

**DECISION OF THE PRESIDENT OF SUPREME COUNCIL OF ENVIRONMENT AND
NATURAL PROTECTORATES NO. (4) OF 2005**

**ISSUANCE OF THE EXECUTIVE BY LAW OF THE LAW OF ENVIRONMENT
PROTECTION PROMULGATED BY THE DECREE LAW NO. (30) OF 2002**

The President, Supreme Council of environment and natural protectorates,

Having cognizance of the Amended temporary basic law, in particular article (34) thereof,
Decree-Law number (11) of 2000 of establishing the Supreme Council of the environment and the
natural protectorates,
Decree-Law number (30) of 2002 pertaining to the environment protection,
Emiri Order number (29) of 1996, concerning the submission of the Cabinet resolutions to Emir for
ratification and promulgation,
The Cabinet Consent on the draft decision hereof in its ordinary meeting number 40 of 2004, held on
December 12, 2004,

Decreed as follows:

Article (1)

The provisions of the executive by law of the environment protection law promulgated by the decree
law number (30) of 2002 attached herewith shall be operative.

Article (2)

All competent authorities, with reference to their competences, shall abide by the present Resolution.
This decision shall be operative starting the date of its promulgation and published in the Official
Gazette.

Tamim Ben Hamad Al Thani

President of the Supreme Council of Environment and natural protectorates

Promulgated in Doha on: 9/3/1426 A.H.
Corresponding to: 18/4/2005 AD.

**THE EXECUTIVE BY LAW OF THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION LAW
PROMULGATED BY THE DECREE LAW NO (30) OF 2002**

PRELIMINARY- DEFINITIONS

Article (1)

In the implementation of the provisions hereof, the definitions of the subsequent terms and expressions are assigned hereof unless the context requires different connotation:

- Law: the Environment Protection Law promulgated by the decree law number (30) of 2002
- The Council: the Supreme Council of environment and natural protectorates.
- The Secretariat: the council secretariat
- The Secretary General: The council secretary general
- The treatment: operations executed on garbage to alter its chemical, physical or biological characteristics, compose it or decrease its size or render it safe or at least less dangerous during its carriage or storage or discarding it completely.
- The Operator: the person in charge of all operation processes at the garbage disposal place
- Environmental Quality Standards:
The standards that indicate the level of pollution or disturbance that shall not surpass
- The abreaction: an inconstant and unforeseen emergence operation that occurs through the ventilation holes because of fault or emergency.
- The transit carriage: the carriage of dangerous garbage from a state's national authority region to or across an area that is not governed by any regional authority of any state, provided that at least two states collaborate to the carriage process.
- The Transit: the continuous passing from a border to another, through the international territories, without proceeding to the storage. This does not affect the temporary storage due to the carriage.
- The exporter: Any person who carries out the arrangements for carrying or shipping the dangerous garbage outward in order to discard it in accordance with the law provisions and the by law hereof.
- The producer: Any person who produces the dangerous garbage due to his activity
- The remover: Any person who carries out the dangerous garbage process removal inside the country or by carriage or by the shipping outward.
- The export country: the State, where the carriage of dangerous garbage in transit has started or is planned to be.
- The import Country: the State, where the carriage of the dangerous garbage is planned to destine across the border, in purpose to carry out the removal process or the previous filling up of the removal process in the areas which are not governed by the regional authority of any State.
- The facilities or the reception utilities: the furnishings, the equipments and the special docks specified for the purposes of reception, sedimentation, treatment and draining of the polluted substances or the poised water in addition to the furnishings supplied by the operating company in the field of shipping and unloading petroleum substances or others from the administrative authorities that supervise the ports and the aquatic path.

SECTION ONE - ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION FROM POLLUTION

CHAPTER ONE - THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINED DEVELOPMENT

Article (2)

The competent administrative authorities, in coordination with the board, shall draw the procedures and necessary measures required to achieve the goals stated in the articles (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9) hereof, and especially the following:

1. Limiting the regional institutions and institutes, and the qualifications that contribute to the preparation and implementation of the environment preservation programs and benefiting from them in preparing and executing the projects and studies that carry out its preparation.

2. Providing local and international information related to the environmental status and the changes that occur in regular basis, in addition to assessing it and using it in the administration and the environmental planning and publishing it.
3. Suggesting economical mechanisms to encourage the variant activities to take pollution preventing measures.
4. Suggesting trial projects to preserve wealth and natural resources and draw its execution mechanism.

Article (3)

The work process shall be according to the environmental protection measures and standards stated in the appendix number (3) attached herewith

The board undertakes its review, development and renovation, in coordination with the competent administrative authorities.

CHAPTER TWO - THE PROJECTS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Article (4)

The plans, and the public and private development projects, whatever are their sorts or locations, including the industrial, agricultural and constructional projects shall be brought before the board at the time of planning, prior to their implementation, in order to review and assess them and ensure that they comply with scientific and practical methods of the suitable environmental planning in accordance with the standards, specifications, basis, regulations, procedures and conditions stipulated hereof.

Article (5)

The sorts and sections of the public and private development projects that can cause environmental damages, by nature, shall be determined as indicated in the appendix attached herewith.

Article (6)

Regions and areas of environmental significance shall be determined according to the environment protection standards and in the following areas and sites:

1. Pursuant to the environment protection standards, the areas of high environmental values as the valleys, coast lands, islands, coral reefs, unique areas of the environmental and animal ranges including the natural protectorate.
2. The archeological and historical sites of high scientific and grace values.
3. The areas of exploitation and use of natural resources especially the sparse ones.
4. The area related to the particular development modes such as the industrial cities, industrial services cities and new suburbs.

Article (7)

The licensing authorities are prohibited from issuing the permits for the projects, their expansions and renovations determined in the appendix (1) attached herewith, before carrying out a study to assess its environmental effects and acquiring the environmental permit for the project, its expansion and renovation from the board.

The operation of the project, the plant, the expansion or the renovation is prohibited unless acquiring the operation permit from the secretariat.

Article (8)

The applicant for license or expansion or renovation shall acquire an environmental permit application from the licensing authority and fill it out in accordance with the specimen as indicated in the appendix (2/2) attached herewith. The application shall be submitted to the licensing authority with the detailed plans, the instruments enclosed in addition to the data as determined in the specimen as well as the assessment study of the environmental effect concerning the projects determined in the appendix number (1) attached hereof.

Prior to the issuance of the project license, its expansion or renovation the licensing authority shall send a copy of the aforementioned application and its enclosures to the secretariat in order to express its standpoint and submit the report to the board in order to issue the relevant decision, in accordance with the procedures indicated in the procedures process plan for acquiring the environmental permit as indicated in the appendix (3/2) attached herewith.

Article (9)

The secretariat shall seek the assistance of the experts, the public or private authorities to verify the environmental assessment studies of the projects according to the standards, specifications, basis and regulations stipulated hereof and its appendixes enclosures. The study outcome shall be submitted to the secretary general.

Article (10)

The secretariat shall study the environmental permit application of the project in the light of its enclosed instruments, the required instruments and complementary data, in accordance with the standards, the qualifications and the regulations stipulated in the appendixes attached hereof. The secretariat shall express its standpoint concerning the application in virtue of the study results, and issue one of the following recommendations:

1. The approval of the required project, activity, expansion or the renovation
2. The approval of issuing the environmental permit of the project subsequent to the execution of some environmental procedures or measures.
3. The Refusal of granting the environmental permit.

Article (11)

The secretariat shall submit its report to the board that covers the results of the study of the project's environmental permit demand including its recommendations and reasons within ten days starting the date of the application submission in addition to the study and the acquired data. The board shall issue its relevant decision of the environmental statement within the next ten days; the refusal decision shall be justified. In conformity with a registered letter, the secretariat shall submit the board decision to the licensing authorities within ten days starting on its issuance date, provided that does not exceed thirty days, starting on the date of the application submission, study and the acquired data.

Article (12)

In order to acquire the operation permit, as stated in the article (7) hereof , meet the conditions as below:

1. Acquire the environmental permit if the project is among the projects determined in the appendix (1) attached herewith
2. Acquire the necessary permit from the licensing authority.

3. Fill out the application of acquiring the operation permit in accordance with the specimen determined in the appendix number (2/4) attached herewith
4. Meet the operation requirements as determined in the environmental permit and the operation permit application.

Article (13)

The secretariat shall study the operation permit application. It shall request the fulfillment of what it deems necessary data and information in the light of what the study reveals.

The secretariat shall issue the operation statement within 30 days starting on the submission date in addition to its enclosures and the acquired data. If the period was missed without any response, it will be considered as a statement refusal. In consequence, the secretariat shall notify the licensing authority as well as the statement applicant by virtue of a justified refusal decision that shall be registered within ten days starting on the issuance date, in accordance with the procedures process plan for acquiring the operation statement as indicated in the appendix number (2/5) attached hereof.

Article (14)

The person concerned may bring a complaint against the refusal decision of the environmental permit or the operation permit within thirty days starting on the date of submission of the refusal decision notification, or the passing of the period mentioned in the previous article. The complaint shall be written and submitted to the secretariat. It shall meet the complaint reasons, evidences, and its relevant instruments. The secretary shall refer the complaint to the commission of complaints. The latter shall be constituted upon the decision of the Chairman in order to study the complaint and issue the relevant recommendations within ten days starting on the complaint submission date. The recommendations shall be submitted to the secretary general in order to be subsequently submitted to the board to decide.

Article (15)

In accordance with the project nature conformity, the environmental effects assessment study of the project shall consist of the basics and the following components:

1. An entire and accurate description of the project
2. The justifications of establishing the project from the economic and social perspective
3. The expected goals of the project
4. The construction phases of the project
5. The consequences of its general execution and extent of its effect on the natural resources and safety in particular.
6. The procedures that shall be taken to protect the environment.
7. Monitoring the drain system and the emergencies caused by the projects.
8. An entire description of the environment status that affects the project, along with the necessary clarification about all phases of this status, in addition to the environmental reactions analysis that arise from these phases.

Article (16)

The memorandum of the said environment status reactions in the previous article and which will affect the project shall consist of the following effects and factors:

1. The influence on the health of the human being and the demographic assemblies.
2. The influences on the environmental systems (Ecological) in the area of the project, or the other environmental systems (Ecological) that affect the project.
3. the influence on the area, the place and the building that has a beauty, archeological, entertaining ,

architectural, cultural, historical, scientific, or social significance or any other environmental characteristics that have a particular value for the present and the future generation.

4. The threatening of any type of animal and vegetarian races.
5. The long term influence on the environment
6. The changes that occur on the environment quality in a particular area
7. The deterioration of the environment quality
8. The environment pollution
9. Threatening the environment safety
10. Shrinking the extent of the environment useful usages.
11. The environment problems related to garbage removal
12. The increase in demand on the natural resources and other sparse resources or those that could be exhausted.
13. Accumulation of the environmental effects as result of the present activities and the potential future activities.

