

Translation of the Environmental Law No. 4 of 1994

ترجمة قانون البيئة
رقم ٤ لسنة ١٩٩٤

5 May 2026


ANDERSEN

Law No. 4 of 1994, Promulgating the Environmental Law

In the name of the people: President of the republic

The House of Representatives has enacted the following law, which we hereby promulgate:

Preamble

The People's Assembly has enacted the following law, which We hereby promulgate:

Article (1) – Promulgation:

Without prejudice to the rules and provisions set forth in special laws, the provisions of the attached Law on the Environment shall apply.

Existing establishments at the time this law is issued shall adjust their status in accordance with its provisions within three years from the date of publication of its Executive Regulations, without prejudice to the application of the provisions of Law No. 48 of 1982 concerning the Protection of the River Nile and Waterways from Pollution.

The Prime Minister may, upon the submission of the Minister competent for environmental affairs, extend this period for a maximum of two additional years if necessity so requires and if the Council of Ministers is satisfied as to the seriousness of the measures taken toward the implementation of the provisions of the attached law.

Article (2) – Promulgation:

The Prime Minister shall issue, upon the submission of the Minister competent for environmental affairs and after taking the opinion of the Board of Directors of the Environmental Affairs Agency, the Executive Regulations of the attached law within a period not exceeding six months from the date it comes into force.

Each minister, within his respective competence, shall issue the standards and ratios necessary for implementing the provisions of Chapter Two of the attached law, taking into account the provisions of Article (5), within the period referred to in the preceding paragraph.



Article (3) – Promulgation:

Law No. 72 of 1968 concerning the Prevention of Sea Water Pollution by Oil is hereby repealed, as is every provision contrary to the provisions of the attached law.

Article (4) – Promulgation:

This law shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall enter into force on the day following the date of its publication.

This law shall be sealed with the seal of the State and enforced as one of its laws.

Preliminary Part

Chapter One: General Provisions

Article (1):

For the purposes of applying the provisions of this law, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings assigned to each of them:

Environment: The biosphere which includes living organisms, the substances they contain, and that which surrounds them of air, water, and soil, as well as the establishments erected by man.

Air: The mixture of gases composing it, with its natural characteristics and known proportions. For the purposes of this law, it means outdoor air and the air of enclosed and semi-enclosed public places.

Convention: The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973/1978, as well as the international conventions to which the Arab Republic of Egypt accedes in the field of protecting the marine environment from pollution and compensation for pollution incidents.



Public Place: A place designated to receive the public or a specific category of persons for any purpose.

Enclosed Public Place: A public place having the form of a complete building into which air enters only through openings designated for that purpose. Means of public transport shall be deemed enclosed public places.

Semi-Enclosed Public Place: A place having the form of an incomplete structure directly connected to outdoor air in such a way as to prevent its complete closure.

Environmental Pollution: Any change in the properties of the environment which leads, directly or indirectly, to harm to human health, affects the exercise of normal life, or harms natural habitats, living organisms, or biological diversity.

Environmental Degradation: An impact on the environment that diminishes its value, distorts its environmental character, depletes its resources, or harms living organisms or antiquities.

Environmental Protection: Preservation and improvement of the components of the environment, prevention of its degradation or pollution, or reduction of the severity of pollution. These components include air, seas, inland waters including the River Nile, lakes, groundwater, land, natural reserves, and other natural resources.

Air Pollution: Any change in the characteristics and specifications of natural air resulting in danger to human health or the environment, whether such pollution arises from natural factors or human activity, including noise and unpleasant odors.

Fast Transport Vehicles: Cars, tractors, motorcycles, and other machines designed to travel on public roads.

Water Pollution: The introduction of any substances or energy into the aquatic environment, whether intentionally or unintentionally, directly or indirectly, resulting in harm to living or non-living resources, threatening human health, obstructing aquatic activities including fishing and tourism, impairing the suitability of seawater for use, diminishing enjoyment thereof, or altering its properties.

Polluting Substances and Agents: Any solid, liquid, or gaseous substances, noise, radiation, heat, or vibrations resulting from human activity and leading directly or indirectly to environmental pollution or degradation.



Substances Polluting the Aquatic Environment: Any substances the discharge of which into the aquatic environment, whether intentionally or unintentionally, causes or contributes directly or indirectly to a change in its characteristics in a manner harmful to humans, natural resources, marine waters, tourist areas, or that interferes with other lawful uses of the sea. These include:

- Oil or oily mixtures.
- Harmful and hazardous wastes provided for in the international conventions to which the Arab Republic of Egypt is bound.
- Any other substances (solid, liquid, gaseous) as determined by the Executive Regulations of this law.
- Untreated wastes and liquids resulting from industrial establishments.
- Toxic military containers.
- Matters provided for in the Convention and its annexes.

Oil: All forms of crude petroleum and its products, including all types of liquid hydrocarbons, lubricating oils, fuel oils, refined oils, furnace oil, tar, and other substances extracted from petroleum or its wastes.

Oily Mixture: Any mixture containing oil in a quantity exceeding 15 parts per million.

Dirty Ballast Water (Unclean Ballast Water): Water contained in a tank on a ship if its oil content exceeds 15 parts per million.

Hazardous Materials: Materials having hazardous properties harmful to human health or adversely affecting the environment, such as infectious, toxic, explosive, flammable, or ionizing radioactive substances.

Hazardous Waste: Residues of various activities and operations, or their ashes, retaining the properties of hazardous materials and having no original or alternative subsequent use, such as clinical waste from therapeutic activities, waste Output from the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations and medicines, organic solvents, inks, dyes, and paints.

Handling of Materials: Any act leading to their movement for the purpose of collection, transport, storage, treatment, or use.



Waste Management: The collection, transport, recycling, and disposal of waste.

Waste Disposal: Operations that do not lead to recovery or reuse of materials, such as landfilling, deep injection, discharge into surface waters, biological treatment, physico-chemical treatment, permanent storage, or incineration.

Waste Recycling: Operations that allow the recovery or reuse of materials, such as use as fuel, recovery of metals and organic substances, soil treatment, or re-refining of oils.

Liquid Substances Harmful to the Aquatic Environment: The substances provided for in the 1973/1978 International Convention.

Reception Facilities: Equipment, apparatus, and basins designated for the reception, sedimentation, treatment, and disposal of polluting substances or ballast water, as well as the facilities provided by companies engaged in loading and unloading petroleum materials or by other administrative bodies supervising ports and waterways.

Discharge: Any leakage, spillage, emission, dumping, or disposal of any kind of polluting substances into the River Nile and waterways, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone, or the sea, taking into account pollution levels and specific loads determined for certain substances in accordance with the Executive Regulations of this law and as determined by the Environmental Affairs Agency in coordination with the relevant authorities, provided this does not conflict with the provisions of this law and its Executive Regulations.

Dumping:

- Any deliberate disposal into the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone, or the sea of polluting substances or wastes from ships, aircraft, docks, other industrial installations, or land-based sources.
- Any deliberate disposal into the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone, or the sea of ships, industrial installations, or other structures.

Subject to the provisions of the international conventions to which the Arab Republic of Egypt is a party, the placement of materials in the sea for purposes other than disposal, such as cables, pipelines, scientific research devices, and monitoring equipment, shall not be considered dumping.



Compensation: Compensation for all damage resulting from pollution incidents arising from violations of laws and international conventions to which the Arab Republic of Egypt is a party, or from incidents involving toxic and other harmful substances, or from air pollution, ship grounding or collision, or incidents occurring during loading and unloading, or any other incidents. Compensation includes redress for conventional and environmental damage and the costs of restoring matters to their original state or rehabilitating the environment.

Oil Transport Means: Any pipeline used for transporting oil and any other devices used for loading, unloading, or transporting oil, as well as pumping devices and equipment necessary for the operation of such pipelines.

Ship: Any floating marine unit of any type, including those moving on air cushions and submerged structures, as well as any fixed or mobile installation established on coasts or water surfaces for conducting commercial, industrial, tourist, or scientific activities.

Warships: Any ship belonging to the armed forces of a state, bearing the external marks distinguishing such nationality, under the command of an officer officially appointed by the government of that state, and manned by a crew subject to military discipline.

Government Ship: A ship owned by the state and operated or used for governmental and non-commercial purposes.

Harmful Substance Tanker: A ship originally built or whose design has been modified to carry cargoes of harmful substances in bulk, including petroleum tankers when loaded wholly or partly with unpackaged harmful substances in accordance with the provisions of Chapter One of Part Three of this law.

Establishment: The following establishments:

- Industrial establishments subject to Laws No. 21 of 1958 and No. 55 of 1977.
- Tourist establishments subject to Laws No. 1 of 1973 and No. 1 of 1992.
- Electricity production and generation establishments subject to Laws No. 145 of 1948, No. 63 of 1974, Nos. 12, 13, and 27 of 1976, and No. 103 of 1986.
- Mines, quarries, and establishments operating in the exploration, extraction, transport, and use of oil, subject to Laws No. 66 of 1953, No. 86 of 1956, No. 61 of 1958, and No. 4 of 1988.



- All infrastructure projects.
- Any other establishment or lawful activity likely to have a significant impact on the environment, as determined by a decision of the Environmental Affairs Agency in agreement with the competent administrative authority.

Environmental Monitoring Networks: Entities which, within their respective fields of competence and through their stations and operating units, monitor environmental components and pollutants and make data available periodically to the relevant authorities.

Environmental Impact Assessment: The study and analysis of the environmental feasibility of proposed projects whose establishment or activity may affect environmental safety, for the purpose of protecting the environment.

Environmental Disaster: An incident resulting from natural factors or human acts that causes severe environmental damage and whose response requires capabilities exceeding local capacities.

Administrative Authority Competent for the Protection of the Aquatic Environment: One of the following authorities, each within its respective competence:

- The Environmental Affairs Agency.
- The Egyptian Maritime Safety Authority.
- The Suez Canal Authority.
- Port Authorities of the Arab Republic of Egypt.
- The Egyptian Shore Protection Authority.
- The Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation.
- The General Department of Water Surfaces Police.
- The General Authority for Tourism Development.
- Other authorities designated by a decision of the Prime Minister.



Coastal Zone: The area extending from the shores of the Arab Republic of Egypt, including the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone, and continental shelf, and extending inland from the shore to include the zone affected by and affecting the marine environment, not exceeding 30 km inland in desert areas unless this distance is interrupted by topographical barriers, and in the Delta up to the +3 m contour line.

Coastal governorates shall determine the coastal zone for each in light of its natural conditions and environmental resources, provided that it extends no less than 10 km inland from the shoreline.

Integrated Environmental Management of Coastal Zones: A method based on the participation of all relevant bodies in coordinating among themselves in a manner that ensures the preservation of the environment in coastal areas.

Charcoal Kilns: Facilities for processing agricultural waste by converting it into charcoal.

Residential Community: A group of residential, service, and recreational buildings in accordance with the approved detailed plan, pursuant to the referred Building Law.

Preliminary Part

Chapter Two: Environmental Affairs Agency

Article (2):

An agency for the protection and development of the environment, to be called the Environmental Affairs Agency, shall be established under the chairmanship of the Council of Ministers. It shall have public legal personality, be affiliated with the Minister competent for environmental affairs, have an independent budget, and be headquartered in the City of Cairo. Branches of the Agency shall be established in the governorates by a decision of the Minister competent for environmental affairs, with priority given to industrial areas.



Article (3):

The Chief Executive of the Agency shall be appointed upon the nomination of the Minister competent for environmental affairs and the submission of the Prime Minister, and such appointment shall be made by a decision of the President of the Republic, including the determination of his financial treatment.

Article (4):

The Environmental Affairs Agency shall replace the agency established by Presidential Decree No. 631 of 1982 in respect of all its rights and obligations, and the employees of that agency shall be transferred to the Environmental Affairs Agency with their grades and seniority preserved.

Article (5):

The Environmental Affairs Agency shall formulate the general policy and prepare the necessary plans for the protection and development of the environment, and shall follow up the implementation thereof in coordination with the competent administrative authorities. It may also undertake the implementation of certain pilot projects.

The Agency shall be the national authority competent to support environmental relations between the Arab Republic of Egypt and foreign states and international and regional organizations.

The Agency shall recommend the adoption of the legal measures necessary for accession to international and regional conventions relating to the environment, and shall prepare draft laws and decisions necessary for the implementation of such conventions.

