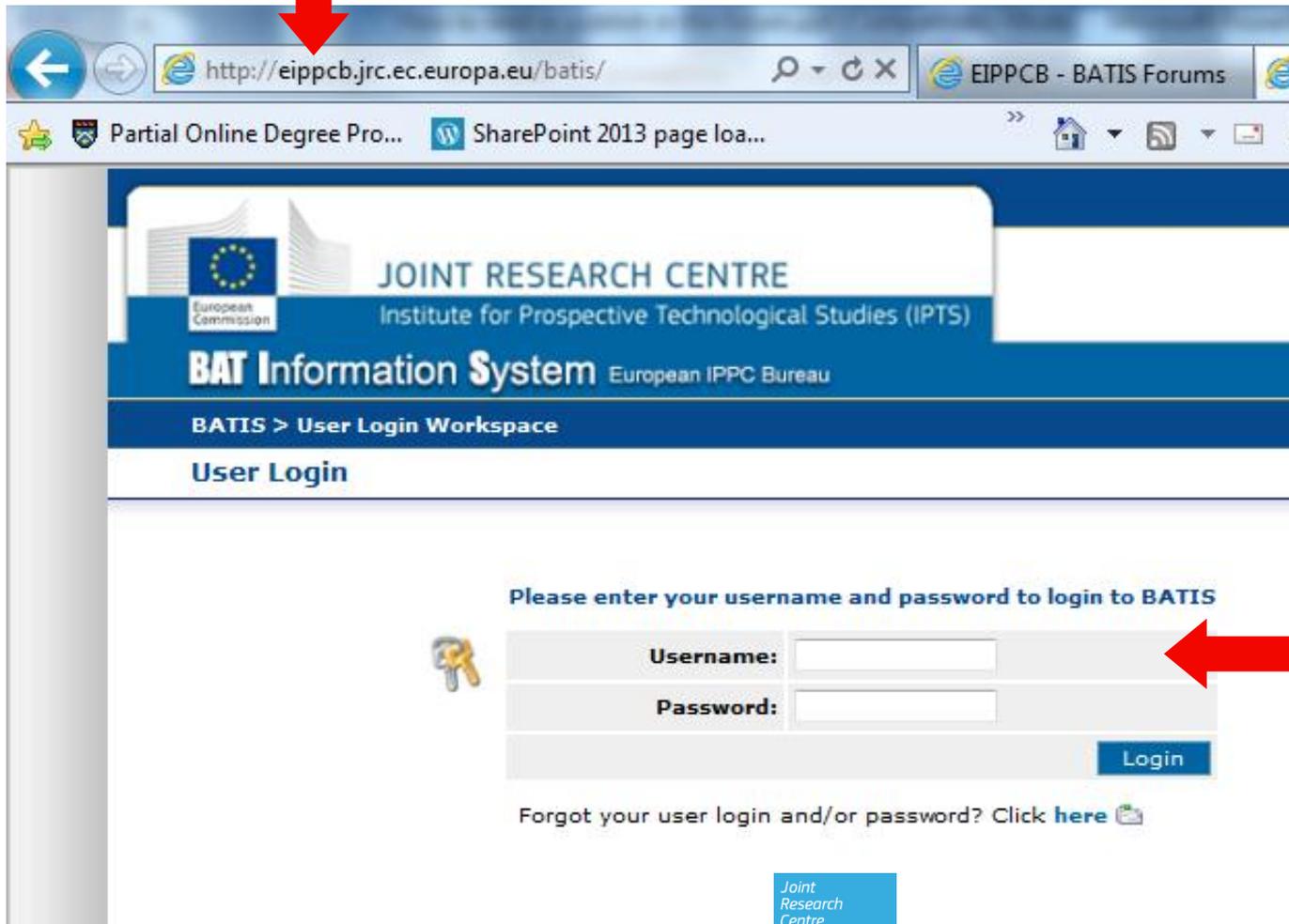


Quick introduction to BATIS

How to comment online
in the html version of a BREF

Step 1:

login to the BATIS webpage:
<http://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/batis/>

