SUPPLEMENT No. 3

TO

THE SOVEREIGN BASE AREAS GAZETTE

No. 1151 of 20th May 1999

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

CONTENTS:

The following SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION is published in this Supplement which forms part of this Gazette : –

No. 43

THE POLICE ORDINANCE

(Ordinances 9 of 1967, 14 of 1969, 7 of 1975, 2 of 1993 and 10 of 1998)

ORDER MADE UNDER SECTION 23(1)

In exercise of the powers vested in me by section 23(1) of the Police Ordinance, I, the Chief Constable, hereby order that one lane of the Larnaca-Famagusta main road in the Sovereign Base Area of Dhekelia shall be closed to all vehicular traffic from 0600 hours on Monday 24 May 1999 until 1900 hours on Monday 7 June 1999 excluding Saturdays and Sundays and Monday 31 May 1999. During this period vehicular traffic travelling from Larnaca to Famagusta will be diverted through the Dhekelia sewage track.

Dated this 18th day of May 1999.

By the Administrator's Command,

E. VALLANCE,

Chief Constable,

Sovereign Base Areas.

(144)

No. 44

THE CONTROL OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION ORDINANCE 1998

(Ordinance 6 of 1998)

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 7.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 7 of the Control of Atmospheric Pollution Ordinance, as amended, the Administrator hereby makes the following Regulations:-

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Registrable Industrial Processes) Regulations 1999. Short title.

2. In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires - Interpretation.

"industrial premises" has the same meaning as defined in section 2 of the Ordinance;

"Ordinance" means the Control of Atmospheric Pollution Ordinance 1998 as amended;

"production" means industrial production of products for the purpose of profit.

3. The industrial processes specified in the Schedule hereto, if carried out in industrial premises, are required to be registered under and in accordance with section 7 of the Ordinance. Registrable processes. Schedule.

SCHEDULE

(Regulation 3)

Registrable Industrial Processes

1. Use for the purposes of production or production of chlorine, bromine, fluorine, iodine, hydrogen sulphite, sulphurous organic substances, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and oxides of sulphur.

2. Production of polymerisation of organic substances from monomers or oligomers with a production exceeding twenty tons per annum.

3. Production of amines or use of amines for the production of other products.

4. Production of ammonia or use of ammonia for the production of other products.

5. Use of calcium carbide for the production of other products.

6. Production of acetylene or use of acetylene for the production of other products.

7. Incineration of household wastes or wastes arising from hospitals or clinics or wastes arising from an industrial process and which contain organic substances.

8. Production or use of dyes, inks, varnishes or other coating materials with a production or consumption exceeding 5,000 kilogrammes per annum.

9. Production or processing or use of beryllium, its alloys or its compounds.

10. Production of glass.

11. Refinement of edible oils. Extraction of seed oils. Production of seed oils.

12. Production of electricity, steam or hot water with a rated thermal input energy exceeding 50 MWth.

13. Burning of fossil fuels in a combustion chamber with a rated thermal input energy exceeding 50 MWth.

14. Construction or assembly of batteries.

15. Production of sulphuric, hydrochloric, phosphoric, hydroiodic, hydrofluoric and nitric acid.

16. Production of isocyanides or isocyanide compounds or use for the production of other products.

17. Recovery of metals by melting or burning.

18. Smelting of metals.

19. Smelting of metal ores or other materials which contain metal as a main component.

20. Production of fertilisers (inorganic, organic).

21. Production, processing, storage of petroleum products (including diesel oil), natural or synthetic gas and coal.

22. Production of cement, including clinker cement.

23. Production of bricks and tiles.

24. Burning of cables, elastic polymers or other synthetic organic substances or hydrocarbons or engine oils except coals, natural or synthetic gas, light fuel oil of external combustion, diesel oil of internal combustion, kerosene, non-impregnated wood or wood coated with any chemical substances, paper, dried olive nuts and dried nuts shielding (dried shells of nuts).

25. Production of hydrogen cyanide or use thereof for the production of other products.

26. Production of materials or articles from polymers with the use of lead compounds as additives.

27. Production of drugs (medical and veterinary).

28. Electrostatic painting of articles.

29. Production of lime (oxide of lime) and anhydrous gypsum.

30. Printing on paper with a total consumption of printing materials (inks, varnishes, etc.) exceeding 5,000 kilogrammes per annum.

31. Production of feeding stuffs or fertilisers or other products from the by-products of slaughter houses.

32. Industrial production of smoked meat.

33. Slaughter of animals in slaughterhouses of a capacity exceeding 300 tons of meat per annum.

34. Production of ply-wood or other wood products by chemical or thermal methods.

35. Production of reinforced polymers with the use of inorganic or organic fibres (Glass Reinforced Plastics, etc.).

36. Manufacture of furniture or processing of wood and wood products of a capacity exceeding 200 cubic metres per annum.

37. Production of paper from paper pulp.

38. Electrolytic metal plating, electrolytic stripping of metals, anodising and galvanising.

39. Treatment of waste in municipal and industrial liquid waste treatment plants.

Dated this 19th day of May 1999.

By the Administrator's Command,

P.A. ROTHERAM,

Chief Officer,

Sovereign Base Areas.

(196/3)

No. 45

THE CONTROL OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION ORDINANCE 1998

(Ordinance 6 of 1998)

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTIONS 16, 18, 19 and 27A.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by sections 16, 18, 19 and 27A of the Control of Atmospheric Pollution Ordinance 1998 as amended, the Administrator hereby makes the following Regulations:-

PART I

Short title.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 1999.

Interpretation.

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires-

"Bacharach smoke scale" in relation to fuel oil burning systems, means the scale of the index of smoke darkness emitted, composed of ten standard shades from 0 to 9, from the lightest grey to dark grey, and used by visual comparison of the smoke with the shades to determine the darkness of the smoke against the scale;

"chief inspector" and "inspector" mean the persons appointed as such under subsection (1) of section 21 of the Ordinance;

"existing work process" means a work process which is not a new work process as herein defined;

"furnace" includes any incinerating apparatus, other than internal combustion engines;

"gas wastes" means any gases emitted into the atmosphere by a work process, notwithstanding that they may contain substances in a liquid or solid form;

"high power furnace" means a furnace with a rate of thermal energy entry equal to or higher than 5 MW, but lower than 50 MW irrespective of the type of fuel it burns;

"index of smoke darkness" in relation to gas wastes of fuel oil burning systems, means the degree of darkening caused to a suitable white filtering paper by solid particles contained in the combustion gases, when a specified volume passes through such paper;

"limit of emission" means the maximum permissible concentration of any substance contained in gas wastes, expressed as a mass of such substance in each unit of volume of gas waste under normal conditions (mg/Nm^3) and on a dry base (0% humidity). For certain kinds of work processes the limit of emission shall refer to a specified volume of oxygen concentration in the gas wastes. Before the measured concentration is compared to the limit of emission, it shall be raised to the specified oxygen base. The manner of raising the value of the concentration of any substance in the gas wastes on the basis of the specified oxygen concentration for each volume shall be in the following formula:-

$$CB = \frac{21 - OB}{21 - OM} \quad CM$$

where -

CB = concentration of substance in the gas wastes on the basis of specified concentration of oxygen.

OB = specified per volume concentration of oxygen in the gas wastes.

OM = measured (actual) per volume concentration of oxygen in the gas wastes.

CM = measured concentration of substance in the gas wastes (with oxygen concentration equal to OM);

"liquid fuel" means light fuel oil for external combustion, diesel oil for internal combustion and kerosine;

"low power furnace" means a furnace with a rate of thermal energy entry lower than 5 MW, irrespective of the type of fuel it burns;

"new work process" means the work process in relation to which equipment or installation was produced or purchased, or an agreement was concluded for their production or purchase on or after the date on which these Regulations come into effect;

"normal conditions" means a temperature of 273° C and pressure of 101,3 kPa (1013 mbar);

"operator" means the persons responsible for the operation of plant or equipment used in a work process;

"Ordinance" means the Control of Atmospheric Pollution Ordinance 1998 as amended; Ordinance 6/98.

