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Quick introduction to BATIS

How to comment online
in the html version of a BREF

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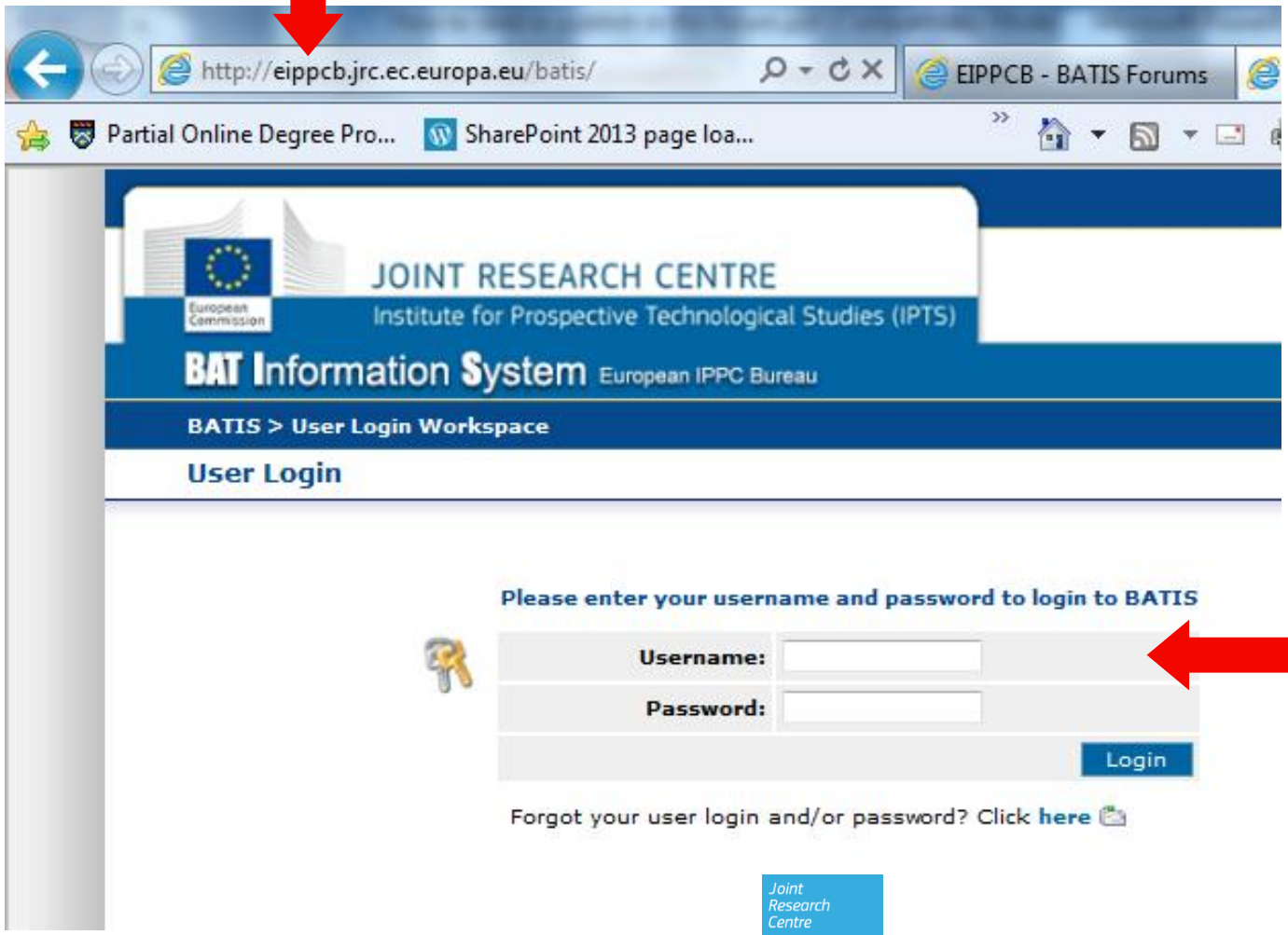
Step 1:
login to the BATIS webpage:
http://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/batis/



