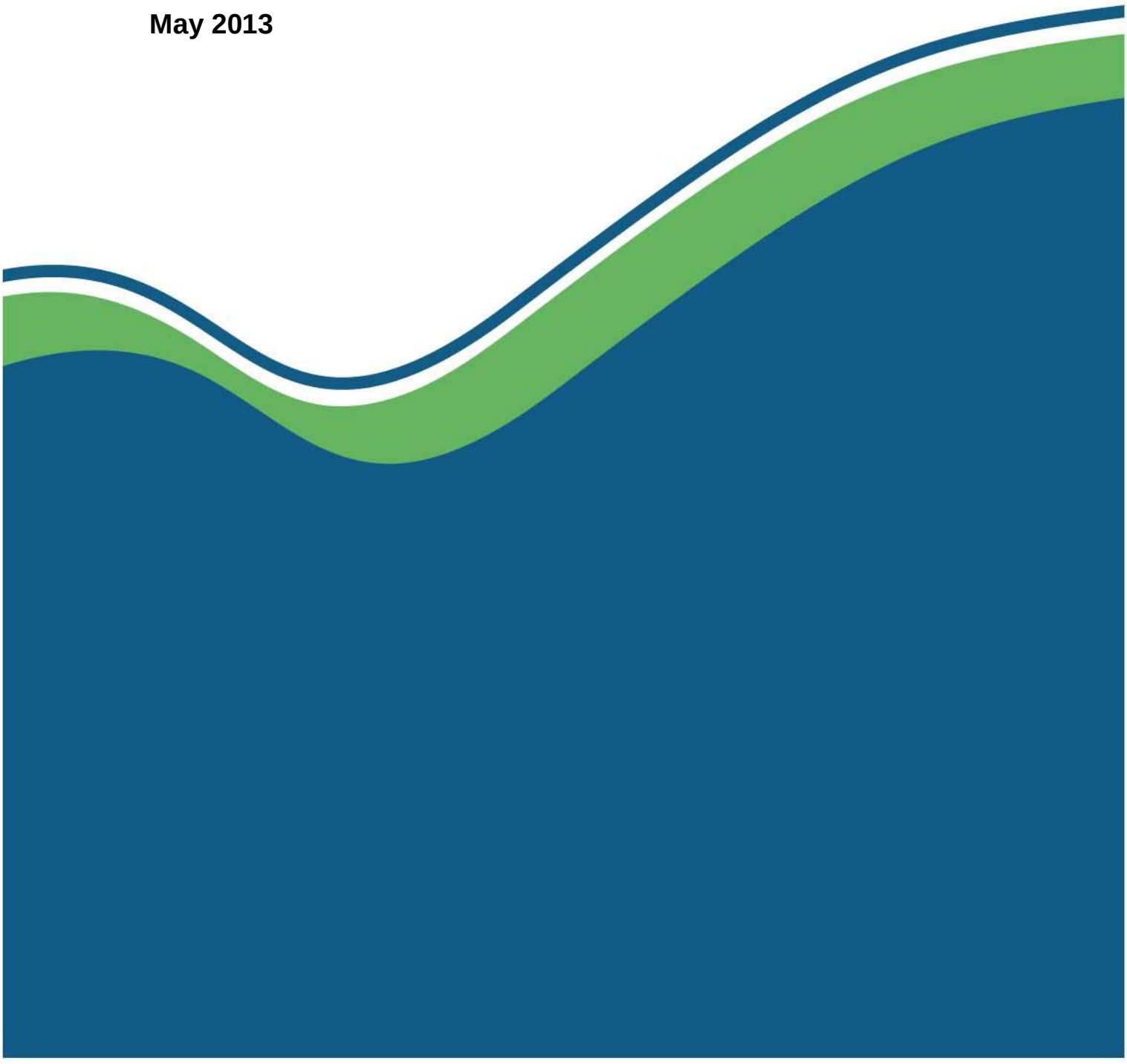
Consultation on revising the Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory (SPRI) pollutant list and reporting requirements

May 2013



1. Consultation background

The purpose of this public consultation is to seek comments on the proposed revision of the Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory (SPRI) pollutant list and certain other reporting requirements. This is the first time the SPRI pollutant substance list has been subject to review since its inception in 2002. Any changes to SPRI resulting from this consultation will be made in time for the reporting period for 2013, which begins in January 2014.