"work process" means any industrial process consisting of mechanical, natural or chemical or physico-chemical or biological processing or incineration of materials or substances, carried out with the aid of equipment or other installations which constitutes part of industrial premises as defined in the Ordinance.

PART II

Application of parts II, III and IV.

3. This Part and Parts III and IV of these Regulations shall apply only to non-registrable work processes.

Delivery of gas wastes in atmosphere.

4. - (1) The gas wastes of any waste process shall be emitted in the atmosphere through a chimney in such a controlled way that the limits of emission as provided in Part III of these Regulations are complied with and effective protection of the environment is ensured.

(2) For the purposes of these Regulations the concentration of any substance contained in the gas wastes of any work process, or the degree of darkness of the gas wastes of any burning shall be determined either with the use of instruments giving instant indication or by taking appropriate samples and analysing them in accordance with an internationally recognised and accepted method, as approved by the Chief Officer from time to time.

PART III

Specifications for operation and limits of emission.

5. The installation of equipment referred to in regulations 6 and 7 shall be designed, constructed and operated in such a way as to correspond to the specifications of operation and the limits of emission prescribed for every type and category of work process referred to in those regulations.

6. In relation to the control of emissions from new work processes the following shall apply:

(1) (a) For low power furnaces operating on liquid fuel, the gases emitted into the atmosphere shall have an index of smoke darkness not greater than 3 on the Bacharach smoke scale and similarly the contents of the gas wastes in carbon dioxide shall be greater than 10% per volume and the content in oxygen less than 7,5% per volume.

(b) For low power furnaces operating on coal, wood or paper:

(i) The limit of emission of dust in the gas wastes shall be 150 mg./Nm^3 with the base rate proportionate to the volume of the oxygen in the wastes equal to 7% per volume in the case of burning of coal, 11% in the case of burning of wood and 12% in the case of burning of paper.

(ii) The limit of emission of carbon monoxide in the gas wastes shall be 200 mg/Nm^3 with the base rate proportionate to the volume of the oxygen in the wastes equal to 7% per volume in the case of burning of coal and 11% in the case of burning of wood.

(2) (a) For high power furnaces operating on liquid fuel:

(i) The gases emitted into the atmosphere shall have an index of smoke darkness not greater than 3 on the Bacharach smoke scale and at the same time the contents of the gas wastes in carbon dioxide shall be greater than 10% per volume and the content in oxygen less than 7,5% per volume.

(ii) The limit of emission of dust in the gas wastes shall be 100 mg/Nm^3 with the base rate proportionate to the volume of oxygen in the wastes equal to 3%.

(iii) The limit of emission of carbon monoxide in the gas wastes shall be 200 mg/Nm^3 with the base rate proportionate to the volume of oxygen in the wastes equal to 3%.

(b) For high power furnaces operating on coal or wood:

(i) The limit of emission of dust in the gas wastes shall be 100 mg/Nm^3 with the base rate proportionate to the volume of oxygen in the wastes equal to 7% in the case of burning of coal and 11% in the case of burning of wood.

(ii) The limit of emission of carbon monoxide in the gas wastes shall be 200 mg/Nm^3 with the base rate proportionate to the volume of the oxygen in the wastes equal to 7% in the case of burning of coal and 11% in the case of burning of wood.

(3) For plants producing asphaltic concrete, the limit of emission of dust in the gas wastes from the mixer and the revolving furnace shall be 150 mg/Nm^3 with the base rate proportionate to the volume of the oxygen in the gas wastes equal to 17%.

(4) Every cement silo in a ready-mixed concrete plant shall be equipped with a suitable system for the collection of dust emitted at the time when it is filled up, so that the concentration of such emitted dust in the gas wastes shall not exceed the limit of emission of 200 mg/Nm^3.

(5) (a) During the work processes of crushing, grading, conveyance, storing, packing or other natural processing of sand and gravel, limestone, gypsum, perlite, bentonite, clay, dolomite, celestite, marble, bauxite, earth, umber, asbestos, ores and all rocks that are used for the production of crushed gravel and sand, other inorganic materials or cereal or coal, the best practicable means shall be used in order to minimise the escape of dust into the environment.

(b) Work processes for crushing, mixing or grading shall have a suitable cover, where it is reasonably practicable, or they shall be provided with a suitable system for the collection of dust in order to minimise the escape of dust into the environment.

(c) Conveyor belts shall have a suitable cover, enclosing their entire length, in order to prevent the escape of dust into the environment. Where such enclosure is not reasonably practicable, the best practicable means shall be used in order to minimise the escape of dust into the environment.

(d) Materials shall be stored using the best practicable means in order to avoid the escape of dust into the environment.

(e) When heaping materials outdoors or when removing materials from such heaps, the best practicable means shall be used in order to minimise the escape of dust into the environment.

(f) Enclosed spaces or silos used for storage shall be equipped with suitable systems for the collection of dust through which the outgoing air shall pass when they are being filled with dusty materials.

(g) For the purposes of this paragraph, where a flue or chimney is used for the discharge of gas wastes into the atmosphere, the limit of emission of dust shall be 150 mg/Nm^3.

(h) The Chief Officer may issue guidelines regarding the best practicable means for the purposes of this paragraph. Any person who complies with such guidelines shall be deemed to be using the best practicable means.

Existing work processes.

7. In relation to the control of emissions from existing work processes the following shall apply:

(1) (a) For low power furnaces operating on liquid fuel, the gases emitted into the atmosphere shall have an index of smoke darkness not greater than 3 on the Bacharach smoke scale and similarly the contents of the gas wastes in carbon dioxide shall be greater than 10% per volume and the content in oxygen less than 7,5% per volume.

(b) For low power furnaces operating on coal, wood or paper:

(i) The limit of emission of dust in the gas wastes shall be 165 mg/Nm^3 with the base rate proportionate to the volume of the oxygen in the wastes equal to 7% per volume in the case of burning of coal, 11% in the case of burning of wood and 12% in the case of burning of paper.

(ii) The limit of emission of carbon monoxide in the gas wastes shall be 200 mg/Nm^3 with the base rate proportionate to the volume of the oxygen in the wastes equal to 7% per volume in the case of burning of coal and 11% in the case of burning of wood.

(2) (a) For high power furnaces operating on liquid fuel:

(i) The gases emitted into the atmosphere shall have an index of smoke darkness not greater than 3 on the Bacharach scale and at the same time the contents of the gas wastes in carbon dioxide shall be greater than 10% per volume and the content in oxygen less than 7,5% per volume.

(ii) The limit of emission of dust in the gas wastes shall be 110 mg/Nm^3 with the base rate proportionate to the volume of oxygen in the wastes equal to 3%.

(iii) The limit of emission of carbon monoxide in the gas wastes shall be 200 mg/Nm^3 with the base rate proportionate to the volume of the oxygen in the wastes equal to 3%.

(b) For high power furnaces operating on coal or wood:

(i) The limit of emission of dust in the gas wastes shall be 110 mg/Nm^3 with the base rate proportionate to the volume of oxygen in the wastes equal to 7% in the case of burning coal and 11% in the case of burning wood.

(ii) The limit of emission of carbon monoxide in the gas wastes shall be 200 mg/Nm^3 with the base rate proportionate to the volume of the oxygen in the wastes equal to 7% in the case of burning coal and 11% in the case of burning wood.

(3) For plants producing asphaltic premix, the limit of emission of dust in the gas wastes from the mixer and the revolving furnace shall be 150 mg/Nm^3 with the base rate proportionate to the volume of the oxygen in the gas wastes equal to 17%.

(4) Every cement silo in plants for the preparation of ready-mixed concrete shall be equipped with a suitable system to collect dust emitted at the time of its filling up, so that the concentration of such emitted dust in the gas wastes shall not exceed the limit of emission of 200 mg/Nm^3.

(5) (a) During the work processes of crushing, grading, transporting, storing, packing or other natural processing of sand and gravel, limestone, gypsum, perlite, bentonite, clay, dolomite, celestite, marble, bauxite, earth, umber, asbestos, ores and all rocks that are used for the production of crushed gravel and sand, other inorganic materials or

cereals or coal, the best practicable means shall be used in order to minimise the escape of dust into the environment.