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

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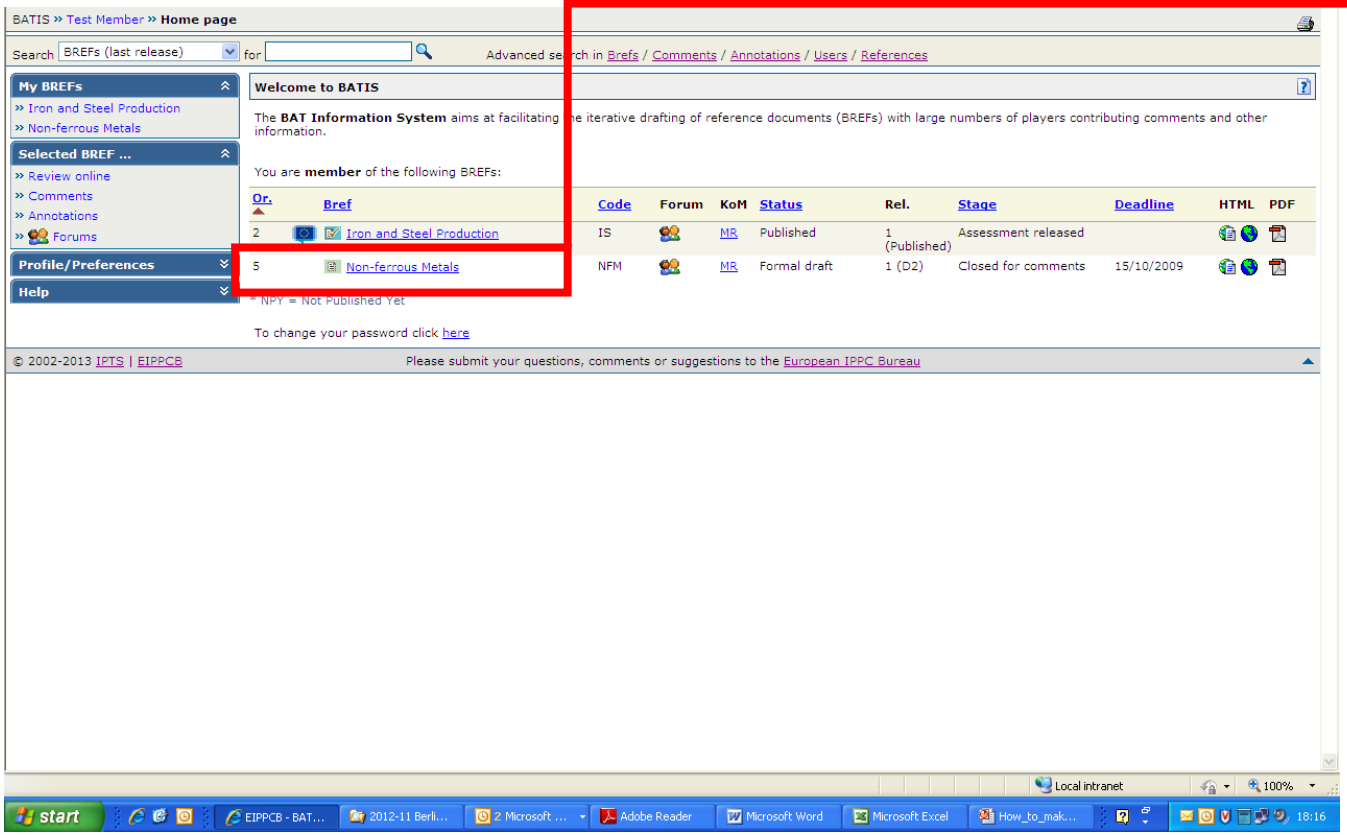
Step 3 From the BATIS home page **click on the BREF you want to comment on**:
e.g. Non-ferrous metals



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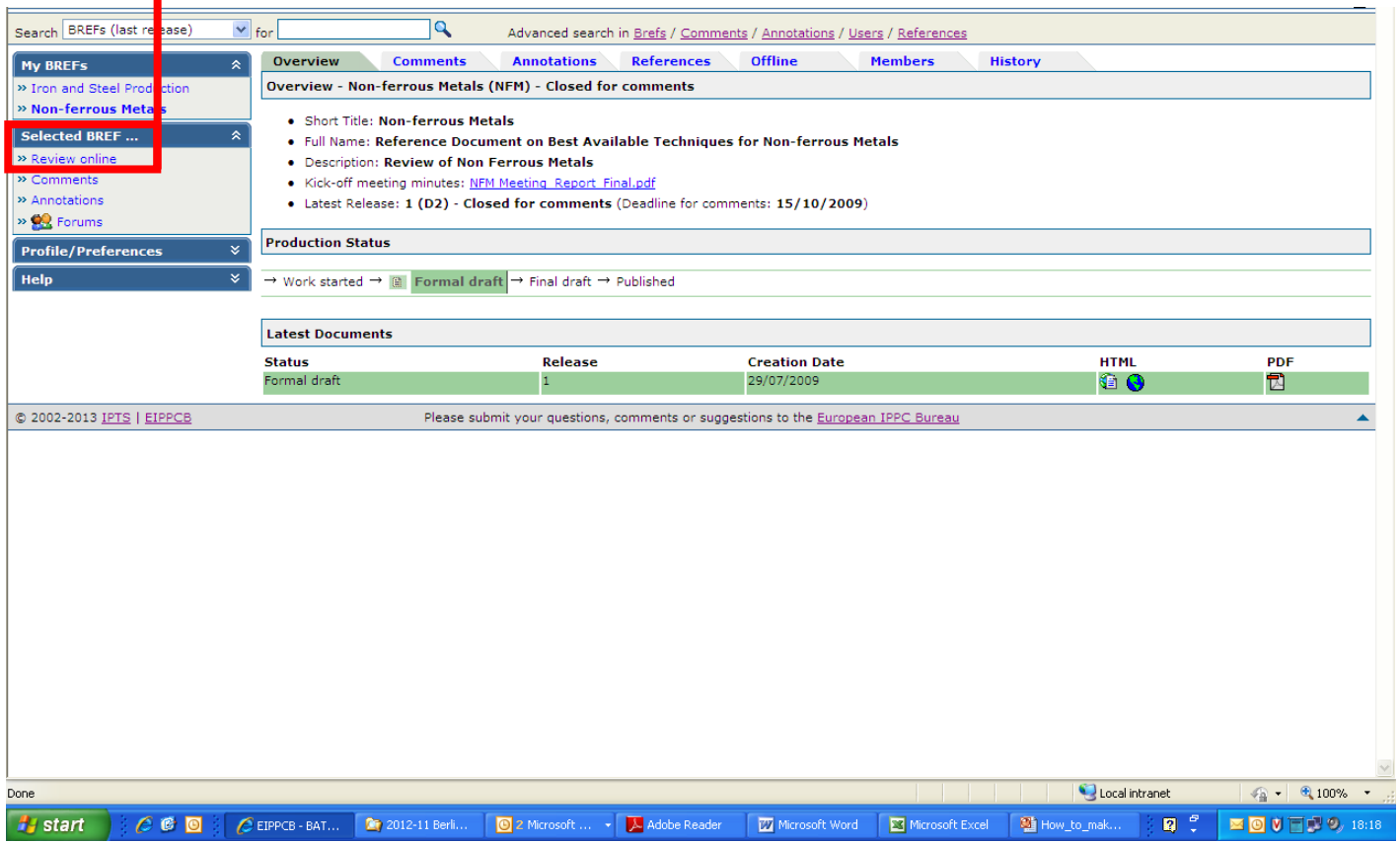
Step 4 Click on 'Review online'



