



**Revising the Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory (SPRI)  
pollutant list and reporting requirements – Consultation  
responses and actions**

**May 2014**



<b>1.</b>	<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>SEPA's consultation .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Summary of the key findings and actions we will take ...</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Responses to questions .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>List of respondents .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Annexes .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Glossary.....</b>	<b>20</b>

## 1. Introduction

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<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup>.

At this time some 1333 sites report their total annual emissions of certain substances 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.

As a result SEPA have consulted upon proposals to streamline the reporting to SPRI in order to reduce regulatory burden on operators and saving resources for us. This is in line with the principles of better regulation.

---

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.sepa.org.uk/air/process\\_industry\\_regulation/pollutant\\_release\\_inventory/what\\_is\\_spri.aspx](http://www.sepa.org.uk/air/process_industry_regulation/pollutant_release_inventory/what_is_spri.aspx)

<sup>2</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:033:0001:0017:EN:PDF>

## **2. SEPA's consultation**

We published a consultation document on our website between 1 May 2013 and 17 July 2013 and asked for views from interested parties.

We e-mailed all operators who currently report to SPRI, contacted industrial sector groups and also contacted other organisations who may have an interest in responding (such as Government departments, local authorities, trade bodies, non-governmental organisations and professional bodies).

We received and considered a total of 23 responses, all of which were received within the deadline. Out of the 23 responses:

- eight were received from industry;
- four were received from local authorities;
- four were received from trade organisations;
- three were received from Government bodies;
- two were received from the water industry;
- one was received from consultants;
- one was received from a non-governmental organisation.

We have taken these responses and considered in detail the comments received. In some cases we have agreed with the views expressed and made changes while in other cases we have decided to not accept suggestions (and justifications are provided in both cases in Sections 4, 5 and 6).

### **3. Summary of the key findings and actions we will take**

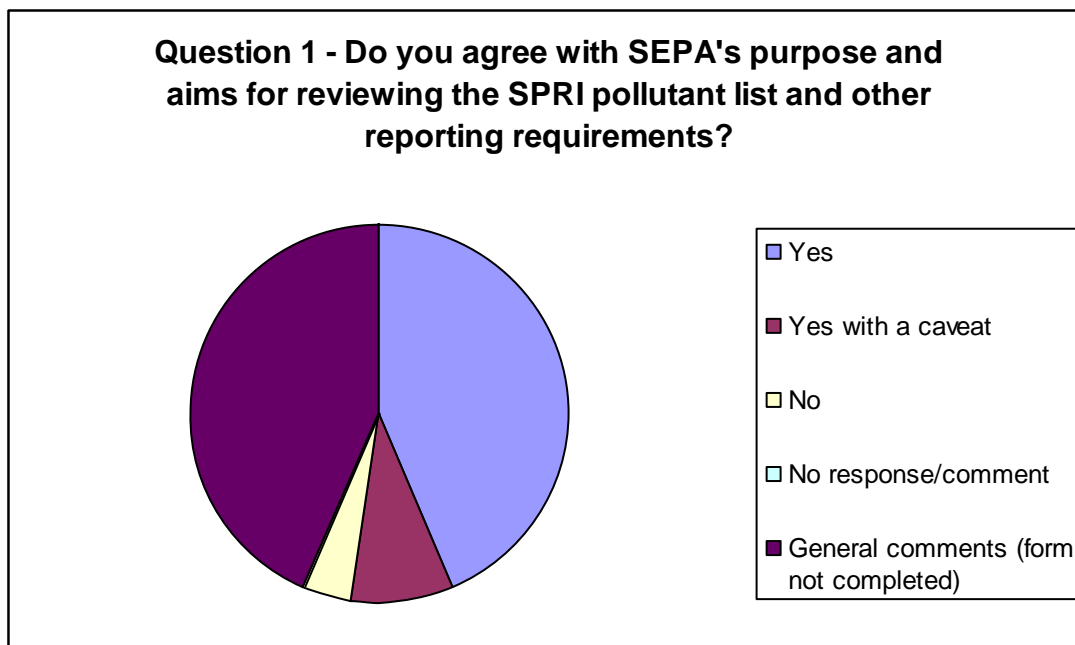
- 3.1 The majority of respondents supported SEPA's proposals to reduce the number of pollutants contained within SPRI. Strong support was also given for the suggestion that operators should not be required to report substances which may be present but are below the limit of detection.
- 3.2 One respondent did not agree with the purpose or content of the consultation and raised concerns that standards of environmental protection could be lessened as a result of our proposal. While we acknowledge this view we, in developing the proposal, have ensured that there will be no detriment to environmental protection and we have measures in place to return pollutants to SPRI if they are identified as being used, or released, in significant quantities.
- 3.3 Several comments were received in relation to reporting thresholds. While this was not part of the consultation we have considered these comments within the scope of the consultation.
- 3.4 Several comments were received in relation to potential differences between SPRI and pollution inventories (PI) within the United Kingdom and Europe. While the E-PRTR substances and activities provide the basis for reporting to Europe we have decided that SPRI will also fulfill other functions for SEPA and so the system is based on the environmental emissions and reporting requirements within Scotland. As such there will still be differences between the systems, activity thresholds and the substances reported.
- 3.5 Several comments were received on the mechanisms and timings for reporting. We will not be changing our annual timescales for reporting but will seek to change the reporting mechanism to be via permits and licences (rather than a separate notice).
- 3.6 Several comments were received on the SPRI guidance and these were mostly positive. We will be reviewing our guidance to bring the revisions to SPRI into effect, but otherwise the guidance will remain mostly unchanged at this time.
- 3.7 One comment was made in relation to what we would do if any of the substances proposed for removal started being released, or used, on a large scale in the future at SEPA-regulated activities. We will monitor the release of substances through the permitting/licensing process and if a substance(s) is released in significant quantities we will return it to SPRI for reporting.
- 3.8 One comment was received in relation to expanding the collection of emissions data to small-scale activities. We have considered this and at this time have no plans to expand the scope of reporting within SPRI beyond the requirements of activities listed in the E-PRTR Regulation or those activities listed in Part A of the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations.
- 3.9 One comment was received in relation to removing the 'below reporting threshold' (BRT) and 'not applicable' (N/A) categories within SPRI reporting. We feel these are useful designations and these will be retained within the system.

- 3.10 One comment was received in relation to providing a description of the methodology used for calculating mass emissions being excessive. We feel this is useful information and will be retaining this requirement in the system.
- 3.11 As a consequence of the consultation process the revised SPRI pollutant list now contains 137 substances, species or groups of substances (down from 228). The revised list fulfils statutory reporting obligations for the E-PRTR, Industrial Emissions Directive (IED), Water Framework Directive (WFD), Convention on Long-range Transport of Air Pollution (CLRTAP), OSPAR Convention and also contains substances which are felt to be of particular interest in Scotland in relation to waste incineration and management, local air quality management and water quality. Annex I contains the new SPRI substance list and Annex III contains the substances removed from the list.
- 3.12 We will revise our guidance to advise operators that we do not expect them to report substances which are below the limit of detection and will clarify what we mean by limit of detection in our guidance. However, SPRI must continue to include the full list of substances on the E-PRTR list including those which, if present at all, are consistently below the limit of detection and this will also be clarified in the guidance.
- 3.13 We will introduce these changes for the 2014 reporting period by updating our schedule of substances and our SPRI guidance.

#### 4. Responses to questions

We received 23 responses to the consultation and these are discussed below. Ten of the respondents did not use the form but provided their responses in letter, e-mail or telephone call format. These have been grouped in the category of 'general comments', however individual points raised will also be discussed.

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

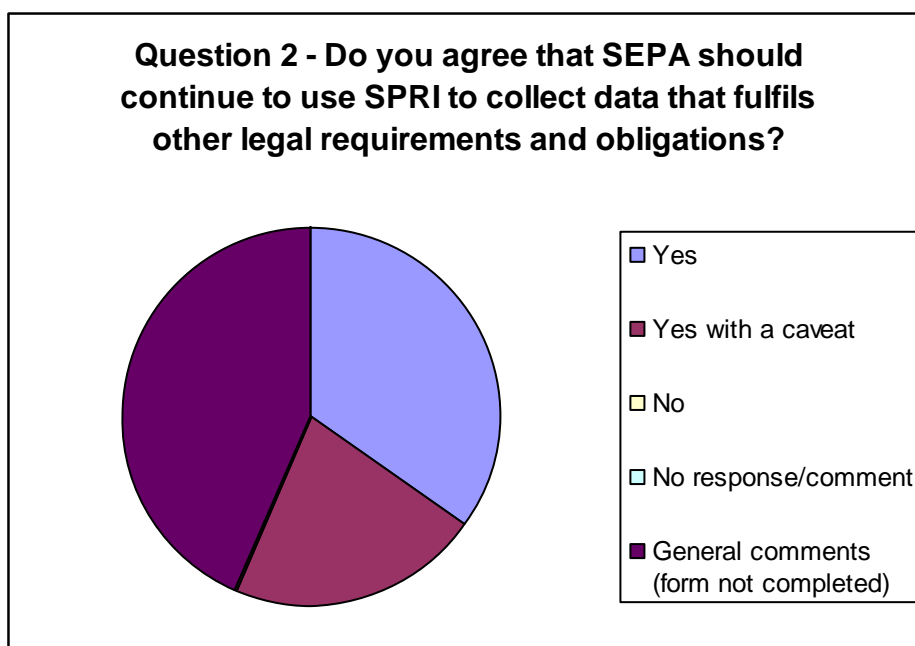


The purpose and aims of the review of SPRI were widely supported with only one respondent answering no and voicing concerns about reduced levels of environmental protection. We acknowledge these concerns, however this is the first time SPRI has been reviewed since its inception in 2002 and it needs to be made more streamlined and effective.

We will ensure that where pollutants which were previously on the SPRI list start to be used, or emitted, in significant quantities, we will reinstate the reporting requirements for these substances in SPRI. SEPA will also use its permitting and licensing systems to ensure environmental protection levels are maintained and improved upon.

There were two responses supporting the review with the caveat that SPRI should be harmonized with UK and European Union (EU) reporting requirements. We acknowledge this comment, however it should be recognized that SPRI is used for fulfilling different reporting and monitoring requirements to other PIs. Scotland also has particular environmental concerns we wish to use the SPRI system to monitor and so our pollutant list will remain different from other parts of the UK/Europe.

**Question 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)?**



Our proposal to continue using SPRI to fulfil other reporting requirements was again broadly supported and with no respondents answering no to the question. However there were caveats attached to this support in five cases. These caveats were:

- that it should be made clear to operators what the data is used for;
- that SEPA should look at what else is reported in permits to avoid double work for operators;
- that SEPA should review all its reporting to maximise efficiencies and avoid overlaps in reporting;
- to make clear what data is used for monitoring and what data is used for compliance assessment;
- to only use SPRI to report data which is legally required.

We acknowledge these comments and would offer the following observations:

- SPRI is a database of environmental information which is accessible by the public and therefore anybody is free to use the data as they wish. Where we use the data to report this is matter of public record (e.g. EU reporting) and operators are aware of how the data is being used.
- Wherever possible we seek to minimise reporting for operators and streamline procedures. Unfortunately there will be occasions where data is required to be reported in different formats and this may not always be within our control.
- The large majority of substances we propose to use SPRI to report for are legally required. However there are some substances, which after internal consultation, it was felt should be retained or added to SPRI as they are of significance in Scotland or from Scottish activities. This information should be collected without a requirement for an explicit legal driver.



We will continue to collect data in SPRI which fulfils other reporting obligations and also collect environmental data which may be of importance within Scotland.

We shall endeavour to minimise reporting requirements for operators and streamline/integrate these wherever possible.

**Question 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).**

There were a variety of responses mostly supportive of our proposal, some relating to the question in general and some relating to specific substances. We will deal with these separately (see below).

**General comments**

One respondent recognised the potentially hazardous nature of some of the substances to be removed from SPRI reporting, however was satisfied with our proposal provided our process of permitting and licensing would address future issues of concern.

One respondent did not agree with our proposal feeling that if the substances had previously been on the pollutant list we should continue to take a precautionary approach and retain them. Concerns were also raised as to why these substances had not been reported in the past and that operators may not have been monitoring for, or reporting on them. While we note these concerns, we are content that our methodology is robust and these substances have not been released (or released in such small quantities). We will continue to monitor release and use of the removed substances and where necessary reintroduce them to SPRI should the need arise.

**Specific substances**

Two respondents had previously reported substances which were on list for removal. In one case these substances will continue to be reported as a total rather than individual species (NMVOCs) for which there was little previous benefit in separating out. In one case the individual substances to be removed were always reported as BRT (so in very small quantities).

One respondent questioned the validity of including substances which were not legally required or proposed for future inclusion in legal instruments. We have decided to retain these substances as they are of importance to us in carrying out our duties. These substances relate to incineration of waste (hydrogen chloride, chrysene, formaldehyde, methyl chloride, antimony, manganese and vanadium) and the water environment (ammonia, benzyl butylphthalate, diazinon, 2,4-dichlorophenol, 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) ester and non-ester, dimethoate, permethrin, triclosan, chromium (III) and (VI) and iron). We may also decide to add further substances to the SPRI pollutant list in future depending on our regulatory need.

One respondent sought clarification on what reporting is required for nitrogen. We can confirm this will be nitrogen (total) to the water and land environment.

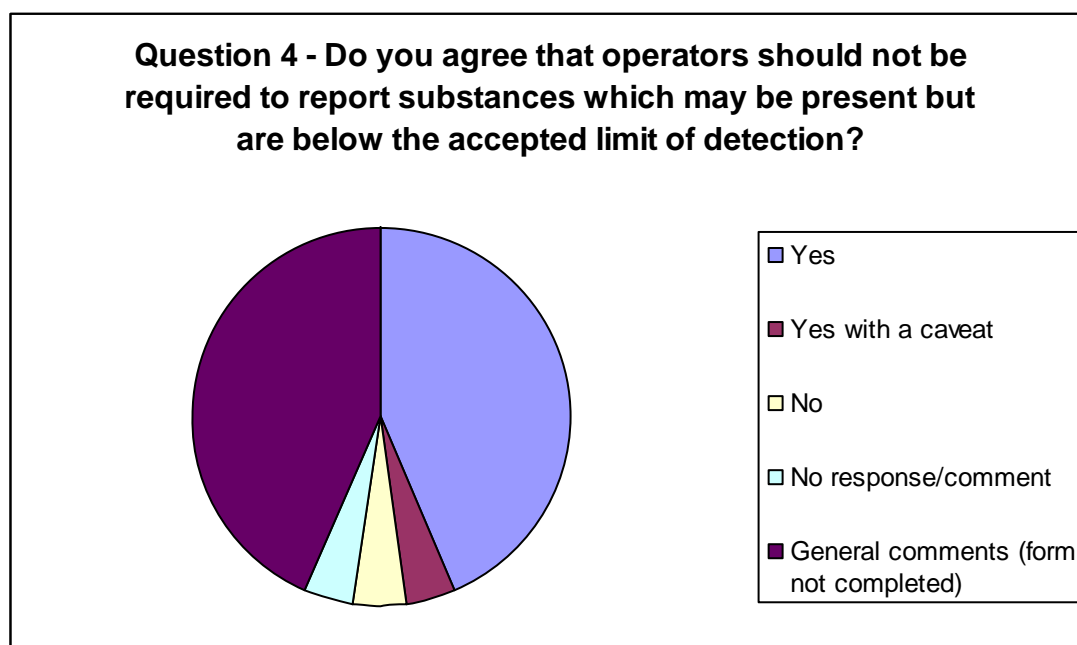
As a consequence of the consultation process the revised SPRI pollutant list now contains 137 substances, species or groups of substances (down from 228). The revised list fulfils statutory reporting obligations for the E-PRTR, Industrial Emissions Directive (IED), Water Framework Directive (WFD), Convention on Long-range Transport of Air Pollution (CLRTAP), OSPAR Convention and also contains

substances which are felt to be of particular interest in Scotland in relation to waste incineration and management, local air quality management and water quality. Annex I contains the new SPRI substance list and Annex III contains the substances removed from the list.

We have decided not to add proposed WFD substances at this time, but they will be added to the SPRI pollutant list nearer the time at which they have to start being monitored and reported. Operators will be informed of this nearer the time. These substances are contained in Annex II.

Some corrections to reporting requirements were also pointed out and these have amended and updated.

**Question 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?**



Our proposal was broadly supported. One respondent agreed with the proposal with the caveat that we clarify the situation within our guidance and also clarify how operators should treat scenarios where values may be above and below the LOD.

One respondent disagreed with the rationale behind the removal of substances and also the potential for lessening of standards of environmental protection (and encouraging non-compliance). We do not agree with this view and will use our permits, licenses and enforcement policy to ensure protection and improvement of the environment is maintained.

SPRI must continue to include the full list of substances on the E-PRTR list including those which, if present at all, are consistently below the limit of detection. However, we will revise our guidance to advise operators that we do not expect them to report substances which are below the limit of detection and will clarify what we mean by limit of detection in our guidance.

**Question 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.**

A variety of additional comments were made in relation to the SPRI system and reporting in general and these are discussed below.

**Reporting timescales**

Several respondents commented that the timescales for reporting should be aligned with other reporting requirements (e.g. EU ETS at the end of March) or that more time should be allowed for operators to report (currently two months finishing at the end of February). We acknowledge these comments, but at this time have no plans to change the reporting timescales. SEPA sets the deadline for SPRI reporting based on the time required for us to check the data prior to publication (October of the calendar year). To ensure data quality we need this length of time to verify the entire dataset is suitable for publication.

**Releases from small scale activities**

One respondent commented that we could use SPRI to collect data on smaller-scale industrial activities. This could potentially lead to increased regulatory burden for activities which may have limited impact on the environment. This would not be practicable for us and so at this time we have no plans to expand the scope of activities captured in SPRI beyond those of the E-PRTR Regulation and Part A of the PPC Regulations.

**Reporting threshold for activities**

One respondent suggested that SEPA should review the qualifying thresholds for activities to report to SPRI to reduce regulatory burden. While the E-PRTR provides the legal basis for the reporting system we wish to collect additional information which we feel is useful and so our reporting thresholds may differ from the E-PRTR (i.e. be lower). We have no plans to change our reporting thresholds for activities at this time.

**Reporting threshold for quarries and coal sites**

Two respondents commented that the qualifying threshold for reporting of particulate matter at quarry and coal sites was set too low at 1000 kg per year. While the E-PRTR sets a qualifying threshold of 50,000 kg we wish to retain a lower reporting threshold as this provides us with useful data. As a result the reporting thresholds will be set at the following levels:

- PM<sub>2.5</sub> – 1,000 kg per year;
- PM<sub>10</sub> – 10,000 kg per year; and
- PM (total) – 50,000 kg per year.

This ensures we fulfil our statutory reporting requirements while continuing to collect useful environmental data.

**BRT and N/A designations**

One respondent suggested we remove the BRT and N/A reporting requirements within SPRI to align the system with other PIs. BRT is included in SPRI to provide us with an indication of sites which release substances in quantities which may become reportable at some point. Operators are required to assess their emissions releases and the inclusion of BRT adds no additional burden. N/A is used to indicate where a substance has previously been released from an activity but is no longer/not currently released. Again this provides a useful piece of information with no additional burden and as such SEPA has no plans to remove these designations from SPRI.

### **Monitoring of changes**

One respondent suggested that SEPA should monitor the impact the changes to the SPRI system have on the environment. We will do this through our usual permitting and licensing processes and if necessary reinstate substances where they begin to be used or released in significant quantities.

### **Question 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.**

There were several comments received in relation to the guidance and these were all supportive. Most respondents found our guidance useful, user-friendly and comprehensive. There were some additional points, which are listed below:

- Provide guidance in relation to PPC Part B installations reporting to SPRI.
- Updated guidance should be available at the start of the reporting period so it can be used throughout the reporting year.
- Guidance should be agreed with the relevant trade association.
- Guidance needs to be revised in light of the changes brought about by Question 4 of the consultation.
- Need for consistency in SPRI guidance and permits for calculation of emissions.

We note these comments and will take them on board as appropriate. We will be fully reviewing our SPRI guidance in 2014 and we will endeavour to produce this as soon as possible in the reporting year.

## **5. List of respondents**

Confederation of UK Coal Producers  
Dow Chemical Company  
East Ayrshire Council  
Energy UK  
Environment Agency  
Ineos  
Kelda Water  
Lafarge Tarmac  
LINK Response  
Marine Scotland  
Michelin  
Mineral Products Association  
NHS National Services  
Northburn Environmental Services  
Perth and Kinross Council  
Petrolneos Manufacturing Scotland Limited  
Scotch Whisky Association  
Scottish Water  
South Lanarkshire Council  
Scottish and Southern Energy  
TSI Scotland Limited

Two respondents wished to remain confidential.

## 6. Annexes

### Annex I – The revised SPRI pollutant list

Substance	Medium reported for		
	Air	Water	Land
2,4-dichlorophenol		✓	
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) ester and non-ester		✓	
4-tert-octylphenol		✓	
Alachlor		✓	✓
Aldrin	✓	✓	✓
Ammonia	✓		
Ammonia (total)		✓	
Anthracene	✓	✓	✓
Antimony	✓		
Arsenic	✓	✓	✓
Asbestos	✓	✓	✓
Atrazine		✓	✓
Azamethiphos		✓	
Benzene	✓	✓	✓
Benzo[a]pyrene	✓		
Benzo[b]fluorathene	✓		
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		✓	
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	✓		
Benzyl butyl phthalate		✓	
Bisphenol-A		✓	
Brominated diphenylethers – tetra, penta, hexa, hepta, octa and deca		✓	✓
Butadiene (1,3-butadiene)	✓		
Cadmium	✓	✓	✓
Carbon dioxide	✓		
Carbon monoxide	✓		
Carbon tetrachloride	✓	✓	
Chlordane	✓	✓	✓
Chlordecone	✓	✓	✓
Chlorfenvinphos		✓	✓
Chlorides – as Cl		✓	✓
Chlorine and inorganic compounds – as HCl	✓		
Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)	✓		
Chloroform	✓	✓	
Chlorpyrifos		✓	✓
Chromium III		✓	
Chromium VI		✓	
Chromium	✓	✓	✓
Chrysene	✓		
Copper	✓	✓	✓
Cyanides – as CN		✓	✓
Cypermethrin		✓	
Deltamethrin		✓	

Diazinon		✓	
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	✓	✓	✓
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT)	✓	✓	✓
Dichloromethane	✓	✓	✓
Dichlorvos		✓	
Dieldrin	✓	✓	✓
Dimethoate		✓	
Dioxins and furans (PCDDs/PCDFs) as I-TEQ	✓	✓	✓
Dioxins and furans (PCDDs/PCDFs) as WHO-TEQ	✓	✓	✓
Diuron		✓	✓
Emamectin benzoate		✓	
Endosulfan		✓	✓
Endrin	✓	✓	✓
Ethylbenzene		✓	✓
Ethylene dichloride (1,2-dichloroethane)	✓	✓	✓
Ethylene oxide (1,2-epoxyethane)	✓	✓	✓
Fluoranthene		✓	
Fluorides – as F		✓	✓
Fluorine and inorganic compounds – as HF	✓		
Formaldehyde	✓		
Halogenated organic compounds – as AOX		✓	✓
Halons	✓		
Heptachlor	✓	✓	✓
Heptachlor epoxide (as part of heptachlor)		✓	
Hexabromobiphenyl	✓	✓	✓
Hexabromocyclododecane		✓	
Hexachlorobenzene	✓	✓	✓
Hexachlorobutadiene		✓	✓
Hexachlorocyclohexane – all isomers	✓	✓	✓
Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)	✓		
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	✓		
Hydrogen cyanide	✓		
Hydrogen chloride	✓		
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene)	✓		
Iron		✓	
Isodrin		✓	
Isoproturon		✓	✓
Lead	✓	✓	✓
Lindane	✓	✓	✓
Linuron		✓	
Manganese	✓		
Mecoprop		✓	

Mercury	✓	✓	✓
Methane	✓		
Methyl chloride	✓		
Methylchloroform (1,1,1-trichloroethane)	✓		
Mirex	✓	✓	✓
Naphthalene	✓	✓	✓
Nickel	✓	✓	✓
Nitrogen – Total		✓	✓
Nitrogen oxides – NO and NO <sub>2</sub> as NO <sub>2</sub>	✓		
Nitrous oxide	✓		
Non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs)	✓		
Nonlyphenols		✓	✓
Nonylphenol ethoxylates		✓	✓
Nonylphenol and nonylphenol ethoxylates		✓	✓ (reported together)
Octylphenols and octylphenol ethoxylates		✓	
Octylphenols		✓	✓
Octylphenol ethoxylates		✓	✓
Organotin compounds – as Sn		✓	✓
Particulate matter – PM <sub>2.5</sub>	✓		
Particulate matter – PM <sub>10</sub>	✓		
Particulate matter – Total	✓		
Pentachlorobenzene	✓	✓	✓
Pentachlorophenol	✓	✓	✓
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	✓		
Perfluorooctanyl sulphate (PFOS)		✓	
Permethrin		✓	
Phenols – phenol and simple substituted as C		✓	✓
Phosphorus		✓	✓
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	✓	✓	✓
Polychlorinated biphenyls – total as WHO-TEQ	✓	✓	✓
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs): comprising benzo(a)pyrene; benzo(b)fluoranthene; benzo(k)fluoranthene and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	✓	✓	✓
Selenium	✓		
Short-chain (C10-C13) chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs)		✓	✓
Simazine		✓	✓
Styrene	✓		
Sulphur hexafluoride	✓		
Sulphur oxides – SO <sub>2</sub> and SO <sub>3</sub> as SO <sub>2</sub>	✓		



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

**Annex II – Additional substances which are recommended to be added to the revised SPRI pollutant list at a later date**

Substance	Medium reported to			Driver
	Air	Land	Water	
17 alpha-ethinylestradiol (EE2)			✓	WFD
17 beta-estradiol			✓	WFD
Aclonifen			✓	WFD
BifenoX			✓	WFD
Chlorine			✓	WFD
Cybutryne			✓	WFD
Diclofenac			✓	WFD
Dicofol			✓	WFD
Quinoxyfen			✓	WFD
Terbutryn			✓	WFD

**Annex III – Substances removed 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-butyraldehyde	✓		
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	✓		
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	✓		
<b>Reported less often/infrequently above reporting threshold, not legally required</b>			
<b>Substance</b>	<b>Medium</b>		
	<b>Air</b>	<b>Land</b>	<b>Water</b>
Acetaldehyde	✓		
Acrylonitrile	✓		
Aniline	✓		✓
Azinphos methyl	✓		✓
Benzyl chloride	✓		
Beryllium	✓		

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

## 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