



INDUSTRIAL EMISSION DIRECTIVE

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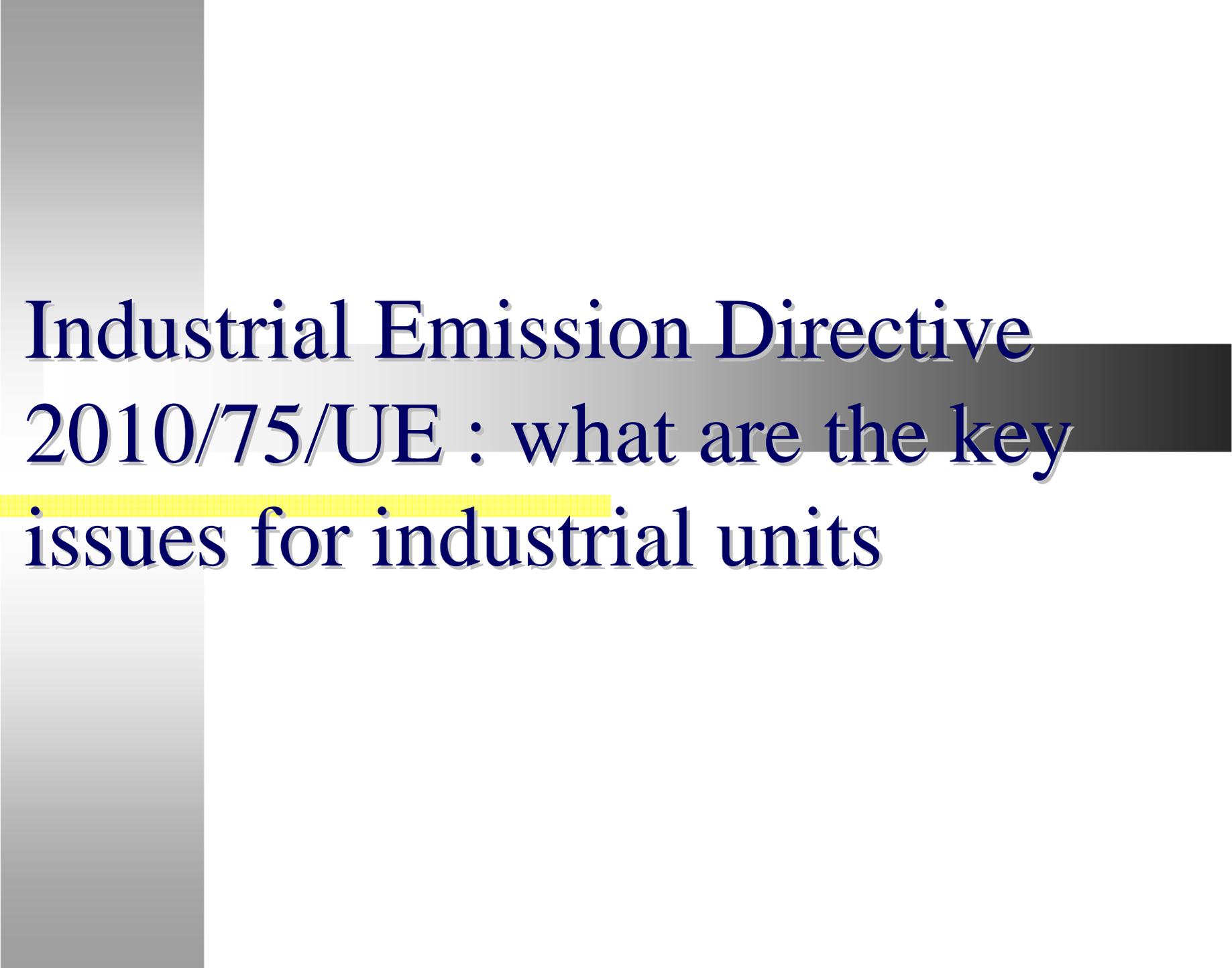
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**Industrial Emission Directive
2010/75/UE : what are the key
issues for industrial units**