Article (17)

All concerned competent administrative authorities, the private projects and individuals shall submit data; information and the studies that the board deems necessary in order to carry out its competences in admitting the plans and the development projects and issuing the relevant environmental permit.

Article (18)

The project owner shall retain a register for the memorandum of the established activity effect on the environment according to the specimen as indicated in the appendix number (6/ first) attached hereof. The register shall particularly record the following data:

- 1- The emergencies issued from the institution that drain from it and its average rate of draining.
- 2- The description of exits subsequent to the treatment process and the efficiency of the used treatment units.
- 3- The following up procedures and the environmental security applied in the institution
- 4- The trials and periodical measures and their results
- 5- The following-up official

The owner of the project or plant or its representative shall comply with notifying the secretariat and the competent administrative authority immediately of any surpasses of the standards and specifications related to the pollution emitted or drained and the procedures taken for correction.

Article (19)

The secretariat shall follow up the register data stipulated in the previous article to ensure its factual conformity in addition to take the necessary samples and carry out the suitable tests to demonstrate the plant activity effect on the environment and determine the extent of its compliance with the environment protection standards.

The following up shall be periodical. If there are any infringements, the secretariat shall notify the administrative competent authority and the project owner as well as the institution, by virtue of a registered letter to correct these infringements fast and in conformity with the industry fundamentals. If the latter was not carried out within 60 days, the board shall take the necessary measurements to stop the breaker activity, upon the secretariat recommendation and in accordance with the procedures as determined in the following article hereof, and the juridical claim of the suitable compensations to treat the damages as result of the infringements

The plant is bound to retain this register during its existence period.

Article (20)

Subsequent to the coordination with the competent administrative authority, and the demonstration of the reasons revealed by this authority, the board is allowed to stop or repeal the operation statement in the following cases:

1- If the statement was issued according to incorrect data

2- If the licensee violated the operation statement conditions

3- If unexpected environmental effects have arisen from practicing the activity on the permit issuance. Prior to the operation permit stay or repeal, the board shall notify the owner of the project or plant by the infringement and charge him to remove its reasons during the convenient period determined by the board according to the infringement nature and size, without any violation to the previous article provision. The board and the competent administrative authority, if necessary, are allowed to remove the infringement motives on the violator's expense.

The applicant shall bring a complaint against the decision of repeal or stay within the period in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the article (14) hereof.

CHAPTER THREE - THE EMERGENCY PLANS TO CONFRONT THE ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTERS.

Article (21)

The board shall coordinate with the emergency permanent commission and the competent administrative authorities to draw a general plan for emergency in order to confront the environmental disasters.

This plan shall not be considered effective unless being adopted by the Cabinet.

The emergency general plan, in particular, relies on the indicated components of the following phases:

1. Prior to Disaster Phase

- a-** Collecting the information and the local and international available systems about how to confront environmental disasters and the means to reduce its resulting damages..
- b-** Limiting the available capabilities on the local, regional and international level and determining the method of turning them for help in a way that ensures rapid confrontation of the disaster.
- c-** Carrying out the trainings and trials to know the extent of the readiness of the individual emergency team and demonstrate the weakness points of the performance and the method to develop the plan or the team performance.
- d-** Determining the environmental disasters types and the most affected areas and knowing the expected effect of each one of them and draw the suitable procedures to confront every type.
- e-** Determining the authorities in charge of notifying about the disaster or expecting its occurrence.
- f-** Establishing a Chamber of central operations to receive the notifications about the environmental disaster, and continuing the reception and send of accurate information about it in order to gather the necessary capabilities to confront it.
- g-** Forming a work team to pursuit the confrontation of the environmental disaster when expected and upon its occurrence. The chief of the team work is entitled with the necessary powers to confront the disaster with the collaboration and coordination of the competent administrative authorities.
- h-** Supervision, training and pursuance to confront the disasters on all levels.
- i-** Facilitating the system and the information circulation methods between the different authorities concerning the disasters and ensuring the verification of its efficiency.
- j-** Determining the method of circulating and demanding help between different authorities at

the crisis management along with establishing the suitable data basis.

2- Disaster Invasion Phase

- a-** Implementing the objective plans to coordinate and collaborate on the local, regional and international level to ensure continued effluence supplies of the equipments and furnishings to the disaster area.
- b-** Procuring the best use of the effective capabilities available at the different authorities to deal with the disaster
- c-** Determining the manner to inform the citizens about the disaster, its development and the means of dealing with its effects.

3- Disaster Effects Removal Phase

- a-** Determining the manner of corporation of different authorities in disaster effects removal
- b-** Developing the plans in order to improve the performance
- c-** Enhancing the public awareness level according to the manner of dealing with disasters.

4- The registration phase of the disaster results and the concluded lessons.

- a-** Registering the economical and social effects resulting from the disaster occurrence
- b-** Registering the concluded lessons from dealing with the disaster.
- c-** The suggestions to avoid the aspects of lacking and restrictions that appeared during the confrontation.

CHAPTER FOUR - GARBAGE AND DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES

Article (22)

The competent administrative authorities shall be determined in accordance with the relevant permit of the garbage and the dangerous substances in conformity with the list indicated in the appendix number (5) attached herewith and according to the quality of each of them, its use and the site conformity with the activity nature.

Upon the coordination with the competent administrative authorities, and each according to its competence, the board shall issue the list of dangerous substances and garbage statement. The list shall determine in particular the following issues:

- 1-** The dangerous substances and garbage nature that enter in the competence domain of each authority and the gravity degree of each.
- 2-** The regulations that shall be respected when rotating each one of them.
- 3-** The method of discarding the empty refills of those substances subsequent to their rotation.

FIRST: THE DANGEROUS WASTES

Article (23)

It is prohibited to import dangerous wastes or allow their entry, passing, deduction, burying, injection, setting or their storage in the state.

Article (24)

It is prohibited to allow the passing of ships that carry the dangerous garbage in the marginal sea or the exclusive economic area of the state unless upon acquiring the relevant permit from the competent administrative authority, following the board approval and according to the following

stipulations:

- 1- Submitting the necessary statement that includes the ship contents of dangerous garbage, its nature, quantity, source, destination and direction.
- 2- Submitting what proves the consent of the exporting and importing authorities for the dangerous garbage.
- 3- Submitting what proves the equipment of the carrier ship with all safety means.
- 4- Submitting what proves the presence of a number of qualified experts in the dangerous garbage field, capable to behave properly in cases of emergency.
- 5- Undertaking all necessary preventive measures of safety, stipulated in the relevant international conventions
- 6- Submitting the financial guarantee certificate stipulated in the article (49) hereof whatever is its full load.

Article (25)

It is prohibited to establish any projects, institutions or facilities in order to treat the dangerous garbage unless following a license from the competent administrative authority, upon the board consent, and in accordance with the stipulations as below:

- 1- Submitting an application request to the competent administrative authority as indicated in the list of appendix number (5) attached herewith, and according to the relevant specimen illustrated in the appendix number (2/2) attached herewith.
- 2- The competent administrative authority shall send the specimen after filling it up, enclosed with the necessary instruments in accordance with the provisions of chapter two of section one hereof to the secretariat to express its standpoint. Thus, the specimen shall be submitted to the board to issue the relevant decision. The secretariat shall send the board decision within thirty days starting on the date of receiving the application, the specimen and enclosures, according to the law and bylaw requirements. The elapsing of this period without any response from the secretariat shall be considered a refusal.
- 3- The selected sites to establish any projects, institutions or utilities to treat the dangerous garbage shall fulfill the conditions as determined in the article (36) hereof.

Article (26)

It is prohibited to rotate, manage, treat, recycle, or remove the dangerous garbage inside or outside unless according to the issuance of a license by the competent administrative authority, upon the board consent and in accordance with the following conditions and procedures:

I- Conditions:

- 1- Fulfilling all data, information and instruments determined hereof
- 2- Providing the necessary methods, capabilities and regulations necessary for safety storage and rotation of the dangerous garbage and treating, managing, recycling or discarding them.
- 3- Providing the trained official cadres in charge of the relevant permit operations.
- 4- Providing the requirements to confront the risks resulting from dealing with the dangerous garbage.
- 5- Avoiding environmental and public health damages.

II- Procedures

The license applicant shall submit a written application to the competent administrative authority determining the dangerous garbage rotation activity which requires the permit, and fill up the relevant specimen in conformity with the activity and as indicated in the appendix number (7/2,8,9,10,11) attached herewith.

The specimen shall fulfill the following data and requirements supported by the necessary

instruments:

- 1-** the dangerous garbage rotation official (name of institution, address, phone number, institution site, surface area, the maps of the institution site, land water level, available safety equipments at the institution, insurance information, program and environment observation of the areas surrounding the institution)
- 2-** The authority that produces the dangerous garbage (full name, address, phone number and fax)
- 3-** An entire description of the dangerous garbage claimed to be subject to dealing, the nature and concentration of their dangerous components)
- 4-** Determining the quantity of dangerous garbage claimed to be annually subject to rotation and describing their loading method (barrels, cisterns, loose)
- 5-** Describing the methods claimed to be subject to usage in storing the dangerous garbage, and the storage period of each one, along with undertaking the writing of a clear statement on each refill to inform about its content, and the extent of risk and the manner of dealing with it in case of emergency.
- 6-** Clarifying the desired vehicles (land, sea and air), and determining their directions and timings.
- 7-** An inclusive statement about the method subject to be followed for treating and draining dangerous garbage that require the rotation permit.
- 8-** Undertaking the separation between the dangerous garbage and all other types of garbage that results from the productive activities and others.
- 9-** Undertaking to retain the registers on a permanent basis, that include a complete statement of the dangerous garbage and their nature, sources, rates, collection and storage periods, in addition to their carriage method, and treating manner, along with the facilitation of these data upon request.
- 10-** Undertaking to take all measures that ensure a proper loading of the dangerous garbage during the collecting, carrying and storing phases
- 11-** A detailed description for the emergency plan to confront all unexpected circumstances including the people and environment protection
- 12-** Certificate of a previous experience in the dangerous rotation field
- 13-** Approving the trueness of data stated in the request, specimen and instruments.

Upon the coordination with the board, the competent administrative authority shall request from the license applicant the fulfillment of the necessary data or the other instruments that seem to be essential in order to ensure the licensed activity.

Article (27)

The competent administrative shall refer a copy of the permit application, the specimen and the instruments to the secretariat to express its standpoint and thus submit it to the board to issue the relevant decision. The secretariat shall provide those authorities with the board decision within a period that do not exceed 30 days starting on the date of submitting the application, specimen and its enclosures which meet the requirements of law and bylaw. The elapsing of this period without any response from the secretariat shall be deemed as tantamount to refusal.

Article (28)

Upon the consent of the board, the competent administrative authority shall issue a permit to rotate, manage, treat, recycle, or discard the dangerous garbage, inside or outside including the aforementioned all or some activities, for a period that does not exceed 2 years. The administrative authority or the board shall review the permit during its operative period to ensure the continuation of fulfilling its conditions.

