

Commission Implementing Decision of 28 February 2012 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions for the manufacture of glass (notified under document C(2012) 865) (Text with EEA relevance) (2012/134/EU)

- Article 1 The BAT conclusions for the manufacture of glass are set...
Article 2 Application and Interpretation
Signature

ANNEX

BAT CONCLUSIONS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS

SCOPE

DEFINITIONS

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Averaging periods and reference conditions for air emissions
- Conversion to reference oxygen concentration
- Conversion from concentrations to specific mass emissions

DEFINITIONS FOR CERTAIN AIR POLLUTANTS

AVERAGING PERIODS FOR WASTE WATER DISCHARGES

- 1.1. General BAT conclusions for the manufacture of glass
 - 1.1.1. Environmental management systems
 - 1. BAT is to implement and adhere to an environmental management...
Applicability
 - 1.1.2. Energy efficiency
 - 2. BAT is to reduce the specific energy consumption by using...
 - 1.1.3. Materials storage and handling
 - 3. BAT is to prevent, or where that is not practicable,...
 - 4. BAT is to prevent, or where that is not practicable,...
 - 1.1.4. General primary techniques
 - 5. BAT is to reduce energy consumption and emissions to air...
 - 6. BAT is to carry out a careful selection and control...
 - 7. BAT is to carry out monitoring of emissions and/or other...
 - 8. BAT is to operate the waste gas treatment systems during...
Applicability
 - 9. BAT is to limit carbon monoxide (CO) emissions from the...
 - 10. BAT is to limit ammonia (NH₃) emissions, when applying selective...
 - 11. BAT is to reduce boron emissions from the melting furnace,...
 - Monitoring
 - 1.1.5. Emissions to water from glass manufacturing processes

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- 12. BAT is to reduce water consumption by using one or...
- 13. BAT is to reduce the emission load of pollutants in...
- 1.1.6. Waste from the glass manufacturing processes
 - 14. BAT is to reduce the production of solid waste to...
- 1.1.7. Noise from the glass manufacturing processes
 - 15. BAT is to reduce noise emissions by using one or...
- 1.2. BAT conclusions for container glass manufacturing
 - 1.2.1. Dust emissions from melting furnaces
 - 16. BAT is to reduce dust emissions from the waste gases...
 - 1.2.2. Nitrogen oxides (NOX) from melting furnaces
 - 17. BAT is to reduce NOX emissions from the melting furnace...
 - 18. When nitrates are used in the batch formulation and/or special...
 - 1.2.3. Sulphur oxides (SOX) from melting furnaces
 - 19. BAT is to reduce SOX emissions from the melting furnace...
 - 1.2.4. Hydrogen chloride (HCl) and hydrogen fluoride (HF) from melting furnaces...
 - 20. BAT is to reduce HCl and HF emissions from the...
 - 1.2.5. Metals from melting furnaces
 - 21. BAT is to reduce metal emissions from the melting furnace...
 - 1.2.6. Emissions from downstream processes
 - 22. When tin, organotin or titanium compounds are used for hot-end...
 - 23. When SO₃ is used for surface treatment operations, BAT is...
- 1.3. BAT conclusions for flat glass manufacturing
 - 1.3.1. Dust emissions from melting furnaces
 - 24. BAT is to reduce dust emissions from the waste gases...
 - 1.3.2. Nitrogen oxides (NOX) from melting furnaces
 - 25. BAT is to reduce NOX emissions from the melting furnace...
 - 26. When nitrates are used in the batch formulation, BAT is...
 - 1.3.3. Sulphur oxides (SOX) from melting furnaces
 - 27. BAT is to reduce SOX emissions from the melting furnace...
 - 1.3.4. Hydrogen chloride (HCl) and hydrogen fluoride (HF) from melting furnaces...
 - 28. BAT is to reduce HCl and HF emissions from the...
 - 1.3.5. Metals from melting furnaces
 - 29. BAT is to reduce metal emissions from the melting furnace...
 - 30. When selenium compounds are used for colouring the glass, BAT...
 - 1.3.6. Emissions from downstream processes
 - 31. BAT is to reduce emissions to air from the downstream...
- 1.4. BAT conclusions for continuous filament glass fibre manufacturing
 - 1.4.1. Dust emissions from melting furnaces
 - 32. BAT is to reduce dust emissions from the waste gases...
 - 1.4.2. Nitrogen oxides (NOX) from melting furnaces
 - 33. BAT is to reduce NOX emissions from the melting furnace...
 - 1.4.3. Sulphur oxides (SOX) from melting furnaces
 - 34. BAT is to reduce SOX emissions from the melting furnace...
 - 1.4.4. Hydrogen chloride (HCl) and hydrogen fluoride (HF) from melting furnaces...
 - 35. BAT is to reduce HCl and HF emissions from the...
 - 1.4.5. Metals from melting furnaces
 - 36. BAT is to reduce metal emissions from the melting furnace...

