Format for the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers Implementation Report in accordance with Decision I/5 (ECE/MP.PRTR/2010/2/Add.1)

**CERTIFICATION SHEET**

**The following report is submitted on behalf of**

**Flanders - Belgium**

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[name of the Party or the Signatory] in accordance with decision I/5**

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| Name of officer responsible for submitting the national report: | M.R. Van den Hende |
| Signature: |  |
| Date: | 28/11/2016 |

**IMPLEMENTATION REPORT**

**Please provide the following details on the origin of this report.**

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| **Provide a brief description of the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on which types of public authorities were consulted or contributed to its preparation, how the public was consulted and how the outcome of the public consultation was taken into account and on the material which was used as a basis for preparing the report.** |
| *Answer:* In Belgium, the environmental responsibilities lie within the regions. Each region prepares its answers to the questionnaire. The report at the Belgian level is obtained by compiling the regional responses. The Working Group on `PRTR' *(Interregional authority)* of the Coordination Committee for International Environmental Policy (CCIEP) is responsible for the Belgian report.  In the Flemish Region, the industry reports environmental information (emissions to air and water, energy data, groundwater statistics, waste data) in the IMJV (Integraal MilieuJaarVerslag – Integral environmental annual report) to the Environment, Nature and Energy Department (LNE) (*Regional authority*). LNE distributes the different subforms to the relevant administrations (VMM for emissions to air and water, OVAM for waste data).  In Flanders, the air emission inventory is prepared by the Department of Air, Environment and Communication of the Flemish Environment Agency (VMM) *(Regional authority);* the water emission inventory is set up by the Department of Water Reporting of the Flemish Environment Agency (VMM) *(Regional authority)*. The Flemish waste data are collected by OVAM, the Public Waste Agency of Flanders *(Regional authority).*  The first draft of the report was drawn up by VMM and OVAM in AugustSeptember2016 in Dutch (07/11/2016 completion). Information on legal aspects was provided by the Environment, Nature and Energy Department (Department of International Environmental Policy). Public consultation of the report was possible from 15/12/2016 to 15/01/2017 on the Belgian Aarhus portal (http://www.health.belgium.be/aarhus) and the regional sites of VMM (<http://www.vmm.be>)and OVAM (<http://www.ovam.be>) and on the social media Facebook and Linked-in. The public was invited to provide comments on the report through the regional authorities. No comments by the public were received. A summary report for Flanders is drawn up in January 2017 in English.  The national report (3 regional reports + Belgian synthesis) is submitted to the Commission by February 2017. |

**Articles 3, 4 and 5**

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| **List legislative, regulatory and other measures that implement the general provisions in articles 3 (general provisions), 4 (core elements of a pollutant release and transfer register system (PRTR)) and 5 (design and structure).** |
| In particular, describe: |
| (a) With respect to **article 3**, **paragraph 1**, measures taken to ensure the implementation of the provisions of the Protocol, including enforcement measures; |
| (b) With respect to **article 3, paragraph 2**, measures taken to introduce a more extensive or more publicly accessible PRTR than required by the Protocol**;** |
| (c) With respect to **article 3, paragraph 3**, measures taken to require that employees of a facility and members of the public who report a violation by a facility of national laws implementing this Protocol to public authorities are not penalized, persecuted or harassed for their actions in reporting the violation; |
| (d) With respect to **article 3, paragraph 5**, whether the PRTR system has been integrated into other reporting mechanisms and, if such integration has been undertaken, into which systems. Did such integration lead to elimination of duplicative reporting? Were any special challenges encountered or overcome in undertaking the integration, and how? |
| (e) With respect to **article 5,** **paragraph 1**, how releases and transfers can be searched and identified according to the parameters listed in subparagraphs (a) to (f); |
| (f) With respect to **article 5,** **paragraph 4,** provide the Universal Resource Locator (url) or Internet address where the register can be continuously and immediately accessed, or other electronic means with equivalent effect; |
| (g) With respect to **article 5,** **paragraphs 5 and 6**, provide information on links from the Party’s register to relevant existing, publicly accessible databases on subject matters related to environmental protection, if any, and a link to PRTRs of other Parties. |