For the purpose of achieving its objectives, the Agency shall have the authority to:

- Prepare draft laws and decisions related to the achievement of the Agency's objectives and express its opinion on proposed legislation related to environmental protection;



- Prepare studies on the environmental status, formulate the national environmental protection plan and the projects included therein, prepare the estimated budget for each thereof, as well as environmental maps for urban areas and areas planned for development, and establish the standards to be complied with in planning and developing new areas, as well as the target standards for old areas;
- Establish the standards and requirements with which project owners and establishments must comply before construction and during operation;
- Identify national institutions and institutes, as well as qualified experts, that contribute to the preparation and implementation of environmental protection programs, and make use of them in preparing and implementing the projects and studies undertaken by the Agency;
- Conduct field follow-up on the implementation of the standards and requirements that authorities and establishments are obliged to apply, and take the measures prescribed by law against violators of such standards and conditions;
- Establish the rates, ratios, and specific pollutant loads, and verify compliance therewith;
- Collect national and international information relating to the environmental status and the changes occurring thereto on a periodic basis, in cooperation with information centers in other authorities, assess and use such information in environmental management and planning, and publish the same;
- Establish the bases and procedures for environmental impact assessment of projects;
- Prepare an environmental emergency plan in the manner set forth in Article (25) of this Law, and coordinate among the authorities concerned in preparing programs for confronting environmental disasters;
- Prepare an environmental training plan and supervise its implementation;
- Participate in preparing and implementing the national environmental monitoring program and benefit from its data;
- Prepare periodic reports on the principal indicators of environmental status and publish them regularly;



- Establish environmental awareness programs for citizens and assist in their implementation;
- Coordinate with other authorities regarding the regulation and safe handling of hazardous materials;
- Manage and supervise natural reserves;
- Prepare draft budgets necessary for environmental protection and development;
- Follow up the implementation of international and regional conventions relating to the environment;
- Propose economic mechanisms to encourage various activities to adopt anti-pollution measures;
- Implement pilot projects for the conservation of natural resources and the protection of the environment from pollution;
- Coordinate with the ministry competent for international cooperation to ensure that projects financed by donor organizations and states are consistent with environmental safety considerations;
- Participate in preparing the national plan for protecting the country against leakage of hazardous substances, hazardous waste, and environmentally polluting materials;
- Prepare a strategy for integrated environmental management of coastal zones;
- Participate with the Ministry of Education in preparing training programs for environmental protection within the scope of the various curricula at the basic education stage;
- Prepare an annual report on the environmental status to be submitted to the President of the Republic and the Council of Ministers, and a copy of such report shall be deposited with the People's Assembly.



Article (6):

The Board of Directors of the Environmental Affairs Agency shall be formed under the chairmanship of the Minister competent for environmental affairs and with the membership of each of the following:

- The Chief Executive of the Environmental Affairs Agency, who shall serve as Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors;
- One representative from each of six ministries selected by the Prime Minister from among the ministries concerned with the environment, provided that each representative shall be at least of high-ranking grade and shall be selected by the competent minister;
- Two experts in the field of environmental affairs selected by the Minister competent for environmental affairs;
- Three representatives of non-governmental organizations concerned with environmental affairs, selected in agreement with the Minister competent for environmental affairs;
- One employee of the Environmental Affairs Agency from among the holders of senior positions, selected by the Minister competent for environmental affairs upon the submission of the Chief Executive of the Agency;
- The Head of the competent Advisory Department of the State Council;
- Three representatives of the public business sector selected by the Minister competent for environmental affairs;
- Two representatives from universities and scientific research centers selected by the Minister competent for environmental affairs.

Representatives of the ministries concerned must be invited when discussing matters related to the sectors under their supervision. The Board may also seek the assistance of such persons having expertise as it deems appropriate when considering specific matters, provided that none of them shall have a counted vote in deliberations.



The Board of Directors may form advisory committees composed of specialized experts to study specific matters, and the Board may assign one or more of its members to carry out a specific task.

Article (7):

The Board of Directors of the Agency shall be the supreme authority having control over the affairs of the Agency, the conduct of its business, and the establishment of the general policy by which it shall proceed. It may adopt such decisions as it deems necessary to achieve the objectives for which it was established, and within the framework of the national plan, in accordance with the provisions of the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Article (8):

The Board of Directors shall meet upon the invitation of its Chairman at least once every three months, or if so, requested by half of the members of the Board. Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be valid if attended by a majority of its members. Resolutions shall be issued by the majority of the members present and voting, and in the event of a tie, the side supported by the Chairman shall prevail.

Article (9):

In the event of the absence of the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Agency, or if there is an impediment preventing him from acting, the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors shall replace him in exercising his powers.

Article (10):

The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall represent the Agency in its relations with third parties and before the courts.



Article (11):

The Chief Executive of the Environmental Affairs Agency shall be responsible for implementing the general policy established to achieve the purposes of the Agency and for implementing the resolutions of the Board of Directors. The Executive Regulations of this Law shall determine his other powers.

Article (12):

The Environmental Affairs Agency shall have a Secretary-General, who shall be seconded from among the employees of the Agency holding senior positions by a decision of the Minister competent for environmental affairs, after taking the opinion of the Chief Executive. The Secretary-General shall assist the Chief Executive of the Agency and shall work under his supervision.

Article (13):

The Chief Executive of the Environmental Affairs Agency shall have, in respect of the employees of the Agency, the authority of a minister as provided for in laws and regulations.

The Secretary-General of the Agency shall, in respect of such employees, have the authority of a sector head.

Article (13 bis):

A Higher Committee for Registration and Accreditation shall be established under the chairmanship of the Minister competent for environmental affairs. It shall be competent to consider applications for registration in the registers of persons engaged in environmental activities according to their fields of specialization, and to consider applications for the accreditation of experts and expert houses in the field of the environment on the basis of qualifications and experience.

The Executive Regulations of this Law shall determine the fields of specialization, the conditions necessary for registration and accreditation, the procedures for registration in the register, and the issuance of accreditation certificates.



The committee referred to above shall be formed by a decision of the Prime Minister and shall consist of six members from among experts of recognized standing in the field of the environment.

The committee shall hold its meetings at least once every three months, and its decisions shall be issued by majority vote. Its secretariat functions shall be undertaken by a technical secretariat appointed from among the employees of the Environmental Affairs Agency, and its competencies shall be determined by a decision of the Minister competent for environmental affairs.

The decisions of the committee shall be final and shall be implemented by the Environmental Affairs Agency, after payment of a fee of one hundred Egyptian pounds for a license to engage in environmental activities and one thousand Egyptian pounds for an accreditation certificate for experts and expert houses.

It shall be prohibited for persons not licensed to engage in environmental activities, or not holding an accreditation certificate, to practice the environmental activities specified by the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Preliminary Part

Chapter Three: Environmental Protection Fund

Article (14):

The Environmental Protection Fund, established within the Environmental Affairs Agency pursuant to this Law, aims to finance environmental activities, studies, and projects in support of the State's efforts in the field of environmental protection, natural resource conservation, and the achievement of sustainable development. This shall be carried out through financing pioneering and pilot projects, preparing the studies required for environmental programs, reviewing environmental impact assessment studies, and participating in the financing of environmental protection and pollution control projects, in accordance with the environmental priorities approved by the Fund's Board of Directors.



Article (14 bis):

The resources of the Environmental Protection Fund shall consist of the following:

- Amounts allocated by the State in its budget to support the Fund.
- Subsidies, grants, donations, and bequests accepted by the Agency's Board of Directors in a manner consistent with the purposes of the Fund.
- Returns from pioneering and pilot projects, and consideration for the preparation of studies and consultations financed by the Fund in the field of environmental protection, implemented through the Ministry of Environment and its affiliated bodies, or in participation with governmental entities, the public business sector, national and foreign bodies, or civil associations.
- The Fund's resources provided for in the referred Natural Protectorates Law.
- Consideration for granting usufruct permits or for carrying out activities within natural protectorates.
- Proceeds of the licensing fees for engaging in environmental activities and the accreditation certificates for experts and expert houses provided for in Article (13 bis) of this Law.
- Consideration for the administrative expenses necessary for reviewing environmental impact assessment studies, inspections, and measurements, not exceeding one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds for each study, inspection, or measurement. The categories thereof shall be determined by a decision of the Minister of Environment after the approval of the Agency's Board of Directors.
- Proceeds of the fees for environmental approvals and permits issued by the Environmental Affairs Agency, including approvals relating to the handling or use of coal, not exceeding 1% of the price per ton of coal used. The categories of this fee shall be determined by a decision of the Minister of Environment after the approval of the Agency's Board of Directors.
- Fines adjudged, and compensation agreed upon or adjudged for damage affecting the environment, which shall be deposited in the Fund by way of trust, as well as amounts collected temporarily on account of fines and compensation for damage affecting the environment.



- Returns from the investment of the Fund's resources in accordance with what is decided by its Board of Directors.

The Fund shall have a special budget. Its financial year shall commence with the beginning of the State's financial year and shall end with its end, and any surplus shall be carried forward from one year to another.

The monies of the Fund shall be deemed public funds for the purposes of applying the provisions of the Penal Code.

Article (15):

The Fund shall have legal personality and shall be affiliated with the Minister competent for environmental affairs. The resources of the Fund shall be allocated for expenditure in achieving its purposes. The Board of Directors of the Fund shall be formed by a decision of the Prime Minister under the chairmanship of the Minister competent for environmental affairs, with the membership of each of the following:

- The Chief Executive of the Environmental Affairs Agency, who shall serve as Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors.
- The Head of the competent Advisory Department of the State Council.
- A representative of the Ministry of Interior selected by the Minister of Interior.
- A representative of the Ministry of Finance selected by the Minister of Finance.
- A representative of the Ministry of Economic Development selected by the minister competent for economic development.
- A representative of the Ministry of International Cooperation selected by the minister competent for international cooperation.
- A representative of civil associations concerned with the environment, selected by the Minister competent for environmental affairs upon the nomination of the President of the General Federation of Civil Associations.



- One holder of a senior management position in the Environmental Affairs Agency, selected by the Minister competent for environmental affairs.
- The Director of the Fund, who shall act as Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Directors of the Fund shall meet upon the invitation of its Chairman at least once every two months, or whenever the need arises. Its meetings shall be valid if attended by a majority of its members. Resolutions shall be issued by a majority of the members of the Board, and in the event of equality of votes, the side supported by the Chairman shall prevail.

Representatives of other ministries concerned must be invited when discussing matters connected with the sectors under their supervision. The Board may seek the assistance of such persons with expertise as it deems appropriate when considering certain matters, provided that none of them shall have a counted vote in deliberations.

The Environmental Affairs Agency shall, in agreement with the Minister of Finance, establish the internal regulations of the Fund, and all acts and transactions of the Fund shall be subject to the supervision of the Central Auditing Organization.

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Preliminary Part

Chapter Four: Incentives

Article (17):

The Environmental Affairs Agency, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, shall establish a system of incentives that may be granted by the Agency and the competent administrative authorities to bodies, establishments, individuals, and others who carry out work or projects that would protect the environment.

Article (18):

The incentive system provided for in the preceding article shall be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Environmental Affairs Agency and shall be approved by the Prime Minister.

Part One: Protection of the Land Environment from Pollution

Chapter One: Development and the Environment

Article (19):

Every natural or juridical person, whether public or private, shall be obligated to submit an environmental impact assessment study of the establishment or project to the competent administrative authority or the licensing authority before commencing the implementation of the project. The study shall be conducted in accordance with the elements, designs, specifications, bases, and specific loads issued by the Environmental Affairs Agency in coordination with the competent administrative authorities. The competent administrative authorities shall be obligated to provide maps of industrial areas indicating the types of industries permitted according to environmental loads.

The Executive Regulations of this Law shall specify the establishments and projects to which the provisions of this article apply.



Article (20):

The competent administrative authority or the licensing authority shall send the environmental impact assessment studies referred to in the preceding article, once duly completed, to the Environmental Affairs Agency for its opinion thereon. The Agency may submit proposals to the submitter of the study concerning the equipment and systems necessary for the treatment of adverse environmental effects and may require their implementation. The Agency may also require the submitter of the study to complete any data, designs, or clarifications necessary for expressing its opinion on the study.

The Environmental Affairs Agency must furnish the competent administrative authority or the licensing authority with its opinion issued in respect of such assessment within a maximum period of thirty days from the date of receipt of the study, or from the date of its completion, or from the implementation of the proposals, as the case may be; otherwise, failure to reply shall be deemed approval of the assessment. The project must commence its activity within the licensing period granted for the commencement of the activity; otherwise, the environmental approval shall be deemed null and void.

Article (21):

The competent administrative authority shall notify the owner of the establishment of the result of the assessment by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt. The owner may object in writing to this result within thirty days from the date of notification before a committee formed by a decision of the Minister competent for environmental affairs. The Environmental Affairs Agency, the owner of the establishment, and the competent authority or licensing authority shall be represented on this committee.

The Executive Regulations shall determine the competencies of this committee, the objection procedures, and its rules of operation.

Article (22):

The person responsible for the management of the establishment, in accordance with the provisions of this Law, shall maintain a record setting forth the impact of the establishment's activity on the environment (an environmental record).



The Executive Regulations shall prescribe a model for this record, the time schedule required for its retention by establishments, and the data to be entered therein. The Environmental Affairs Agency shall be responsible for monitoring the data contained in the record to verify its conformity with reality, taking the necessary samples, and conducting the appropriate tests to determine the impact of the establishment's activity on the environment and the extent of its compliance with the standards established for environmental protection or the specific pollutant loads.

If it is found that the establishment has failed to maintain the environmental record, or has not regularly entered its data, or that such data does not conform to reality, or that the establishment has failed to comply with the aforesaid standards or loads, or has committed any other violation of the provisions of this article, the Agency shall notify the competent administrative authority to instruct the owner of the establishment to promptly rectify the violation. If the owner fails to do so within sixty days from the date of such instruction, the Agency may, after notifying the competent administrative authority, take any of the following measures:

- Grant the establishment an additional specified period to rectify the violations, failing which the Agency shall be entitled to do so at the establishment's expense.
- Suspend the violating activity until the effects of the violation are removed, without prejudice to the wages of the workers therein.

In the event of a serious environmental danger, its sources must be stopped immediately by all necessary means and procedures.

Article (23):

Expansions or renewals of existing establishments shall be subject to the same provisions set forth in Articles (19), (20), (21), and (22) of this Law.



