REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 2000

THE AIR POLLUTION RULES, 2001

Arrangement of Rules

Rule

1. Citation
2. Interpretation
3. Register of air pollutants
4. Requirement to apply for a permit
5. General prohibition against releasing air pollutants after receipt of notice
6. Application for a permit
7. Further Information
8. Incomplete applications
9. Determination of application
10. Emergency procedure
11. Duration of permits
12. Permit conditions
13. Changes after grant of permit
14. Variation
15. Transfer of permit
16. Renewal of permits
17. Revocation of permits
18. Suspension of permits
19. Procedure for the revocation, suspension and variation of permit
20. Notification of the decisions of the Authority
21. Appeals to the Commission
22. Air Polluters Register
23. Trade secrets and confidential business information
24. Applicability
25. Savings
THE AIR POLLUTION RULES 2001

1. These Rules may be cited as the Air Pollution Rules, 2001.

2. In these Rules-
   
   “Act” means the Environmental Management Act, 2000;
   
   “air” means the atmosphere up to 100 kilometers from sea level;
   
   “air pollutant” has the meaning assigned to it in rule 3(1).
   
   “Air Polluters Register” means the Register established under rule 27;
   
   “ambient air” means that portion of the atmosphere outside of buildings and other man-made enclosures, stacks or ducts which surrounds human, plant or animal life or property;
   
   “applicant” includes an agent or an attorney appointed under a duly registered Power of Attorney;
   
   “Authority” means the Environmental Management Authority established under section 6(1) of the Act;
   
   “Commission” means the Environmental Commission established under section 81 of the Act;
“emergency” means any situation arising from events beyond the reasonable control of any person that requires corrective action to restore normal operation, and causes a facility to breach a permit condition or exceed the maximum permissible limits for air pollutants in ambient air;

“facility” means any location within the environment, and any premises, vehicles, building, process, equipment, development, or natural or man-made structure at such location, from or on which air pollutants may be released;

“Local Authority” means a Council of a Municipal Corporation within the meaning of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1990;

“maximum permissible level” means the level specified in the First Schedule;

“notice” means a notice in accordance with the form determined by the Authority;

“permit” means an air pollution permit granted under section 50(1) of the Act;

“permittee” means a person to whom a Permit has been granted;

“place” means:

(a) a geographically contiguous property where an activity is carried out;

(b) a noncontiguous property where an activity is carried out that is connected by a right of way to which the public does not have access; or

(c) two or more pieces of property where an activity occurs that are geographically contiguous and divided by public or private right of way or rights of way;

“prescribed fee” means the fee prescribed in the Air Pollution (Fees and Charges) Regulations, 2000;

“property line” means the vertical plane which determines the property boundary in space;
“Register” means the register of air pollutants established under section 49(2) of the Act and maintained under rule 3;

“Registrar” means the Registrar of Companies appointed under the Companies Act, 1995;

“release” includes the discharging or emitting of an air pollutant, whether accidental or not, and with the direct or indirect result that the pollutant enters the air, whether or not the pollutant previously existed in the air;

“stack” means any structure or opening or point of release whether designed for the release of air pollutants or not, from or through which air pollutants may be released, and any reference to a stack of, or used in connection with any facility, includes but is not limited to a reference to a stack which serves the whole or a part of the facility though structurally separate from the facility;

“Tobago House of Assembly” means the Tobago House of Assembly referred to in section 141A of the Constitution;

“vehicle” means any form of conveyance or transportation from which air pollutants may be released;

“volatile organic compound” means any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate that participates in photochemical reactions but including organic compounds other than methane and ethane and other organic compounds which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity;

3. (1) For the purpose of these Rules, the substances mentioned in the First Schedule at or in excess of the maximum permissible levels prescribed therein are air pollutants specific to Trinidad and Tobago.

(2) The Authority shall maintain in any form a Register of air pollutants.
4. (1) The release by any person of a substance identified in Column 2 of the Second Schedule from a stack, at or in excess of the limits specified in Column 3 of the Second Schedule is likely to cause harm to human health and the environment by having the level of air pollutants in the ambient air exceed the maximum permissible levels, and the Authority may at any time notify that person to apply for a permit.