1.1 What does the consultation involve?

We wish to reduce the regulatory burden on industry and to streamline the SPRI system and we are seeking to remove redundant substances from the SPRI reporting list. The consultation provides information on what substances SEPA intends to retain within the SPRI pollutant list, the substances it proposes to remove and a justification for the decision-making.

This consultation also provides additional suggestions for revising the methods for reporting substances below the reporting thresholds and at, or below, the limit of detection.

1.2 What is the purpose of this consultation

We are seeking views of stakeholders and the public on our proposals for revising the SPRI pollutant list and reporting requirements.

1.3 Who will be interested in responding?

This is a public consultation and it is open to anyone with an interest to provide comments. The consultation should be of interest to site operators (both who are and are not required to report to SPRI), trade associations/bodies and anybody else concerned about releases of pollutants to the environment from industrial activities.

1.4 Having your say

Responses or queries should be submitted no later than 17 July 2013 either in writing to Graham Applegate, Air Industry and Carbon Reduction Unit, SEPA Corporate Office, Erskine Court, the Castle Business Park, Stirling, FK9 4TR or by e-mail to sprifeedback@sepa.org.uk. Unless you specifically request your response to be treated confidentially, responses may be made publicly available.

Respondents should be aware that SEPA is subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002 and would therefore have to consider any request made to it under the Act for information relating to responses made.

2. SPRI background

2.1 Online data

The SPRI is an electronic database, run by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA). It is designed to fulfill the reporting requirements of the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR) Regulation which in turn allows communities and other interested groups to view the pollutants being released from certain industrial activities to their local environment. The transfer of waste from one location to another is also included in reporting.

This information is submitted to us by operators and published on an annual basis on our website[1].

In particular the SPRI system provides the following functions:

- It helps to facilitate discussion and public participation in environmental matters and decision-making, both locally and nationally.
- It aids delivery of data for policy-makers, industry, academics and the public.
- It supports the prevention and reduction of environmental pollution by helping SEPA to regulate industry.
- It allows comparison of releases within industry and with other types of releases in Scotland, the UK and Europe.
- It provides generic information on the pollutants concerned.
- It delivers the system by which Scotland will comply with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC[2].

SPRI should be the principal means by which information on Scottish pollutant releases and waste transfers is collected and made publically available.

2.3 Current situation

At this time some 1333 sites report their total annual emissions to SPRI. There are 228 substances, or groups of substances, which must be reported under the current SPRI pollutant list. It has become clear to us that the facility for reporting certain substances under the current SPRI pollutant list may no longer be required, as some of the substances are not required for statutory reporting purposes and others have never, are unlikely to ever be, or very rarely have been reported.

Also, in some cases, substances have been banned for a significant period of time. These are mainly pesticides, and reported discharges are generally well below the mandatory reporting threshold. The values reported are derived by estimation rather than measurement since they are present in discharges at levels below the limit of detection, if they are present at all.

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[1] http://www.sepa.org.uk/air/process_industry_regulation/pollutant_release_inventory/what_is_spri.aspx
[2] http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:033:0001:0017:EN:PDF

3. Reporting requirements for pollutants

At this time the SPRI requires reporting for the release of 228 substances. The SPRI pollutant list is a mixture of legal obligations under EU legislation or international agreements, and non-legally required substances (which at the time were thought to be of environmental significance or interest).

Analysis has been carried out on how frequently the non-legally required substances have been reported since 2007 to determine whether these should be retained. The following section describes the various categories of substance with a recommendation for their future within the revised SPRI pollutant list.

3.1 Mandatory substances

European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR)
Regulation (EC) No.166/2006 set up a publicly accessible European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR) and required all EU member states to compile inventories of certain substances emitted by specified activities which feed into the E-PRTR. The E-PRTR activities broadly mirror the activities listed originally in the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive which are now subsumed into the Industrial Emissions Directive as well as some additional activities such as marine-caged fish farms.

