

No. 169/2000

Issued in Helsinki 18 February 2000

Environmental Protection Decree

By submission of the Minister of the Environment, the following is enacted on the basis of the Environmental Protection Act (86/2000) issued on 4 February 2000 and sections 5 and 6 of the Act implementing the Environmental Protection Legislation (13/2000) issued the same day:

Chapter 1

Environmental permit requirements

Section 1

Permit requirements

An environmental permit shall be required in respect of the following activities referred to in section 28, paragraph 1 of the Environmental Protection Act (86/2000):

1) wood-processing:

a) pulp, paper or board mills;

b) plants producing particleboard, fibreboard, plywood or other wood-based boards or other glue-laminated or laminated wood-based products;

c) sawmills with an annual production capacity of at least 10,000 m³ of sawn goods, veneer plants or floating basins for unbarked timber used to hold at least 20,000 m³ of timber at any one time;

d) wood impregnation plants or other plants using wood preservatives;

2) metal industry:

a) ore roasting plants or sintering or coking plants;

b) ironworks or steelworks or metalworks producing iron alloys;

c) metalworks producing nonferrous metals;

d) foundries or other smelting plants with an annual production capacity of at least 200 tonnes, hot-dip metal coating plants or accumulator plants;

e) rolling mills or hammer mills for ferrous metals;

f) rolling mills, hammer mills or rod mills for nonferrous metals;

g) shipyards;

h) plants carrying out electrolytic plating or chemical finishing of metals or plastics, plants for manufacturing circuit boards, pickling plants, bonderizing plants or aluminium anodizing plants;

3) energy production:

a) nuclear power stations;

b) power stations, boiler plants or other facilities using oil, coal, wood, peat, gas or other combustible substances, which have a maximum fuel power of over 5 megawatts or which use fuel with an annual energy value of at least 54 terajoules;

4) chemical industry:

a) plants producing common inorganic chemicals such as
acids, alkalis, salts, ammonia, chlorine, hydrogen
chloride, fluorine, hydrogen fluoride, carbon dioxide,
sulphur compounds, nonmetals or metal oxides, or air
separation plants;

b) plants producing common organic chemicals such as
hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic
acids, esters, ethers, peroxides, hydrocarbons of
phosphorus, sulphur or nitrogen, halogenated
hydrocarbons, organometallic compounds, or enzymes;

c) oil or gas refineries or lubricating oil factories;

d) dye or pigment factories or paint, ink or varnish
factories;

e) plants producing plastic raw materials, laminated
plastics, latexes or artificial fibres, rubber factories
or glue factories;

f) factories producing fertilizers, explosives,
pesticides, chemical preservatives or biocide products or
their active ingredients;

g) pharmaceutical plants or factories producing
pharmaceutical raw materials;

h) factories producing surface-active agents or
detergents;

5) storage, use or disposal of chemicals or fuels:

a) fuel stations for the distribution of liquid fuels
where the capacity of the storage tank is at least 10 m³,
or other facilities for the storage of liquid fuels or
dangerous chemicals in liquid form capable of holding at
least 100 m³ of such chemicals, but excluding high-voltage
transformer substations;

b) plants in which the disposal or storage of chemicals hazardous to health or to the environment can be considered extensive under the Chemicals Act (744/1989);

c) gasification or liquefaction plants for wood, peat or coal, or other plants for the production of solid, liquid or gaseous fuels or for the production of electrotechnical carbon or graphite;

d) coal stores;

6) work involving the use of volatile organic compounds:

a) plants in which volatile organic compounds are used at a rate exceeding 150 kilos per hour or 200 tonnes per year;

b) plants in which volatile organic compounds are used at a rate, excluding the amounts bound into the products, of at least 10 tonnes per year or a corresponding peak consumption of at least 20 kilos per hour;

7) excavation of ores or minerals, or extraction of geological materials:

a) mining and mechanized excavation of gold;

b) ore or mineral concentration plants;

c) stone quarries or stone quarrying for purposes other than civil engineering work and in which the aggregate is worked at least 50 days per year;

d) peat production and related drainage work where the production area exceeds 10 hectares;

e) fixed crushing plants, asphalt mixing plants or limestone grinding facilities, or portable crushing plants, asphalt mixing plants or limestone grinding facilities situated at a specific location and in use at least 50 days per year;

8) manufacture of mineral products:

a) cement or lime works;

b) fixed concrete batching plants or casting yards;

c) mineral wool plants;

d) plants producing glass or fibreglass;

e) plants handling asbestos or asbestos-based products;

f) plants producing lightweight aggregate or lightweight concrete;

g) brickworks, or ceramics or porcelain factories;

h) plants producing plasterboard or fibre cement sheeting;

9) industrial production or handling of leather or textiles:

a) tanneries or fur-dressing shops;

b) nonwoven fabric plants, or plants for the pretreatment or dyeing of fibres or textiles;

c) textile laundries with a capacity of at least 500 kilos per day, or dry-cleaning laundries;

10) preparation of foodstuffs or animal feed:

a) abattoirs;

b) meat-processing plants or other facilities which handle meat or meat products and which come under the Act on Food Hygiene of Foodstuffs of Animal Origin (1195/1996);

c) those facilities handling fisheries products which come under the Act on Food Hygiene of Foodstuffs of Animal Origin;

d) dairies, other facilities for receiving, handling or processing milk, or ice-cream factories;

e) sugar refineries or sweetener factories;

f) plants for handling or processing potatoes or root crops, starch factories or factories producing starch derivatives;

g) factories producing vegetable or animal fats or oils, or margarine factories;

h) facilities producing convenience foods or sweets, or bakeries with an annual flour consumption of over 20,000 tonnes;

i) facilities producing products from vegetables, roots, fruits or berries;

j) soft drink factories or bottling plants;

k) breweries, malt factories, yeast plants, alcohol factories, alcoholic beverage factories or bottling plants for malt or alcoholic beverages;

l) plants for producing animal feed or fodder protein, feed mixing plants or bone meal factories;

m) coffee roasteries or tobacco factories;

11) livestock shelters or fish farms:

a) livestock shelters housing at least 30 dairy cows, 80 beef cattle, 60 full-grown sows, 210 finishing pigs, 60 horses or ponies, 160 ewes or goats, 2,700 laying hens or 10,000 broiler hens, or other livestock shelters which correspond in terms of manure production or environmental

impact to a livestock shelter intended for 210 finishing pigs;

b) fur farms with at least 250 breeding female mink or fitch, at least 50 breeding female foxes or raccoons, or at least 50 breeding females of some other fur-bearing species, or other fur farms which correspond in terms of manure production or environmental impact to a fur farm intended for 250 breeding female mink;

c) fish farms or hatcheries with an annual consumption of at least 2,000 kilos of dry feed or a nutritionally equivalent amount of other feed, or in which the annual growth of fish is at least 2,000 kilos, or natural feed ponds or groups of ponds of at least 20 hectares in area;

12) transport:

a) harbours or loading or unloading docks intended primarily for merchant shipping and accommodating vessels of over 1,350 tonnes;

b) airfields;

c) depots for over 50 buses or lorries, or depots of similar size for mobile plant;

d) outdoor motorsport tracks;

e) marshalling yards or terminals for handling chemicals where chemicals hazardous to health or to the environment are transferred from one means of transport to another, or into storage, or from storage onto a means of transport;

13) waste and water management:

a) treatment plants intended for handling a volume of wastewater at least equal to that produced by a population of 100 people, or for the conducting of domestic wastewater produced by at least 100 people to a destination other than a public sewer;

b) raw water treatment plants using surface water;

14) other activities:

a) outdoor shooting ranges;

b) industrial sandblasting which takes place primarily outdoors;

c) zoological gardens or amusement parks;

d) crematoria.

