant emission several RLV are identified. In this cases, the applicable RLV will be selected as a priority, indicating this in the documents as “applicable legal value”. Failing that, the one which is better adjusted to the real value of the significant emission will be selected, indicating this value as “reference value”.

Once all the information is analysed and the legal references are identified, they should be summarized in the following table:

Stage	Technology	Fuel	Pollutant	Power (Mw _t)	RLV (mg/Nm ³)	Reference	% O ₂ reference
Combustion	Steam turbine (conventional boiler)	Coal	NOx	> 300	XX	Royal Decree (national)	15%

NOTES:

(1) Stage: stage or phase of the production process.

(2) Technology: equipment or production technique.

As examples for the epigraphs 1.1, 2.6 y 3.5:

COMBUSTIÓN PLANTS (1.1)

Stage	Technology	Fuel	Power (Mw _t)
Combustion	Boiler	Solid fuels	> 300
			< 500
			≥ 500
			50 - < 300

¹ Reference Limit Value (RLV): legal value obtained from the analysis of the documentary sources about reference environmental legislation at local, regional, national and European level for each pollutant.



			<i>Independent from thermal power</i>
		<i>Gaseous fuels</i>	<i>Independent from thermal power</i>
	<i>Steam turbine</i>	<i>Gaseous fuels</i>	<i>Independent from thermal power</i>

SURFACE TREATMENT (2.6)

Stage		Technology	Fuel	Power (Mw _e)	
Pre-treatment	Polish	Mechanical or manual polish	NA	NA	
		Chemical polish	NA	NA	
	Stripping	Stripping acid baths	NA	NA	
		Stripping alkaline baths	NA	NA	
	Degrease	Degreasing baths	NA	NA	
Surface Treatment	Electrolytic processes	Anodize	Anodizing tank	NA	NA
		Chromium-plating	Chromium-plating tank	NA	NA
		Zinc coating	Zinc coating tank	NA	NA
		Nickel plating	Nickel plating tank	NA	NA
	Chemical processes	Passivation	Passivation tank	NA	NA
	Immersion in molten metal baths	Hot dip galvanizing	Hot dip galvanizing tank	NA	NA
			Galvanizing furnace	NA	NA
Finish	Painting	Painting cabin	NA	NA	
		Enamel cabin	NA	NA	
		Varnishing cabin	NA	NA	
		Cataphoresis tank	NA	NA	
		Polymerization furnace	Natural Gas	NA	
	Propane		NA		
	Drying	Drying furnace	Natural Gas	NA	
			Propane	NA	
			Diesel fuel	NA	
		Drying stove	NA	NA	
Immersion drying		Natural Gas	NA		



CERAMIC INDUSTRY (3.5)

Stage	Technology	Fuel	Power (Mw _t)	
Raw materials conditioning and moulding	Mill, extruder, press and mixer	-	NA	
Drying	Dryer	Natural Gas	NA	
		Biomass	NA	
		Coke	NA	
		Fuel-oil	NA	
Burning	Tunnel Furnace	Natural Gas + Coke	NA	
		Natural Gas + Fuel-oil	NA	
		Fuel-oil	NA	
		Coke + Fuel-oil	NA	
		Coke + Biomass	NA	
	Hoffman Furnace	Coke and marc	NA	
		Coke y fuel-oil	NA	
		Natural Gas	NA	
	Intermittent Furnace		Natural Gas	NA



✓ Reference Values, according to the BATs

For each pollutant identified in the table above, their Best Achieved Values² should be identified.

EXAMPLE:

Among the documentary sources consulted, the BREF documents about BATs published by the European Commission, the National Guidelines about the BATs, and other technical documents and guides published by prestigious bodies (EPA, World Bank, ...) will be consulted.

It is possible that there is not just one value for the BAV, but a range of values. In this case, the highest value of the range, called BAVs, will be selected as Best Achieved Value of the significant emission in study. In the case that the BAV is higher than the Reference Limit Value, it will be selected as Best Achieved Value the value of the range which equals the Reference Limit Value.

Stage	Technology	Fuel	Pollutant	Power (Mw _t)	BAT	BAV (mg/Nm ³)	Reference	% O ₂ reference
Combustion	Steam turbine	Coal	NOx	> 300	Burner of Low NOx	YY	BREF for Large Combustion Plants	15%

NOTES:

(1) Following, Examples of BAT and its corresponding epigraph 1.1 are the following ones:

COMBUSTIÓN PLANTS (1.1)

Stage	Technology	Fuel	Pollutant	Power (Mw _t)	BAT	BAV (mg/Nm ³)
Combustion	Pulverized coal combustion	Coal	NOx	50 - 100	Combination of PM with NSCR or SCR	90 - 300
				100- 300	Combination of PM with NSCR or a combination of techniques	90 - 200
				>300	Combination of PM with SCR or a combination of techniques	90 - 200
	Pulverized lignite combustion	Lignite		50 - 100	Combination of PM	200 - 450
				100 - 300	Combination of PM	100 - 200
				> 300	Combination of PM	50 - 200
	Grate BFBC, CFBC, PFBC BFBC, CFBC, PFBC BFBC, CFBC, PFBC	Coal and Lignite		50 - 100	Combination of PM and/or NSCR	200 - 300
				100 - 300	Combination of PM, with NSCR if necessary	100 - 200
				> 300	Combination of PM	50 - 200

² Best Achieved Value (BAV): best value obtained from the analysis of the documentary sources about the Best Available Techniques (BATs) associated to the use of certain techniques for the treatment of each pollutant of the installations belonging to the same epigraph of the IPPC Directive.



