

G.S.R. 422 (E) ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) SECOND AMENDMENT RULES, 1993

*REGD. NO. 14330W/93 Che Gazette of Syndio EXTRAORDINARY PART U...Seün 3--Sub,,ecdon (i) BY Al.rmomnr 19, 29, 1915 uW DEN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1993/VAISAKHA 29, 1915 S— b —y be 'bd a ti7r«zr 1 9 1 993 422(q) qqf«r («qur) 1986 (1986 Mr 29) 25 B, qqf«cr 1986 faqq, 1993 t I 1. gh f*trq, 1986 (1) (1) "qmqr«r" "qq*t 1137 OV93 (1) 2 GAZETTE OF : EXTRAORDINARY tPA*T 11--SEO. (3) (3) qqf«r:— * (2) 1994 qqf«r (6) (ii) (6) 1 Yai•ai l" (q) 12 (iii) 22' 5" (T) 12 2 5 F: e" 2 6 100, 600 3 20q (m) qfä% fiz, 850 1 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27, 3(i 3 0.2 0.2 2.0 0.1 0.1 2.0 2.0 1.0 0.1 2.0 2.0 3.0 0.5 3.0 2.0 0.2 2 fop (20tqx qtx,, , (Gtr Ro, (trqr t•q (get Ofü%, 0.2 fRqr«o, Orr I 10 1.0 50 5.0 30 250 3 20 50 350 0.2 0.1 1.0 2.0 2.0 3.0 15 0.5 3.0 10 100 60. 5.0 0.2 (q) 5 20 1.0 100 5.0 100 250 15 0.2 4 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 44. 35 . 37. 40. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vii) (viii) (ix) (x) (xi) (xii) (xiii) (xiv) (xv) (xvi) (xvii) (xihii') THE GMErrtE OF EXTRAORDINARY 2 tPART 11 600 —SEC. (ttg« fqwr i ooo 2.0 5.0 OOO 2.0 1.0 10-6 r;o-o 96 90 3 10 Io 10 10 450 10 10 10 10 9600 50 1 ooo 30 2300 7300 3 (q) 1000 15 1000 5.0 96Q 1000 1 OO 96<2 3' fqqr 10 io 10 1.0 450 - ifr 10 10 9600 50 1000 .30 2309- 7300 15 5.0 1 96 Q 10 10 10 450 1-0 10 10 10 10 10 9600 50 1 ooo 30 2300 7300 7.80 tgrnll---• 1 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 10. 11. 2 (5) (q) 2. qqfæ 3 4 (qüt qft«) 120 «(Tf« 150 28 Q.t5 tr 6 1. 2. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 7. 8

