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Guidance Document

**on elements for pollution reduction programmes
under Article 7 of Council Directive 76/464/EEC**

PREFACE

Council Directive 76/464/EEC on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community requires Member States to establish programmes for pollution reduction for substances in the List II in the Annex of the Directive. The implementation of this provision proved to be very difficult for Member States. Due to the absence of pollution reduction programmes, the Commission decided to start infringement procedures under Article 169 (now 226) of the Treaty against most Member States in the early Nineties. From 1998 up to now, the European Court of Justice ruled against seven Member States having failed to implement the related Article 7 of 76/464/EEC.

In addition, the starting up of the accession negotiations for the ‘candidate’ countries showed that the Directive 76/464/EEC, and the pollution reduction programmes under Article 7 in particular, are one of the major challenges within the environmental *acquis*. However, the pollution reduction programmes are still the major and most powerful legal instrument for tackling industrial and agricultural pollution of the aquatic environment.

In the past years, the Commission has noted an increasing request for guidance and technical advice on implementation aspects of Article 7. Consequently, the Guidance Document was elaborated in order to provide the main elements and considerations for the establishment of pollution reduction programmes. The Guidance Document should also be the discussion basis for the preparation of a Commission Decision on criteria for the implementation of Article 7 in the transition period over the coming 13 years under the Water Framework Directive. Despite the adoption of the Framework Directive in September 2000, there is an urgent need for the presentation of the Guidance Document because many Member States have already started initiatives in order to react on the judgements of the Court of Justice. In addition, accession negotiations have started.

Currently, the Commission is commissioning a study on the “Assessment of programmes under Article 7 of Council Directive 76/464/EEC” which will provide the major input for possible future Guidelines or even a Commission Decision (Working title: “**Criteria for the implementation of programmes under Article 7 of Council Directive 76/464/EEC in accordance to the provisions of the Water Framework Directive**”). At the moment, it is planned to submit a Proposal for the Commission Decision by 2002.

The agreement and communication of the proposed text as a Guidance Document is of particular importance in the perspective of improvements in the transposition and application of environmental Community legislation. The Commission is committed to provide the Member States and Candidate Countries with guidance and support.

Given that major part of Directive 76/464/EEC remains in force until 2013, it is important to ensure a proper implementation of the pollution reduction programmes required by the Directive. Measures to ensure pollution reduction will continue to be an important element of the programme of measures required under Article 11 of the Water Framework Directive. Preparation must also be made to ensure a smooth transition between the regimes under the old and the new legislation, in particular once the programme of measures become operational in 2009.

Starting with this Guidance Document, the Commission intends to facilitate the implementation of both existing and new legislation in close co-operation with Member States, ‘candidate’ countries and stakeholders.

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Guidance Document
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INTRODUCTION

1. Since the 1970s, instruments against pollution control in the aquatic environment were shared between the Community and the Member States. The Council Directive 76/464/EEC of 04 May 1976 on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community¹ introduced the provision to eliminate pollution of certain individual substances of “List I” on Community level whereas the substances of “List II” were to be reduced through pollution reduction programmes by Member States.

2. The provisions for the establishment of pollution reduction programmes are laid down in Article 7 of Council Directive 76/464/EEC. Paragraph 1 of Article 7 states:

”In order to reduce pollution of waters referred to in Article 1 [inland surface water, territorial water and internal coastal water] by the substances within List II, Member States shall establish programmes in the implementation of which they shall apply in particular the methods referred to in the paragraphs 2 and 3.”

The objective of the presented Guidance Document is to provide a more detailed analysis of Article 7 including the interpretations by the European Court of Justice².

3. Until now, only 18 substances of “List I” have been regulated on Community level³. Hence, the major burden of aquatic pollution control policies lay with the Member States. In particular, the following provision in the Annex of Council Directive 76/464/EEC led to a major shift of responsibility towards the Member States:

*“ List II contains:
- substances belonging to the families and groups of substances in List I for which the limit values referred to in Article 6 have not been determined, ...”*

In consequence, all individual substances of the families and groups of substances in List I are shifted to List II if they have not been selected on their basis of toxicity, persistence and bioaccumulation. In addition, all the selected individual substances of List I (“candidate List I”⁴) are transferred to “List II” if there is no regulation on the Community level. In conclusion, “List II” contains many thousands of individual dangerous substances with the exception of the 18 “List I substances” mentioned above.

