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# Air Quality Governance in the ENPI East Countries

***List of non-Annex I installations for  
drafting of recommendations on  
harmonisation of the registration  
system***



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## SUMMARY

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## 1. Introduction

Following the results of the previous stages of implementation of the Task 1.6 “Development of a mechanism for accounting for local conditions and technological capacity in the course of setting emission limit values”, the current sub-task is focused on identification of non-Annex I installations (in the context of Directive 2010/75/EU) recommended to be subject to regulation in the partner countries.

The assessment carried out in the framework of sub-task 1.6.2 has resulted in an arrival to a conclusion that the practice of regulation of non-Annex I installations most capable of being transferred to the partner countries’ system is the framework currently in force in the Republic of Latvia. Yet, taking into account that also Czech and UK systems have valuable elements, it is suggested to develop a framework that would be mainly based on Latvia’s experience, but will be tailored to the needs of partner countries at issue.

## 2. Proposed regulation of non-Annex I installations

### 2.1. List of non-Annex I installations subject to the regulation

As it was already mentioned, the general framework of proposed regulation is derived from the Latvian example, which is highly suitable firstly due to the similarities in the background history, which has a considerable impact on industrial activities carried out in the countries. Due to that a multi-layered system for regulation of non-Annex I activities is recommended. First group of activities and installations will be subject to stricter regulation than the second group (particularities to be discussed in the Ch. 2.2.).

First group encompasses installations and activities which, though not included in Annex I of the Directive 2010/75/EU, still can have a considerable negative impact on the environment, therefore require stricter, permit-based regulation. The activities and installation at issue are provided in Table 1 below.

Sector and type of activity
<b>1. Energy industry:</b>
1.1. combustion installations with rated thermal input:
1.1.1. from 5 to 50 megawatts, if biomass (also wood and peat) or gaseous fuels are used in the combustion installation
1.1.2. from 0.5 to 50 megawatts, if liquid fuels are used in the combustion installation, except fuel oil (heavy fuel oil)
1.1.3. from 5 to 50 megawatts, if liquid fuel or fuel oil, is utilised in the combustion installation that is used in a grain dryer
1.1.4. from 0.2 to 50 megawatts, if coal is utilised in the combustion installation
1.2. combustion installations in which fuel oil (heavy fuel oil) is utilised

Sector and type of activity
1.3. oil depots and terminals with 5 000 or more tonnes of fuel per year (the largest total amount of fuel pumped per year during the last three years)
1.4. petrol stations with 2 000 or more cubic metres of fuel per year (the total largest amount of fuel pumped during the last three years)
1.5. gas storage installations with a capacity of 100 m <sup>3</sup> or more and underground storage sites of natural gas
1.6. coal and brown-coal briquetting equipment
1.7. the production of charcoal
<b>2. Production and processing of metals:</b>
2.1. installations for the production of pig iron or steel, also for continuous casting, with a capacity not exceeding 2.5 tonnes per hour
2.2. installations for the processing of ferrous metals;
2.2.1. hot-rolling mills which process less than 20 tonnes of crude steel per hour
2.2.2. installations for the application of protective fused metal coats, which treat less than 2 tonnes of crude steel per hour
2.3. ferrous metal foundries with a production capacity of up to 20 tonnes per day
2.4. installations for smelting, also fusion, of non-ferrous metals, including metals to be used for recycling, the melting capacity of which does not exceed four tonnes of molten lead or cadmium per day or 20 tonnes of other metals per day, except installations that are used in crafts and sculpture, including for the processing of gold and silver
2.5. installations in which electrolysis or chemical processes are used for surface treatment of metals and plastic materials and the total volume of the treatment vats of which does not exceed 30 m <sup>3</sup>
2.6. installations for surface treatment during the operation of which dust is created, including the polishing of iron, steel or other metallic objects, cleaning by sand blasting and powder painting, if the total discharge of the installation is 10 000 or more cubic metres per hour
2.7. floating docks and dry docks of a steel shipyard
2.8. other installations for industrial processing of iron, steel or other metals with a production area of 1,000 m <sup>2</sup> or more
2.9. installations for the production of cables
2.10. installations for the production of accumulators and batteries
2.11. electro-technical equipment for the production of transformer and printed circuits
<b>3. Production of mineral products:</b>
3.1. installations for the production of cement clinker in rotary kilns the production capacity of which does not exceed 500 tonnes per day or installations for the production of lime in rotary kilns with a production capacity that does not exceed 50 tonnes per day, or in other furnaces with a production capacity that does not exceed 50 tonnes per day
3.2. installations for the manufacture of glass, including glass fibre, with a melting capacity that