In all cases the permit applicant shall not be allowed to practice any activity related to the dangerous garbage before acquiring the permit edited on the prepared specimen.

Article (29)

Upon the board standpoint, the competent administrative authority shall be allowed to repeal the permit, or stay it by a decision justified in the following cases:

- I- If the permit is issued as a result of submitting false data
- I- If the licensee violates the permit conditions
- III- If unexpected environmental dangerous effects have arisen from the practice of the activity at the permit issuance.
- V- If the board considers it unsafe to rotate any of this dangerous garbage.

Article (30)

Taking into consideration the garbage categories that require observation in accordance with their sources and the containment of any of substances and those that require special considerations, as indicated in the appendix number (4/7,5) attached herewith, and taking into consideration the list of dangerous garbage perils characteristics indicated in the appendix number (7/8) attached herewith, the board and the competent administrative authority, according to their competences, shall undertake the observation actions on the dangerous garbage rotation as indicated in the aforementioned list in the paragraph of the article (22) hereof.

Article (31)

The administration of dangerous garbage shall abide by the conditions, standards, rules and procedures determined in the following phases:

1. The dangerous garbage production phase
2. The dangerous garbage collection and storage phase
3. The dangerous garbage internal carriage phase
4. The dangerous garbage treatment, draining and removal phase
5. The dangerous garbage removal phase by the carriage or shipping outside the state.

Article (32)

The dangerous garbage production phase shall be subjected to rules and procedures determined hereof. The authority that produces the dangerous garbage shall comply with all necessary procedures to restrict and reduce the dangerous garbage production through the convenient manners and means, particularly:

1. Working on reducing the rate of garbage production by quantity and nature, thus by developing the applied technology and pursuing the clean technology and choosing the alternatives of the production methods or the primary materials that have less damage impact on the environment and public health.
2. Developing the convenient systems to manage the dangerous garbage.
3. The expansion of re-employing and rotating the dangerous garbage after treating it when it is possible.
4. Describing the produced garbage by quantity and nature and registering it.
5. Establishing and operating the garbage treatment units at the exporter place provided the board approves the treatment manner, the technical description, and the operating systems of these units.

If the dangerous garbage treatment or discard is hard to be realized at the production resource, the authority that produces this garbage shall undertake its collection and carriage to the relevant removal places as determined by the competent administrative authority, upon the secretariat consent. The garbage circulation shall abide by all conditions and relevant stipulations, as indicated hereof.

Article (33)

The phase of collection and storage of the dangerous garbage shall be subjected to the rules and procedures determined hereof. The authority that undertakes the dangerous garbage collection and storage, shall comply with the following issues:

- 1.** Determining the specific areas to store the dangerous garbage that fulfill the safety conditions that hinder the occurrence of any public or private damages,
- 2.** Storage the dangerous garbage in special containers, made out of solid substance and free of punctures, which avoid any liquid leakage. Moreover, these containers shall be provided with a compact housing, and their capacity shall convene with the dangerous garbage quantity, or according to these garbage storage basics in conformity with its nature.
- 3.** Putting a clear mark on the dangerous garbage storage containers that refer to their contents and draw attention to the perils resulting from dealing with them in an impaired means.
- 4.** Drawing a temporal system to collect the dangerous garbage, so it is not left in the storage containers for a long period.

The compliance of the dangerous garbage producer with supplying the aforementioned containers and avoid placing them in the public spaces.

Article (34)

The dangerous garbage internal carriage phase is subjected to the rules and procedures as determined hereof in addition to the compliance with the following conditions:

- 1.** To ban the dangerous garbage carriage with vehicles other than the ones possessed by the licensed authorities to manage the dangerous garbage. These manners shall fulfill the following conditions:

- a-** they shall be equipped with all safety manners in a good status valid to function
- b-** Their capacities and number of cycles shall be convenient to the dangerous garbage quantities
- c-** They shall be conducted by well-qualified trained drivers, capable to behave properly, particularly in case of emergency
- d-** They shall hold clear marks that determine the gravity extent of its load and the best manner to behave in the emergency case.
- e-** Determining the directions of the dangerous garbage vehicles and immediately notifying the civil defense authorities of any changes could occur and so as it is granted to behave fast and correctly in the emergency case.
- f-** Banning the passage of the dangerous garbage vehicles inside the residential and constructional compounds and in downtown area during the day time.
- g-** Notifying the authority in charge, with the address place where the dangerous garbage vehicles take refuge in, and the number and date of permit
- h-** To persist the sterilization of the dangerous garbage vehicles after each use.

Article (35)

The dangerous garbage treatment, draining and removal phase shall be subjected to the rules and procedures as determined hereof. In addition to the compliance with the conditions and other procedures related to the following issues:

- a-** The conditions of the sites and utilities for treating, draining and discarding the dangerous garbage
- b-** The framework in which the treatment operation of the dangerous garbage able to be used and rotated again, takes place.

Article (36)

The treatment sites, dangerous garbage draining and removal shall fulfill the conditions as below:

- a-** Being far from residential at a distance space not less than 5 kilometers.
- b-** The space shall be convenient with the dangerous garbage quantity thus preventing its storage for extended periods.
- c-** Surrounding the site with a fence of height not less than 2.5 meters.
- d-** Supplying the site with more than one gate of suitable capacity that allow the entry and exit of the dangerous garbage vehicles easily
- e-** Supplying the site with various services such the water, electricity and telephone line.
- f-** Supplying the site with all prevention and safety requirements stipulated in the labor law and the vocational health
- g-** Supplying the site with all mechanical equipments that facilitate the function motion.
- h-** Supplying the site with the equipped warehouses to retain the dangerous garbage until its treatment and draining, these equipments vary along with the dangerous garbage natures received by the utility.
Supplying the utility with the necessary equipments and institutions to separate and classify some dangerous garbage in order to use it or rotate it again.
- i-** The site shall contain the different treatment units where the garbage shall be treated, and that requires an advance treatment before the filling up operation such as a focal point for incinerating some dangerous garbage types, or the physical or chemical treatment or others.
- j-** i- Supplying the site with a hole of a suitable capacity for healthy incineration to bury the left burns, and other to incinerate the garbage that shall be in the sufficient length, width and depth to exploit it for a period not less than 20 years. The hole walls shall be inclined from the sides and fixed to avoid their crash.

Article (37)

The treatment operation of the dangerous garbage able to be used and rotated again in order to be discarded and to benefit from the treatment in accordance with the treatment and removal operations as indicated in the appendix number (7/7- part b) attached herewith.

These operations shall be particularly in the following framework:

- 1-** The reuse of the dangerous garbage as fuel for power generation
- 2-** Recovering the solvent organics and reusing them in the extraction operation.
- 3-** Rotating and using again some organic substances of the dangerous garbage
- 4-** The reuse of the ironic and non-ironic metals and their constituents
- 5-** The rotation and the reuse of some inorganic substances of the dangerous garbage
- 6-** Recovering and rotating the acids or rules.
- 7-** Recovering the used substances to reduce pollution.
- 8-** Recovering some constituents of the incentive factors
- 9-** Recovering the used oils and use them again after refining them.

Article (38)

The treatment operation of the dangerous garbage unable to be used again or rotated in order to be discarded occurs in accordance with the treatment and removal operations indicated in the appendix number (7 /7- part a) attached herewith. These operations shall be particularly in the following framework:

- 1-** The filling up of the dangerous garbage in special and equipped filling up holes, which are isolated from the rest of the entries of the environmental system.
- 2-** Treating the dangerous garbage biologically by using some accurate types of living creatures to analyzing it.
- 3-** Treating the dangerous garbage physically and chemically by evaporating, reducing, calcification, neutralization, precipitation and others.
- 4-** The incineration in specific focal points that prevent the emergences of gas and the harmful

incenses in the surrounding environment.

Article (39)

The dangerous garbage removal phase by the carriage or shipping outward shall be subjected to the rules and procedures determined in the international conventions to which the state is affiliated, in addition to those determined hereof and the following conditions and procedures:

1- Carriage and shipping are prohibited across the border in the following cases:

- a-** If the carriage to the authority located in south at a latitude of 60 degrees south
- b-** If the carriage was towards a state that imposes an import prohibition of on such garbage
- c-** If the carriage occurred to the states that are incapable of giving guarantees of their capacity to safely discard the garbage in a technical intact way on the environmental level.
- d-** If the carriage was to the non-member states in Basel convention other than the state member in bilateral, multilateral or regional conventions.

2- Procedures to acquire the board consent to carry and load across the border

- a-** the garbage producer shall take all practical steps to ensure that the dangerous garbage has been dealt with and removed in a properly way and without any effects in reverse. He shall be in charge of collecting, treating, storing and removing this garbage in a proper way whether personally, or through specific utility workshop. The producer shall submit, on a monthly basis, the parts (a) and (b) of the producer's brief garbage report, to the board, in accordance with the specimen indicated in the appendix number (2/7) attached herewith. The producer shall undertake sustained efforts to reduce the dangerous garbage to the minimum limit, as well as making an annual assessment of the exerted efforts and submit it to the board. In this case, there should be no reason to carry and load across the border.
- b-** The secretariat shall undertake the verification of the suitable manner to remove the dangerous garbage used in the garbage treatment utilities in state. If it finds that the utilities status or the removal manner is unsuitable for this determined type of garbage, it shall cost the producer to search for another way to remove it in the external utilities which exist in another state.
- c-** The producer shall report the board at least 7 days before starting the communications with the external utilities. In case of not receiving a protestation within this period, he shall send the garbage treatment application attached to the brief report of the garbage, in parts (a) and (b) in addition to a garbage sample to analyze it by the external utilities, provided adopting the garbage sample clarified in the aforementioned brief report in accordance with the sample adoption specimen indicated in the appendix number (3/7) attached hereto.
- d-** In case of the external utilities acceptance for treating the dangerous garbage, it is essential to acquire the consent of the competent authorities in the import country that include the filling up, the marks, and the carrying requirements, and determining its entry point
- e-** In accordance with the requirements stipulations of the international conventions to which the state is affiliated, the board, after verifying the case, shall issue its consent for the carriage across the border, if and only if the states of passage agree.

3- Licensee Obligations concerning the shipping, and safety carriage across the border

The licensee for shipping and the safety carriage of the dangerous garbage across the border shall comply with pursuing the steps indicated in the illustrative planning to load and carry the dangerous garbage across the border as indicated in the appendix number (1/7) attached hereto, such as:

- a-** The licensee shall provide the concerned authorities at the importer countries and the passage countries with the data that shall be fulfilled in the notice of shipping or carriage of the dangerous garbage across the borders as indicated in the appendix number (7/8) attached hereto; provided that the data is submitted in Arabic and English languages and any language required by the importer state or the passage states. He shall also fill up the specimen of the shipping notice or the dangerous garbage carriage across the border as

indicated in the appendix number (2/10) attached hereto.