Reporting of the E-PRTR substances is mandatory where they result from a listed activity and are emitted above specified thresholds and SPRI is the mechanism by which the required data are collected. Annex A1.1 to this consultation lists the substances currently covered by the E-PRTR. All E-PRTR substances are included in the current SPRI Pollutant list and must as a minimum be retained for the future.

Kyoto Protocol
The Kyoto Protocol covers emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). All the substances concerned are on the E-PRTR pollutant list and therefore currently collected by SPRI.

3.2 Part mandatory/part not-mandatory substances

Water Framework Directive
The EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) requires the collection of information on a range of priority substances discharged to the water environment. All the currently identified WFD priority substances are already covered by the E-PRTR and are therefore on the SPRI pollutant list. There are some proposed priority substances which, currently, are neither on the E-PRTR nor in SPRI and investigations have been carried out to potentially include these in the revised SPRI pollutant list.

Member states are also required to identify WFD ‘specific’ pollutants, which are released in significant quantities, and to set appropriate environmental quality standards (EQS) for these substances. Member states then have to put measures in place to meet these EQSs. Information on emissions helps SEPA to assess the risks from these substances and to identify the most effective solutions to control their release. Existing WFD specific pollutants which are contained within the SPRI pollutant list are not necessarily on the E-PRTR, meaning the inclusion of some of these substances is not mandatory. However, a strong case can be made for retaining all WFD specific pollutants since obtaining data on discharges by other means could be onerous and expensive.

It is proposed to include all WFD substances on the revised SPRI pollutant list (acknowledging that some are not currently required to be reported but reporting is likely to be required in the future). Where reporting is not currently required, operators would not necessarily be required to report these substances despite them being on the revised SPRI pollutant list.

Waste Incineration Directive (WID)
The Waste Incineration Directive (now subsumed into the Industrial Emissions Directive [IED]) requires that emissions of certain pollutants from waste incineration activities are monitored and reported in line with permit conditions. These pollutants which are contained within the SPRI pollutant list are not necessarily on the E-PRTR pollutant list, meaning the inclusion of some of these substances is not mandatory. However, a strong case can be made for retaining all these substances to fulfil reporting requirements under the WID/IED.

Montreal Protocol
The Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer requires signatory countries to report to the United Nations (UN) the quantities of specified ozone-depleting substances manufactured, imported, exported and disposed of annually. Emissions of certain materials, when they are used as processing agents in manufacturing, are also required to be reported. This responsibility is discharged by the European Commission (EC) which requires reports from users and handlers of ozone-depleting substances. Reports are made direct to the EC so they do not have to be in the SPRI pollutant list (although they are where also part of the E-PRTR pollutant list).

Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)
This Convention sets out measures to be taken by signatory countries to reduce emissions of air pollutants which can cause harm to people and the environment when transported over long distances. Certain pollutants are controlled under eight protocols including protocols on persistent organic pollutants (POPs), heavy metals (HMs) and pollutants which contribute to acidification, eutrophication and the formation of ground-level ozone.

These protocols restrict and control the use and emissions of specified substances which can cause long-term damage to the environment. The manufacture of some persistent pesticides is banned and others are strictly controlled. Signatory countries are required to compile emission inventories of relevant materials and all those concerned are in the current SPRI pollutant list. Three of the substances (selenium, $PM_{2.5}$ and total particulate matter (TPM)) are not on the E-PRTR pollutant list and are recommended for retention/inclusion on the revised SPRI pollutant list.

OSPAR Convention
The OSPAR Convention (an amalgamation of the Oslo and Paris Conventions) is intended to protect the North Atlantic Ocean from pollution. It requires the provision of 'reliable data' (not specifically a discharge inventory) on emission scenarios of 25 hazardous substances, the majority of which are on the E-PRTR pollutant list. Certain substances associated with marine-caged fish farming are not currently on the E-PRTR pollutant list, but are relevant to activities in Scotland and so these have been recommended for retention/inclusion on the revised SPRI pollutant list.