Activities referred to in paragraph 1 above but pursued on a smaller scale shall require an environmental permit if located in an important groundwater basin or another groundwater basin suitable for water supply use and the activity concerned could pose a risk of groundwater contamination.

Under section 28, paragraph 2, subparagraph 4 of the Environmental Protection Act, an environmental permit shall be required for landfill sites or other recovery or disposal of waste on an institutional or commercial basis as referred to in annex 5 or 6 of the Waste Decree (1390/1993).

Section 2

Operational units

For the purposes of environmental permits, the activities referred to in section 1 above shall be understood as covering primary activities plus supplementary support activities insofar as these form a technically and productively integrated operational unit whose environmental impacts or waste management require to be examined together.

Section 3

Permit requirements for discharge of substances

Under section 29 of the Environmental Protection Act, an environmental permit shall be required if:

- 1) the activity causes the discharge into waters or into a public sewer of any of the substances listed below in annex 1, list I of this Decree;
- 2) the activity causes the discharge into waters of any of the substances listed below in annex 1, list II of this Decree, unless it is clear that their discharge poses no danger of contamination to the waters.

Section 4

Activities not subject to environmental permit

The activities referred to in section 28, paragraph 2, subparagraph 4 of the Environmental Protection Act as requiring an environmental permit do not include:

- 1) the recovery or disposal in agriculture and forestry operations of natural, non-hazardous waste of vegetal origin deriving from the industry's own operations;
- 2) the recovery or disposal, on the site of extraction or construction or some other site of construction, of non-hazardous soil or rock waste deriving from soil or rock extraction, construction or civil engineering operations, if the waste is recovered or disposed of according to an approved plan or permit which meets the relevant requirements of the Waste Act (1072/1993);
- 3) the recovery of treated, non-hazardous sludge from wastewater or septic tanks, manure, or non-hazardous ashes or cinders as soil improvement material or fertilizer.

An environmental permit shall not be required for temporary aerodromes, harbours, storage facilities, fuel

distribution points, firing ranges or other comparable activities of the Defence Forces.

Chapter 2

Competence of the permit authorities

Section 5

Permit matters coming under the environmental permit authorities

The relevant environmental permit authority shall decide matters relating to environmental permits in respect of the following activities referred to in section 28, paragraph 2 of the Environmental Protection Act and section 1 of this Decree:

1) wood-processing:

- a) pulp, paper or board mills;
- b) plants producing fibreboard;

2) metal industry:

- a) ore roasting plants or sintering or coking plants;
- b) ironworks or steelworks or metalworks producing iron alloys;
- c) metalworks producing nonferrous metals;

3) energy production:

- a) nuclear power stations;
- b) power stations, boiler plants or other facilities using oil, coal, wood, peat, gas or other combustible substances and with a maximum fuel power of over 300 megawatts;

4) chemical industry:

a) oil or gas refineries;

b) production of titanium dioxide;

c) factories producing compound fertilizers or their intermediate products;

5) excavation of ores or minerals, extraction of geological materials, or manufacture of mineral products:

a) mining and mechanized excavation of gold;

b) ore or mineral concentration plants;

c) peat production and related drainage work where the production area exceeds 10 hectares;

d) plants handling asbestos or asbestos-based products;

6) fish farming:

a) fish farms or hatcheries with an annual consumption of at least 2,000 kilos of dry feed or a nutritionally equivalent amount of other feed, or in which the annual growth of fish is at least 2,000 kilos, or natural feed ponds or groups of ponds of at least 20 hectares in area;

7) transport:

a) harbours or loading or unloading docks intended primarily for merchant shipping and accommodating vessels of over 1,350 tonnes;

b) airports;

8) waste and water management:

municipal wastewater treatment plants intended for handling a volume of wastewater in excess of that produced by a population of 4,000 people;

9) other activities:

oil or gas exploration and drilling.

The relevant environmental permit authority shall also decide matters relating to environmental permits in respect of those activities referred to in section 1 above whose water system-polluting activities are covered by the Agreement on Frontier Rivers between Finland and Sweden (Finnish Treaty Series 54/1971).

Section 6

Permits coming under the regional environmental centres

The local regional environmental centre shall decide matters relating to environmental permits in respect of the following activities referred to in section 28, paragraph 2 of the Environmental Protection Act and section 1 of this Decree unless otherwise provided by section 31, paragraph 1 of the Environmental Protection Act or section 5 above:

1) wood-processing:

a) plants producing particleboard, plywood or other wood-based boards or other glue-laminated or laminated wood-based products;

b) floating basins for unbarked timber which can be used to hold at least 20,000 m³ of timber at one time;

c) wood impregnation plants;

2) metal industry:

a) foundries or other smelting plants with an annual production capacity of at least 200 tonnes, hot-dip metal coating plants or accumulator plants;

b) rolling mills or hammer mills for ferrous metals;

c) rolling mills, hammer mills or rod mills for nonferrous metals;

d) shipyards;

e) plants carrying out electrolytic plating or chemical finishing of metals or plastics, plants for manufacturing circuit boards, pickling plants, bonderizing plants or aluminium anodizing plants whose production lines have a process bath capacity of at least 30 m³;

3) energy production:

a) power stations, boiler plants or other facilities using oil, coal, wood, peat, gas or other combustible substances and with a minimum fuel power of 50 megawatts;

4) chemical industry:

a) plants producing common inorganic chemicals such as acids, alkalis, salts, ammonia, chlorine, hydrogen chloride, fluorine, hydrogen fluoride, carbon dioxide, sulphur compounds, nonmetals or metal oxides, or air separation plants;

b) plants producing common organic chemicals such as hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids, esters, ethers, peroxides, hydrocarbons of phosphorus, sulphur or nitrogen, halogenated hydrocarbons, organometallic compounds, or enzymes;

c) dye or pigment factories or paint, ink or varnish factories;

d) plants producing plastic raw materials, laminated plastics, latexes or artificial fibres, rubber factories or glue factories;

e) factories producing explosives, fertilizers other than those referred to above in section 5, paragraph 1, subparagraph 4, sub-subparagraph c, pesticides, chemical

preservatives or biocide products or their active ingredients;

f) pharmaceutical plants or factories producing pharmaceutical raw materials;