Sector and type of activity
does not exceed 20 tonnes per day, except craftsmanship
3.3. installations for melting mineral substances, including the production of mineral wool, with a melting capacity that does not exceed 20 tonnes per day
3.4. installations for the manufacture of ceramic products by firing, including roofing tiles, bricks, refractory bricks, tiles, stove tiles, pottery, faience or porcelain, in which up to 75 tonnes of finished products may be manufactured per day, except for craftsmanship
3.5. cement production units with a production capacity of 20 000 or more tonnes per year and installations for the production of concrete and concrete products with a capacity of 20 000 or more cubic metres per year
3.6. installations for the production of plaster products, except craftsmanship
<b>4. Chemical industry and activities with chemical substances and chemical products:</b>
4.1. installations for the production of organic and inorganic substances, products or intermediary products, including enzymes, in which physical production processes (for example, dilution and mixing) are utilised
4.2. installations for the storage of unpacked organic or inorganic chemical substances, chemical products or intermediary products, if one tonne or more is stored, for the storage of enzymes – 20 tonnes or more
4.3. installations for the production of pharmaceutical products, in which physical processes (for example, dilution and mixing) are utilised
4.4. installations for the production of explosives, in which physical production processes (for example, mixing) are utilised
4.5. installations for the production of munitions
4.6. installations for industrial production of colorants, additives and ancillary substances (also usable in food industry), in which physical processes are utilised (for example, dilution and mixing), except retail trade
4.7. installations for the production of chemical substances and chemical products and also for the production of plant protection products and biocides using physical methods (for example, dilution and mixing), packing and filling
4.8. installations for the production of soaps, detergents and cleaning agents with a production capacity of one tonne or more tonnes per year
4.9. installations for the production of paints, varnishes or glue
4.10. installations for the production of goods with teflon thermo-coating, thermoplastic materials moulded by extrusion or by performing recycling of fibrous thermoplastic composite materials, if 100 or more kilograms of plastic are used per day
4.11. installations for the production of plastic goods, using injection moulding from alloy, the extrusion process, including calendering or thermal moulding, if five or more tonnes of plastic are used per day Installations for the production of plastic goods from expanded polystyrene, if five or more tonnes of plastic are used per day
4.12. installations for the production of goods of rubber with a production capacity above 500 tonnes per year

Sector and type of activity
4.13. installations for the production of regenerated pulp
4.14. installations for the production of gelatine and glue from the skin and bones of animals
4.15. installations for the production of organic chemical products via chemical, biological or physical process (that are not subject to regulation in accordance with Annex I of Directive 2010/75/EU)
4.16. installations for the production of asphalt and road surfacing materials
4.17. installations for the production of roof covering, using tar and bitumen
4.18. installations for the distillation of tar
4.19. gas and coke plants
4.20. weaveries, spinneries and knitwear production units, if the production capacity is 100 or more kilograms per day
4.21. dry-cleaners
4.22. laundries with a capacity exceeding 1 000 kilograms per day
<b>5. Waste management:</b>
5.1. installations for the disposal or processing of hazardous waste, including petroleum product waste, the capacity of which does not exceed 10 tonnes per day
5.2. installations for the incineration or co-incineration of municipal waste and other waste that may not be classified as hazardous waste, if the capacity of the installation does not exceed three tonnes per hour
5.3. installations for the incineration or co-incineration of hazardous waste, the capacity of which does not exceed 10 tonnes per day
5.4. installations for biological or physico-chemical treatment of municipal waste, the capacity of which does not exceed 50 tonnes per day, except composting installations with an intake capacity not exceeding 100 tonnes per year and composting installations for animal manure
5.5. installations for the treatment of municipal waste for purposes of disposal in which the biological or physico-chemical treatment method is not utilised
5.6. landfills for the processing of municipal waste with capacity not exceeding 75 tonnes per day
5.7. landfills that can receive up to 10 tonnes of waste per day or with a total capacity not exceeding 25 000 tonnes, excluding landfills of inert waste
5.8. landfills of inert waste
5.9. places for the disposal, storage or composting of wastewater sludge and waste that may not be classified as hazardous waste in accordance with legislation
5.10. installations for the processing of discarded vehicles with capacity not exceeding 75 tonnes per day and for the recycling and storage of ship wrecks
5.11. installations for the sorting or temporary storage of municipal waste, including reloading stations with a receiving capacity of 30 or more tonnes of waste per day
5.12. installations for the storage of, recycling or treatment of waste of animal origin, also