	Grate	Biomass and Peat	50 - 100	Fuel diffuser	200 - 300
	Pulverized fuel combustion		50 - 100	Combination of PM SCR	150 - 300
			100 - 300	Combination of PM SCR and/or NSCR (if necessary)	150 - 250
			> 300		50 - 200
	BFBC, CFBC		50 - 100	Combination of PM	150 - 300
			100 - 300	Combination of PM	150 - 250
			> 300	Combination of PM SCR and/or NSCR (if necessary)	50 - 200

(1) Technologies:

BFBC: Bubbling fluid bed combustion
CFBC: Circulating fluid bed combustion
PFBC: Pressurized fluid bed combustion

(2) Best Available Technology:

PM: Primary Measures
SCR: Selective Catalytic Reduction
NSCR: Non-Selective Catalytic Reduction

(3) Reference:

Reference Document on Best Available Techniques for Large Combustion Plants. European IPPC Bureau (3rd Draft, noviembre 2004).

✓ Emission Limit Values

It 'good to clarify that the limits must be respected in any condition of normal operation of the plant (above a minimum threshold so technical), so even during the harshest conditions of operation.

Later stages are associated with emissive peaks, marked by the operator may be flagged and excluded from compliance with the limit value. It's good to summarize the emissions allowed and its limits in a "summary of emissions similar to those already completed by the operator.

For emissive points subject to continuous monitoring would be appropriate to define different limit values of concentration and mass flow depending on the time base reference: eg. you can define a more restrictive limit on a daily basis combined with a bit a 'more permissive on an hourly basis.

It would be useful to indicate whether the limit imposed by the law, or by BREF is related to the technology used.

It 'still important to identify the limit explicitly, without reference to what is shown on laws, documents or other BREF.



EXAMPLE:

For determining the ELV (ZZ) for each pollutant, the Calculation Methodology elaborated and implemented in the Andalusian Region will be applied. The previous selection of the BATs (electrofilter) and the associated BAVs (YY) will be carried out through the application of the Evaluation Methodology of the BATs implemented in the Valencian region

The Emission Limit Values will be determined depending on if the installations in study already exist or are new, if there are Best Available Techniques and associated Best Achieved Values for the significant to usual emissions, and on the relative positioning of the representative value of the Real Values of Emission, as regards to the Reference Values.

Stage	Technology	Fuel	Pollutant	Power (Mw _t)	ELV (mg/Nm ³)	Reference	% O ₂ reference
Combustion	Steam turbine	Coal	NOx	> 300	ZZ	Calculation Methodology	15%

NOTES:

(1) Limit values can be expressed in different ways:

- Concentration.
- Mass flow.
- Specific emission factor (eg, quantity of pollutant per ton of processed product) limits for the concentration and mass flow is fundamental that it is indicated the reference period on which the assessment is made (eg. hour, day...).

(2) Reference: specify what type of reference has been considered when determining the ELV, whether legal references, BREF's or a specific calculation methodology.

2.1.1.3. Best Available Techniques

You should make note of available BREF vertical or horizontal.

Referring to the comparison with the BAT by the firm should specify the Bat already in use and that are prescribed and those not currently in use that instead of prescribing should be adopted by a deadline.

2.1.1.4. Plan for Monitoring and Control

Validation of Plan for Monitoring and Control (PMC) proposal contains the program of readings verification be made by the applicant during the period of validity of the MED-IPPC-NET Permit.



2.1.1.5. Depuration system

Retrieval depuration systems in the application permit and that are prescribed by the Competent Authority.

Reporting requirements on specific modes of operation (eg temperature for an afterburner or ranges of pH, redox potentiality for killing wet).

In general there should be specific requirements on those control parameters that have a significant impact on equipment performance.

It 'also good practice to require the prohibition of the operation phases of the work related to the plant of killing until he is not regularly according.

2.1.1.6. Environmental information

Prescription of obligation to transmit Periodic reports , preferably with a technical report and tables of summary information (eg Excel / Access) that will bring the summary of all monitoring performed explicit information provided by Plan Monitoring and Control.

Limitation of disclosure of anomalies and malfunctions that can cause abnormal emission situations.

The environmental information will be summarized in the following table:

Reports	Support	Frequency	Competent authority

NOTES:

(1) *Support: paper, software, telematic, ...*

(2) *Frequency: timely, daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly,...*

EXAMPLES:

Reports	Support	Frequency	Competent authority
<i>Air Emissions Log Book</i>	<i>Paper</i>	<i>Annual</i>	<i>Officer</i>
<i>Air Emissions Measurement Reports</i>	<i>Paper</i>	<i>Every 3 years</i>	<i>Officer</i>
<i>Facilities Maintenance Plan</i>	<i>Software</i>	<i>Every 3 years</i>	<i>Officer</i>
<i>Register of the maintenance performed</i>	<i>Software</i>	<i>Annual</i>	<i>Officer</i>
<i>Register of Automated Measuring Systems</i>	<i>Software</i>	<i>Continuously</i>	<i>Officer</i>



2.1.1.7. Other requirements and specific Technical Conditions.

Include prescriptions not covered by the above.