5) storage, use or disposal of chemicals or fuels:

a) facilities for the storage of liquid fuels or chemicals hazardous to the environment or to health with a storage capacity for such chemicals of at least 1,000 m³;

b) plants in which the disposal or storage of chemicals hazardous to health or to the environment can be considered extensive under the Chemicals Act;

c) gasification or liquefaction plants for wood, peat or coal, or other plants for the production of solid, liquid or gaseous fuels or for the production of electrotechnical carbon or graphite;

6) work involving the use of volatile organic compounds:

a) plants in which volatile organic compounds are used at a rate exceeding 150 kilos per hour or 200 tonnes per year;

b) plants in which volatile organic compounds are used at a rate, excluding the amounts bound into the products, of at least 50 tonnes per year or a corresponding peak consumption of at least 100 kilos per hour;

7) manufacture of mineral products:

a) cement or lime works;

b) mineral wool plants;

c) plants producing glass or fibreglass;

d) brickworks;

e) plants producing plasterboard;

8) industrial production or handling of leather or textiles:

a) tanneries or fur-dressing shops;

b) nonwoven fabric plants, or plants for the pretreatment or dyeing of fibres or textiles;

9) preparation of foodstuffs or animal feed:

a) dairies or other facilities for receiving, handling or processing milk with a reception capacity of at least 60,000 tonnes of milk per annum;

b) sugar refineries or sweetener factories;

c) starch factories or factories producing starch derivatives;

d) factories producing vegetable or animal fats or oils, or margarine factories;

e) facilities producing products from vegetables, roots, fruits or berries, or facilities producing convenience foods with an annual production capacity of at least 20,000 tonnes;

f) abattoirs with a daily production capacity of over 50 tonnes of carcasses;

k) breweries with an annual production capacity of at least one million litres, yeast plants, alcohol factories or alcoholic beverage factories;

l) bone meal factories, or plants for producing animal feed or fodder protein;

10) livestock shelters and fish farms:

a) livestock shelters housing at least 75 dairy cows, 200 beef cattle, 250 full-grown sows, 1,000 finishing pigs, 30,000 laying hens or 50,000 broiler hens, or other livestock shelters which correspond in terms of manure production or environmental impact to a livestock shelter intended for 1,000 finishing pigs;

b) fur farms with at least 2,000 breeding female mink or fitch, at least 600 breeding female foxes or raccoons, or at least 800 breeding females of some other fur-bearing species, or other fur farms which correspond in terms of manure production or environmental impact to a fur farm intended for 2,000 breeding female mink;

11) transport:

a) marshalling yards or terminals for handling chemicals where chemicals posing a danger to health or to the environment are transferred from one means of transport to another, or into storage, or from storage onto a means of transport;

12) waste and water management:

a) landfill sites, excluding those for permanent disposal of waste from quarrying operations;

b) facilities for the incineration of waste, but excluding waste of vegetal origin derived from agriculture and forestry operations, and further excluding facilities for the incineration of untreated waste wood;

c) facilities or other places for the recovery or disposal of hazardous wastes originating elsewhere, but excluding reception points for hazardous waste derived from domestic households or comparable activities;

d) composting facilities, or facilities or places for the recovery or disposal of waste as referred to in sub-subparagraphs a-c above which annually handle at least 5,000 tonnes of waste for recovery or disposal;

e) treatment plants intended for handling a volume of wastewater at least equal to that produced by a

population of 100 people, or for the conducting of domestic wastewater produced by at least 100 people to a destination other than a public sewer;

f) raw water treatment plants using surface water.

The local regional environmental centre shall decide matters relating to environmental permits in respect of activities intended for military purposes, municipal energy production and activities referred to in section 3 unless the activities solely concern the conducting of substances referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraph 2 of said section to a destination other than a water system. The local regional environmental centre shall also decide matters relating to environmental permits for the operational units referred to in section 2 insofar as some part of the unit's operations come under the centre's authority, unless section 5 places the operation under the authority of one of the environmental permit authorities.

Section 7

Permits coming under the municipal environmental protection authorities

The municipal environmental protection authorities shall decide matters relating to environmental permits in respect of the activities referred to in section 28, paragraph 2, subparagraphs 2-4 of the Environmental Protection Act and the following activities provided under section 1 of this Decree unless otherwise provided by section 31, paragraph 1 or 2 of the Environmental Protection Act or section 5 or 6 above:

1) wood-processing:

a) sawmills with an annual production capacity of at least 10,000 m³ of sawn goods, or veneer plants;

b) plants using wood preservatives;

2) metal industry:

plants carrying out electrolytic plating or chemical finishing of metals or plastics, plants for manufacturing circuit boards, pickling plants, bonderizing plants or aluminium anodizing plants whose production lines have a maximum process bath capacity of 30 m³;

3) energy production:

power stations, boiler plants or other facilities using oil, coal, wood, peat, gas or other combustible substances and with a maximum fuel power of over 5 megawatts and under 50 megawatts or which use fuel with an annual energy value of at least 54 terajoules;

4) chemical industry:

a) lubricating oil factories;

b) factories producing surface-active agents or detergents;

5) storage, use or handling of chemicals or fuels:

a) fuel stations for the distribution of liquid fuels where the capacity of the storage tank is at least 10 m³, or other facilities for the storage of dangerous chemicals in liquid form capable of holding between 100 m³ and 1,000 m³ of such chemicals;

b) coal stores;

6) work involving the use of volatile organic compounds:

plants in which volatile organic compounds are used at a rate, excluding the amounts bound into the products, of between 10 and 50 tonnes per year or a corresponding peak consumption of between 20 and 100 kilos per hour;

7) excavation of ores or minerals, or extraction of geological materials:

a) stone quarries or stone quarrying for purposes other than civil engineering work and in which the aggregate is worked at least 50 days in the year;

b) fixed crushing plants, asphalt mixing plants or limestone grinding facilities, or portable crushing plants, asphalt mixing plants or limestone grinding facilities situated at a specific location and in use at least 50 days in the year;

8) manufacture of mineral products:

a) fixed concrete batching plants or casting yards;

b) plants producing lightweight aggregate or lightweight concrete;

c) ceramics or porcelain factories;

d) fibre cement sheeting;

9) industrial production or handling of leather or textiles:

textile laundries with a capacity of at least 500 kilos per day, or dry-cleaning laundries;

10) preparation of foodstuffs or animal feed:

a) abattoirs with a daily production capacity of over 50 tonnes of carcasses;

b) meat-processing plants or other facilities which handle meat or meat products and which come under the Act on Food Hygiene of Foodstuffs of Animal Origin;

c) those facilities handling fisheries products which come under the Act on Food Hygiene of Foodstuffs of Animal Origin;

d) facilities for receiving, handling or processing milk with a reception capacity of less than 60,000 tonnes of milk per annum, or ice-cream factories;

e) plants for handling or processing potatoes or root crops;

f) facilities producing products from vegetables, roots, fruits or berries, or facilities producing convenience foods with an annual production capacity of less than 20,000 tonnes;

g) sweet factories or bakeries with an annual flour consumption of over 20,000 tonnes;

h) soft drink factories or bottling plants;

i) breweries with a maximum annual production capacity of 1 million litres, malt factories or bottling plants for malt or alcoholic beverages;

j) feed mixing plants;

k) coffee roasteries or tobacco factories;