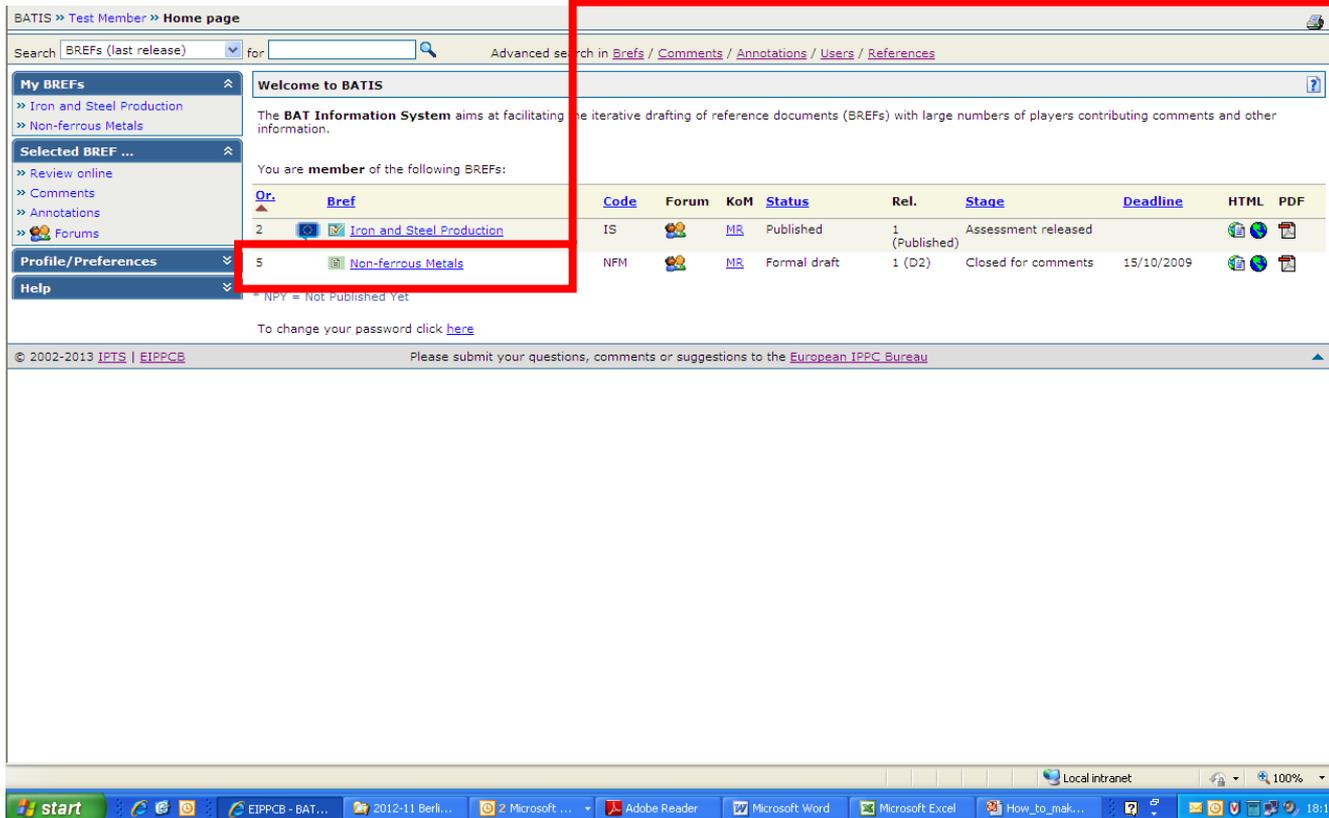


The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/batis/>. The page header includes the European Commission logo and the text "JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE Institute for Prospective Technological Studies (IPTS)". Below this is the "BAT Information System" logo and "European IPPC Bureau". The main content area is titled "User Login" and contains a login form with the following elements:

- A key icon to the left of the form.
- The instruction: "Please enter your username and password to login to BATIS".
- A "Username:" label followed by a text input field.
- A "Password:" label followed by a password input field.
- A blue "Login" button.
- A link: "Forgot your user login and/or password? Click [here](#)".

Step 2:
insert your
username and
password
and click on login

Step 3 From the BATIS home page click on the **BREF** you want to comment on:
e.g. **Non-ferrous metals**



BATIS » Test Member » Home page

Search BREFs (last release) for Advanced search in [Brefs](#) / [Comments](#) / [Annotations](#) / [Users](#) / [References](#)

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Selected BREF ...

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Welcome to BATIS

The **BAT Information System** aims at facilitating the iterative drafting of reference documents (BREFs) with large numbers of players contributing comments and other information.