Introduction

The new Directive IED adopted on november 8, 2011. The new IED gathers together several legislations concerning industrial emissions

- IPPC directive 96/61/CE.
- the Directive 1999/13/CE on limitation of VOC from solvents.
- the Directive 78/176/CEE, 82/883/CEE et 92/112/CEE related to the titanium dioxyde industry

Introduction

- the Directive 2000/76/CE on waste incineration
- the Directive 2001/80/CE related to Large Combustion Plant (LCP)

Who is concerned by IED

The industrial activities concerned by IPPC are the following :

- industries related to energy,
- Production and metal transformation industries
- Mineral industries
- Chemical industries
- Waste industries
- Others activities (paper, textile, food, surfaces treatment etc)

Who is concerned by IED

Some new activities are integrated in IED :

- gasification/liquefaction other than coal (≥ 20 MW)
- Waste disposal
- Wood panel

In France, 7000 installations are subject to IED, 3500 are industrial activities.

All these industries are listed in “arrêté ministériel” du 29 juin 2004 annexe 1 (which will be modified).

What are the major characteristic of IED Directive

The fundamentals of IED are :

- Focus on prevention of pollution and if not possible, minimisation,
- Installations must operate according to an integrated permit, delivered if BAT (Best Available Technique) are used,
- Permit should contain Emission Limit Value based on BAT,

What are the major characteristic of IED Directive

The fundamentals of IED are :

- BAT information exchange leads to the BREFs (BAT REFerence Documents), adopted by the Commission,
- The public are provided with access to information.

Presentation of the BREFs

The BREFs are documents which described the Best Available Technique.

There are 33 BREFs. Some are dedicated to different activities listed here-below :

- 2 BREFS related to energy (LCP, REF)
- 5 for Production and metal transformation (STM, IS, FMP, SF, NFM)
- 3 on Mineral industries (CL, GLS, CER)

Presentation of the BREFs

- 7 on Chemical industries (LVOC, LVIC-S, OFC, SIC, POL, LVIC-AAF, CAK)
- 2 for the Waste industries (WI, WT)
- 7 on the Others activities (PPM, TXT, TAN, SA, FDM, IRPP, STS)

Presentation of the BREFs

Others are general and apply to several industries

- Reference Document on the General Principles of Monitoring MON
- Emissions from Storage ESB
- Economics and Cross-Media Effects ECM
- Industrial Cooling Systems CS
- Energy efficiency ENE
- Waste Water and Waste Gas Treatment CWW

Planning for implementation of IED

- December 2010 : adoption and publication of the Directive IED within the Official journal.
- December 2012 : members states transpose the IED. The Directive applies to all NEW installations from this date.
- December 2013 : All existing installations previously subject to IPPC, EXCEPT Large Combustion Plants, must meet the requirements of IED.

Planning for implementation of IED

- July 2015 : The newly prescribed activities such as waste installations and wood preservation activity must meet the requirements of IED.
- January 2016 : Large Combustion Plants, must meet the requirements of IED.

Impact for industries : Le Bilan de Fonctionnement

All plant will have to achieve « un bilan de fonctionnement » every 10 years. This evaluation will allow administration to check if compliance with the BREF is achieved. It should include :

- An assessment of the last 10 years of operation, including air emissions, water emissions, energy consumptions etc,
- A comparison with Best Available Technics (BAT)
- For the future, a description of all the steps which will be performed to comply with BAT.

Impact for industries : Le Bilan de Fonctionnement

If operating conditions do not comply with the BAT, the administration will ask for a technical and economical expertise. It should include :

- An assessment of costs for implementation of BAT,
- A evaluation of all the impacts (on air, water, energy consumption etc) according to the BREF Economics and Cross-Media Effects (ECM).

Conclusion

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