- b-** The carrier shall operate an insurance against the accidents that occur as result to the carriage across the border

The carrier company employed by the producer shall guarantee the package and putting the adopted marks in accordance with the stipulations, standards, and international practices. The company shall possess copies of the liberation papers and instruments in addition to the insurance instruments to cover incidents, accidents, the environmental damages and other perils.

- d-** The carrier shall possess 6 copies of the data that shall be fulfilled in the instrument shipping or carriage of the dangerous garbage across the borders as indicated in the appendix number (7/9) attached hereto; in accordance with the specimen of the shipping instrument or the carriage of the dangerous garbage across the border as indicated in the appendix number (11/2) attached hereto.
- e-** All copies of the shipping instrument shall be signed by the liberator or the external utilities workshop. The carrier shall receive two copies. He shall retain one and submit the other to the producer or the exporter to prove the carriage operation and the liberator shall retain four copies of the carriage instrument.
- f-** After completing the treatment and removal operations in satisfactory way, the liberator, the owner of the external utilities shall retain one of the four copies of the carriage instrument, sign it and return a copy to both the producer and the competent authorities in both the importing and exporting countries.

The board shall notify and report to the international bodies to which the state is affiliated, the execution of the shipping and liberation operation of the dangerous garbage.

Article (40)

The licensee shall comply with rotating and managing the dangerous garbage by drawing a regular system to observe the various terms of the environmental systems, such as the living or non-living things, in the sites of the dangerous garbage treatment and draining utilities and all its surrounding areas, in order to discard it.

The licensee shall be liable for all damages caused to others for not observing the law stipulations and this by law. The board shall take the necessary measures to repeal or stay the operation permit immediately upon the appearance of any evidences of the surrounding environment systems damages.

Article (41)

The owner of the project or institution, which activity results in dangerous residuals shall retain a private register in accordance with the specimen indicated in the appendix number (2/II) attached herewith. This register shall record the following data:

- 1.** The specific conditions issued by the board for the project or institution.
- 2.** The types and amount of dangerous residuals in consequence of the activity of the project and institution.
- 3.** The removal manners of these residuals
- 4.** The contracting authorities that receive these dangerous residuals

The secretariat shall undertake the follow up and review of the recorded data, on a regular basis, to ensure its conformity with the fact and reality.

II- DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES

Article (42)

The import, circulation or the carriage of the dangerous substances shall apply to the conditions, procedures, permit period, obligations and the staying or repealing status of the permit stipulated in the articles (26), (27),(28),(29) hereof, in addition to the conditions and other procedures stated in this chapter

Article (43)

The import permit of the dangerous substances shall fulfill the following conditions:

- 1-** The purpose of the import shall be to use it in the following fields:
 - a-** Industry
 - b-** Construction and building
 - c-** Scientific research
 - d-** Oil and gas
 - e-** Electricity
 - f-** Bactericides
 - g-** Water treatment
- 2.** The permit applicant should have fulfilled the requirements of the environmental consent to record in the commercial register or adding the activity to it concerning the import of the dangerous substances in accordance with the specimen indicated in the appendix number (2/12) attached hereto.
- 3.** The dangerous substance that requires being imported shall not be among the dangerous substances prohibited to be circulated according to the international conventions to which the state was affiliated
- 4.** If the dangerous substance was one which causes harm to the public, it shall be enclosed a copy of the valid permit issued by the authority in the country of origin that allow the public to use the dangerous substance.
- 5.** It shall be enclosed a statement that reports the nearness of the amount exhaustion of the previously imported from the warehouse from the essence of the dangerous substance required to be imported.
- 6.** Filling up the application related to the import request of the dangerous substance in accordance with the specimen indicated in the appendix (2/14) attached hereto and which include the following information:
 - a-** The dangerous, scientific, trade and popular name of the substance, in addition to its chemical constituents
 - b-** The serial number belonging to the United Nations and the chemical register number.
 - c-** The gravity degree of the substance, its healthy and environmental effects.
 - d-** The dangerous substance weight intended to be imported
 - e-** The date and timing of the expected carriage
 - f-** The purpose of the import in accordance with the data (indicated in the issued permit)
 - g-** The ideal methods for storing and removing the substance.
 - h-** The procedures that shall be taken at occurrence of leakage of the substance
 - i-** The full name, address and receipt number of the shipping agent, the sender, the consignee, and the beneficiary authority.
 - j-** The certificate of origin in the exporter states as well as the analysis certificate related to the bactericides, the emptiness of lead certificate related to the tinctures and the emptiness of radiant substances certificate related to the fertilizers.
 - k-** The dangerous substance validity date.

Article (44)

The exporter of the dangerous substances shall comply with keeping the dangerous substances

register, which determines the types and amounts of the exported dangerous substances, the stored circulated and movable ones in accordance with the specimen indicated in the appendix number (6/III) attached hereto.

The secretariat shall undertake upon the coordination with the competent administrative authority, the regular inspection of this register to verify the registered data and the storage, circulation and carriage conditions.

Article (45)

The licensee shall enclose the following data and information if the shipping of the dangerous substances is by air:

1. The authentic carrier statement
2. The authentic air carrier statement
3. The authentic verification list of the acceptance of dangerous substances. If the shipping of the incoming dangerous substances is by sea, the licensee and the shipping agent shall notify the public body of the customhouse and ports before at least 48 hours before of the arrival of the shipping to the ports about the following issues:
 - a- The shipping storage plan.
 - b- The shipping data
 - c- The dangerous substances data

Article (46)

The ones, who produce, circulate or carry the dangerous substances, whether they were in the gaseous, liquid or solid status, shall take all necessary safety precautions to avoid the occurrence of environmental damages in particular, the observance of the following issues:

1. Choosing the site where the dangerous garbage production and storage occur, according to the necessary conditions in conformity with the substances nature and amount.
2. The buildings in which the production and storage of the dangerous substances take place in accordance with the architectural measures in observance of every type of substances. These buildings shall be subject to a regular inspection by the competent administrative authority and the board.
3. Fulfilling the necessary conditions of the vehicle and the storage place of these substances in order to avoid causing harm to the environment or to the health of workers or inhabitants.
4. Not to cause any damages to the institutions, environment and workers due to the technology used such as the equipments and apparatus for these substances production.
- 5- The buildings shall fulfill the systems and apparatus of safety, alarm, prevention, fight, and the first aid in the convenient amounts and numbers, which are determined by the administration of civil defense and upon the coordination with the competent administrative authority and the board.
- 6- There shall be an emergency planning to confront any expected accident during the production, storage, carriage, or circulation of these substances provided that this planning is reviewed and approved by the competent administrative authority, upon the consent of the and the administration of the civil defense.
- 7- The workers of these authorities shall be submitted to regular medical examination. They shall be cured from professional illness on the expense of the authority they work for.
- 8- Aware the inhabitants about the perils of circulating these substances and the necessary precautions that should be taken at their circulation and ensure their cognizance of all these information and train them.
- 9- Aware the inhabitants in the areas which surround the production and circulation sites of the dangerous substances, about the potential perils of these substances and manners of their confrontation in addition to ensure their acquaintance with the alarm means at the accidents occurrence and the behavior needed to be taken at the moment.

Article (47)

The licensee shall comply with the management of these dangerous substances in accordance with the following issues:

- 1-** To avoid the performance of any activities which exceed the period and extent of the issued permit upon the fulfillment of the requirements stated in the applications and the specimens of the dangerous substances management in conformity with the status and as indicated in the appendix number (2/12,14,15,16,17,18,19,20) attached hereto.
- 2-** The renewal of the permit before its expiry date, in a sufficient time.
- 3-** To draw the internal rules to prevent the workers, public and environment from the practices and activities in connection with the dangerous substances management, and fulfill the preventive personal equipments.
- 4-** To prepare the system of the necessary emergency planning to confront the accidents and the environmental damages caused by the dangerous substances management. It shall include the status statement of the warehouse, carriage vehicles and the filling up manner of the dangerous substances, in addition to the status statement of the workers on basis of their number, years of experience, the medical dossier for each of them, and the general planning to confront the perils from the incidents and work injuries in consequence of the activity of the dangerous substances management.
- 5-** To draw an administrative statute appropriate to the volume and nature of the licensed practice provided that it includes the precaution and safety standards and requirements as below:
 - a-** Determining the liabilities to take the relevant decisions related to the precaution and safety and liability of every individual to implement the precaution and safety requirements.
 - b-** Determining the problems that affect the precaution and safety and working on treating them.
 - c-** The rehabilitation and training of individuals entrusted with the precaution and safety.
 - d-** Drawing the organizing arrangements, which guarantee the facilitation of the communication instrument and acceleration of the transmission information related to precaution and safety on all levels.
- 6-** Applying a precaution and safety statute appropriate to the volume of the potential or latent confrontations and the probabilities to realize the following issues:
 - a-** avoiding the occurrence of accidents which may cause the exposure to the perils of the dangerous substances.
 - b-** Reducing the consequences caused by these accidents in case of occurrence.
 - c-** Guaranteeing the existence of the first aids.
 - d-** Guaranteeing the safety and security precautions from the incidents.
- 7-** Drawing and applying a system for ensuring the efficiency shall rely on guaranteeing to fulfill the relevant requirements related to the precaution and safety, training the workers, ensuring the machineries and the necessary procedures to ensure the goodness of the regular review and assessment, and applying the regular maintenance to the safety and security equipments.
- 8-** Filling up of the dangerous substances in accordance with the general requirements of filling up, whether concerning the internal or external refills, and in observance of the stipulations related to the relevant information cards, on the basis of their types and descriptions, for each of the peril cards or circulation cards in accordance with the requirements as indicated in the appendix number (8/II and IV) attached hereof.

Article (48)

The licensee entitled to store the dangerous substances, after the fulfillment of the permit requirements as indicated in the appendix number (2/17), and the permit procedures in the warehouse and the storage of the dangerous substances as stated in the indicated planning in the appendix number (2/18) attached hereof, shall comply with the following issues:

- 1- Avoiding to change or modify of the substances permitted to be stored in the warehouses in accordance with their sorts unless upon the consent of the licensed authorities.
- 2- Observing the safety precautions from the fire, by pursuing the procedures and rules stated by the relevant competent authorities.
- 3- Abiding by the manifest involving any special precautions to protect the workers and environment.
- 4- Abiding by the safety manifest of the substances before executing any circulation of the dangerous substances, and keeping the work area clean, and using the preventive clothes and the protection equipments.
- 5- Using the adopted containers on which the directions of storage and carriage of the dangerous substances are affixed.
- 6- Avoiding the carriage of dangerous merchandises on non-standard containers and pursuing the manufacturer company instructions when moving the dangerous substances from the containers.
- 7- Keeping the compressed gas and the flammable and explosive substances away from the heat.
- 8- Keeping the place well organized to limit the perils of spoilage, leakage and fire in addition to realizing the safe and effective operation.
- 9- Verifying the storage, periodically, to discover primarily the mechanical leakage and spoilage.
- 10- Keeping the empty flammable filling up substances away from the storage places.
- 11- Maintaining all ways to outside empty and ensuring the safety of the emergency equipments.