¹ See reference (1)

² See reference (2)

³ See references (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7)

⁴ See reference (8)

4. Many Member States have still not fully implemented Article 7 of Council Directive 76/464/EEC⁵. In addition, the Candidate Countries reported to the Commission that they would need clear guidance in order to be able to achieve the standards for accession. In addition, the Water Framework Directive⁶ will integrate the Directive 76/464/EEC and further develop the principles and approaches towards pollution control. However, there will be a transitional period of 13 years for the Article 7 of 76/464/EEC.
5. Due to the situation, the Commission commissioned a study on the “Assessment of programmes under Article 7 of Council Directive 76/464/EEC” (Ref. No. B4-3040/99/117456/MAR/E1) with the main objectives being to evaluate and compare the existing programmes in the Member States, to give positive examples for implementations and to provide guidance for the transition to the Water Framework Directive. The finalisation of the project is expected in early 2001.
6. In order to exchange information and to provide preliminary guidance on the implementation of pollution reduction programmes, the Commission has decided to prepare the Guidance Document on elements for pollution reduction programmes under Article 7 of Council Directive 76/464/EEC. Apart from the discussion of eight specific elements that are derived from the Directive and the rulings of the European Court of Justice, the Document includes the state of play of the different infringement procedures, an overview table and the relevant references (Annex). The Document shall be considered as a basis for the elaboration of a Commission Decision (Working title: “**Criteria for the implementation of programmes under Article 7 of Council Directive 76/464/EEC in accordance to the provisions of the Water Framework Directive**”) that will include the outcome of the ongoing project and the considerations that arise after the adoption of the Water Framework Directive.
7. In the context of the current situation, the Commission can identify the following eight elements to be considered for the establishment of the pollution reduction programmes under Article 7 of Council Directive 76/464/EEC:

1. TYPE AND SCOPE OF PROGRAMMES

8. The programmes must provide a transparent, comprehensive and coherent structure. They must cover the whole territory. The programmes may be based on different pieces of legislation but in this case it must be demonstrated in a clear and understandable form how these instruments combine to form a programme, including all the elements described below.

2. IDENTIFICATION OF THE RELEVANT POLLUTANTS

9. List II of Council Directive 76/464/EEC covers an infinite number of individual substances including the ‘candidate list I’ substances not regulated in ‘Daughter’ Directives (132 ‘candidates’ – 18 list I), all the individual substances of list I groups and families not on the ‘candidate list I’ and all the original List II substances in the

⁵ E.g. see references (15) and (16)

⁶ See reference (12)

Annex. It is up to the Member States to establish an appropriate list of candidate substances to be checked for their relevance. If certain substances (e.g. the list of 99 substances derived from a Commission Communication from 1982⁷) were addressed in a Court Decision, these substances must be analysed as the minimum to comply with the respective ruling.

10. Apart from the formal ruling of the Court which might restrict the obligation of setting programmes to certain selected List II substances, it is noted that a comprehensive identification of relevant List II substances should additionally cover substances such as metals and metal compounds (in particular Cr, Zn, Cu, Ni, Pb, As, Ag), aromates (benzene, xylene, toluene), phenols, hydrocarbons of petroleum origin, cyanides, ammonia, nitrites, sulphides, phosphorous compounds and other biocides/pesticides (see, for example, 14th National Expert Meeting 31.01.-01.02.1989 and the explanatory note to the questionnaire 95/337/EEC⁸). Furthermore, it is recommended to also examine the substances that have been evaluated in the context of the selection of the list of priority substances under the Water Framework Directive (COM(2000) 47 final⁹ and COMMPS study¹⁰) and the three existing and fourth upcoming priority list under Council Regulation (EEC) No. 793/93¹¹.
11. The methodology for identifying the relevant pollutants is not specified in Council Directive 76/464/EEC. Hence, several approaches would be acceptable. They should be chosen on practical grounds. One approach is screening monitoring of a large number of candidate substances over a certain time period (e.g. one year) at representative sampling stations of each river basin. In addition, other approaches could be used, such as emission inventories of point as well as diffuse sources, proxy indicators and exposure models. It should be noted that the relevant pollutants could be different for different river basins.

