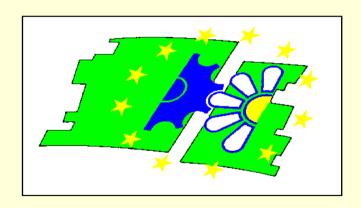
The VOC Solvents Directive 1999/13/EC



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Contents of the presentation

- 1. Timetable: key dates
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tasks of the operator

tasks of competent authority

tasks of Member States

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE_1999/13/EC of 11 March 1999 on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations

- Entry into force: 29 March 1999
- Transposition = implementation for new installations:
 - 1 April 2001 (old MS) date of accession (new MS)
- Implementation for existing installations:
 31 Oct 2007 (no transitional periods for new MS)

VOC Solvents Directive

Amended by: Directive 2004/42/CE on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints and varnishes and vehicle refinishing products

("Paints directive")

Result: coating of road vehicles as part of vehicle repair is excluded from the scope of the VOC Solvents Directive

Scope of the Directive

Activities listed in Annex I
 coating, dry cleaning, printing,
 footwear manufacture, manufacture
 of pharmaceutical products, wood
 impregnation, surface cleaning, etc.

 if they are operated above the solvent consumption thresholds listed in Annex IIA **AIM:** prevent or reduce the direct and indirect effects of emissions of VOC into the environment and on human health

Summer smog

Due to their volatility,
VOC are emitted directly or
indirectly to air.
They undergo complex chemical
reactions in the atmosphere,
causing a number of indirect
effects, in particular the formation
of photochemical oxidants

(e.g.: OZONE)

Health risks

- carcinogens
- mutagens
- reprotoxic

substances



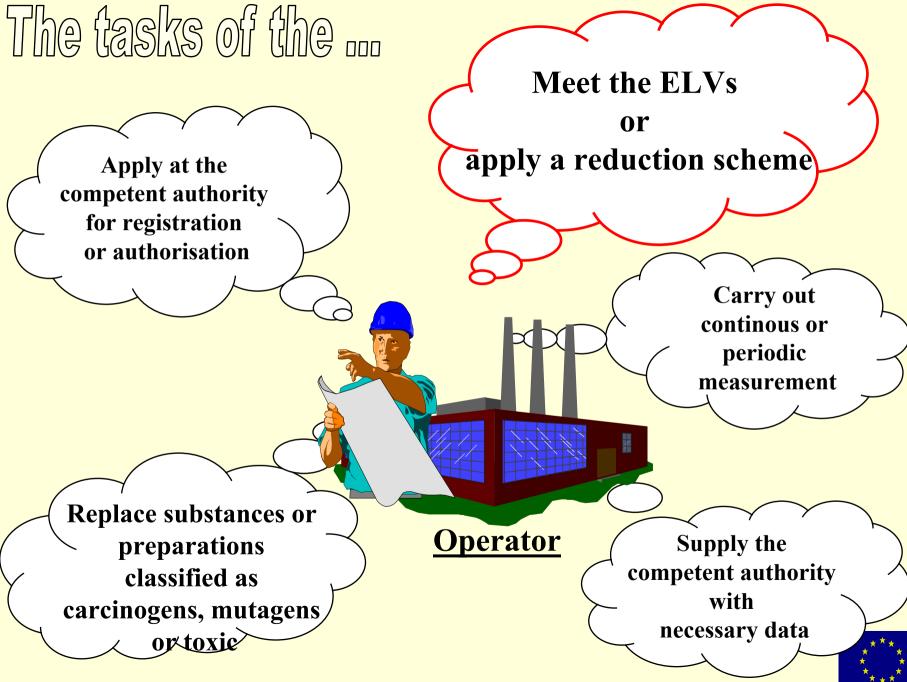
Key provisions

- All installation shall comply with:
- either the Emission Limit Values in waste gases and fugitive emission values, or the total ELVs (Annex IIA)

or

 the requirements of the reduction scheme (Annex IIB)

»Keyword: flexibility!