12. THE GAZETTE • EXTRAORDINARY mm, ooo 10.0 0.7 0.35 10.5 14.0 3 150 10 032 50 100 26
50 [PART 11--•SEC. 3(i)] 2-4000 —500 i. —200121 oQTT-. —200121fi. qr. u .11 —25ä 30t.F. feq•r. tMgq,... 275 220 0.3 42 qt. z. 64ü. z. 64Q 104fi. Z. 126 6. e. 9 12 15 21 24 27 THE GAZETTE OF : EXRAORDINARY (PART •n=szc, 3. _(qfm) 1•1-1982 2. Tim, 3. 4. 6. qft#0ft. (5) qqqr, o. 5ff.qT01« (100 («qvr) 4 fÄT.IIZ7 3 PG. VT/z•q qrr«r t, 0.25 2.5 Mr 120 ,tex < t: 0.3 o. 27 3(i)] 9 (4) ft (MT RfäfrTTR, 1981 * 30 (i) 0.3 mqt.l*.z. (ii) (q) (i) 60tt. (ii) . z. Ifz«r 'rräqi) 31 1993 1.5 fGtaTTr q- 1137 4.7 2.5 1.0 2 TTM. o. 8 f*.rr.IRT.z. 80 85 89 68 60 46 85-90 75 10 THE GAZETT OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY *Trf« 10. Zlt, ft. 30 5 00 700 30 fqyr./ 500 frNT. \$lf+QT 30 fqqr. ft. "q*" 10 (T) 30 f*r. fr. 10 11. 12. 13. 11 * 400 3 q<rä 600 3 I qrq 12 ftztd 200 400 f#qr./ 3 250 3 250 fq.qr./ (q) 1-1-1982 62.5 OTT i (q) 5 Z./f« 40 e . /f« 500 . 3 I 500 (120/0 Qau2) 800 (12 00 (o) 1-1-1982 qfirq (q) 2t. 5z./q. 1200 (l) (2) (3) (4) (5) (z) ftf«T-frFT <füT, 19 1986 qr. 443@) 18-4-1987, *iT.\$ff. 64@) qr.*T. 8-1-1990, 8@), 3-1-1989, "IS-3-i9äS, 24-10-1989, 742 (O 30-8-1990, 23(q) KTÄT.ü. 93(sr) 16-1-1991, 95(\$T) 12-2-1992, «T.\$t.f*. 13-3-1992, «T.mfr. 475 329 5-5-1992 . 797(q) 1-10-1992 f*ggqü I 12 THE GAZEFITE OF EXTRAORDINARY MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR,BSTS NOTIFICATION New Delhi, 19th May, 1993 [PART n-,snc. G.S.R. 422 exercise ot the power. conferred by section 25 of the Act* 1986 (29 of 1986). the Central Government. hereby makes* the following rules further to amend the Environment-(Protec- tion), Rules, 1986, namely:— 1. (1) Thew rules may be-called the (Protection) Second Amendment Rules, 1993. (2) They shall come into force from the date ot- their publication in the Omcial Gazette. 2, In the Environment Protection Rules, 1986, in rule 3, (i) in sub-rule (1), for the words "the Sechedule" the words and figures "Schedule I to IV" shall be sub- stituted ; (ii) in sub*rule (2), for the words "the Schedule", the words and figures "Schedule to IV" shall b' substituted; (iii) after sub-rule (3), the sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:— "(3A)Kf) Notwithstanding anything oontained in sub-rules (1) and (2), on and from the 1st day of January, 1994, emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from the industries, operations or processes shall not exceed the relevant parameters and standards specified in Sechedule VI. that the State Boards may specify-more stringent 8tandards for the relevant parameters with resp#t _to or locations after recording reasons therefor in writing" ; (ii) The State Board Shail while enforcingthe:standards 'specified in Schedule VI follow the guidelines specified in I and 11 in that Schedule." (b) in 12, in clause (iii), for the word and figures "Schedule 11", the word and figures "Schedule V" shall be (e) W*iule 11 relating to rule 12 shall Enumbered as Schedule V; (d) After Schedule V wso renumbered, the following Schedite shall be inserted, "SCHEDULE—VI" (See rule 3A) General StanGrds for discharge of environmental ,pbllutants Part-A : Emuents SL Paramef* 2 l. Colour and odour 2. Suoponded solids mgll, Max. Standards Public Sewers Land for Inland suface water (a) See 6 of Annexure-I 100 3 irrigation (c) see 6 of Annexure-I 200 Marine coastal areas See 6 of Annexure-I (a) For wachte water—IOO (b) For •cooling water emuent IO pe ceat above total suspen- matter of influent 1 2 (a) shall pass 850 micronIS Sieve 2100 S;5to 9.0 shall not exceed 50C above the receiving water

temperature 10 1.0 : qnrer 20 50 350 3 2100 IO 100 0.2 (c) 3. Particle size of suspended solids 4. Dissolved solids (inorganic) mg/l Maxt 5. pH value 6. Temperature 7. Oil and grease mg/l Max

8. Total residual chlorine mg/l Max

9. Ammoniacal nitrogen 50 (as N), mg/l Max

10. Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (as NH₃); mg/l, Max

11. Free ammonia (as NH₃) mg/l, max

12. Biochemical oxygen demand (5 days at 20°C), max., 13. Chemical Oxygen demand, mg/l Max. 14. Arsenic (as As). Mg/l Max. 15: Mercury (As Hg), mg/l Max

16. Lead (as P) mg/l, Ma.i

17. Cadmium (as Cd) mdl, Max. 18. Haavalent chro- mium (as Cr +6), mg/l, Max

19. Total chromium (as Or) mg/l, Max

20. Copper (as Cu) mg/l, Max

21. Zinc (as Zn) mg/l, Max. 100 5.0 30 250 0.2 0.2 0.01 0.01 1.0 0.1 1.0 2.0 2.0 0.1 2.0 2.0 3.0 3.0 15 5.0

13 (d) Floatawe solids, max. 3 mm Settleable solids, max 850 microns shall not exceed .59C above the receiving water temperature 20 1.0 50 100 5.0 100 250 0.2 0.01 2.0 2.0 1.0 2.0 3.0 15 (b) 22. Selenium (as Se) 0.05 mg/l, Max