11) livestock shelters and fish farms:

a) livestock shelters housing between 30 and 75 dairy cows, between 80 and 200 beef cattle, between 60 and 250 full-grown sows, at least 60 horses or ponies, between 210 and 1,000 finishing pigs, at least 160 ewes or goats, between 2,700 and 30,000 laying hens or between 10,000 and 50,000 broiler hens, or other livestock shelters which correspond in terms of manure production or environmental impact to a livestock shelter intended for between 210 and 1,000 finishing pigs;

b) fur farms with between 250 and 2,000 breeding female mink or fitch, between 50 and 600 breeding female foxes or raccoons, or between 50 and 800 breeding females of some other fur-bearing species, or other fur farms which correspond in terms of manure production or environmental impact to a fur farm intended for between 250 and 2,000 breeding female mink;

12) transport:

a) airfields other than airports;

b) depots for over 50 buses or lorries, or depots of similar size for mobile plant;

c) outdoor motorsport tracks;

13) waste and water management:

recovery or disposal of waste on an institutional or commercial basis other than that referred to in section 6, paragraph 1, subparagraph 12, sub-subparagraphs a-d above and defined in annexes 5 and 6 of the Waste Decree;

14) other activities:

a) outdoor shooting ranges;

b) industrial sandblasting which takes place primarily outdoors;

c) zoological gardens or amusement parks;

d) crematoria.

The municipal environmental protection authorities shall also decide matters relating to environmental permits in respect of the activities referred to in section 1, paragraph 2 above.

Chapter 3

Permit applications

Section 8

Applying for a permit

Applicants shall be expected to provide three copies of their application plus all attachments. The permit authority may request further copies of the application and attachments where this is necessary for the purposes of the publication announcement and the issuing of requests for official opinions.

Where relevant, the application must indicate the material and methods of calculation, research and evaluation on which the information it provides is based. The person drafting the application must possess adequate specialist knowledge of the subject.

Section 9

Content of the application

Permit applications must include:

- 1) the name and contact details of the applicant plus the name, business sector and location of the facilities concerned;
- 2) details of the property and the facilities and activities located thereon plus the proprietors of said facilities;
- 3) a general description of the activities concerned;
- 4) information on output, processes, equipment, structures and their location which is relevant to consideration of the application;
- 5) information on the location of activities and local environmental conditions;

6) information on the quality and quantity of discharges into water, air and soil and on noise and vibration caused by the activities;

7) information on the types, quantities and properties of waste generated by the activities;

8) an assessment of the environmental impacts of the activities;

9) the scheduled date for the commencement of activities;

10) an account of the immediate neighbours bordering on the site of the activities and any other interested parties who could be especially affected by the activities and their effects.

Permit applications must also include the following information relevant to consideration of the application insofar as is applicable bearing in mind the nature and impacts of the activities:

1) available information on the quality of the environment;

2) information on the proposed use of raw materials, chemicals and other materials in production, the use of water, and the type, long-term storage, short-term storage and consumption of fuels;

3) information on proposed energy use and an assessment of energy efficiency;

4) an assessment of the risks attendant on the activities, proposed action to prevent accidents and action to be taken in the event of incidents;

5) detailed information on types and sources of discharges and on noise levels;

6) an assessment of the application of the best available technique in the proposed activities;

- 7) an account of proposed action to reduce and clean up discharges;
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- 8) details of water procurement and disposal;
- 9) details of transport and traffic arrangements;
- 10) an account of proposed measures to reduce the amount of waste or its hazard level, to recover waste, to collect and transport waste, and of where the waste is to be taken for recovery or disposal;
- 11) an account of any environmental management systems;
- 12) information on the supervision and monitoring of activities, the monitoring of discharges into the environment and their impacts, and on measurement methods and equipment, methods of calculation and related quality assurance.

The permit authority may also where necessary require the provision of other information and documentation needed in processing the application.

The applicant must indicate which aspects of the application he considers contain confidential information under the Act on the Openness of Government Activities (621/1999).

Section 10

Attached information

Applications must be accompanied by the following information, as necessary:

- 1) other permits granted and any agreement on connection to a public sewer or some other party's private sewer and the conducting into said sewers of the wastewater referred to in the application;

- 2) an up-to-date map on a sufficiently detailed scale setting out the location of the activities, possible sources of discharges, and facilities relevant to assessing potential harmful effects plus possibly affected properties belonging to interested parties;
- 3) a site plan setting out the location of the most important processes and points of discharge from a structural and environmental perspective;
- 4) a process chart indicating significant sources of discharge;
- 5) a sufficiently extensive account to facilitate assessment of the potential risk of a major accident as referred to in the Decree on the Industrial Handling and Storage of Dangerous Chemicals (59/1999);
- 6) an assessment report as referred to in the Act on the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure (468/1994), a statement from the coordination authority, and an assessment under section 65 of the Nature Conservation Act (1096/1996);
- 7) a proposal on how monitoring is to be organized.

Section 11

Additional information relating to discharges into waters

In addition to what is provided in sections 9 and 10 above, if the facility or activity will result in discharges into waters the application must also be accompanied by:

- 1) a general description of the outfall waters and information on flow, water quality, fish stocks and fishing;
- 2) information on use of the waters;

- 3) an account of the impact of the activities on the quality of the waters, fish stocks and other aquatic life; _____
- 4) an account of the impact of discharges on use of the waters;
- 5) an account of measures needed to prevent or reduce accidents;
- 6) an assessment of ways to prevent indemnifiable loss or damage arising from contamination of the waters;
- 7) essential information on the property of interested parties needed for deciding questions of compensation;
- 8) an assessment of any loss or damage caused by discharges and a proposal for the payment of compensation to property owners, occupiers or other parties suffering loss or damage.

Applications in respect of livestock shelters must be accompanied by an account of the area available for spreading manure and urine, including its surface area, and grazing and exercise areas. Applications in respect of dairy farms must also be accompanied by an account of the disposal of wastewater from the milk room.

Applicable parts of the information referred to in paragraph 1 above must be provided for applications involving the conducting of wastewater into the soil or into some stream or channel other than a water system.

Section 12

Additional information on waste and waste management

In addition to what is provided in sections 9-11 above, if the activities relate to the recovery or disposal of waste the application must also include an account of:

- 1) the quality and quantity of waste intended for recovery or disposal;
- 2) the area from which waste is to be taken for recovery or disposal;
- 3) waste collection and transportation which will be organized by the applicant;
- 4) waste recovery and disposal and a schematic diagram of the process of recovery and disposal;
- 5) the type, quality and quantity of waste produced by recovery or disposal and its further recovery or disposal;
- 6) the applicant's financial solidity, and where necessary collateral security or other comparable arrangements;
- 7) waste management expertise available to the applicant.

