

Article 9 Table 3

The Best Available Techniques Which Shall Be Applied in Processing Techniques for Petroleum Refineries and Massive Energy Consumption Users

1. Energy Users as Petroleum Refineries

Shall meet the requirements and efficiency values of energy efficiency related processing techniques listed in the following applicable edition of the European Union's "Reference Document on Best Available Techniques for Refining of Mineral Oil and Gas".

| "Reference Document on Best Available Techniques for Energy Efficiency" by Industries | Applicable Edition |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Refining of Mineral Oil and Gas | BREF (2015) ^{note} |

Note : BREF refers to the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED, 2010/75/EU) Best Available Techniques Reference Documents; BREF (2015) refers to the 2015 edition.

2. Energy Users as Massive Energy- Consumption Users

Shall meet the requirements and efficiency values of energy efficiency related processing techniques listed in the following applicable edition of the European Union's "Reference Document on Best Available Techniques" for specific industries. However, semi conductor industries and panel industries shall meet rules set forth in Table 4.

| "Reference Document on Best Available Techniques for Energy Efficiency" by Industries ^{note 1} | Applied Edition |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (1) Ceramic Manufacturing Industry | BREF (2007) ^{note 2} |
| (2) Ferrous Metals Processing Industry | BREF (2001) |
| (3) Food, Drink and Milk Industries | BREF (2019) |
| (4) Iron and Steel Production | BREF (2013) |
| (5) Large Volume Inorganic Chemicals – Ammonia, Acids and Fertilisers | BREF (2007) |
| (6) Large Volume Inorganic Chemicals – Solids and Others Industry | BREF (2007) |
| (7) Large Volume Organic Chemicals | BREF (2017) |
| (8) Manufacture of Glass | BREF (2013) |

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|------|---|---------------|
| (9) | Manufacture of Organic Fine Chemicals | BREF (2006) |
| (10) | Non-ferrous Metals Industries | BREF (2017) |
| (11) | Production of Cement, Lime and Magnesium Oxide | BREF (2013) |
| (12) | Production of Chlor-alkali | BREF (2014) |
| (13) | Production of Polymers | BREF (2007) |
| (14) | Production of Pulp, Paper and Board | BREF (2015) |
| (15) | Production of Speciality Inorganic Chemicals | BREF (2007) |
| (16) | Slaughterhouses and Animals By-products Industries | BREF (2005) |
| (17) | Smitheries and Foundries Industry | BREF (2005) |
| (18) | Surface Treatment of Metals and Plastics | BREF (2006) |
| (19) | Surface Treatment Using Organic Solvents including Wood and Wood Products Preservation with Chemicals | BREF (2020) |
| (20) | Tanning of Hides and Skins | BREF (2013) |
| (21) | Textiles Industry | BREF (2003) |

Note 1 : Industries here refer to industries announced in the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED, 2010/75/EU) Best Available Techniques Reference Documents.

Note 2 : BREF refers to the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED, 2010/75/EU) Best Available Techniques Reference Documents; BREF (2007) refers to the 2007 edition.

3. Cogeneration system less than 50MW ^{note}

| Item |
|---|
| 1. System that generates effective thermal and electrical energy at the same time |
| 2. Steam turbines and the power generation system: considering the use of a computer-controlled system |
| 3. Steam turbines and the power generation system: considering the use of advanced materials |
| 4. Steam turbines and the power generation system: upgrading steam turbines requires a consideration of increasing steam temperature and pressure |
| 5. Steam turbines and the power generation system: optimizing working fluid operating conditions |

Note : The items above refer to co-generation systems whose capacity are less than 50MW, and thus are not qualified to be categorized as the cogeneration systems in table2.