(2) Unless otherwise authorised under these rules, no person shall permit the release from a facility of an air pollutant that causes the concentrations of air pollutants in the ambient air downwind and at or beyond the property line of the facility to exceed the maximum permissible levels.

(3) A person granted a permit shall be required to pay annual fees prescribed by the Minister.

5. (1) Subject to sub-rule 2, a person who receives a notice under rule 4 (1), shall comply with the requirement of that notice.

(2) The operation of the facility from which the air pollutant is released shall be allowed to continue until final determination of the application for a permit.

(3) Where a person receives notice under rule 4(1), that person shall not, after the determination of the application for a permit, release any substances listed in the Second Schedule from a stack, at or in excess of the limits prescribed in the Second Schedule unless that person holds a valid permit granted by the Authority.

6. (1) An application for a permit shall:

(a) subject to sub-rule 3, be submitted within thirty working days after a person receives a notice under rule 4;

(b) be completed in triplicate and shall be submitted to the Authority together with the prescribed fee;

(c) be in respect of one facility

(d) include the following information:
(i) the company or corporate name, or name of the institution or individual, the names of directors if any, the name and position of the applicant, the names of the owner and occupier of the facility, and the mailing address of the facility;

(ii) the location of the facility, including town or village, district, street name and lot number;

(iii) a detailed description of the process or activity generating the release;

(iv) the age and energy use of the facility;

(v) a map showing the location of any existing or proposed release structures and the location of any release;

(v) existing or proposed release rates;

(vi) monitoring data which shall indicate characteristics of release, including method of release, quantity, conditions and concentrations of constituents;

(vii) an indication whether or not the facility is proposed or is in existence;

(viii) an indication whether or not other approvals from any other governmental entity are required under written law and whether such approvals have been obtained;

(ix) copies of existing approvals relating to the activity, that have been granted to the applicant by the Authority or any other governmental entity;

(x) the proposed or actual dates of construction commencement, construction completion, commencement of operation and project completion of the facility;

(xi) copies of any Environmental Impact Statement or Assessment Reports or environmental study which pertains to the facility;

(xii) an account of the measures undertaken to avoid, mitigate or remedy any air pollution caused by the operation of the facility; and

(xiii) any other relevant information deemed necessary by the Authority.

(e) be signed by the principal executive officer where the application is with respect to a company and in other instances by the person owning the facility in respect of which the permit is being sought.

(2) Where the applicant is a company, the applicant shall supply the Authority with a Registrar’s certificate furnished by the Registrar of Companies under section 486(1) (b) of the Companies Act stating that the name of the company is on the Register of Companies.
Further Information

(3) The Authority may, at the request of the applicant, grant a reasonable extension of the time prescribed in subrule (1)(a).

7. (1) The Authority may, during the determination of an application under these Rules request oral information or additional written information from -

(a) an applicant or an agent of the applicant;
(b) a person who is directly affected by the application;
(c) a Local Authority, any agency of the Tobago House of Assembly or any other governmental entity; or
(d) any source the Authority considers appropriate.

(2) Where the Authority receives information under subrule 1(b), 1(c) or 1(d) the Authority shall:

(a) forward to the applicant copies of such information; and
(b) request the applicant to submit a response within a specified time.

(3) Where during the determination of an application under these Rules the applicant becomes aware-

(a) that in an application or in a report to the Authority the applicant has failed to submit any relevant facts or has submitted incorrect information; or
(b) that there is any change affecting the accuracy of any information provided to the Authority,

the applicant shall, within ten working days, notify and submit to the Authority the relevant facts and correct information.

Incomplete applications

8. (1) Where the Authority considers that the applicant has omitted to provide any of the information required under these Rules, the Authority shall notify the applicant in writing of the omission within ten working days of receipt of the application and shall request within a specified time the omitted information.

(2) The Authority may, at the request of the applicant, allow an extension of the time limit prescribed in subrule (1).
(3) Without prejudice to the generality of rule 9(1), where the applicant does not supply the information under subrule (1) or rule 7(2) within the time specified by the Authority under subrules (1) or (2) or rule 7(2), the Authority may refuse to grant a permit.

Determination of application

9. (1) Subject to subrule (2), the Authority shall, within six weeks of receipt of a completed application under rule 6, grant or refuse to grant a permit to the applicant.