Article (24):

Environmental monitoring networks, in accordance with the provisions of this Law, shall consist of such stations and operating units as they comprise, and shall, within their field of competence, periodically monitor environmental components and pollutants and make the data available to the authorities concerned. For this purpose, they may seek the assistance of research centers, bodies, and competent authorities, and such centers, bodies, and authorities shall provide them with such studies and data as they request.

The Environmental Affairs Agency shall supervise the establishment and operation of environmental monitoring networks.

Article (25):

The Environmental Affairs Agency shall prepare an emergency plan to confront environmental disasters, and such plan shall be approved by the Council of Ministers. The emergency plan shall, in particular, be based on the following:

- Collecting locally and internationally available information on how to confront environmental disasters and mitigate the damage resulting therefrom;
- Identifying the capabilities available at the local, national, and international levels and determining how to make use of them in a manner ensuring the rapid confrontation of the disaster.

The emergency plan shall include the following:

- Identifying the types of environmental disasters and the authorities responsible for reporting their occurrence or expected occurrence;
 - Establishing a central operations room to receive reports of environmental disasters and follow up the receipt and transmission of accurate information thereon for the purpose of mobilizing the capabilities necessary to confront them;
 - Forming a working group to follow up on confronting the environmental disaster when it occurs or when its occurrence is anticipated, and the head of the said working group shall have all powers necessary to confront the environmental disaster in cooperation and coordination with the competent authorities.
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Article (26):

All public and private authorities and individuals shall promptly provide the assistance and capabilities required to confront the environmental disaster, and the Fund referred to in Article (14) of this Law shall reimburse the actual expenses borne by private entities and individuals.

Article (27):

In every district and every village, an area of not less than one thousand square meters of State-owned land shall be allocated for establishing a nursery for the production of trees, provided that such nurseries shall make their produce available to individuals and bodies at cost price.

The competent administrative authorities to which such nurseries belong shall undertake the preparation of guidance relating to the planting and care of such trees, and the Environmental Affairs Agency shall contribute to financing the establishment of such nurseries.

Article (28):

It is prohibited, by any means, to engage in any of the following acts:

- Hunting, killing, capturing, or possessing wild birds, wild animals, or aquatic living organisms, or transporting, exporting, importing, or trading in them, whether alive or dead, in whole or in part, or in their derivatives; or carrying out any acts that would destroy their natural habitats, alter their natural characteristics or habitats, damage their nests, or destroy their eggs or offspring.

The Executive Regulations of this Law shall specify the types of such organisms and the areas to which the provisions of the preceding paragraph apply.

- Cutting or destroying plants, or possessing, transporting, importing, exporting, or trading in them, whether in whole or in part, or in their derivatives or products; or carrying out any acts that would destroy their natural habitats or alter their natural characteristics or those of their habitats.

The Executive Regulations of this Law shall specify the types of such plants.



- Collecting, possessing, transporting, or trading in fossils of all animal or plant types, or altering their features, destroying the geological formations or environmental phenomena distinctive to them, or impairing their aesthetic value within natural protectorate areas.
- Trading in any endangered animal or plant living organisms, or breeding or cultivating them outside their natural habitats, without obtaining a license from the Environmental Affairs Agency.

The Executive Regulations of this Law shall specify the types of such organisms and the conditions for licensing.

Part One: Protection of the Land Environment from Pollution

Chapter Two: Hazardous Substances and Hazardous Waste

Article (29):

The handling of hazardous substances and hazardous waste without a license from the competent administrative authority is prohibited.

The Executive Regulations of this Law shall specify the procedures and conditions for granting the license and the authority competent to issue it.

The ministers, each within the scope of his competence, shall, in coordination with the Minister of Health and the Environmental Affairs Agency, issue a schedule of the hazardous substances and hazardous waste referred to in the first paragraph of this article.

Article (30):

The management of hazardous waste shall be subject to the rules and procedures set forth in the Executive Regulations of this Law.



The said Regulations shall determine the authority competent to establish schedules of hazardous waste subject to its provisions, after taking the opinion of the Environmental Affairs Agency.

Article (31):

It is prohibited to establish any facilities for the purpose of treating hazardous waste except under a license from the competent authority after taking the opinion of the Environmental Affairs Agency. Disposal of hazardous waste shall be in accordance with the conditions and standards specified by the Executive Regulations of this Law.

The Minister of Housing shall, after taking the opinion of the Ministries of Health and Industry and the Environmental Affairs Agency, determine the locations and licensing conditions for the disposal of hazardous waste.

Article (32):

The importation of hazardous waste, or permitting its entry into or passage through the territory of the Arab Republic of Egypt, is prohibited.

It is also prohibited, without authorization from the competent administrative authority, to permit the passage of ships carrying hazardous waste through the territorial sea or the exclusive economic maritime zone of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Article (33):

Those responsible for the production or handling of hazardous materials, whether in gaseous, liquid, or solid form, shall take all precautions necessary to ensure that no harm is caused to the environment.

The owner of an establishment whose activity results in hazardous waste in accordance with the provisions of this Law shall maintain a register of such waste, the manner of its disposal, and the entities contracted with to receive such waste. The Executive Regulations shall specify the data to be entered in this register, and the Environmental Affairs Agency shall be responsible for monitoring the register to verify that the data conforms to reality.



The owner of the establishment, or the person responsible for its management, whose activity results in hazardous waste, shall decontaminate the establishment and also decontaminate the soil and the site on which it was located if the establishment is relocated or its activity is discontinued. Such decontamination shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements and standards specified by the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Part Two: Protection of the Air Environment from Pollution

Article (34):

It shall be required that the site on which the project is established be suitable for the activity of the establishment in a manner ensuring that the permissible limits of air pollutants are not exceeded, and that the total pollution resulting from the aggregate of establishments in one area remains within the authorized limits.

The Executive Regulations of this Law shall specify the establishments subject to its provisions, the authority competent to approve site suitability, and the permissible limits of air pollutants and noise in the area where the establishment is located.

Article (35):

Establishments subject to the provisions of this Law shall, in the course of carrying on their activities, be obligated not to emit or leak air pollutants in excess of the maximum permissible limits set forth in the laws and decisions in force and as specified by the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Article (36):

It shall not be permissible to use machines, engines, or vehicles that produce exhaust, emit dense smoke, or generate disturbing noise exceeding the limits specified by the Executive Regulations of this Law.



Without prejudice to the provisions of the Traffic Law promulgated by Law No. 66 of 1973, judicial enforcement officers from the officers of the Environment and Water Surfaces Police may stop the operation or movement of such machines, engines, or vehicles and withdraw their licenses until the causes of the violation are removed.

Article (37):

The open burning of garbage and solid waste is absolutely prohibited.

Persons engaged in the collection and transportation of garbage are prohibited from dumping, sorting, or treating garbage and solid waste except in places designated for that purpose, away from residential, industrial, and agricultural gatherings and waterways. The Executive Regulations of this Law shall determine the specifications, controls, and minimum distance of the places designated for these purposes from such areas.

Local administration units shall, in agreement with the Environmental Affairs Agency, be obligated to designate places for the dumping, sorting, and treatment of garbage and solid waste in accordance with the provisions of this Law and its Executive Regulations. Such units shall also be obligated to designate bins or places within cities and villages for the collection and transportation of garbage and solid waste and to determine suitable times therefor; otherwise, the competent official shall be subject to administrative accountability.

It is prohibited to dump garbage and solid waste anywhere other than in the bins and places designated therefor. Persons engaged in the collection and transportation of garbage and solid waste shall be obligated to ensure the cleanliness of collection bins and transport vehicles, that the bins are securely covered, that the garbage and solid waste contained therein are collected and transported at appropriate intervals, and that the quantity placed in any such bins does not exceed their actual capacity.

Article (38):

It is prohibited to spray or use pesticides or any other chemical compounds for agricultural purposes, public health, or any other purposes except in compliance with the conditions, controls, and safeguards specified by the Executive Regulations of this Law, in a manner ensuring that human beings, animals, plants, waterways, or any other components of the environment are not exposed, directly or indirectly, immediately or in the future, to the harmful effects of such pesticides or chemical compounds.



Article (39):

All authorities and individuals shall, when carrying out excavation, digging, construction, demolition, or the transport of the resulting waste or dust, take the precautions necessary for the safe storage or transportation thereof in order to prevent dispersal, in the manner specified by the Executive Regulations.

Article (40):

When any type of fuel or other substance is burned, whether for industrial purposes, energy generation, construction, or any other commercial purpose, the resulting smoke, harmful gases, and vapors must remain within the permissible limits. The person responsible for such activity shall take all precautions necessary to reduce the quantity of pollutants in the combustion emissions referred to above. The Executive Regulations of this Law shall specify such precautions, the permissible limits, and the specifications of chimneys and other means of controlling the smoke, gases, and vapors emitted from the combustion process.

Article (40 bis):

It is prohibited to import, handle, or use coal, whether mineral coal or petroleum coke, without the approval of the Environmental Affairs Agency, in accordance with the conditions, standards, and specifications set forth in the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Persons engaged in the importation, handling, or use of mineral coal or petroleum coke shall be obligated to take all necessary precautions to prevent any harm to the environment, in the manner set forth in the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Article (41):

Entities engaged in the research, exploration, drilling, extraction, production, refining, and manufacturing of crude oil shall be required to comply with the controls and procedures provided for in this Law and its Executive Regulations, which must be derived from the foundations and principles of the global petroleum industry as provided by the competent administrative authority.



They shall also be obligated to dispose safely of the by-products of petroleum well drilling, in accordance with the provisions of this Law and its Executive Regulations.

Article (42):

All authorities and individuals shall, when carrying out production, service, or other activities, especially when operating machinery and equipment and using warning devices and loudspeakers, be obligated not to exceed the permissible limits for sound levels.

Licensing authorities shall ensure that the aggregate of sounds emitted from fixed and mobile sources within one area remains within the permissible limits. They shall also ensure that the establishment complies with the selection of suitable machinery and equipment so as to guarantee such compliance. The Executive Regulations of this Law shall specify the permissible limits for sound levels and the duration of exposure thereto.

Article (43):

The owner of the establishment shall be obligated to take the necessary precautions and measures to prevent the leakage or emission of air pollutants inside the workplace except within the permissible limits prescribed by the Executive Regulations of this Law, whether such pollutants result from the nature of the establishment's activity or from defects in equipment.

The owner shall provide the necessary means of protection for workers in implementation of occupational safety and health requirements, including the selection of suitable machinery, equipment, materials, and types of fuel, taking into account the duration of exposure to such pollutants. He shall also ensure adequate ventilation and the installation of chimneys and other means of air purification.

Article (44):

The owner of the establishment shall be obligated to take the necessary measures to maintain temperature and humidity levels inside the workplace within the permissible maximum and minimum limits. Where work must necessarily be carried out at temperature or humidity levels outside such limits, he shall be required to ensure suitable means of protection for workers, including special clothing and other protective measures.



The Executive Regulations of this Law shall specify the maximum and minimum limits for both temperature and humidity, the duration of exposure thereto, and the means of protection therefrom.

Article (45):

Enclosed and semi-enclosed public places must be equipped with adequate ventilation means proportionate to the size and capacity of the place and the type of activity carried out therein, in a manner that ensures the renewal and purity of the air and the maintenance of a suitable temperature.

Article (46):

The manager responsible for the establishment shall be obligated to take the measures necessary to prevent smoking in enclosed public places except within the limits permitted by the license granted to such places. In such case, a designated area for smokers shall be allocated, provided that it does not affect the air in other areas.

Smoking is prohibited in means of public transport.

Article (47):

The level of radioactive activity or the concentrations of radioactive materials in the air may not exceed the permissible limits determined by the competent authorities in accordance with the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Article (47 bis):

Unlawful trade in ozone-depleting substances, or their use in industry, importation, or possession in violation of the laws, ministerial decisions regulating the same, and the international conventions to which the Arab Republic of Egypt is a party, is prohibited.



Article (47 bis 1):

A Supreme Council for the Protection of the River Nile and Waterways from Pollution shall be established under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. Its membership shall include the ministers competent for: water resources and irrigation; environmental affairs; health; industry; agriculture and land reclamation; local development; housing, utilities and urban development; tourism; and river transport.

This Council shall be competent to take all necessary measures for the protection of the River Nile and waterways from pollution. A decision of the Prime Minister shall determine its other competencies. The Council shall convene at least once every three months to follow up on the condition of the river.

Part Three: Protection of the Aquatic Environment from Pollution

Chapter One: Pollution from Ships

Section One: Pollution from Oil

Article (48):

The protection of the aquatic environment from pollution aims to achieve the following purposes:

- Protection of the shores and ports of the Arab Republic of Egypt from the dangers of pollution in all its forms and manifestations.
- Protection of the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone, and their living and non-living natural resources by preventing, reducing, and controlling pollution, whatever its source.
- Protection of natural resources in the economic zone and the continental shelf.
- Compensation for damage sustained by any natural or juridical person as a result of pollution of the aquatic environment.
- Integrated environmental management of coastal zones in a manner ensuring the management of their resources for the achievement of sustainable development.



The Minister competent for environmental affairs shall, in coordination with the relevant authorities, be responsible for achieving the aforesaid purposes as well as the objectives of integrated environmental management of coastal zones.