2.1.2. NON-CHANNELLED EMISSIONS (DIFFUSE)

2.1.2.1. Requirements and Technical Conditions

On the basis of the operator to prescribe the technical measures help to reduce fugitive emissions.

Require the conveyance to the stack technically feasible taking into consideration the cost and hazard of substance.

2.1.2.2. Limits

Non-channelled emission point		Pollutant	Unit	Value Limit Emission
No	Source			

EXAMPLE:

Non-channelled emission point		Pollutant	Unit	Value Limit Emission
No	Source			
	Non-channelled emissions	Total suspended particles	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	150 (daily average)
		Sedimentary particles	$\text{mg}/\text{m}^2 \text{ día}$	300 (Average value for a minimum sampling period of 15 days)
		SH_2	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	40 (daily average)

(*The determination of the concentrations of particles will be made in accordance with the provisions of the applicable sectoral legislation.

2.1.1.5. Best Available Techniques

Description for each stage of installed systems or precautions taken to reduce fugitive emissions. A description of any planned improvement works, detailing the deadlines laid down and estimate the proposed reduction of fugitive emissions.

2.1.1.6. Plan for Monitoring and Control

Validation of Plan for Monitoring and Control (PMC) proposal contains the program of readings verification be made by the applicant during the period of validity of the MED-IPPC-NET Permit.



2.1.1.7. Environmental information

Prescription of obligation to transmit Periodic reports , preferably with a technical report and tables of summary information (eg Excel / Access) that will bring the summary of all monitoring performed explicit information provided by Plan Monitoring and Control.

Limitation of disclosure of anomalies and malfunctions that can cause abnormal emission situations.

EXAMPLES:

Reports	Support	Frequency	Competent authority
Estimation of diffuse emissions in the composting process	Software	Annual	Officer
Internal control report of diffuse emissions	Paper	Annual	Officer
External control report of diffuse emissions	Paper	Every 2 years	Officer

2.1.1.8. Other requirements and specific Technical Conditions.

Include prescriptions not covered by the above.

2.1.3. ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS FOR NOISES

2.1.3.1. Requirements and Technical Conditions

Validate the information provided by the owner of the facility and show it in the following table:

Characterization of the large acoustic
Location and site characteristics and environmental context in which it is inserted:
Description of receptors:
Characterization company
Brief description of the phases relevant in terms of noise and frequency of operation:
Description of noise sources, their location and characterization of each acoustic:



Noise levels generated by the plant against the receptors and the external environment surrounding the second cast the noise identified by law in each member state:

2.1.3.2. Limits

Classification of activity ³	Value Limit Emission	
	Day ⁴ (6-22 h)	Night (22-6 h)

NOTES:

(1) *Activity Classification: zone with sanitary facilities; residence area; courtyards and communal green areas; business area; industrial area; etc.*

(2) *Emission Limit Values refer to the external noise emission level expressed in dBA.*

2.1.3.3. Best Available Techniques

Where existing in BREF and BAT reference require any precautions be taken to reduce the noise impact and any necessary adjustments, with the timescale (to summarize in a table). Also report any technical requirements for alternatives (not shown in the reference documents) to be taken to reduce the noise impact.

Prescription of technical solutions and management for the control of noise emissions and any necessary adjustments to plant and deadlines.

2.1.3.4. Plan for Monitoring and Control

Validation of Plan for Monitoring and Control (PMC) proposal contains the program of readings verification be made by the applicant during the period of validity of the MED-IPPC-NET Permit.

³ Area with sanitary facilities; residence area; courtyards and communal green areas; business area; industrial area; etc.

⁴ Day or Night periods could be different according to related regional or local regulations. Time values could be: day 07.00 to 19.00, evening 19.00 to 23.00 and night 23.00 to 07.00 local time.



2.1.3.5. Depuration system

Marked in a non-generic list of requirements for technical measures (eg installation of barrier, soundproofing the building, installation of doors and windows, high acoustic insulation, installation of silencers, etc.) and management (eg procedures and schedules operation, identification of particular areas of work within the airbase, etc.), to contain noise levels emitted by air and solid.

2.1.3.6. Environmental information

Prescription of obligation to transmit periodic reports (at least once during the AIA and in case of changes or on request by the AC, for example, exposed, changes in land-use), preferably with technical report and tables of summary information (eg Excel / Access) that will bring the summary of all monitoring performed at the various receptors, explicit information provided by PMC and the measures of noise levels, compared with the limits of the law and any other requirements generated by the plant against receptors and expressed according to the external environment surrounding the noise identified by law in each Member State. Limitation of disclosure of anomalies and malfunctions that can cause abnormal noise situations.

Description of measures and corrective actions put in place following the incidents reported.

2.1.3.7. Other requirements and specific Technical Conditions.

Prescription filled in the register of maintenance performed on the noise sources.

If necessary requirement of the register of complaints with corrective measures taken.

2.1.4. ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ODOURS

2.1.4.1. Requirements and Technical Conditions

On the basis of the operator to prescribe the technical measures help to reduce odours emissions.

Require the conveyance to the stack technically feasible taking into consideration the cost and hazard of substance.

2.1.4.2. Limits

Prescribe the limit value of emission air (that have odour impact) and, where needed (eg. for landfills), the limit value on emission of odour concentration, expressed UO/m³.

Sources of odorous emissions	Substance	Character of smell	Measures to minimise	Value Limit Emission



2.1.4.3. Best Available Techniques

If any, in BREF and BAT reference, require any precautions be taken to reduce the odour impact and any necessary adaptations, with their timing adjustment.