Annex A1.2 to this consultation lists the substances not currently covered by the E-PRTR pollutant list, which are not currently required to be reported on a mandatory basis but which are suggested for inclusion/retention in the revised SPRI pollutant list (with a reference to the legal driver).

3.4 Non-mandatory substances

There are many substances listed in the current SPRI pollutant list for which reporting is not mandatory under EU Directives or any other international obligations. Some are there because they may have been thought to provide useful information; some are useful for speciation of pollutants; and some are there because they are otherwise considered to be useful for carrying out our statutory duties (such as the inclusion of 1,3-butadiene which is a substance listed in the National Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland). These substances are also listed in Annex A1.2 with an indication of the driver for retention/inclusion on the revised SPRI pollutant list.

3.5 Substances no longer required

SEPA has conducted an analysis of those substances which are not mandatorily required to be reported with a view to identifying their usefulness for retaining or removing within the current SPRI pollutant list.

3.6 Substances never reported (or always reported below reporting threshold)

There are 54 substances from the SPRI pollutant list that have never been reported, or have only been reported below the reporting threshold, since 2007 and it is extremely unlikely they will ever be reported in significant quantities. These substances are listed in Annex A1.3. We are recommending that these substances are removed from the SPRI pollutant list as they provide no value to the system, provide no useful environmental data and increase the reporting burden on operators.

3.7 Substances infrequently reported

There are 42 substances from the SPRI pollutant list that are reported very infrequently, generally reported below the reporting threshold or reported occasionally from a very small number of sites. Collecting this data would not substantially contribute to our understanding of the environment over and above the information we already collect. These substances are also listed in Annex A1.3. We are recommending that these substances are removed from the SPRI pollutant list as they provide no additional benefit and increase the reporting burden on operators.

4. Other reporting requirements

4.1 Reporting emissions below required reporting thresholds and limits of detection

Thresholds are set for each substance and each receiving environmental medium (where appropriate) where reporting is required and it is not proposed to change these thresholds at this time.

Some substances are reported even though they appear to be discharged at levels below the reporting threshold. This is mostly the case for pesticides no longer used in the UK which may still be present in discharges from wastewater treatment works (WWTW) but are also consistently below the limit of detection. We propose to advise that operators no longer need to report discharges of substances where below the relevant thresholds and limit of detection.

Sewerage undertakings and some other operators use an estimating tool which multiplies the volume of effluent discharged by a factor to derive a value for reporting. In some cases this factor is linked to the limit of detection. For many substances the estimated emission value is below reporting threshold. In the few cases where a substance exceeds a threshold and there is a requirement to report this is likely to be as a result of the large volumes of water discharged rather than a reflection of the actual mass of substances released. We propose to advise operators that reporting is no longer required where substances are not detectable using approved methods of analysis.

Operators would still be required to analyse discharges for substances falling into these categories where the substances are relevant to the operations at the facility and results are reported as part of permit/licence conditions (which would then capture any actual discharged quantities).

5. Consultation questions

We welcome your comments on our proposals to remove redundant substances from the SPRI pollutant list and amend some of the reporting requirements. We would particularly value your views on the questions listed below. There is an opportunity at the end to provide additional comments on anything not covered in the questions.

1. Do you agree with SEPA's purpose and aims for reviewing the SPRI pollutant list and other reporting requirements?

2. Do you agree that SEPA should continue to use SPRI to collect data on substances which fulfil other legal requirements and international obligations (i.e. the substances listed in Annex A1.2)?

3. Please identify any substances in Annex A1.3 which you believe either should be there or shouldn't be there and tell us why (i.e. assess the non-mandatory substances proposed for retention/addition/removal).

4. Do you agree that operators should not be required to report substances which may be present (below reporting threshold) but are below the accepted limit of detection? If not, please explain why?

5. Please tell us if you have any other views or comments on the SPRI system that have not been covered by the previous questions.

6. SEPA will be updating its SPRI guidance this year to make any changes which arise as a result of this review. Please tell us how you find using the current SPRI guidance and any suggestions for making the guidance more user-friendly or effective.