Article (49):

All ships, regardless of their nationality, are prohibited from discharging or dumping oil or oily mixtures into the territorial sea or the exclusive economic zone of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

As for warships, auxiliary naval vessels belonging to the Arab Republic of Egypt, or other ships owned or operated by the State or public bodies and used in non-commercial governmental service, which are not subject to the provisions of the Convention, such ships must take the precautions necessary to prevent pollution of the territorial sea or the exclusive economic zone of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Article (50):

Ships registered in the Arab Republic of Egypt are prohibited from discharging or dumping oil or oily mixtures into the sea, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the international treaties to which the Arab Republic of Egypt has acceded.

Article (51):

Foreign oil tankers calling at Egyptian ports shall be obligated to comply with all the requirements of Regulation No. 13 of Annex I to the Convention and its amendments.

Oil tankers used on limited voyages shall be exempt from such requirements in accordance with Regulation 13(c) of the Convention and its amendments, as shall oil tankers transiting the Suez Canal which are not required to discharge any polluted ballast water.



Article (52):

National and foreign companies and entities licensed to explore, extract, or exploit offshore petroleum fields and other marine natural resources, including oil transport facilities, are prohibited from discharging any polluting substance resulting from drilling, exploration, well testing, or production operations into the territorial sea or the exclusive economic zone of the Arab Republic of Egypt. They must use safe means that do not result in harm to the aquatic environment, and they must treat whatever waste and polluting substances are discharged in accordance with the latest available technical systems and in a manner consistent with the conditions set forth in international conventions.

Article (53):

Without prejudice to the provisions of Law No. 79 of 1961 concerning marine disasters and marine wrecks, representatives of the competent administrative authority or judicial enforcement officers may order the master of the ship or the person responsible for it to take adequate measures to protect against the effects of pollution in the event of an accident involving a ship carrying oil, where such accident results in, or is feared to result in, pollution of the territorial sea or the exclusive economic zone of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Article (54):

The penalties provided for in this Law shall not apply to cases of pollution resulting from:

- Securing the safety of the ship or the safety of lives on board;
- Discharge resulting from damage to the ship or one of its appliances, provided that such discharge was not caused by the master or the person responsible for it with the intention of disabling or destroying the ship, or through negligence. In all cases, it is required that the master of the ship or the person responsible for it shall have taken, before and after the occurrence of the damage, all adequate precautions to prevent or reduce the effects of pollution and shall have immediately notified the competent administrative authority;



- A sudden rupture in a pipeline carrying oil or oily mixtures during operation, drilling, exploration, or well testing, without negligence in monitoring or maintaining the pipelines, provided that adequate precautions are taken to monitor the operation of the pipelines and to control the pollution and its sources immediately upon its occurrence.
- All of the foregoing shall be without prejudice to the right of the competent authority to recourse against the person causing the pollution for the costs of removing the effects resulting therefrom and compensation for the losses and damages caused by it.

Article (55):

The owner of the ship, its master, or any person responsible for it, as well as the persons responsible for oil transport facilities located within the ports, territorial sea, or exclusive economic zone of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and also the companies engaged in oil extraction, shall immediately notify the competent administrative authorities of every oil leakage incident as soon as it occurs, stating the circumstances of the incident, the type of substance leaked, the measures taken to stop or limit the leakage, and such other data as are provided for in the Convention and the Executive Regulations of this Law.

In all cases, the competent administrative authorities must notify the Environmental Affairs Agency of all information regarding the incident referred to immediately upon its occurrence.

Article (56):

All loading ports, ports designated for receiving oil tankers, and ship repair docks must be equipped with adequate necessary equipment for receiving dirty ballast water and water resulting from the washing of tanks of oil tankers or other ships.

Ports must also be equipped with the necessary and sufficient receptacles and containers for receiving oily waste, refuse, oil residues, and oily mixtures from ships berthed in the port.

No ship or tanker may be licensed to carry out loading or unloading operations except after referring to the competent administrative authority for receiving it and directing it to the places designated for disposing of waste and dirty ballast water.



Article (57):

The competent minister shall determine the type of devices and equipment for pollution reduction with which ships registered in the Arab Republic of Egypt, or offshore platforms established in the aquatic environment, must be equipped.

Foreign ships using Egyptian ports or sailing through its special maritime zone must be equipped with pollution reduction equipment in accordance with the Convention and its annexes.

Article (58):

Every owner or master of a ship registered in the Arab Republic of Egypt, as well as ships of states that have acceded to the Convention, must keep on board an oil record book in which the person responsible therefor records all operations relating to oil in the manner set forth in the Convention, in particular the following operations:

- Loading, delivery, or other oil cargo transfer operations, with a statement of the type of oil;
- Discharge of oil or oily mixtures for the purpose of ensuring the safety of the ship or its cargo or saving lives, with a statement of the type of oil;
- Leakage of oil or oily mixtures as a result of collision or accident, with a statement of the percentage of oil and the volume of leakage;
- Discharge of dirty ballast water or tank washing;
- Disposal of polluted waste;
- Discharge of bilge water containing oils accumulated in the machinery space outside the ship while it is in port.

The Executive Regulations shall specify how oil or oily mixture discharge operations are to be recorded in respect of offshore platforms established in the aquatic environment.



Article (59):

Without prejudice to the provisions of the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage signed in Brussels in 1969 and its amendments, oil tankers of 2,000 gross tons or more registered in the Arab Republic of Egypt, as well as other oil transport devices and receptacles of 150 gross tons or more operating in the territorial sea or the exclusive economic zone of the Arab Republic of Egypt, must submit to the competent administrative authority, in accordance with the controls to be issued by a decision of the Minister of Maritime Transport in agreement with the Minister of Petroleum and the Minister of Environmental Affairs, a certificate of financial security in the form of insurance, indemnity bond, or any other guarantee.

The certificate of guarantee must be submitted upon the tanker's entry into the territorial sea, must be valid and effective, and must cover all damages and compensation assessed by the competent administrative authority.

As for ships registered in a state party to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, such certificate shall be issued by the competent authority of the state in which the ship is registered.

Part Three: Protection of the Aquatic Environment from Pollution

Chapter One: Pollution from Ships

Section Two: Pollution by Harmful Substances

Article (60):

Tankers carrying harmful liquid substances are prohibited from dumping or discharging any harmful substances, waste, or residues, whether intentionally or unintentionally, directly or indirectly, where such discharge results in harm to the aquatic environment, public health, or other lawful uses of the sea.

Ships carrying harmful substances transported in packages, freight containers, portable tanks, or road or rail tank wagons are also prohibited from disposing of them by dumping them into the territorial sea or the exclusive economic zone of the Arab Republic of Egypt.



It is likewise prohibited to dump dead animals into the territorial sea or the exclusive economic zone of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Article (61):

All loading and unloading ports designated for receiving the tankers referred to in the first paragraph of the preceding article, as well as ship repair docks, must be equipped with suitable reception facilities for harmful liquid substances and their waste.

Article (62):

Tankers carrying harmful liquid substances must be provided with a cargo record book in accordance with the Convention, in which the master or the person responsible for the ship shall record all operations in the manner set forth in the Convention.

Article (63):

Representatives of the competent administrative authority, or judicial enforcement officers, may order the master of the ship or the person responsible for it to take the necessary measures to mitigate the effects of pollution in the event of an accident involving a ship carrying harmful substances, where such accident is liable in any manner to pollute the territorial sea or the exclusive economic zone of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Ships carrying harmful substances are prohibited from dumping waste and polluting substances on the continental shelf and in the exclusive economic zone of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Article (64):

The provisions of Article (54) of this Law shall apply to cases of pollution resulting from securing the safety of lives on board the ship or from damage sustained by the ship.



Article (65):

The master of the ship, or the person responsible for it, shall be obligated to comply with all the requirements set forth in Regulation No. (8) of Annex II to the Convention.

Part Three: Protection of the Aquatic Environment from Pollution**Chapter One: Pollution from Ships****Section Three: Pollution by Sewage and Garbage Waste****Article (66):**

Ships and offshore platforms are prohibited from discharging polluted sewage waters within the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and such sewage shall be disposed of in accordance with the standards and procedures specified by the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Article (67):

All ships and offshore platforms engaged in the exploration and exploitation of natural and mineral resources in the aquatic environment of the Arab Republic of Egypt, as well as ships using Egyptian ports, are prohibited from dumping garbage or waste into the territorial sea or the exclusive economic zone of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Ships must deliver garbage to waste reception facilities or to the places designated by the competent administrative authorities in return for prescribed fees to be determined by a decision of the competent minister.

Article (68):

All loading and unloading ports, ports designated for receiving ships, and fixed or floating ship repair docks must be equipped with the necessary and sufficient facilities for receiving polluted sewage water and garbage waste from ships.



Part Three: Protection of the Aquatic Environment from Pollution

Chapter Two: Pollution from Land-Based Sources

Article (69):

All establishments, including public premises and commercial, industrial, tourist, and service establishments, are prohibited from discharging or dumping any untreated substances, waste, or liquids that would cause pollution on the Egyptian shores or the waters adjacent thereto, whether such discharge or dumping occurs intentionally or unintentionally, directly or indirectly. Each day on which the prohibited discharge continues shall constitute a separate violation.

Article (70):

As a condition for licensing the establishment of any facility or premises on or near the seashore which results in the discharge of polluting substances in violation of the provisions of this Law and the decisions implementing it, the applicant for the license shall carry out environmental impact studies and shall be obligated to provide waste treatment units. The applicant shall also be obligated to commence the operation of such units simultaneously with the commencement of operation of those facilities.

Article (71):

The Executive Regulations of this Law shall determine the specifications and standards to be complied with by industrial establishments permitted to discharge biodegradable polluting substances after treatment thereof. The competent administrative authority designated in the said Regulations shall conduct periodic analyses in its laboratories of samples of treated liquid waste and shall notify the competent administrative authorities of the result of the analysis. In case of violation, the concerned person shall be granted a period of one month to treat the waste so that it conforms to the prescribed specifications and standards. If such treatment is not completed within the said period, or if analysis during that period establishes that the continuation of the discharge would cause serious harm to the aquatic environment, the discharge shall be suspended by administrative means and the license issued to the establishment shall be withdrawn, without prejudice to the penalties provided for in this Law.



The Executive Regulations shall also specify the non-biodegradable polluting substances that industrial establishments are prohibited from discharging into the aquatic environment.

Article (72):

Subject to the provisions of Article (96) of this Law, the person in charge of the actual management of the establishments referred to in Article (69) of this Law that discharge into the aquatic environment shall be responsible for violations committed by the employees of the establishment in contravention of the said article, if it is established that he had knowledge thereof and that the offense occurred as a result of his breach of the duties of his position. In such a case, the penalties provided for in Article (84 bis) of this Law shall be imposed upon him.

Article (73):

It is prohibited to establish any facilities on the marine coasts of the Republic for a distance of two hundred meters inland from the shoreline except after obtaining the approval of the competent administrative authority and the approval of the Environmental Affairs Agency. The Executive Regulations of this Law shall regulate the procedures and conditions to be followed in this regard.

Article (74):

It is prohibited to carry out any act that would affect or alter the natural course line of the shoreline, whether by encroaching into the sea waters or by retreating therefrom, except after obtaining the approval of the competent administrative authority and the approval of the Environmental Affairs Agency. The Executive Regulations of this Law shall regulate the procedures and conditions to be followed in this regard.



Article (75):

Representatives of the competent administrative authorities, each within the scope of his competence, shall have the right to enter the prohibited zone referred to in Articles (73) and (74) of this Law in order to inspect the works being carried out therein. If it appears to them that works have been carried out or commenced in violation of the preceding provisions, the violator shall be ordered to restore the matter to its original state; otherwise, the work shall be administratively suspended and the matter shall be restored to its original state at the joint expense of the person causing the violation and the beneficiary therefrom, and the amount shall be collected by administrative seizure.

Part Three: Protection of the Aquatic Environment from Pollution**Chapter Three: International Certificates**

Article (76):

Ships flying the nationality of the Arab Republic of Egypt shall obtain from the Egyptian Maritime Safety Authority the International Oil Pollution Prevention Certificate or the International Pollution Prevention Certificate for the Carriage of Noxious Liquid Substances in Bulk. These two certificates shall be issued in accordance with the provisions and conditions set forth in the Convention, and the validity period of each certificate shall not exceed five years from the date of its issuance.

Article (77):

Ships carrying oil on a regular basis from or to one of the Egyptian ports, or from one of the oil transport facilities within the territorial sea or the exclusive economic zone of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and flying the flag of a State party to the Convention, must hold the International Oil Pollution Prevention Certificate, and such certificate must be valid and in force in accordance with the Convention.



As for ships to which the first paragraph of this article applies and which fly the flag of a State not party to the Convention, the minister competent for transport affairs shall determine the oil pollution prevention certificate to be granted by the Egyptian Maritime Safety Authority before licensing such ships to carry oil regularly from one of the Egyptian ports or from one of the oil transport facilities within the exclusive economic zone.

Part Three: Protection of the Aquatic Environment from Pollution

Chapter Four: Administrative and Judicial Procedures

Article (78):

Delegates of the competent administrative authorities and consular representatives abroad shall be deemed judicial enforcement officers with respect to the application of the provisions of Part Three of this Law.

The Minister of Justice may, in agreement with the ministers concerned, grant such capacity to other employees as required for the implementation of this Law and in accordance with the rules of international law.