Prescription of the content and technical solutions for any engineering work required by their respective deadlines (eg. made critical phases in fixed times and in closed places, etc) and any necessary adjustments to plant and deadlines.

2.1.4.4. Plan for Monitoring and Control

Validation of Plan for Monitoring and Control (PMC) proposal contains the program of readings verification be made by the applicant during the period of validity of the MED-IPPC-NET Permit.

2.1.4.5. Depuration system

Description of the purification system and its requirements management, with reference to the frequency of maintenance procedures and parameters of operational efficiency (eg. humidity and flow speed for biofilters, pH for scrubbers, etc.).

2.1.4.6. Environmental information

Prescribe, if necessary, the obligation of periodic reports transmission, preferably with a technical report and tables of summary information (eg Excel / Access) that will bring the summary of all monitoring made (including any control of process parameters indicative of the onset conditions that create odours).

Prescribe the way of timely reporting of abnormal situations and/or failures that may cause abnormal odour situation.

EXAMPLE:

As suggestion, it can be useful to calculate a register of any odour complaints received by the officers by compilation of specific form which contains the following elements:

- (1) Odour characterization (place, date and time of the odour event, odour features like acidic, sweet, acrid, nauseous, of fish, drainage or dustbin, etc, frequency, strength, duration, etc.).*
- (2) Odour effects on people (headache, sickness, burning sensation. Weathering conditions (wind, rain, cloudiness, etc.).*
- (3) Description of corrective measures taken after complaints received.*



2.1.4.7. Other requirements and specific Technical Conditions.

Prescribe the compilation of a plant diary where the applicant note the operations made (eg. sludge or waste movement, etc) and any malfunction of installations (eg. anaerobic depuration of industrial waters discharges, for the landfill, malfunction of the biogas suction system, etc).

Prescribe, if useful, the compilation of the complaints register received by the firm with corrective measures taken.

2.2. ELECTROMAGNETIC EMISSIONS

2.2.1. Requirements and Technical Conditions

The permit should include a brief description of the plant with reference to the technology adopted and the EMF plant/equipment.

For existing plants should be highlighted the changes that the operator has indicated in the application for permission and are authorized to issue the permit.

Validate the information provided by the owner of the facility and show it in the following table:

CHARACTERIZATION OF THE LARGE ACOUSTIC
Location and site characteristics and environmental context in which it is inserted:
Description of receptors:
CHARACTERIZATION COMPANY
Brief description of the phases relevant in terms of EMF and frequency of operation:
Description of EMS sources, their location and characterization of each:
EMS levels generated by the plant against the receptors and the external environment surrounding identified by law in each member state:

Likewise, any critical EMF from the plant exposed above related test should be reported and it should be prescribed technical solutions and management for the control of emissions and any necessary adjustments to plant and deadlines.



2.2.2. Limits

Explicitly prescribe the limit values in this case.

Emission point		Emission duration (h/day)	Emission level (measures)	Value Limit Emission
No.	Source			

2.2.3. Best Available Techniques

Where existing in BREF and BAT reference require any precautions be taken to reduce the EMS impact and any necessary adjustments, with the timescale (to summarize in a table). Also report any technical requirements for alternatives (not shown in the reference documents) to be taken to reduce the EMS impact (explicitly prescribe these).

You should make note of available BREF vertical or horizontal.

Referring to the comparison with the BAT by the firm should specify the Bat already in use and that are prescribed and those not currently in use that instead of prescribing should be adopted by a deadline.

2.2.4. Plan for Monitoring and Control

Validation of Plan for Monitoring and Control (PMC) proposal contains the program of readings verification be made by the applicant during the period of validity of the MED-IPPC-NET Permit.

2.2.5. Depuration system

Marked in a non-generic list of requirements for technical measures (eg installation of barrier, insulation, moving, relocation, ...) and management (eg procedures and timetables, identification of specific areas of work, ...) adopted or will be taken to bring the EMF to the limits of the law for each recipient. The description of these measures is supported by all relevant information to specify their operating principles and characteristics and to identify their properties to reduce levels and the extent of the expected reduction.

2.2.6. Environmental information

Prescription of obligation to transmit periodic reports (at least once during the AIA and when changes of the system), preferably with a technical report and tables of summary information (eg Excel / Access) that will bring the summary of all monitoring performed at the various receptors, explicit information provided by PMC and the measures of EMF levels, compared with legal limits and other requirements, if any, generated by the plant against the external environment surrounding receptors and expressed according to the identified EMF by law in each Member



State. Explicit way of timely reporting of abnormal situations and/or failures that may cause abnormal noise situation.

2.2.7. Other requirements and specific Technical Conditions.

Prescription to fill a record of maintenance performed on the EMF sources.

Prescribe, if useful, on the register any complaints received with corrective measures taken.

2.3. WASTE WATERS (DISCHARGES)

2.3.1. DISCHARGES OF INDUSTRIAL WATERS, SANITARY WATERS AND RAINWATERS

2.3.1.1. Requirements and Technical Conditions

✓ Characterization

The officer should request to the firm all information that can be enable to the officer to know all conditions about all types of wastewaters (discharges), in order to know discharges characteristics and in this way the probability of its pollution by installation's activities.