(b) Work processes for crushing, mixing or grading shall be suitably covered where it is reasonably practicable, or provided with a suitable system to collect dust in order to minimise the escape of dust into the environment.

(c) All conveyor belts shall be fitted with a suitable cover, enclosing their entire length, in order to prevent the escape of dust into the environment. Where such a cover is not reasonably practicable, the best practicable means shall be used in order to minimize the escape of dust into the environment.

(d) Materials shall be stored using the best practicable means in order to minimise the escape of dust into the environment.

(e) When heaping materials outdoors or when removing materials from such heaps, the best practicable means shall be used in order to minimise the escape of dust into the environment.

(f) Enclosed spaces or silos used for storage of dusty materials shall be equipped with suitable dust collection systems through which the outgoing air shall pass when they are being filled.

(g) For the purposes of this paragraph, where a flue or a chimney is used for the discharge of gas wastes into the atmosphere, the limit of emission of dust shall be 150 mg/Nm^3.

(h) The Chief Officer may issue guidelines regarding the use of the best practicable means for the purposes of paragraph (5) of this Regulation. Any person who complies with such guidelines, shall be deemed to be using the best practicable means.

Offences.

8. - (1) Any person who operates any plant referred to in regulation 6 or 7 and who does not comply with the specifications of operation and the limits of emission provided therein and in the Schedule to these Regulations, shall be guilty of an offence.

Schedule.

(2) Any person who operates the plants referred to in regulation 6 or 7 without using the best practicable means to comply with the requirements therein specified shall be guilty of an offence.

Defences in proceedings under Regulation 8.

9. - (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this regulation, it shall constitute a defence in any proceedings under regulation 8 for the accused to prove that -

(a) he relied on a term of his contract with the supplier of the equipment for the work process stipulating that it satisfied the relevant provisions of regulation 6 or 7;

(b) he took all reasonable steps and acted with due care in order to avoid the commission of the offence; and

(c) immediately on coming to his notice that the work process did not satisfy the requirements of regulation 6 or 7 he terminated its operation.

(2) An accused shall not be entitled to rely on such defence, unless:-

(a) he informed the chief inspector and furnished him with the name and address of the supplier of the work process as soon as it came to his notice that such work process did not comply with the relevant provisions of regulation 6 or 7; or

(b) he was granted permission by the Court for this purpose.

(3) It shall constitute a defence in any proceeding in relation to an offence under regulation 8, for the accused to prove that he was an employee and that he was acting in accordance with an order or instruction given to him by or on behalf of his employer and that he had no reason to believe that compliance with such order or instruction would lead to the commission of the offence for which he is accused.

Improvement notices.

10. - (1) Where an inspector is of the opinion that certain plant or equipment is not being maintained to the required standard in relation to its emission as set out in regulation 6 or 7, he may serve on the operator a notice to improve the said plant or equipment, hereinafter referred to as an "improvement notice".

(2) An improvement notice -

(a) shall state that the inspector is of the opinion referred to in sub-paragraph (1) above;

(b) shall specify the plant or equipment involved;

(c) shall specify the period, which shall not be less than 21 days, within which the plant or equipment is to be improved to the said required standard.

(3) The operator may, within 14 days of the service of the improvement notice, appeal to the Chief Officer against the issue of such notice or any of its conditions. Pending such appeal the period specified by the inspector for the purposes of paragraph (c) of subsection (2) above shall be suspended.

(4) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (3) of this regulation, the operator shall commit an offence if he fails to comply with the "improvement notice" within the time therein specified.

(5) Notwithstanding the power of the inspector to issue an improvement notice, where he has reason to believe that the work process does not operate in accordance with the specifications of operation or operates outside the limits of emission as set out in regulations 6 and 7, he may apply to the Judge's Court for an order requiring the operator to remedy the contravention within a specified period or to suspend or discontinue the operation of the work process.

PART IV

Prohibition of incineration of certain substances in furnaces falling within the category of non-registrable work processes.

11. It shall constitute an offence for any person to burn or to have in his possession for the purpose of burning in a furnace of a non-registrable work process any substance other than -

coal,

natural or synthetic gas,

light fuel oil for external combustion,

diesel oil for internal combustion,

kerosine,

dry kernels of olives and shells of dry fruit,

paper not impregnated or coated with any chemical substances,

wood not impregnated or coated with any chemical substances.

Importation, construction or supply of plant or equipment.

12. - (1) A person shall commit an offence, if he constructs, assembles, adapts or supplies to another or imports into the Areas any plant or equipment for any work process, if such plant or equipment does not comply with the requirements of regulations 6 or 7.

(2) In any proceedings for an offence under paragraph (1) above it shall constitute a defence for the accused to prove that the plant or equipment was operated for testing only and that it was not available for any other use.

(3) In any proceedings for an offence under paragraph (1) above it shall constitute a defence for the accused to prove that -

(a) he was an employee acting in accordance with an order or instruction given to him by or on behalf of his employer and that he had no reason to believe that compliance with such order or instruction would lead to the commission of the offence for which he is accused; or

(b) the plant or equipment was intended for export or re-export from the Areas.

PART V

Importation, production or supply of fuels.

13. - (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) below, a person shall commit an offence if he produces, supplies or imports into the Areas -

(a) heavy fuel oil for external combustion with sulphur content exceeding 2.0% in weight; or

(b) light fuel oil for external combustion or diesel oil for internal combustion with sulphur content higher than 0.3% in weight,

for use in any work process in the Areas.

(2) A person shall not commit an offence under this regulation if he imports such fuel for the purposes of processing and subsequently supplying the same, provided the processed fuel when supplied is within the limits prescribed in paragraph (1) above.

(3) A person shall not commit an offence under this regulation if he imports such fuel for the purposes of processing and subsequently exporting the same.

...../SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE
(Regulation 8)

Emission of Smoke from Liquid Fuel Furnaces.

1. - (a) Subject to the provisions of regulation 8, black smoke may be emitted from the chimney of a liquid fuel furnace for a period not exceeding 10 minutes in a total period of 8 hours or in the case of soot blowing for a total of 14 minutes in the same period.

(b) The said period of 10 or 14 minutes shall be extended to 18 or 25 minutes respectively in the case of a chimney which serves two furnaces, to 24 or 34 minutes respectively in the case of a chimney which serves three furnaces and to 29 or 41 minutes respectively in the case of a chimney which serves four or five furnaces.

(c) Subject to the provisions of regulation 8, black smoke may be emitted from the chimney of a liquid fuel furnace for a period not exceeding 15 minutes where such furnace commenced operating at natural temperature.

2. For the purposes of this Schedule "black smoke" means smoke of smoke darkness greater than 4 on the Bacharach smoke scale.

Dated this 19th day of May 1999.

By the Administrator's Command,

P.A. ROTHERAM,

Chief Officer,

Sovereign Base Areas.

(196/3)

No. 46

THE CONTROL OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION ORDINANCE 1998

(Ordinance 6 of 1998)

ORDER MADE UNDER SECTION 7(3).

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 7(3) of the Control of Atmospheric Pollution Ordinance 1998, as amended, the Chief Officer, hereby makes the following Order:-

1. This Order may be cited as the Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Application for Registration of an Industrial Process) Order 1999.

2. An Application for registration of an industrial process shall be submitted in the form and shall contain the information as set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

(Paragraph 2)

THE CONTROL OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION ORDINANCE (Ordinance 6 of 1998).

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF AN INDUSTRIAL PROCESS

(THE APPLICATION MUST BE SUBMITTED IN SIX COPIES)

NAME OF COMPANY .....

TYPE OF PROCESS .....

ADDRESS OF PREMISES .....

.....

.....

TEL ..... FAX .....

ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY .....

.....

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE .....

.....

TEL ..... FAX .....

NAME OF MANAGER .....

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES MALE: ..... FEMALE .....

WORKING HOURS/DAY .....

WORKING HOURS/WEEK .....

WORKING WEEKS/YEAR .....

FOR OFFICIAL USE

GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES .....

A. DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS

Describe in brief the process and mention the main places from where dust, smells, gases or any other pollutant will be emitted. Attach a relevant Process Diagram on which the flow of waste gases is shown.

B. PRODUCTION/RAW MATERIALS/GENERAL

B1. CAPACITY

Give details as regards the quantity of each type of product:

PRODUCT	QUANTITY (Units/year)

B2. RAW MATERIALS

Give details as regards the quantity of each type of raw material and submit technical information (from the manufacturer/producer) as regards its chemical composition and safe use. Also give details of its disposal in the environment.

RAW MATERIAL	QUANTITY (Units/year)

B3. OTHER MATERIALS

Mention materials other than those used for the purpose of production (e.g. washing, disinfection, etc).

MATERIAL	QUANTITY (Units/year)

C. OTHER INFORMATION

C1. SUPPLY OF WATER FOR USE AT THE PROCESS

(a) FROM A PRIVATE SOURCE .....m^3/day .....m^3/month .....m^3/year

(b) FROM A COMMUNAL NETWORK .....m^3/day .....m^3/month .....m^3/year

(c) OTHER SOURCE .....m^3/day .....m^3/month .....m^3/year

C2. BUILDINGS

Total Area of plot of land ..... m^2

Area covered by buildings ..... m^2

C3. Related works which will be required by or attracted to the area from the operation of the process and which will benefit it.

C4. Extensions planned to be made -

(i) In the short term .....

(ii) In the medium term .....

(iii) In the long term .....

C5. Is there ground water in the area of the process?

☐ YES Depth ..... m ☐ NO

Quality of underground water:

☐ Saline ☐ Suitable for irrigation

☐ Brackish ☐ Suitable for human consumption

NOTE:

Paragraphs C6, C7 and C8 to be completed only in the case of processes which are/will be outside an Industrial Area.

C6. ACCESS FROM THE NEAREST ROAD

Length of Access: ..... km

☐ Asphalted ☐ Non-asphalted

C7. Other processes/plants/factories situated within 1 km

PLANT	DISTANCE - METRES

C8. Residential areas situated up to 1 km, from the process

Settlement	Population	Distance metres	Locality			
			East	West	North	South

D. INDUSTRIAL GASEOUS WASTES

For each flow of gaseous waste a separate form must be completed. Every flow of gas waste must be noted on the Process Diagram (see Part A).

D1. (a) Existing Industrial Plant ..... ☐

(b) Extension of Existing Industrial Plant ..... ☐

(c) Proposed New Industrial Plant ..... ☐

D2 SOURCE OF WASTE

Mention type of machinery, process, plant, etc. Where the machine uses fuel (e.g. boiler) PART E must be completed. For a waste burning process, state type of waste.

.....

.....

.....

D3. VOLUMETRIC FLOW OF DRY GAS ..... m^3/h(1)

PERCENTAGE OF MOISTURE .....kg/kg dry gas

D4. COMPOSITION OF WASTE BEFORE ANY TREATMENT

Substance	Concentration mg/Nm^3(2)

(1) Kilogrammes per kilogramme of dry gas

(2) Milligrammes per cubic metre of dry gas under condition of 0°C and 1013 mbar (normal conditions)

D5. TREATMENT OF GASEOUS WASTES

☐ YES ☐ NO

D6. WHERE TREATMENT WILL TAKE PLACE

(a) Description of waste treatment system (the study of the system must be submitted, e.g. filter, cyclone and its technical drawings.

(b) Where liquid wastes may result from the processing of gaseous wastes, the volume, composition, the place and method of their disposal must be stated.

(c) COMPOSITION OF WASTE AFTER ITS TREATMENT

Substance	**Concentration mg/Nm^3**

D7. HEIGHT OF CHIMNEY FROM GROUND ..... m

D8. DIAMETER OF CHIMNEY ..... m

D9. IS THERE ANY SUITABLE PLACE OR A PLATFORM FOR TAKING SAMPLES ON THE CHIMNEY?

☐ YES ☐ NO

D10. ARE THERE DEVICES INSTALLED ON THE CHIMNEY FOR MEASURING ANY PARAMETER?

☐ YES ☐ NO

D11. IF YES GIVE DETAILS

.....

.....

.....

D12. EMISSIONS DUE TO LEAKAGES. Where there are emissions due to leakage (e.g. storage or use of volatile substances including gases etc) give full particulars of the plant and an assessment of the emissions.

.....

.....

.....

E. TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLIANCE WHICH WORKS WITH FUEL

E1. SUPPLIER: .....

E2. DATE OF MANUFACTURE: .....

E3. TYPE: .....

E4. RATE OF THERMAL ENERGY INPUT: ..... MWth

E5. MAXIMUM POWER: ..... MW

E6. SURFACE HEAT EXCHANGE: ..... m^2

E7. WATER TEMPERATURE ....°C STEAM PRESSURE .... .bar
FUEL TEMPERATURE .... °C STEAM TEMPERATURE ....°C

E8. TYPE OF FUEL

- ☐ Diesel Oil for Internal Combustion
- ☐ Natural or Synthetic gas
- ☐ Light Fuel Oil for External Combustion
- ☐ Heavy Fuel Oil for External Combustion
- ☐ Kerosene
- ☐ Coal
- ☐ Wood
- ☐ Other

E9. CONSUMPTION OF FUEL .....kilogrammes/hour
.....litre/hour

E10. HOURS OF OPERATION ..... hours/day
.....days/week
..... weeks/year

F. SOLID INDUSTRIAL WASTES

A separate form must be completed for each type of solid waste

TYPE OF WASTE
SOURCE OF WASTE (MACHINERY, PRODUCTION LINE)
COMPOSITION OF WASTE
QUANTITY ..... TONS/HOUR ..... TONS/DAY ..... TONS/YEAR .....
RECYCLING OR RE-USE TONS/YEAR **(Give details)**
BURNING ON SITE IN SPECIAL BOILER TONS/YEAR
PLACE AND MANNER OF DISPOSAL TONS/YEAR

G. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Mention briefly anything which concerns the impact on the environment as a result of the operation of the process. Where an Environmental Impact Statement has been prepared, the findings of the Technical Committee for the Assessment of Environmental Impact by Various Works, should be attached.

.....

.....

.....

H. OTHER INFORMATION

Give any other information you consider necessary in connection with this application

.....

.....

.....

I. ATTACHMENTS

This application must be accompanied by the following:

1. Topographical map/plan of the locality of the process.
2. Diagram of -
   (i) Production Procedure and Arrangement of Machinery.
   (ii) Flow of wastes.
3. Description or list of the main machinery of the plant.
4. Description or list and technical drawings of the waste treatment system.

I. NOTE: This application to be submitted in six copies.

DATE: ..... (SIGNATURE) .....

Manager.

Dated this 19th day of May 1999.

By the Administrator's Command,

P.A. ROTHERAM,

Chief Officer,

Sovereign Base Areas.

(196/3)

No. 47

THE CONTROL OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION ORDINANCE 1998

(Ordinance 6 of 1998)

ORDER MADE UNDER SECTION 17.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 17 of the Control of Atmospheric Pollution Ordinance 1998, as amended, the Chief Officer hereby makes the following Order:-

1. This Order may be cited as the Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Notification of Chimney) Order 1999.

2. The notification in respect of a chimney referred to in section 17(1)(a) of the Control of Atmospheric Pollution Ordinance 1998, as amended, shall be in the manner as set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

(Paragraph 2)

NOTIFICATION OF CHIMNEY

(For each chimney a separate form shall be completed. Each chimney shall be recorded on the Process Diagrams and Layout of Machinery which must accompany this notification).

NAME OF COMPANY: .....

ADDRESS OF COMPANY: .....

TEL: .....

ADDRESS OF FACTORY, PREMISES OR PLANT .....

.....

.....

.....

TEL: .....

DATA OF CHIMNEY

1. NUMBER OF CHIMNEY: .....
2. HEIGHT OF CHIMNEY: .....
3. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OF CHIMNEY: .....
4. DIAMETER AT OUTLET OF CHIMNEY : .....
5. FLOW OF WASTE GASES IN CHIMNEY : .....
   (a) Volumetric flow of dry air ..... m^3/h
   (b) Percentage of moisture per unit of weight of dry air ..... kg/kg
   (c) Temperature of gas at its exit from chimney ..... ° C

6. Sources of gaseous waste emissions or gas treatment systems which are joined immediately before the chimney

(a) .....