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| Answer:   1. As a result of the state reformation in 1980, environmental matters became a regional competence. In Flanders the Environmental Decree of 28 June 1985 modernised and integrated the archaic and fragmented existing environmental legislation. The Decree was implemented in the Flemish legislation through Vlarem I (6 February 1991) and Vlarem II (1 June 1995) (Vlarem stands for *Vla*ams *Re*glement betreffende de *M*ilieuvergunning) ([Flemish Environmental Decree and Vlarem legislation](http://www.lne.be/themas/vergunningen/regelgeving)). Among other things these laws contain a list with installations causing damage to the environment and definitions and provisions for the establishment of an integral environmental annual report (IMJV).   [VLAREMA](http://navigator.emis.vito.be/milnav-consult/drukwerkWettekstServlet?wettekstId=43991&actueleWetgeving=true&date=19-12-2012&appLang=nl&wettekstLang=nlis) (entry into force from 1 June 2012, recently amended on 1 July 2013) is the Flemish implementation of the Materials Decree of 1 June 2012. Vlarema determines how the list of facilities, which are obliged to report their waste production through the IMJV, is drawn up and how this is communicated. The enforcement of the Materials Decree and Vlarema is exercised through the Flemish Environmental Enforcement Decree (see below).  To simplify and streamline the different administrative obligations of industrial facilities, determined by the environmental permit, the Flemish government clustered the reporting obligations in the integral environmental annual report (IMJV) in 2004. The Flemish Environmental Decree was changed ([6 February 2004](http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi/article.pl?language=nl&caller=summary&pub_date=2004-02-20&numac=2004035276)) and the implementing decree specified the declaration procedure, the reporting conditions and the detailed content of the IMJV ([2 April 2004](http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi/article.pl?language=nl&caller=summary&pub_date=2004-06-04&numac=2004035658)). AMINAL (currently the Environment, Nature and Energy Department of the Flemish Government, LNE) was designated as the administrator.  In 2006 a number of amendments to the IMJV were approved (e.g. the addition of the templates for reporting energy and waste data) ([27 January 2006](http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi/article.pl?language=nl&caller=summary&pub_date=2006-02-24&numac=2006035293)).  To comply with the obligations provided by the PRTR Protocol and the E-PRTR Regulation, the IMJV was extended to obtain the necessary specific information from the industry. Most of the information was already delivered, but the Flemish legislation was adjusted to fully comply with the reporting requirements ( 8 December 2006 : https://imjv.milieuinfo.be/sites/default/files/atoms/files/IMJV-besluit2007.pdf).  To allow a uniform and effective enforcement of the Flemish environmental legislation, the [Flemish Environmental Enforcement Decree](http://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/mopdf/2008/02/29_1.pdf) was adjusted. The decree contains a chapter on policy and organisation of environmental enforcement on the one hand and monitoring, enforcement tools and safety measures on the other hand. Administrative measures and penalties (up to 250 000 €) or criminal prosecution (imprisonment of 1 month to 1 year and/or fines of 100 to 250 000 €) can be imposed by the Supreme Court of Environmental Enforcement. Fines due to environmental offences are adjudged after ratification by an environmental inspector . . The jurisdiction of environmental enforcement has been transferred to the Environmental Inspection Agency.   1. In addition to the Flemish PRTR website ([https://www.milieuinfo.be/prtr](https://www.milieuinfo.be/prtr/website/start/start-flow;jsessionid=8BF3382E2D02DB4598F205CB76DDABAF?execution=e1s1)), facility specific data on releases to air and waterare published on the website of the Flemish Environment Agency (<https://www.vmm.be/data/imjv-databestand/imjv> ). This information takes account of the thresholds laid down in the Integral Environmental Annual Report (IMJV), which are equal to or more stringent than the threshold values of PRTR. A complete overview of all emissions to air and water (point sources and diffuse emissions) is shown in the annual reports <https://www.vmm.be/publicaties/lozingen-in-de-lucht-2000-2015> resp. https://www.vmm.be/publicaties/bronnen-van-waterverontreiniging-2015   The Belgian business scene is characterized by many small and medium-sized facilities. A significant part of the total amount of waste is produced by facilities that do not fall under the scope of annex I to the PRTR Protocol. In Flanders, 50.000 facilities produce industrial waste, but only 2% is included in (E-)PRTR. To enable the public to interpret correctly the waste produced by PRTR facilities, in relation to the total amount of waste produced in Flanders, the Flemish PRTR website will include 2 types of waste data:   * Waste quantities of the ‘regular’ PRTR facilities (27% of the waste) * Diffuse sources: aggregated quantities of non-PRTR facilities (73% of the waste)   This approach will provide a more complete database.   1. The principle of the right to freedom of expression, linked to the right to the protection of a healthy environment is constitutionally integrated in art. 19, respectively 23 of the coordinated Constitution.   Art. 19 stipulates the following in this respect: *"The freedom of worship, its free public exercise, as well as the freedom to express his opinion in any field, are guaranteed, subject to punishment of the crimes being committed on the occasion of the use of those freedoms ".*  Art. 23 stipulates that *"everyone has the right to lead a dignified life.*  *For that purpose, the law, the decree or the rule referred to in article 134, taking into account the corresponding obligations, ensure the economic, social and cultural rights, of which they determine the procedures for the exercise. These rights include in particular: (...) 4 ° the right to the protection of a healthy environment (...).”*   1. Since 1993, the most important industrial facilities in the Flemish Region are required to report annually on their emissions to air and water when the threshold value, which is defined in Vlarem (see (a)) is exceeded. Similarly, waste data are collected since 1982. In 2006, the retrieval of data on emissions to air and water, groundwater statistics, waste and energy data were clustered in an integral environmental annual report (IMJV, Integraal Milieujaarverslag, <http://milieujaarverslag.milieuinfo.be/>).   As of 2006, this reporting obligation was harmonized with the the PRTR Protocol, the EPER-decision (2000/479/EC) and then with the E-PRTR Regulation (166/2006/EC), so the IMJV is an information source of all necessary data for publication of data on point sources on the PRTR website.Facilities that meet the conditions of a PRTR-facility on activities and threshold values are selected from the database, which is fed with data from the IMJV, and published on the Flemish PRTR website.  On the basis of the information provided on the PRTR website, it is possible to generate an xml file for reporting under E-PRTR. In this way, the existing PRTR setting can also be used for another application.   1. On the Flemish PRTR website  ([https://www.milieuinfo.be/prtr](https://www.milieuinfo.be/prtr/website/start/start-flow;jsessionid=8BF3382E2D02DB4598F205CB76DDABAF?execution=e1s1)) one can find facilities geographically via maps, possibly via selection of the PRTR-activity/activities. Search by name (current or historical) of the facility is also possible. There is a distinction in the data for waste or pollutants, and this for each of the environmental media into which the pollutant is released. The disposal or recovery of waste, and where appropriate, the destination of the waste transfer, is specified. There will also be the possibility to search by pollutants or waste, activities and/or regions, the data are then aggregated per pollutant or waste type, medium and year, for one or more activities and/or regions. 2. The website with the Flemish PRTR data can be found via [https://www.milieuinfo.be/prtr](https://www.milieuinfo.be/prtr/website/start/start-flow;jsessionid=8BF3382E2D02DB4598F205CB76DDABAF?execution=e1s1). 3. A link to the website of VMM ([www.vmm.be](http://www.vmm.be)) is given, as well as a link to OVAM ([www.ovam.be](http://www.ovam.be)) for more information about the emissions to air and water or waste.   More links to the Flemish, Belgian and international sites are included: the Flemish site of LNE (<https://www.lne.be/internationaal-en-europees-beleid-luchtverontreiniging>), the Belgian Aarhus portal (<http://www.health.belgium.be/en/environment/aarhusbe/protocol-pollutants> ), the OECD site (<http://www.prtr.net/>), the site of UNECE (<http://www.unece.org/env/pp/prtr.html>) and the European E-PRTR site (<http://prtr.ec.europa.eu/>). |

