Gas turbines
The emissions from gas turbines may not exceed:
- 200 g NO_x per GJ in the case of existing turbines;
- 200 g NO_x per GJ in the case of new turbines;

In both cases the values must be multiplied by a factor of 1/30 of the turbine efficiency.

The waste gases employed generally deviate in terms of their caloric value from standard natural gas. The correction factor for the emission concentration to be used because of this is the ratio between the lowest encountered caloric value of the used gas (in MJ/kg) and the caloric value of natural gas, which has been standardised at 38 MJ/kg. This factor may not be greater than 1.1 and not smaller than 0.9.

NO_x requirement for new gas turbines
In the case of new turbines lower emission requirements – even as low as 65 g/GJ – may be made compulsory due to the levels guaranteed for modern gas turbines employing dry-low NO_x technologies. For these installations, steam injection is not considered Best Available Technique.

SO_2, H_2S
In the case of fields producing natural gas with a relatively high concentration of hydrogen sulphide and other compounds, demands must be formulated for SO_2 and H_2S on the basis of further testing under actual conditions.

Mandatory inspections
The above-mentioned sources must be monitored in accordance with the provisions of §3.7. This having been said, additionally the rule applies that taking measurements may be decided against if on the basis of properties typical for the equipment, or, alternatively, based on certified measurements, it is possible to reliably determine the emissions that will occur under normal operating conditions.

Fugitive emissions
Pumps, compressors and safety equipment and valves must be inspected annually in accordance with EPA method 21. The requirement of semi-annual testing of all valves for leakage may be relaxed to comprise an annual random sample of 25% of those valves if, on the basis of measurements, it can be demonstrated that less than 5% of all valves leak an emission concentration of 10,000 ppm per volume of all hydrocarbons taken together or, where applicable, less than 15% of all valves leak an emission concentration of 500 ppm per volume of benzene.

Furnaces, gas engines, turbines
For the methods of taking measurements, the frequency of inspections and the interpretation of measurement results, as well as for the manner in which these results must be reported, please refer to the sections concerned in BEES A and B.

F1 Installations for the thermal reclamation of metals from cables and corresponding utilities

These regulations were included in the NeR in May 1992. Unless specific requirements for emissions are explicitly mentioned in the following, the general provisions of the NeR will apply.

In cases where the installations concerned are beyond the scope of the Decree on air emissions from waste incineration (Besluit luchtemissies afvalverbranding, BLA[1]), nevertheless the emission requirements laid down in that document are applicable, except that:

- the emission standards are based on an oxygen content of 6% by volume;
- the incinerators must be equipped with an efficient afterburner;
- the temperature maintained in the afterburning area must be at least 800°C and this temperature must be maintained until the end of the operating period;.
- the temperature maintained in the afterburner must be at least 1200°C if the items to be processed contain 10 mg/kg or more of halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons;
- independently of the combustion temperatures indicated above, the fumes must remain in the afterburning area for a sufficiently long time (at least 2 s) and a minimum oxygen availability of 6% must be maintained;
- the metal-recovery process may only be started if the required incineration temperature has been reached;
- residues may not continue to give off fumes after leaving the installation;
- the installations must be equipped with measurement devices which continuously monitor the mass concentrations of particulates and carbon monoxide in the waste gases, and the afterburning temperature; installations in which chlorinated components are incinerated must be equipped with measurement devices which continuously record the concentration by mass of gaseous inorganic chlorine compounds.

1 For the emission standards of the Decree on air emissions from waste incineration (Besluit luchtemissies afvalverbranding, BLA) refer to the explanatory note in Special Regulation A1.

F2 Heat-based cleaning of commodities including electric motors and equipment for processing synthetic polymers

These regulations were included in the NeR in October 1994. Unless specific requirements for emissions are explicitly mentioned in the following, the general provisions of the NeR will apply.

These regulations are applicable to the process of thermal cleaning of electric motors in so-called cleaning incinerators as well as to the thermal cleaning of equipment contaminated with polymers used in the plastic product manufacturing industry.
The material to be cleaned must have the lowest possible content in halogen compounds. Whether the regulations are also applicable to similar processes depends on the nature and composition of the materials being processed.