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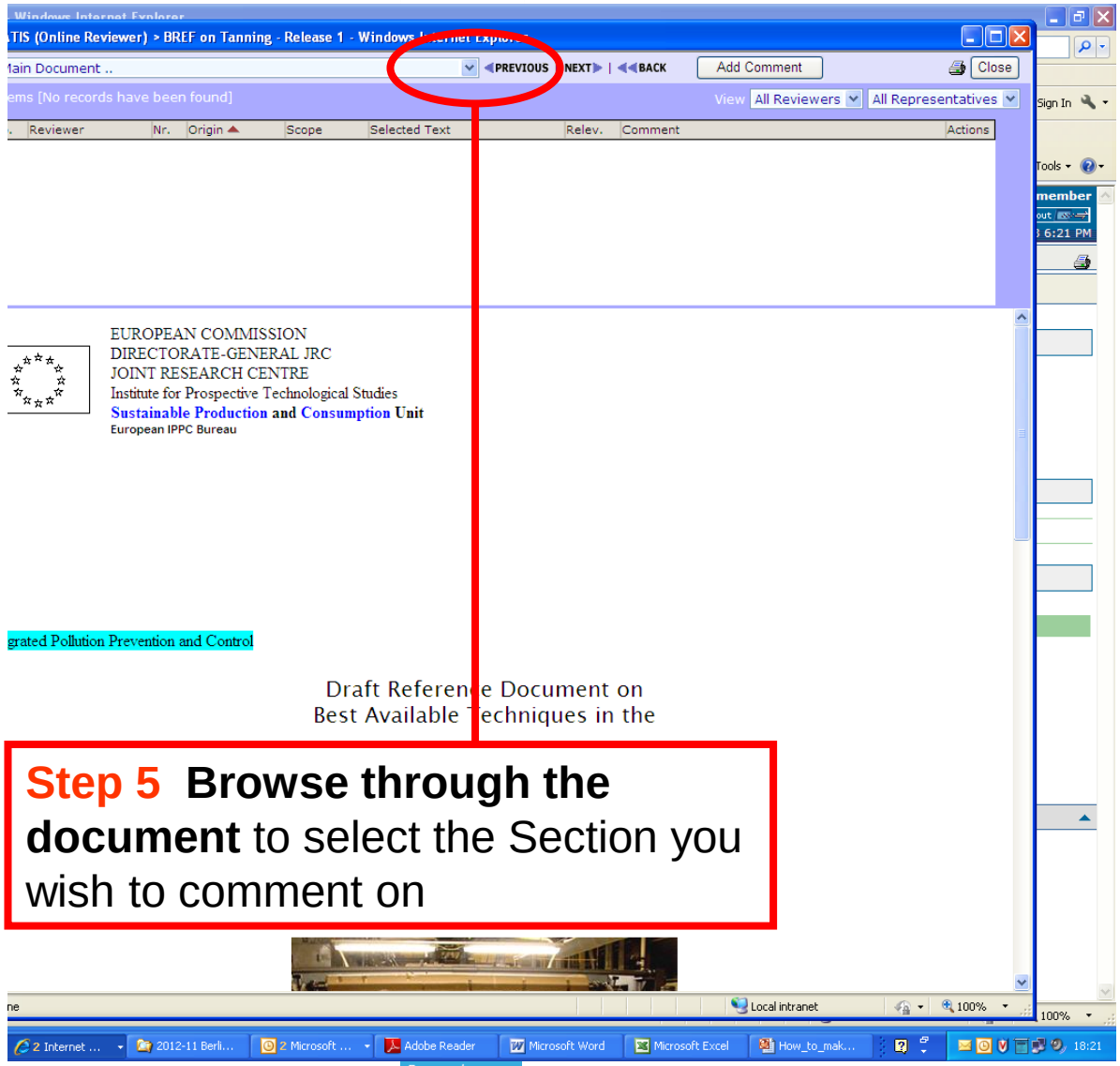

Step 5 **Browse through the document** to select the Section you wish to comment on