3. QUALITY OBJECTIVES

12. When laying down quality objectives for the identified relevant pollutants within the national legal framework, it is important to note that, from the Court rulings, it clearly follows that programmes under Article 7 must relate specifically to List II substances. This means that general goals, e.g. the achievement of a good ecological water quality, defined in general terms alone, would not be acceptable. Quality objectives and/or derived emission limit values may be set for the sum of parameters if the values set are sufficiently stringent for each individual component. This may be difficult in many of the cases and has to be proven specifically.
13. It is recommended to apply the methodology set out in the Water Framework Directive¹², particularly Annex V for the derivation of quality objectives. In addition,

⁷ See reference (8)
⁸ See reference (10)
⁹ See reference (11)
¹⁰ See reference (17)
¹¹ See reference (18)
¹² See reference (12)

the CSTE has made proposals for a number of List II substances on a similar scientific basis¹³.

14. It is not explicitly required, but in many cases (e.g. for metals), it is more appropriate to establish quality objectives for other compartments than the water column (suspended solids, sediments and/or biota). Such quality objectives would be acceptable as a surrogate for water-based quality objectives if they are set and monitored for the affected water bodies.

4. MONITORING NETWORK FOR COMPLIANCE CHECKING

15. Another important element is the design of the surface water monitoring system for compliance checking, taking account of the investigation for the identification of relevant pollutants.
16. Even though Article 7 is not specific about the obligation to monitor the affected water bodies, this is an indispensable prerequisite to control the implemented quality objectives and check the compliance. Without monitoring, the setting of quality objectives would be meaningless. In addition, the monitoring results may be used for the setting and control of load reduction targets (e.g. in terms of % of emission reduction).
17. For the design of the monitoring network and the identification of sampling points, it is recommended to apply the guidance provided by Annex V of the Water Framework Directive¹⁴ and the extensive report: "Monitoring Water Quality in the Future"¹⁵.

5. AUTHORISATIONS

18. There should be a clear legal basis which ensures that discharges of List II substances are authorised and that emission limit values are set on the basis of an assessment of the actual concentration of the relevant substances in relation to the quality objectives to be achieved, where appropriate. This aspect should be developed further after the adoption of the Water Framework Directive.
19. Since Council Directive 76/464/EEC does not set threshold values, this provision means that, in principle, all discharges, however small and whether from point or diffuse sources would require an authorisation in which emission limit values are set. This is not always a practical approach (compare Article 4 of Council Directive 84/156/EEC and Article 5 of Council Directive 86/280/EEC). In these cases, there should be legally binding measures for the respective activities, which are equivalent to the setting of emission limit values. Such measures could be, for example, the obligatory use of certain purification techniques, which are regularly checked by competent bodies. In such cases, authorisations may be replaced by a simple registration obligation. If Member States apply such or other approaches, they

¹³ See reference (13)

¹⁴ See reference (12)

¹⁵ See reference (14)

should, however, be requested to argue why the approach of authorisation with setting of emission limit values is not deemed applicable (see also below).

6. SPECIFIC PROVISIONS FOR OTHER SIGNIFICANT DISCHARGES

20. Programmes must embody a comprehensive and coherent approach. All appropriate measures must be taken which ensure that the emissions are reduced. Such measures may include specific provisions concerning the composition and use of substances as well as products. They must be based on latest economically feasible technical development.
21. Council Directive 76/464/EEC clearly addresses cases where there is a pollution problem (exceeding of quality objectives), but where sources are involved for which the setting of emission limit values is not practical. As mentioned in Article 4 of Council Directive 84/156/EEC and Article 5 of Council Directive 86/280/EEC, additional measures may be considered for certain sources of emissions. A typical example is diffuse pollution by the application of pesticides. In this case, the objective of Article 2 of Council Directive 76/464/EEC - the reduction of emissions of List II substances - requires that other appropriate measures should be established without being very specific about those measures. Examples could be local restriction of the use of certain substances, limited content of a substance in market products, or the application of Best Environmental Practice (BEP). This element will be further developed by the 'combined approach' after the adoption of the Water Framework Directive.