Permit applications in respect of landfill sites must also include information on:

- 1) construction and structure of the site;
- 2) use and maintenance of the site;
- 3) supervision and monitoring of the site;
- 4) decommissioning and aftercare on the site;
- 5) readiness and response in the event of accidents.

If the proprietor of a landfill site does not put up collateral, the permit application must indicate some other arrangement for ensuring compliance with the requirements for landfill sites and the implementation of measures relating to decommissioning and landfill aftercare.

Section 13

Additional information on groundwater basins

If activities are to be located in an important groundwater basin or a groundwater basin suited to other water procurement uses, the permit application must where necessary be accompanied by an account of:

- 1) soil quality;
- 2) groundwater accumulation;
- 3) groundwater height and flows;
- 4) water intake plants and wells;
- 5) protective measures;
- 6) regulations on protected areas issued under the Water Act (264/1961).

Section 14

Applications for change of use

If existing activities are to be changed in a way which requires a permit application under section 28, paragraph 3 of the Environmental Protection Act, the permit application must make clear how the proposed change of use will affect existing activities and what its likely environmental impacts will be. The application must present relevant information as applicable under the provisions of sections 8-13 above.

Section 15

Applications for review of a permit decision and renewal of a temporary permit

When a previously granted permit is to be reviewed in the manner referred to in section 55 of the Environmental

Protection Act, the application itself or an attachment to the application must present the reports stipulated in the existing permit decision and any other necessary reports. The permit authority may where necessary require the applicant to furnish other information needed in processing the application or changing the terms of the permit.

If a permit has been granted for a fixed period and with a condition under section 55 of the Environmental Protection Act that renewal of the permit will require the lodging of a new application before the expiry of the permit, the application must present relevant information as applicable under the provisions of sections 8-13 above.

Chapter 4

Processing of permit applications and permit decisions

Section 16

Publication of permit applications and display of documents for public inspection

Permit applications shall be made public once the matter has been examined in sufficient detail. The permit authority may request additional information to supplement the application, and may where necessary also arrange consultations.

The publication announcement in respect of a permit application must contain at least the following information:

- 1) the name and contact details of the applicant;
- 2) a description of the applicant's activities;
- 3) the location of the activities;
- 4) information on relevant discharges and waste;

5) information on the display of documents for public inspection;

6) information on filing objections and opinions;

7) information on public hearings, if any.

The application documents must be forwarded to the municipal authorities for public display in the place mentioned in the publication announcement.

Section 17

Processing of permit applications

Permit applications shall be processed with dispatch. When processing permit applications the permit authority shall maintain all necessary contacts with other authorities who are simultaneously processing other permit applications and plans bearing on the same activities.

The permit authority may where necessary organize a hearing to discuss the permit application providing interested parties with an opportunity to air objections and opinions on the application. Where necessary, an inspection may also be arranged as laid down in the Administrative Procedure Act (598/1982).

The municipal environmental protection authorities shall request an opinion from the relevant regional environmental centre in cases where the permit application involves the siting of activities in an important groundwater basin or a groundwater basin suited to other water procurement uses. The opinion of the Ministry of Transport and Communications shall be required in cases where the permit application involves an airport. Where necessary, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health shall give its opinion on factors which are important in principle for the assessment of health risks, while the Ministry of Agriculture and

Forestry shall give its opinion in respect of animal diseases or diseases which can be transmitted from animals to humans.

The permit authority shall allow a reasonable amount of time for the provision of opinions required under section 36 of the Environmental Protection Act, bearing in mind the nature of the matter in hand. If no opinion is provided within the period allowed, the matter may be decided in its absence.

Section 18

Content of the recital section of the permit decision

The recital section of the permit decision shall contain the following information, as applicable:

- 1) the name and contact details of the applicant;
- 2) the grounds of the permit application;
- 3) commencement of processing the application;
- 4) an account of existing permits relating to the activities and a description of the planning situation in the area;
- 5) information on the condition and quality of the environment on the site of the activities, and on places which will be affected by the activities;
- 6) a description of the activities and their extent;
- 7) key information on the activities, the processes employed, raw materials, fuels and products;
- 8) details of provision for monitoring the activities and their impacts;
- 9) details of discharges and waste caused by the activities;

10) details of the environmental impacts of the activities;

11) details of proposed environmental protection measures and on the recovery and disposal of waste;

12) details of proposed risk assessment and accident prevention measures, action in the event of accidents, and action during the malfunctioning of treatment facilities or other interruptions to normal processes;

13) information on the processing of the application;

14) official opinions, objections and opinions from interested parties, responses and their essential content;

15) details of any inspections which have been carried out.

Section 19

Content of the decision section of the permit decision

The decision section of the permit decision shall contain information on:

1) the decision and how any requirements, any assessment report as referred to in the Act on the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure and any statements from the other involved authorities have been taken into account;

2) the terms of the permit set both for ensuring fulfilment of the requirements for the granting of a permit and to facilitate monitoring;

3) the provision governing discharges of substances and compounds referred to in annex 2 of this Decree, if the amounts of discharges of such substances or compounds pose a potential hazard to the environment;

4) the provisions governing significant discharges which will spread into the environment beyond Finland's borders;

5) the provisions governing measures to prevent environmental pollution relating to the launch of operations, servicing and maintenance, accidents, temporary suspension of operations or final discontinuation of operations;

6) the provisions governing the monitoring of operations and their environmental impacts and those relating to the development and supervision of environmental protection in respect of the operations;

7) any provisions relating to compensation for loss or damage;

8) the validity and review of the permit and the terms of the permit;

9) any order for enforcement of the decision irrespective of any possible appeal, plus the placement of collateral in relation to said order;

10) the processing fee.

The permit decision and related terms and orders must include a statement of reasons. The decision must also include the provisions applied.

Where necessary, the permit decision must also indicate how environmental management systems or measures and reporting based on energy-saving agreements have been taken into account in setting the terms of the permit. The decision must also mention the provisions of section 56 of the Environmental Protection Act.

The decision must have attached to it the address to which any appeal may be sent, or a notice indicating that the decision is not subject to appeal.

Section 20

Terms of permits for landfill sites

In addition to what is provided in sections 18 and 19 above, permit decisions for landfill sites must also include terms on:

- 1) the category of the landfill site;
- 2) construction and care of the site;
- 3) the quantities and types of waste approved for disposal at the site in accordance with the Ministry of the Environment Decision on the list of most common types of waste and hazardous waste (867/1996);
- 4) supervision and monitoring of the site;
- 5) advance provision and procedures in the case of accidents;
- 6) decommissioning and aftercare of the site;
- 7) the length of the time the proprietor will be responsible for aftercare of the site.

In issuing the term referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraph 7 above, account must be taken of potential danger or harm to health or the environment posed by the site for a period of at least 30 years after the site has been decommissioned.