Article (49)

The dangerous substances shall be stored in warehouses at a convenient distance the residential places in conformity with the nature of the stored dangerous substances. They shall also fulfill all requirements indicated in the appendix number (2/17, 18) attached hereto and shall be designed in accordance with the following basics, standards, regulations and obligations:

- 1- The construction substance shall be incombustible and the building structure shall be made out of ferroconcrete or iron. It is preferred to protect the iron structure from the heat by using the insulator substances. The insulator substances shall be incombustible such as the metallic wool or glassy fibers, in observance that the best substances, which combine between the resistance of incident and the natural power and stability, are the concrete or the solid bricks or the concrete molds.
- 2- Installing pipes, canals, and electric cables, which pass through incident resistance walls, in incident preventing sandy covers.
- 3- Furnishing the drain to run away from any big area closed in at least two directions, and putting clear marks on the emergency exits, which shall be designed, according to what allows a safe and easy exit in the emergency cases provided that it be easy to open in darkness or in cases of dense vapor. It is preferred to supply it with the compulsory opening bars.
- 4- The ventilation of the warehouse shall be good, and the nature of the dangerous substance or the stored product shall be taken into consideration. The verification of the sufficient ventilation shall be made by supplying a hole in the ceiling or the wall situated under the ceiling or near the floor.
- 5- The floors shall not allow the passage of the liquids; they shall be smooth and not slippery, free from cracks, to permit an easy cleaning. They shall be designed to contain the leakage and the polluted water to resist the incident.
- 6- Avoiding the sewers opened in the warehouses where the toxic dangerous substances are kept for preventing the uncontrolled release of the polluted incident resistant water and the poured products, and then to conduct the sewer in the retention hole to get rid of them.
- 7- Limiting the risk of incident, pouring, and streaming, and guaranteeing the separation between the unconformable substances.
- 8- The lighting and the other electric utilities shall be installed and maintained by an expert when needed and it is forbidden to use any transitional electrical compositions. The safety shall be guaranteed to all electrical equipments by supplying the electrical circles with the partitions of the floor leakage circle and the apparatus of additional load protection.

- 9-** At the storage of solvents of low flash point or of chemicals that produce thin dust, it is necessary to use the machines and equipments against the combustion.
- 10-** Forbidding battery charging or heat covering or sealing the plastic slices or the weld inside the warehouse.
- 11-** At the compulsory case for the dangerous substances storage in the open air, it is necessary to supply the packing arrangements, the ceiling and the protection covering from sun and rain.
- 12-** Barrels shall be stored by putting them in a vertical way on the load board. All barrels shall be stored in a manner that always leaves a sufficient distance to enter and extinguish the incident.
- 13-** If the dangerous substances were from a type that could produce static electricity during the circulation motion, the licensee shall ensure the following:
 - a-** Ensure the electrical safety of the warehouses, tubes, the conversion systems and the treatment stations or its protection by any adopted means.
 - b-** The necessary operation procedures shall take into consideration avoiding the problems related to generating and discharging static electricity.
- 14-** Preventing setting up of the residential or cooking places, dining rooms or changing rooms as a principal part of the warehouse. If necessary, they shall be separate from the warehouse in a distance not less than 10 meters.
- 15-** Supplying sufficient rinsing utilities, the emergency rinsing fountain for eyes, and the water sprinkler.

Article (50)

The storage of the left dangerous substances shall fulfill the following conditions:

- 1-** The storage shall be inside reservoirs, which exist aboveground or underground
- 2-** If the reservoirs of the left dangerous substances were aboveground, they shall fulfill the following conditions:
 - a-** to be put in fenced areas, without any passage so that the storage place volume is not less than 110% of the total reservoirs volume within the extent.
 - b-** The reservoirs shall not be part of the same fenced areas unless the dangerous substances in these reservoirs were under the same classification of the United Nations.
 - c-** Not putting the flammable liquid unfilled reservoirs on a distance less than 500 meters from the residential areas or 200 meters from the work place
- 3-** If the unfilled dangerous substances reservoirs exist underground, including the oil products, they shall fulfill the following conditions:
 - a-** They shall be of dual wall design, if they are assembled in any of the area determined in the clause number (1) of the article (6) hereof.
 - b-** The structure shall be done under the supervision of an expert architecture in this filed,
 - c-** Supply them with the necessary supervision means for the leakage.

Article (51)

The storage of the dangerous substances shall be done in accordance with a storage planning that observes particularly the following issues:

- 1.** Leaving a free distance between the external walls, the stored substances and the compact pilings to allow the entry for inspection and to facilitate the air motion and the resistance of fire when it occurs.
- 2.** The substances shall be compacted in a way that does not hinder the spiny lever motion in addition to the passage and emergency equipments.
- 3.** Identifying all collective passages and crossings clearly on the ground, and keeping them all free for any access.
- 4.** The piling shall not exceed 3 meters height unless the shelves system is used.
- 5.** Providing a planning that indicates the nature of peril in every part of the warehouse, including a

list of the places and quantities of the stored substances or the groups of substances along with their dangerous characteristics, in addition to the site of emergency equipments, the resistance of occurring fire and the entrance and exit ways.

6. The storekeeper shall keep a copy of the planning, and update it when needed as well as in an office far from the warehouse.
7. Separating between the dangerous substances according to the classification system of the United Nations and the requirements stated in the schedule of the requirements of separating the dangerous substances stated in the appendix (8/III) attached herewith. In addition, the dangerous substances shall be separated from any area frequent by the public shall be according to the requirements of the chapter of the separation of dangerous substances from the public as stated in the aforementioned appendix.
8. The following written instructions shall be provided to every employee of the warehouse:
 - a- The safe and valid operation instructions for all equipments, in addition to the substances storage.
 - b- The papers of the manifest of safety data specific for the substances of all stored and movable products.
 - c- The instructions and procedures related to health and safety
 - d- The emergency instructions and procedures.
- 9- Avoiding the storage of the dangerous substances with the food substances or their storage and carriage on the same vehicle.

Article (52)

The licensee for storing the dangerous substances shall comply with the emergency, pours and leakage plans, after having cognizance of the manifest of the safety data substances, (MSDS), and he shall particularly pursue the following measures, procedures and obligations:

1. Avoiding the discarding of any amount of the dangerous substance, poured or leaked from the sewers system, even if it was negligible.
2. Supplying and maintaining the following equipments to deal with the pouring and leakage:
 - a- Personal protection equipments
 - b- Empty barrels
 - c- Foliar auto sticking cards to distinguish the barrels.
 - d- Suction substance such as the sand and sawdust
 - e- Cleaning liquid
 - f- Sweepers
 - g- Curettes
 - h- Wrenches
 - i- Metallic funnels
 - j- Wooden wedges to close the holes in the barrels
 - k- Isolating and resistant substance to the chemicals.
3. Performing a regular verification and maintenance to all equipments related to the emergency and safety to guarantee their operative goodness.
4. Disinfecting and cleaning the personal protection equipments after their proper usage and maintenance them.
5. Absorption of the poured liquids by using an adequate solid substance, that does not cause dust such as the sand and sawdust, in observance of avoiding the use of sawdust with the combustible and oxidizable liquid, considered in the categories 3 and 5 of the categories stated in the appendix number (8/III) attached herewith.
6. The poured solid substances shall be cleaned by using an industrial vacuum sweeper.
7. Dealing with the cases of pouring or fire that release a toxic gas by using the convenient ventilation and the respiratory system depending on the gas type.
8. Discarding the garbage including the filling substances and the crashed loading boards in a safe

way and in observance of the environment.

Article (53)

The licensee for storing the dangerous substances shall fulfill the personal safety requirements and the necessary first aids to deal with the aforementioned substances, particularly:

- 1-** Supplying the following substances of the personal protection equipments to use in accordance with what is convenient to the work in the dangerous substances warehouse:
 - a-** protective helmet
 - b-** Safety goggles or the goggles with a protective frame, or a mask
 - c-** The preventive tool for the respiratory system in accordance with the nature of substances subject to dealing.
 - d-** One piece working suit
 - e-** A rubbery or plastic apron or preventive gloves when dealing with the substances
 - f-** Safety shoes with a metallic cover to protect the foot
 - g-** Any requirements imposed by the technical guidance concerning personal protection equipments related to the substances nature and those stated by the competent administrative authority.
- 2-** Supplying the first aids in accordance with the technical instructions issued by the ministry of public health.
- 3-** Providing the fountains in the areas to facilitate rinsing eyes and sprinkles
- 4-** Prohibiting the sleeping inside the dangerous substances storage places.

Article (54)

The filling up of the dangerous substances shall comply with their requirements as indicated in the appendix number (8/ IV), in addition to the following obligations:

- 1.** The filling up shall take place in suitable refills of quality able to bear all circumstances of carriage, circulation, the shaking effects and the heating changes.
- 2.** Ensuring that the refills comply in all ways with the substances so that they are not affected by the filled substances or influence them
- 3.** The refills shall be completely closed by closing the internal refills or fixing them or putting them on a lining substance to avoid their crash or the occurrence of leakage in order to control their motion within the external refill.
- 4.** When using the absorption substances or the lining in filling up the liquid in the containers, the substances shall be able to reduce the perils caused by this liquid.
- 5.** During the ordinary carriage, the receptacles that contain the dangerous liquid shall include an empty space in the upper sufficient to deal with the highest degree of heat that exceeds the filling up heating degree
- 6.** The compressed gas receptacles cylinders shall be well manufactured in accordance with the industrial basics. They shall be filled and protected properly.
- 7.** All kinds of refills, depending on the status, shall be according to the international carriage by sea and air guide
- 8.** In accordance with the manifest of safety data substances (MSDS), the refill volume shall allow to stick the marks and the information cards required, in a sufficient space.
- 9.** The cards shall be glued on each refill by a solid substance sufficient to bear the ordinary carriage circumstances to guarantee the inability of the card and registered information to be spoiled or erased
- 10.** The identification of the dangerous substances, posting the marks, the information cards and the panels shall be according to the following stipulations:
 - a-** abiding by the identification in accordance with the classification of the dangerous substances as indicated in the appendix number (8/I) attached herewith and in observance of the

application of the rules related to the category cards and the insignificant peril cards as indicated in the appendix number (8/II) attached herewith.

- b-** When presenting the dangerous substances for shipping by sea it is important to determine their types to empower those who deal with them, in anyway, to take the necessary precautions and awareness.
- c-** To mark regularly the refills that contain the dangerous substances by the right scientific name, United nations number, information card, pictures, and panels in conformity with the international classification of the dangerous substances

Article (55)

The permit for the dangerous garbage carriage shall fulfill the conditions and the procedures stated hereof, in addition to those stated in the application request to acquire the permit for the dangerous substances carriage as indicated in the appendix number (19/2) attached herewith. Moreover, it shall pursue the permit procedures stated in the planning of the permit procedures for the dangerous substances carriage as indicated in the appendix number (2/20) attached herewith.