Sector and type of activity
installations for composting and bio-gas installations with a receiving capacity of waste of animal or vegetable origin, including animal droppings and waste from slaughterhouses, of 30 or more tonnes per day
5.13. installations for the storage of hazardous waste (including at the places of creation) for more than one year
5.14. installations for temporary (not more than one year) storage of hazardous waste with a total capacity not exceeding 50 tonnes, for example, reloading stations and container warehouses, excluding storage of waste for such a short period of time or in such an insignificant amount that the waste does not cause a risk to human health or the environment
5.15. installations for the recycling of electric and electronic waste with capacity not exceeding 75 tonnes per day
<b>6. Agriculture, forestry and wood processing:</b>
6.1. slaughterhouses with a carcass production capacity from 5 to 50 tonnes per day
6.2. installations for the disposal or recycling of animal carcasses and waste of animal origin, the capacity of which is from 1 to 10 tonnes per day
6.3. slaughterhouses with a production capacity of products of poultry origin of 5 000 or more tonnes per year
6.4. the production of matches
6.5. the production of oriented plywood panels, plywood panels or fibre plywood panels (separate types of panels or different types of panels together) with a production capacity not exceeding 600 m <sup>3</sup> per day
6.6. the production of furniture, if the production area is 1 000 m <sup>2</sup> or more
<b>7. Food industry:</b>
7.1. installations for the collection, pre-treatment and processing of milk, in which the quantity of milk received is from 10 to 200 tonnes per day (average value on an annual basis)
7.2. installations for the production of food products, in which products of animal origin (other than milk) are treated and processed and which produce from 1 to 75 tonnes of finished product per day, or which treat and process vegetable products and produce from 10 to 300 tonnes of finished product per day (average value on a quarterly basis), including:
7.2.1. the production of oils and fats of vegetable and animal origin
7.2.2. the production of beer and malt
7.2.3. the production and bottling of non-alcoholic beverages
7.2.4. installations for industrial production of starch and potato starch
7.2.5. fish meal and fish oil production units
7.2.6. sugar production units
7.2.7. the production of coffee, tea and food additives
7.2.8. grain processing

Sector and type of activity
7.2.9. the production of yeast
7.2.10. the production and bottling of alcohol and alcoholic beverages
7.2.11. the conservation, filling and packaging of products of animal and vegetable origin
7.2.12. other food product production installations in which vegetables are treated and processed
7.2.13. installations for the production of fish and crustacean products, including for the production of canned, smoked and frozen products
7.3. facilities for the production of meat meal, including bone meal, blood meal, blood plasma and feather meal production units
7.4. the production of protein and pectin
7.5. installations for the production of tobacco products
<b>8. Other sectors:</b>
8.1. in manufacturing:
8.1.1. installations for the production of paper and cardboard with a production capacity not exceeding 20 tonnes per day
8.1.2. installations for the pre-treatment of fibres and fabric (washing, bleaching, mercerisation) or dyeing, the treatment capacity of which is from 0.5 to 10 tonnes per day
8.1.3. installations for the tanning of hides and skins, in which less than 12 tonnes of finished products are produced per day
8.1.4. volatile organic compounds emitting installations listed in Annex I, part 1, where the use of organic solvents in the installation emitting volatile organic compounds exceeds thresholds prescribed in Annex I, part 2
8.2. crematoria
8.3. airports and airfields
8.4. railway depot and stations that perform the functions of a freight station, marshalling station or district station
8.5. berths of ports for the loading and unloading of cargoes into ships with gross tonnage not less than 450 tonnes
8.6. hospitals with the number of beds above 100
8.7. washing installations intended for the cleaning of storage and transportation receptacles and containers of chemical substances
8.8. waste water treatment plants with capacity of 20 or more cubic metres per day that drain the treated waste water in the environment

*Table 1. Activities and installations requiring permit-based regulation*

The second group of non-Annex I activities partly consists of activities and installations of the same nature or functions, though falling below the minimum threshold (expressed as capacity, produced units etc.) set for the activities requiring permit-based regulation. In addition, the group also encompasses other activities and installations that have a potential of having a negative

impact on the environment, though not as unequivocal as in the case of proposed permit-regulated activities. The second group of activities and installations is proposed to be regulated by general binding regulations (GBRs).