6. Annexes

A1.1. Substances required to be reported under the E-PRTR as a (mandatory) legal minimum

Substance	Medium reported for		
	Air	Water	Land
Alachlor		✓	✓
Aldrin	✓	✓	✓
Ammonia	✓		
Anthracene	✓	✓	✓
Arsenic	✓	✓	✓
Asbestos	✓	✓	✓
Atrazine		✓	✓
Benzene	✓	✓	✓
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		✓	
Brominated diphenylethers – penta, octa and deca		✓	✓
Cadmium	✓	✓	✓
Carbon dioxide	✓		
Carbon monoxide	✓		
Carbon tetrachloride	✓	✓	
Chlordane	✓	✓	✓
Chlordecone	✓	✓	✓
Chlorfenvinphos		✓	✓
Chlorides – as Cl		✓	✓
Chlorine and inorganic compounds – as HCl	✓		
Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)	✓		
Chloroform	✓	✓	
Chlorpyrifos		✓	✓
Chromium	✓	✓	✓
Copper	✓	✓	✓
Cyanides – as CN		✓	✓
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	✓	✓	✓
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane	✓	✓	✓
Dichloromethane	✓	✓	✓
Dieldrin	✓	✓	✓
Dioxins and furans (PCDDs/PCDFs) as I-TEQ	✓	✓	✓
Diuron		✓	✓
Endosulfan		✓	✓
Endrin	✓	✓	✓
Ethylbenzene		✓	✓
Ethylene dichloride (1,2-dichloroethane)	✓	✓	✓
Ethylene oxide (1,2-epoxyethane)	✓	✓	✓
Fluoranthene		✓	
Fluorides – as F		✓	✓
Fluorine and inorganic compounds – as HF	✓		
Halogenated organic		✓	✓

compounds – as AOX			
Halons	✓		
Heptachlor	✓	✓	✓
Hexabromobiphenyl	✓	✓	✓
Hexachlorobenzene	✓	✓	
Hexachlorobutadiene		✓	
Hexachlorocyclohexane – all isomers	✓	✓	✓
Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)	✓		
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	✓		
Hydrogen cyanide	✓		
Isodrin		✓	
Isoproturon		✓	✓
Lead	✓	✓	✓
Lindane	✓	✓	✓
Mercury	✓	✓	✓
Methane	✓		
Methylchloroform (1,1,1-trichloroethane)	✓		
Mirex	✓	✓	✓
Naphthalene	✓	✓	✓
Nickel	✓	✓	✓
Nitrogen		✓	✓
Nitrogen oxides – NO and NO_2 as NO_2	✓		
Nitrous oxide	✓		
Non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs)	✓		
Nonylphenol and nonylphenol ethoxylates		✓	✓ **(reported together)**
Octylphenols and octyphenol ethoxylates		✓	
Organotin compounds – as Sn		✓	✓
Particulate matter – PM_{10}	✓		
Pentachlorobenzene	✓	✓	✓
Pentachlorophenol	✓	✓	✓
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	✓		
Phenols – phenol and simple substituted as C		✓	✓
Phosphorus		✓	✓
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	✓	✓	✓
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs): comprising benzo(a)pyrene; benzo(b)fluoranthene; benzo(k)fluoranthene and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	✓	✓	✓
Short-chain (C10-C13) chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs)		✓	✓
Simazine		✓	✓
Sulphur hexafluoride	✓		
Sulphur oxides – SO_2 and SO_3 as SO_2	✓		

Tetrachloroethane (1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane)	✓		
Tetrachloroethylene	✓	✓	
Toluene		✓	✓
Total organic carbon (TOC)		✓	
Toxaphene	✓	✓	✓
Tributyltin and compounds – as TBT		✓	✓
Trichlorobenzene – all isomers	✓	✓	
Trichloroethylene	✓	✓	
Trifluralin		✓	✓
Triphenyltin and compounds – as TPT		✓	✓
Vinyl chloride	✓	✓	✓
Xylene – all isomers		✓	✓
Zinc	✓	✓	✓

A1.2. Additional substances which are recommended to be added to/retained by the revised SPRI pollutant list