In particular, these information should be requested:

- Characteristics of the site and receiving media (surface water, public sewage, groundwater) in which the installation is located.
- Wastewaters characteristics (industrial, cooling, sanitary and rainwater), volume flow, annual amount and composition for each type of the discharges.
- Characteristics of WWT plant of the site (internal and/or external) and waste treatment.
- Characteristics of cooling system (direct/indirect, open/close loop) together with the list of used substances/preparations.
- Separator systems for light liquids (EN 858-2) and grease separators of the site.

✓ Emission points or sources

The information and data provided by the owner of the installation should be compiled and included in the following table:

Description	Classification	Codification	U.T.M. Coordinates (X-Y)	Depuration Installation



✓ Pollution parameters

The information and data provided by the owner of the installation should include also indication about polluters of receiving media. In particular the owner should indicate to the officer:

- All substances that the firm uses in the production process and all pollutants issued by installation (e.g. gas oil, paints, solvents, and all liquid substances that could pollute receiving media).

As regards the dangerous substances, the owner should also indicated its dangerous level.

To this purpose the owner should fill the following tables regarding:

- Measurement general plan for all types of wastewater.
- List of pollutants for each discharge.
- Annual total amount discharged dangerous substances which will be measured (kg/a).
- Annual total amount discharged dangerous substances which will not be measured (kg/a).

The measurement general plan for each discharge			
Annual amount of the industrial WW (1000 m ³ /a)	Annual amount of the industrial WW (m ³ /day)	Max. 6-hour average, l/s	Sampling duration of the representative sample (hours)

List of pollutants		
No.	Parameter	Conc., mg/l

List of measured and non-measured dangerous substances		
No.	Parameter	kg/a



2.3.1.2. Limits

The Competent Authority evaluate the analysis performed by the operator and returns to authorize any legal limits and benefits associated with the use of BAT.

Emission point ref n°		Pollutant	Grid reference (X,Y)	ELVs (mg/l and/or kg/tonnes product)	Reference
No.	Source				

2.3.1.3. Best Available Techniques

You should make note of available BREF vertical or horizontal.

Referring to the comparison with the BAT by the firm should specify the Bat already in use and that are prescribed and those not currently in use that instead of prescribing should be adopted by a deadline.

2.3.1.4. Plan for Monitoring and Control

Validation of Plan for Monitoring and Control (PMC) proposal contains the program of readings verification be made by the applicant during the period of validity of the MED-IPPC-NET Permit.

2.3.1.5. Depuration System

Pollutant	Name and type	Treatment technique	Pollution reduction %	Average emission value after (pre) treatment	
				Normal operation (Kg/tonnes product)	Abnormal operation (start-up, etc.)

2.3.1.6. Environmental information

Prescription of obligation to transmit periodic reports (at least once during the AIA and when changes of the system), preferably with a technical report and tables of summary information (eg Excel / Access) that will bring the summary of all monitoring performed at the various receptors, explicit information provided by PMC and the measures of EMF levels, compared with legal limits and other requirements, if any, generated by the plant against the external environment surrounding receptors and expressed according to the identified EMF by law in each Member



State. Explicit way of timely reporting of abnormal situations and/or failures that may cause abnormal noise situation.

2.3.1.7. Other requirements and specific Technical Conditions.

Prescribe, if useful, the compilation of a plant diary where the applicant note the operations made and any malfunction of installations (eg. anaerobic depuration of industrial waters discharges, etc).

Prescribe, if useful, the compilation of the complaints register received by the firm with corrective measures taken.

2.4. CONSUMPTIONS

2.4.1. WATER CONSUMPTION

Validate information provided by the applicant.

2.4.2. ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Validate information provided by the applicant.

2.4.3. FUEL CONSUMPTION

Validate information provided by the applicant.

2.4.4. OTHER CONSUMPTIONS⁵

Validate information provided by the applicant.

2.5. SOIL PROTECTION AND GROUNDWATERS

2.5.1. Requirements and Technical Conditions

✓ Characterization

The officer should request to the firm all information that can be enable to the officer to know all conditions about soil protection and groundwater, in order to know soil characteristics and in this way the probability of its pollution by installation's activities.

In particular, these information should be requested:

- Environmental characteristics of the site in which the installation is located.
- Soil characteristics and composition (e.g. clay soil is less permeable to flows, while for example the sandy soil is easily permeable).
- Altitude and depth of the layer (this information is useful in order to know if some risks exist towards sensitive targets that are present in the neighbourhood of the installation - waterworks, wells, etc.-).

⁵ Raw materials or dangerous substances and preparations.



- Layer's flow (this information is useful in order to know if some risks exist towards sensitive targets that are present in the neighbourhood of the installation - waterworks, wells, etc.-).
- Sensitive targets that are present in the neighbourhood of the installation (e.g. waterworks, wells, etc.).

✓ Pollution parameters

The information and data provided by the owner of the installation should include also indication about polluters of soil and groundwater. In particular the owner should indicate to the officer:

- All substances that the firm uses in the production process and all pollutants issued by installation (e.g. gas oil, paints, solvents, and all liquid substances that could pollute soil and groundwater).

As regards the dangerous substances, the owner should also indicated its dangerous level.