23. Nickel (as Ni) mg/l, Max

24. Boron (as B), mg/l, Max. 25. sodium Max. 26, Residual sodium Carbonate, -mg/l, max

27. Cyanide (as CN) 0.2 mg/l, Max

28. Chloride (as CD.mg/l, Max. 2.0 29. Flouride (as F) mgfl Max

30. Dissolved phosphates 5 0 (as P), mg/l Max. 1000 31. Sulphate (as SO₄) mg/l, Max. 2.0 32. S*ide mg/l 1.0 33. Phenolic compoun4s mgll, max. 34. matefiats : (a) Alpha emitters 14 1 3.0 3.0 -2.0 2.0 2.0 THE OF INDIA. : EXTRAORDINARY 2 10—7 UC/ml max. (b) Beta uc/ml Max. Bio-amy test 33. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. N)0/0 survival of fish after 96 hours in 100% emuent. Manganese (as Mn) 2 mg/l Iron (as Fe) Vanadium (as V) Nitrate Nitrogen 3 mg/l 0.2 mg/l 10 mg/l 1000 15 1000 5.0 survival ot fish after 96 hours in 100% emuent 2 mg/T 3 mg/l 0.2 pesticides : (microgm per lit maximum) (i) Ben.zene hexa- chloride. (ii)' Carboryl 10 Io 3 (c) 2.0 5.0 0.2 600 I ooo 10—7 90% survival of fish after 96 hours in 100% emuent. IO 10 [PART tl—szc. 3(i)} (d) 0.05 5.0 0.2 15 5.0 5.0 10—7 10—r 90% survival of fish aftet 96 hours in 100% ement. 3 Rig/l 0.2 me/l mg/l IO 10 11 1 (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (vii) (viii) (ix) (x) (xi) (xii) (xiii) (xiv) (xv) (xvi) (xvii) (xviii) 15 2 DDT Endosulfan Diamethoate Penitrothion Malathion Phorate Methyl Para- thion Phenthoate Pyrethrums Copper Oxychlo- ride. Copper Sulphate Ziram Sulphur Paraouat Proponil Nitrogen 3 (a) 450 IO 10 10 10 10 10 9600 50 I ooo 30 2300 7300 *780 4 (b) 5 (c) 10 10 450 10 10 10 IO 10 10 9600 50 1000 30 2300 7300 780 6 10 450 10 10 10 10 10 9600 30 1000 30 7300 780 PART-B Waste Water Generation Standards Sl. No. Industry 1. Integrated Iron & Steel 2. Sugar 3. Pulp & Paper Industries (a) Larger pulp & paper (i) Pulp & paper (ii) Rayon- grade pulp (b) Small pulp & paper: (i) Agro-residue based (ii) Waste paper based 4. Fermentation Industries (a) Maltry (b) Brewery (c) Distillery S. Caustic Soda (a) Membrane cell process Quantum 16 Myton of finished steel 0.4 Myton of cane crushed 115 MS/ton of paper produced. 1 50 M8/ton of paper 150 MS/ton Of paper produced 50 M8/ton of paper produced 3.5 M8/ton of grain produceed . 0.25 M8/KL of beer produced 12 M8/KL of alcohol produced I M8/ton of caustic soda produced excluding cooling tower blowdown (b) Mercury cell process 6. Textile Industries : Man-made fibre (i) Nylon & Polyester (ii) Viscose rayon

7. Tanneries 8, Starch. Glucose and related products 9. Dairy 10. Natural rubber processing industry 11. Fertiliser (a) Straight nitrogenous fertiliser (b) Stmigh phosphatic fertiliser (SSP & TSP) excluding manufacture of any acid (c) Complex fertiliser PART*C Load based standards 1. Oil R&ery Industry: Oil & gease Phæol BOD Suspended solids Sulphide 2. Large Pulp & Paper, News Print/Rayon grade plants of capacity above 24000 Parameter Tool Organic Chloridé (TOO) THE GAZh'TIE INDiA : EXTRAORDINARY 16 10.00 0.70 10.50 [PART 11--SEC. 3(i)] 4 M'/ton of caustic soda produed (mercury bearing). IO % below down permitted for cooling tower. 120 M*/ton of fiber produced. 150 M8/ton of prodi&t. 28 M'/ton of raw hide 8 M8/ton of maize crushed. 3 M'/KL of Milk 4 Myton of rubber 5 Mt/ton of urea or equivalent produced 0.5 M8/ton of SSP/TSP Standards of nitrogenous and phosphatic