Substance	Medium reported to			Driver
	Air	Land	Water	
2,4-dichlorophenol			✓	WFD[3]
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) ester and non-ester			✓	WFD
4-tert-octylphenol			✓	Useful speciation (currently reported together)
17 alpha-ethinylestradiol (EE2)			✓	WFD
17 beta-estradiol			✓	WFD
Aclonifen			✓	WFD
Ammonia (total)			✓	WFD
Antimony	✓			WID[4]
Azamethiphos			✓	MCFF[5] (OSPAR)[6]
Benzo[a]pyrene	✓	✓	✓	Useful speciation (currently reported as PAHs[7])
Benzo[b]fluorathene	✓	✓	✓	Useful speciation (currently reported as PAHs)
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	✓	✓	✓	Useful speciation (currently reported as PAHs)
Benzyl butyl phthalate			✓	WFD
Bifenox			✓	WFD
Bisphenol-A			✓	Increasing interest/prominence
Brominated diphenylethers – hepta, hexa, tetra		✓	✓	POPs[8]
1,3-butadiene	✓			Air Quality Strategy substance
Chlorine			✓	WFD
Chromium III			✓	WFD
Chromium VI			✓	WFD
Chrysene	✓			WID
Cybutryne			✓	WFD
Cypermethrin			✓	MCFF (OSPAR)
Deltamethrin			✓	MCFF (OSPAR)
Diazinon			✓	WFD
Diclofenac			✓	WFD
Dichlorvos			✓	WFD
Dicofol			✓	WFD
Dimethoate			✓	WFD
Dioxins and furans – as WHO-TEQ	✓	✓	✓	WID
Emamectin benzoate			✓	MCFF (OSPAR)
Formaldehyde	✓			WID
Hexabromocyclododecane			✓	WFD
Heptachlor epoxide (as part of heptachlor)			✓	WFD

[3] Water Framework Directive
[4] Waste Incineration Directive
[5] Marine-caged fish farm
[6] OSPAR Convention
[7] Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
[8] Persistent organic pollutant

Hydrogen chloride	✓			WID
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene)	✓	✓	✓	Useful speciation (currently reported as PAHs)
Iron			✓	WFD
Linuron			✓	WFD
Manganese	✓			WID
Mecoprop			✓	WFD
Methyl chloride	✓			WID
Nonlyphenols		✓	✓	Useful speciation (currently reported together)
Nonylphenol ethoxylates		✓	✓	Useful speciation (currently reported together)
Octylphenols		✓	✓	Useful speciation (currently reported together)
Octyphenol ethoxylates		✓	✓	Useful speciation (currently reported together)
Particulate matter – $PM_{2.5}$	✓			CLRTAP[9]
Particulate matter – Total	✓			CLRTAP
Perfluorooctanyl sulphate (PFOS)			✓	WFD, POPs
Permethrin			✓	WFD
Polychlorinated biphenyls – total as WHO-TEQ	✓	✓	✓	WID
Quinoxyfen			✓	WFD
Selenium	✓			CLRTAP
Styrene	✓			International significance
Teflubenzuron			✓	MCFF (OSPAR)
Terbutryn			✓	WFD
Triclosan			✓	WFD
Vanadium	✓			WID

