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EXPERT GROUP ON BEST AVAILABLE TECHNIQUES AND BEST ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES First session Research Triangle Park, 10-14 March 2003 Item 3 of the provisional agenda<sup>1</sup>

## DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDELINES ON BEST AVAILABLE TECHNIQUES AND PROVISIONAL GUIDANCE ON BEST ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES RELEVANT TO ARTICLE 5 AND ANNEX C OF THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON PERSISENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

Organizing source categories into four groups<sup>2</sup>

Note by the secretariat

To facilitate discussion on the development of guidelines on best available techniques and provisional guidance on best environmental practices relevant to the provisions of Article 5 and Annex C of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the secretariat developed a table that organizes the major sources categories into four groups. This table is contained in the annex to the present note.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> UNEP/POPS/EGB.1/1.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$  This document has not been formally edited.

## Annex

## Organizing Source Categories into Four Groups

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Large Thermal Production	Non-thermal Industrial Processes	Waste Management	Diffuse Activities
Processes	Utilizing (Elemental) Chlorine	_	
Includes: - Cement kilns firing hazardous waste - Sinter plants in the iron and steel industry (and other thermal metallurgical processes) - Non-ferrous metal production (secondary copper, aluminum, zinc) - Fossil-fuel fired utilities	Includes: - Production of pulp and paper - Specific chemical production processes - Textile and leather dyeing and finishing	Includes: - Waste incineration (municipal, hazardous, medical, sewage sludge) -Open burning of waste, including burning of landfill sites - Waste oil refineries	Includes: - Motor vehicles - Crematoria, including destruction of animal carcasses - Residential combustion sources (heating and cooking) - Industrial boilers - Smouldering of copper cables - Shredder plants (vehicles) - Firing installations for wood and other biomass fuels
Characterized by: - identified location - (semi-)continuous operation - large throughputs, large outputs - BAT/BEP identified	Characterized by: - identified location - very often large processes in international context; - often continuous operation - BAT/BEP identified	Characterized by: - large ranges of operational conditions - all sizes - not product-driven - BAT identified - BEP difficult to regulate	Characterized by: - small size - high number of occurrences - some are mobile - difficult to regulate, control (process and authorities)
PCDD/PCDF formation potential: - high temperatures - long residence times - regulated or other regulations or legislation exists	<ul> <li>PCDD/PCDF formation potential:</li> <li>- sensitive to input and operational parameters,</li> <li>- releases along all vectors (must address contamination of products)</li> </ul>	PCDD/PCDF formation potential: - high at many stages - flexible processes	PCDD/PCDF formation potential: - processes flexible - few are product-quality driven
Further characteristics: - Process driven by the need to produce a high-quality product; - Process with low flexibility - very similar worldwide	Further characteristics: - Process driven by the need to produce a marketable product, - concern of dioxin contamination in products, - size-dependent guidance necessary	Further characteristics: - needs for overall management approach beyond PCDD/PCDF	Further characteristics: - BAT/BEP identified, e.g. phase- out lead in gasoline