Sector and type of activity
<b>1. Power industry:</b>
1.1. combustion installations with rated thermal input of more than 0.2 megawatts (if a permit is not required for the combustion installation in accordance with regulations on Annex I activities or non-Annex I activities requiring permit-based regulation)
1.2. wind power stations or power station parks with the total capacity of more than 125 kilowatts
1.3. petrol stations with fuel amount of up to 2000 m <sup>3</sup> per year (the total largest amount of fuel pumped during the last three years)
1.4. gas filling stations
1.5. oil depots with fuel amount of less than 5000 tonnes per year
1.6. installations for the production of heating fuel from the remains of timber
1.7. installations for the production of heating fuel from peat
<b>2. Production and processing of metals:</b>
2.1. installations for surface treatment that create dust during operation, including the polishing of iron, steel or other metallic objects, sand blasting (cleaning by sand blasting) and powder painting, if the total emission of the installation is from 300 to 10 000 m <sup>3</sup> /hour
2.2. other installations for the processing of iron, steel or other metals with a production area from 100 m <sup>2</sup> to 1,000 m <sup>2</sup>
2.3. foundries usable in craftsmanship, also for the casting of gold and silver
2.4. production facilities for electro-technical products, except installations for the production of transformers or printed circuits
2.5. bonding of plastic products
<b>3. Manufacturing of mineral products (processing of mineral substances):</b>
3.1. cement production units with a production capacity from 2 to 20 000 tonnes per year and installations for the production of concrete and concrete products with a capacity from 2 to 20 000 cubic metres per year
3.2. installations for the production and mixing of gravel or lime mortar and installations for the crushing of stones, which are not installed at the places where the stones are obtained
3.3. stationary installations for the production of aerated concrete, coal dust or lime-and-sand bricks
<b>4. Agriculture, forestry and wood processing:</b>
4.1. animal housings in which 10 or more animal units are bred for commercial purposes (including the storage, collection and drainage of solid manure, liquid manure, slurry and silage juice); animal housings are located in a highly sensitive territory and in which five or more animal units are bred for commercial purposes (if the animal housing does not require permit in accordance with regulations on Annex I activities)

Sector and type of activity
4.2. sawmills and wood-processing installations in which timber-cutting machinery is utilised and which process 2 000 m <sup>3</sup> or more round wood and timber per year; installations in which industrial chemical treatment of timber is performed, also pressure impregnation (high-pressure impregnation), vacuum impregnation (low-pressure impregnation) and protection of timber against blue stain and mould
4.3. fish farms
<b>5. Food industry:</b>
5.1. installations for the collection, pre-treatment and processing of milk, in which the quantity of milk received is from one to ten tonnes per day (average value on an annual basis)
5.2. installations for the production of food, in which products of animal origin (excluding milk) are processed and which produce from 0.1 to 1 tonne of finished products per day, and in which products of vegetable origin are processed and from 0.5 to 10 tonnes of finished products are produced per day (average value on a quarterly basis)
5.3. installations for the production of fish and crustacean products, including for the production of canned, smoked and frozen products, in which less than one tonne of finished products is produced per day
5.4. smoke-houses, meat and gastronomy production units (also in shops) in which 500 or more kilograms of food products are produced per day
5.5. installations for the baking of bread and industrial production of confectionery products with a production capacity that exceeds two tonnes per day
5.6. slaughterhouses with a production capacity of carcasses less than five tonnes per day
<b>6. Other sectors</b>
6.1. repair and maintenance shops for mechanical land vehicles of all categories (L, M, N, O), mobile agricultural machinery and mobile non-road machinery, and other movable aggregates, where the following activities are performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- diagnostics, maintenance and repair of motor;</li> <li>- maintenance and repair of power system;</li> <li>- installation, diagnostics and repair of electric devices and alarm systems;</li> <li>- diagnostics, maintenance and repair of transmission and elements;</li> <li>- diagnostics, maintenance and repair of suspension and steering equipment;</li> <li>- diagnostics, maintenance and repair of brake system;</li> <li>- assembly, adjustment and repair of tires and wheels;</li> <li>- body diagnostics, geometry reconstruction and repair;</li> <li>- anti-corrosion treatment of body;</li> <li>- preparation for painting and painting;</li> <li>- car wash and body maintenance.</li> </ul>
6.2. chemical and biological laboratories (except study laboratories)
6.3. waste water treatment plants with a capacity from 5 to 20 cubic metres per day, if waste water is drained in the environment
6.4. installations and photographic laboratories in which 1000 or more square metres of photographic films are processed per year