You are **member** of the following BREFs:

Dr.	Bref	Code	Forum	KoM	Status	Rel.	Stage	Deadline	HTML	PDF
2	Iron and Steel Production	IS		MR	Published	1 (Published)	Assessment released			
5	Non-ferrous Metals	NFM		MR	Formal draft	1 (D2)	Closed for comments	15/10/2009		

* NPY = NOT Published Yet

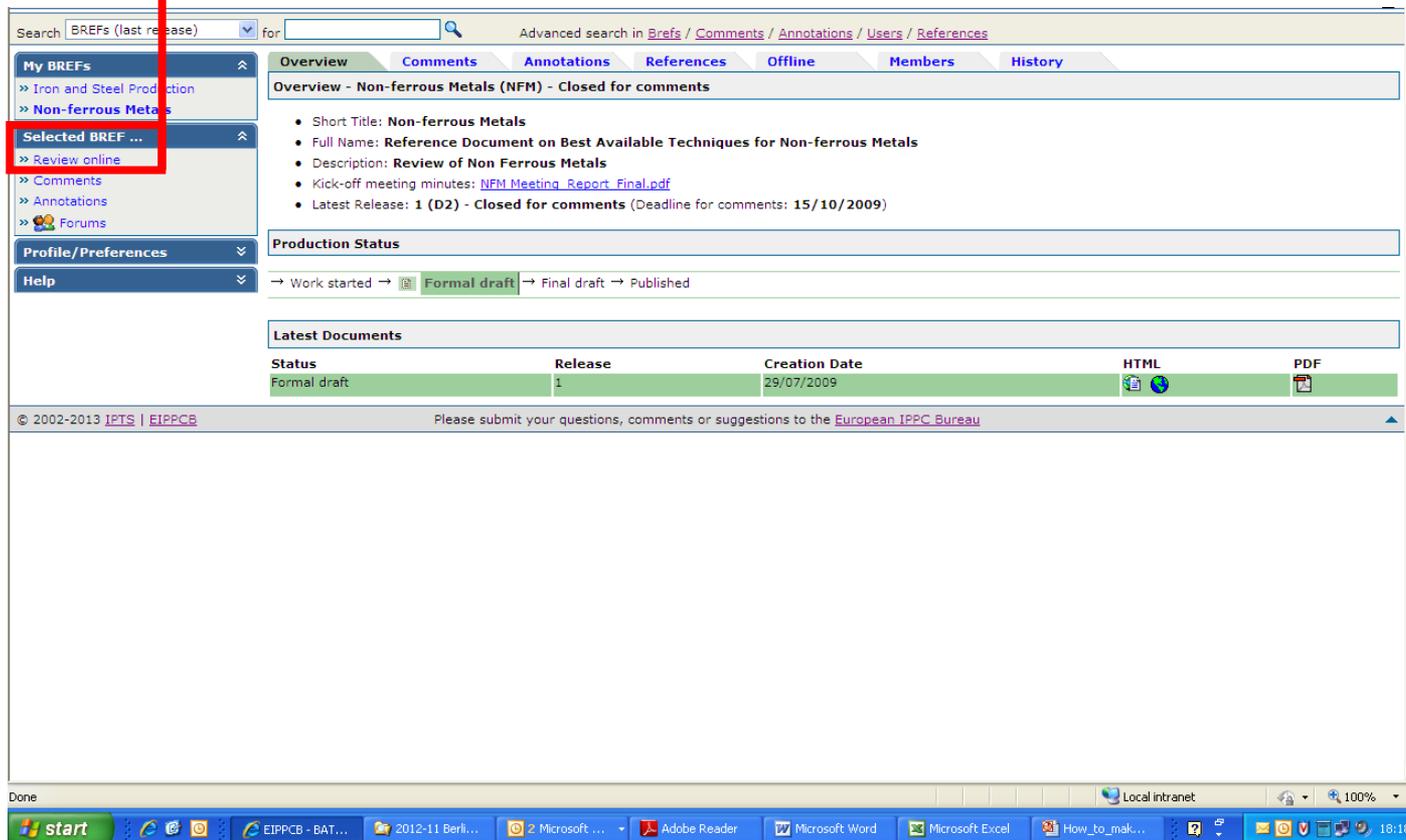
To change your password click [here](#)

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Step 4 Click on 'Review online'



The screenshot shows a web application interface for the European IPPCB. The main content area displays details for a document titled "Reference Document on Best Available Techniques for Non-ferrous Metals". The document is currently in a "Formal draft" status and is "Closed for comments". The "Production Status" section shows a workflow from "Work started" to "Formal draft" (current) to "Final draft" to "Published". The "Latest Documents" table lists the current document as the most recent release.