Article (56)

The carriage of the dangerous substances by land shall fulfill the following conditions:

- 1.** The carriage shall be safe within the stated speed limits and by using the appointments and directions specified for the vehicles.
- 2.** Fixing the metallic panels on the external roof from all sides of the carriage units to warn about the content of the tank and its extent of gravity. These metallic panels shall be painted by a reflector paint of the required color and shall be resistant to the weather conditions.
- 3.** The vehicles carriers of the unfilled (liquid) dangerous substances shall use a yellow lamp, as a flasher fixed on the driver's trailer and it shall be in a continuous operating state during the period of the carriage operation
- 4.** All drivers, who deal with the dangerous substances, shall be well trained and licensees, and shall be provided with all prepared planning for emergency and accidents.
- 5.** The driver shall be provided with all documents, which include the necessary principal information of the dangerous movable substances (the scientific name, the category, the substances classification, and the united nations number). As well as, a metallic panel shall be fixed on the external body of the vehicle that contains the same information. The police shall stop a vehicle at anytime and apply the necessary verifications and the inspections to determine the vehicle's safety. The transitory drivers of the state shall abide by the conditions stated in this article.
- 6.** The shipping instrument, prepared by the shipper shall include a statement of the shipment weight, and completion of its filling up in accordance with the rules stated for filling up. The certificate of the filling up of a container shall be submitted signed and illustrating that the shipment is filled up and closed completely.
- 7.** The carriage of the liquid dangerous substances in the cistern shall fulfill the following requirements:
 - a-** The cisterns shall be manufactured from metallic substance, adequate to the external environment; it shall be manufactured from inside out from a substance convenient with the loading.
 - b-** The cisterns shall be built in accordance with the international adopted technical basics.
 - c-** To observe the design and the construction of the cisterns on the basis of the loading allowed, the power, the increasing compression, temperature degree, substance characteristics, and other effective factors on their solidity
 - d-** Providing the service of the valves, structures, safety and measure apparatus, and others, in a way that guarantees its protection against the perils of spoilage during the carriage and circulation,

- e-** Each part of the cistern shall be provided with a large hole allowing inspecting the cistern and its parts
- f-** You should know clearly the place of all links of the containers. All pipes shall be made out from convenient substance.
- g-** All cisterns shall be supplied with a convenient apparatus for the pressure abreaction.
- h-** A qualified person shall verify and inspect the chassis and the structures of every cistern.
- i-** The verification and the first regular test of the cistern shall include an internal and external verification, as well as the hydraulic pressure verification and the leakage resistance.
- j-** To ensure the safety of the container, its solidity and free of vices. To work regularly on repairing and avoiding using it unless it was safe
- k-** Avoiding using the trailer to carry the dangerous substances, contained in the cisterns, unless they were supplied with the convenient twisted locks.

Article (57)

Carriage of the dangerous substances by air shall fulfill the following conditions:

- 1-** The carrier shall comply with the stipulations related to the dangerous substances, whether in the state of origin or transit or the state of destination. Moreover, the carrier shall abide by the technical instructions of the international organization of civil aviation.
- 2-** The carrier shall be liable particularly for:
 - a-** Verifying the absence of international banning on carriage of the dangerous substances subject to shipping.
 - b-** Verifying that the filling up of the dangerous substances is correct and free from spoilage and leakage, and their right identification, and the authentic information of the cards glued on it, and that all the shipping data are correct and certified,
 - c-** Complying with assuming the responsibility resulting from the carriage of the infectious substances, substances sensitive to temperature, the dangerous substances under merge, and taking the necessary precaution measures for a safe carriage,
 - d-** The observance of the stipulations stated in the international conventions, to which the state was affiliated concerning the dangerous substances carried by the passengers, crew, operators and all linked consents, restrictions or prevention.

Article (58)

The carriage of the dangerous substances by sea shall fulfill the following conditions:

- 1-** The necessity to abide by the stipulations of the correct filling up of the dangerous substances
- 2-** Abiding by the stipulations of the international maritime carriage in accordance with the conventions to which the state was affiliated
- 3-** The observance of the stipulations and the requirements of the lining up and the separation of the dangerous substances. The lining up shall be safe and correct in conformity with the substances nature and the international maritime carriage guide of the unconformable substances with each other.
- 4-** The necessity to align the filled up dangerous substances, which release dangerous vapor in a place supplied with mechanical ventilation or on board of the ship in a safe place. Also, the liquid solid dangerous substances, which release dangerous vapor shall be aligned in a good place for ventilation.
- 5-** Abiding by the precaution safety measures against the fire and the explosion in the ships, and particularly in those, which carry the liquid and combustible gas.
- 6-** Observance of taking the extra precautions to limit the outbreak of fire when shipping the substances that could be exposed to heat or to auto flame.
- 7-** The shipmaster or any official on the ship shall abide by notifying immediately and in detail, the accidents caused by the dangerous substances, particularly if the occurrence of the accident

covers a loss or the probability of losing the filled up or liquid dangerous substances.

Article (59)

The training on management of the dangerous substances shall be subjected to the following rules, procedures and conditions:

1. The persons who deal with the dangerous substances shall be familiar with the constituents of the substances, the peril that could ensue from their use and the manner of preservation from the perils and the way of behaving in cases of emergency.
2. The person in charge of training on the management of the dangerous substances, whether individually or as a center or authority, shall provide the necessary training sessions regarding the primordial safety related to the dangerous substances, the storage, circulation, classification or the dangerous substances statement.
3. The training centers shall provide the necessary information about their principal employees, rehabilitate them, in addition to their general and private experience in the field of managing the dangerous substances, their prior training acts, and the training utilities provided.
4. Prohibiting any person from driving a vehicle to carry the dangerous substances unless he had participated in the training session to train the dangerous substances drivers.
5. Everyone who manages or supervises the dangerous substances warehouse shall participate in the training session of the dangerous substances storage and circulation.
6. The workers in the warehouses of the dangerous substances or those who deal regularly with the dangerous substances shall be trained sufficiently on all things related to managing the dangerous substances.
7. The typical training session shall include the following issues:
 - a- a typical foundational training session, in managing the dangerous substances shall include (the categories of the dangerous substances, the information cards, the correct filling up, the characteristics of the dangerous substances categories, the intact dealing with the dangerous substances the personal protection equipments, holding the manifest of the substances safety, the relevant laws, local, regional and international status.)
 - b- The typical training sessions for storing and dealing with the dangerous substances shall include (identification of the United Nations substance numbers, the designing of the warehouses, the plans of the emergency cases confrontation, the lining up rules, the separation in the warehouses, the standards of vocational health, the protection of the respiratory system and skin, and the reduction of the electrical static charge
 - c- The typical training sessions for the dangerous substances carriage shall include (definition of the electrical static charge, the correct loading and unloading, the safe piloting manners, posting the warning panels on the vehicles, using the united nations numbers of the substances, the chemical peril warnings, the response of the emergency and accidents procedures)

Article (60)

The secretariat officers and the other administrative officers who delegate to the board those who have the capacity of investigation officers in accordance with article (62) of the law shall assume the control and inspection upon the coordination with the competent administrative authority in all places where there are an activity that could affect the environment in order to prove the occurrence of crimes by violating the law provisions and the bylaw hereof, all in accordance with the following regulations:

- 1- Controlling and inspecting all activities and acts related to the dangerous substances, to ensure the abidance by all conditions and requirements that shall be provided to use, store, import and circulate the dangerous substances, and the work places, the instruments, registers and others.
- 2- The inspection shall take place during the plant's official working hours and after presenting what

states the inspector identity and his capacity as investigation officer, and in observance of the safety rules and the utilities operation.

- 3- The inspector shall assume the verification of the permit validity, and the extent of continuity of abiding by the environmental conditions in connection with the dangerous substances, and verifying the availability of the necessary preservation precaution measures and the extent of its convenience with the expected peril nature, its volume and nature practice.
- 4- Verifying the availability of the convenient warning illustrations, and marks and the extent of fulfillment of the workers' safety conditions.
- 5- The inspector shall be informed about the institutions dossiers and the instruments in connection with the import and dangerous substances management
- 6- The inspector shall ask the workers questions that he deems necessary in helping him fulfilling his mission and without the interference from the employer.
- 7- The inspector shall prepare a report that includes the inspection steps and its procedures, in particular:
 - a. The institution name or the licensee authority
 - b. The content of the inspection that occurred, its circumstances and the restrained violations.
 - c. any suggestions which could lead to the institution development and work improvement
 - d. The final result of inspection and recommendations
- 8- The inspector shall present his report to the secretary general within a period that does not exceed (3) days starting on the date of the inspection conclusion. The competent administrative authority shall be notified by the inspection result. In case of any violation, the necessary measures shall be in accordance with law, and upon the coordination with the latter authority.
- 9- The inspector is prohibited to disclose any secret, or publish the information acquired during his work or his inspection mission. These procedures shall be applicable on the controlling and inspection of the activities in connection with the dangerous substances and garbage and in general those that affect the environment in conformity with the nature of each of them.

SECTION TWO - THE AERIAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION FROM POLLUTION

Article (61)

In observance of the provisions of chapter II of the section one hereof, the project construction site shall be convenient to the institution activity, concerning its conformity with the area division nature, and in accordance with the ground use planning. The aerial pollutants in the institution area shall not exceed the allowed limit ratio. Also, the whole pollution in the air as a consequence of the entire institutions in a singular area shall be within the allowed limits and as indicated in the appendix number (3) attached herewith.

In all cases, it shall be taken into consideration when reporting the convenience of the site its farness from the buildings, whether in the project area, or the surroundings areas, or the wind direction, and the facilities that are able by their nature to cause the environmental damages, and those that do not cause these damages. The consent shall be issued from the board and shall be based on the site appropriation in accordance with the allowed limits to the aerial pollutants and the area noise where the institution shall be constructed.

Article (62)

All projects during their practicing shall comply with the air quality standards as indicated in the appendix number (3) attached herewith. The emergences of the fixed resources or the aerial pollutants leakage ensued from the projects activities practicing shall not exceed the maximum allowed limits indicated in the aforementioned appendix.

Moreover, it is prohibited to use the machineries, engines, vehicles or any moveable resources, which

could result an exhaust environmental pollutant that exceeds the maximum allowed limits in accordance with the ratios indicated in the aforementioned appendix number (3)

Article (63)

In observance of the regulations and conditions of the environmental effect assessment, it is banned to throw, treat, and burn the rubbish and the solid and liquid residuals in other than the places specified for that, away from the residential, industrial, agricultural areas and the watercourses.

Burning the rubbish and the solid residuals shall be in a specific holocaust where it shall be observed:

1. The wind status in the residential compounds
2. To be at least (5) km far from the inhabited, and agricultural areas and the watercourses
3. Its capacity shall be sufficient to burn the carried rubbish within 24 hours
4. The holocaust site shall include a sufficient space to receive expected rubbish in accordance with the area nature and its population census.

The competent administrative authorities shall comply with treating the garbage and residuals, which enter into their competences in accordance with the regulations, conditions, standards, and descriptions stated hereof.

