

## **The European Union's IPA 2013 Programme for Albania**



### ***Technical Assistance for Institution Building of the Ministry of Environment in Enforcing Environmental and Climate Acquis***

(EuropeAid/135700/DH/SER/AL)

### **DRAFT FINAL DCM “ON SOLID WASTE AND AIR AND WATER EMISSIONS FROM INSTALLATIONS PRODUCING TITANIUM DIOXIDE”**

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#### DISCLAIMER

This report has been prepared by a project team working for Agrotec. The findings, conclusions and interpretations expressed in this document are those of Agrotec alone and should not in any way be taken to reflect the opinions and policies of the European Commission.

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**REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA  
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

**DECISION**

*(Draft final dated 18.10.2018)*

No. \_\_\_\_\_, date \_\_\_\_\_

On

**“Solid waste and air and water emissions from installations producing titanium dioxide”<sup>1</sup>**

Pursuant to paragraph 2, article 102, of the Constitution, and paragraph 5 of article 25 of the Draft 2 Version 1 of the Law on Environmental Permitting and Article 39 of the Law no. 10 463, dated 22.9.2011 “On integrated waste management”, amended, upon proposal of the Minister of Tourism and Environment, the Council of Ministers

**DECIDED**

**CHAPTER I - GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**Section 1 - Purpose**

The purpose of this Decision is to ensure a high level protection of environment taken as a whole, through setting certain environmental requirements for installations producing titanium dioxide and their inclusion in their environmental permit.

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<sup>1</sup> This Decision transposes PARTIALLY [Document 32010L0075](#) DIRECTIVE 2010/75/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (Recast) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17–119). It transposes FULLY Chapter VI and Annex VIII of this Directive.

## **Section 2 - Scope**

### *Article 66 Scope*

This Decision shall apply to installations producing titanium dioxide.

## **Section 3 - Definitions**

All the terms used in this Decision have the same meaning as in the draft Law “On environmental permits”.

## **Section 4 - Specific requirements for installations producing titanium dioxide**

1. Without prejudice of the requirements set in the Law “On environmental permits”, the environmental permit for installations producing titanium dioxide, besides the general permit requirements shall also include specific requirements related to this specific industry.
2. NEA when drafting the environmental permit for an installation referred in paragraph 1 shall also consider that the requirements of this Decision be satisfied.

## **Section 5 - Prohibition of the disposal of waste**

### *Article 67 Prohibition of the disposal of waste*

Disposal into any water body or sea is prohibited for the following waste:

- a. solid waste;
- b. the mother liquors arising from the filtration phase following hydrolysis of the titanyl sulphate solution from installations applying the sulphate process; including the acid waste associated with such liquors, containing overall more than 0,5 % free sulphuric acid and various heavy metals and including such mother liquors which have been diluted until they contain 0,5 % or less free sulphuric acid;
- c. waste from installations applying the chloride process containing more than 0,5 % free hydrochloric acid and various heavy metals, including such waste which has been diluted until it contains 0,5 % or less free hydrochloric acid;
- d. filtration salts, sludges and liquid waste arising from the treatment (concentration or neutralisation) of the waste mentioned under points (b) and (c) and containing various heavy metals, but not including neutralised and filtered or decanted waste containing only traces of heavy metals and which, before any dilution, has a pH value above 5,5.

## **Section 6 - Control of emissions into water**

### *Article 68 Control of emissions into water*

Emissions from installations into water shall not exceed the emission limit values set out in Part 1 of the Annex to this Decision.

## **Section 7 - Prevention and control of emissions into air**

### *Article 69 Prevention and control of emissions into air*

1. The emission of acid droplets from installations shall be prevented.
2. Emissions into air from installations shall not exceed the emission limit values set out in Part 2 of the Annex attached to this Decision.

## **Section 8 - Self-monitoring of emissions**

### *Article 70 Monitoring of emissions*

1. Any operator who runs installations that produce titanium dioxide shall carry the self-monitoring of emissions into water and air.
2. The monitoring of emissions into the air shall include at least monitoring of emissions as set out in Part 3 of the Annex attached to this Decision.
3. The operators referred to in paragraph 1 shall report their self-monitoring data to NEA.
4. The State Inspectorate in charge of Environment shall carry inspections to verify compliance with the permit conditions related to emissions into water set by NEA and the requirements of Section 6 of this Decision and those related to emissions into air and the requirements of Section 7 of this Decision.
5. Operators shall carry the self-monitoring in accordance with CEN standards or, if CEN standards are not available, ISO, national or other international standards which ensure the provision of data of an equivalent scientific quality.

## **Section 9 - Final provisions**

1. The Ministry, the ministry in charge of industry, the NEA and the State Inspectorate in charge of environment and the State Inspectorate in charge of industry are responsible to implement and enforce this Decision.
2. This Decision shall be published in the Official Gazette and takes effect once the draft Law "On environmental permits" is in force.

## Annex: Technical provisions relating to installations producing titanium dioxide

### PART 1

#### Emission limit values for emissions into water are as follows:

1. In case of installations using the sulphate process (as an annual average):  
550 kg of sulphate per tonne of titanium dioxide produced.
2. In case of installations using the chloride process (as an annual average):
  - a. 130 kg chloride per tonne of titanium dioxide produced using neutral rutile,
  - b. 228 kg chloride per tonne of titanium dioxide produced using synthetic rutile,
  - c. 330 kg chloride per tonne of titanium dioxide produced using slag. Installations discharging into salt water (estuarine, coastal, open sea) may be subject to an emission limit value of 450 kg chloride per tonne of titanium dioxide produced using slag.
3. For installations using the chloride process and using more than one type of ore, the emission limit values in point 2 shall apply in proportion to the quantity of the ores used.

### PART 2

#### Emission limit values into air are as follows:

1. The emission limit values which are expressed as concentrations in mass per cubic meter ( $\text{Nm}^3$ ) shall be calculated at a temperature of 273,15 K, and a pressure of 101,3 kPa.
2. For dust: 50  $\text{mg}/\text{Nm}^3$  as an hourly average from major sources and 150  $\text{mg}/\text{Nm}^3$  as an hourly average from any other source.
3. For gaseous sulphur dioxide and trioxide discharged from digestion and calcination, including acid droplets calculated as  $\text{SO}_2$  equivalent:
  - b. 6 kg per tonne of titanium dioxide produced as an annual average;
  - c. 500  $\text{mg}/\text{Nm}^3$  as an hourly average for plants for the concentration of waste acid.
4. For chlorine in the case of installations using the chloride process:
  - a. 5  $\text{mg}/\text{Nm}^3$  as a daily average;
  - b. 40  $\text{mg}/\text{Nm}^3$  at any time.

### PART 3

#### Emission monitoring

The monitoring of emissions into air shall include at least the continuous monitoring of:

- a. gaseous sulphur dioxide and trioxide discharged from digestion and calcination from plants for the concentration of waste acid in installations using the sulphate process;
- b. chlorine from major sources within installations using the chloride process;
- c. dust from major sources.