**Article 7**

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| **List legislative, regulatory and other measures that implement article 7 (reporting requirements).** |
| Describe or identify as appropriate: |
| (a) With respect to **paragraph 1**, whether the reporting requirements of  paragraph 1 (a) are required by the national system, or whether those of paragraph 1 (b) are required by the national system; |
| (b) With respect to **paragraphs 1, 2 and 5**, whether it is the owner of each individual facility that is required to fulfil the reporting requirements or whether it is the operator; |
| (c) With respect to **paragraph 1 and annex I**, any difference between the list of activities for which reporting is required under the Protocol, or their associated thresholds, and the list of activities and associated thresholds for which reporting is required under the national PRTR system; |
| (d) With respect to **paragraph 1 and annex II**, any difference between the list of pollutants for which reporting is required under the Protocol, or their associated thresholds, and the list of pollutants and associated thresholds for which reporting is required under the national PRTR system; |
| (e) With respect to **paragraph 3 and annex II**, whether for any particular pollutant or pollutants listed in annex II of the Protocol, the Party applies a type of threshold other than the one referred to in the responses to paragraph (a) above and, if so, why; |
| (f) With respect to **paragraph 4**, the competent authority designated to collect the information on releases of pollutants from diffuse sources specified in paragraphs 7 and 8; |
| (g) With respect to **paragraphs 5 and 6**, any differences between the scope of information to be provided by owners or operators under the Protocol and the information required under the national PRTR system, and whether the national system is based on pollutant-specific (paragraph 5 (d) (i)) or waste-specific (paragraph 5 (d) (ii)) reporting of transfers; |
| (h) With respect to **paragraphs 4 and 7**, where diffuse sources have been included in the register, which diffuse sources have been included and how these can be searched and identified by users, in an adequate spatial disaggregation; or where they have not been included, provide information on measures to initiate reporting on diffuse sources; |
| (i) With respect to **paragraph 8**, the types of methodology used to derive the information on diffuse sources. |
| Answer:   1. The reporting requirements of paragraph 1(a) are used by the Flemish system. 2. The integral environmental annual report is completed by the operator of the facility, the managing director or the person who has been legally delegated, and possibly the environment coordinator. 3. Facilities of class 1 and class 2 in accordance with Vlarem (classes are distinguished according to the nature and the importance of the environmental impact, class 1 has the highest environmental impact), which have a total emission for at least 1 relevant pollutant or greenhouse gas above the threshold are required to submit an IMJV to the competent authorities. These thresholds are identical to or more stringent than the PRTR thresholds, so that all PRTR facilities are included in the data pool. PRTR activities per facility are indicated at facility level (economic activity) and on installation level. From the data pool only those facilities are withheld that carry out PRTR activities at facility or installation level and emit above the PRTR thresholds for pollutants or waste.   Business operators in the intensive livestock farming sector usually do not report their emissions via the IMJV. In order to ensure consistency in the calculations, the Flemish Environment Agency performs the calculations and informs the parties concerned (emissions are presented for approval).  Air emissions, originating from landfills, are calculated on the basis of the IPCC WASTE MODEL.   1. See Appendix 1 2. No 3. In Flanders, the air emission inventory is drawn up by the Air Emission Inventory team of the Department of Air, Environment and Communication of the Flemish Environment Agency (VMM) (Regional authority). Emission data from diffuse sources (industry (with the exception of PRTR facilities), traffic, agriculture (with the exception of PRTR farms), heating of buildings, LULUCF) are calculated based on mathematical models, taking into account region-specific information. These data will be shown on the website in 2017.   The water emission inventory is drawn up by the Data Management and Water ReportingTeam of the Department of Water Reporting of the Flemish Environment Agency (VMM) (Regional authority). The reporting of the diffuse emissions to water is in development. In the framework of the LIFE+ project WEISS, a system was developed that supports the Flemish Environment Agency for this reporting aspect.  The Flemish waste data are collected for both individual facilities and diffuse sources (aggregated waste production) and calculated by OVAM, the Public Waste Agency of Flanders (Regional authority).   1. All information to be provided under the Protocol is included in the IMJV. An overview of all the forms from the IMJV can be found via <https://imjv.milieuinfo.be/delen-van-het-imjv> . A form with identification data contains the information that is requested in paragraph 5(a). The other information that is requested in paragraphs 5(b) to 5(f) is contained in individual forms for releases to air and water and waste data. A distinction is made between normal circumstances and extraordinary events. The regional system is based on waste-specific (paragraph 5(d)(ii)) reporting of pollutant transfers. 2. Air emission data from diffuse sources are available and will be displayed on the Flemish PRTR website in 2017. Emission data of the industry (with the exception of PRTR facilities, i.e. the remaining facilities that report under the PRTR thresholds and emissions of sectors that are calculated on a collective basis), traffic, agriculture (with the exception of PRTR farms), heating of buildings and LULUCF will be available per municipality, both geographically (on map) as figures in table form, enabling download of the data.   The reporting of diffuse emissions to water on the Flemish PRTR website is under development2019. In the framework of the Life+ project WEISS, a system (the WEISS-model) was developed that assists the Flemish Environment Agency to this reporting aspect. WEISS is implemented at the Flemish Environment Agency with a resolution of 1 hectare. The system currently manages information of 100 diffuse sources and 30 pollutants (heavy metals, PAH, organic and inorganic compounds). It also contains all the information of the measured industrial point sources.  Waste data from diffuse sources are available and are displayed on the website. To enable the public to see the waste produced by the PRTR facilities in the right setting, one will be able to compare these waste quantities with the corresponding extrapolations (for more information, see further under article 9).   1. The fugitive air emissions are mathematically estimated according to a sector-specific approach. The sectors are briefly cited below, with an indication of the calculation of the emissions. For a more detailed description of each sector, reference is made to the annual report https://www.vmm.be/publicaties/lozingen-in-de-lucht-2000-20145  * Heating of buildings: displays the emissions from the heating of buildings in households and in the tertiary sector (hotels, restaurants, health care, education, offices, trade, other services and CHP). The emissions are calculated based on the energy consumption from the Flemish energy balance in combination with emission factors. * Traffic: gives the emissions by road traffic, aircraft traffic, rail traffic and shipping. These emissions are estimated by the model Copert (road traffic), activity data (aircraft movements) in combination with emission factors (aviation) and the EMMOSS model (rail traffic and shipping). * Off-road machines: gives the emissions from non-road mobile machinery (lawnmowers, forklifts, concrete mixers, ...). Emissions are calculated by the OFFREM-model.      * Collective emissions by the industry: shows the emissions from industrial activities under the PRTR-threshold value. A distinction is made between combustion and process emissions. The methodology was elaborated in studies. * Agriculture and horticulture and nature: gives the emissions from livestock, fertilizer use, manure processing, fuel consumption in agriculture and horticulture, and natural and agricultural land. NH3 emissions are mainly calculated by the EMAV model. Other emissions are among others calculated with activity data and emission factors. * Land use and land use change: shows the emissions from land use, these are the changes in soil carbon stock of permanent grasslands, croplands and forests, changes in aboveground biomass of trees in forests and emissions from cutting down trees, and the emissions resulting from the changes in land use. This inventory is drawn up in accordance with the IPCC methodology.   Methodology for the calculation of diffuse sources of water (VMM): the WEISS-model has a generic, flexible, modular character and an explicit geographical approach at a spatial resolution chosen by the user. It supports a bottom-up approach to the problem, starting with the detailed location of (point, line and surface) sources, followed by the computation of the pathways (run-off, sewage system, direct discharge) and the contribution to the pollution of the water bodies. It enables the analysis of trends in the emissions at different locations in the pathways, for various hydrological or administrative entities, and for various periods in time.  Methodology for the calculation of non-point sources of waste: in Flanders, 50.000 facilities produce industrial waste, but only 2% is included in PRTR. Based on a statistically relevant selection of 8000 facilities (both PRTR as non-PRTR) taking into account the economic sector and the dimension (classes of numbers of employees), the amount of waste is estimated (extrapolated) per combination of province (5 provinces), economic sector (54 sectors), waste type (2 types, i.e. hazardous and non-hazardous) and treatment (8 types). These extrapolations lead to the total amount of waste produced in Flanders. |