The installation consists of an incinerator which must be fitted with an afterburning area (which may optionally be integrated into the design). This afterburning area must satisfy the following requirements:

- The afterburner must have reached its working temperature before the thermal cleaning process is started. To this end, a safety device must be installed which prevents the incinerator being loaded if the afterburner has not yet reached its working temperature.
- The temperature must be at least 850°C and this temperature must be maintained until the end of the operating period.
- The fumes must remain in the afterburner for at least 2 seconds.
- The waste gases from the installation may not be vented if they have not been treated in the treatment facility.

The limit mass flows quoted in §3.2 are not applicable to the following emissions. This means that the requirements listed below are always applicable, regardless of the size of the installation.
The emission standards are based on an oxygen content of 11% by volume.

Particulates
For particulates an emission requirement of 25 mg/m_o^3 applies.

Non-standard requirement for particulate matter
In the case of processing electric motors with a high content in inorganic materials in the insulation utilised, a non-standard emission requirement for particulates may be demanded on the basis of the residual concentrations achievable by employing cyclone, gravitation or inertia-type separators. The emission level may not exceed 50 mg/m_0^3.

Gaseous inorganic chlorides
In the case of gaseous inorganic chlorides an emission requirement of 20 mg/m_o^3 (calculated as HCl) applies.

Carbon monoxide
For carbon monoxide an emission requirement of 100 mg/m_o^3 applies.

Total hydrocarbons
For the emissions of hydrocarbons an emission requirement of 50 mg/m_o^3 (calculated as total hydrocarbons) applies.

Monitoring of emissions
As an Emission Relevant Parameter (ERP) for the proper functioning of the device, a continuous recording of the changes in the temperatures of the incinerator and of the afterburner may be used. In addition, the general considerations as regards the measurement and monitoring of emissions are applicable in accordance with the general provisions of §3.7 of the NeR.

F 3 Crematoriums

These regulations were included in the NeR in June 1998 and amended in September 2004. Unless specific requirements for emissions are explicitly mentioned in the following, the general provisions of the NeR apply.

The objective of these regulations is to indicate how emissions to the air are restricted for an incinerator installation in a crematorium. These regulations link up with OSPAR Recommendation 2003/4 on reduction of mercury emissions of crematoriums.

Scope
The regulations are applicable to crematoriums where human corpses are incinerated. The regulations do not apply to animal crematoriums. These regulations apply to all types of cremation incinerators.
The following requirements apply to incineration installations in crematoriums.

Process operation
The cremation incinerator must be fitted with an afterburner chamber with natural gas burner where the flue gasses from the main chamber are incinerated. This afterburner chamber can be designed as an integral part of the incinerator.
The afterburner chamber must be designed and constructed in such a way that the residence time of the flue gasses in the chamber is at least 1.5 seconds at a temperature of at least 800°C. When applying for a permit, the operator must demonstrate that the installation satisfies these requirements under normal operating conditions. In the afterburner chamber, the flue gasses must be mixed so vigorously that they are incinerated as completely as possible.

The temperature of the flue gasses in the afterburner chamber must be kept above 800°C by means of a burner. To this end, the burner must be fitted with an automatic temperature control.

The oxygen content in the afterburner chamber must be at least 6%; short-lasting failures to meet this level are permissible, provided they do not last for more than a minute and the oxygen content always remains above 3%.

Process operation

The legal framework for crematoriums and cremation processes consists, for example, of:

- Act on the Disposal of the Dead (Wet op de lijkbezorging)
- Decree on the Disposal of the Dead 2002 (Besluit op de lijkbezorging)
- Internment Container Decree 1998 (Lijkomhulselbesluit)
- Environmental Protection Act (Wet milieubeheer)
- Inspection Guideline 'Disposal of the Dead' 1999 (Lijkbezorging)
- OSPAR Recommendation 2003/4 on Controlling the Dispersal of Mercury from Crematoriums, report 'Mercury emissions from crematoriums and their control in the OSPAR Convention Area', OSPAR Commission, 2003
- European Hazardous Waste List EURAL, Decision no. 2000/532/EEC of 6 September 2000 (PbEG L226), as last amended by Decision no. 2001/573/EEC of 28 July 2001 (PbEG L203)
- Waste Collection Decree

A practical elaboration of these laws and regulations is given in the Inspection Guideline 'Disposal of the Dead' (revised 3rd edition of 1999 or a later edition). This special regulation can be regarded as a further elaboration of the inspection guideline for the aspect air pollution.