Section 21

Content of a permit decision in the event of changes in use

In addition to the factors listed in sections 18-20 above, as applicable, if the activities pursued on a site are changed and this necessitates application for a permit under section 28, paragraph 3 of the Environmental

Protection Act, the permit decision must also include indication of how the change or extension will affect operations as a whole, plus a decision with reasons on the necessary changes to the previous permit decision.

Section 22

Content of a permit decision on review of a permit issued until further notice

When a previously issued permit decision is to be reviewed under section 55 of the Environmental Protection Act, the permit decision must include the factors listed in sections 18-20 above, as applicable, with the exception of consideration of the conditions for the granting of a permit. The decision must indicate the content of materials presented in support of the application and include a justified decision on any changes to the terms of the permit plus the new terms and their justifications.

Section 23

Forwarding the permit decision to the relevant authorities

In addition to what is provided in section 54 of the Environmental Protection Act, the permit authority shall also forward a copy of the decision to those authorities from whom it requested an official opinion on the permit application. The Ministry of Trade and Industry must be sent a copy of the decision in cases of rejection of an application from an electricity power station.

The environmental permit authorities and regional environmental centres shall forward a copy of the permit decision to the Finnish Environment Institute.

Chapter 5

Notification procedure

Section 24

Content of notification

The notification referred to in sections 60-62 of the Environmental Protection Act must contain information on:

- 1) the name and contact details of the provider of the notification;
- 2) the location of the activities;
- 3) the type, duration and extent of the work, measure or event;
- 4) estimated discharges;
- 5) planned environmental protection measures;
- 6) the various environmental impacts of the activities.

Notification must be accompanied by information on relevant permits and opinions issued by the authorities.

Section 25

Notification on restoration of contaminated soil

In addition to what is provided in section 24 above, notification on the restoration of contaminated soil as referred to in section 78 of the Environmental Protection Act must also be accompanied by:

- 1) details of the property on which the contaminated soil is located, the planned use for the area, and the neighbours of the property;
- 2) details of the substance and events which caused the pollution;
- 3) detailed results of research to establish the extent and degree of pollution in the soil and groundwater;

4) an account of the proposed method of treatment, disposal of waste, and implementation and supervision of treatment;

5) a map or site plan containing all the features of significance to the processing of the application.

Notification must be given in good time, and at the latest 30 days before commencement of the decisive phase of the treatment process.

Section 26

Processing of notification

In addition to what is provided by section 63 of the Environmental Protection Act, the authority receiving notification shall examine it without delay and conduct any inspection needed in processing it.

Section 27

Decision in response to notification

The decision in response to notification must include at least the following information:

- 1) the name and contact details of the provider of the notification;
- 2) the location of the activities;
- 3) a description of the activities and reported environmental protection measures;
- 4) an assessment of the environmental impacts of the activities plus assessment of environmental hazards;
- 5) official opinions and hearing of interested parties;

6) necessary orders or prohibition of activity and the justifications for these plus the applied provisions.

Appeal instructions must be attached to the decision.

Chapter 6

Supervision and monitoring

Section 28

Entry in the environmental protection database

The notification for entry in the environmental protection database as referred to in section 65 of the Environmental Protection Act must contain the following information:

- 1) the name and contact details of the provider of the notification;
- 2) the location of the activities;
- 3) a description of the activities and the most important processes therein;
- 4) previous permits and notifications, official opinions and connection agreements;
- 5) an account of environmental protection measures;
- 6) an assessment of the discharges caused by the activities and the consequent environmental impacts;
- 7) where necessary, an account of steps taken to comply with a plan approved by the Government or the Ministry of the Environment;

Assessment of the extent of the information required shall take account of the nature of the activities and their environmental impacts and the dates when the

activities commenced and when the related permits or notifications were processed.

The notification must be accompanied by details of permits issued in relation to the activities and opinions issued by the authorities.

Section 29

Inspections

The supervisory authority must carry out inspections of activities which have been granted a permit as often as is necessary in order to monitor operations. Inspections are also mandatory in the situations referred to in sections 62 and 76 of the Environmental Protection Act, and where necessary on account of a notification by an operator as referred to below in section 30 of this Decree. Inspections must also be carried out in response to requests by an operator, an interested party, or anyone else, except in cases where an inspection must be considered as manifestly unnecessary.

Inspection shall as a rule be carried out by the supervisory authority which served as the permit authority for processing the permit application for the activity concerned. If the permit was issued by one of the environmental permit authorities, the inspection shall be carried out by the local regional environmental authority. The supervisory authorities shall cooperate with each other to the extent necessary to perform their duties.

The authorities shall draw up a separate plan for inspection work where this is deemed necessary.

A record of the inspection shall also be drawn up.

Section 30

Notification of operational information

The operator shall immediately notify the supervisory authority which has served as the permit authority of any operational changes, or of any events which have taken place which are not a normal part of the activities covered by the permit and any accidents which have occurred if these events or accidents can have an impact on the environment or implications for compliance with the permit. If the permit was issued by one of the environmental permit authorities, notification should be sent to the regional environmental centre.

Section 31

Issue of orders in matters related to administrative compulsion

An order under section 84 of the Environmental Protection Act shall provide at least the following information:

- 1) the party to which the obligations apply;
- 2) the date on which the matter was accepted for consideration;
- 3) inspections and examinations conducted;
- 4) the hearing of interested parties;
- 5) the established infringement or neglect of obligation and the connection between the actions of the subject of the order and the established infringement of the Act;
- 6) the primary obligation imposed under section 84 of the Environmental Protection Act and the time required for carrying it out;
- 7) the penalty which may be imposed under section 88 of the Environmental Protection Act for failure to carry out the primary obligation;
- 8) the justification for the obligations imposed and the provisions applied.

Appeal instructions must be attached to the decision.

Chapter 7

Miscellaneous provisions applying to the authorities

Section 32

Expert authorities and agencies

The expert authorities referred to in section 24 of the Environmental Protection Act are the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. The expert agencies are the Finnish Environment Institute, the Finnish Forest Research Institute, the Agricultural Research Centre, the Finnish Game and Fisheries Research Institute, the National Veterinary and Food Research Institute, the Finnish Meteorological Institute, the Institute of Marine Research, the Technical Research Centre of Finland, the Geological Survey of Finland and the National Public Health Institute, each in its own specialist field.

In addition to whatever is provided elsewhere, the role of the expert authorities and agencies is to provide expert opinions to other authorities and conduct necessary research.

Section 33

Functions of the Finnish Environment Institute

In addition to whatever is provided elsewhere, the role of the Finnish Environment Institute is to:

- 1) monitor and report on the development of the best available techniques;
- 2) function as the authority referred to in articles 6 and 17 of the Council Regulation on Ozone-Depleting Substances (Regulation 3093/94/EC).

For the purposes of maintaining the environmental protection database, the Finnish Environment Institute may agree on any necessary participation by some other expert agency with the requisite expertise.

Section 34

Local authority responsibility for monitoring the state of the environment

The municipalities must forward to the environmental protection database the information referred to in section 25 of the Environmental Protection Act.