fertilisers are applicable depending on the primary product. Quantum in tonnes of crude processed 14.00 0.35 Quantum 2 Kg/ton of product. 11--quz 3(i)) PART D 17 GENERAL EMISSION STANDARDS 1. Concentration Based Standards Sl. Parameter No. Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) 1

2. Fluoride Asbestos 3

4. Mercury Chlorine 5. Hydrochloric acid vapour and mist 6. Hydrogen Sulphide 7. Sulphuric acid mist 8. Carbon monoxide 9. Chloride 10. Lead 11. Sulphur dioxide 12. Equipment base standards 11. Standard Concentration not to exceed (in mg/Nm³) 150 10 4 Fibre/cc 0.2 15 35 10 50 0 100 20 so Control of Sulphur dioxide emissions are achieved through dispersic.n. Minimum stack height limit is accordaingly prescribed as below : Paranleter No

1. Sulphur dioxide (i) Power generation capacity : —500 MW and more —200/210 MW and above to less than 500 MW —less than 200/210 MW (ii) Steam generation capacity —Uss than 2T/hr —2 to 5 T/hr —5 to 10 T/hr —10 to 15 T/hr —15 to 20 T/hr —20 to 25 T/hr —25 to 30 T/hr —More than 30 T/hr Note: H—Physical height of the stack in metres Q---Emission rate of SOB in kg/hr, MT —Metric tonnes. 1131G1193—3 Standard Stack-height limit in meters 275 220 14 (Q) Coal consumption per day Less than 8.5 MT 8.5 to 21 MT 21 to 42 MT 42 to 64 MT 64 to 104 MT 104 to 105 MT 105 to 126 MT More than 126 MT or using the formula 14 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 [PART 11—.SEC. 3(i)] THE GAZETTE OF INDIA : EXTRAORDINARY 18 111. Load/Mass-Based Standards Industry No. 1. Fertilizers (Urea) Commissioned prior to I . 1.82 Commissioned after 1-1-82 2. Copper, Lead and Zinc Smelting converter 3. Nitric Acid 4. Sulphuric Acid 5. Coke Oven 6. Oil Refineries Parameter SPM SPM Sulphur dioxide Oxides of Nitrogen Sulphur dioxide Carbon monoxide Standard 2 kg/T of product O .5 Kg/T of product 4 Kg/T of concentrated (100 0/0) and produced 3 Kg/T of weak acid (before concentration) produced 4 Kg/T of concentrated (100 0/0) acid produced 3 Kg/T of coke produced (a) For the oil refineries located in the area of Taj trapezium which include Mathura, Fatehpur Sikri, Agra and Bharatpur, the following standards shall be applicable: Process —Catalytic cracker -Æulphur Recovery Unit Parameter Sulphur dioxide Standard 0.25 Kg/MT of feed in this pro- cess 2.5 Kg/MT of feed in this pro- cess 120 Kg/MT of Sulphur in the feed (b) For the oil refineries located in the areas other than the Taj trapezium, the following stack height limits shall be applicable : Plant Type Stack Height • (1) Fm--a*nts where the Sulphur dioxide is estimated as Q (kg/hr) the stack height, H in metres is given by $H = 14 (Q)^{0.27}$ (2) For plants where the particulate matter emission is estimated as Q (tonnes/hr.) the stack height, H in metres is given by $H = 74 (Q)^{0.27}$ (3) If by using the formula given in (1) or (2) above, the stack height arrived as, is more than 30 metres than this higher stack should be u.Ed. (4) In no case should the height of the stack -be less than 30 metres for plants given in the Schedule of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and located in industrial areas of cities.