**Article 8**

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| **For each reporting cycle since the last national implementation report (or date of entry into force of the Protocol), please indicate:** |
| (a) The reporting year (the calendar year to which the reported information relates); |
| (b) The deadline(s) by which the owners or operators of facilities were required to report to the competent authority; |
| (c) The date by which the information was required to be publicly accessible on the register, having regard to the requirements of **article 8** (reporting cycle); |
| (d) Whether the various deadlines for reporting by facilities and for having the information publicly accessible on the register were met in practice; and if they were delayed, the reasons for this; |
| (e) Whether methods of electronic reporting were used to facilitate the incorporation of the information required in the national register, and if such methods were used, the proportion of electronic reporting by facilities and any software applications used to support such reporting. |
| *Answer:*   1. 2012, 2013, 2014 2. Before 31 January, the administrator of the IMJV (Environment, Nature and Energy Department, LNE) sends the request to report the environmental data of the previous year to the concerned facilities. Facilities that are obliged to report data, must complete and return the IMJV to the administrator or submit it electronically via the internet portal before 15 March(part 1 of the campaign). After checking which reports are missing, the facilities concerned are reminded to submit the IMJV (part 2 of the campaign, circa May, no fixed date). Electronic reporting is mandatory since reporting year 2012.  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Institution | Institution name | Deadline | Reporting year | | Regional authority | LNE | 15 March 2015 | 2014 | | Regional authority | LNE | 15 March 2014 | 2013 | | Regional authority | LNE | 15 March 2013 | 2012 |  1. In May 2003, the PRTR Protocol was adopted in Kiev. Belgium ratified the Protocol on 12 March 2009. This ratification includes the separate ratifications of the governments of the Federal Government, Flanders, Wallonia and the Brussels Capital Region. The Protocol entered into force ninety days after ratification by 16 Parties. On 10 July 2009, France as 16th Party ratified the Protocol; on 8 October 2009, the protocol entered into force. For Belgium, this means that releases to air, water and soil of pollutants and the transfer of waste should be available for the calendar year following the year that the Protocol entered into force, i.e. 2010. The information for the first reporting year 2010 is included in the register within two years from the end of 2010, i.e. by the end of 2012. Since then, the information of the following reporting years (from 2011 on) will be included in the register of the Parties within fifteen months from the end of each reporting year, i.e. by the end of March 2013 for the year 2011, and so on. 2. The PRTR data for Flanders are always available on the website in a timely manner (emission year 2012 published 27/03/, emission year 2013 published31/03/2015, emission year 2014 published 29/03/2016). Updates of the reported data are regularly made (2 times a year). The completeness of the data (percentage of facilities that have to submit a IMJV) is presented in table 1. 3. Electronic reporting is mandatory since reporting year 2012. Table 1 shows the proportion of electronic reporting for the years 2010 to 2015, distinguishing between the different media.   Table 1. Number of electronic and hardcopy IMJV files submitted for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 specified for the different media   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Year | Medium | Number of reports | % hardcopy | % electronic | % submitted\* | | 2010 | Air | 412 | 44 | 56 | 96,26 | | 2011 | Air | 419 | 36 | 64 | 99,29 | | 2012 | Air | 402 | 0 | 100 | 99,75 | | 2013 | Air | 415 | 0 | 100 | 99,52 | | 2014 | Air | 410 | 0 | 100 | 99,76 | | 2015 | Air | 414 | 0 | 100 | 99,76 | | 2010 | Water | 774 | 12 | 88 | 100 | | 2011 | Water | 783 | 12 | 88 | 100 | | 2012 | Water | 764 | 0 | 100 | 100 | | 2013 | Water | 764 | 0 | 100 | 100 | | 2014 | Water | 765 | 0 | 100 | 100 | | 2015 | Water | 795 | 0 | 100 | 100 | | 2010 | Waste | 1258 | 35.7 | 61.3 | 97 | | 2011 | Waste | 1288 | 32.6 | 64.4 | 97 | | 2012 | Waste | 1240 | 0 | 97 | 97 | | 2013 | Waste | 1573 | 0 | 100 | 99 | | 2014 | Waste | 1908 | 0 | 100 | 99 | | 2015 | Waste | 2032 | 0 | 100 | 99 |   \*estimation for waste |