(2) Where the applicant submits further information under rules 7(2), 7(3) and 8 the Authority shall grant or refuse a permit within six weeks of receipt of such information.

Emergency procedure

10. (1) A person shall within twenty-four hours where there is a threat or is likely to be a threat to human health or the environment or within 7 days where no such threat exists, notify the Authority of an emergency at any facility which resulted in the release of an air pollutant.

(2) Where an emergency occurs, a person shall:

(a) take all reasonable measures to ensure that all fires, explosions and releases do not occur, recur or spread;

(b) subject to subrule (1), notify the Authority orally or by facsimile of the time, specific location and the equipment involved; and

(c) within two weeks of an emergency submit to the Authority a written description of the emergency stating:

(i) the cause of the emergency;
(ii) the exact dates of the period of the emergency;
(iii) whether or not the emergency has been corrected;
(iv) the anticipated time by which the emergency is expected to be corrected; and
(v) the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and prevent the recurrence of the emergency.

Duration of permits

11. Unless previously revoked, varied or suspended by the Authority, a permit shall be effective until a fixed date specified in the permit, which date shall not be more than five years from the date on which the permit was granted.

Permit conditions

12. (1) The Authority shall establish in each permit:

a) the air pollutants authorized to be released;
b) the quantity, conditions and concentrations the permittee may release;

c) the exact location where the sampling of the release shall be performed; and

d) reporting requirements.

(2) The Authority shall establish in each permit, conditions, as required in the case of each facility, which may include, but shall not be limited to, the following requirements:

(a) that the permittee shall take all reasonable steps to:

   (i) avoid all adverse environmental impacts which could result from the facility;

   (ii) minimize the adverse environmental impact where the avoidance is impractical;

   (iii) mitigate the impact where the impact cannot be avoided;

(b) that monitoring of the conditions of the permit be conducted in accordance with the methods specified in the permit;

(c) that measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the release;

(d) that the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring, including:

   i) all calibration and maintenance records;
   
   ii) all original strip chart or electronic recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation;
   
   iii) copies of all reports required by the permit; and
   
   iv) records of all data used to complete the application for the permit,

for a period of at least four years from the date of the expiration of the permit which period may be extended by the Authority at any time.

(e) that records of monitoring information include -

   i) the date, exact place and time samples or measurements were taken;
i) the names of individual(s) who took the samples or measurements;

iii) the date(s) analyses were performed;

iv) the individual(s) who performed the analyses;

v) the analytical techniques or methods used;

vi) the results of such analyses;

vii) the techniques or methods supporting the information such as observations, readings, calculations and bench data used and the results of such techniques or methods; and

viii) the state of the operation of the facility including, but not limited to, planned and unplanned shutdowns, production levels and achievement of design capacity;

(f) that the permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control which are installed and used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the permit;

(g) that the permittee shall at all times carry out and maintain:
   i) best management practices,
   ii) pollution prevention measures,
   iii) adequate laboratory controls,
   iv) the appropriate quality assurance procedures, and
   v) back-up or auxiliary facilities to achieve compliance with the permit;

(h) that the permittee shall furnish the Authority with any information which the Authority may request to determine whether cause exists for varying, suspending, revoking or renewing the permit or to determine compliance with the permit;

(i) that the permittee shall furnish to the Authority upon request, copies of records required to be kept by the permittee;
(j) that the permittee report all instances of anticipated non-compliance to the Authority and give advance notice to the Authority of any planned changes in the facility which may result in non-compliance with the permit requirements;

(k) that, where there has been non-compliance with the permit requirements, the permittee shall:

(i) report to the Authority, within twenty-four hours of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances of the non-compliance where there is a threat or is likely to be a threat to human health or the environment and within seven days where no such threat exists, the anticipated manner in which it may endanger health or the environment;

(ii) within ten working days submit to the Authority a written report containing a description of the non-compliance, its cause and the period of non-compliance including exact dates and time, the response, clean-up and counter measures taken; and

(iii) if the non-compliance has not been corrected, submit a report to the Authority indicating the anticipated time during which it is expected to continue.

(3) In deciding the terms and conditions of a permit, the Authority shall have regard to information submitted under rules 6, 7, 8 and 13.