Sector and type of activity
6.5. installations for the storage of salt and salt mixtures, if one tonne or more of salt or salt mixtures is stored, installations for obtaining salt and salt mixtures (with a capacity of one tonne or more per day) for scattering on roads during winter conditions
6.6. installations for the production of casement windows and doors
6.7. installations for the storage of packed organic and inorganic chemical substances, chemical products or intermediary products, if more than 10 tonnes of chemical substances, chemical products or intermediary products are stored

*Table 2. Activities and installations requiring GBRs*

## 2.2. Regulation of non-Annex I installations

As it was already briefly mentioned above, two-layer system is recommended for regulation of non-Annex I installations and activities. While first group of installations and activities will be subject to strict integrated permit-based regime, similar to the IPPC system underlying the Annex I installation permitting, the second group will be released from administrative burden associated with the acquisition of permits, and instead will be regulated by the GBRs.

### 2.2.1. Activities and installations requiring permit-based regulation

The recommended permit-prescribing system is rooted in an integrated permit system as it is operating in Latvia (see report “Review of practice of ELVs and other conditions setting in EU member countries for non-Annex I installations of Directive 2010/75/EU” for details on Latvian system). All of the activities falling in any of the categories listed in the Table 1 as installations and activities requiring permit-based regulation will have to apply for permit and adhere to the requirements set in this permit.

As it is recommended to introduce an integrated permitting system, like the one underlying the EU IPPC system, the permit will address the major possible pollution aspects, encompassing:

- emissions into ambient air;
- noise emissions;
- wastewater treatment;
- waste management;
- etc.

The main focus in the context of the current task is to be put on the regulation of emissions into ambient air. As it was already mentioned in the earlier sections of the report, the Latvian system will not be copied completely, but merely used as a basis for the recommended approach. Therefore, the recommended permitting system shall also include the elements currently present in the Czech system in relation to governing of non-Annex I activities. Based on the observation of the aspects surrounding the economic activities subject to the permit-based regulation, they shall be grouped in three sub-groups, depending on their potential to have an impact on ambient air quality. The activities and installation within these three groups shall have slightly different

requirements in terms of provision of information and implementation of measures related to the air quality:

1. Installations and activities requiring air pollution dispersion modelling study when applying for a permit;
2. Installations and activities requiring mitigation measures for minimisation of air pollution depending on the air quality state in the location and the region;
3. Installations and activities requiring operational rules aimed at reduction of impact on air quality.

The above-listed requirements can be applied either exclusively or in combinations, depending on the severity of impact of the activity or installation on the ambient air quality.

In addition, the regulations shall prescribe the development of emission limit projects, which, based on the data from modelling and emission limit values set in the legislation for particular pollutants, delimit the emissions. The operator shall adhere to the requirements of both emission limit project (which is submitted as an Annex to application for permit) and requirements set in the permit. The compliance is ensured by self-monitoring by operators and submission of monitoring data and compliance reports to the competent institution (the detailed procedures for monitoring and reporting to be prescribed in the legislation, along with the form for emission limit project, so as to ensure uniformity among various operators).

Considering that some of the installations and activities included in the list have very specific operational aspects and impacts, GBRs can be drafted also for installations and activities that require permit. In such case the ELVs and conditions of operation stipulated in the GBRs are to be followed when applying and issuing the permit.

### 2.2.2. Activities and installations requiring GBRs

As it can be seen from the Table 2, the list of activities requiring regulation through GBRs and not being subject to requirements on permits or declarations, as it is done in case of Latvia, contain many installations also covered by the non-Annex I list of activities subject to the permit granting procedure, though Table 2 activities have different thresholds. The purpose of such system is to establish de minimis concept, so as not to impose any burdens on operators, whose activities, though can be considered as potentially harmful, yet due to the volumes of production or actual scale of operation, do not have significant impact on the environment and are not associated with potential risks.