**Article 9**

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| **Describe the legislative, regulatory and other measures ensuring the collection of data and the keeping of records, and establishing the types of methodologies used in gathering the information on releases and transfers, in accordance with article 9 (data collection and record-keeping).** |
| *Answer:*   * Data Collection:   The legal context which captures the integrated register on pollutant release and transfer, was already mentioned above (articles 3, 4 and 5, question (a)).  Since the reporting year 1993 the most important industrial facilities in the Flemish region are required to report their annual emissions to the air when a specified threshold value, as defined in the Flemish environmental law, Vlarem, is exceeded. In 2004, the data retrieval of the emissions to air and water, groundwater, waste and energy data were clustered in an integral environmental annual report (IMJV, http://milieujaarverslag.milieuinfo.be/).  As of 2006, this reporting obligation was harmonized with the PRTR Protocol, the EPER-decision (2000/479/EC) and then with the E-PRTR regulation (166/2006/EC), so that the IMJV contains all necessary information for the publication of the PRTR data and the E-PRTR reporting.  Facilities report information on the environment (emissions to air and water, energy data, groundwater statistics, waste data) in the IMJV to the Environment, Nature and Energy Department (LNE), where the various forms are divided between the parties concerned (VMM for emissions to air and water, OVAM for waste data, ...). Each institution retrieves the relevant data from the IMJV and is responsible for the evaluation, quality assessment and verification of the data. The data are imported in a database and stored. From this database the data are selected to be presented in the framework of PRTR. The emission data to air and water, the waste data and information regarding transfer of waste per medium are loaded in the management module of the PRTR website. The identification data per facility are aligned between the different Flemish partners. Inconsistencies between the different media are clarified and a global data set with data regarding emissions to air, water, waste data and data on transfers of waste is published on the website. When data are supplemented or corrected, these changes can always be tracked.   * Methodology used for identification of PRTR-facilities   + Air   In total, about 450 Flemish industrial facilities with relevant air emissions are registered in a database as a result of the above mentioned mandatory emission reporting through the IMJV. This database is an important source of information for the European and international reporting obligations, including PRTR. Facilities that meet the conditions of a PRTR-facility, based on activities and threshold values, are selected from the database and published on the Flemish PRTR website.  Business operators in the intensive livestock farming sector usually do not report their emissions via the IMJV. In order to ensure consistency in the calculations, the Flemish Environment Agency performs the calculations and informs the parties concerned (emissions are presented for approval). A mathematical model calculates the emissions, taking into account information on the number of animals, transport of manure, kind of stable, .... (activity data are provided by the Flemish Land Agency, VLM). Installations whose emissions exceed the PRTR-threshold values are retained.  Since the reporting of January/March 2015 (emissions for the time series 1990-2013), emissions from solid waste disposal sites on land (SWDS) in Belgium are calculated using the IPCC Waste Model (MS Excel spreadsheet), which is provided by IPCC as a supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. This methodology is in line with the IPCC 2006 Guidelines and the use of the model ensures optimal alignment with the Walloon Region (there are no Category 2 landfills in the Brussels Region). The results of the IPCC-model are in the same order of magnitude as previous calculations on the basis of the VITO models. Activity data regarding the amount of waste disposed and waste composition are available for recent years from the Flemish Waste Agency OVAM. Historical data as far back as 1950 were estimated using IPCC default methods.   * + Water   In total, about 800 Flemish industrial installations with relevant emissions to water are registered in a databank as a result of the mandatory emission reporting through the IMJV. This database is an important source of information for the European and international reporting obligations.  The reporting of the diffuse emissions to water is currently being developed. In the framework of the LIFE + project WEISS a system that supports the Flemish Environment Agency with the reporting is developed.   * + Waste   The Flemish waste data are collected by OVAM, the public Waste Agency of Flanders, via the IMJV (see above), which contains a chapter on the amount of waste generated. Two (overlapping) groups of facilities are required to report their waste data: on the one hand, about 1.200 (industrial) PRTR facilities, on the other hand, a statistically reliable selection of industrial and non-industrial Flemish facilities that produce waste (see also articles 3, 4 and 5, question (b)). This obligation is included in Vlarema, the Flemish legislation on waste. |

**Article 10**

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| **Describe the rules, procedures and mechanisms ensuring the quality of the data contained in the national PRTR and what these revealed about the quality of data reported, having regard to the requirements of article 10 (quality assessment).** |
| *Answer:*  As has already been discussed above (Articles 3, 4 and 5), most of the information on the facility level (emissions to air and water, waste data) is delivered via the IMJV. Efforts are made to offer a `custom' reporting (personalised per industrial facility, including the facility specific activities and processes that cause emissions and/or waste) to the facility. Data can be completed interactively via an internet portal. When the portal is open to submission, a helpdesk can be contacted.  \* Air  As is provided for in the EMEP/EEA Emission Inventory Guidebook 2013 (http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/emep-eea-guidebook-2013 ), a quality system for the emission inventory shall contain a clear inventory process (article 9), institutional arrangements (articles 3, 4 and 5) and a quality plan. The system guarantees data of high quality, delivered in an efficient and timely manner.  The code of good practice for the inventory requires to meet the following capacities:   * *Consistency*: the Flemish air emission inventory has a long history of data collection and evaluation of (industrial) emission data. For the main pollutants, general trends can be derived from 1980. For the other pollutants, reliable data are available from 1996. This long time series of emission data on installation level allows a reliable trend analysis per pollutant and per facility. The database serves as a basis for all international reports (with the exception of ETS). * *Comparability:* emission data are displayed according to the requirements as determined by the PRTR Protocol, so that the data are comparable to the national inventories of other Parties. * *Completeness*: missing emissions can be traced through a trend analysis. However, it is not easy to detect missing facilities that are required to report emission data. An in-depth consultation between the Air Emission Inventory team and the Environment, Nature and Energy Department aims to fill in the missing data. Improvement and completeness of the emission inventory remains a continuous task for all parties involved. If necessary, missing information (e.g. missing emissions of a sector) is filled in by specific studies. * *Accuracy*: when data differ from the expected trend (and an explanation cannot be found in the IMJV), the responsible person at the facility is approached to verify the data. If necessary, data are corrected in the database. * *Transparency*: a detailed data collection on installation level in the IMJV provides a clear understanding of the calculation of emissions at the facility level. Ambiguities are cleared up through contact with the facility. All correspondence is archived to track all changes.   A comprehensive set of processed emission data is published and interpreted annually, and is available to all interested parties. In addition, the air emissions inventory is one of the authors of a comprehensive National Inventory Report (NIR, in the framework of the EU/CO2 MM-reporting, UNFCCC) (<http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/9492.php> ) with general and sector information used for the preparation of the inventory and the activity data that have been used for the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions, trends, recalculations and improvements,…. The Belgian Informative Inventory Report (IIR, in the framework of the EMEP/LRTAP reporting, UNECE) (<http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/be/un/UNECE_CLRTAP_BE/envvugtla/> ) contains similar information for the main pollutants, for heavy metals and persistent organic pollutants. In the framework of the European and international obligations with respect to the greenhouse gas emission inventory, Belgium has developed a QA/QC-plan (quality assessment/quality control). Although this plan is focused on greenhouse gas emissions, many of these cases are also suitable for the air pollutants. Information about the QA/QC-plan of Belgium and of the regions and all procedures involved can be found in the NIR of April 2013, in particular in chapter 1.6. `Information on the QA/QC plan including verification and treatment of confidentiality issues where appropriate’.  \* Water  Quality insurance for the reporting of emissions to water and transfer is guaranteed on two levels, namely in the internet portal and in the registration database of the emissions.  In the internet portal are several mechanisms to improve the quality of the data. First, the data already known to the authorities are made available in the reporting tool (e.g. activity codes, emission points, installations, etc.). In this way more consistent time series of data are obtained. Next, impossible data are rejected by the reporting tool (e.g. 0<pH<14). Finally, facility totals are calculated by the reporting tool, avoiding calculation and data transcription errors by the reporters.  In the emission registration database, the emissions to water are compared to both the data from the previous reporting year (if available) and the control results of waste water, obtained by the control program of the Flemish Environment Agency. If major differences are found (e.g. more than 100% difference), these data are further checked. If no explanation can be found, these data are cross-checked with the reporters.  \* Waste  The quality of Flemish waste data is (in case of deviations) checked against the following controls:   * The amount of waste produced by a facility in the current reporting year is compared to the amount of waste produced by the same facility in previous years (usually 2004-present, but data have been collected since 1992). * The amount of waste produced by a facility is compared to the amounts of waste produced by other facilities in the same industrial sector. * The proper use of combinations of waste type/waste treatment/waste handler/… is validated.   Corrections are made by the competent authority and/or facilities are contacted. |