To this purpose the officer should fill the following table:

Emission Source	Emission Flow	Pollutant	Dangerous level of substances

That are able to estimate the risk of the installation to contaminate the soil. To this purpose, the officer should ask information about storage modalities (e.g. underground storage or non-underground storage), and for each storage modality the owner should ask also other information (indicate in the table below):

Reference number, location/code	Content	Type an size (branch, material)	Age	Location on site (underground, on the ground, indoors, measures to protect air)	Date of last check/test made by competent laboratory	Technical check-up, prevention techniques, BAT code from horizontal BREF

Underground storage modalities	Capacity of the storage tank	Year of the storage tank installation	Date of the last holding tank test	Prevention techniques	Code of IPPC installation



Non-Underground storage modalities	Capacity of the storage tank	Year of the storage tank installation	Date of the last holding tank test	Presence of containment area	Code of IPPC installation	The storage is or not on a paved soil?

Moreover the officer should also ask the measures carried out by the installation in order to minimise the risk. These should be divided in structural measures (e.g. stock, pouring simulation) or management measures.

✓ Systems of drainage or collection of potentially polluted waters

The officer should ask a detailed description, maps, drawings of systems of drainage or collection of potentially polluted waters.

The officer should also ask to the owner:

- Information about any other reclaim in progress.
- “Historical” analysis about soil and groundwater pollution (e.g. past soil contaminations, past soil characterization carried out in order to verify the pre-existing pollution, information about any other former enterprise that was located in the site of the installation).

2.5.2. Plan for Monitoring and Control

✓ Emission point or source

The officer should ask to the firm to indicate all emission points or source of all substances that the firm uses in the production process and all pollutants issued by installation.

✓ Parameter pollutant.

The officer should ask to the firm to indicate a list of parameter pollutant and the frequency monitoring of emissions carried out by firm.

Emission Source	Emission Flow	Pollutant Parameters	Dangerous level of substances

✓ Control type, responsible, frequency and method.

The officer should establish the control type on emissions, the responsible, the frequency and the method of controls according to other competent authorities for controls.



- ✓ Data collection, transmission and registration system.

The officer should indicate the transmission modalities of controls and registration system of firm as also all reports of competent laboratories.

2.5.3. Environmental information.

An integrated database with emission data or pollutant releases (Directive 2000/60/ES) is often called a Pollution Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) or a Pollutant Emission Register (PER). Important characteristics of a national PRTR/PER include:

- Facilities periodically send a mandatory report to the competent authorities on their releases to air, water, soil and wastes (table below);
- Emission data of specific pollutants from individual facilities are accessible to the public.

2.5.4. Other requirements and specific Technical Conditions.

Validate information provided by the owner of the facility.

2.6. WASTES PRODUCTION

2.6.1. HAZARDOUS WASTES

2.6.1.1. Requirements and Technical Conditions

- ✓ Authorization

Validate information provided by the owner of the facility as regards hazardous waste production.

- ✓ Identification, labelling and packaging

Verification of the correct classification labelling and packaging waste. If necessary, a request to perform chemical analysis of verification. BREF reference Based on the Company: (Report summary table) require BAT already in use require BAT to be taken.

Likewise, it should be taken into account the following general considerations for hazardous waste packaging:

- a) The containers and their closures shall be designed and constructed so as to avoid any loss of content and built with materials not capable of being affected by the contents or forming dangerous compounds therewith.
- b) The containers and their closures will be solid and resistant to answer safely to the required manipulations and will remain in good condition, without structural defects and no apparent leaks.
- c) The containers used to package hazardous waste in a state of compressed, liquefied or dissolved under pressure gas, shall comply with the current legislation on the subject.
- d) Packaging and storage of hazardous waste will be done in a manner that will avoid heat generation, explosion, ignitions, formation of toxic substances or any effect that increases its danger or hinders its management.



As regards the labelling of hazardous waste:

- a) Containers or packages containing hazardous waste must be labeled in a clear, legible and indelible manner, at least in the official language.
- b) The label must include:
 - The identification code according to the European Waste Code.
 - Name, address and telephone of the owner of the waste.
 - Packaging date.
 - The nature of the risks posed by waste. To indicate the nature of the risks it should be used in packaging the safety labels according to law in force.
- c) The label must be firmly fixed on the package, annulling, if necessary, information or previous labels so as not to lead to mislead or ignorance of the origin and contents of the container in any subsequent operation of the waste. The size of the label must have minimum dimensions of 10 '10 cm.

✓ Storage

Description and verification of various types of storage for all waste BREF reference Based on the Company:(Report summary table) require BAT already in use require BAT to be taken.

Likewise, it should be taken into account the following general considerations concerning the storage of hazardous waste:

- a) Producers will have storage areas for hazardous wastes for subsequent management, either in the facility, if duly authorized, either by transfer to a management entity of such wastes.
- b) Waste storage and the necessary facilities for this purpose must comply with legislation and technical standards applicable to them.
- c) The storage time of hazardous waste by producers may not exceed six months, unless specifically authorized by the competent authority where such storage takes place.

✓ Transfer and notification

It should be taken into account the following general considerations concerning the transfer and notification of hazardous waste shipment:

- a) No producer may deliver hazardous waste without holding the recipient manager's acceptance document. In case of export of hazardous waste it will be necessary to previously have the appropriate authorizations from the competent authorities of the Member State of destination and Member States of transit, and all without prejudice to existing legislation on foreign trade.
- b) The producer who intends to transfer hazardous waste must submit, at least ten days before the date of shipment of the aforementioned waste, a transfer notice, which shall contain the following information:
 - Name and address of the consignee and the haulage contractor.
 - Means of transport and travel route.
 - Quantities, characteristics and identification code of the waste.
 - Date or dates of the consignment.
 - The notification will be sent to the competent body.



