7th CEWEP Waste-to-Energy Congress Review of Waste Incineration BREFs 25 September 2014



Commission

European IPPC Bureau

Review of the Best Available Techniques Reference Document (BREF) for Waste Incineration

7th CEWEP Waste-to-Energy Congress 24 – 25 September 2014 Brussels, Belgium

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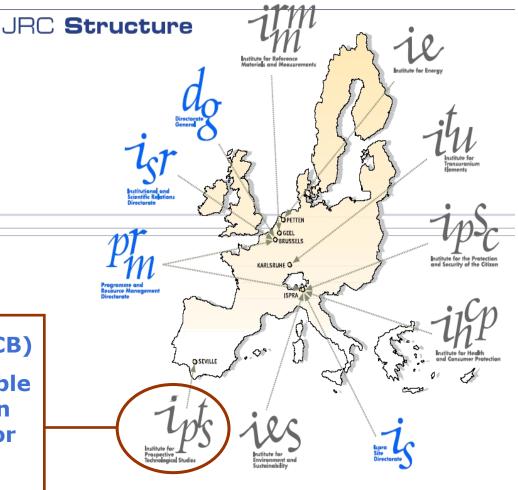
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IPTS in the context of the Joint Research Centre (JRC)



European IPPC Bureau (EIPPCB)

~22 staff within the Sustainable Production and Consumption (SPC) Unit of the Institute for Prospective Technological Studies (IPTS)



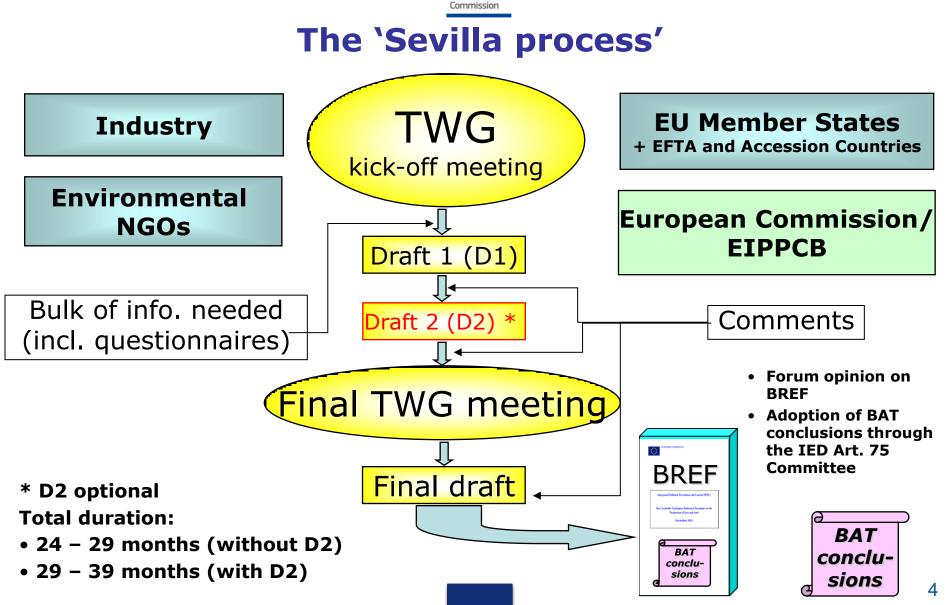


The Sevilla process

A complex **consensus-building** exchange of information with numerous stakeholders and underpinned by **sound techno-economic information** that has been enshrined into law by:

Commission Implementing Decision 2012/119/EU







Challenges for the review of BREFs under the IED

- 35 BREFs (in total)
- 8-year review cycle

Complete first review cycle by 2020

- 7 BREFs completed
- 11 BREFs in progress
- 17 BREFs remaining





General strategy to shorten the time to delivery

- Adopt a more focused approach (shorter BREFs, focus on BAT conclusions, target key environmental issues)
- Anticipate further and prepare input before the BREF review starts: anticipation of the structure of the BAT and identification of the data needs are crucial to devise appropriate questionnaires
- `single draft' route is the standard for BREF reviews not involving major changes in the scope
- Possibilities for e.g. extending commenting periods and holding additional TWG or subgroup meetings are necessarily limited
- Deliver the best quality with (limited) available time and resources