Article (65)

The authorities in charge of searching, discovering, digging, extracting, producing, refining and manufacturing the raw oil, shall comply with the following regulations and procedures:

- 1- The observance of the necessary precautions to protect the environment and those derived from the principles of the world's oil manufacture in accordance with the project nature or the institution or the operation
- 2- Following the world standards descriptions stated concerning the methods and manners of safety operation in all issues related to the purification and storage of oil, petrochemicals and gas and carrying them in addition to the water draining and other dispensed substances, by avoiding the loss of oil or gas.
- 3- Taking the necessary measures to preserve from the incident, and preserve the machineries, wells, workers residences, warehouses, and petroleum institutions
- 4- The observance of determining the safe distance between the explorative or productive wells and the collection and production stations and any other industrial institution, the workshops, the principal and subsidiaries pipe lines, the residences, the religious and social places and the cemeteries.
- 5- The observance of the dimensions and distances conditions at the use of the explosives whether in the quake survey operations or the operations of establishing the pipelines.
- 6- Providing the wells, with the substances, equipments and the necessary valves to avoid the explosions and oil or gas leakage.
- 7- Installing the separation apparatus, and the necessary flames to perform the operations of production, carriage, operation, and refining the petroleum substances, petrochemicals and gas.
- 8- Taking the necessary precautions to avoid the leakage of oil, and gas extracted from the tests that take place during the digging and completion of wells and that cannot be collected, in addition to any type of oil or other gas that shall be burnt, provided the observance of the best choice of the numbers and volume of incident phonemics, flames using the extra air, or the possibility of using the diesel fuel to accomplish the burning of a heavy raw oil.
- 9- Installing the necessary funnels, flames and ventilators for the necessary operations of production, function, refining, and storage necessary for the power stations of the institution whether for the emergence of cold or hot gas.
- 10- Drawing the necessary plans and supplying with the equipments, machineries, assigning the trainers, training individuals to confront any leakage or incident that occur to the head wells, the flowing lines the maritime or industrial facilities, the storage cisterns, the warehouses, workshops,

residences, or any other similar facilities inside the institution work extent.

11- The observance of the following availabilities in the cisterns:

- a.** the minimum limit of distance to the edge of the main paths, the other storehouses, buildings, and places open for fires.
- b.** the cisterns shall be completely closed and organize the extra vapor leakage operation in accordance with the relevant world standards descriptions.
- c.** the paint shall be of white color or any other bright color.
- d.** they shall be surrounded by fences to limit the oil leakage if there are any, they shall be supplied with windows to liberate the rain water, provided that the limited volume shall be equal to the cistern volume or in accordance with the international used conditions in designing the cisterns for storing petroleum and petrochemicals substances

12- Using the compressed air in the measurement and operation apparatus instead of the dried compressed gas, whenever it is possible.

13- All missions and equipments and machineries used in the operation shall fulfill the necessary conditions for using them properly and shall be in a good status and sufficient capacity for the desired work and perform the necessary maintenance and inspections operations.

14- Discarding the gas that goes along with the oil, so it could be exploited or used in a safe manner and in accordance with the relevant world standards descriptions.

15- Using and applying the mechanical and chemical means and applying them to extract the biggest ratio of wells or cisterns residuals, along with preparing the digging or the reception warehouses to receive the rest of them after treatment in a suitable safe place far from the wells or the petroleum and industrial facilities and the residences, thus by taking into consideration that the residuals do not become overabundant on the ground or the public roads or the watercourses, seas and beaches.

Article (66)

It is banned to sprinkle or use the epidemic bactericides or any of the chemical constituents for agriculture or health purposes or for other purposes, unless upon the observance of the conditions, regulations, guarantees drawn by the competent administrative authority upon the coordination with the secretariat and particularly:

- 1.** The inclusion of bactericides in the registers prepared by the competent administrative authority and notifying the board.
- 2.** Notifying the health units geographically specialized in the types of sprinkling substances and the antibiotics of poison used to sprinkle the agricultural epidemics, to ensure the necessary aids means when exposure to peril.
- 3.** Providing the preservative cloths and missions for the workshops workers.
- 4.** Warning about the availability of the sprinkling areas before the starting of the convenient period.
- 5.** Posting the warning marks on the sprinkled areas by the bactericides on a sufficient distance,
- 6.** The trained workers shall undertake the sprinkling actions.
- 7.** Excluding the areas close to the residential areas, the apiaries, fish farms, the poultry farms and the pan cattle from the workshops.
- 8.** Avoiding the bactericides sprinkling when there are winds

Article (67)

The licensee for sprinkling or using the epidemic bactericides or the chemical constituents in accordance with the previous article shall comply with the following conditions:

- 1-** To establish a program to control the workers health on the basis of the general principles of the professional health and assess the workers missions capability performed by them regularly during the service period.
- 2-** To prepare a program to limit the working places and preserve its continuity to realize the

convenient degree of preservation and safety for the workers, public and environment through taking the samples from the sand and the agricultural products regularly, and submit them to the analysis in order to know the accumulated ratios from the dangerous substances in the soil and clarify the used measurements methods and the person in charge of it.

- 3-** To examine the workers regularly with the observance of keeping them safe, forbid smoking and eating or drinking during work time.
- 4-** To prepare a register for exposing the workers to the perils by pursuing the following measures:
 - a.** Opening a medical register to each worker
 - b.** Submitting the workers to a regular examination to know the extent of their expose to the dangerous substances
 - c.** Suspending workers who are exposed to dangerous substances perils in case of accumulation of the dangerous substances in the their bodies according to the medical report
 - d.** Enclosing an accidents statement related to the work accidents.
 - e.** Pursuing the principles which observe the workers capacity and their rehabilitation level in knowing the characteristics and poison of the dangerous substances and training them to prevent their falling in faults which cause human beings accidents
- 5-** To prepare a register for the bactericides substances. This register shall be updated regularly and include the following issues:
 - a.** A statement for each substance clarifying the trade name, scientific name, chemical number, stated, left, and consumed amount and validity date
 - b.** Registering the date of use of the substance in each time and the consumed amount of this operation
 - c.** Regular examination and control operations of the substances, their date of execution and the registered remarks.
 - d.** A regular inventory of the dangerous chemical substances quantity and ensuring their safety and validity.

The register shall be reviewed by the secretariat every 3 months on a regular basis.

Article (68)

All authorities and individuals shall comply with the petrification, cracking, drilling, digging, constructing, destroying, or carrying all the consequent substances, residuals and soils by taking the necessary precautions for storing or carrying them safely to avoid their scattering. The authority that awards the permit shall prove in the latter the following issues:

- 1-** All actions shall be done in the site in a safe manner without blocking traffic or the walkers' access.
- 2-** The observance of covering what it is able to scatter for not causing an aerial pollution
- 3-** The carriage of residuals and spoils ensued from actions of digging, destruction and construction in containers or specified receptacles by using the vehicles prepared and specified to this purpose, shall be according to the following conditions:
 - a.** To be equipped by a special box or a secured housing that prevents the spread of the spoils or residuals in the air or its falling down on the road
 - b.** To be supplied with the special equipments for loading and unloading
 - c.** To be in a good status in accordance with the safety ,solidity and lighting rules and equipped with all safety apparatus.
- 4-** The places where the residuals are carried shall be specified upon a permit issued by the competent authority. These places shall be at least 2 km away from the inhabitants' residential areas, at a low level, and settled after its filling up and fullness.

Article (69)

All the authorities and individuals, when carrying out the production or services activities or others, and particularly when operating the machineries, equipments and using the alarm machineries

and the amplifiers, shall abide by not exceeding the allowed limits of the degree of vibrations inside the work places and the closed public places, clarified by the noise standards and measurements as indicated in the appendix number (3) attached herewith.

The authorities that award the permit shall observe that the whole sounds emerged from the resources fixed in a singular area are within the allowed limits extent, and ensure the abidance of the institution by choosing the adequate machineries, equipments to guarantee that and shall be within the allowed limits for the strength of the sound and the timing period to be exposed to it according to the indication in the aforementioned appendix number (3)

Article (70)

The owner of the project or the institution shall take all the necessary precautions and measures drawn by the competent administrative authority, that guarantee avoiding the leakage or the emergence of aerial pollutants within the work place, as for not exceeding the limits indicated in the appendix number (3) attached herewith, whether if they were ensued from the nature of the institution's activity practicing or the defects apparatus. The owner of the project or the institution shall provide the necessary protection means for workers by applying the conditions of safety and professional health including the choice of the machineries, equipments, substances, and the convenient fuel types, provided that the owner of the project or the institution shall take into consideration the period of exposure to these pollutants, and guarantee the efficient ventilation and build the funnels and other means of air purification.

Article (71)

The owner of the project or institution shall abide by taking all the necessary measures to preserve the temperature and humidity degrees within the work place as for not exceeding the maximum limit, and not be less than the allowed minimum limit and the maximum limit period of exposure of each of them. In case of need, the working at heat or humidity degrees above these limits shall take place upon the owner of the project or institution guarantying the adequate preservation means for the workers such as the specific cloths and other protection means in accordance with the maximum and minimum limits of each heat and humidity degrees and the necessity cases that require working above their limits and the period of exposure of each of them and the preservation means according to the appendix number (3) attached hereof.

Article (72)

The closed and semi-closed public places,, the projects and facilities shall fulfill the conditions of all the adequate ventilation means for the place's size, its filling capacity, the nature of the practiced activity, in order to guarantee the renovation of the air, its purity, and preservation of the convenient heat and humidity. The sufficient air quantities to ventilate these places shall be within the limits indicated in the appendix number (3) attached herewith.

Section III- The protection of the aquatic environment against pollution

CHAPTER ONE - THE PROTECTION OF GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER

Article (73)

The competent administrative authority shall undertake, the necessary, to implement the measures that were stated to the potable water, the wells water and the sanitary water as indicated in the appendix number (3) attached herewith.

Article (74)

The competent administrative authority shall draw the regulations and the necessary procedures to organize the aquatic stock from the usable groundwater, by observing benefiting from it the most, in the amount that does not affect the available amounts in the present and future or its characteristics or distribution and usage basics.

Article (75)

The potable water shall conform to the measures and standards of water quality in terms of their natural, chemical, biological and microbiological characteristics in addition to the ratios of the organic and inorganic constituents that affect health and distributing water whether by a distribution network or without it as indicated in the appendix number (3) attached herewith.

Article (76)

The quality measures of the sanitary water and the standards of the exhaust drainage water for treatment are determined from the used industrial terrestrial utilities, for the purposes of irrigation and the standards of the industrial water drainage to the public sewers and the standards of the sanitary water for treatment and the standards of poise water drainage in accordance with the measures, standards, ratios and allowed limits as stated in the list enclosed to the appendix number (3) attached herewith.

Upon the coordination with the board, the competent administrative authority shall draw the measures and basics necessary to organize the best use of the sanitary water for treatment with the quality determined in the aforementioned appendix (3), by guiding its consumption and avoiding its wasting, and concluding from it the objects of the vegetable or agricultural forestation or the other irrigation objects.