Section 35

More detailed provisions on the requirements to be met by an inspection authority

In addition to what is prescribed in more detail elsewhere, an inspection authority as referred to in section 24, paragraph 3 of the Environmental Protection Act must meet the following requirements:

- 1) neither the agency nor any member of its staff may be the designer, manufacturer, marketer, procurer, or responsible for installation or maintenance of any machine or device, nor serve as a representative of any such party, nor may the agency's impartiality be considered to be endangered for any other special reason;
- 2) if the agency is not a government office or agency, it must have adequate liability insurance cover to compensate for any possible accidents, bearing in mind the extent and nature of the activities.

An agency as referred to in paragraph 1 above may employ outside testing, inspection and other services. In such cases, the agency itself must ensure that the outside service provider meets the requirements laid down in paragraph 1.

Miscellaneous provisions

Section 36

Environmental permit instructions on discharges into a public sewer

Environmental permits shall contain the necessary instructions to ensure the appropriate pretreatment of industrial wastewater for discharge into a public sewer taking into account at least the provisions of annex 1, section C of the Government decision on the treatment of wastewater for discharge into waters from a public sewer and certain industrial sectors and wastewaters from industry for discharge into a public sewer (365/1994) and the Government decision on the discharge into waters of certain substances posing a hazard to the environment and to health (363/1994).

Section 37

Assessment of best available techniques

In assessing the best available techniques referred to in section 3, paragraph 1, subparagraph 4 of the Environmental Protection Act, the following factors shall be taken into consideration:

- 1) reduction of the quantity and harmful impact of waste;
- 2) the hazard level of employed substances and the scope for using less hazardous alternatives;
- 3) the scope for recovery and reuse of substances used and waste generated in production processes;
- 4) the quality, quantity and impact of discharges;
- 5) the quality and consumption of raw materials used;

6) energy efficiency;

7) prevention of operational risks and the risks of accident, and damage limitation in the event of an accident;

8) the time needed for introducing the best available techniques and the importance of the planned time for launching operations, plus the costs and benefits of limiting and preventing discharges;

9) all impacts on the environment;

10) all the methods in use on an industrial scale for production and for controlling discharges;

11) developments in technology and natural science;

12) information on best available techniques published by the Commission of the European Communities or international bodies.

Chapter 9

Notification or applying for a permit after the coming into effect of the Environmental Protection Act

Section 38

Notification of activities to the environmental protection database

Notification under section 6 of the Act implementing the environmental protection legislation (113/2000) must be made by February 28, 2001 at the latest in respect of activities subject to permit under section 28 of the Environmental Protection Act which have not been granted a permit under the Environmental Permit Procedures Act (735/1991) or sections 3 or 24 of the Water Act.

Notification referred to in paragraph 1 above must be made by February 28, 2002 at the latest in respect of other activities subject to permit under section 28 of the Environmental Protection Act, activities of the Defence Forces and airports.

Notification shall not be required if:

1) the activity has been subject to application for an environmental permit under the Environmental Protection Act before the time limits referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above;

2) the activity is subject to application for a permit under sections 41-43 below.

Section 39

Content of notification

Taking into account the nature of the activities, notifications under section 38 above must indicate:

1) the name and contact details of the provider of the notification;

2) the location of the activities;

3) a description of the activities;

4) details of permits as referred to in section 4 of the Act implementing the environmental protection legislation (113/2000) or other comparable decisions, an opinion as referred to in the Decree on Precautionary Measures for the Protection of Waters (283/1992) and an agreement on connection to a public sewer.

Section 40

Processing of a notification

The local regional environmental centre shall forward for examination to the relevant municipal environmental protection authority notifications under section 38 on activities for which the municipal environmental protection authority is the competent authority in respect of environmental permit matters.

The municipal environmental protection authority shall inform the regional environmental centre of any action to be taken as a result of the notification.

The provider of the notification must be informed of the entry of the activity in the environmental protection database.

Section 41

Application for a permit by December 31, 2002 at the latest

An environmental permit application must be lodged no later than December 31, 2002 for the following activities referred to in section 1 of this Decree and section 5 of the Act implementing the environmental protection legislation if the activities have not been granted an environmental permit under the Environmental Protection Act and including an air permit as referred to in the Air Pollution Control Act (67/1982), and if a permit under the Environmental Protection Act has not been applied for before said date:

- 1) accumulator plants;
- 2) cement works;
- 3) lime works;
- 4) plants handling asbestos or asbestos-based products;
- 5) mineral wool plants;

6) plants producing artificial fibres or their raw materials;

7) power stations with a maximum fuel power of over 5 megawatts and under 50 megawatts;

8) fixed crushing plants or asphalt mixing plants or portable crushing plants or asphalt mixing plants situated at a specific location for longer than a year at a time.

An application for an environmental permit must be lodged no later than December 31, 2002 for landfill sites which have not been granted an environmental permit after October 1, 1997, with the exception of landfill sites for the disposal of non-hazardous soil waste or for the disposal of permanent waste produced in mining or quarrying operations.

Section 42

Application for a permit by December 31, 2003 at the latest

An environmental permit application must be lodged no later than December 31, 2003 for the following activities referred to in section 1 of this Decree and section 5 of the Act implementing the environmental protection legislation if a permit under the Environmental Protection Act has not been applied for before said date:

1) ore roasting plants or sintering plants;

2) iron or steelworks or coking plants;

3) metalworks producing nonferrous metals;

4) hot-rolling mills for iron with a capacity of over 20 tonnes per hour, or hot-dip metal coating plants with a handling capacity of over 2 tonnes per hour;

5) hammer mills in which the hammer has an impact energy of more than 50 kilojoules and the thermal output of the plant exceeds 20 megawatts;

6) foundries or other smelting plants with a daily production capacity of over 20 tonnes or a daily lead and cadmium production capacity of over 4 tonnes;

7) plants carrying out electrolytic plating or chemical finishing of metals or plastics and whose production lines have a minimum bath capacity of at least 30 m³;

8) glass plants with a daily melting or production capacity of more than 20 tonnes;

9) brickworks, or ceramics or porcelain factories with a daily production capacity of over 75 tonnes or an oven capacity of over 4 m³ at a charging density of over 300 kilos per cubic metre;

10) plants for the pretreatment or dyeing of fibres or textiles and with a daily handling capacity of over 10 tonnes;

11) tanneries with a daily handling capacity of over 12 tonnes;

12) abattoirs with a daily production capacity of over 50 tonnes of carcasses;

13) food production plants with a daily production capacity of over 75 tonnes from animal-based raw materials or over 300 tonnes from plant-based raw materials;

14) milk-processing plants with a daily reception capacity of over 200 tonnes of milk;

15) plants using microbiology in the production of fodder protein, or bone meal factories;

16) production of electrotechnical carbon;

17) livestock shelters intended to accommodate more than 40,000 hens, more than 2,000 finishing pigs weighing over 30 kilos, or more than 750 full-grown sows.