13. (1) A permittee shall, within twenty-one working days of the following events, and upon payment of the prescribed fee, give the Authority notice in writing of:

(a) any change affecting the accuracy of any particulars provided in an application for a permit; or

(b) the cessation of the operation of the facility in respect of which the permit has been issued.

(2) A permittee shall give notice to the Authority at least one hundred and eighty working days prior to any facility expansion, production increase, or process modification which will result in a new or increased release of one or more air pollutants in excess of the levels permitted under the permittee’s permit.
(3) The notice in subrule (2) shall:

(a) indicate the proposed characteristics of release including the method of release, quantity, conditions and concentrations; and

(b) contain a map showing the proposed location of any proposed release structure.

(4) Where a permittee -

(a) dies;

(b) becomes bankrupt;

(c) transfers ownership;

(d) goes into liquidation or receivership; or

(e) becomes a party to an amalgamation,

that person or the person responsible for his affairs, shall within twenty-one working days of the occurrence, give the Authority notice in writing thereof.

Variation

14. (1) The Authority may vary the conditions of a permit:

(a) on its own initiative; or

(b) on the application of the permittee
(2) The Authority may vary a permit under subrule (1)(a) -

(a) where it appears to the Authority that a situation specified in rule 13 has occurred;

(b) where it appears to the Authority that an emergency has occurred;

(c) in order to protect and ensure the propagation of a balanced community of plant and animal life specific to an area or region; or

(d) where it appears to the Authority that any other change, situation or activity relating to the use of the permit has occurred that is not consistent with these Rules.

(3) Where the Authority varies a permit under subrule (1)(a) it shall issue to the permittee a new permit.

(4) An application under subrule (1)(b) shall be submitted to the Authority together with the prescribed fee.

(5) Subject to subrule (6), where the Authority approves an application under subrule (1)(b) the Authority shall, within six weeks of receipt of a completed application issue to the applicant a new permit.

(6) Where the permittee under subrule (1)(b) submits further information under rules 7(2), 7(3), 8 and 13 the Authority shall issue to the applicant a new permit within six weeks of receipt of such information.

(7) Where the Authority varies a permit under this rule, the former permit shall be of no effect.

(8) The Authority may approve the application under subrule (1)(b) if the application is based on supported scientific and economic rationale in the following areas:

(a) variation of prescribed methods or sampling, preservation and analysis;
(b) variation of maximum permissible limits of air pollutants from facilities into the environment;

(c) variation of the air pollutants to be monitored; and

(d) variation of the frequency of monitoring.

(9) The Authority shall not approve an application under subrule (1)(b) where a variation will impair the protection and propagation of balanced community of plant or animal life specific to an area or region.

Transfer of permit

15. (1) No permit is assignable or transferable to any person without the consent of the Authority and payment of the prescribed fee.

(2) The Authority may, on the application of a permittee, transfer a permit to another person.

(3) The Authority shall not approve an application under subrule (2) unless the application is in respect of the release to which the permit applies.

(4) An application for a transfer shall be in triplicate, in accordance with the form as determined by the Authority, and shall be submitted to the Authority together with the prescribed fee.

(5) An application for a transfer shall contain –

(a) the name and address of the proposed transferee; and

(b) the signatures of the proposed transferee and the applicant.

(6) An application for a transfer shall be accompanied by the permit which is to be transferred.

(7) Where the proposed transferee is a company, an application for a transfer shall be accompanied by a Registrar's certificate furnished by the Registrar of Companies under section 486 (1) (b) of the Companies Act stating that the name of the company is on the Register of Companies.

(8) Where the Authority approves an application under subrule (2), the Authority shall –
(a) endorse the transfer on the permit submitted under subrule (6);

(b) substitute the name of the applicant on the permit for that of the transferee; and

(c) endorse date on which the application was approved.

(9) The transferee shall be deemed to be the person to whom the permit applies from the date specified in subrule (8) (c).

**Renewal of permits**

16. (1) Where a permittee desires to continue to release an air pollutant beyond the expiration of a permit, the permittee shall submit an application for the renewal of the permit to the Authority, in accordance with the form as determined by the Authority, together with the prescribed fee.