Coffins

It is not permitted to incinerate coffins lined with lead or zinc. Metal and plastic handles and other ornaments made of plastic or metal must be removed before sliding the coffin into the incinerator.

Emissions

- 'Massabalans en emissies van in Nederland toegepaste crematieprocessen' (Mass balance and emission of cremation processes in the Netherlands) TNO, February 1996.
- 'Oriëntatie op de mogelijkheden van NO_x-emissievermindering bij crematieprocessen' (Orientation on possibilities of NO_x emission abatement in cremation processes) TNO, October 1996.
- 'Onderzoek naar kwikemissies van crematoriums en beschikbare reinigingstechnieken' (Research on mercury emissions of crematoriums and available abatement techniques) Tauw, May 1997.

* The requirements are based on the results of several studies.

General

The emission concentrations must be calculated on the basis of an oxygen content of 11% under normal operating conditions and for dry flue gasses. To assess whether the incinerator functions properly, reference must be made to the requirements for temperature and residence time (see 'process operation').

NO_x

The formation of nitric oxides must be limited through the use of a low-NO_x burner in both the main chamber and the afterburner.

Heavy metals

To reduce the emission of mercury and mercury compounds, an emission abatement technique must be utilised. This must be of such a design that the concentration of mercury and mercury compounds in the waste gasses does not exceed 0.20 mg/m_o^3, calculated as Hg. No requirements for the emission concentration apply for the other heavy metals.

Dioxins, hydrocarbons, gaseous inorganic compounds and odours

No additional concentration requirements are used for the emissions of dioxins, hydrocarbons including halogenated compounds, gaseous inorganic compounds and odours.

Emissions

For most of the substances mentioned in the regulation, the emission will generally remain below the limit values of the general requirements of the NeR in a well-functioning cremation incinerator. For these substances, the NeR will be complied with without further measures being necessary. The only exception is mercury. Due to the mercury in dental fillings, the mercury emission exceeds the general requirements of the NeR. That is why for mercury an emission concentration requirement is included, while this is not necessary for the other emissions.
In hot-start incinerators, the average oxygen content in the waste gasses will be around 17%. In other incinerator types this is considerably lower, around 12%. In order to be able to monitor the emissions in an unambiguous way, it was decided to use a fixed reference value of 11% for the oxygen concentration. This value is typical for such processes and corresponds with the value used in Germany and other countries.
If the incinerator functions properly, no visible emission of smoke will occur.

To purge mercury from the flue gasses, various emission abatement techniques are available. The most important are the systems that operate by adsorption of the mercury onto activated carbon or coke. The adsorbing agent can be injected into the flue gasses as a powder and subsequently removed again using a particulate filter (in-flow filter). It is also possible to pass the flue gasses through a layer of the adsorbing agent (bed-type filter).
The 'removed solid particulates' or fly ash may not be treated as cremation ash, but must be delivered to a collector of waste products appearing on the national list of collectors (www.niwo.nl).

Verification and enforcement
The temperature in the afterburner chamber and the O_2 content of the waste gasses must be monitored and recorded continuously. No later than six months after commissioning of the installation, and afterwards annually, it must be checked whether the installation is functioning properly. At this time, the proper operation of the continuous monitoring equipment must also be checked.

Verification and enforcement
The O_2 level and the temperature must be continuously monitored because these parameters provide an indication of whether the crematorium incinerator is functioning properly. No requirements for CO have been included because if sufficient oxygen is available the formation of CO will be largely prevented. By continuously recording these parameters, the proper functioning can be checked. The annual inspection serves to assess whether the incinerator is still functioning in accordance with the design specifications and whether the monitoring equipment is still functioning accurately. After all, the proper functioning of the incinerator is a prerequisite for keeping the emissions of the substances mentioned in the regulations within the required limits. This verification can be performed by means of emission measurements.
Verification of mercury emissions must be done under representative conditions The proper functioning of the emission abatement measures can be established by using emission relevant parameters (ERPs, NeR §3.7), either by direct measurements of the actual emission or by measurement of the efficiency of the abatement technique. Representative conditions mean conditions whereby mercury is released in the incineration process due to amalgam dental fillings or added quantities of mercury. Direct measurements can be taken by determining the highest average value of the emission in a half hour period during several incineration cycles (indicative). The efficiency of the abatement technique is measured by using an internal standard based on a known quantity of mercury. This is introduced into the process and the separation efficiency of the abatement technique is then determined.