The thresholds provided in the tables above are identical to those stipulated in the respective Latvian legal acts. The partner countries have discretion in setting their own threshold values when determining, which activities and installations (that fall below the minimum threshold to fall under Annex I installations) shall be included in the category requiring integrated permits, and which – being subject to GBRs' requirements.

As to the contents of GBRs, they can differ depending on the installation or activity they address. Similar as the proposed concept of permits, also GBRs are recommended to be of an integrated nature, covering all of the relevant environmental sectors, which are affected by the activity at issue. In addition, the GBRs can also set the ELVs for particular installation or activity, which in such case may be stricter than the generally set ELVs for pollutants or can provide ELVs for pollutants that are not covered by other legislation.

### 3. Conclusions

After observing the practice of the EU member states, the tailored model of possible regulation of non-Annex I installations, based on the example of current non-Annex I installations' and activities' regulation in the Republic of Latvia, was developed for the partner countries. The recommended model consists of activities/installations that require permits, and activities/installations that require compliance with GBRs.

Taking into consideration that introduction of system regulating polluting activities and imposing strict requirements might be complicated process, impacts of which resonate in various areas, as economy, industrial development etc., the recommended system provides a certain level of discretion for partner countries to decide the thresholds determining if the activity or installation at issue is to be regulated by permitting system, GBRs or fall outside the scope of the pollution-regulating system to be introduced in the countries at issue.

## Annex I

### Part 1. Installations that use organic solvents and emit volatile organic compounds

In each of the following points, the activity includes the cleaning of the equipment but not the cleaning of products unless specified otherwise.

#### 1. Printing

Any reproduction activity of text and/or images in which, with the use of an image carrier, ink is transferred onto whatever type of surface, including associated varnishing, coating and laminating techniques used in the following processes:

(a) flexography – a printing activity using an image carrier of rubber or elastic photopolymers on which the printing areas are above the non-printing areas, using liquid inks which dry through evaporation;

(b) heatset web offset – a web-fed printing activity using an image carrier in which the printing and non-printing area are in the same plane, where web-fed means that the material to be printed is fed to the machine from a reel as distinct from separate sheets. The non-printing area is treated to attract water and thus reject ink. The printing area is treated to receive and transmit ink to the surface to be printed. Evaporation takes place in an oven where hot air is used to heat the printed material;

(c) laminating associated to a printing activity – the adhering together of two or more flexible materials to produce laminates;

(d) publication rotogravure – a rotogravure printing activity used for printing paper for magazines, brochures, catalogues or similar products, using toluene-based inks;

(e) rotogravure – a printing activity using a cylindrical image carrier in which the printing area is below the non-printing area, using liquid inks which dry through evaporation. The recesses are filled with ink and the surplus is cleaned off the non-printing area before the surface to be printed contacts the cylinder and lifts the ink from the recesses;

(f) rotary screen printing – a web-fed printing activity in which the ink is passed onto the surface to be printed by forcing it through a porous image carrier, in which the printing area is open and the non-printing area is sealed off, using liquid inks which dry only through evaporation. Web-fed means that the material to be printed is fed into the machine from a reel as distinct from separate sheets;

(g) varnishing – an activity by which a varnish or an adhesive coating for the purpose of later sealing the packaging material is applied to a flexible material.

## 2. Surface cleaning

Any activity except dry cleaning using organic solvents to remove contamination from the surface of material including degreasing. A cleaning activity consisting of more than one step before or after any other activity shall be considered as one surface cleaning activity. This activity does not refer to the cleaning of the equipment but to the cleaning of the surface of products.

## 3. Vehicle Coating activity

Any activity in which a single or multiple application of a continuous film of a coating is applied to:

(a) new cars, defined as vehicles of category M1 in Directive 2007/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 September 2007 establishing a framework for the approval of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles;

(b) new vehicles, defined as vehicles of category N1 (in accordance with Directive 2007/46/EC ) in so far as they are coated at the same installation as M1 vehicles;

(c) truck cabins, defined as the housing for the driver, and all integrated housing for the technical equipment, of vehicles of categories N2 and N3 in Directive 2007/46/EC;

(d) vans and trucks, defined as vehicles of categories N1, N2 and N3 in Directive 2007/46/EC, but not including truck cabins;

(e) buses, defined as vehicles of categories M2 and M3 in Directive 2007/46/EC;

(f) trailers, defined in categories O1, O2, O3 and O4 in Directive 2007/46/EC;

## 4. Vehicle refinishing

Any industrial or commercial coating activity and associated degreasing activities performing either of the following:

(a) the original coating of road vehicles as defined in Directive 2007/46/EC or part of them with refinishing-type materials, where this is carried out away from the original manufacturing line;

(b) the coating of trailers (including semi-trailers) (category O in Directive 2007/46/EC).