7. Aluminium Plants: (i) Anode Bake Oven (ii) Pot room (a) VSS (b) HSS (c) PBSW PBCW (d) Note: vss HSS PBSW = PBCW= Vertical Stud Soderberg Horizontal Stud Soderberg Pre backed Sidff Worked Pre backed Centre Worked 8. Glass Industry (a) Furnace Capacity (i) Up to the product draw capacity of 60 MT/Day (ii) Product draw capacity more than 60 MT/Day PART-E Total F luoride -do- Particulate matter NOISE STANDARDS O .3 Kg/MT 4.7 Kg/MT of Aluminium 6 Kg/MT of Aluminium 2.5 Kg/MT of Numinium 1 .O Kg/MT of Aluminium. 2 Kg/hr O .8 Kg/MT of Product drawn A, Noise Limits for Automobiles (Free Field at one Meter in dB(A) at the manufacturing Stage • (b) (c) (d) (o) Motorcycle, Scooters & Three wheelers Passenger Cars Passenger or Commercial vehicles upto 4MT Passenger or Commercial vehicles above 4 MT and upto 12 MT Passenger or Comm0Tial vehicles exceeding 12 MT 80 82 85 89 91 Domestic appliances and construction equipments at the manufacturing stage to b3 achieved by 31st December, (a) (b) C) (d) (e) 1993 Window Air Conditioners of 1 ton to 1 . S ton Air coils Refrigerators Diesel generator for domestic purposes Compactor* (rollers). Front loaders. Concrete mixers. Cranes (movable). vibrators and Saws 68 46 85-4) 75 i 137 (*1/93-.4 THE GAZETIB OF : EXTRAORDINARY ANNEXURE-I [PART 30]] of B and C) The State Sardis shall follow the in enforcing the standards »nder Schedule VI:— 1. the waste waters and æses are to be treated with best available technology (BPT) in. order to achieve the prescribed stan. düds. 2. - industries need to be recycling and reuse of waste materials as far as practicable iii order to minimise the discharge of wastes into the environment. 3. the industries are to be encouraged for re- covery of bicwas, and reusable materials. 4. while permitting the discharge of emuents and emissions intd the environment. State Boards

have to 'take into account assimilative capacities of the receiving bodies, especially water bodies that quality of the intended use the receiving waters is not affected. Where such quality is likely to be effected, discharges should not be allowed into water bodies. 5. the Central arid State Board shall put emphasis on the implementation of clean technologies by the industries in order to increase fuel efficiency and reduce the generation of environmental pollutants. 6. efforts should be made to remove colour and unpleasant odour as far as is practicable

7. The standards mentioned in this Schedule shall apply to all those discharged such as industries, mining, and mineral processing activities and sewage

8. The limit given for the total concentration of mercury in the final effluent of caustic soda industry, is for the combined effluent from (a) Cell house, (b) Brine plant, (c) Chlorine handling, (d) hydrogen handling and (e) hydro chloric acid plant.

9. In case of effluent containing, biodegradable organic matter chemicals and pathogens, namely, industries (textiles and breweries), sugar units, dairy plants and food and fruit processing units : (a) Limit of 500 mg/l is entitled only in case the land application is envisaged as a treatment system for further removal of BOD. It is to be noted that controlled and properly designed land treatment system has to be adopted for purpose taking into account soil and crop characteristics. The concerned State board is prior to adopting this system. (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) The drain water from the land the secondary treatment system, as mentioned in note 9 (a) has to conform to the limit of 30 mg/l of BOD, 11 of Nitrate expressed as 'N'. The net addition to the ground water quality should not have a BOD more than 3 mg/l and Nitrate expressed as 'N' more than 10 mg/l. The BOD level may be raised up to 7 mg/l for land application as a secondary treatment system, considering hydraulic loading and other soil characteristics, if regular and effective monitoring run-off and leachate satisfies the concerned State Pollution Control Boards that the BOD level higher than 500 mg/l can be allowed in the effluent. Where land application as secondary treatment system is adopted employing higher BOD in the treated effluent, domestic waste should be excluded from the effluent or disinfection should form a part of the treatment prior to application of the same for land treatment. In case of distilleries, sugar, dairy, and food & fruit industries, adopting primary treated effluent for fertigation in the experimental stage, they have to adopt bio-digesters for recovery of methane gas as primary treatment prior to its use for fertigation. 11 All effluents discharged including from the industries such as cotton textile, composite woollen mills, synthetic rubber, small pulp & paper, natural rubber, petrochemicals, tanneries, paint, dyes, slaughter houses, food & fruit processing and dairy industries into surface waters shall conform to the BOD limit specified above, namely, 30 mgN. For discharge of an effluent having a BOD more than 30 mg/l, the standards shall conform to those given above for other receiving bodies, namely, sewers, coastal waters and land for irrigation. shall be made compulsory for all the industries, where toxic and non-biodegradable chemicals are involved. In case of fertilizer industry the limits in respect of cadmium and fluoride shall comply with at the outlet of cadmium and fluoride removal units respectively

13. In (a) (b) case of pesticides : The limits should be complied with at the end of the treatment plant before dilution.