(2) An application for a new permit shall be made at least thirty working days before the expiration of the permit.

(3) Where after the expiration of a permit, a permittee has submitted an application for the new permit in accordance with subrules (1) and (2), the expired permit shall continue in force until the effective date of the renewed permit.

(4) A person whose permit has been renewed shall be required to pay annual fees prescribed by the Minister.
The Authority may revoke a permit if it appears to the Authority that:

(a) the continuation of the release authorized by the permit, hereinafter referred to as “the authorised release”, would cause serious pollution of the environment or serious harm to human health that cannot be avoided by varying the conditions of the permit;

(b) the permittee has made a misrepresentation or wilful omission in obtaining the permit or in any report submitted to the Authority;

(c) the permittee has violated any fundamental condition of the permit; or

(d) there has been any other change in circumstances relating to the permit that requires a permanent reduction in the authorised release.
18. (1) The Authority may suspend a permit if it appears to the Authority that:

(a) serious pollution of the environment or serious harm to human health has resulted from, or is about to be caused by, the authorised release;

(b) continuing to carry on the release to which the permit relates will continue to cause serious pollution to the environment or serious harm to human health unless abated;

(c) the permittee has violated any condition in the permit;

(d) a situation specified in rule 13 has transpired; or

(e) there has been any other change in circumstances relating to the permit that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction in the release;

(2) A permit suspended under this rule shall be of no effect to authorize the release allowed in the permit.

(3) Where a permit is suspended under this rule, the Authority in suspending it or at any time while it is suspended may require the permittee to take such measures to deal with or avert the pollution or harm as the Authority considers necessary.

19. The Authority shall not revoke, suspend or vary a permit or reject a claim under rule 23 unless it has:

(a) given written notice to the permittee that it intends to do so;

(b) specified in the notice the reasons for its intention to do so;
(c) given the permittee a reasonable opportunity to make submissions in relation to the revocation, suspension, variation or rejection; and
(d) taken into consideration any submissions made by the permittee within five working days of service of the notice prescribed in paragraph (a).

20. The Authority shall, by notice, inform the applicant or the permittee, as the case may be, of the following decisions in relation to a permit:

(a) refusal of a grant under rules 8(3) or 9;
(b) a variation under rule 14 (1) (a);
(c) refusal of an application for variation under rule 14 (1) (b);
(d) refusal of an application for a transfer under rule 15;
(e) refusal of an application for a renewal under rule 16;
(f) a revocation under rule 17;
(g) a suspension under rule 18;
(h) a rejection of a claim under rule 23.

21. A decision of the Authority mentioned in rule 20 is subject to appeal to the Commission.

22. (1) The Authority shall establish and maintain an Air Polluters Register which-

(a) shall be open to the public for inspection at the Authority’s principal office during working hours.

(b) may be kept in any form.

(2) Subject to rule 23, the Air Polluters Register shall contain particulars of, or relating to -
(a) every application for a permit;

(b) every permit;

(c) every refusal to grant a permit under rules 8(3) and 9 together with the reasons for the refusal;

(d) every variation under rule 14 (1);

(e) every refusal of a renewal of a permit under rule 16;

(f) every revocation of a permit under rule 17;

(e) every suspension of a permit under rule 18;

(h) every refusal to vary the conditions of a permit under rule 14 (1) (b) together with reasons for refusal;

(i) inspection reports pursuant to sections 21 and 22 of the Act;

(j) notices of all types including notices of violation under section 63 of the Act;

(k) administrative orders under sections 64 and 65 of the Act;

(l) administrative civil assessments under section 66 of the Act;

(m) applications for enforcement under section 67 of the Act;

(n) other actions by the Authority under section 68 of the Act;

(o) complaints against permittees under section 69 of the Act; and

(p) ministerial directives under section 5 of the Act.

(3) An extract from the Air Polluters Register shall be supplied at the request of any person on payment of the prescribed fee.
23. (1) An applicant may upon payment of the prescribed fee, assert a claim, in accordance with the form as determined by the Authority, that any of the information supplied to the Authority under rules 6, 7 and 8 is a trade secret or confidential business information and that it be omitted from the Air Polluters Register.
(2) The Authority may reject the claim for the reason –

   (a) that the applicant has not disclosed the basis for the claim;

   (b) that the basis thereof is invalid; or

   (c) that the public interest in disclosing the information clearly outweighs any prejudice to the applicant.