Article (79):

Without prejudice to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the judicial enforcement officers referred to in the preceding article may, where a violation occurs and the master of the ship or the person responsible therefor wishes to leave the port urgently, collect immediate sums on a temporary basis on account of the execution of the fine and compensation to be adjudged, within the limits provided for in Part Four of this Law, provided that such sums shall not be less than the minimum prescribed for the violation plus all expenses and compensation determined by the competent administrative authority for the removal of the effects of the violation.

A financial guarantee for the value of such sums may be submitted if accepted by the competent administrative authority, subject to the provisions of the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage signed in Brussels in 1969.



Article (80):

Without prejudice to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the judicial enforcement officers referred to in Article (78), each within the scope of his competence, shall have the right to board ships and offshore platforms and enter establishments located on the seashore and inspect oil transport facilities and substances polluting the marine environment in order to verify compliance with the provisions of this Law and the decisions issued in implementation thereof, and to verify the provision of waste treatment equipment and means.

The competent administrative authority shall issue its decision regarding whatever it deems necessary for the protection of the marine environment in light of the results of such inspection. The person concerned may object to this decision before the Grievance Committee provided for in Article (81) of this Law within fifteen days from the date of notification thereof. Such objection shall not result in the suspension of the implementation of the said decision unless the Committee issues a decision suspending its implementation pending settlement of the dispute.

Article (81):

The competent minister designated by the Executive Regulations of this Law shall issue a decision forming a Grievance Committee, the seat of which shall be within the jurisdiction of the ports or one of the administrative authorities close thereto, as follows:

- A member of the State Council at the rank of Counselor, as Chairman;
- A representative of the Environmental Affairs Agency, as member;
- A representative of the Egyptian Maritime Safety Authority, as member;
- A representative of the Ministry of Defense, as member;
- A representative of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, as member;
- A representative of the competent administrative authority within whose field of activity the dispute arose, as member.



The Committee may seek the assistance of one or more experts in aquatic environmental affairs. This Committee shall be competent to decide administrative disputes arising from the application of the provisions of Part Three of this Law. The Committee shall issue its decisions, after hearing the statements of both parties, by a majority of the votes of the members present, and in the event of a tie, the side supported by the Chairman shall prevail.

Persons concerned may challenge the Committee's decisions before the Administrative Court of the State Council.

Article (82):

Every master or operator of a ship using Egyptian ports or licensed to operate in the territorial sea or the exclusive economic zone of the Arab Republic of Egypt shall provide the delegates of the competent administrative authority, or the judicial enforcement officers entrusted with implementing the provisions of this Law and the decisions issued in execution thereof, with the facilities necessary for the performance of their duties.

Article (83):

The competent administrative authorities may request the assistance of the Ministries of Defense, Interior, Petroleum and Mineral Resources, and the Suez Canal Authority, or any other relevant authority, in implementing the provisions of Part Three of this Law, in accordance with the conditions to be set by a decision of the competent minister.

Article (83 bis):

Cases involving violations of the provisions of this Law shall be heard on an urgent basis.



Article (84):

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty provided for in another law, whoever violates the provisions of Article (28) of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not more than fifty thousand pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

In all cases, the court must order the confiscation of the seized birds, animals, living organisms, plants, and fossils, as well as the machinery, weapons, tools, and means of transport used in committing the offense.

Article (84 bis):

Whoever violates the provisions of Articles 22, 37(a), and 69 of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and by a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not more than one hundred thousand pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

Whoever violates the provisions of Articles (19) and (23) of this Law shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty thousand pounds and not more than one million pounds.

In the event of recidivism, the minimum and maximum limits of the fine and the maximum term of imprisonment shall be doubled.

In addition to the foregoing principal penalties, the court may order the closure of the establishment and the revocation of the license issued thereto, or the suspension of the violating activity.

Article (84 bis 1):

Whoever violates the provisions of item (d) of Article (13 bis) of this Law shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten thousand pounds and not more than one hundred thousand pounds.

In addition to the aforesaid penalty, the court shall order the closure of any expert house that carries out expert activities without obtaining the accreditation certificate referred to in Article (13 bis) of this Law.



Article (85):

Whoever violates the provisions of Articles 30, 31, and 33 shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and by a fine of not less than ten thousand pounds and not more than twenty thousand pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

Article (86):

Whoever violates the provisions of Article (36) of this Law shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred pounds and not more than three hundred pounds. Whoever violates the provisions of Article (39) of this Law shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred pounds and not more than one thousand pounds.

The court may order the suspension of the license for a period of not less than one week and not more than six months, and in the event of recidivism, it may order the revocation of the license.

Article (86 bis):

Whoever violates the provisions of the first paragraph of Article (40 bis) of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and by a fine of not less than one million pounds and not more than five million pounds, or by either of these two penalties. In the event of recidivism, the court shall impose both penalties together.

Whoever violates the provisions of the second paragraph of Article (40 bis) of this Law shall also be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and by a fine of not less than five hundred thousand pounds and not more than three million pounds, or by either of these two penalties. In the event of recidivism, the court shall impose both penalties together.

In all cases, the court shall order the confiscation of the seized coal, machinery, tools, and means of transport used in committing the offense, and the removal of the causes of the violation within the period determined by the competent administrative authority, failing which such authority shall remove them at the expense of the violator.

The court may also, in addition to the foregoing, order the suspension of the activity, the closure of the establishment, or the revocation of the license.



Article (87):

Whoever violates the provisions of Article 42 (first paragraph) of this Law shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred pounds and not more than two thousand pounds, together with an order for the confiscation of the devices and equipment used in committing the offense.

Whoever violates the provisions of Articles 35, 37(b) and (d), 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46 (first paragraph), and 47 bis of this Law shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand pounds and not more than twenty thousand pounds.

In the event of recidivism, the fines provided for in the preceding two paragraphs shall be doubled.

Whoever violates the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 46 of this Law shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty pounds and not more than one hundred pounds.

Article (88):

Whoever violates the provisions of Articles (29), (32), and (47) of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than five years and by a fine of not less than twenty thousand pounds and not more than forty thousand pounds. Any person who violates the provisions of Article (32) shall also be required to re-export, at his own expense, the hazardous waste constituting the subject matter of the offense.

Article (89):

Whoever violates the provisions of Articles 2, 3 (last paragraph), 4, 5, and 7 of Law No. 48 of 1982 concerning the Protection of the River Nile and Waterways from Pollution, and the decisions implementing it, shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred pounds and not more than twenty thousand pounds.

In the event of recidivism, the penalty shall be imprisonment and the fine provided for in the preceding paragraph.



In all cases, the violator shall be obligated to remove or rectify the offending works within the period specified by the Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources. If he fails to do so within the prescribed period, the Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources may undertake the removal or rectification by administrative means at the violator's expense, without prejudice to the Ministry's right to revoke the license.

Article (90):

Whoever commits any of the following acts shall be punished by a fine of not less than three hundred thousand pounds and not more than one million pounds:

- Discharging or dumping oil, oily mixtures, or harmful substances into the territorial sea or the exclusive economic zone, in violation of the provisions of Articles (49) and (60) of this Law.
- Failing to treat discharged waste and polluting substances, or failing to use safe means that do not result in harm to the aquatic environment, in violation of the provisions of Article (52) of this Law.
- Deliberately discharging or dumping into the territorial sea or the exclusive economic zone ships or parts thereof, industrial installations, polluting substances, or waste, regardless of the source of such discharge or dumping.

In the event of recidivism in committing any of these violations, the penalty shall be imprisonment and the fine mentioned in the preceding paragraph of this article.

In all cases, the violator shall be obligated to remove the effects of the violation within the period specified by the competent administrative authority; failing which, such authority shall undertake the removal at his expense.



Article (91):

The penalty shall be imprisonment and a fine of not less than three hundred thousand pounds and not more than one million pounds, or either of these two penalties, together with obligating the person responsible to bear the expenses of removing the effects of the violation as determined by the authorities charged with such removal, for whoever violates the provisions of Article (54)(b) of this Law where the discharge resulting from damage to the ship or one of its appliances was made with the intention of disabling or destroying the ship, or through negligence.

The fine shall be increased by an equivalent amount in the event of recidivism. The Executive Regulations of this Law shall determine the controls governing the assessment of the expenses of removing the effects of the violation in accordance with the extent of the pollution and the environmental impact resulting from the violation of the provisions of this article.

Article (92):

Whoever commits any of the following acts shall be punished by a fine of not less than seventy thousand pounds and not more than three hundred thousand pounds:

- Failure to equip a foreign ship using Egyptian ports or sailing through the special maritime zone with pollution reduction equipment, in violation of the provisions of Article (57) of this Law.
- Failure to take all adequate precautions to prevent or reduce the effects of pollution before and after damage occurs to the ship or one of its appliances, or failure to notify the competent administrative authority immediately of the discharge resulting from damage to the ship or one of its appliances, in violation of the provisions of Article (54)(b) of this Law.
- Failure to notify the competent administrative authority immediately of any oil leakage incident, together with a statement of the circumstances of the incident, the type and proportion of the leaked substance, and the measures taken, in violation of the provisions of Article (55) of this Law.

In the event of recidivism in violating the provisions of item (1), the fine shall be doubled. In the event of recidivism in violating the provisions of items (2) and (3), the penalty shall be imprisonment and a fine of not less than three hundred thousand pounds and not more than five hundred thousand pounds, or either of these two penalties.



In all cases, the violator shall be obligated to remove the effects of the violation within the period specified by the competent administrative authority; failing which, such authority shall undertake the removal at his expense.

Article (93):

Whoever commits any of the following acts shall be punished by a fine of not less than forty thousand pounds and not more than two hundred thousand pounds:

- A ship or tanker carrying out loading or unloading operations without obtaining a license from the competent administrative authority, in violation of the provisions of Article (56) of this Law.
 - Failure of the ship or tanker to keep the certificates and registers provided for in Articles (58), (62), (76), and (77) of this Law.
 - Discharging polluted sewage water or dumping garbage from ships in violation of the provisions of Articles (66) and (67) of this Law.
 - The penalty shall be a fine of not less than one hundred thousand pounds and not more than five hundred thousand pounds for whoever violates the provisions of Article (50) of this Law, where a ship registered in the Arab Republic of Egypt discharges or dumps oil or an oily mixture into the sea.
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Article (94):

Whoever commits any of the following acts shall be punished by a fine of not less than forty thousand pounds and not more than one hundred and fifty thousand pounds:

- Failure to equip ships registered in the Arab Republic of Egypt with the devices and equipment necessary for pollution reduction, in violation of the provisions of Article (57) of this Law.
- Violation of the orders of the inspectors of the competent administrative authority and the judicial enforcement officers in the event of an accident involving a ship carrying oil or harmful substances, in accordance with the provisions of Articles (53) and (63) of this Law.



Article (94 bis):

Whoever dumps hazardous waste into the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone, or the continental shelf shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine of not less than one million pounds and not more than five million pounds, and the violator shall also be obligated to pay the costs of removing the effects of the violation and the necessary environmental compensation.

Article (95):

Whoever intentionally commits any act in violation of the provisions of this Law that results in one person suffering a permanent disability from which recovery is impossible shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years. The penalty shall be imprisonment if the violation results in three or more persons suffering such disability.

If the act results in the death of a person, the penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment. If the act results in the death of three or more persons, the penalty shall be life imprisonment.

Article (96):

The master of the ship, the person responsible for it, the contracting parties under contracts for the exploration, extraction, and exploitation of offshore petroleum fields and other natural resources, including oil transport facilities, as well as the owners of the premises and establishments referred to in Article (69), each within the scope of his responsibility, shall be jointly liable for all damage sustained by any natural or juridical person as a result of a violation of the provisions of this Law, and for the payment of the fines imposed in implementation thereof and the costs of removing the effects of such violation.

Article (97):

The penalties set forth in the preceding articles shall apply to all ships, regardless of their nationality or type, including ships belonging to a State not party to the Convention, if they discharge oil or oily mixtures or carry out prohibited dumping or discharging in the territorial sea or the exclusive economic zone of the Arab Republic of Egypt.



Article (98):

Whoever violates the provisions of Articles (73) and (74) of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and by a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not more than fifty thousand pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

It shall not be permissible to suspend the execution of the fine, and in all cases, without awaiting judgment in the case, the violating works must be stopped and removed by administrative means at the expense of the violator, and the machines, tools, and equipment used shall be seized. In the event of conviction, the court shall order their confiscation.

Article (99):

Jurisdiction to adjudicate the offenses referred to in this Law shall lie with the court within whose territorial jurisdiction the offense is committed, where such offense is committed by the ships referred to in Article (97) within the territorial sea of the Arab Republic of Egypt or within the exclusive economic zone, and the court shall decide the case on an urgent basis.

Jurisdiction to adjudicate offenses committed outside the two zones referred to in this article shall lie with the court within whose territorial jurisdiction the port of registry of the ship flying the Egyptian flag is located.

Article (100):

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article (79) of this Law, the competent administrative authority may take the legal measures necessary to seize any ship that refuses to pay the immediate fines and compensation prescribed in cases of flagrante delicto or urgency referred to in the said article of this Law.

The seizure shall be lifted if the amounts due are paid or an unconditional financial guarantee acceptable to the competent administrative authority is provided.



Article (101):

The application of the penalties set forth in this Part shall not prejudice the imposition of any more severe penalty provided for in another law.

