21. Impregnation of wooden surfaces:

Table 15. Limit values for NMVOC emissions released from impregnation of wooden surfaces

Capacity, technique, further specification	Threshold value for solvent consumption (Mg/year)	Limit value (mg C/Nm^3)	Limit value for fugitive emissions of NMVOCs (% of solvent input)
New and existing installations	>25	100 a/ b/	45 b/

a/ Does not apply to impregnation with creosote.

b/ A total limit value of 11 kg solvent/m^3 of wood treated may be applied instead of using the waste gas concentration limit and the limit value for fugitive emissions of NMVOCs.

B. Canada

22. Limit values for controlling emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from new stationary sources in the following stationary source categories will be determined on the basis of available information on control technology and levels, including limit values applied in other countries, and the following documents:

(a) Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME). Environmental Code of Practice for the Reduction of Solvent Emissions from Dry Cleaning Facilities. December 1992. PN1053;

(b) CCME. Environmental Guideline for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds Process Emissions from New Organic Chemical Operations. September 1993. PN1108;

(c) CCME. Environmental Code of Practice for the Measurement and Control of Fugitive VOC Emissions from Equipment Leaks. October 1993. PN1106;

(d) CCME. A Program to Reduce Volatile Organic Compound Emissions by 40 Percent from Adhesives and Sealants. March 1994. PN1116;

(e) CCME. A Plan to Reduce Volatile Organic Compound Emissions by 20 Percent from Consumer Surface Coatings. March 1994. PN1114;

(f) CCME. Environmental Guidelines for Controlling Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds from Aboveground Storage Tanks. June 1995. PN1180;

(g) CCME. Environmental Code of Practice for Vapour Recovery during Vehicle Refueling at Service Stations and Other Gasoline Dispersing Facilities. (Stage II) April 1995. PN1184;