## 5. Coil coating

Any activity where coiled steel, stainless steel, coated steel, copper alloys or aluminium strip is coated with either a film forming or laminate coating in a continuous process.

## 6. Coating activity

Any activity in which a single or multiple application of a continuous film of a coating is applied to metallic and plastic surfaces including surfaces of airplanes, ships, trains, etc., wooden surfaces, textile, fabric, film and paper surfaces, leather. Coating activities do not include the coating of substrate with metals by electrophoretic and chemical spraying techniques. If the coating activity includes a step in which the same article is printed by whatever technique used, that printing step is considered part of the coating activity.

## 7. Winding wire coating

Any coating activity of metallic conductors used for winding the coils in transformers and motors.

## 8. Dry cleaning

Any industrial or commercial activity using volatile organic compounds in an installation to clean garments, furnishing and similar consumer goods with the exception of the manual removal of stains and spots in the textile and clothing industry.

## 9. Wood impregnation

Any activity giving a loading of preservative in timber.

## 10. Footwear manufacture

Any activity of producing complete footwear or parts thereof.

## 11. Wood and plastic lamination

Any activity to adhere together wood and/or plastic to produce laminated products.

## 12. Adhesive coating

Any activity in which an adhesive is applied to a surface, with the exception of adhesive coating and laminating associated with printing activities.

## 13. Manufacturing of coating mixtures, varnishes, inks and adhesives

The manufacture of the above final products, and of intermediates where carried out at the same site, by mixing of pigments, resins and adhesive materials with organic solvent or other carrier, including dispersion and predispersion activities, viscosity and tint adjustments and operations for filling the final product into its container.

## 14. Rubber conversion

Any activity of mixing, milling, blending, calendering, extrusion and vulcanisation of natural or synthetic rubber and any ancillary operations for converting natural or synthetic rubber into a finished product.

## 15. Vegetable oil and animal fat extraction and vegetable oil refining activities

Any activity to extract vegetable oil from seeds and other vegetable matter, the processing of dry residues to produce animal feed, the purification of fats and vegetable oils derived from seeds, vegetable matter and/or animal matter.

## 16. Manufacturing of pharmaceutical products

The chemical synthesis, fermentation, extraction, formulation and finishing of pharmaceutical products and, where carried out at the same site, the manufacture of intermediate products.

## **Part 2. Thresholds**

<b>Activity (solvent consumption threshold in tonnes/year)</b>	<b>Special provisions</b>
Heatset web offset printing (> 15)	
Publication rotogravure (> 25)	

Other rotogravure, flexography, rotary screen printing, laminating or varnishing units (> 15) rotary screen printing on textile/cardboard (> 30) <sup>1</sup>	(1) Threshold for rotary screen printing on textile and on cardboard.
Surface cleaning <sup>1</sup> (> 1)	(1) Using volatile organic compounds which are assigned or need to carry the hazard statements H340, H350, H350i, H360D or H360F or halogenated volatile organic compounds which are assigned or need to carry the hazard statements H341 or H351
Other surface cleaning (> 2)	
Vehicle coating (>0.5 < 15) and vehicle refinishing (>0.5)	
Coil coating (> 25)	
Other coating, including metal, plastic, textile <sup>1</sup> , fabric, film and paper coating (> 5)	(1) Rotary screen printing on textile is covered by activity No 3.
Winding wire coating (> 5)	
Coating of wooden surfaces (> 15)	
Dry cleaning	
Wood impregnation (> 25)	
Coating of leather (> 10) <sup>1</sup>	(1) For leather coating activities in furnishing and particular leather goods used as small consumer goods like bags, belts, wallets, etc.
Footwear manufacture (> 5)	
Wood and plastic lamination (> 5)	
Adhesive coating (> 5)	
Manufacture of coating mixture, varnishes, inks and adhesives (> 100)	
Rubber conversion (> 15)	
Vegetable oil and animal fat extraction and vegetable oil refining activities (> 10)	
Manufacturing of pharmaceutical products (> 50)	