Final Provisions

Article (102):

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article (78) of this Law, the employees of the Environmental Affairs Agency and its branches in the governorates, as designated by a decision of the Minister of Justice in agreement with the Minister competent for environmental affairs, shall have the status of judicial enforcement officers in proving offenses committed in violation of the provisions of this Law and the decisions issued in implementation thereof.

Article (103):

Every citizen or association concerned with environmental protection shall have the right to report any violation of the provisions of this Law.

Article (104):

Inspectors of the competent administrative authorities, as well as inspectors of the Environmental Affairs Agency who possess judicial officers' authority in relation to environmental matters, each within the scope of his competence, must notify their respective authorities of any violation of the provisions of this Law, and the competent authorities shall undertake the necessary legal measures.



Prime Minister's Decree No. 338 of 1995

Promulgating the Executive Regulations of the Environment Law issued by Law No. 4 of 1994

Preamble

Having reviewed Law No. 4 of 1994 promulgating the Law on the Environment;

Upon the submission of the Minister competent for environmental affairs, after taking the opinion of the Board of Directors of the Environmental Affairs Agency;

And upon the opinion of the State Council;

It is hereby decreed:

Promulgation Articles

Article (1) – Promulgation:

The provisions of the attached Executive Regulations of the Environment Law promulgated by Law No. 4 of 1994 shall enter into force.

Article (2) – Promulgation:

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article One of the aforementioned Law No. 4 of 1994, establishments wishing to extend the period prescribed for the regularization of their status shall submit their request to the Environmental Affairs Agency no later than six months before the expiry of the three-year period provided for in the said article, provided that the request includes the justifications for the extension and the measures taken to implement the provisions of the attached Regulations.

The Environmental Affairs Agency shall verify the accuracy of the submitted data and the seriousness of the establishment in implementing the provisions of these Regulations, and shall submit a detailed report supported by documents to the Minister competent for environmental affairs for presentation to the Council of Ministers.



The Environmental Affairs Agency may, in preparing its report on the extension, seek the assistance of experts delegated for this purpose, and in such case the applicant for the extension shall bear the costs assessed by the Agency for such experts.

Article (3) – Promulgation:

This Decree shall be published in the Egyptian Gazette and shall enter into force on the day following the date of its publication.



Translation of the Executive Regulation of the Environment Law No. 4 of 1994

ترجمة اللائحة التنفيذية لقانون
البيئة رقم ٤ لسنة ١٩٩٤

5 May 2026

Executive Regulation of the Environment Law

Preliminary Part

Chapter One: General Provisions

Article (1) of the Regulations:

Repealed.

Preliminary Part

Chapter Two: Environmental Affairs Agency

Article (2) of the Regulations:

The Environmental Affairs Agency established by the aforementioned Law No. 4 of 1994 shall replace the Agency established by Presidential Decree No. 631 of 1982 in all its rights and obligations. The employees of that Agency shall be transferred to the Environmental Affairs Agency with their grades and seniority preserved, and they shall be assigned in their current status to the organizational sectors constituting the Agency by a decision of the Agency's Chief Executive.



Article (3) of the Regulations:

The Board of Directors of the Environmental Affairs Agency shall be formed by a decision of the Prime Minister under the chairmanship of the Minister competent for environmental affairs and with the membership of:

- The Chief Executive of the Environmental Affairs Agency, who shall serve as Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors;
- Representatives of six ministries concerned with environmental affairs to be designated by the Prime Minister, provided that each shall be of no less than high-ranking grade and shall be selected by the competent minister;
- Two experts in the field of environmental affairs selected by the Minister competent for environmental affairs upon the submission of the Agency's Chief Executive;
- Three representatives of non-governmental organizations concerned with environmental affairs, to be selected from among the nominees of such organizations for representation on the Board, in agreement with the Minister competent for environmental affairs;
- One employee of the Environmental Affairs Agency from among the holders of senior positions, selected by the Minister competent for environmental affairs upon the submission of the Agency's Chief Executive;
- The Head of the competent Advisory Department of the State Council;
- Three representatives of the public business sector selected by the Minister competent for environmental affairs upon the nomination of the Agency's Chief Executive from among the nominees of those entities;
- Two representatives from universities and scientific research centers selected by the Minister competent for environmental affairs from among the nominees of those entities.

Representatives of the ministries concerned must be invited when discussing matters related to the sectors under their supervision. The Board may also seek the assistance of such experts as it deems fit when considering specific matters, provided that none of them shall have a counted vote in deliberations. The Board of Directors may form advisory committees of specialized experts to study particular matters, and may assign one or more of its members a specific task.



The Secretary-General of the Agency shall act as secretary to the Board and shall have no counted vote in deliberations unless he has been selected as a member of the Board. The Board shall be reconstituted every three years.

Article (4) of the Regulations:

The Board of Directors of the Agency shall be the supreme authority having control over its affairs, conducting its business, and establishing the general policy by which it shall proceed. It may adopt such decisions as it deems necessary to achieve its objectives and purposes, and in particular it shall have the following powers:

- Approving national plans for environmental protection, within the framework of the relevant national strategies and policies;
- Approving the environmental emergency plan against disasters;
- Preparing and expressing opinion on draft laws relating to the environment and the Agency's objectives;
- Approving the Agency's work plans and programs;
- Approving the pioneering and pilot projects undertaken by the Agency;
- Approving the environmental training policy and plans;
- Approving the indicative rates, ratios, and standards for the specific pollutant loads repeated to ensure that the environment is not polluted;
- Approving the bases and procedures for environmental impact assessment of projects;
- Approving the organizational structure of the Agency and its branches in the governorates and any related amendments;
- Approving the Agency's internal regulations and staff regulations after the approval of the Ministry of Finance and the Central Agency for Organization and Administration, as the case may be;



- Approving the Agency's annual budget project;
- Approving the categories of fees for the issuance of licenses, permits, and approvals issued by the Agency;
- Issuing the decisions necessary to implement the plans, policies, and strategies adopted by the State to encourage investment in projects related to environmental and climate change issues in light of the relevant laws;
- Determining which of its decisions shall be submitted to the Council of Ministers for a decision thereon, and in all cases the Board shall include in its decisions, particularly those it considers submitting to the Council of Ministers, a study of implementation costs and the expected results to be achieved;
- Considering any other matter that the Chairman of the Board deems to submit which falls within the competence of the Agency.

Article (5) of the Regulations:

The Chief Executive of the Environmental Affairs Agency shall be responsible for implementing the general policy established for achieving the Agency's purposes and for carrying out the decisions of the Board of Directors. He shall, in particular, have the following powers:

- Exercising the powers of the minister provided for in laws and regulations in respect of the employees of the Agency;
- Exercising the powers of the minister provided for in all other laws and regulations relevant to the management of the Agency's affairs, the conduct of its technical and administrative business, and the fulfillment of its purposes;
- Developing the Agency's working systems, strengthening its organs, and issuing the decisions necessary therefor;
- Obtaining data and information related to the Agency's purposes from the various relevant authorities, whether governmental or non-governmental, inside or outside the country;



- Working to apply the provisions of the aforementioned Environment Law and these Regulations, in agreement, coordination, and cooperation with the other authorities legally concerned therewith;
 - Coordinating with all competent authorities with a view to facilitating procedures and removing all obstacles facing environmental work, and submitting proposals for overcoming such obstacles to the Agency's Board of Directors;
 - Any other powers which the Board of Directors of the Agency deems fit to entrust to him.
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Article (6) of the Regulations:

The Agency shall have an organizational structure to be issued by a decision of the Agency's Chief Executive after the approval of the Board of Directors and in agreement with the Central Agency for Organization and Administration and the Ministry of Finance.

Article (7) of the Regulations:

The resources of the Environmental Protection Fund shall consist of the following:

- Amounts allocated by the State in its budget to support the Fund.
- Subsidies, grants, donations, and bequests accepted by the Board of Directors of the Agency in a manner consistent with the purposes of the Fund.
- Returns from pioneering and pilot projects, and consideration for the preparation of studies and consultations financed by the Fund in the field of environmental protection, implemented through the Ministry of Environment and its affiliated entities, or in participation with governmental bodies, the public business sector, national and foreign entities, or civil associations.
- The resources of the Fund provided for in Law No. 102 of 1983 concerning Natural Protectorates.



- Consideration for granting usufruct permits or exercising activities within natural protectorates.
- Consideration for services rendered by the Agency to third parties for remuneration, not exceeding two hundred fifty thousand Egyptian pounds, and the categories of consideration for such services shall be determined by a decision of the Minister of Environment after the approval of the Board of Directors of the Agency.
- Fees for licensing engagement in environmental activities and accreditation certificates for experts and expert houses as provided for in Article 13 (bis) of the Environment Law.
- Consideration for the administrative expenses necessary for reviewing environmental impact assessment studies, inspections, and measurements, not exceeding one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds for each study, inspection, or measurement. The categories thereof shall be determined by a decision of the Minister of Environment after the approval of the Board of Directors of the Agency.
- Fees for environmental approvals and permits issued by the Environmental Affairs Agency, including approvals concerning the handling or use of coal, not exceeding 1% of the value of the price per ton of coal used, and the categories of such fee shall be determined by a decision of the Minister of Environment after the approval of the Board of Directors of the Agency.
- Fines adjudged, and compensation agreed upon or adjudged for damage affecting the environment, and amounts collected temporarily on account of fines and compensation for damage affecting the environment shall be deposited in the Fund by way of trust.
- Returns on the investment of the Fund's resources in accordance with what is decided by its Board of Directors.

The Fund shall have a special budget. Its financial year shall begin with the beginning of the State's financial year and shall end with its end, and any surplus shall be carried forward from one year to another.

The monies of the Fund shall be deemed public funds for the purposes of applying the provisions of the Penal Code.



Article (8) of the Regulations:

The resources of the Fund shall be allocated for expenditure in achieving its purposes, in particular:

- Confronting environmental disasters.
- Pilot and pioneering projects in the field of conservation of natural resources, protection of the environment from pollution, and the achievement of sustainable development.
- Transfer of low-cost technologies that have been successfully applied.
- Financing the manufacture of prototype equipment, devices, and stations for the treatment of environmental pollutants.
- Establishment and operation of environmental monitoring networks.
- Establishment and management of natural protectorates for the purpose of preserving natural resources and wealth.
- Addressing pollution of unknown source.
- Financing the studies necessary for the preparation of environmental programs, reviewing environmental impact assessment studies, and establishing the indicative rates and standards for the specific pollutant loads required to be complied with for the protection of the environment.
- Participating in the financing of environmental protection projects undertaken by local administrative bodies and civil associations, where part of the financing is made available through public participation.
- Pollution control projects.
- Payment of rewards for outstanding achievements and efforts exerted in the field of environmental protection.
- Supporting the infrastructure of the Ministry of Environment and its affiliated bodies and developing their activities.



- Other purposes aimed at protecting or developing the environment, as approved by the Fund's Board of Directors.

Preliminary Part

Chapter Four: Incentives

Article (9) of the Regulations:

The Environmental Affairs Agency, in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance, shall, within six months from the date these Regulations come into force, establish a system of incentives that may be granted by the Agency and the competent administrative authorities to bodies, establishments, individuals, and others who undertake acts or projects that contribute to environmental protection, provided that, in establishing this system, due regard shall be given to the advantages and arrangements provided for in the laws and decisions in force, particularly those relating to investment, customs, industry, cooperatives, and others.

Part One: Protection of the Land Environment from Pollution

Chapter One: Development and the Environment

Article (10) of the Regulations:

Every natural or juridical person, whether public or private, shall be obliged to submit an environmental impact assessment study of the establishment or project to the competent administrative authority or the licensing authority before commencing implementation of the project, provided that the study is conducted in accordance with the elements, designs, specifications, bases, and specific pollutant loads prepared by the Agency in coordination with the competent administrative authorities.

The competent administrative authority or the licensing authority shall verify all required data in accordance with the guidance manuals issued by the Environmental Affairs Agency before forwarding the same to the Agency for its opinion.



The competent administrative authorities responsible for industrial zones shall be obliged to submit a study on environmental pollution loads and the activity distribution plan within the zone in a manner ensuring the compatibility of activities and the absence of adverse effects in the event of incompatible activities exceeding permissible limits. Such study shall be submitted to the Environmental Affairs Agency for review, environmental opinion, and issuance of environmental load lists. This study shall be accompanied by an integrated environmental management plan for the industrial zone, including a solid waste management plan, a hazardous waste management plan, industrial wastewater treatment and final disposal methods, and a self-monitoring plan for air quality, noise, and wastewater in the zone.

The Environmental Affairs Agency may require the submitter of the study to complete any data, designs, or clarifications necessary for expressing its opinion on the study, and a copy of such request shall be sent to the administrative authority. The request for completion of data may only be made once. If the required data is not provided within fifteen working days, the Agency shall return the study to the administrative authority for completion of the required data and re-submission after all required data has been completed. The Agency shall issue its opinion on the submitted study within thirty working days from the date on which all required data has been duly completed.

A decision shall be issued by the Chief Executive of the Environmental Affairs Agency, after the approval of the Board of Directors of the Agency, regulating the administrative and technical procedures for the issuance of environmental approvals.

Article (11) of the Regulations:

The provisions of Article (10) of these Regulations shall apply to the establishments set forth in Annex No. (2) to these Regulations.