(b) .....

(c) .....

(d) .....

7. (a) Whether there is a device on the chimney for measuring the emission of any substance.

☐ YES ☐ NO

(b) Substances that are measured

(i) .....

(ii) .....

(c) Whether the measurement is continuous

☐ YES ☐ NO

DATE: ..... (SIGNATURE) .....

Manager

Dated this 19th day of May 1999.

By the Administrator's Command,

P.A. ROTHERAM,

Chief Officer,

Sovereign Base Areas.

(196/3)

No. 48

THE CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION ORDINANCE 1998

(Ordinance 7 of 1998)

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTIONS 22 AND 31A.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by sections 22 and 31A of the Control of Water Pollution Ordinance 1998, as amended, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Administrator hereby makes the following Regulations:-

PART I

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Short title.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Control of Water Pollution (Measures for the Protection of Underground Waters) Regulations 1999.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires-

"Appropriate Authority" means a Public Authority, Department, Service or Organisation which has been authorised by the Chief Officer to exercise the powers and duties under the Ordinance;

"aquifer" means any lithological formation which is likely to contain, conserve or transmit a certain constant quantity of water which in the view of the Appropriate Authority is suitable for a particular use;

"carstified or fissured rock" means a rock which has undergone physical or chemical processes of dissolution or fracturing from any cause as a result of which lateral or vertical pot-holes or swallowholes and fissures or cavities of irregular dimensions have been formed in which underground water may exist;

"natural replenishment" means the process by which a given volume of water receives from the ground or the rocks of the subsurface ground certain substances, contained in it, without human interference being only physical geological processes;

Ordinance 7/98.

"Ordinance" means the Control of Water Pollution Ordinance 1998 and any subsequent Ordinance amending the same;

"point of ground water abstraction" includes the position and the processes whereby underground water is abstracted such as a bore-hole, well or spring as well as anything relating to its operation and maintenance;

"refuse disposal site" means a site where uncontrolled discharge of refuse or waste is carried on, without or with the least rudimentary care regarding the management of the site and which is likely to pose health risks, or the pollution of the soil or the waters of the area;

"replenishment area" includes the whole of the area where there are permeable surface rocks through which water may penetrate to the entire aquifer;

"unsaturated zone" means that part of the aquifer which temporarily contains no water but which may at any time become a water container and capable of supplying the same.

PART II

PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF UNDERGROUND WATERS

A. Pollution From Dangerous Substances.

3. - (1) Any direct or indirect disposal or discharge into the waters or onto or into the ground or underground of the waste substances referred to in Table A of the Schedule to this Order is hereby prohibited, unless it is carried out in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of this regulation.

Schedule. Table A.

(2) Any direct or indirect disposal or discharge into the waters or onto or into the ground or underground of the waste substances referred to in Table B of the Schedule to these Regulations is hereby prohibited unless it is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the regulations made by the Administrator under section 7 of the Ordinance.

Schedule. Table B.

(3) The discharge or disposal of waste substances referred to in Table A or B of the Schedule to these Regulations may be allowed if a permit has been obtained from the Chief Officer and only in such quantities, manner and in compliance with any other conditions specified in the permit as to disposal at selected refuse disposal sites.

Schedule. Table A. Table B.

(4) Permits for the purposes of paragraph (3) above shall relate to disposal or discharging sites not within the Zones of Protection of Underground or Surface Waters as are designated in these Regulations.

4. Where there exist organised or occasional refuse disposal sites, giving rise to problems of pollution of the underground waters, the Chief Officer may require their improvement, closure or their gradual abandonment and replacement by controlled disposal sites conforming to satisfactory sanitary requirements. The Chief Officer may in addition require the monitoring of the quality of the underground waters in existing refuse disposal sites and the taking of appropriate measures to prevent pollution.

Refuse disposal sites.

5. - (1) The Chief Officer shall designate areas where the underground waters are polluted or are likely to be polluted if no measures are taken. For the determination of such waters, a basic criterion shall be, inter alia, whether such underground waters contain or may contain nitrate ions in excess of 50 ml/l if no measures are taken.

Nitrate pollution from agricultural activities.

(2) The Chief Officer shall designate as vulnerable zones those areas whose underground waters permeate with the waters of those areas designated under paragraph (1) above and which may thereby become polluted. In designating vulnerable zones the Chief Officer or any other person duly authorised by him shall monitor the concentration of nitrate ions from sampling sites which are representative of the aquifers at regular intervals, taking into account the quality objectives of the waters as set by the Chief Officer under section 3 of the Ordinance.

(3) For the purpose of securing a general standard of protection

of underground waters from nitrate pollution from agricultural activities, the Chief Officer shall also prepare, where necessary, a programme for the promotion or compulsory application of good agricultural practices, specified under section 5(3)(b) of the Ordinance, and for the education and information of farmers.

(4) The Chief Officer shall prepare and apply programmes of measures to be taken in relation to the areas designated as vulnerable or polluted areas.

(5) The Chief Officer shall prepare and apply suitable monitoring programmes for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of such programmes. Such monitoring programmes shall be of a duration of at least one year and shall be repeated every four years, except for the areas or sampling sites where the concentration of nitrates was below 25 mg/1.

B. Various Other Sources of Pollution

6. The Chief Officer may take measures for the protection of underground waters if he considers it expedient to do so, in the following cases where pollution of underground waters is likely to occur:

(a) where new or old mining areas are responsible for the creation of acid waters or waters with increased salts or both which disperse and permeate underground with a risk of polluting underground waters;

(b) where there are signs or suspicion that pollution has been caused to underground waters of specific areas by the use of chemical fertilisers, enriching soils, pesticides and other related substances;

(c) where, as a result of exploitation of coastal aquifers, intrusion of sea water has occurred or there is suspicion that such pollution is likely to occur;

(d) where, by reason of accidents, losses from the storage system, distribution or transportation of substances, or in the cases of open storage of raw materials, there are leakages of substances, which caused or may cause pollution of underground waters of an area;

(e) where bore-holes or wells are likely to exchange or transmit to neighbouring bore-holes, or where their construction is defective and the insulation of the surface sections is imperfect.

7. - (1) The discharge, disposal or outpouring of any substance, object or waste into abandoned bore-holes or wells is hereby prohibited without a permit from the Chief Officer. Where boreholes or wells have been abandoned the Appropriate Authority shall be notified within 21 days to supervise any measures it may deem expedient for the purpose of preventing the pollution of the aquifer by surface waters or any other accidental permeation through the head of the bore-hole or the mouth of the well.

(2) The discharge or outpouring into the ground around the head of any borehole or the mouth of any well of any substance or object, including used engine oils originating from pumping stations, is hereby prohibited.

(3) The outpouring of acid waters or waters which contain increased salts or metals from mining excavations into streams or the ground without a permit from the Chief Officer is hereby prohibited. Such a permit shall include conditions for the treatment of the waters prior to discharge.

PART III

MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF REPLENISHMENT AREAS PROVIDING UNDERGROUND WATER SUITABLE FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

8. - (1) The construction of ground water abstracting sites shall be such that pollution of the aquifer by surface waters, or the permeation of other substances from the surface, is prevented.

(2) Depending on the prevailing conditions in an area, water abstraction shall be carried out from a depth not less than 5 metres from the surface of the ground. The section of the borehole up to the depth of water abstraction shall be cemented or packed with clay, even if in this section there exists an aquifer. The cementation shall be carried out between the pipes and the walls of the borehole.

(3) Where the soil at the top of the borehole is not impermeable, it shall be removed, and shall be replaced by a slab of 0,5-1,0 metre in thickness and a radius of at least three times the diameter of the borehole, made of cement or clay. Such a slab shall constitute an extension of the cemented section of the borehole cemented or packed with clay. The water proofing of the surface section of the borehole may be accomplished by any other means the Chief Officer may consider satisfactory.