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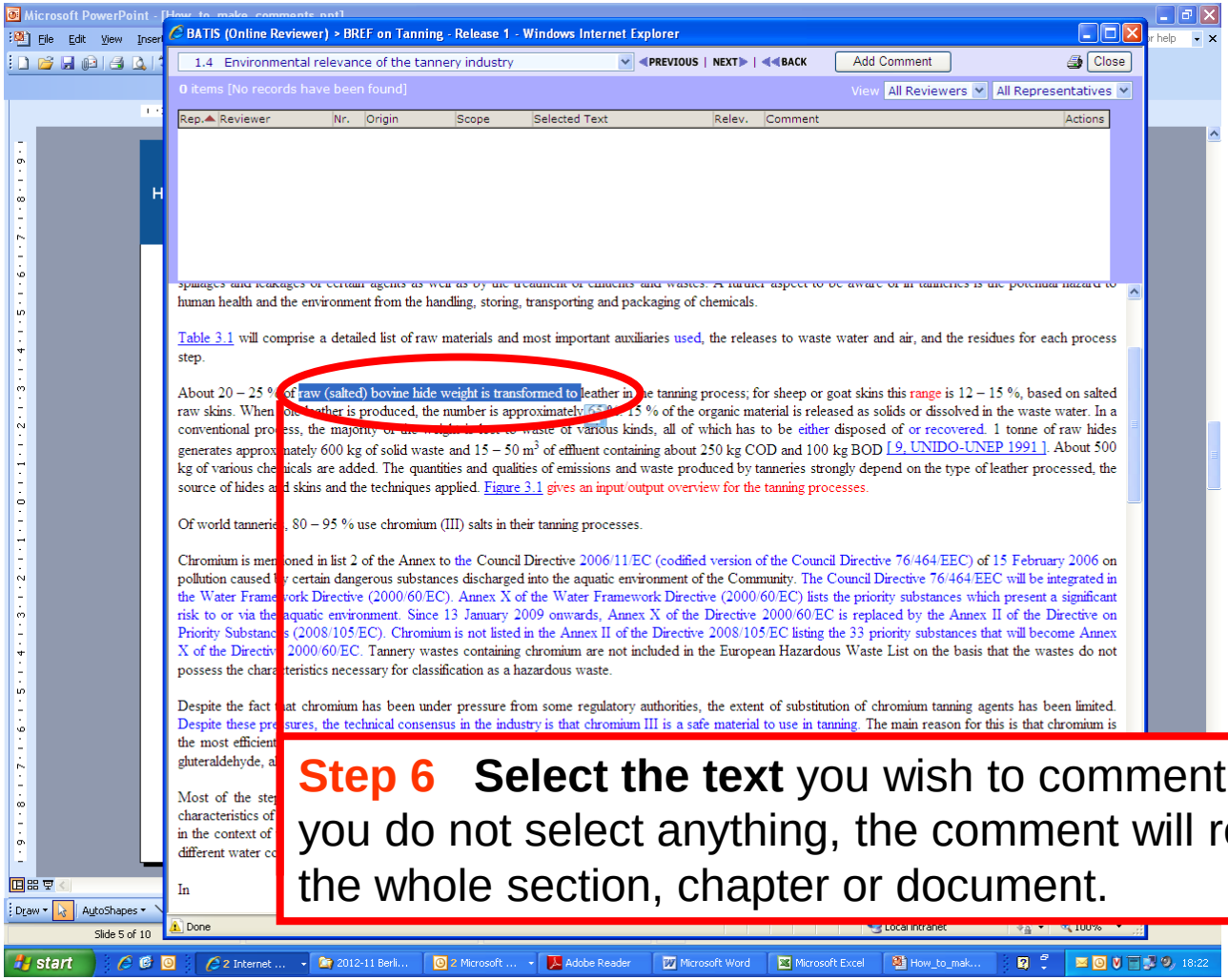
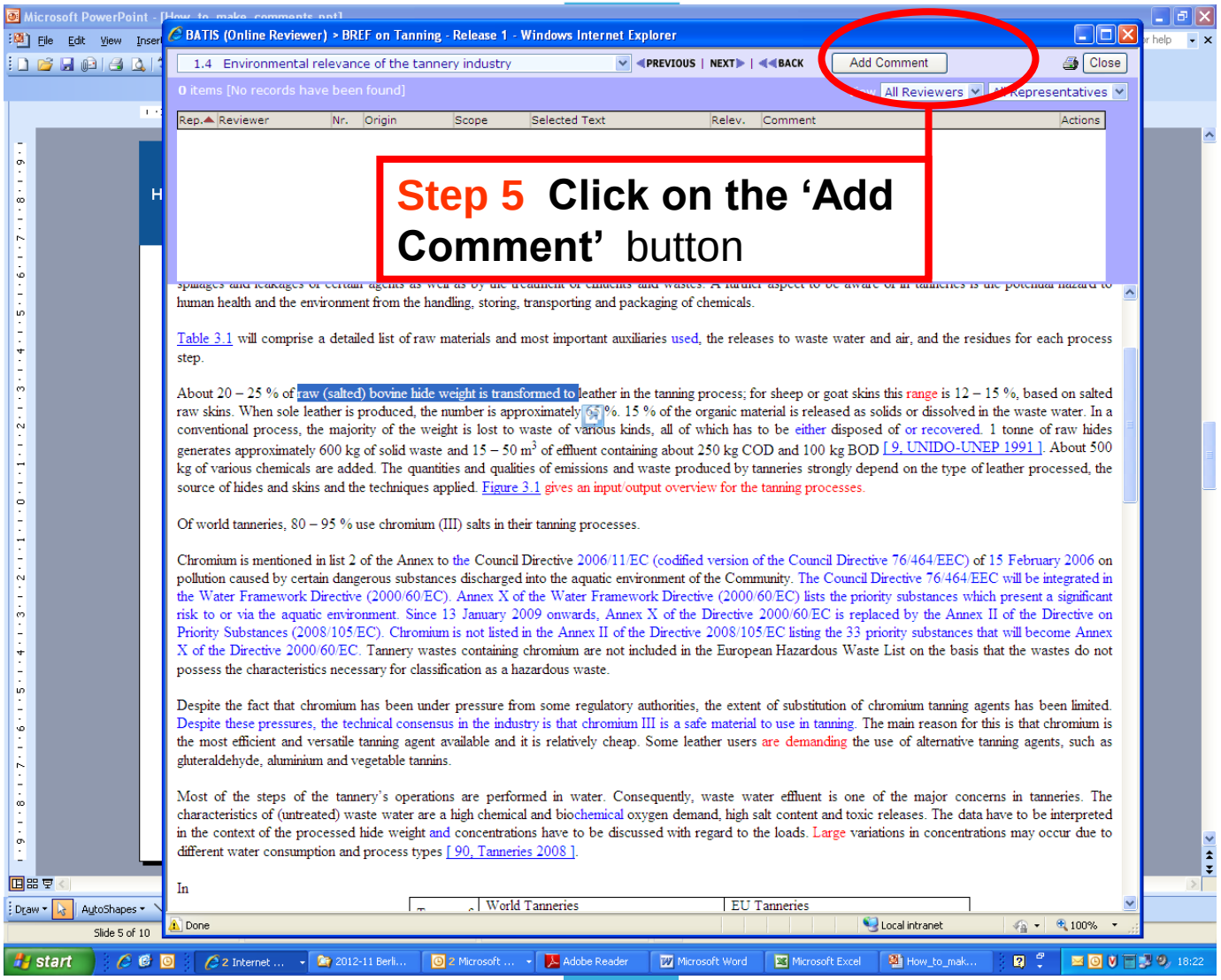