**Article 11**

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| **Describe the way(s) in which public access to the information contained in the register is facilitated, having regard to the requirements of article 11 (public access to information).** |
| *Answer:*  The Flemish PRTR register is anywhere immediately electronically accessible to the public ([https://www.milieuinfo.be/prtr](https://www.milieuinfo.be/prtr/website/start/start-flow;jsessionid=8BF3382E2D02DB4598F205CB76DDABAF?execution=e1s1)):  Within the scope of e-government, a multichannel entry to e-government services (e.g. individual computers, mobile terminals, public internet access,…) is developed. In Belgium, more than three-quarters (82 %) of the households have access to internet at home (ICT questionnaire by the Directorate General for Statistics and Economic Information (DGSEI) in 2013 ). The internet portal [Aarhus.be](https://portal.health.fgov.be/portal/page?_pageid=118,8346451&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL) provides general information on the Aarhus Convention, including contacts at the regional and federal level. Leaflets on the right to environmental information as provided by the Aarhus Convention are available in libraries and local government offices.  At present, Flanders published detailed PRTR data from 2010 to 2014, as stipulated in the PRTR Protocol through ratification. PRTR data of 2015 will be available on the site by 31 March 2017. References to the regional websites, and also the E-PRTR website which provides a Belgian summary, are available at the Aarhus website.  To meet the demand for additional environmental information (data before 2010 and emissions under the PRTR thresholds) industrial emissions to air and water at facility level are published and updated annually on the VMM website from 2004. (<https://www.vmm.be/data/imjv-databestand/imjv> ). A complete overview of all emissions to air and water (point sources and diffuse emissions) is shown in the annual reports https://www.vmm.be/publicaties/lozingen-in-de-lucht-2000-2015 resp. . https://www.vmm.be/publicaties/bronnen-van-waterverontreiniging-2015  Flemish waste data are available (total amount, amounts per sector, per waste stream, per treatment, …) on www.ovam.be.  All data can be obtained free of charge from the competent authorities by mail, by telephone-fax, …; data can be delivered electronically or on paper. |

**Article 12**

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| **Where any information on the register is kept confidential, give an indication of the types of information that may be withheld and the frequency with which it is withheld, having regard to the requirements of article 12 (confidentiality). Please provide comments on practical experience and challenges encountered with respect to dealing with confidentiality claims, in particular with respect to the requirements set out in paragraph 2.** |
| *Answer:*  An overview of the confidential information in the Flemish PRTR reporting is given in table 2.  Table 2. Overview of the confidential information per medium (air, water, waste) for different reporting years   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Datatype | Reason | Year | Number of facilities | Medium | Activiteit | | Parent Company name  Facility name | Article 12.1.(e) personal data | 2010 | 34 | Air | 7(a) Installations for the intensive rearing of poultry or pigs | | 2011 | 46 | | 2012 | 57 | | 2013 | 55 | | 2014 | 56 | | WasteHandler for facilities reporting HWOC | Article 12.1.(c) commercial or industrial information | 2010 | 126 | Waste | All sectors | | 2011 | 126 | | 2012 | 171 |  | | 2013 | 198 |  | | 2014 | 187 |  | |

**Article 13**

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| **Describe the opportunities for public participation in the development of the national PRTR system, in accordance with article 13 (public participation in the development of national pollutant release and transfer registers), and any relevant experience with public participation in the development of the system.** |
| *Answer:*  Since the data collection via the IMJV is generally used since several years, one can say that the development of a (regional) pollutant release and transfer register is complete. During the development of the IMJV facilities and federations were involved to communicate their opinion. The further evolution is limited to changes and optimisations of the register.  Via the URL <http://imjv.milieuinfo.be/> the interested parties are informed of the reporting conditions and innovations with regard to the legislative and regulatory requirements. People have the opportunity to ask general or specific questions or do suggestions both by telephone and by mail.  SERV (Socio-Economic Council of Flanders) and the MINA-Council (Environment and Nature Council of Flanders) gave advice on 11/9/2003 (advice SERV : <http://www.serv.be/sites/default/files/documenten/pdfpublicaties/326.pdf>) .  The SERV brings the Flemish employers and employees together for consultation and advice on a variety of themes. The starting point is always socio-economic. The MINA-Council is the Strategic Advisory Council for the environment, nature and energy policy area. Representatives from civil society and independent experts may experience in consultation with each other over the environmental policy in the broad sense of the word. |