(4) The Chief Officer may take any other measures for the protection of the water abstracting site deemed necessary in each case, including the disinfection of the site, the securing of the waterproofing at the place where the pumping engine is installed and the prevention of communication between different lithological formations of the borehole, and maintenance.

Protection of the replenishment area of the aquifer in lithologically loose aquifer formations.

9. The following measures for the protection of a water abstraction site shall apply:

(1) on the basis of the extent of the water replenishment area, the risk of pollution or contamination of underground water and the speed of its flow, the outer line of the replenishment area shall be demarcated and the following three protection zones shall be designated by the Chief Officer:

(a) Zone I or Immediate Protection Zone;

(b) Zone II or Controlled Zone; and

(c) Zone III or Outer Protection Zone.

(2) All three aforementioned Zones shall cover the area of the immediate replenishment of the aquifer and when designated shall be clearly marked on maps which shall be available at the Area Office for inspection by any interested party.

Immediate Protection Zone. (Zone I).

10. - (1) The Immediate Protection Zone (Zone I) shall be for the protection of the immediate surroundings of the abstraction site from any kind of pollution or contamination. Depending on the characteristics of the aquifer, such Zone shall extend to a radius of

between 10 and 50 metres around each borehole or spring, and no human activity whatsoever shall be permitted within it, except for water abstraction from the borehole. In addition, such Zone shall be fenced and the passage of vehicles or pedestrians shall be prohibited.

(2) The Chief Officer may take any other measures he deems necessary for the protection of such Zone from flooding, erosion or other factors which may affect it adversely and he may require the construction of dykes for its protection.

Controlled Zone. (Zone II).

11. - (1) The Controlled Zone (Zone II) shall be designated from the demarcation line of the Immediate Protection Zone (Zone I) up to a distance from which the permeation of underground water requires at least 50 days to reach the point of the borehole.This distance may be reduced only where the water is drawn from deep aquifers which are isolated or from aquifers which are covered with impermeable formations of substantial thickness across the entire width of the proposed Zone II. Where the perimeter of the entire aquifer is of an area where the time taken for underground water to reach the point of a borehole is less than 50 days, the entire aquifer may be designated as Zone II.

(2) The following activities shall be prohibited in the Controlled Zone:

(a) the development of animal husbandry and fishfarms and the use of manure for fertilising the soils;

(b) the use of pesticides, insecticides and chemical fertilisers, unless carried out in accordance with good agricultural practices specified under section 5(3)(b) of the Ordinance;

Schedule Tables A and B.

(c) the development of any kind of industrial activity which produces wastes which are specified in Tables A and B of the Schedule to these Regulations;

(d) the operation of refineries and waste treatment plants;

(e) the establishment of hospitals and sanatoriums;

(f) the transportation, placement, storing, or disposal into the ground or underground of any substance or waste, or other litter or refuse;

(g) the disposal or discharge in any manner of treated wastes or urban wastes into cesspits;

(h) the establishment of any petrol filling stations, cemeteries, camping sites and sports grounds;

(i) the development of any quarrying and mining activities and the drilling of boreholes for irrigation or industrial purposes;

(j) the extraction of materials and the opening of cavities in any manner which may affect an aquifer or which may facilitate the permeation of substances into the aquifer;

(k) any other activity which the Chief Officer considers may adversely affect the quality of underground water during its flow to the borehole.

(3) The area of a Controlled Zone may be varied where after investigations new facts emerge with regard to the flow of the underground water or the properties of the aquifer.

12. - (1) The purpose of the Outer Protection Zone (Zone III) shall be to protect the spring or the borehole from distant pollutants mainly of a chemical origin, and in particular from substances which are difficult to break up or decompose. Generally, this zone shall cover the replenishment area, the demarcation of which may not necessarily coincide with the hydrological basin.

Outer Protection Zone. (Zone III).

(2)(a) Any industrial, agricultural or animal husbandry activity within Zone III which poses risks of pollution from wastes or substances used in such activity and specified in the Schedule to these Regulations is hereby prohibited. Further, the disposal into the ground or underground in Zone III of substances specified in the said Schedule is hereby prohibited.

(b) The application of good agricultural practices specified under section 5(3)(b) of the Ordinance shall be compulsory for agricultural activities carried on in Zone III.

(3) (a) The Chief Officer may require the creation of a communal or public park within the area of Zone III.

(b) The Chief Officer may, if he considers it expedient, create warning stations within the area of Zone III to enable adequate time to be given for the purpose of taking preventive and protective measures of underground waters.

13. - (1) Whereas in accordance with regulations 10 and 11 of these Regulations the Chief Officer must always designate an entire area as an Immediate Protection Zone (Zone I) or as a Controlled Zone (Zone II), in relation to the Outer Protection Zone, he may instead designate as sub-zones only that part or those parts of the area from which he considers there is a risk of pollution and only in those parts he may restrict any form of human activity.

Protection of Underground Waters and Springs in Cohesive but Fissured or Carstified Rocks.

(2) Where the Chief Officer considers it impracticable that the outer perimeter of a Controlled Zone (Zone II) should extend as far as is provided for in paragraph (1) of regulation 11 of these Regulations, he may instead designate a Combined Zone to include both the Immediate Protection Zone (Zone I) and the Controlled Zone (Zone II) which shall extend for such distance as in all the circumstances he considers practicable.

(3) The Chief Officer may prohibit entirely the drilling of boreholes or boreholes deeper than a specified depth if he considers that by so doing the quality and quantity of the underground waters and springs will be thereby protected.

14. The Chief Officer may take such measures as he considers necessary for the protection of the replenishment area in the three designated Zones from possible natural causes of pollution or the degradation of the quality of underground water, such as lateral transmissions or transfusions or transfusions from underground natural potholes or swallowholes from ore deposits, salt deposits, gypsum, and in the case of coastal aquifers from intrusion of seawater.

Protection from natural causes.

...../SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE
(Regulation 3)

Waste Substances

TABLE A

1. organic salt compounds and substances from which such compounds may occur in the water environment;
2. organophosphoric compounds;
3. organic tin compounds;
4. substances which, in the water environment or through it, have proven carcinogenic, teratogenic or transmutational qualities;
5. mercury and its compounds;
6. cadmium and its compounds;
7. mineral oils and hydrocarbons;
8. cyanogen and its compounds;
9. resistant synthetic substances or materials which are found either floating, or in suspense, or subsided and which may prevent the use of the waters for any purpose.

TABLE B

1. Constituents and combinations of the elements mentioned below:

1. Zinc	6. Selenium	11. Tin	16. Vanadium
2. Copper	7. Arsenic	12. Barium	17. Cobalt
3. Nickel	8. Antimony	13. Beryllium	18. Thallium
4. Chromium	9. Molybdenum	14. Boron	19. Tellurium
5. Lead	10. Titanium	15. Uranium	20. Silver

2. Biocides and their by-products not included in Table A.

3. Substances with an adverse or harmful effect on the taste or smell of products destined for human consumption originating from the water environment and compounds which may cause the formation of such substances in the waters.

4. Toxic or resistant organic compounds of pyritium and substances which may cause the formation of such compounds in the water, other than biologically harmless substances or substances which are quickly transformed into harmless substances when in the water.

5. Inorganic compounds of phosphorous and elemental phosphorous.

6. Non-resistant mineral oils and hydrocarbons of petroleum origin.

7. Cyanides, fluorites.

8. Substances which have an adverse effect on the oxygen balance, mainly ammonia and nitrites.

Dated this 19th day of May 1999.

By the Administrator's Command,
P.A. ROTHERAM,
Chief Officer,
Sovereign Base Areas.

(121/12)

No. 49

THE CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION ORDINANCE 1998

(Ordinance 7 of 1998)

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTIONS 22 AND 31A.

In exercise of the powers vested in him under sections 22 and 31A of the Water Pollution Ordinance 1998, as amended, the Administrator hereby makes the following Regulations:-

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Control of Water Pollution (Exemptions and Prohibitions) Regulations 1999. Short title.

2. In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires "Ordinance" means the Control of Water Pollution Ordinance 1998, as amended. Interpretation. Ordinance 7/98.