7. DEADLINES

22. Council Directive 76/464/EEC requires that programmes shall be implemented within a given time, i.e. including a deadline and, where appropriate, including a timetable. This is an important provision since it means that concrete emission reduction targets must be set (specified e.g. in terms of % emission reduction) which are to be achieved within a defined time. The time is not specified, but the Commission had suggested in a letter addressed to Member States¹⁶), that it should be five years, which corresponds well with the six year intervals of the Water Framework Directive.

8. COMMUNICATION TO THE COMMISSION

23. A summary of the programmes must be communicated to the Commission in a form which facilitates comparative appraisal and their harmonised implementation. The summary must clearly describe how specific measures are taken and arranged within the programmes in order to achieve the necessary pollution reduction for List II substances. The summarised pollution reduction programmes must reflect all the elements mentioned earlier and hence be substance specific. Overall and general

¹⁶ As the Directive did not impose any deadlines, the Commission suggested the following deadlines in its letter of 3 November 1976 to the Member States: system of authorizations – 15.9.1978; pollution reduction programmes for List II substances – 15.9.1981; implementation of programmes – 15.9.1986.

aspects and measures can be described separately. However, there should be clear reference in the specific parts for List II substances.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

24. The establishment of pollution reduction programmes is a typical example for subsidiarity. It allows Member States to react in a targeted way on their specific situation with regard to aquatic pollution in their territory. Because of the ambitious objectives and technical complexity of the Directive, there are several ways to approach implementation. However, the Commission is committed to make every effort to give support by exchanging information and experiences of the Member States and providing guidance and assistance.
25. The ultimate objective is to achieve full implementation of Article 7 by the repeal of Directive 76/464/EEC in order to ensure a high level of protection and a good quality of the European fresh and coastal waters.

ANNEX

State of play of infringement procedures (25 July 2000)

COURT DECISION: B, D, LUX, SP, IT, GR, P

In all these horizontal cases, on Article 7 programmes under Council Directive 76/464/EEC, a decision has been taken by the European Court of Justice (C-207/97 vs. Belgium, C-184/97 vs. Germany, C-285/96 vs. Italy, C-214/96 vs. Spain, C-206/96 vs. Luxembourg, C-384/97 and C-(232/95+233/95) vs. Greece and C-261/98 vs. Portugal).

PENDING COURT DECISION: NL, F

In these cases the European Court of Justice will rule in the future (C-152/98 vs. The Netherlands, The decision on the application of the French case to the European Court of Justice has been taken in July 2000).

INFRINGEMENT PROCEDURE NOT YET BEFORE THE COURT OF JUSTICE: IRL

The infringement procedure is pending at the stage of Reasoned Opinion.

PROCEDURES CLOSED: DK, UK

Programmes were submitted in response to the infringement procedure. Therefore the procedures as regards the lack of programmes were closed. The programmes will be thoroughly examined in the ongoing study on programmes under Article 7. Based on the outcome of the study, the Commission will consider if further action is requested.

NO PROCEDURES STARTED YET: FIN, S, A

At the end of 1999, the “new” Member States had to report for the first time since their accession to the Community. Their programmes are under examination in the ongoing study on programmes under Article 7. Following the conclusions of this study it will be decided whether a new procedure should be opened.

Table: Overview on elements for pollution reduction programmes under Article 7 of Council Directive 76/464/CEE and related rulings by the European Court of Justice