(3) The Authority shall omit the information from the Air Polluters Register where -

   (a) the Authority does not contest the claim; or

   (b) the Authority rejects the claim under subrule (2) but the claim is upheld on an appeal pursuant to rule 21.

Applicability

24. These Rules shall not apply to the operational releases from vehicles.

Savings

25. Nothing in these Rules affects the operation of -

   (a) the Public Health Ordinance; and

   (b) the common law regarding nuisance.
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<th>NO.</th>
<th>COMPOUND/ SUBSTANCE</th>
<th>SHORT TERM MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE LEVELS</th>
<th>AVERAGING TIME</th>
<th>LONG TERM MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE LEVELS</th>
<th>AVERAGING TIME</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE LEVELS µg/m³</td>
<td></td>
<td>MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE LEVELS µg/m³</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Total Suspended Particulate (TSP)</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>24 hours</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>PM₁₀</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>maximum 24 hour concentration</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Carbon monoxide</td>
<td>100 000</td>
<td>15 minutes</td>
<td>60 000</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30 000</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
<td>10 000</td>
<td>8 hours</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1 year</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Sulphur dioxide</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>24 hours</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Ozone</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>8 hours</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>10 µg of total lead in free and combined form per cubic metre of air</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3 months</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1 year</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>sulphuric acid</td>
<td>100 µg of sulphuric acid per cubic metre of air</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>hydrogen sulphide</td>
<td>30 µg of hydrogen sulphide per cubic metre of air</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>ammonia</td>
<td>3600 µg of ammonia per cubic metre of air</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
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<td>COMPOUND/SUBSTANCE</td>
<td>SHORT TERM LIMITS</td>
<td>LONG TERM LIMITS</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>total fluorides</td>
<td>9 µg of total inorganic fluoride per cubic metre of air, expressed as hydrogen fluoride</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>hydrogen chloride</td>
<td>100 µg of hydrogen chloride per cubic metre of air</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>chlorine and its compounds</td>
<td>300 µg of chlorine per cubic metre of air</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>antimony and its compounds</td>
<td>75 µg of total antimony in free and combined form per cubic metre of air</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>cadmium and its compounds</td>
<td>5.0 µg of total cadmium in free and combined form per cubic metre of air</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
<td></td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>mercury and its compounds</td>
<td>1.5 µg of total alkyl mercury compounds per cubic metre of air</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.0 µg of total mercury in free and combined form per cubic metre of air</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
## SECOND SCHEDULE (Rule 4)

### STACK RELEASE LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>SUBSTANCE</th>
<th>MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE LIMITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>particulate matter</td>
<td>100 mg of particulate matter in each normal cubic metre of residual gases, (adjusted to a basis of 12% CO\textsubscript{2} for air emissions from fuel-burning equipment, if required by the specified test method)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sulphur dioxide (SO\textsubscript{2})</td>
<td>1000 as SO\textsubscript{2}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sulphuric acid mist or sulphur trioxide</td>
<td>100 as SO\textsubscript{3}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Oxides of nitrogen</td>
<td>500 as NO\textsubscript{x}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Carbon monoxide</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Hydrogen sulphide</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ammonia</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Fluorine and its compounds</td>
<td>5 as hydrogen fluoride; or 5 as total fluoride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Acids and acid gases, as hydrogen chloride</td>
<td>10 as hydrogen chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Chlorine and its compounds</td>
<td>5 as chlorine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Antimony and its compounds</td>
<td>5 as antimony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Arsenic and its compounds</td>
<td>0.8 as arsenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Cadmium and its compounds</td>
<td>0.05 as cadmium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Lead and its compounds</td>
<td>0.5 as lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Mercury and its compounds</td>
<td>0.05 as mercury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Heavy metals (other)</td>
<td>5 as heavy metals (other)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Volatile organic compounds</td>
<td>20 as volatile organic compounds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Made the day of 2001

Minister of the Environment

Laid before the House of Representatives this day of 2001

Clerk of the House

Laid before the Senate this day of 2001

Clerk of the Senate