**Article 14**

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| **Describe the review procedure established by law to which all individuals have access if they consider that their request for information has been ignored, wrongfully refused or otherwise not dealt with in accordance with the provisions of article 14 (access to justice), and any use made of it.** |
| *Answer*:  More information can be found on the site [Aarhus.be](http://www.health.belgium.be/en/environment/aarhusbe/public-access-information) , about possible actions related to the pillars of the Convention and other possibilities of appeals related to the environment.  There are several possible actions in Belgium concerning access to justice within the framework of the implementation of the provisions of the Aarhus Convention. When a public service has not responded to a citizen’s request for environmental information, exercising the right of [access to information](http://ipcprodext03:7777/Aarhus/AccessToInformation/index.htm?&fodnlang=en) is provided for. These infringements occur, for instance, when a public authority refuses to grant access to the desired environmental information to the person who requests it. It can also occur when a request is treated incorrectly or not at all.  The Convention gives any person the right to access to environmental information. This is the reason why every person who has submitted a request for environmental information would take action if he/she is not satisfied with the way the authority has handled the request.  The types of appeal that one can make in Belgium are subject to the authority that deals with the request, i.e. one of the three Regions or the Federal Government. In the Flemish region people can address:  Beroepsinstantie inzake de openbaarheid van bestuur   Diensten voor het Algemeen Regeringsbeleid  Kanselarij  Boudewijnlaan 30  1000 Brussel  Tel 02/553 57 03  Fax 02/553 57 02 |

**Article 15**

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| **Describe how the Party has promoted public awareness of its PRTR and provide detail, in accordance with article 15 (capacity-building), on:** |
| (a) Efforts to provide adequate capacity-building for and guidance to public authorities and bodies to assist them in carrying out their duties under the Protocol; |
| (b) Assistance and guidance to the public in accessing the national register and in understanding the use of the information contained in it. |
| *Answer:*   1. In Belgium, the environmental competences lie within the regions. Hence the compliance with the Protocol is in the first place a regional issue. The Flemish Steering Group on PRTR brings together all Flemish authorities concerned. Frequent consultation between all parties resulted in the setting up of a Flemish website and the timely publication of the PRTR data. Additional to consultation by mail or telephone, the meetings of the Steering Group will continue on a regular basis in the future to ensure a thorough exchange of information and capacity building.  In the Working Group on `PRTR' *(Interregional authority)* of the Coordination Committee for International Environmental Policy (CCIEP), representatives of all the regions work together and exchange information on PRTR. 2. The Flemish PRTR data are everywhere immediately electronically accessible to the public (see Article 11). The site can be reached directly, via the Aarhus portal or via the sites of the relevant responsible authorities (OVAM, VMM). Interested parties can consult instant information (e.g. emissions or waste data per facility) or can create customised reports (choice of activities, regions, pollutants,…). For those who still want more information, the competent authorities can be contacted by e-mail, telephone, fax, web form,…All information can be obtained free of charge, according to the conditions laid down in Article 11. Data can be provided electronically or on paper. |

**Article 16**

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| **Describe how the Party has cooperated and assisted other Parties and encouraged cooperation among relevant international organizations, as appropriate, in particular:** |
| (a) In international actions in support of the objectives of this Protocol, in accordance with **paragraph 1 (a)**; |
| (b) On the basis of mutual agreements between the Parties concerned, in implementing national systems in pursuance of this Protocol, in accordance with **paragraph 1 (b)**; |
| (c) In sharing information under this Protocol on releases and transfers within border areas, in accordance with **paragraph 1 (c)**; |
| (d) In sharing information under this Protocol concerning transfers among Parties, in accordance with **paragraph 1 (d)**; |
| (e) Through the provision of technical assistance to Parties that are developing countries and Parties with economies in transition in matters relating to this Protocol, in accordance with **paragraph 2 (c)**. |
| *Answer:*  Flanders participates in international forums related to PRTR (OECD Task Force on PRTR, UNECE PRTR Working Group, E-PRTR Meetings), contributing to the discussions and sharing of relevant information.  When questions on specific topics arise from other Parties, Flanders shares the available information on an ad hoc basis. |

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| **Provide any further comments relevant to the Party’s implementation, or in the case of Signatories, preparation for implementation, of the Protocol. Parties and Signatories are invited to identify any challenges or obstacles encountered in setting up, gathering data for and filling in the register.** |
| *Answer:* not applicable |