Step 6 **Select the text** you wish to comment on. If you do not select anything, the comment will refer to the whole section, chapter or document.


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]
All Reviewers
All Representatives
Rep. Reviewer Nr. Origin Scope Selected Text Relev. Comment Actions
Step 5 Click on the 'Add Comment' button
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 80 %. 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.
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 and versatile tanning agent available and it is relatively cheap. Some leather users are demanding the use of alternative tanning agents, such as gluteraldehyde, 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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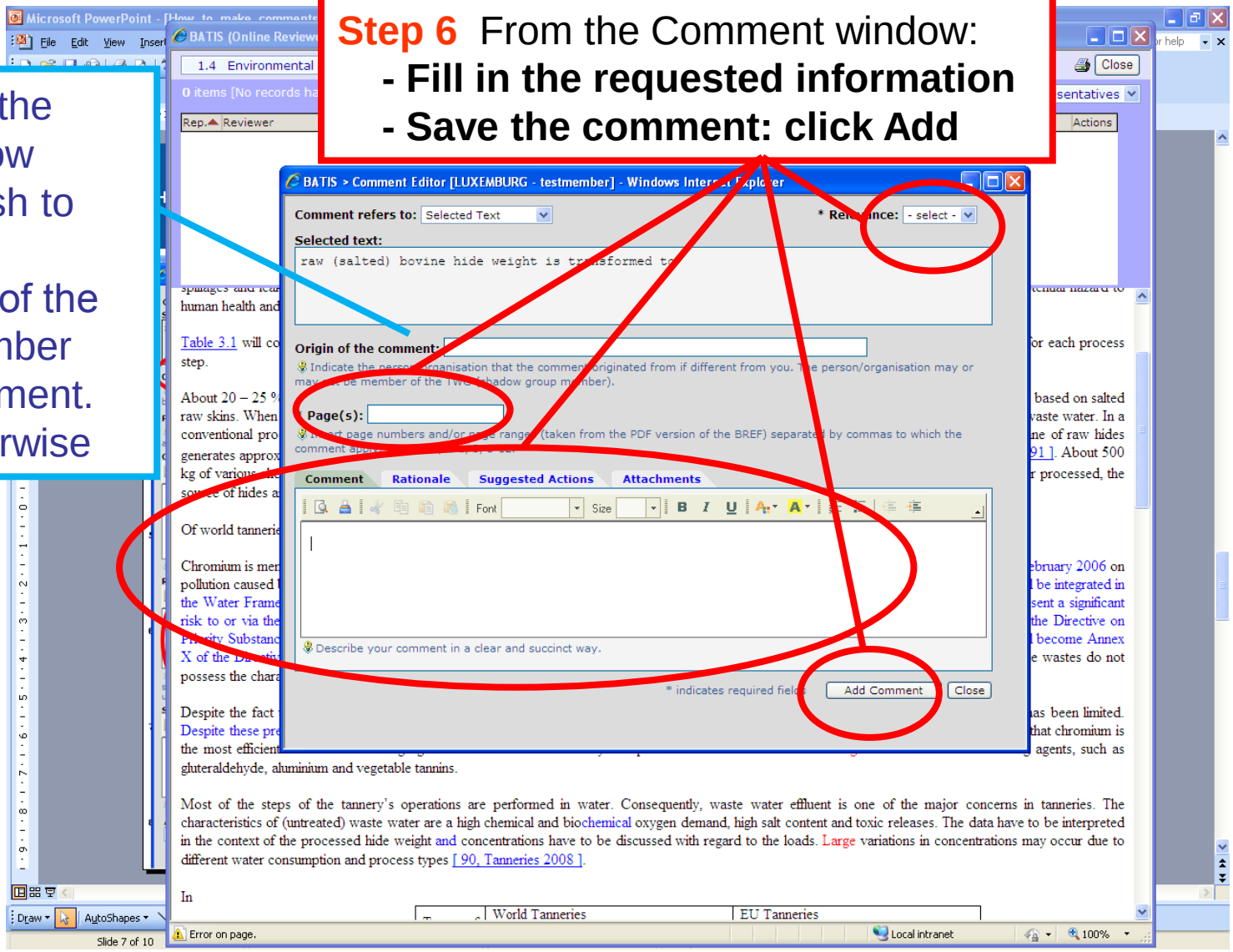
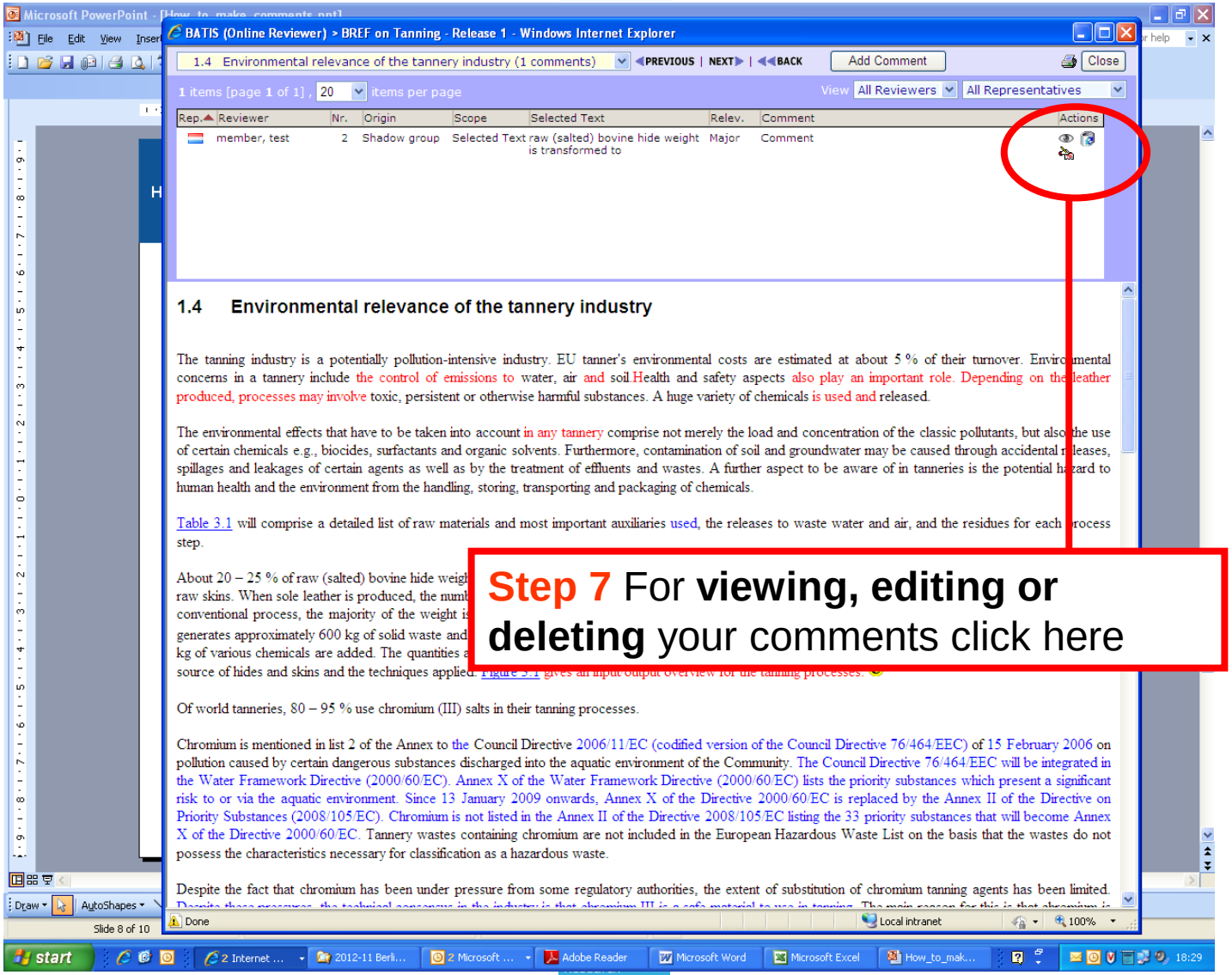
Local intranet
100%
Slide 5 of 10
start