Alternative measures
It is possible to take other measures to reduce emissions than those mentioned above if it is demonstrated that these measures are at least as effective.

Implementation period
The implementation periods given in the table below apply for existing crematoriums.

Number of cremations per year on reference date 01-01-2004	Applying emission abatement techniques and meeting the emission requirement for mercury and mercury compounds before 31-12 of:
≥ 2000	2006
≥ 1500 < 2000	2008
≥ 1000 < 1500	2010
< 1000	2012

When a new incinerator in an existing crematorium is installed before the valid implementation period, the new incinerator must be suitable immediately for an emission abatement facility.

New crematoriums must comply with the requirements of these special regulations upon commissioning.

F4 Pyrolysis plants

These regulations were included in the NeR in May 1992.

Where installations in which materials are thermally decomposed under conditions of limited availability of oxygen do not fall under the scope of the Decree on air emissions from waste incineration (*Besluit luchtemissies afvalverbranding, BLA*[1]), nevertheless the emission requirements quoted therein are applicable under the following conditions:
- The mass flow limits mentioned in §3.2 are applicable.
- The emission standards are based on an oxygen content of 3% by volume.
- The installations must be equipped with monitoring devices which permanently monitor the mass concentrations oxides of sulphur and gaseous inorganic chlorine compounds, unless it can be guaranteed that the items to be processed contain only small quantities of sulphur or chlorine-containing substances.

F5 Installations for the thermal soil clean-up

These regulations were included in the NeR in May 1992. Unless specific requirements for emissions are explicitly mentioned in the following, the general provisions of the NeR will apply.

In cases where the installations concerned are beyond the scope of the Decree on air emissions from waste incineration (*Besluit luchtemissies afvalverbranding, BLA*[1]), nevertheless the requirements laid down in that document are applicable, except that:
- the emission standards are based on an oxygen content of 11% by volume.

[1] For the emission standards of the Decree on air emissions from waste incineration (Besluit luchtemissies afvalverbranding, BLA) refer to the explanatory note in Special Regulation A1.

F6 Installations for the incineration of communal sewage sludge from sewage water treatment plants

These regulations were included in the NeR in October 1994.
Unless specific requirements for emissions are explicitly mentioned in the following, the general provisions of the NeR will apply.

Installations for the incineration of communal and equivalent sewage sludge from sewage water treatments plants must be equipped with emission abatement techniques allowing the emission concentration standards quoted below to be complied with.

The emission standards are based on an oxygen content of 11% by volume.

Particulates
For particulates an emission requirement of 5 mg/m_o^3 applies.

Mercury and mercury compounds
For mercury and mercury compounds an emission requirement of 0.05 mg/m_o^3 (calculated as Hg) applies.

Emissions of mercury
The emission concentration requirement for mercury and mercury compounds is the starting point for selecting and dimensioning a system for the removal of mercury from the process waste gases. If it proves impossible in a specific situation to satisfy the requirement mentioned then the rule applies that the efficiency of cleaning must be at least 90%.

Cadmium and its compounds
For cadmium and cadmium compounds an emission requirement of 0.05 mg/m_o^3 (calculated as Cd) applies.

Polychlorinated dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans
For polychlorinated dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans an emission requirement of 0.1 ng/m_o^3 (calculated as i-teq) applies.

Gaseous inorganic chlorides
For gaseous inorganic chlorides an emission requirement of 10 mg/m_o^3 (calculated as HCl) applies.

Gaseous fluorides
For gaseous fluorides an emission requirement of 1 mg/m_o^3 applies (calculated as HF).

Carbon monoxide
For carbon monoxide an emission requirement of 50 mg/m_o^3 applies.

All hydrocarbons taken together
For the emissions of hydrocarbons an emission requirement of 20 mg/m_o^3 (calculated as all hydrocarbons taken together) applies.

Oxides of sulphur
For oxides of sulphur an emission requirement of 40 mg/m_o^3 applies (calculated as SO_2).

Nitric oxides
The formation of nitric oxides must be limited as much as possible by process-integrated measures. For installations with a furnace type producing an NO_x concentration in the untreated waste gas which is higher than 400 mg/m_o^3 (such as, for example, installations with a grid-type oven), selective catalytic reduction (SCR) may be considered as Best Available Technique.
When employing SCR an emission requirement of 70 mg/m_o^3 applies (calculated as NO_2).