Article (77)

Upon the coordination with the board, the competent administrative authority shall draw the necessary regulations and rules to organize the sites of throwing, and filling up the garbage and the solid residuals including their separation between domestic garbage, building residuals and solid inorganic garbage, in conformity with their type and nature. Moreover, it shall make sure of the chosen sites do not enable any garbage and residual leakage and pollution of the groundwater. Furthermore, it shall limit any potential leakage by digging the wells and control them sufficiently.

Article (78)

The competent administrative authority, and the board secretariat, each within its competences, shall control and supervise the different water types during appropriate periods, take the necessary samples and examine them, take the necessary procedures to preserve the stated standards for protecting the potable water from pollution and maintain public health.

CHAPTER TWO - THE PROTECTION OF THE MARITIME ENVIRONMENT

- I- the ships pollution
- II- the oil pollution

Article (79)

All ships and carriers which go frequently to the state ports shall implement all requirements determined in the law and this bylaw concerning the banning of draining or throwing oil or the oil mixture in the state ports, its territorial sea, or its pure economic area

Article (80)

The owner of the ship and the shipmaster and the officials of the oil vehicles within the ports or the internal water or the territorial sea or the state economic area, as well as the oil extracting companies shall assume immediately to notify the competent administrative authority about each oil leakage accident at its occurrence, and stating the accident circumstances and the leaked substance nature and the taken measures to stop the leakage and limit it provided that it includes the following data, particularly :

- 1- The potential source of the leakage.
- 2- The exposure extent to the incident resulting from the accident or the leakage
- 3- The direction of the constituted oil spot
- 4- The leakage average if it was continuous
- 5- The dimensions of the oil spot and the leaked oil quantity
- 6- The speed and direction of the wind in addition to the atmosphere's temperature degree and the extent of view
- 7- The direction and speed of the current and the temperature degree of water
- 8- Sea status
- 9- The ebb and flow status (overwhelming, high, medium, impotent)
- 10- The threatened beach places.
- 11- The area nature (the coral reefs, and the maritime creatures)
- 12- The notified source (the name, phone number and address)
- 13- The manner that was taken to treat the leakage, the quantity and nature of the dispersing if they were used.

In all cases the competent administrative authority shall notify the board immediately about all information concerning the aforementioned accident in order to pursue the relevant procedures taken and submitting an integrated report about the accident after treating its effects.

Article (81)

The competent administrative authority shall supply the shipping ports and the ports prepared to receive the aforementioned oil carriers and the docks of ships repairing, in the articles (47) and (52) of the law, with the necessary and sufficient equipments to receive the unclean poise water, and the residual water from reservoir rinsing related to the oil vehicles and other ships.

The ports shall be equipped with the necessary and sufficient lighters and the receptacles to receive the residuals, the garbage and the oil residues and the oil mixture from the anchored ships in the port.

It is forbidden to state to any ship or carrier to perform the shipping and unloading unless upon return to the competent administrative authority to receive it and guide it places of garbage discarding and unclean poise water.

Article (82)

The loading of all ships shall be at least 150 tones for the fuel carrier and 400 tones for the other ships which use Qatari ports or sail through its specific area shall be equipped with the

equipments of reducing the pollution in accordance with the international conventions to which the state was affiliated.

Article (83)

The ships carrying the oil regularly from or to any of Qatari ports or from one of oil vehicles within the territorial sea or the pure economic area of the state shall acquire an international certificate for avoiding the oil pollution approved from the world classification bodies adopted by the public body of the customs and ports

Article (84)

The owner of the ship or the shipmaster of the registered ship in the state or abroad shall keep the oil register of the ship stating in it the official liable of all operations related to the oil and in particular:

- 1- Undertaking the loading operation or the deliverance or other oil loading carriage operations along with the oil nature statement.
- 2- Draining the oil or the oil mixture to guarantee the safety of the ship or its loading or rescuing the souls along the oil nature statement
- 3- The oil leakage or the oil mixture as result of collision or accident along with the oil ratio statement and the leakage volume
- 4- Draining the unclean poise water or rinsing the containers
- 5- Removing the polluted garbage
- 6- Throwing the synthetic water that contains the oils gathered in the space of the machineries outside the ships during their existence in the port

Article (85)

The operations of oil drainage or the oil mixture concerning the maritime platforms built in the aquatic environment shall be registered in a particular register identical to the oil register stated in the previous article. This register shall include the following data:

- 1- The platform name and its site
- 2- Its permit
- 3- The name of the platform owner
- 4- The activity performed by the platform
- 5- A statement about the status, the machineries, apparatus, treatment units for oil and oil mixture before its drainage and the controlling system and its supervision
- 6- The quantity and quality of the authorized substances for drainage and throughout the year and their equipments.
- 7- The real amounts of the substances and liquid which are subject to drainage.
- 8- The failures statement concerning the status, equipments and treatment units for oil and the oil mixture, the failure date and its continuity period and the analysis results immediately upon the reparation
- 9- The name of the official to fill up the data in the register and his signature
- 10- The data drafting date

Article (86)

The oil carriers that attain the full loading of 2000 tones or more and work in the territorial sea or the pure economic area of the state shall submit a certificate of financial guarantee stated in the article (49) of the law, to the competent administrative authority, provided that it shall be operative

and covers the compensation liability for all damages which ensued from the potential pollution accidents from its part and which are assessed by the competent administrative authority. Upon the coordination with the board, the competent minister shall issue a decision, subsequent to the certificate submission in accordance with the regulations.

I - The pollution by harmful substances

Article (87)

The standards and descriptions of the harmful substances at their drainage in the aquatic environment shall be determined by the restrictions and regulations as indicated in the appendix number (4) attached herewith. Also, the liquid and illiquid substances, harmful to the aquatic environment and which expose it to perils and those banned to be threw or drained by the ships and carrier into the territorial sea or the pure economic area of the state as well the organic and inorganic substances as stated in the appendix number (2/4) attached herewith.

II- The pollution by the residuals of sanitary water and rubbish

Article (88)

The ships and the maritime platforms are prohibited to drain the polluted sanitary water inside the internal water and the territorial sea and the pure economic area of the state, and they shall be discarded in accordance with the following standards and procedures:

- 1-** The ship and the maritime platform shall be equipped with a unit to treat the sanitary water
- 2-** The drainage of the sanitary water shall not be at a distance less than 4 maritime miles from the beach
- 3-** If the ship or the maritime platform, drains these residuals before their treatment they shall not have this right at a distance less than (12) maritime miles from the beach
- 4-** In all cases, it is prohibited for any ship or maritime platform to drain the sanitary water residuals restrained in the confined cisterns, all at once, but in a moderated average and when the ship is sealing in a speed not less than (4) knots / hour.

The draining operations, of any kind whatsoever, shall not result the appearance of emerged solid and visual bodies in territorial waters, and this shall not cause any changes in the color of these waters.

The treatment shall be done before the drainage, if the sanitary water is mixed with the water under treatment,

These provisions shall not be applicable in case of drainage for the safety of the ship and whoever is on its board, for rescuing the souls in the seas or as a result of a damage occurred to the ship or its equipments provided that these reasonable conditions have been taken to avoid the drainage or to reduce it to its maximum limit before and after the occurrence of the damage

Article (89)

The competent administrative authority shall determine the necessary receptacles, prepared to receive the garbage and the rubbish delivery places and provide the utilities and specific facilitations to receive the garbage and the polluted sanitary water and the ships residues, by observing these utilities and facilities are valid for use and preserved. It shall observe its cleanness, and purification on a regular basis.

Article (90)

The competent administrative authorities shall observe when carrying the compiled residuals in the aforementioned utilities of the previous article the , avoiding of the leakage of residues or the emergence of any of their marvelous and shall discard them in the places and according to the regulations stated by the law number (8) of 1974 regarding public cleanness and its executive bylaw.

Ili - the pollution by land resources

Article (91)

The licensee for establishing any of the projects or institutions including the public places and the commercial, industrial, tourist and service institutions on the beach or near it shall abide by the following issues:

- 1-** Avoid the drainage or throwing of any substance or garbage or the untreated liquids that could lead to the beaches pollution
- 2-** Avoid the drainage of any polluted substances, unable to be analyzed, directly or indirectly, in the aquatic environment and the beaches adjacent and in particular as stipulated in the appendix number (2/4) attached herewith
- 3-** Avoid the drainage of the polluted substances able to be analyzed in the aquatic environment and its adjacent beaches unless after being treated and identical to the descriptions and standards stipulated in the appendix numbers (3) and (1/4) attached herewith.
- 4-** Provide the adequate and sufficient units to treat the substances, garbage or liquids, and comply with commencing its operation immediately at the starting of the operation of these projects and institutions and the regular preservation of their safety and cleanness

The representative of the legal entity or the official in charge of the projects management or institutions which drain the aquatic environment, shall be liable for all workers violations in accordance with the stipulations of the law and this bylaw, in addition to the treatment means identical to the standards and descriptions determined in the appendix numbers (3) and (1/4) attached herewith.

Article (92)

The establishing of projects or institutions on the beaches at a distance of at least 200 meters inside the beach line, or performing any act that could violate or modify the natural path of the beach by entering in the direction of the sea water or in its abated line unless upon the consent of the competent administrative authority and the coordination with the board, in observance with the provisions of the law number (4) of number 1983 concerning the exploitation and preserving the aquatic living wealth in Qatar and the law number (10) of 1987 of the state public and private properties.

Article (93)

The following procedures and conditions shall be pursued when requiring the permit for establishing the projects or institutions or performing any act of the aforementioned acts in the previous article:

- 1-** Submitting the application to the competent administrative authority, enclosed with the instruments, data and the required studies, according to the specimen determined in the appendix number (2/2) attached herewith.
- 2-** Performing the assessment of the environmental effects studies in accordance with the chapter II from the section I hereof, stating the extent of the project effect or the acts on the environmental poise of the coastal area and on the beach line in addition to its natural path and in particular, by observing the following constituents:

- a-** Slaughtering
 - b-** Precipitation
 - c-** Coastal currents
 - d-** The pollution caused by the project or the acts
 - e-** The acts, precautions and the suggested measures to prevent or treat the effects if available
- 3-** Abiding by providing the necessary means to treat the substances, the garbage, or the liquid which probably their drainage could lead to the pollution of the beaches or the adjacent waters.
 - 4-** The justifications of establishing the project from the economical and social perspective and ensuring the absence of the alternative sites where the project could be established.
 - 5-** The secretariat shall undertake the study of the project application of the environmental statement or the consent application on the act expected to be performed, upon the referring of the application request or the studies enclosed. The board decision shall be issued by an environmental statement or by consent in accordance with the procedures stated in the chapter II of the section I hereof.
 - 6-** Fulfilling the other conditions determined by the competent administrative authority depending on the project nature or the required act to acquire the permit in accordance with the requirements of the aforementioned laws number (4) of 1983 and number (10) of 1987.