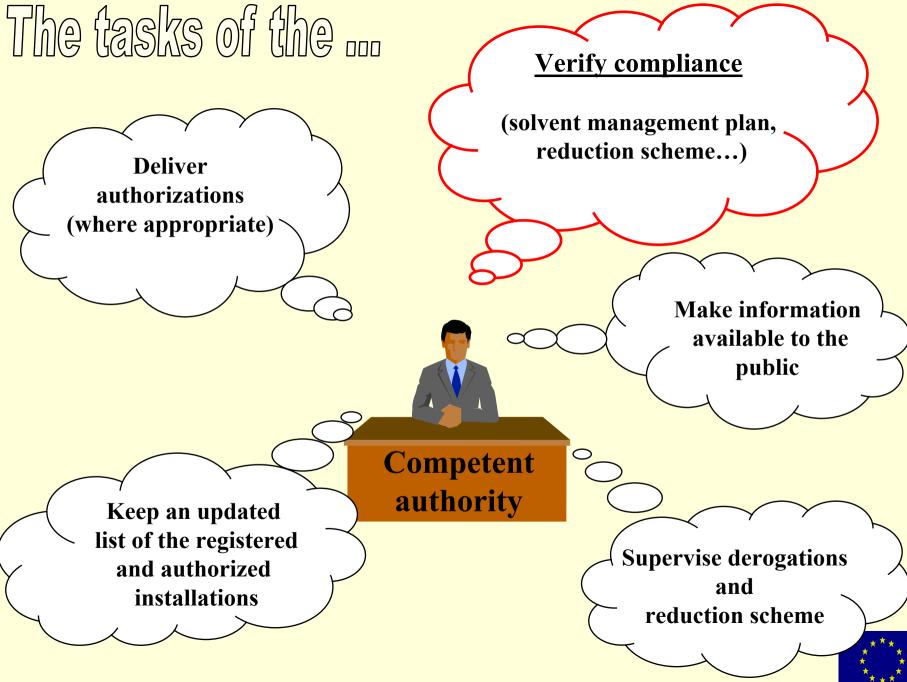


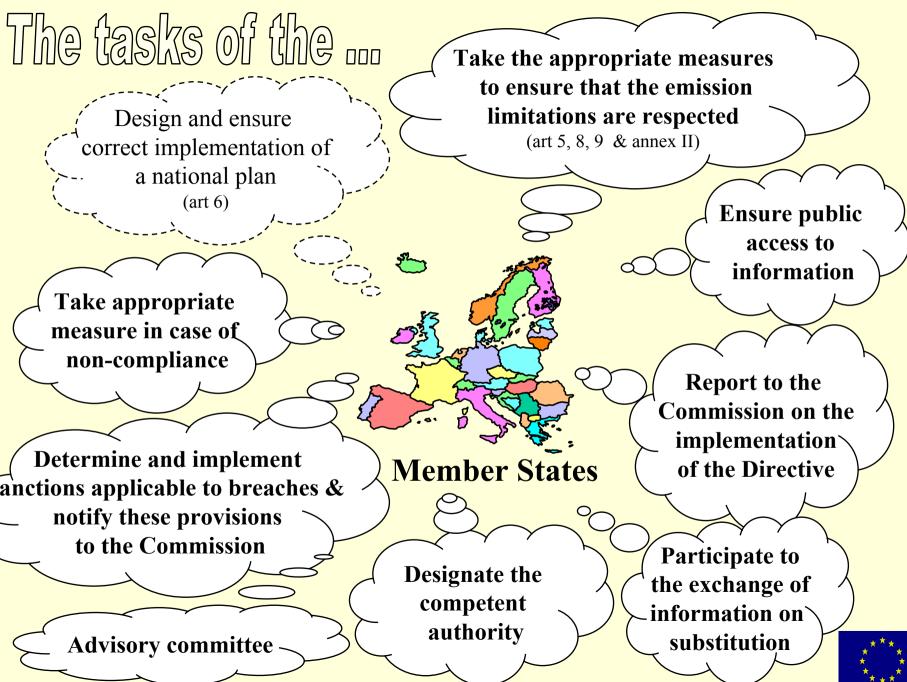
Reduction scheme

- Aim: to allow an operator to make the same reduction as would be made by applying the emission limit values, but to do it by substitution
- The scheme is proportional to the level of production and takes into account progress already made

Abated conditions & full solvent (ELV approach)

Non-abated conditions & low solvent (reduction scheme)





The National Plan option (Art. 6)

The national plan option allows Members States to tailor reduction programmes to their own industrial circumstances. These plans shall result in a reduction of the annual emissions of VOCs by at least the same amount which would have been achieved by applying the emission limitations of the Directive.

No national plan received yet!!



Reporting to the Commission

2003-2004: First reporting period

Sept. 2005: Last date for MS to send back questionnaires

Jul.-Dec.2006: Evaluation of reports of first reporting period

2005-2007: Second reporting period

2008-2010: Third reporting period



Information exchange

 According to Art.5(6) on <u>substitution of</u> <u>substances</u>

http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/air/solvents/index_en.htm

 Includes: a set of guidance documents a list of links to relevant external websites

Conclusions

Directive 1999/13/EC

> requires strict environmental standards needed to tackle tropospheric ozone

takes into detailed account the impact on industry in design of the controls

provides Member States and industrial operators with the optimum flexibility of implementation