Conditions to reach useful BAT conclusions

- All stakeholders should contribute to the exchange of information, including representatives from institutions/associations who are not directly represented in the TWG (e.g. competent authorities, equipment suppliers, representatives of industrial installations)
- The applicability of the identified BAT and any potential restrictions need to be carefully assessed
- A transparent exchange of information needs to be ensured
- BAT conclusions are based on clear facts and sound techno-economic information



Role of BAT conclusions in IED permitting

BAT conclusions are <u>the reference</u> for setting permit conditions

Permits to contain <u>emission limit</u> values (ELVs) to ensure that, under normal operating conditions, emissions do not exceed BAT-associated emission levels (BAT-AELs)

Derogation from BAT-AELs is only allowed in specific and justified cases

- Need to demonstrate that costs are disproportionately higher than benefits due to local/installation-specific situations
- Member States report to the public/Commission on use of derogations





Reconsidering / updating permit conditions (IED Article 21)

- "Within **four years** of publication of decisions on BAT conclusions in accordance with Article 13(5) relating to the main activity of an installation, the competent authority shall ensure that:
 - (a) all the permit conditions for the installation concerned are reconsidered and, if necessary, updated to ensure compliance with this Directive [the IED];
 - (b) the installation complies with those permit conditions.
- The reconsideration shall **take into account all the new or updated BAT conclusions** applicable to the installation and adopted since the permit was granted or last reconsidered."

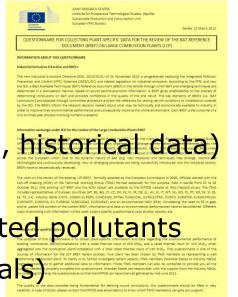


Data collection step is crucial for determining BAT

- The information on key environmental issues is obtained through plant-specific questionnaires covering:
 - emissions to air and water
 - generation of solid by-products, residues and wastes
 - efficient energy use
 - techniques that are potential BAT candidates

Importance of contextual information:

- details on the techniques used (characteristics, historical data)
- other than normal operating conditions
- link between waste characteristics and generated pollutants
- consumptions (e.g. raw water, energy, chemicals)





The WI BREF Review has begun

WI TWG wake-up call 12 May 2014

Call for wishes 20 Jun to 12 Sep 2014

- Guidelines for the expression of initial positions
- Key Issues for the WI BREF Review
- Transformation of BAT conclusions

Kick-off meeting 19 to 22 Jan* 2015. (* tentative timing)

Kick off meeting will determine the scope of the review, based on review of existing conclusions and wishes of TWG members.



Questions for the expression of initial positions

Questions on Scope, Structure, Key Environmental Issues and on BAT-AELs

- Scope Capacity, Co-incineration, Gasification / pyrolysis, Pre-treatment, Slags and ashes
- Standard BREF structure proposed
- > Emissions to air, water, residues, energy recovery, others?
- Review of existing BAT conclusions
- > Questions on averaging periods for BAT-AELs

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What are your wishes for the WI BREF Review?

Contributions from

11 Industry Organisations

12 Member States (A, B, BG, CZ, D, DK, ES, FI, NL, I, SW, & UK)

EEB



General (what industry says...)

Agree common definitions of key terms – e.g. start-up shut-down, other-than-normal-operating conditions

Don't repeat IED Chapter 4 requirements as BAT conclusions when they are the same

Don't overlap with other BREFs

Retain standard BREF structure



Scope (what industry says...)

BAT Conclusions should apply only to plant covered by Chapter 2

Co-incineration plant and pyrolysis/gasification should be covered if not already covered in another BREF

Exclude Pre-treatment (WT BREF)

Include Slags and Ashes (don't differentiate between onsite and off-site ash treatment)

Exclude fly ash and FGT residues (WT BREF)



Key Environmental Issues (what industry says...)

BAT-AELs tighter than the limits in Chapter 4 (Annex VI) must be fully justified

No additional monitoring requirements

Remember primary purpose of hazardous waste incineration is their destruction or isolation from the environment

And for the rest....

Wait for the background paper



In conclusion

The Waste Incineration BREF review has begun. Thank you for your initial contributions.

Three final thoughts

BAT conclusions are the reference point for setting permit conditions including emission limit values (ELVs) in IED installations.

The 'Sevilla Process' is about consensus-building with numerous stakeholders based on an exchange of sound techno-economic information.

There is a need to adopt a more focused approach to BREF reviews to shorten the time to delivery.



Thank you for your attention

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