	Elements	Explanation	Legal reference in CD 76/464/EEC and others	Court case/decision	Court case/decision other than 76/464/EEC
1	Type & Scope of Programmes	Transparent, comprehensive and coherent structures; must cover the whole territory; Programmes must be specific.	Art. 1, Art. 7 (1), Art. 7 (2)	C-207/97 vs. Belgium C-184/97 vs. Germany C-285/96 vs. Italy C-214/96 vs. Spain C-206/96 vs. Luxembourg C-384/97 vs. Greece C-232+233/95 vs. Greece C-261/98 vs. Portugal	C-298/97 vs. Spain C-214/97 vs. Portugal C-298/95 vs. Germany
2	Relevant Pollutants	Identification of relevant List II substances; Approach: screening monitoring and/or emission inventories and/or exposure models; Pollutants may be different for river basins; Reasons why substances are NOT relevant (in particular with regards to substances out of the 99 substances subject to Court rulings).	Art. 7 (1), Art. 7 (2) and Annex – List II	All cases	C-213/97 vs. Portugal C-298/95 vs. Germany
3	Quality Objectives	Laid down for relevant pollutants in national legal framework; Guidance provided by Annex V of Water Framework Directive (WFD) or CSTE (see references); Water quality objectives (WQO) for other compartments than water possible.	Art. 7 (3)	All cases	-
4	Monitoring network for compliance checking	Presentation of the design and results of surface water monitoring systems, guidance provided by Annex V of WFD and report “Monitoring Water Quality in the Future” (see references).	Art. 13 (1) replaced by Art. 2 (1) of CD 91/692 and questionnaire 95/337	No explicit rules but general provision, e.g. in C-384/97 vs. Greece	No explicit rules
5	Authorisations	Clear legal basis for authorisation of discharges and setting of emission limit values (ELV).	Art. 7 (2) Art. 4 of 84/156/EEC and Art. 5 of 86/280/EEC	C-206/96 vs. Luxembourg C-384/97 vs. Greece C-232+233/95 vs. Greece	C-298/97 vs. Spain C-213/97 vs. Portugal
6	Specific Provisions for other significant discharges	Use all appropriate measures to reduce emissions like BAT (best available technique), BEP (best environmental practice) and product controls (see emission controls in WFD); Apply when ELV are not practical, e.g. for diffuse sources.	Art. 2, Art. 7 (4), Art. 4 of 84/156/EEC and Art. 5 of 86/280/EEC	C-207/97 vs. Belgium C-214/96 vs. Spain	C-298/97 vs. Spain
7	Deadlines	All measures must be implemented with given deadlines; Setting out a timetable for specified emission reduction targets; Max. deadlines five years.	Art. 7 (5)	C-232+233/95 vs. Greece C-384/97 vs. Greece	C-214/97 vs. Portugal C-298/95 vs. Germany
8	Communication	Summary of the programmes submitted to the Commission.	Art. 7 (6), CD 91/692 and questionnaire 95/337	C-285/96 vs. Italy C-384/97 vs. Greece	C-298/97 vs. Spain C-214/97 vs. Portugal

C-152/98 vs. The Netherlands: the case is pending at the European Court of Justice.

REFERENCES

- (1) Council Directive 76/464/EEC of 4 May 1976 on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community (Official Journal L 129, 18/05/1976, p. 23-29).
- (2) All Court Case Decisions are available under the Internet address of the European Court of Justice: <http://curia.eu.int/en/jurisp/index.htm>
- (3) Council Directive 82/176/EEC of 22 March 1982 on limit values and quality objectives for mercury discharges by the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry (Official Journal L 81, 27/03/1982 p. 29-34).
- (4) Council Directive 83/513/EEC of 26 September 1983 on limit values and quality objectives for cadmium discharges (Official Journal L 291, 24/10/1983 p. 1-8).
- (5) Council Directive 84/156/EEC of 8 March 1984 on limit values and quality objectives for mercury discharges by sectors other than the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry (Official Journal L 74, 17/03/1984 p. 49-54).
- (6) Council Directive 84/491/EEC of 9 October 1984 on limit values and quality for discharges of hexachlorocyclohexane (Official Journal L 274, 17/10/1984 p. 11-17).
- (7) Council Directive 86/280/EEC of 12 June 1986 on limit values and quality objectives for discharges of certain dangerous substances included in List I of the Annex to Directive 76/464/EEC (Official Journal L 181, 04/07/1986 p. 16-27).