**Appendix 1**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | Threshold for releases | | | | |  |
|  |  |  | (column 1) | | | | |  |
|  |  |  |  | | | | |  |
| No | CAS number | Pollutant (1) | to air | | to water | | to land | |
|  |  |  | PRTR | IMJV | PRTR | IMJV | PRTR | IMJV |
|  |  |  | kg/year | | kg/year | | kg/year | |
| 1 | 74-82-8 | Methane (CH4) | 100 000 | 100000 | — (2) |  | — |  |
| 2 | 630-08-0 | Carbon monoxide (CO) | 500 000 | 200000 | — |  | — |  |
| 3 | 124-38-9 | Carbon dioxide (CO2) | 100 million | 100 million | — |  | — |  |
| 4 |  | Hydro-fluorocarbons (HFCs) (3) | 100 | 100 | — |  | — |  |
| 5 | 10024-97-2 | Nitrous oxide (N2O) | 10 000 | 10000 | — |  | — |  |
| 6 | 7664-41-7 | Ammonia (NH3) | 10 000 | 10000 | — |  | — |  |
|  |  | Non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | 100 000 | 20000 | — |  | — |  |
| 8 |  | Nitrogen oxides (NOx/NO2) | 100 000 | 50000 | — |  | — |  |
| 9 |  | Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) (4) | 100 | 100 | — |  | — |  |
| 10 | 2551-62-4 | Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) | 50 | 50 | — |  | — |  |
| 11 |  | Sulphur oxides (SOx/SO2) | 150 000 | 100000 | — |  | — |  |
| 12 |  | Total nitrogen | — |  | 50 000 |  | 50 000 |  |
| 13 |  | Total phosphorus | — |  | 5 000 |  | 5 000 |  |
|  |  | Hydrochlorofluorocarbons |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | (HCFCs) (5) | 1 | 1 | — |  | — |  |
| 15 |  | Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) (6) | 1 | 1 | — |  | — |  |
| 16 |  | Halons (7) | 1 | 1 | — |  | — |  |
|  |  | Arsenic and compounds (as |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | As) (8) | 20 | 20 | 5 |  | 5 |  |
|  |  | Cadmium and compounds (as |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | Cd) (8) | 10 | 10 | 5 |  | 5 |  |
|  |  | Chromium and compounds (as |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | Cr) (8) | 100 | 50 | 50 |  | 50 |  |
|  |  | Copper and compounds (as |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | Cu) (8) | 100 | 100 | 50 |  | 50 |  |
|  |  | Mercury and compounds (as |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | Hg) (8) | 10 | 10 | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 22 |  | Nickel and compounds (as Ni) (8) | 50 | 50 | 20 |  | 20 |  |
| 23 |  | Lead and compounds (as Pb) (8) | 200 | 150 | 20 |  | 20 |  |
| 24 |  | Zinc and compounds (as Zn) (8) | 200 | 200 | 100 |  | 100 |  |
| 25 | 15972-60-8 | Alachlor | — |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 26 | 309-00-2 | Aldrin | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 27 | 1912-24-9 | Atrazine | — |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 28 | 57-74-9 | Chlordane | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 29 | 143-50-0 | Chlordecone | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 30 | 470-90-6 | Chlorfenvinphos | — |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 31 | 85535-84-8 | Chloro-alkanes, C10-C13 | — |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 32 | 2921-88-2 | Chlorpyrifos | — |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 33 | 50-29-3 | DDT | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 34 | 107-06-2 | 1,2-dichloroethane (EDC) | 1 000 | 100 | 10 |  | 10 |  |
| 35 | 75-09-2 | Dichloromethane (DCM) | 1 000 | 100 | 10 |  | 10 |  |
| 36 | 60-57-1 | Dieldrin | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 37 | 330-54-1 | Diuron | — |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 38 | 115-29-7 | Endosulphan | — |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 39 | 72-20-8 | Endrin | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |
|  |  | Halogenated organic compounds |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | (as AOX) (9) | — |  | 1 000 |  | 1 000 |  |
| 41 | 76-44-8 | Heptachlor | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 42 | 118-74-1 | Hexachlorobenzene (HCB) | 10 | 10 | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 43 | 87-68-3 | Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD) | — |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
|  | 608-73-1 | 1,2,3,4,5,6- hexachlorocyclohexane(HCH) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 44 | 10 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 45 | 58-89-9 | Lindane | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 46 | 2385-85-5 | Mirex | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |
|  |  | PCDD + PCDF (dioxins + furans) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 47 | (as Teq) (10) | 0,0001 | 0 | 0,0001 |  | 0,0001 |  |
| 48 | 608-93-5 | Pentachlorobenzene | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 49 | 87-86-5 | Pentachlorophenol (PCP) | 10 | 10 | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 50 | 1336-36-3 | Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 |  | 0,1 |  |
| 51 | 122-34-9 | Simazine | — |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 52 | 127-18-4 | Tetrachloroethylene (PER) | 2 000 | 100 | 10 |  | — |  |
| 53 | 56-23-5 | Tetrachloromethane (TCM) | 100 | 100 | 1 |  | — |  |
|  |  | Trichlorobenzenes (TCBs) (all isomers) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54 | 12002-48-1 | 10 | 10 | 1 |  | — |  |
| 55 | 71-55-6 | 1,1,1-trichloroethane | 100 | 100 | — |  | — |  |
| 56 | 79-34-5 | 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane | 50 | 50 | — |  | — |  |
| 57 | 79-01-6 | Trichloroethylene | 2 000 | 100 | 10 |  | — |  |
| 58 | 67-66-3 | Trichloromethane | 500 | 500 | 10 |  | — |  |
| 59 | 8001-35-2 | Toxaphene | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 60 | 75-01-4 | Vinyl chloride | 1 000 | 100 | 10 |  | 10 |  |
| 61 | 120-12-7 | Anthracene | 50 | 0 | 1 |  | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 200 |  | 200 |  |
| 62 | 71-43-2 | Benzene | 1 000 | 100 | (as BTEX) (11) |  | (as BTEX) (11) |  |
|  |  | Brominated diphenylethers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 63 | (PBDE) (12) | — |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 64 | Nonylphenol and Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NP/NPEs) | — |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 200 |  | 200 |  |
| 65 | 100-41-4 | Ethyl benzene | — |  | (as BTEX) (11) |  | (as BTEX) (11) |  |
| 66 | 75-21-8 | Ethylene oxide | 1 000 | 1000 | 10 |  | 10 |  |
| 67 | 34123-59-6 | Isoproturon | — |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 68 | 91-20-3 | Naphthalene | 100 | 0 | 10 |  | 10 |  |
|  |  | Organotin compounds(as total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 69 | Sn) | — |  | 50 |  | 50 |  |
| 70 | 117-81-7 | Di-(2-ethyl hexyl) phthalate | 10 | 10 | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| (DEHP) |  |  |
| 71 | 108-95-2 | Phenols (as total C) (13) | — |  | 20 |  | 20 |  |
|  |  | Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 72 | (PAHs) (14) | 50 | 4 | 5 |  | 5 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 200 |  | 200 |  |
| 73 | 108-88-3 | Toluene | — |  | (as BTEX) (11) |  | (as BTEX) (11) |  |
| 74 |  | Tributyltin and compounds (15) | — |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| 75 |  | Triphenyltin and compounds (16) | — |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 76 | Total organic carbon (TOC) (as total C or COD/3) | — |  | 50 000 |  | — |  |
| 77 | 1582-09-8 | Trifluralin | — |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 78 | 1330-20-7 | Xylenes (17) | — |  | 200 |  | 200 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | (as BTEX) (11) |  | (as BTEX) (11) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 79 | Chlorides (as total Cl) | — |  | 2 million |  | 2 million |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 80 | Chlorine and inorganic com- pounds (as HCl) | 10 000 | 5000 | — |  | — |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 81 | 1332-21-4 | Asbestos | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 82 | Cyanides (as total CN) | — |  | 50 |  | 50 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 83 | Fluorides (as total F) | — |  | 2 000 |  | 2 000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 84 | Fluorine and inorganic com- pounds (as HF) | 5 000 | 1000 | — |  | — |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 85 | 74-90-8 | Hydrogen cyanide (HCN) | 200 | 200 | — |  | — |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 86 | Particulate matter (PM10) | 50 000 | 20000 | — |  | — |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 87 | 1806-26-4 | Octylphenols and Octylphenol ethoxylates | — |  | 1 |  | — |  |
| 88 | 206-44-0 | Fluoranthene | — |  | 1 |  | — |  |
| 89 | 465-73-6 | Isodrin | — |  | 1 |  | — |  |
| 90 | 36355-1-8 | Hexabromobiphenyl | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 |  | 0,1 |  |
| 91 | 191-24-2 | Benzo(g,h,i)perylene |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |