



European Union Network for the  
Implementation and Enforcement  
of Environmental Law

## Workshop on the Use of BAT - Conclusions in the Cement Production Industry (Eisenstadt, Austria, 2018)



\*) Workshop participants

### Background

The Commission Implementing Decision of 26 March 2013 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions under Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions for the production of cement, lime and magnesium oxide leads to intensive discussions between clinker and cement producers and the competent authorities in several European countries.

So at the plenary meeting in December 2017, IMPEL supported the proposal from the Industry and Air Expert Team to organise a workshop to discuss various issues concerning cement installations.

This workshop was the first of its kind to focus on an industrial sector and held in the context of a joint inspection.

### TARGET GROUP

- IED industry inspectors
- IED regulators

### EU LEGISLATION

- Industrial Emissions Directive (IED)
- BAT Reference Documents and BAT Conclusions
- BAT Conclusions: production of cement, lime and magnesium oxide (BAT-C CLM)
- Air Quality Directive
- Seveso III Directive

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### Summary

The findings from the workshop can be summarised as follows.

All the experts involved use the decisions on BAT conclusions as a basis for assessing existing and planned techniques and their performance data.

In-depth discussions were held on the use of waste (as secondary raw material and waste fuel) and the necessary framework conditions therefor.

The state of the art of air emission abatement techniques depends on the type, quality and amount of the waste input.

For most cement plants, a baseline report is required because of the storage and use of mineral oils used as fuel or ammonia used as reducing agents in SCR / SNCR systems, or because highly alkaline water containing cement can drain into soil, groundwater or nearby surface water.

In general, the IED installation covers the entire cement facility (plant, site) including the parts of installations for cement production (such as clinker mills and cement storage silos).

The local circumstances of a production site are decisive in drawing the boundaries of the installation and determining emission limits.

Regarding the different legal and administrative systems in Europe, workshops of this kind serve the common understanding of experts and the gradual convergence of environmental performance levels.

To avoid different interpretations of the scope of the IED activities within and between Member States and to ensure a level playing field for the operators across the EU, it is considered necessary to improve the quality of the IED: Revision of Annex I IED and alignment of the scope of the BAT documents to clarify and define the scope of activities.

### LINKS

- [Report of the Workshop on the Use of BAT-Conclusions in the Cement Production Industry](#)
- [IED Implementation](#)

### KEY WORDS

- IED implementation
- Cement production
- BAT