A decision shall be issued by the Chief Executive of the Agency, after the approval of the Board of Directors of the Agency, regarding the classification lists of establishments and projects subject to environmental impact assessment, as well as the procedures and guidance manuals applicable to each activity. These lists and manuals shall be updated in accordance with legislative and environmental changes through the same mechanisms provided for herein.



Article (12) of the Regulations:

The applicant for the license shall be obligated to attach to the application a complete statement concerning the establishment or project, including the data contained in the form prepared by the Environmental Affairs Agency in agreement with the competent administrative authority, the pollutant loads for which licensing is sought, all elements of the establishment's self-monitoring system, its impact on climate change, and the plans for addressing such impacts. The applicant shall also be obligated to ensure the completeness and accuracy of all required data before submitting it to the competent administrative authority, the licensing authority, or the Agency, as the case may be.

The study must be prepared by one of those licensed to engage in environmental works, in accordance with the forms and guidance manuals prepared by the Agency. The submitter of the study and its preparer shall be responsible for all data, information, and documents contained therein.

The Environmental Affairs Agency shall maintain a register containing copies of these forms, the results of the assessment, the pollution load of the establishment or project, and the Agency's requests addressed to its owner.

Article (13) of the Regulations:

Without prejudice to the periods prescribed for reviewing environmental studies, the Environmental Affairs Agency may seek the assistance of any public or private consultancy bodies, research centers, or universities designated by a decision of the Chief Executive of the Agency, in accordance with the standards established by the Board of Directors of the Agency, for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the environmental impact assessment of the establishment proposed to be established and for which a license is sought.

Article (13 bis) of the Regulations:

The fields of specialization and environmental works which may not be practiced except by persons licensed to engage in environmental works or holding an accreditation certificate shall be as follows:

- Preparation of quantitative and qualitative environmental risk assessment studies.
- Preparation of environmental impact assessment studies.



- Implementation of environmental management systems.
- Preparation of environmental compliance plans and correction of violations.
- Environmental economics and environmental accounting.
- Management of production and service projects and economic activities within natural protectorates.
- Mathematical modeling for pollutant dispersion.
- Biodiversity studies.
- Environmental sustainability: namely, responsible interaction with the environment so as to avoid depletion or degradation of natural resources or climate change and to permit long-term environmental quality.

The required environmental measurements must be carried out by laboratories accredited by local or international accreditation and conformity bodies, and the scope of accreditation must include the types of pollutants required for such measurements.

The Environmental Affairs Agency shall establish one register for registration and another for accreditation. For registration in the registers of persons engaged in environmental works, and for the accreditation of experts and expert houses, it shall be necessary to complete the prescribed data form and pay the prescribed fee, in addition to the following conditions:

First – For individuals:

Environmental Specialist (B):

- He must hold an appropriate higher qualification.
- He must have no experience, or experience of less than five years, in one of the fields of environmental works.
- He must attend the capacity-building training program or pass the assessment test whenever the Committee for Examining and Evaluating Applicants' Documents deems this necessary.



Environmental Specialist (A):

- He must hold an appropriate higher qualification.
- He must have documented experience in one of the fields of environmental works of not less than five years and not more than ten years, through the submission of a statement of previous works evidencing engagement in environmental works (fields of specialization), certified by one of the consultants or expert houses licensed to engage in environmental fields.

Environmental Consultant (B):

- He must hold an appropriate higher qualification.
- He must have documented experience in one of the fields of environmental works of not less than ten years and not more than twenty years, through the submission of a statement of previous works evidencing engagement in environmental works (fields of specialization), certified by one of the consultants or expert houses licensed to engage in environmental fields.

Environmental Consultant (A):

- He must hold an appropriate higher qualification.
- He must have documented experience in one of the fields of environmental works exceeding twenty years, through the submission of a statement of previous works evidencing engagement in environmental works (fields of specialization), certified by one of the consultants or expert houses licensed to engage in environmental fields.

In all cases, any person wishing to engage in environmental works must not have been sentenced to a custodial penalty for an offense involving dishonor or breach of trust, unless he has been rehabilitated.

Second – For expert houses:

- The responsible manager must be registered as an Environmental Consultant.
- A list of the environmental specialists and consultants whose services are relied upon must be attached to the application.



Registration and accreditation for all the above-mentioned levels shall be effected upon an application submitted to the Technical Secretariat of the Higher Committee for Registration and Accreditation provided for in Article (13 bis) of the Law, on the form prepared for this purpose. The Committee shall consider and examine the application after its submission and completion of all required data and documents, and it shall decide to accept or reject it within a period not exceeding three months from the date of submission of the complete application. The applicant shall be notified of its decision by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt.

The certificate of registration or accreditation shall be valid for practicing environmental works for a period of five years, unless during that period a judgment imposing a custodial penalty for an offense involving dishonor or breach of trust is rendered against its holder and he has not been rehabilitated.

The certificate of registration or accreditation shall be renewed upon the request of the concerned person under the same conditions, controls, and procedures for registration and accreditation referred to above.

The Agency shall publish on its website a list of those licensed and shall update such data on an ongoing basis.

Article (14) of the Regulations:

The competent administrative authority shall notify the owner of the establishment of the result of the assessment by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt. He may object in writing to this result within thirty days from the date of notification before the Permanent Review Committee, which shall be formed by a decision of the Minister competent for environmental affairs under the chairmanship of a Counselor from the State Council and with the membership of:

- A delegate of the Environmental Affairs Agency nominated by the Agency's Chief Executive;
- The owner of the establishment or his duly authorized representative under an official power of attorney;
- A representative of the competent authority or the licensing authority, where the latter is not itself the competent authority;



- Three experts selected for membership of the Committee upon the nomination of the Agency's Chief Executive for a period of three years.

The Committee may form from among its members and from others subcommittees to study the objections referred to it and submit their reports to the Committee. It may also seek the assistance of whomsoever it deems appropriate in carrying out its functions. The Committee shall issue its decision within sixty days from the date on which the objection papers, duly completed, are received by it.

Article (15) of the Regulations:

The Permanent Review Committee provided for in Article (14) of these Regulations shall have jurisdiction to consider objections submitted or referred to it regarding the result of the assessment or regarding the proposals requested to be implemented by the Environmental Affairs Agency, and to give its opinion on such objections in relation to the controls set forth in Article (10) of these Regulations. The objection shall be submitted in writing to the Environmental Affairs Agency, setting out in full the grounds of objection and the legal and scientific basis relied upon by the project owner, and shall be accompanied by such supporting documents as the objector considers supportive of the aspects of his objection.

Article (16) of the Regulations:

The Committee shall meet upon the invitation of the Chief Executive of the Environmental Affairs Agency within fifteen days from the date on which the written objection is received by the Agency. A delegate from the Agency, appointed by the Chief Executive, shall record the minutes of the meeting, and he shall have no counted opinion in the discussions raised. The Committee's decision shall be issued by a majority of votes, and the minutes shall be signed by all members present.



Article (17) of the Regulations:

The person responsible for the management of the establishment, in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, shall maintain a paper and electronic record showing the impact of the establishment's activity on the environment, in which the establishment's data shall be entered, including:

- Emissions released therefrom or discharges disposed of therefrom and their loads;
- Specifications of outputs after treatment and the efficiency of the treatment units used;
- Follow-up, safety, and self-environmental monitoring procedures applied in the establishment;
- Periodic tests and measurements, the number of samples, the timing and place of their collection, the taking of measurements, the conduct of measurement and analysis, and the results thereof;
- Environmental emergency plans;
- The person responsible for follow-up.

The record shall be prepared in accordance with the form set out in Annex No. (3) attached to these Regulations.

The owner of the establishment, or his representative, shall be obliged to notify the Environmental Affairs Agency immediately, by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt, of any deviation in the standards, specifications, and pollutant loads emitted or discharged, and of the corrective measures taken.

Such establishments shall be obliged to keep the environmental record in accordance with the prescribed form, to regularly record and continuously update the data, and to ensure its conformity with reality and with the environmental standards and loads provided for, in accordance with Article (22) of the Law. Upon renewal of the data, the establishment shall be obliged to retain the record for a period of ten years calculated from the date of signature by the delegate of the Environmental Affairs Agency on the record upon inspection.



All establishments must periodically, on an annual basis, provide the Agency with information on discharge rates, pollutant load concentrations, and specific pollutant loads (in gaseous emissions, liquid discharges, and waste) issued therefrom and recorded in the establishment's environmental record, in accordance with Annex No. (13) attached to these Regulations and pursuant to the temporal and procedural framework to be issued by decision of the Agency's Chief Executive after the approval of the Board of Directors.

The Agency shall monitor the data in the environmental record to verify its conformity with reality, the establishment's compliance with the self-monitoring plan, the suitability of its equipment, and the competence of the personnel conducting monitoring. It may take the necessary samples and carry out the appropriate tests to determine the effect of the establishment's activity on the environment and the extent of its compliance with the standards and requirements established for environmental protection and the specific pollutant loads. It may request amendment of any data or addition of new data and direct the establishment to complete any required data.

A decision shall be issued by the Agency's Chief Executive, after the approval of the Board of Directors of the Agency, regulating the manner of submitting and reviewing the record and the procedures relating thereto.

Article (18) of the Regulations:

The Environmental Affairs Agency shall be competent to monitor the data in the environmental record to verify its conformity with reality, the establishment's compliance with the self-monitoring plan, the suitability of its equipment, and the competence of the personnel conducting monitoring. The Agency may take the necessary samples and carry out the appropriate tests to determine the impact of the establishment's activity on the environment and the extent of its compliance with the standards, requirements, and specific pollutant loads established for environmental protection.



If it is found that the establishment has failed to maintain the environmental record, has failed to regularly record its data, that the data does not conform to reality, that the establishment has failed to comply with the aforesaid standards or loads, or that any other violation of Article (22) of the Environment Law exists, the Agency shall notify the competent administrative authority to instruct the owner of the establishment to rectify the violation without delay, as required by sound technical practice, while sending a copy of such notification to the owner of the establishment. If he fails to do so within sixty days from the date of such instruction, the Agency may, by a decision issued by the Chief Executive and after notifying the competent administrative authority, take any of the following measures:

- Grant the establishment an additional specified period to rectify the violations in accordance with the environmental compliance plan submitted by it, failing which the Agency shall be entitled to do so at the establishment's expense.
- Suspend the violating activity by administrative means until the effects of the violation are removed, without prejudice to the wages of the employees therein.

In the case of serious environmental danger — the criteria for determining which shall be approved by the Council of Ministers upon the submission of the Minister of Environment and after the approval of the authorities concerned — its sources must be stopped immediately by all necessary means and procedures pursuant to an administrative decision issued by the Chief Executive of the Environmental Affairs Agency.

In all cases, the Environmental Affairs Agency shall be obliged to notify the Council of Ministers of the measures it has taken to stop the sources of such danger.

Such establishments shall be obliged to retain the environmental record in accordance with the form provided for in Article (17) of these Regulations on a permanent basis, and upon renewal of its data the establishment shall be obliged to retain it for a period of ten years calculated from the date of signature by the delegate of the Environmental Affairs Agency on the record upon inspection.



Article (18 bis) of the Regulations:

Existing establishments may, of their own initiative, submit environmental review plans to the Environmental Affairs Agency in order to verify their environmental status after payment of the prescribed administrative expenses for inspections and measurements in accordance with Article (14 bis) of the Law. The Agency shall review such plans and direct the establishments as to the required measures and the manner of rectification. A decision regulating the procedures and forms required in this regard shall be issued by the Agency's Chief Executive after the approval of the Board of Directors of the Agency.

Article (19) of the Regulations:

Expansions or renewals of an existing establishment shall be subject to the same provisions set forth in Articles (19), (20), (21), and (22) of the aforementioned Environment Law.

A decision shall be issued by the Chief Executive of the Environmental Affairs Agency, after the approval of the Board of Directors of the Agency, determining what shall be considered expansions or renewals.

The competent administrative authority or the licensing authority may, of its own motion or upon the request of the Environmental Affairs Agency, revoke the license issued to the establishment that has failed to comply with the provisions of Articles (19) and (20) of Law No. 4 of 1994 and Articles (10) and (12) of these Regulations, or suspend the validity of the license until the environmental impact assessment procedures for the establishment are completed in accordance with those provisions.

Article (20) of the Regulations:

The environmental monitoring networks currently existing, including the stations and operating units attached to the administratively competent authorities, shall remain attached thereto, including the continuous self-monitoring units of the various establishments. Within the scope of their competence, they shall periodically monitor environmental components and pollutants and make the data available to the authorities concerned in the form and manner required by such authorities. For this purpose, they may seek the assistance of research centers, bodies, and competent authorities, and such centers, bodies, and authorities shall provide them with the studies and data they request.



The Environmental Affairs Agency shall supervise the establishment and operation of environmental monitoring networks in preparation for establishing a national environmental monitoring program.