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- » Non-ferrous Metals
- Selected BREF ...**
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Overview - Non-ferrous Metals (NFM) - Closed for comments

- Short Title: **Non-ferrous Metals**
- Full Name: **Reference Document on Best Available Techniques for Non-ferrous Metals**
- Description: **Review of Non Ferrous Metals**
- Kick-off meeting minutes: [NFM Meeting Report Final.pdf](#)
- Latest Release: **1 (D2) - Closed for comments** (Deadline for comments: **15/10/2009**)

Production Status

→ Work started → **Formal draft** → Final draft → Published

Latest Documents

Status	Release	Creation Date	HTML	PDF
Formal draft	1	29/07/2009		

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European
Commission

Windows Internet Explorer
TIS (Online Reviewer) > BREF on Tanning - Release 1 - Windows Internet Explorer

PREVIOUS NEXT BACK Add Comment Close

Documents [No records have been found] View All Reviewers All Representatives Sign In

Reviewer	Nr.	Origin	Scope	Selected Text	Relev.	Comment	Actions
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EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL JRC
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European IPPC Bureau

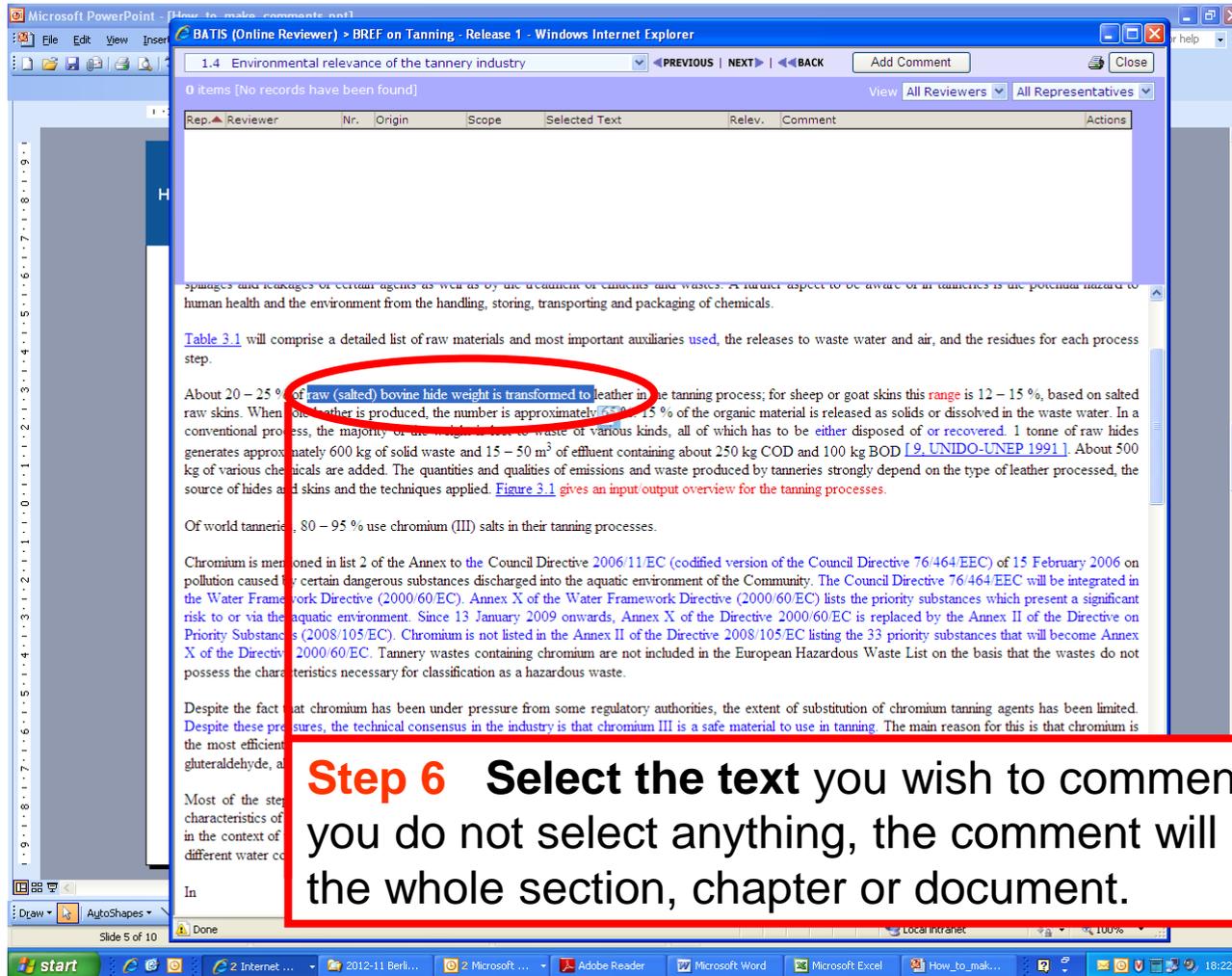
egrated Pollution Prevention and Control