3. No permit under subsection (1) of section 21 of the Ordinance shall be necessary to discharge any liquid waste of a volume of less than two cubic metres per day, provided that such waste or part thereof- Exemptions from obtaining permit to discharge liquid waste.

(a) does not contain any substance listed in Section A of the First Schedule to these Regulations of a concentration higher than that specified therein in relation to that substance; or First Schedule. Section A.

(b) is within the parameter values specified in Section B of the said Schedule; or First Schedule. Section B.

(c) is not of any of the categories of waste specified in Section C of the said Schedule. First Schedule. Section C.

4. The discharge onto or into the ground of any waste substance specified in the Second Schedule to these Regulations, in an area other than a waste disposal site specially approved for this purpose by the Chief Officer shall be prohibited and accordingly by virtue of section 31(1) of the Ordinance shall be an offence. Prohibition of discharge of certain waste substances. Second Schedule.

5.-(1) In any proceedings taken for an offence in relation to regulation 4 of these Regulations it shall be a defence for an accused person to prove that he was an employee acting under instructions given to him by or on behalf of his employer, and that he had no reason to believe that compliance with such instructions would lead to the commission of such offence. Defences.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3) of this regulation it shall be a defence in such proceedings for an accused person to prove that -

(a) he acted under false information given to him by another person and that he had no reason to believe that such information was false; or

(b) the unlawful act or omission was due to an act or omission of another person or to an accident or some other cause beyond his control and that he took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due care to avoid the commission of the offence and that as soon as he was aware of the unlawful act or omission he took all practical steps to remedy the act or omission without unreasonable delay.

(3) (a) An accused person seeking to rely on paragraph (2)(a) of this regulation, by way of defence can only do so if -

(i) at least seven days before the hearing of the case he notifies the prosecution in writing of such information as is in his possession that may assist the prosecution in identifying and tracing such other person; or

(ii) he has the leave of the Court to rely on such defence.

(b) Such other person referred to in paragraph (2)(a) of this regulation whose act or omission is proved to have led to the commission of the offence may be prosecuted for such offence whether or not proceedings are taken against the person liable to prosecution under regulation 4 of these Regulations.

FIRST SCHEDULE
(Regulation 3)

Section A.

Substance	Concentration mg/1	Substance	Concentration mg/1
Mercury	0.05	Chromium III	1.0
Barium	2.00	Chromium VI	0.1
Cobalt	1.0	Active Chlorine	0.5
Tin (Pewter)	2.0	Chlorinated Hydrocarbons	0.1
Beryllium	0.5	Fluorides	30
Aluminium	3.0	Cyanides	0.2
Copper	0.5	Nitrates	30
Silver	0.1	Nitrites	5
Cadmium	0.2	Phosphates	30
Lead	0.5	Sulphates	1000
Iron	3.0	Sulphides	10
Nickel	0.5	Phenols	0.5
Vanadium	0.5	Hydrogen Sulphide	0.2
Zinc	2.0	Ammonia	30
Arsenic	0.1	Selenium	1.0

Section B.

Parameter:

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	300 mg/1
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	600 mg/1
PH	6,5 - 8,5

Section C.

Categories of Wastes:

Animal wastes, including human.

Wastes resulting from the production of foodstuffs, including dairy products.

Oily wastes, used mineral oils and engine oils.

Used solvents from industrial processes.

Wastes from any chemical, industrial, clinical laboratories or hospitals or surgical clinics.

Veterinary wastes from clinics and all other veterinary wastes.

Wastes from biocide industries including pesticides, insecticides, herbicides and fungicides.

Radioactive wastes.

Wastes containing oxygen scavengers.

Wastes which contain corrosion inhibitors.

SECOND SCHEDULE
(Regulation 4)

1. Halogenated organic compounds and substances which may create such compounds in the acquatic environment.
2. Organophosphoric compounds.
3. Organic tin compounds.
4. Substances which pose carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic properties.
5. Mercury and its compounds.
6. Mineral oils and hydrocarbons.
7. Cyanides or cyanide compounds.
8. Cadmium and its compounds.

Dated this 19th day of May 1999.

By the Administrator's Command,

P.A. ROTHERAM,

Chief Officer,

Sovereign Base Areas.

(121/12)

No. 50

THE CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION ORDINANCE 1998

(Ordinance 7 of 1998)

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 31A.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 31A of the Control of Water Pollution Ordinance 1998, as amended, the Administrator hereby makes the following Regulations:-

Short title.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Control of Water Pollution (Register) Regulations 1999.

Interpretation.

Ordinance 7/98.

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires-

"Ordinance" means the Control of Water Pollution Ordinance, as amended;

"register" means the register required to be kept by the Chief Officer under section 19 of the Ordinance.

Register and access to it.

3. - (1) The register shall be kept at the offices of the Area Officer and, in so far as possible, be in a form comprehensible to the general public.

(2) The register shall be available for inspection by members of the public during the normal working hours of the Area Office at which it is kept. Any member of the public may, on application in the form set out in the Schedule to these Regulations and on payment of any fee determined by the Chief Officer, be supplied with a copy of any entry therein.

Schedule.

Entries of applications for a permit to discharge.

4. - (1) Entries of applications for permits for discharges such as are required to be recorded under section 19(1) of the Ordinance shall include -

(a) the name of the applicant;

(b) the place of the proposed discharge;

(c) the date on which it is proposed to commence discharging and in the case of an application to discharge for a limited period the date at which it is proposed to end such discharge;

(d) the substances or elements for which a permit to discharge is required and for every such substance -

(i) the proposed maximum limit of discharge at any given time; and

(ii) the proposed daily, weekly and monthly maximum quantity of discharge as well as the various maximum limits and various periods of the year, as stated in the application;

(e) information regarding the manner and place of discharge of the wastes.

Entries of permits to discharge.

5. - (1) The entries of permits for discharges such as are required to be recorded section 19(1)(b) shall include:-

(a) the name of the person to whom the permit has been granted;

(b) the date the permit was granted;

(c) details of revocation of the permit and the date on which such revocation came into force; and

(d) the periods specified in the permit as required under section 12(5) of the Ordinance.

SCHEDULE
(Regulation 3(2))

APPLICATION FOR THE PROVISION OF COPIES OF ENTRIES OF THE REGISTER KEPT UNDER SECTION 19 OF THE CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION ORDINANCE 1998

To the Chief Officer

I, the undersigned .....

.....

Address ..... Tel. No .....

Capacity .....

Nationality ..... require ..... copy/ies:

(a) Of the application of ..... Company to discharge waste

(b) Of the permit for discharge of ..... Company

(c) Of the quality objectives of the waters of the Areas:

Whole: .....

Specific part of the waters: .....

(d) Of the results of sample taking and analysis of the quality of the waters .....

(e) Of the steps taken regarding the reinstatement of the quality of the waters .....

.....

I agree to make the payment of the fees as determined by the Chief Officer.

Respectfully,

.....
Signature

.....
Name

Dated this 19th day of May 1999.

By the Administrator's Command,
P.A. ROTHERAM,
Chief Officer,
Sovereign Base Areas.

(121/12)

No. 51

THE CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION ORDINANCE 1998

(Ordinance 7 of 1998)

ORDER MADE UNDER SECTIONS 12 AND 21

In exercise of the powers vested in him by sections 12 and 21 of the Control of Water Pollution Ordinance 1998, as amended, the Chief Officer hereby makes the following Order:-

1. This Order may be cited as the Control of Water Pollution (Application for a Permit to Discharge Waste) Order 1999.

2. Application for permits to discharge waste under section 12 or section 21 of the Control of Water Pollution Ordinance 1998, as amended, shall be in the form as set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

THE CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION ORDINANCE
(Ordinance 7 of 1998).
Sections 12 and 21.

APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT TO DISCHARGE WASTE

(TO BE SUBMITTED IN SIX COPIES)

NAME OF COMPANY .....

TYPE OF PROCESS .....

ADDRESS OF PREMISES .....

.....

.....

TEL ..... FAX .....

REGISTERED ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY .....

.....

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE .....

.....