- c) The producer, before his removal from the place of origin to a treatment or disposal facility, must have, as an essential requirement, an acceptance documentary commitment by the manager.
- d) The producer must submit to the manager an application of acceptance of that waste to be treated, which will contain, besides the features on the state of the waste, the following data:
 - Identification code according to the European Waste Code.
 - Physicochemical properties.
 - Chemical composition.
 - Volume and weight.
 - The deadline for waste collection.

✓ Transport

During the transfer it will not be possible to carry out any waste handling not required by the transfer itself, or that is approved. Both the consignor and the haulage contractor and the consignee will be involved in the formalization of the control document and waste monitoring, in the part that falls to each one according to the activities carried out respectively.

✓ Registration

The hazardous waste producer will be obliged to keep records that contain at least the following aspects:

- Waste origin indicating whether they come from own generation or import.
- Quantity, type and identification code of the waste.
- Date of transfer.
- Date and description of the pretreatments implemented, where appropriate.
- Starting date and end of temporary storage, if necessary.
- Date and number of tariff consignment in case of hazardous waste import.
- Date and description of the treatment and disposal operations in case of authorized producer to conduct on-site management operations.
- Frequency of collection and means of transport.

Likewise, you must record and maintain acceptance of waste documents as referred to in paragraph 2.6.1.3. c) during a period of not less than five years. During the same period you must retain copies of documents of control and monitoring of the origin and destination of the waste referred to in paragraph 2.6.1.4.

2.6.1.2. Plan for Monitoring and Control

Validation of Plan for Monitoring and Control (PMC) proposal contains the program of readings verification be made by the applicant during the period of validity of the MED-IPPC-NET Permit.



2.6.1.3. Environmental information

Prescription of obligation to transmit Periodic reports , preferably with a technical report and tables of summary information (eg Excel / Access) that will bring the summary of all monitoring performed explicit information provided by Plan Monitoring and Control.

Limitation of disclosure of anomalies and malfunctions that can cause abnormal emission situations.

2.6.2. NON-HAZARDOUS WASTES

2.6.2.1. Requirements and Technical Conditions

It should be taken into account the following general considerations relating to the possession of non-hazardous waste:

- a) The owners of waste shall be required, provided they do not proceed to manage themselves, to deliver them to a waste manager for its recovery or disposal, or participate in a voluntary agreement or a collaboration agreement that includes these operations.
- b) In any case, the waste holder shall, while they are in his power, keep them in adequate conditions of hygiene and safety.
- c) All waste potentially recyclable or recoverable should be devoted to these ends, avoiding disposal in all possible cases.

2.6.2.2. Plan for Monitoring and Control

Validation of Plan for Monitoring and Control (PMC) proposal contains the program of readings verification be made by the applicant during the period of validity of the MED-IPPC-NET Permit.

2.6.2.3. Environmental information

Prescription of obligation to transmit Periodic reports , preferably with a technical report and tables of summary information (eg Excel / Access) that will bring the summary of all monitoring performed explicit information provided by Plan Monitoring and Control.

Limitation of disclosure of anomalies and malfunctions that can cause abnormal emission situations.



2.6.3. CONTAINERS AND CONTAINER WASTES

2.6.3.1. Requirements and Technical Conditions

Validate the information provided by the owner of the facility for containers and containers waste management.

2.6.3.2. Environmental information

Prescription of obligation to transmit Periodic reports , preferably with a technical report and tables of summary information (eg Excel / Access) that will bring the summary of all monitoring performed explicit information provided by Plan Monitoring and Control.

Limitation of disclosure of anomalies and malfunctions that can cause abnormal emission situations.

2.6.4. OTHER TYPES OF WASTES

Other types of waste sludge are subject to the same information for the storage of hazardous and non.

2.7. WASTES MANAGEMENT

2.7.1. WASTES MANAGEMENT

2.7.1.1. Technical Conditions

Validate the information provided by the owner of the facility on required BAT already in use required BAT to be taken.

✓ Authorization

Verification of the correct classification of waste and all those requirements necessary for the proper management of waste.

✓ Admission Procedure for Waste

Control tab of "approval" will contain all the important information for proper classification and management of rejection and the admission procedure is done correctly.

✓ Previous treatment operations

Verify the correctness of the operations carried out Based on the Company:(Report summary table) require BAT already in use require BAT to be taken.



2.7.1.2. Particular Technical Conditions

✓ Storage Capacity

Containing all those requirements necessary for the proper management of the storage / plant.

✓ Design Features

Verification of the construction of the plant.

✓ Pollution Prevention and Control

Verify the correct functioning of systems to reduce pollution.

✓ Exploitation and post-closure plants

The procedure for closing the landfill, or portion thereof, may be started with the authorization of the competent authority at the request of the operator or by reasoned decision of the competent authority.

A landfill, or portion thereof, may only be considered definitively closed once the competent authority has conducted a final on-site inspection, has assessed all the reports submitted by the operator and has announced the approval of the closing implemented; this does not in any way reduce the responsibility of the operator, in accordance with the conditions of the authorization

After the final closure of the landfill, and in accordance with what is set in the permit, the operator will be responsible for the maintenance, monitoring, analysis and control of leachate from the landfill, and, where appropriate, of the gases generated, as well as of the groundwater regime in the vicinity of the site. The term of the post-closure phase during which the operator shall be responsible for the landfill, in terms of the authorization, shall be fixed by the competent authority, taking into account the time during which the landfill could present a significant risk to people's health and the environment, without prejudice to legislation concerning the civil liability of the owner of the waste. In any case, this period may not be below thirty years.