[9] Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution

A1.3. Substances subject to review and removal from the SPRI pollutant list

Not currently reported, not legally required

Substance	Medium reported to		
	Air	Land	Water
Acetonitrile	✓		
Acrolein	✓		
Acrylamide	✓		
Allyl alcohol	✓		
Amitrole	✓		
Biphenyl			✓
Bromoethane	✓		
I-butyaldehyde	✓		
4-tert-butyltoluene			✓
Calcium cyanamide	✓		
Chloroethane	✓		
Chloroprene	✓		
Crotonaldehyde	✓		
Cumene hydroperoxide	✓		
Cyanamide	✓		
Demeton			✓
Diallate	✓		
Diaminotoluene – all isomers	✓		
Diethyl aniline	✓		
Diethyl sulphate	✓		
Dimethylaniline	✓		
Dimethyl-o-toluidine	✓		
Dimethyl-p-toluidine	✓		
Dinoseb	✓		
Diphenylamine	✓		
Epichlorohydrin	✓		
2-ethoxyethanol	✓		
2-ethoxyethylacetate	✓		
Ethyl bromide	✓		
1-ethyl-3, 5-dimethylbenzene	✓		
Hexabromobiphenyl	✓	✓	✓
Hydrobromofluorocarbons	✓		
Hydroethyl acrylate	✓		
Isophorone	✓		
Isophorone di-isocyanate	✓		
Isoprene	✓		
Maleic anhydride	✓		
2-(methoxyethoxy) ethanol	✓		
2-methoxyethanol	✓		
2-methoxyethyl acetate	✓		
Methylamine	✓		
2-methyl-2-butene	✓		
3-methyl-1-butene	✓		
4,4-methylene dianiline (MDA)	✓		✓
4,4-methylene-bis(2-chloroaniline)	✓		
Nitrobenzene	✓		
2-nitropropane	✓		
Phorate	✓		
Propyl benzene	✓		
Tetrafluoroethylene	✓		

Toluene diisocyanate – all isomers	✓		
Trichlorotoluene	✓		
Trimellitic anhydride	✓		
Vinyl acetate	✓		

Reported less often/infrequently above reporting threshold, not legally required

Substance	**Medium**		
	Air	**Land**	**Water**
Acetaldehyde	✓		
Acrylonitrile	✓		
Aniline	✓		✓
Azinphos methyl	✓		✓
Benzyl chloride	✓		
Beryllium	✓		
Boron	✓		
Butene – all isomers	✓		
Carbon disulphide	✓		
Clotrimazole			✓
Dibutyl phthalate	✓		✓
Diethyl ether	✓		
Diisopropyl ether	✓		
Dimethyl formamide	✓		
Dimethyl sulphate	✓		
Dioxane	✓		
Dodecylphenol			✓
Ethyl acrylate	✓		
Ethyl toluene – all isomers	✓		
Ethylene	✓		
Fenitrothion			✓
Hexane	✓		
1-hexene	✓		
Iodomethane	✓		
Long chain (C18-28) chlorinated paraffins (LCCPs)			✓
Malathion			✓
Medium chain (C14-17) chlorinated paraffins			✓
Methanol	✓		
Methyl bromide	✓		
Methyl chlorophenoxy acetic acid			✓
Methyl isocyanate	✓		
Methylene diphenyldiisocyanate	✓		
p-dichlorobenzene	✓		
Pentane	✓		
Pentene – all isomers	✓		
Phosgene	✓		
Propetamphos			✓
Propylene	✓		
Propylene oxide	✓		✓
t-butyl methyl ether			✓
Tetrabromo-bisphenol- A			✓
Trimethyl benzene – all isomers	✓		

7. Glossary

CLRTAP	Convention on Long-range Transport of Air Pollution
EC	European Commission
E-PRTR	European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register
EQS	Environmental Quality Standard
EU	European Union
GHG	Greenhouse Gas(es)
HM	Heavy Metal(s)
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive
LOD	Limit of Detection
NAEI	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory
OSPAR	Oslo Paris Convention
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
PPC	Pollution Prevention and Control
SPRI	Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory
TPM	Total Particulate Matter
UK	United Kingdom
UK-PRTR	United Kingdom Pollutant Release and Transfer Register
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WID	Waste Incineration Directive
WWTW	Wastewater Treatment Works

8. Reference material and further information

1. Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory (SPRI) webpage.

http://www.sepa.org.uk/air/process_industry_regulation/pollutant_release_inventory.aspx

2. Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC (the E-PRTR Regulation).

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:033:0001:0017:EN:PDF

3. National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI).

http://naei.defra.gov.uk

4. OSPAR Convention.

http://www.ospar.org/content/content.asp?menu=00340108070000_000000_000000

5. Kyoto Protocol.

http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php

6. E-PRTR website.

http://prtr.ec.europa.eu

7. Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive.

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31996L0061:en:HTML

8. Industrial Emissions Directive.

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:334:0017:0119:en:PDF

9. Water Framework Directive.

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2000:327:0001:0072:en:PDF

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