TEL ..... FAX .....

NAME OF MANAGER .....

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES : MALE: ..... FEMALE .....

WORKING HOURS/DAY : .....

WORKING HOURS/WEEK : .....

WORKING WEEKS/YEAR : .....

FOR OFFICIAL USE

GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES : .....

A. DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS

Describe in brief the process of production and mention the main places from which liquid wastes will originate. Attach a relevant Process of Production Diagramme.

B. PRODUCTION/RAW MATERIALS - GENERAL

B1. CAPACITY.

Give details as regards the quantity of each type of product:

PRODUCT	QUANTITY (Units/year)

B2. RAW MATERIALS.

Give details regarding the quantity of each type of raw material and submit technical leaflets (of the preparer/producer) as regards its chemical composition and safe use. Also give details with regard to its discharge in the environment.

RAW MATERIAL	QUANTITY (Units/year)

B3. OTHER MATERIALS.

Mention materials other than those used for the purpose of production, (e.g. washing, disinfection, etc)

MATERIAL	QUANTITY (Units/year)

C. OTHER INFORMATION

C1. SUPPLY OF WATER FOR USE AT THE PROCESS

(a) FROM A PRIVATE SOURCE .....m^3/daily .....m^3/month .....m^3/year

(b) FROM A COMMUNAL NETWORK .....m^3/daily .....m^3/month .....m^3/year

(c) OTHER SOURCE .....m^3/daily .....m^3/month .....m^3/year

C2. BUILDINGS

Total Area of plot ..... m^2

Area covered by buildings ..... m^2

C3. Related works which will be required or attracted to the area by the operation of the process and which will assist it.

.....

C4. EXTENSIONS PLANNED -

(i) In the short term .....

(ii) In the medium term .....

(iii) In the long term .....

C5. IS THERE GROUND WATER IN THE AREA OF THE PROCESS?

☐ YES Depth ..... m ☐ NO

Quality of underground water:

☐ Saline ☐ Suitable for irrigation

☐ Brackish ☐ Suitable for human consumption

NOTE:

Paragraphs C6, C7 and C8 to be completed only in the cases of work processes which are/will be outside the Industrial Areas or Municipal/Village Areas.

C6. ACCESS FROM THE NEAREST ROAD

Length of Access: ..... km

☐ Asphalted ☐ Non-asphalted

C7. OTHER WORK PROCESSES/PLANTS/FACTORIES WITHIN A RADIUS OF 1 KM.

PLANT	DISTANCE - METRES

C8. RESIDENTIAL AREAS SITUATED UP TO 1 KM, FROM THE PROCESS

Settlement	Population	Distance metres	Location			
			East	West	North	South

D. INDUSTRIAL LIQUID WASTES

For each flow of wastes a separate form must be completed. Every flow of wastes shall be noted on the Process of Production Diagramme which is requested in Part A.

D1. FLOW OF WASTE FROM:

(a) Existing Industrial Plant ..... ☐

(b) Extension of Existing Industrial Plant ..... ☐

(c) New proposed Industrial Plant ..... ☐

D2. SOURCE OF WASTE: (machinery, production line):.

.....

.....

.....

D3. TYPE OF WASTE BEFORE ANY TREATMENT IN THE FACTORY (The table below shall be completed in connection with the possible materials which the flow of waste contains/will contain before any treatment in the factory):

CHARACTERISTIC	VALUE	CHARACTERISTIC	VALUE
pH	.....	Organic Solid, mg/L	.....
Temp. °C	.....	Heavy Metals, mg/L	.....
Colour	.....	Solvents, mg/L	.....
Smell	.....	Nitrates, mg/L	.....
BOD_5, mg/L	.....	Phosphorous, mg/L	.....
COD mg/L	.....	Fats & Oils, mg/L	.....
Suspended solids mg/L	.....	..... mg/L	.....
Total dissolved solids	.....	..... mg/L	.....

D4. QUANTITY OF WASTE ..... M^3/day ..... m^3/month ..... m^3/year

D5. TREATMENT:

☐ YES ☐ NO

YES NO

(a) If a treatment is/will be carried out -

☐ CHEMICAL ☐ BIOLOGICAL ☐ OTHER

(b) Submit the study of the Treatment Plant

(c) If no treatment is/will be carried out give reason:

.....

.....

D6. CHARACTERISTICS OF WASTE AT THE TIME OF ITS DISCHARGE. (The Table below shall be completed only in the case where the quality of the waste is different from that stated in para. D3 above).

CHARACTERISTIC	VALUE	CHARACTERISTIC	VALUE
pH	.....	Organic Solid, mg/L	.....
Temp. °C	.....	Heavy Metals, mg/L	.....
Colour	.....	Solvents, mg/L	.....
Smell	.....	Nitrates, mg/L	.....
BOD_5, mg/L	.....	Phosphorous, mg/L	.....
COD mg/L	.....	Fats & Oils, mg/L	.....
Suspended solids mg/L	.....	..... mg/L	.....
Total dissolved solids	.....	..... mg/L	.....

D7. DISPOSAL OF WASTES

Indicate on a topographical map scale 1:5000 or 1:2500 the site of existing or/and proposed discharge and complete appropriately the table which follows. (In the case of an existing industrial unit which proposes to alter the manner of discharge of its wastes in addition to the box "Existing" the corresponding box "Proposed" must be filled):

Note: No topographical map is required where the discharge is carried out in a central sewerage system or in a central station.

(a) Disposal	Existing	Proposed	Quantity (m^3/d)
(i) On the surface soil without irrigation	☐	☐	.....
(ii) On the surface soil	☐	☐	.....
with irrigation:	.....	.....	
type of cultivation:	.....	.....	
(iii) Underground in absorbing:			
pits	☐	☐	.....
cesspits	☐	☐	.....
channels	☐	☐	.....
bore-holes	☐	☐	.....
(iv) Stream-river	☐	☐	.....
(v) Sea	☐	☐	.....
(vi) Evaporation ponds	☐	☐	.....
insulated or absorption)	.....	.....	
(vii) Catchment area of dam	☐	☐	.....
(state dam)	.....	.....	
(viii) Sewerage system/central	☐	☐	.....
treatment system	.....	.....	

(b) Are there in the area of disposal any boreholes for domestic supply or irrigation?

YES / NO ....

In case there are:

(i) Hydrological number

(ii) Note on the topographical map

(c) If the disposal of the wastes is carried out or it is proposed to be carried out in the underground in any manner, details of the following must then be attached on the application:

(i) Lithographic description of the ground after examination at the site of the discharge.

(ii) Absorptivity of the ground at the specific site and depth of discharge.

(iii) Hydrogeological description of the area of discharge (existence of flowing or artesian aquifer, depth and chemical composition of underground water).

E. SOLID INDUSTRIAL WASTES

A separate form to be completed for each type of solid waste

TYPE OF WASTE
SOURCE OF WASTE (Machinery, Production Line)
COMPOSITION OF WASTE
QUANTITY ..... TONS/HOUR ..... TONS/DAY ..... TONS/YEAR .....
RECYCLING OR RE-USE TONS/YEAR (Give details)
INCINERATION AT THE SITE IN SPECIAL INCINERATOR TONS/YEAR
PLACE AND MANNER OF DISCHARGE TONS/YEAR

E. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

State briefly any matter concerning the consequences on the environment as a result of the operation of the process. Where an Environmental Impact Study has been prepared attach the findings of the Technical Committee for the Assessment of Environmental Impact by Various Works.

.....

F. OTHER INFORMATION

Give any other information you deem necessary concerning this application.

.....

G. ATTACHMENTS

The application must be accompanied by the following:

1. Topographical map/plan of the site of the process.
2. Diagramme -
   (i) Process of Production and Layout of Machinery;
   (ii) flow of wastes.
3. Description or list of the main machinery of the premises.
4. Description or list and technical plans of the waste treatment systems.

H. NOTE: The application shall be submitted in six copies.

Date: ..... (Signature) .....
Manager.

Dated this 19th day of May 1999.

By the Administrator's Command,
P.A. ROTHERAM,
Chief Officer,
Sovereign Base Areas.

(121/12)

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