Draft Reference Document on
Best Available Techniques in the

Step 5 Browse through the
document to select the Section you
wish to comment on

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Microsoft PowerPoint - How to make comments on1

BATIS (Online Reviewer) > BREF on Tanning - Release 1 - Windows Internet Explorer

1.4 Environmental relevance of the tannery industry

0 items [No records have been found]

Rep.	Reviewer	Nr.	Origin	Scope	Selected Text	Relev.	Comment	Actions
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sprinkles and leakages of certain agents as well as by the treatment of effluents and wastes. A further aspect to be aware of in tanneries is the potential hazard to human health and the environment from the handling, storing, transporting and packaging of chemicals.

Table 3.1 will comprise a detailed list of raw materials and most important auxiliaries used, the releases to waste water and air, and the residues for each process step.

About 20 - 25 % of raw (salted) bovine hide weight is transformed to leather in the tanning process; for sheep or goat skins this range is 12 - 15 %, based on salted raw skins. When such leather is produced, the number is approximately 600 kg COD and 100 kg BOD [9, UNIDO-UNEP 1991]. About 500 kg of various chemicals are added. The quantities and qualities of emissions and waste produced by tanneries strongly depend on the type of leather processed, the source of hides and skins and the techniques applied. Figure 3.1 gives an input/output overview for the tanning processes.

Of world tanneries, 80 - 95 % use chromium (III) salts in their tanning processes.

Chromium is mentioned in list 2 of the Annex to the Council Directive 2006/11/EC (codified version of the Council Directive 76/464/EEC) of 15 February 2006 on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community. The Council Directive 76/464/EEC will be integrated in the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC). Annex X of the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) lists the priority substances which present a significant risk to or via the aquatic environment. Since 13 January 2009 onwards, Annex X of the Directive 2000/60/EC is replaced by the Annex II of the Directive on Priority Substances (2008/105/EC). Chromium is not listed in the Annex II of the Directive 2008/105/EC listing the 33 priority substances that will become Annex X of the Directive 2000/60/EC. Tannery wastes containing chromium are not included in the European Hazardous Waste List on the basis that the wastes do not possess the characteristics necessary for classification as a hazardous waste.

Despite the fact that chromium has been under pressure from some regulatory authorities, the extent of substitution of chromium tanning agents has been limited. Despite these pressures, the technical consensus in the industry is that chromium III is a safe material to use in tanning. The main reason for this is that chromium is the most efficient glutaraldehyde, a