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
BATIS > Comment Editor [LUXEMBURG - testmember] - Windows Internet Explorer
Comment refers to: Selected Text
Selected text:
Origin of the comment:
Page(s):
Comment
Rationale
Suggested Actions
Attachments
Describe your comment in a clear and succinct way.
Add Comment
Close


BATIS (Online Reviewer) > BREF on Tanning - Release 1 - Windows Internet Explorer
1.4 Environmental relevance of the tannery industry (1 comments)
PREVIOUS | NEXT | BACK
Add Comment
Close
1 items [page 1 of 1] , 20 items per page
View All Reviewers All Representatives
Rep. Reviewer Nr. Origin Scope Selected Text Relev. Comment Actions
member, test 2 Shadow group Selected Text raw (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.
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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.
Step 7 For viewing, editing or deleting your comments click here
Done
Local intranet
100%
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Slide 8 of 10
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2 Microsoft ...
Adobe Reader
Microsoft Word
Microsoft Excel
How_to_mak...
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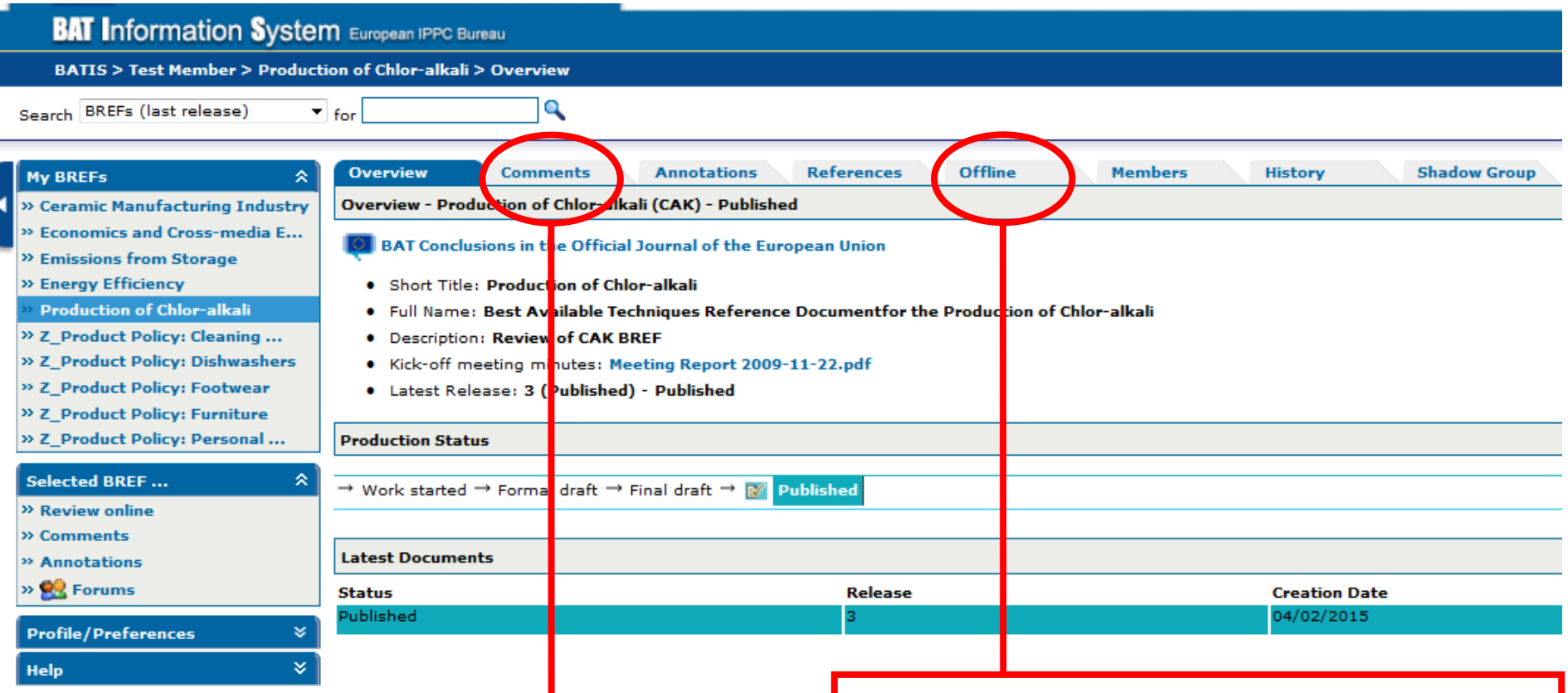

If you would like to see a list of all your comments, click on the comments tab to see an available list of comments. (next slide).

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.

