

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 2

MATTERS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT WHEN DETERMINING BEST AVAILABLE TECHNIQUES BEARING IN MIND THE LIKELY COSTS AND BENEFITS OF A MEASURE AND THE PRINCIPLES OF PRECAUTION AND PREVENTION

1. The use of low waste technology;
2. the use of less hazardous substances;
3. the furthering of recovery and recycling of substances generated and used in the process and of waste, where appropriate;
4. comparable processes, facilities or methods of operation which have been tried with success on an industrial scale;
5. technological advances and changes in scientific knowledge and understanding;
6. the nature, effects and quantity of emissions concerned;
7. the commissioning dates for new or existing installations;
8. the length of time needed to introduce the best available technique;
9. the consumption and nature of raw materials (including water) used in the process and their energy efficiency;
10. the need to prevent or reduce to a minimum the overall impact of the emissions on the environment and the risks to it;
11. the need to prevent accidents and to minimise the consequences for the environment; and
12. the information published by the Commission of the European Communities pursuant to Article 16(2) of Council Directive 96/61/EC of 24th September 1996 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control⁽¹⁾ or by international organisations.

SCHEDULE 2

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MAIN POLLUTING SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCES AFFECTING AIR

1. Sulphur dioxide and other sulphur compounds;
2. oxides of nitrogen and other nitrogen compounds;
3. carbon monoxide;
4. volatile organic compounds (including methane);
5. metals and their compounds;
6. dust;
7. asbestos (suspended particulates, fibres);
8. chlorine and its compounds;
9. fluorine and its compounds;

(1) OJNo. L257, 10.10.96, p. 26.

10. arsenic and its compounds;
11. cyanides; and
12. substances and preparations which are capable of passing through the air and which have been proved to possess carcinogenic or mutagenic properties or properties which may affect reproduction.

SUBSTANCES AFFECTING WATER

1. Organohalogen compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the aquatic environment;
2. organophosphorus compounds;
3. organotin compounds;
4. substances and preparations which have been proved to possess carcinogenic or mutagenic properties or properties which may affect reproduction in or via the aquatic environment;
5. persistent hydrocarbons and persistent bioaccumulable organic toxic substances;
6. cyanides;
7. metals and their compounds;
8. arsenic and its compounds;
9. biocides;
10. materials in suspension;
11. substances which contribute to eutrophication (in particular, nitrates and phosphates); and
12. substances which have an unfavourable influence on the oxygen balance (and can be measured using parameters including Biological Oxygen Demand or Chemical Oxygen Demand).