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- 1.4.6. Emissions from downstream processes
 - 37. BAT is to reduce emissions from downstream processes by using...
- 1.5. BAT conclusions for domestic glass manufacturing
 - 1.5.1. Dust emissions from melting furnaces
 - 38. BAT is to reduce dust emissions from the waste gases...
 - 1.5.2. Nitrogen oxides (NOX) from melting furnaces
 - 39. BAT is to reduce NOX emissions from the melting furnace...
 - 40. When nitrates are used in the batch formulation, BAT is...
 - 1.5.3. Sulphur oxides (SOX) from melting furnaces
 - 41. BAT is to reduce SOX emissions from the melting furnace...
 - 1.5.4. Hydrogen chloride (HCl) and hydrogen fluoride (HF) from melting furnaces...
 - 42. BAT is to reduce HCl and HF emissions from the...
 - 1.5.5. Metals from melting furnaces
 - 43. BAT is to reduce metal emissions from the melting furnace...
 - 44. When selenium compounds are used for decolourising the glass, BAT...
 - 45. When lead compounds are used for the manufacturing of lead...
 - 1.5.6. Emissions from downstream processes
 - 46. For downstream dusty processes, BAT is to reduce emissions of...
 - 47. For acid polishing processes, BAT is to reduce HF emissions...
- 1.6. BAT conclusions for special glass manufacturing
 - 1.6.1. Dust emissions from melting furnaces
 - 48. BAT is to reduce dust emissions from the waste gases...
 - 1.6.2. Nitrogen oxides (NOX) from melting furnaces
 - 49. BAT is to reduce NOX emissions from the melting furnace...
 - 50. When nitrates are used in the batch formulation, BAT is...
 - 1.6.3. Sulphur oxides (SOX) from melting furnaces
 - 51. BAT is to reduce SOX emissions from the melting furnace...
 - 1.6.4. Hydrogen chloride (HCl) and hydrogen fluoride (HF) from melting furnaces...
 - 52. BAT is to reduce HCl and HF emissions from the...
 - 1.6.5. Metals from melting furnaces
 - 53. BAT is to reduce metal emissions from the melting furnace...
 - 1.6.6. Emissions from downstream processes
 - 54. For downstream dusty processes, BAT is to reduce emissions of...
 - 55. For acid polishing processes, BAT is to reduce HF emissions...
- 1.7. BAT conclusions for mineral wool manufacturing
 - 1.7.1. Dust emissions from melting furnaces
 - 56. BAT is to reduce dust emissions from the waste gases...
 - 1.7.2. Nitrogen oxides (NOX) from melting furnaces
 - 57. BAT is to reduce NOX emissions from the melting furnace...
 - 58. When nitrates are used in the batch formulation for glass...
 - 1.7.3. Sulphur oxides (SOX) from melting furnaces
 - 59. BAT is to reduce SOX emissions from the melting furnace...
 - 1.7.4. Hydrogen chloride (HCl) and hydrogen fluoride (HF) from melting furnaces...
 - 60. BAT is to reduce HCl and HF emissions from the...
 - 1.7.5. Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) from stone wool melting furnaces

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- 61. BAT is to reduce H₂S emissions from the melting furnace...
- 1.7.6. Metals from melting furnaces
 - 62. BAT is to reduce metal emissions from the melting furnace...
- 1.7.7. Emissions from downstream processes
 - 63. BAT is to reduce emissions from downstream processes by using...
- 1.8. BAT conclusions for high temperature insulation wools (HTIW) manufacturing
 - 1.8.1. Dust emissions from melting and downstream processes
 - 64. BAT is to reduce dust emissions from the waste gases...
 - 65. For downstream dusty processes, BAT is to reduce emissions using...
 - 1.8.2. Nitrogen oxides (NOX) from melting and downstream processes
 - 66. BAT is to reduce NOX emissions from the lubricant burn-off...
 - 1.8.3. Sulphur oxides (SOX) from melting and downstream processes
 - 67. BAT is to reduce SOX emissions from the melting furnaces...
 - 1.8.4. Hydrogen chloride (HCl) and hydrogen fluoride (HF) from melting furnaces...
 - 68. BAT is to reduce HCl and HF emissions from the...
 - 1.8.5. Metals from melting furnaces and downstream processes
 - 69. BAT is to reduce metal emissions from the melting furnace...
 - 1.8.6. Volatile organic compounds from downstream processes
 - 70. BAT is to reduce volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from...
- 1.9. BAT conclusions for frits manufacturing
 - 1.9.1. Dust emissions from melting furnaces
 - 71. BAT is to reduce dust emissions from the waste gases...
 - 1.9.2. Nitrogen oxides (NOX) from melting furnaces
 - 72. BAT is to reduce NOX emissions from the melting furnace...
 - 1.9.3. Sulphur oxides (SOX) from melting furnaces
 - 73. BAT is to control SOX emissions from the melting furnace...
 - 1.9.4. Hydrogen chloride (HCl) and hydrogen fluoride (HF) from melting furnaces...
 - 74. BAT is to reduce HCl and HF emissions from the...
 - 1.9.5. Metals from melting furnaces
 - 75. BAT is to reduce metal emissions from the melting furnace...
 - 1.9.6. Emissions from downstream processes
 - 76. For downstream dusty processes, BAT is to reduce emissions by...

Glossary

- 1.10. Description of techniques
 - 1.10.1. Dust emissions
 - 1.10.2. NOX emissions
 - 1.10.3. SOX emissions
 - 1.10.4. HCl, HF emissions
 - 1.10.5. Metal emissions
 - 1.10.6. Combined gaseous emissions (e.g. SOX, HCl, HF, boron compounds)
 - 1.10.7. Combined emissions (solid + gaseous)
 - 1.10.8. Emissions from cutting, grinding, polishing operations
 - 1.10.9. H₂S, VOC emissions

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- (1) OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17.
- (2) OJ C 146, 17.5.2011, p. 3.
- (3) http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/ied/library?l=/ied_art_13_forum/opinions_article

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