The operator shall notify the competent authority significant negative effect on the environment shown in the control procedures during this phase and will follow the decision of the competent authority on the nature and timing of corrective actions to be taken.

2.7.1.3. Meteorological parameters

The competent authority, from the information provided by the owner of the facility, will shape the requirements and technical conditions concerning the meteorological parameters in the following table:

Temperature	Wind velocity	Wind direction	Relative humidity	Pressure	Volume of precipitation



2.7.1.4. Environmental information

Prescription of obligation to transmit Periodic reports , preferably with a technical report and tables of summary information (eg Excel / Access) that will bring the summary of all monitoring performed explicit information provided by Plan Monitoring and Control.

Limitation of disclosure of anomalies and malfunctions that can cause abnormal emission situations.

2.7.1.5. Other technical conditions

Verification of the construction, management, storage and prevention of plant / storage.

2.8. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS⁶

2.8.1. Light pollution

The owner of the installation should indicate to the officer any situations that can create the light pollution.

2.8.2. Asbestos

The owner should say to the officer some information about asbestos.

It is necessary indicate if asbestos is present in insulations and in coverings, the preservation state of asbestos (e.g. if the asbestos is friable/confined/thick), the typology of used asbestos, the installation year of coverings, etc.

Other information are about the probability that asbestos can be dispersed towards the environment, about the existence of periodical monitoring of asbestos and of its dispersion (e.g. asbestos fibers dispersion in the area, or test of the friability/consistency of the structure).

2.8.3. Biodiversity

The officer should ask to the owner of the installation some information.

One of this is if near the installation some natural parks exist, e.g. those present in *Natura 2000 network*; a system of areas destined to the biodiversity preservation, created by the European Directive n. 92/43/CEE about the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. The main aim of *Natura 2000 network* is the biodiversity preservation.

If in the neighbourhood of the installation there are natural parks, the owner should also indicate to the officer other information (e.g. the distance between the installation and natural park, if the site of the installation is or not located in an industrial area, etc.).

⁶ Damages to livestock trail, protected areas (natural landscapes or parks), legionella.



2.8.4. Legionella

The owner of the installation should indicate to the officer all location of possible appearance of legionella.

2.9. UNUSUAL SITUATIONS WHICH CAN AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

2.9.1. EXCEEDING OF THE EMISSION LIMIT VALUES

It shall be defined the period of time for the owner of the facility to announce the appropriate authority any exceeding of the parameters limited in the authorization, if any fault occurs in the facilities or any other possible deviations to affect the quality of the environment. In any of these cases, the owner of the facility shall submit to the competent authority the reports in which corrective measures are established with their corresponding deadlines.

2.9.2. CLOSE, CLOSURE AND DISMANTLING

The competent authority will validate the information provided by the owner of the facility in the Dismantling Project and shall establish appropriate action.

2.9.3. STOPS AND STARTS CONDITIONS

It shall be defined the period of time for the owner of the facility to communicate to the competent authority the scheduled and non-scheduled stops, starting of the plant, maintenance and cleaning works of the facilities, etc. that may have environmental impact in their environment. Likewise, the control of the parameters set in the permit must be ensured at all times during operations of stop or start. For this, the owner of the facility will submit an estimate of the emissions and waste that can be generated in those situations, as well as a proposal for management and treatment.

2.9.4. LEAKS AND OPERATION FAILURES

The competent authority will validate the information provided by the owner of the facility and shall establish appropriate action.

2.9.5. ACCIDENT HAZARDS

The competent authority will validate the Internal Emergency Plan provided by the owner of the facility and shall establish appropriate action

2.9.6. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Prescription of obligation to transmit Periodic reports , preferably with a technical report and tables of summary information (eg Excel / Access) that will bring the summary of all monitoring performed explicit information provided by Plan Monitoring and Control.



3. TECHNICAL ANNEXES

3.1. ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

It will validate the indicators proposed by the owner of the facility and propose those deemed necessary to supplement the information provided through of the EMAS Regulation.

3.2. PLAN FOR MAINTENANCE AND CALIBRATION

3.2.1. PRODUCTIVE AND AUXILIARY EQUIPMENTS

It will validate the information provided by the owner of the facility and shall fix the deadlines so that the latter provides relevant information.

3.2.2. AUTOMATIC MEASUREMENT SYSTEM (A.M.S)

It will validate the information provided by the owner of the facility and shall fix the deadlines so that the latter provides relevant information.

3.3. MEASUREMENTS AND TESTS METHODOLOGY

It will validate the information provided by the owner of the facility.

3.4. CONDITIONING OF FIXED SOURCES OF GASES EMISSIONS FOR THE ISOKINETIC SAMPLING

Once the fixed sources of gas emissions to the atmosphere are located, the requirements and technical conditions on the conditioning of these sources shall be established to allow isokinetic sampling, complying in each case with the European/ state/ regional applicable law. At least, the following aspects must be defined:

- Location of the sampling inlets.
- Number of the sampling inlets.
- Characteristics of the sampling inlets.
- Working platform and access.
- References.
- Detailed plans.