Application of SNCR
For installations with a furnace type that produces an NO_x concentration in the untreated waste gas which is expected to be lower than 400 mg/m_0^3 (such as, for example, installations with a furnace employing fluidised bed combustion) selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) is recommended. Where SNCR is being employed, a target emission requirement for nitric oxides applies of 70 mg/m_0^3 (calculated as NO_2). The level of reduction achievable using SNCR and the emission concentration to be quoted in the permit must be determined through research. Also, the possibility of ammonia slipping through must be considered. The total emissions of acid equivalents due to the emission of NH_3 and NO_x must be kept as low as possible. In this context the rule applies that 1 kg of NH_3 is equivalent to 2.7 kg of NO_x.

Monitoring of emissions
The emissions must be monitored in accordance with the general provisions of §3.7. Supplementary to this the rule applies for emissions of polychlorinated dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans that it must be demonstrated by means of an annual measurement that the concentration standard is being complied with.

F7 Installations for the incineration of uncontaminated wood and wood parings

These regulations were included in the NeR in June 1995. Unless specific requirements for emissions are explicitly mentioned in the following, the general provisions of the NeR will apply.

These regulations are applicable to the incineration of uncontaminated wood parings in installations with a thermal power of up to 5.0 MW_{th}.
In this context uncontaminated wood parings are pieces of wood (sawdust, shavings, chips, parings, sheet materials, etc.) that do not contain any contaminants (paint, laminating materials, wood preservation products, etc.) which, due to their composition, may give rise to elevated emissions that are harmful to the environment in case of incineration. The regulations are not applicable to installations for the incineration of waste wood as described in the Environmental Protection Act (*Wet Milieubeheer*) (e.g. wood from demolition activities, wood parings collected on a regional basis, etc.).

Where uncontaminated wood parings are incinerated the goal must be to use the energy released, for example, for space heating or for industrial processes.

These regulations are applicable for every mass flow of the substances mentioned. There is no lower threshold value for the mass flow. The emission requirements are not based on the mass flow limit but on the total thermal power (in MW_{th}) of the installations for the incineration of uncontaminated wood parings installed at the facility.
The emission requirements quoted below assume a reference oxygen content of 11% in the waste gas.

Particulates
In the case of a total thermal power:
- smaller than or equal to 0.5 MW_{th}, an emission requirement of 100 mg/m_o^3 applies;
- of between 0.5 MW_{th} and 1.5 MW_{th}, an emission requirement of 50 mg/m_o^3 applies;
- of between 1.5 MW_{th} and 5.0 MW_{th}, an emission requirement of 25 mg/m_o^3 applies.

Standards for particulate matter
An emission value of under 100 mg/m_0^3, for example, can be realised by an optimal design of the furnace together with the use of a multi-stage cyclone (dimensioned to achieve a level of 100 mg/m_0^3.
An emission value of under 50 mg/m_0^3 , or under 25 mg/m_0^3 for installations with a capacity in excess of 1.5 MW_{th}, can be realised by an optimal design of the furnace together with the use of a single field electrostatic filter.

Carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), odour nuisance
The emission of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and PAHs must be limited by carrying out operations in such a way that effective incineration (i.e. complete combustion) can be guaranteed. In order to achieve effective incineration the installations must be dimensioned and operated in accordance with the conditions quoted below. In addition, in the case of a total thermal power of between 1.5 MW_{th} and 5.0 MW_{th} the emission requirements quoted below for carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons must also be met.

Limiting conditions
The capacity of the installation must be geared to the practical use that the operator expects to be able to make of the energy released by incinerating the wood parings. Furthermore, any installation-specific instructions issued by the manufacturer or the supplier ensure complete combustion must be included in the permit requirements. Also, to the extent that this does not contradict any installation-specific instructions, the following aspects must be addressed in concrete form:
- implementing a maintenance schedule for the installation that has been approved by the competent authorities, for example in the form of a maintenance contract with the manufacturer or supplier of the installation or with an independent body authorised to perform such work;
- strict adherence to the instructions for using the installation (as regards the quantity of wood, the moisture content of the wood, the amount of excess air, etc.);
- fine tuning of automatic combustion control units, if present, in accordance with the instructions;
- adapting the quantity of combustion air fed into the installation (if it is not being used to full capacity).