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Rep.	Reviewer/Nr		Origin	Relev.	Comment	Section	Scope	Status	Assessment	HTML		
	Boenke, Achim	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		
	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		
	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		
	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		
	Boenke, Achim	5	DGENTR/G.2		To be in line with the text in section 3.5.3. annonymisation of table 3.23 is required.	3.5.5 Overall mercury emissions and waste generation	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight		
	Boenke, Achim	6	DGENTR/G.2		To be in line with the text in section 3.5.3. annonymisation of table 3.24 is required.	3.5.5 Overall mercury emissions and waste generation	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight		
	Boenke, Achim	7	DGENTR/G.2		to be in line with the text in section 3.5.3. annonymisation of table 3.26 is required.	3.5.6.2 Cell room ventilation	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight		
	Boenke, Achim	8	DGENTR/G.2		to be in line with the text in section 3.5.3 annonymisation of this part of the sentence is required.	3.5.9.9 Reported wasteWaste generation levels	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight		
	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		
	Boenke, Achim	10	DGENTR/G.2		plant to be annonymised.	3.5.11 Emissions and waste generation during decommissioning	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight		
	Boenke, Achim	11	DGENTR/G.2		to annonymise plant names in table 3.32	3.5.11 Emissions and waste generation during decommissioning	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight		
	Boenke, Achim	12	DGENTR/G.2		annonynomise table 3.33	3.6.2 Emissions to air Air emissions	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight		
	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		
	Boenke, Achim	14	DGENTR/G.2		text is not precise enough as far as as the use of therm "asbestos" is concenred 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		
	Boenke, Achim	15	DGENTR/G.2		This paragraph does not inform about the fact that the capabilities (here, repreatability, reproducibility, accuracy or trueness, Limit o...	3.8.1 Overview	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight		
	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 annonymised.	3.8.2 Mercury	Selected Text	More clarifications	Commission-internal assessment	Highlight		

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

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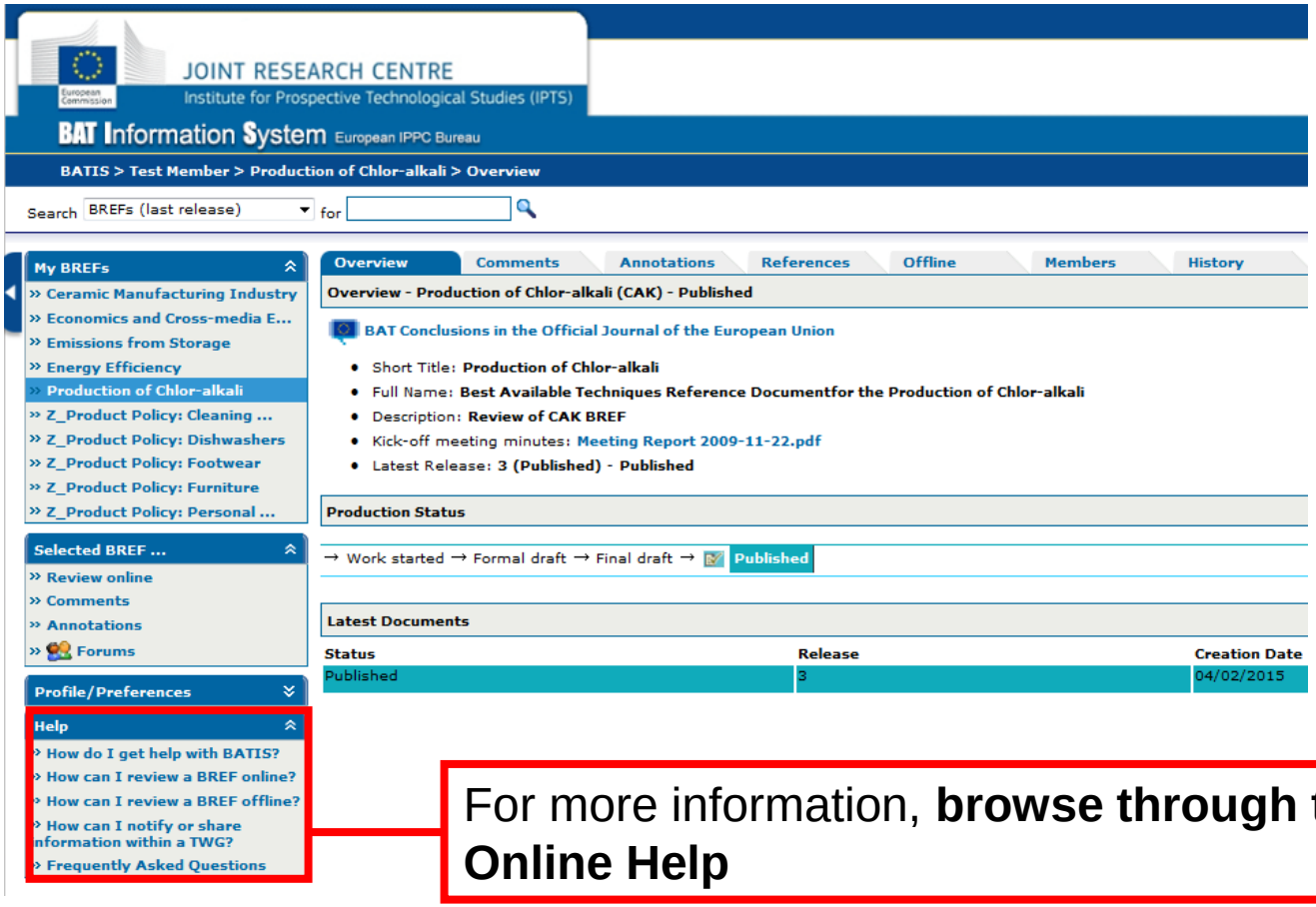

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