Section 43

Application for a permit by December 31, 2004 at the latest

A permit application must be lodged no later than December 31, 2004 for the following activities referred to in section 1 of this Decree and section 5 of the Act implementing the environmental protection legislation if a permit under the Environmental Protection Act has not been applied for before said date:

- 1) pulp, paper or board mills;
- 2) plants producing particleboard, fibreboard or plywood;
- 3) power stations with a fuel power of over 50 megawatts;
- 4) plants producing common inorganic chemicals;
- 5) plants producing common organic chemicals or enzymes;
- 6) factories producing dyes and pigments;
- 7) plants producing basic plastics, polymers or artificial fibres;
- 8) factories producing synthetic rubber;
- 9) factories producing surface-active agents;
- 10) factories producing fertilizers, explosives, pesticides or chemical preservatives;
- 11) factories producing pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical raw materials;

12) gas or oil refineries;

13) coal gasification and liquefaction plants;

14) fuel depots with a total storage tank capacity of over 10,000 m³, or storage areas with a total tank capacity of over 50,000 m³;

15) plants in which the consumption of volatile organic compounds exceeds 150 kilos per hour or 200 tonnes per year;

16) plants in which the consumption of volatile organic compounds exceeds 50 tonnes per year or a corresponding peak consumption of at least 100 kilos per hour, excluding the amounts bound into or remaining in the products, and whose operations have not been granted an environmental permit including an air permit as referred to in the Air Pollution Control Act;

17) facilities for the recovery or disposal of hazardous waste and with a capacity of at least 10 tonnes per day;

18) plants in which community waste is incinerated at a rate of least three tonnes per hour;

19) facilities for the recovery or disposal of carcasses or other animal waste and with a capacity of more than 10 tonnes per day or 1,000 tonnes per year;

20) activities other than those referred to in section 41, paragraph 2 and subparagraphs 17-19 above for the disposal of non-hazardous waste and with a capacity of more than 50 tonnes per day and less than 5,000 tonnes per year.

A permit application must also be lodged no later than December 31, 2004 for landfill sites other than those referred to in section 41, paragraph 2.

Section 44

Entry into force

This decree comes into force on March 1, 2000.

Council Directives: 96/61/EC, OJ No L 257, 10.10.1996, p. 6; 76/464/EEC, OJ No L 129, 18.5.1976, p. 23; 80/68/EEC, OJ No L 20, 26.1.1980, p. 80; 82/176/EEC, OJ No L 81, 27.3.1982, p. 29; 83/513/EEC, OJ No L 291, 24.10.1983, p. 1; 84/491/EEC, OJ No L 274, 17.10.1984, p. 11; 86/280/EEC, OJ No L 181, 4.7.1986, p. 16; 91/271/EEC, OJ No L 158, 30.5.1991, p. 40; 91/676/EEC, OJ No L 375, 31.12.1991, p. 1; 80/779/EEC, OJ No L 229, 30.8.1980, p. 30; 82/884/EEC, OJ No L 378, 31.12.1982, p. 15; 84/360/EEC, OJ No L 188, 16.7.1984, p. 20; 85/203/EEC, OJ No L 87, 27.3.1985, p. 1; 88/609/EEC, OJ No L 336, 7.12.1988, p. 1; 89/369/EEC, OJ No L 163, 14.6.1989, p. 32; 89/429/EEC, OJ No L 203, 15.7.1989, p. 50; 92/72/EEC, OJ No L 297, 13.10.1992, p. 1; 96/62/EC, OJ No L 296, 21.11.1996, p. 55; 99/13/EC, OJ No L 185, 29.3.1999, p. 1; 99/32/EC, OJ No L 121, 11.5.1999, p. 13; 75/439/EEC, OJ No L 194, 25.7.1975, p. 23; 87/101/EEC, OJ No L 42, 12.2.1987, p. 43; 75/442/EEC, OJ No L 194, 25.7.1975, p. 39; 91/156/EEC, OJ No L 78, 26.3.1991, p. 32; 78/176/EEC, OJ No L 54, 25.2.1978, p. 19; 91/689/EEC, OJ No L 377, 31.12.1991, p. 20; 94/67/EC, OJ No L 365, 31.12.1994, p. 34; 97/129/EC, OJ No L 50, 20.2.1997, p. 28; 99/31/EC, OJ No L 182, 16.7.1999, p. 1

Council Regulation No 3093/94/EC, OJ No 333, 22.12.1994, s. 1

Helsinki, February 18, 2000

President of the Republic

MARTTI AHTISAARI

Minister of the Environment Satu Hassi

Annex 1

**Substances requiring a permit for discharge into waters
or a public sewer**

List I

- 1) mercury, cadmium, chromium, lead, nickel, thallium and uranium plus their compounds;
- 2) arsenic and selenium and their compounds;
- 3) 1,2-Dichloroethane, tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene, trichloromethane;
- 4) pentachlorophenol;
- 5) other organic halogen compounds which pose a hazard to the aquatic environment, and substances which could form such compounds in an aquatic environment;
- 6) organic tin compounds and environmentally hazardous organic phosphorous compounds;
- 7) carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic substances.

List II

- 1) plant protection products, pesticides, chemical preservatives and biocide products and their derivatives which are not included in list I;
- 2) barium, beryllium, silver, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, zinc, tin, titanium and vanadium plus their compounds;
- 3) antimony, boron and tellurium plus their compounds;
- 4) cyanides and fluorides;
- 5) mineral oils and oil-derived hydrocarbons;
- 6) substances which cause eutrophication, and in particular compounds of nitrogen and phosphorous;
- 7) substances with a harmful impact on the oxygen economy of waters;

8) environmentally hazardous organic silicon compounds, and substances which could form such compounds in water;

9) substances with a harmful impact on the healthiness, smell or taste of products derived from an aquatic environment and intended for human consumption, and substances which could form such compounds in water;

10) substances and mixtures which could float, silt up in water or sink, and which could be detrimental to the use of waters;

11) other substances posing a hazard to an aquatic environment.

Annex 2

The most important pollutants in setting limit values for emissions and discharges

Air emissions

1) sulphur oxides and other sulphur compounds;

2) nitrogen oxides and other nitrogen compounds;

3) carbon monoxide;

4) volatile organic compounds;

5) metals and metallic compounds;

6) particles;

7) asbestos, suspended particles and fibres;

8) chlorine and its compounds;

9) fluorine and its compounds;

10) arsenic and its compounds;

11) cyanides;

12) substances and products which have been demonstrated
to have carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic
properties;

13) polychlorinated dibenzodioxins and polychlorinated
dibenzofurans.

Discharges into waters

1) organic halogen compounds and substances which could
form such compounds in an aquatic environment;

2) organophosphorous compounds;

3) organic tin compounds;

4) substances and products which have been demonstrated
to have carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic
properties;

5) stable hydrocarbons and permanent or bioaccumulative
toxic organic substances;

6) cyanides;

7) metals and metallic compounds;

8) arsenic and its compounds;

9) biocides and plant protection products;

10) suspended substances;

11) substances which cause eutrophication, and in
particular nitrates and phosphates;

12) substances with a harmful impact on oxygen balance.