Amended by:

- Council Directive 88/347/EEC of 16 June 1988 amending Annex II to Directive 86/280/EEC on limit values and quality objectives for discharges of certain dangerous substances included in List I of the Annex to Directive 76/464/EEC (Official Journal L 158, 25/06/1988 p. 35-41)
and
 - Council Directive 90/415/EEC of 27 July 1990 amending Annex II to Directive 86/280/EEC on limit values and quality objectives for discharges of certain dangerous substances included in List I of the Annex to Directive 76/464/EEC (Official Journal L 219, 14/08/1990 p. 49-57).
- (8) Communication from the Commission to the Council on dangerous substances which might be included in List I of Council Directive 76/464/EEC (Official Journal C 176, 14/07/1982 p. 3-10).
 - (9) Council Directive 91/692/EEC of 23 December 1991 standardizing and rationalizing reports on the implementation of certain Directives relating to the environment (Official Journal L 377, 31/12/1991, p. 48-54).
 - (10) Commission Decision 92/446/EEC of 27 July 1992 concerning questionnaires relating to Directives in the water sector (Official Journal L 247, 27/08/1992 p. 10-36).

Amended by:

- Commission Decision 95/337/EC of 25 July 1995 amending Decision 92/446/EEC of 27 July 1992 concerning questionnaires relating to directives in the water sector (Official Journal L 200, 24/08/1995 p. 1-34).
- (11) Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Decision establishing the list of priority substances in the field of water policy (COM(2000) 47 final of 07 February 2000). <http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex> (Official Journal C 177E, 27/06/2000 p. 74-76).
- (12) WFD - Water Framework Directive¹⁷:
 - Commission:
Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (COM(97) 49 final, COM (97)614 final, COM (98)76 final and COM (99) 271 final).
 - Council:
Common Position (EC) No 41/1999 of 22 October 1999 adopted by the Council, acting in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 251 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, with a view to adopting a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (Official Journal C 343, 30/11/1999, p. 1-72).
 - European Parliament:
European Parliament legislative resolution on the common position adopted by the Council with the view to the adoption of the European Parliament and Council Directive establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (9085/3/1999-C5-0209/1999-1997/0067 (COD) (A5-0027/2000 adopted on 16/02/2000).
- (13) CSTE (1994): EEC Water Quality Objectives for Chemicals Dangerous to Aquatic Environments (List 1). Scientific Committee on Toxicity and Ecotoxicity of Chemicals of the European Commission (CSTE(EEC)). In: Reviews of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology, Vol. 137, Springer-Verlag, New York, p. 3-110.
- (14) Miscellaneous (1995): Monitoring water quality in the future
 - Executive summary (ISBN 90-802637-6-1);
 - Volume 1: Chemical monitoring (ISBN 90-802637-1-0);
 - Volume 2: Mixture toxicity parameters (ISBN 90-802637-2-9);
 - Volume 3: Biomonitoring (ISBN 90-802637-3-7);
 - Volume 5: Monitoring Strategies for complex mixtures (ISBN 90-802637-4-5);
 - Volume 5: Organizational Aspects (ISBN 90-802637-5-3);

Further information on the subsequent reports can be found in the Internet address: <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/pubs/water.htm>

¹⁷ The Water Framework Directive was finally adopted on 14 September 2000. The adopted text will be soon published in the Official Journal.

- (15) Anonymous (1997a): Impact of Directive 76/464/EEC and its “Daughter” Directives on the most important surface waters in the Community. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1999 (ISBN 92-827-9586-1).
- (16) Anonymous (1997b): Evaluation of Directive 76/464/EEC regarding list II substances on the quality of the most important surface waters in the Community. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1999 (ISBN 92-827-9588-8).
- (17) Anonymous (1999) (COMMPS study): Study on the prioritisation of substances dangerous to the aquatic environment. Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1999 (ISBN 92-828-7981-X).
- (18) 1st List) Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1179/94 of 25.05.1994 concerning the first list of priority substances as foreseen under Council Regulation (EEC) No. 793/93 (Official Journal L 131, 26/05/1994 p. 3-4) and
2nd List) Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2268/95 of 27.09.1995 concerning the second list of priority substances as foreseen under Council Regulation (EEC) No. 793/93 (Official Journal L 231, 28/09/1995 p. 18-19) and
3rd List) Commission Regulation (EC) No. 143/97 of 27.01.1997 concerning the third list of priority substances as foreseen under Council Regulation (EEC) No. 793/93 (Official Journal L 025, 28/01/1997 p. 13-14) and
4th List) Commission Regulation (EC) No. XX/2000 of XX.XX.2000 concerning the fourth list of priority substances as foreseen under Council Regulation (EEC) No. 793/93 (Official Journal L XXX, XX/XX/2000 p. X).