Automatic combustion control units
In general, in the case of installations with an automatic combustion control unit complete combustion can be ensured by employing a modulating control system for the fuel to air ratio. Using such a control system continually optimises the amounts of combustion air and fuel in relation to each other.

Emission requirements
In the case of a total thermal power of between 1.5 MW_{th} and 5.0 MW_{th} the emission requirements quoted below for carbon monoxide and total hydrocarbons must be met:
- total hydrocarbons: an emission requirement applies of 50 mg/m_o^3 (calculated total hydrocarbons);
- carbon monoxide: an emission requirement of maximum 250 mg/m_o^3 applies.

Emission requirements for installations of less than 1.5 MW_{th} output
In the case of a total thermal power of less than 1.5 MWth, it is not necessary to lay down emission requirements for total hydrocarbons and for carbon monoxide. Assuming complete combustion, it will be possible to achieve an emission concentration for carbon monoxide of less than 2000 mg/m_0^3. In the case of emission concentrations in excess of 2000 mg/m_0^3 it can be concluded that the requirement of complete combustion is not being met.

PAH emissions
As long as the conditions and/or emission requirements for CO and hydrocarbons are being met, no additional requirements are needed to limit emissions of PAHs. Moreover, in several cases no odour nuisance will occur so that additional measures to limit odour nuisance will prove unnecessary.

NO_x
Emission requirements in order to limit NO_x-emission need not be made compulsory, unless the total thermal power exceeds 2.5 MW_{th} and, in addition to this, the wood parings consist for more than 80–90% of sheet materials (particle board, etc.). In that case an emission requirement of 400 mg/m_o^3 applies. This requirement must be met by taking source-oriented measures.

Interim regulation
In the case of a total thermal power of less than 0.5 MW_{th}, the requirements of the special regulations should have been met no later than 1 June 1997, unless the installation was erected after 1 June 1987. In that case the requirements of the special regulations must be met at the latest 10 years after the time of installation.

Monitoring of emissions
In accordance with §3.7 of the NeR a detailed monitoring schedule must have been drawn up. This means that for the verification of the standards for particulate matter in most cases a monitoring schedule of type #1 will be applicable. With a view to the expected mass flows of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, a monitoring schedule of type #1 must also be adhered to for verifying whether these requirements are being met.
Although regular mandatory inspections in the form of separate measurements are not a feature of monitoring schedule #1, it will be necessary to demand that a system of verification has been worked out in detail.

This system must comprise the following elements:
- A maintenance schedule for the installation approved by the competent authorities. This maintenance schedule (for example in the form of a maintenance contract) must include both inspections to verify that the conditions for complete combustion are being met and checks to see whether the technology for limiting particulate emissions is functioning properly. The results of every overhaul performed on the basis of this maintenance schedule must be logged in a service report that must be submitted to the licensing authority. The service report may prompt further investigations into the emissions being released.
- In the case of a total thermal power between 1.5 MW_{th} and 5.0 MW_{th} it is recommended that after installation a measurement to ensure guaranteed performance be carried out for particulates, carbon monoxide and all hydrocarbons taken together; and in the case of a total thermal power of between 0.5 MW_{th} and 1.5 MW_{th}, a measurement to ensure guaranteed performance for particulates.
- In the case of a total thermal power of less than 0.5 MW_{th}, it should be considered taking a measurement to ensure guaranteed performance for particulates carried out after first installation.

G1 Processing of gas emissions from landfill sites, waste fermentation and anaerobic waste water treatment plants

These regulations were included in the NeR in June 1994. Unless specific requirements for emissions are explicitly mentioned in the following, the general provisions of the NeR will apply.

Landfill sites
The operator of the landfill site is required to take the measures indicated in the present regulations unless he can demonstrate that the positive effect on the environment would be negligible. In assessing whether measures are necessary, the composition and the mass of the waste being dumped must be taken into consideration, among other things. The limit mass flows quoted in §3.2 of the NeR are not applicable in this case.

Fugitive emissions
During the period in which methane is being formed on the tip, fugitive emissions of landfill gas must be controlled. When the tip is being built up, measures must be taken aimed at collecting and processing these emissions. Collecting these gases can be facilitated by, for example, building up the tip in discrete sections. As early as during the building-up of the tip, a system for extracting gas must be installed and commissioned so that the gases formed in the waste can be continuously removed and treated.