Most of the step characteristics of in the context of different water co

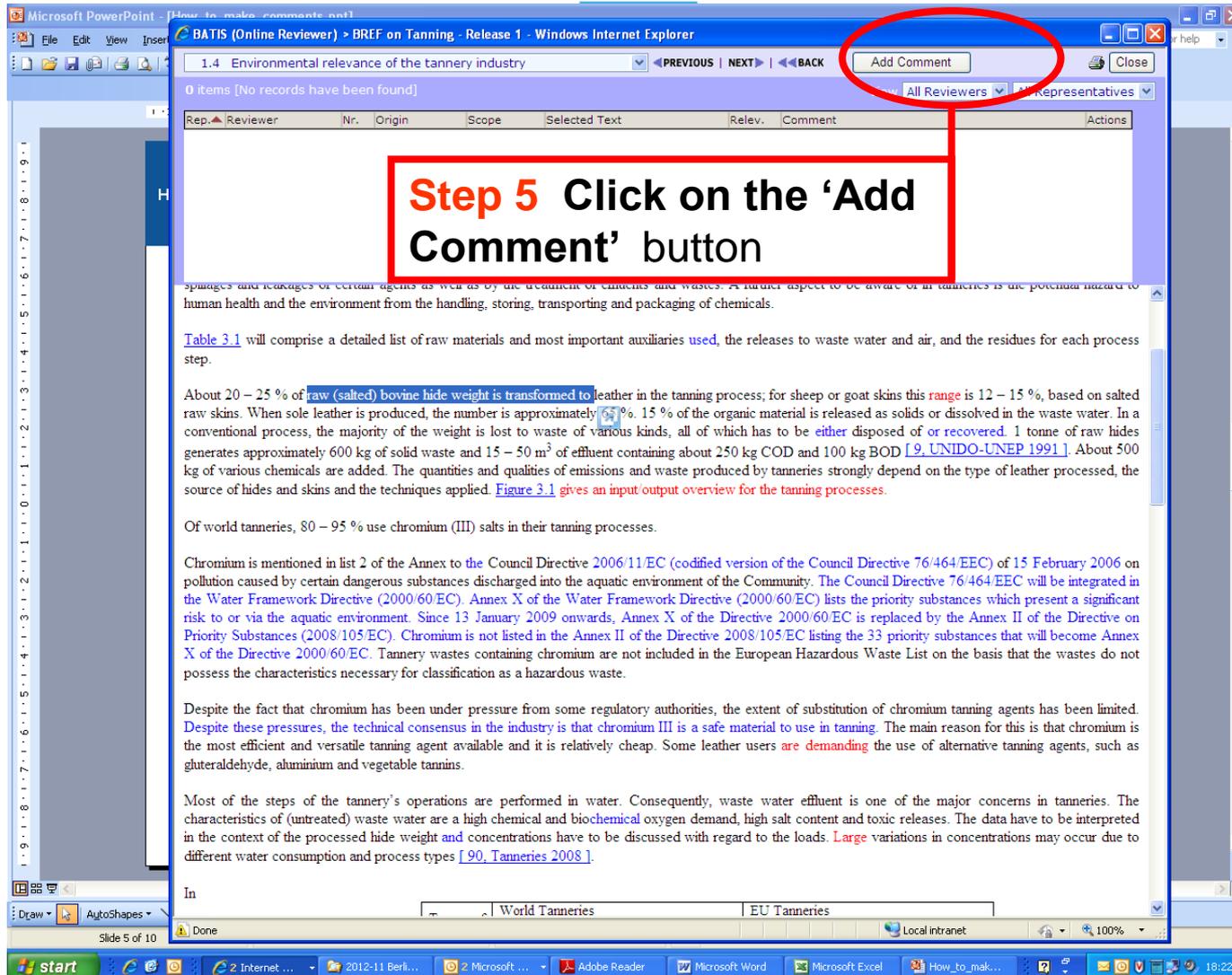
In

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start

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BATIS (Online Reviewer) > BREF on Tanning - Release 1 - Windows Internet Explorer

1.4 Environmental relevance of the tannery industry | PREVIOUS | NEXT | <<BACK | Add Comment | Close

0 items [No records have been found]

Rep.	Reviewer	Nr.	Origin	Scope	Selected Text	Relev.	Comment	Actions
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Step 5 Click on the 'Add Comment' button

spillages and leakages of certain agents as well as by the treatment of effluents and wastes. A further aspect to be aware of in tanneries is the potential hazard to human health and the environment from the handling, storing, transporting and packaging of chemicals.

[Table 3.1](#) will comprise a detailed list of raw materials and most important auxiliaries used, the releases to waste water and air, and the residues for each process step.

About 20 – 25 % of raw (salted) bovine hide weight is transformed to leather in the tanning process; for sheep or goat skins this range is 12 – 15 %, based on salted raw skins. When sole leather is produced, the number is approximately 65 %. 15 % of the organic material is released as solids or dissolved in the waste water. In a conventional process, the majority of the weight is lost to waste of various kinds, all of which has to be either disposed of or recovered. 1 tonne of raw hides generates approximately 600 kg of solid waste and 15 – 50 m³ of effluent containing about 250 kg COD and 100 kg BOD [9, UNIDO-UNEP 1991]. About 500 kg of various chemicals are added. The quantities and qualities of emissions and waste produced by tanneries strongly depend on the type of leather processed, the source of hides and skins and the techniques applied. [Figure 3.1](#) gives an input/output overview for the tanning processes.