Bio-assay test should be carried with the available species of fish in the receiving water, the COD, limits to in the consent conditions should with the BOD limits. LWT (1) (c) In case metabolites and isomers of the 'Pesticides in the given List are found in significant concentrations, standards should be prescribed for these also in the same concentration as the individual pesticides. (d) Industries are required to analyse pesticides in waste water by advanced analytical methods such as GC/MS. ANNEXURE-11 (For the purpose of part D) The States Boards shall follow the following guide. lines for enforcing the standards specified under Schedule VI :— (a) In case of cement plants, the total dust (from all sections) shall be within 400 mg/NM³ and 250 mg/NM³ for the plants upto 200 tld and more than 200 tld capacities respectively. (b) In respect of calcination process (e.g. Aluminium plants), Kilns and Step Grate Bagasse-fired-Boilers. Particulate Matter (PM) emissions shall be within 250 mg/NM³. (c) In case of thermal power plants commissioned prior to 1-1-1982 and having generation capacity less than 62.5 MW, the PM emission shall be within 350 mg/NM³. (d) In case of Lime Kilns of capacity more than 5 t/day and upto 40 t/day, the PM emission shall be within 500 mg/NM³. In case of horizontal Grate and Spreader Stoker Bagasse-fired-Boilers, the PM emission shall be within 500 (12% CO₂) and 800 (12% CO₂) mg/NM³ respectively. In respect of these boilers, if they are attached to a single stack, the emission standard shall be fixed, based on added capacity of all the boilers connected to the stack. (f) In

case of asbestos' dust, the same shall not exceed 2mg/NM³. (g) In 'case of the urea plants commissioned after 1-1-82, coke ovens and lead glass units, the PM emission shall be within 50 mg/NM³. (h) In case of small boiler of capacity less than 2 tons/hr. and between 2 to 5 tons/hr. the PM emissions shall be within 1600 and 1200 mg/NM³. (i) In case of emission upto 400 mg/NM³ allowed during oxygen lancing. (j) In case of stone crushing units, the suspended PM contribution value at a distance of 40 meters from a controlled, isolated as well as from a unit located in a cluster should be less than 600 micrograms/NM³. The measurements are to be conducted at least twice a month for all the 12 months in a year. These units must also adopt the following pollution control measures (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) Dust containment cum suppression system for the equipment; Construction of wind breaking walls; Construction of the metalled roads within the premises. Regular cleaning and wetting of the ground within the premises; Growing of a green belt along the periphery. (k) In case of Ceramic industry, from the other sources of pollution, such as basic raw material and processing operations, heat recovery dryers, mechanical finishing operation, all possible preventive measures should be taken to control PM emissions as far as practicable

2. The total fluoride emissions in respect of Glass and Phosphatic Fertilizers shall not exceed 5 mg/NM³ and 25mg/NM³ respectively

3. In case of copper, lead and Zinc smelting, the off-gases must be utilized for manufacturing sulphuric Acid." [No. 0-15017124189-CPWI MUKUL SANWAL, Jt. secy. FOOT NOTE : Principal rules were published in the Gazette of India vide Notification S.O. No. 844 (E) dated the 19th November, 1986. Amending rules were published vide S.O. No. 433(E) dated 18-1-1987, S.O. No. 64(E) dated 18-1-1988, S.O. No. 12(E) dated 8-1-1990, S.O. 8(E) dated 3-1-1989, S.O. No. 190(E) dated 15-3-1989, G.S.R. 913(E) dated 24-10-1989, G.S.R. 742(E) dated 30-8-1990, S.O. 23 (E) dated 16-1-1991, G.S.R. 93(E) dated 21-2-1991, G.S.R. 95(E) dated 12-2-1992, G.S.R. 329(E) dated 13-3-1992, G.S.R. 475 (E) dated 5-5-1992 and G.S.R. 797(E) dated 1-10-1992. Printed by the Govt. of India Press, Ring Road, Maya Puri, New Delhi-110064