

ANEXO – MELHORES TÉCNICAS DISPONÍVEIS							
BREF - "REF ROM - Reference Document Monitoring of emissions from IED - Instalations"							
n.º atribuído de acordo com o BREF ou documento Conclusões MTD	Descrição de acordo com o BREF ou Conclusões MTD	MTD implementada?	Descrição do modo de implementação ou Motivo da não aplicabilidade ou Descrição da técnica alternativa implementada	VEA/VCA	Condições	Proposta de valor a atingir dentro da gama de VEA/VCA	Calendarização da implementação (mês.ano)
MONITORING ISSUES TO CONSIDER IN SETTING IPPC PERMITS							
	«(...)» 2.3 “What” and “How” to monitor (...) Selection of the parameter(s) to be monitored depends on the production processes, raw material and the chemicals used in the plant. It is useful if the parameter chosen to be monitored also serves the plant operation control needs. The frequency at which the parameter is monitored varies widely according to the needs and risks to the environment and according to the monitoring approach taken. (...)» 2.4 “How” to express ELVs and monitoring results There is a relationship between the way ELVs are expressed and the objective for monitoring these emissions. The following types of units can be applied, either singly or in combination: • concentration units • units of load over time • specific units and emission factors • thermal effect units • other emission value units • normalised units. (...)» In all cases, the units to be used for compliance monitoring purposes should be clearly stated, preferably be internationally recognised (e.g. based on the <i>Système Internationale</i>) and match the relevant parameter, application and context. 2.5 Monitoring timing considerations Several timing considerations are relevant for setting monitoring requirements in permits, the main ones being: - time when samples and/or measurements are taken - averaging time - frequency. (...)» In general, the description of the ELV in the permit (in terms of e.g. total amount and peaks), is the basis to set up the monitoring timing requirements. These requirements and associated compliance monitoring must be clearly defined and indicated in the permit so as to avoid ambiguity. The monitoring timing requirements expressed in the permit mostly depend on the type of process and more specifically on the emission patterns. When the emission is subject to random or systematic variations, statistical parameters including means, standard deviations, maxima and minima provide only estimates of the true values. In general, the uncertainty decreases as the number of samples increases. The magnitude and duration of changes may determine the monitoring timing requirements, as described below. (...)»	Sim	A atividade desenvolvida Biosmart - Soluções Ambientais, unidade de Castelo Branco é atualmente desempenhada em conformidade com o Título Único Ambiental n.º 20171020000210 – EA. As águas residuais geradas na instalação são encaminhadas, através de redes de drenagem adequadas à sua tipologia, para as lagoas existentes. Posteriormente, são conduzidas para a ETAR da Ribeira de Moinhos, gerida pelas Águas de Santo André. Os programas de monitorização, incluindo a definição de pontos, frequências e parâmetros, encontram-se definidos e implementados de acordo com as licenças emitidas. De destacar as seguintes formas de controlo ambiental em vigor: - caracterização das tipologias e características dos resíduos admitidos; - controlo do nível nas lagoas da ETAL; - dados meteorológicos; - monitorização de águas subterrâneas e superficiais; - monitorização de lavados a águas residuais pré-tratadas; - monitorização de biogás.				
DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO MONITORING							
	«There are several approaches to monitoring a parameter. These include: • direct measurements • surrogate parameters • mass balances • calculations • emission factors. However, some of these possibilities may not be available for the parameter of interest. The choice depends on several factors, including the likelihood of exceeding the ELV, the consequences of exceeding the ELV (as explained in Section 2.3), the required accuracy, costs, simplicity, rapidity, reliability, etc., and should also be suited to the form in which the components may be emitted. In principle, it is more straightforward, but not necessarily more accurate, to use direct measurements (specific quantitative determination of the emitted compounds at the source). However, in cases where this method is complex, costly and/or impractical other methods should be assessed to find the best option. (...)»	Sim	Privilegiam-se métodos baseados em medições diretas e balanços mássicos, complementados por mecanismos indiretos, tais como cálculos e fatores de emissão.				
	«Compliance assessment generally involves a statistical comparison between the following items, which are described further below: (a) the measurements, or a summary statistic estimated from the measurements (b) the uncertainty of the measurements (c) the relevant ELV or equivalent parameter. Some assessments may not involve a statistical comparison, for example they may just involve a check on whether a condition is complied with. (...)»	Sim	São adotadas estratégias de análise de desempenho ambiental baseadas nos resultados de monitorização e na avaliação de conformidade com os requisitos estabelecidos. A monitorização dos diversos parâmetros ambientais é efetuada por laboratórios acreditados e reportada anualmente no Relatório Ambiental Anual (RAA).				