Of world tanneries, 80 – 95 % use chromium (III) salts in their tanning processes.

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Despite the fact that chromium has been under pressure from some regulatory authorities, the extent of substitution of chromium tanning agents has been limited. Despite these pressures, the technical consensus in the industry is that chromium III is a safe material to use in tanning. The main reason for this is that chromium is the most efficient and versatile tanning agent available and it is relatively cheap. Some leather users are demanding the use of alternative tanning agents, such as glutaraldehyde, aluminium and vegetable tannins.

Most of the steps of the tannery's operations are performed in water. Consequently, waste water effluent is one of the major concerns in tanneries. The characteristics of (untreated) waste water are a high chemical and biochemical oxygen demand, high salt content and toxic releases. The data have to be interpreted in the context of the processed hide weight and concentrations have to be discussed with regard to the loads. Large variations in concentrations may occur due to different water consumption and process types [90, Tanneries 2008].

In

World Tanneries | EU Tanneries

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Step 6 From the Comment window:

- Fill in the requested information
- Save the comment: click Add

Tip: if you work on the BREF with a shadow group, you may wish to indicate in the field 'Origin', the name of the shadow group member that made the comment. Leave it blank otherwise

The screenshot shows the BATIS Comment Editor window. The 'Comment refers to' dropdown is set to 'Selected Text'. The 'Selected text' field contains the text: 'raw (salted) bovine hide weight is transformed to...'. The 'Origin of the comment' field is empty. The 'Page(s)' field is empty. The 'Reference' dropdown is set to '- select -'. The 'Add Comment' button is highlighted with a red circle. The 'Origin of the comment' field is also highlighted with a red circle. The 'Page(s)' field is highlighted with a red circle. The 'Add Comment' button is highlighted with a red circle. A blue arrow points from the tip box to the 'Selected text' field.



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Microsoft PowerPoint - [How to make comments.ppt]

BATIS (Online Reviewer) > BREF on Tanning - Release 1 - Windows Internet Explorer

1.4 Environmental relevance of the tannery industry (1 comments)

1 items [page 1 of 1], 20 items per page

Rep.	Reviewer	Nr.	Origin	Scope	Selected Text	Relev.	Comment	Actions
	member, test	2	Shadow group	Selected Text row	(salted) bovine hide weight is transformed to	Major	Comment	  

1.4 Environmental relevance of the tannery industry

The tanning industry is a potentially pollution-intensive industry. EU tanner's environmental costs are estimated at about 5% of their turnover. Environmental concerns in a tannery include the control of emissions to water, air and soil. Health and safety aspects also play an important role. Depending on the leather produced, processes may involve toxic, persistent or otherwise harmful substances. A huge variety of chemicals is used and released.

The environmental effects that have to be taken into account in any tannery comprise not merely the load and concentration of the classic pollutants, but also the use of certain chemicals e.g., biocides, surfactants and organic solvents. Furthermore, contamination of soil and groundwater may be caused through accidental releases, spillages and leakages of certain agents as well as by the treatment of effluents and wastes. A further aspect to be aware of in tanneries is the potential hazard to human health and the environment from the handling, storing, transporting and packaging of chemicals.

[Table 3.1](#) will comprise a detailed list of raw materials and most important auxiliaries used, the releases to waste water and air, and the residues for each process step.

About 20 – 25 % of raw (salted) bovine hide weight is used for the production of raw skins. When sole leather is produced, the number of hides is reduced. In the conventional process, the majority of the weight is lost. The tanning process generates approximately 600 kg of solid waste and 100 kg of various chemicals are added. The quantities of chemicals used depend on the source of hides and skins and the techniques applied. [Figure 3.1](#) gives an input/output overview for the tanning processes.

Of world tanneries, 80 – 95 % use chromium (III) salts in their tanning processes.

Chromium is mentioned in list 2 of the Annex to the Council Directive 2006/11/EC (codified version of the Council Directive 76/464/EEC) of 15 February 2006 on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community. The Council Directive 76/464/EEC will be integrated in the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC). Annex X of the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) lists the priority substances which present a significant risk to or via the aquatic environment. Since 13 January 2009 onwards, Annex X of the Directive 2000/60/EC is replaced by the Annex II of the Directive on Priority Substances (2008/105/EC). Chromium is not listed in the Annex II of the Directive 2008/105/EC listing the 33 priority substances that will become Annex X of the Directive 2000/60/EC. Tannery wastes containing chromium are not included in the European Hazardous Waste List on the basis that the wastes do not possess the characteristics necessary for classification as a hazardous waste.

Despite the fact that chromium has been under pressure from some regulatory authorities, the extent of substitution of chromium tanning agents has been limited. ~~Despite these pressures, the technical consensus in the industry is that chromium III is a safe material to use in tanning. The main reason for this is that chromium is~~

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Step 7 For viewing, editing or deleting your comments click here

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Overview - Production of Chlor-alkali (CAK) - Published

BAT Conclusions in the Official Journal of the European Union

- Short Title: **Production of Chlor-alkali**
- Full Name: **Best Available Techniques Reference Document for the Production of Chlor-alkali**
- Description: **Review of CAK BREF**
- Kick-off meeting minutes: [Meeting Report 2009-11-22.pdf](#)
- Latest Release: **3 (Published) - Published**

Production Status

→ Work started → Formal draft → Final draft → **Published**

Latest Documents

Status	Release	Creation Date
Published	3	04/02/2015

If you would like to see a list of all your comments, click on the comments tab to see an available list of comments. (next slide).

If you wish to use the Excel template for providing comments, click on the offline tab. A window will open with a link to download the file.

Rep.	Reviewer/Nr ▲	Origin	Relev.	Comment	Section	Scope	Status	Assessment	HTML		
	Boenke, Achim Representative of	1	DGENTR/G.2	No cross-reference to table A1 in Annex.	1.3 Techniquesologies in use	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Boenke, Achim	2	DGENTR/G.2	No reference included.	1.5 Environmental relevance of the chlor-alkali industry	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Boenke, Achim	3	DGENTR/G.2	Not all relevant aspects for the second edition of this chlor-alkali-BREF from Action2 of the mercury Strategy is included.	1.5 Environmental relevance of the chlor-alkali industry	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Boenke, Achim	4	DGENTR/G.2	wrong wording.	3.5.3 Reporting of figures per chlorine capacity	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Boenke, Achim	5	DGENTR/G.2	To be in line with the text in section 3.5.3. anonymisation of table 3.23 is required.	3.5.5 Overall mercury emissions and waste generation	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Boenke, Achim	6	DGENTR/G.2	To be in line with the text in section 3.5.3. anonymisation of table 3.24 is required.	3.5.5 Overall mercury emissions and waste generation	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Boenke, Achim	7	DGENTR/G.2	to be in line with the text in section 3.5.3. anonymisation of table 3.26 is required.	3.5.6.2 Cell room ventilation	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Boenke, Achim	8	DGENTR/G.2	to be in line with the text in section 3.5.3 anonymisation of this part of the sentence is required.	3.5.9.9 Reported wasteWaste generation levels	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Boenke, Achim	9	DGENTR/G.2	disclosure of plant not in line with text in section 3.5.3.	3.5.11 Emissions and waste generation during decommissioning	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Boenke, Achim	10	DGENTR/G.2	plant to be anonymised.	3.5.11 Emissions and waste generation during decommissioning	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Boenke, Achim	11	DGENTR/G.2	to anonymise plant names in table 3.32	3.5.11 Emissions and waste generation during decommissioning	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Boenke, Achim	12	DGENTR/G.2	anonymise table 3.33	3.6.2 Emissions to air Air emissions	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Boenke, Achim	13	DGENTR/G.2	move references in rows in the column "Remarks" into a footnote to the table 3.33.	3.6.2 Emissions to air Air emissions	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Boenke, Achim	14	DGENTR/G.2	text is not precise enough as far as the use of therm "asbestos" is concerned and not fully correct as far as restrictions are concern...	3.6.2 Emissions to air Air emissions	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Boenke, Achim	15	DGENTR/G.2	This paragraph does not inform about the fact that the capabilities (here, repeatability, reproducibility, accuracy or trueness, Limit o...	3.8.1 Overview	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Boenke, Achim	16	DGENTR/G.2	table 3.35 is not in line with the text in section 3.5.3 and needs to be anonymised.	3.8.2 Mercury	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight	<input type="checkbox"/>	

After selecting the comment tab you can locate the part of the document commented by clicking on highlight



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BAT Information System European IPPC Bureau

BATIS > Test Member > Production of Chlor-alkali > Overview

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Overview - Production of Chlor-alkali (CAK) - Published

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