Article (21) of the Regulations:

The Environmental Affairs Agency, in cooperation with ministries, governorates, public authorities, and other relevant bodies, shall prepare an emergency plan for confronting environmental disasters. Such plan shall be approved by the Council of Ministers and shall, in particular, be based on the elements set out in the following stages:

(a) Pre-disaster stage:

- Identification of the types of environmental disasters, the areas most affected, and the expected impact of each type;
- Collection of information available locally and internationally on how to confront environmental disasters and ways of mitigating the resulting damage;
- Inventory of the capabilities available at the local, national, and international levels, and determination of how to make use of them in a manner ensuring rapid confrontation of the disaster;
- Identification of the authorities responsible for reporting the disaster or the expectation of its occurrence;
- Development of appropriate procedures for each type of disaster;
- Establishment of a central operations room to receive reports of environmental disasters and follow up the receipt and transmission of accurate information thereon for the purpose of mobilizing the capabilities necessary to confront them;
- Supervision, training, and follow-up for confronting disasters at all levels;
- Facilitation of a system and methods for the exchange of information among the different authorities regarding disasters, with verification of its effectiveness;



- Identification of the method for exchanging and requesting assistance among the different authorities in crisis management, together with the establishment of appropriate databases.

(b) Disaster impact stage:

- Formation of a working group to follow up confronting the environmental disaster upon its occurrence;
- Implementation of the plans established for coordination and cooperation at the local, regional, and central levels to ensure the continued flow of supplies of equipment or installations to the disaster site;
- Achieving optimum use of the actual capabilities available at the various authorities in dealing with the disaster;
- Determining the needs of each authority from the other authorities in light of developments in the disaster;
- Determining the method of informing citizens of the disaster, its developments, and the means of dealing with its effects.

(c) Disaster aftermath removal stage:

- Determining the method of participation of the various authorities in removing the effects of the disaster;
- Developing plans with a view to improving performance;
- Raising the level of public awareness regarding the method of dealing with disasters.

(d) Stage of recording disaster results and lessons learned:

- Recording the economic and social effects resulting from the occurrence of the disaster;
- Recording the lessons learned from dealing with each disaster;
- Proposals for avoiding the shortcomings and deficiencies that appeared during the response.



Subject to the provisions of the Law Regulating Nuclear and Radiological Activities promulgated by Law No. 7 of 2010, all public and private juridical persons shall be obliged to submit environmental emergency plans for the establishment in accordance with the guidance manuals issued by the Environmental Affairs Agency. The Agency shall review and approve such plans in light of the emergency plan for confronting environmental disasters approved by the Council of Ministers. A decision shall be issued by the Minister competent for environmental affairs, after the approval of the Board of Directors of the Agency, regulating the procedures and controls relating to the submission and review of such plans.

Article (22) of the Regulations:

The operations room referred to in Article (21) of these Regulations shall form a working group to confront the environmental disaster upon its occurrence or upon the expectation of its occurrence, and such group shall include representatives of the authorities concerned. The head of the working group shall have all powers necessary to confront the environmental disaster in cooperation with the competent bodies.

Article (23) of the Regulations:

For the purposes of applying the provisions of Article (28) of the Environment Law, Annex No. (4) attached to these Regulations shall determine the types of living wild animal and plant organisms, and the natural areas and habitats, to which the provisions of that article apply.

Article (24) of the Regulations:

It shall not be permissible to license the hunting or collection of living wild animal and plant organisms from Egyptian natural habitats, as provided for in Annex No. (4) attached to these Regulations, except for the purposes of scientific research, breeding, propagation, trade, or eradication of an epidemic or widespread disease, as approved by the Environmental Affairs Agency.



The Environmental Affairs Agency shall regulate the hunting and collection of living wild animal and plant organisms in the places and areas determined by it, in compliance with the international conventions to which the Arab Republic of Egypt accedes. It shall also determine the types, numbers, or quantities of organisms permitted to be hunted or collected, and regulate the periods, methods, and tools of hunting used.

Article (25) of the Regulations:

Repealed.

Article (26) of the Regulations:

Repealed.

Article (27) of the Regulations:

Repealed.

Article (28) of the Regulations:

Repealed.

Article (29) of the Regulations:

Repealed.

Article (30) of the Regulations:

Repealed.



Article (31) of the Regulations:

Repealed.

Article (32) of the Regulations:

Repealed.

Article (33) of the Regulations:

Repealed.

Executive Regulations of the Environment Law

Part Two: Protection of the Air Environment from Pollution

Article (34) of the Regulations:

Subject to the provisions of Articles (10) and (11) of these Regulations, it shall be required that the site on which the project is to be established be suitable for the activity of the establishment in terms of its conformity with the nature of the zoning of the area and in accordance with the land-use plan determined by the Ministry of New Urban Communities or the other ministries or authorities competent for land-use regulation, and that the aggregate pollution resulting from all establishments within one area remains within the permitted limits set forth in Annex No. (5) to these Regulations and in the indicative guidelines for specific pollutant loads issued by the Environmental Affairs Agency in coordination with the relevant authorities.

In all cases, when determining the suitability of the site, consideration must be given to its distance from urban development, whether within the project area or the surrounding areas, the direction of the prevailing wind, and its natural capacity to absorb pollutants.



Article (35) of the Regulations:

All establishments set forth in Annex No. (2) to these Regulations, for which an environmental impact assessment is required before licensing their activity, shall be subject to the provisions of the preceding article. The license regarding site suitability shall be issued by the authority competent to assess the environmental impact of that activity after reference to the Environmental Affairs Agency.

Article (36) of the Regulations:

Establishments subject to the provisions of the Environment Law and these Regulations shall, in carrying out their activities, be obliged not to emit or leak air pollutants in excess of the maximum permissible limits set forth in the laws and decisions in force and the pollutant loads determined in their environmental impact assessment, and as set out in Annex No. (6) to these Regulations and in the indicative guidelines for pollution loads issued by the Environmental Affairs Agency, nor may they cause any change in the characteristics and specifications of natural air such as would result in danger to human health and the environment.

The environmental impact assessment study must include a description of the geographic location and a characterization of the surrounding environment based on field measurements for the selected area and the area affected thereby, provided that the area shall be no less than a circle having a radius equal to fifty times the height of the establishment's chimney, taking into account the study of meteorological changes in the area.

Article (37) of the Regulations:

It shall not be permissible to use machines, engines, or vehicles that produce dense smoke or exhaust the components of which exceed the maximum limits set forth in Tables Nos. (23), (24), and (25) of Annex No. (6) attached to these Regulations. Nor shall it be permissible to use machines, engines, or vehicles that produce disturbing noise exceeding the limits set forth in Table No. (4) of Annex No. (7) attached to these Regulations, whether at the licensing stage or during operation, as well as the permissible limits for noise emitted by vehicles at the manufacturing stage and prior to their circulation in the market, as set out in Table No. (5) of Annex No. (7) attached to these Regulations.



Article (38) of the Regulations:

Repealed.

Article (39) of the Regulations:

Persons engaged in the collection of garbage and solid waste shall be obliged to ensure the cleanliness of garbage bins and collection vehicles, and continuous cleanliness shall be one of the conditions prescribed for the safety and soundness of garbage transport means.

Garbage collection bins must also be tightly covered so as not to emit unpleasant odors, become a source for the breeding of flies or other insects, or attract stray animals, and the garbage contained therein must be collected and transported at intervals appropriate to the circumstances of each area, provided that the quantity of garbage in any of those bins does not at any time exceed its capacity. The competent local administration authority shall supervise the implementation of the provisions of this article.

Article (40) of the Regulations:

It is prohibited to spray or use pesticides or any other chemical compounds for agricultural purposes, public health, or any other purposes except in compliance with the conditions, controls, and safeguards established by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health, and the Environmental Affairs Agency, in particular the following:

- When agricultural pesticides are sprayed by any means, the health units and veterinary units must be notified of the types of spraying substances and antidotes for poisoning.
- Necessary first-aid means must be provided.
- Protective clothing and equipment must be provided for spraying workers.
- Residents must be warned against being present in spraying areas.
- Spraying must be carried out by workers trained in such work.



- It shall be observed that spraying by aircraft may only take place in cases of utmost necessity as determined by the Minister of Agriculture. In such case, the areas required to be sprayed must be identified on maps and marked in a special color, with the principal aviation obstacles and the areas in which spraying is prohibited indicated, as well as the distancing of adjacent areas from residential zones, apiaries, fish farms, poultry farms, and livestock pens, in a manner ensuring that humans, animals, plants, waterways, or any other components of the environment are not exposed, directly or indirectly, immediately or in the future, to the harmful effects of such pesticides or chemical compounds.

Article (41) of the Regulations:

All authorities and individuals shall, when carrying out excavation, digging, construction, demolition, or the transport of the resulting waste or dust, take the necessary precautions for safe storage or transport thereof in order to prevent dispersion. The authority granting the license for such works shall record this requirement in the license, in accordance with the following:

- Storage at the site must be carried out in a safe manner away from obstructing traffic and pedestrians, and materials liable to dispersion must be covered so as not to cause air pollution.
- Waste and dust resulting from excavation, demolition, and construction works shall be transported in special containers or receptacles using transport vehicles prepared and licensed for that purpose, subject to the following conditions:
 - The vehicle must be equipped with a special box or a tight cover preventing the spread of dust and waste into the air or their falling onto the road;
 - The vehicle must be fitted with special loading and unloading equipment;
 - The vehicle must be in good condition in accordance with safety, structural integrity, and lighting rules, and must be equipped with all safety devices.
- The places to which such waste is transported must be designated so that they are at a distance of not less than 1.5 km from residential gathering and must have a low contour level and be leveled after backfilling and filling.



- Local administration units shall designate the places to which such waste is to be transported, and no transport or disposal of such waste shall be permitted except in places designated for that purpose and licensed by the relevant local administration units.

The Environmental Affairs Agency may amend or supplement these controls whenever necessity so requires.

Article (42) of the Regulations:

Establishments and activities, according to the nature of their activity, shall be obliged, when handling or burning any type of fuel or other substance, whether for industrial purposes, power generation, construction, or any other commercial purpose, to ensure that the resulting smoke, harmful gases, and vapors remain within the permissible limits. The person responsible for such activity shall take all precautions necessary to reduce the quantity of pollutants during handling or in the combustion emissions referred to above, in accordance with Tables Nos. (1) and (6) attached to Annex No. (6), and in accordance with the following rules:

Precautions, permissible limits, and chimney specifications when burning any type of fuel:

1. Precautions required to reduce the quantity of pollutants in combustion emissions: To prevent or reduce pollutant emissions from fuel combustion sources, suitable fuel must be selected, proper design of furnaces, fireboxes, and chimneys must be ensured, and highly efficient control methods must be used in accordance with the following standards:

- Open burning that does not have sound designs ensuring complete combustion and discharge of exhaust through chimneys in accordance with standard engineering specifications is prohibited.
- The furnace and firebox must be designed so as to achieve complete mixing with a sufficient quantity of air for complete combustion, proper distribution of temperature, and sufficient time and agitation to ensure complete combustion, thereby minimizing the emission of incomplete combustion products, provided that emitted pollutants do not exceed the maximum permissible emission limits as set forth in the tables of Annex No. (6) attached to these Regulations.



- The handling and use of coal of all kinds is prohibited except with the approval of the Environmental Affairs Agency in each case, in accordance with the standards, specifications, conditions, and controls set forth in Annexes Nos. (6) and (12) attached to these Regulations. Existing establishments using coal must submit a study for the regularization of their environmental status to the Environmental Affairs Agency for approval and endorsement in accordance with the standards and conditions set forth in this Decision, within six months renewable for similar periods not exceeding three years from the date it comes into force.

The Council of Ministers may, upon the submission of the Minister of Environment, extend this period for a maximum of two years if necessity so requires and if the Council is satisfied as to the seriousness of the measures taken by such establishments toward regularizing their environmental status.

- Within residential areas, the use of mazut, crude petroleum, or other heavy petroleum products is prohibited.

However, for reasons of necessity and public interest in respect of certain establishments existing prior to the coming into force of this Decision, the use of any of the aforesaid materials may be permitted by a decision of the Council of Ministers based on the emission standards presented by the Minister of Environment.

- Repealed.
- Gases containing sulfur dioxide must be emitted through chimneys of sufficient height as set forth in item (2) relating to chimney heights, so that the maximum limits set forth in Annex No. (5) attached to these Regulations are not exceeded; alternatively, fuel containing high percentages of sulfur may be used in power stations, industry, and the like in areas distant from urban development, taking into account meteorological factors and distances sufficient to prevent such emissions from reaching residential and agricultural gathering and waterways, within the framework of environmental impact assessment studies.
- Establishments to be established, or equipment to be introduced or renewed after the issuance of these Regulations, must use standard combustion burners to reduce nitrogen oxide emissions, so that the emitted pollutants do not exceed the maximum limits set forth in the tables of Annex No. (6) attached to these Regulations.



2. Chimney heights:

- Chimneys emitting a total exhaust quantity between 7,000 and 15,000 kg per hour shall have a height ranging between 18 and 36 meters.
- Chimneys emitting a total exhaust quantity exceeding 15,000 kg per hour must have a height of at least two and a half times the height of the surrounding buildings, including the building served by the chimney.
- Chimneys serving public places such as offices, restaurants, bakeries, hotels, and other commercial purposes and the like must not be less than 3 meters above the edge of the building (the highest point of the building), while ensuring an increased gas exit velocity from the chimney.

3. The maximum limits for emissions resulting from fuel combustion and emissions released from chimneys of the various industries shall be as set forth in the tables of Annex No. (6) attached to these Regulations.

The competent administrative authority shall ensure compliance with the provisions of this article.

Article (43) of the Regulations:

Entities engaged in the research, exploration, drilling, extraction, production, refining, and manufacture of crude oil shall comply with the controls and procedures derived from the foundations and principles of the global petroleum industry as provided by the competent administrative authority, as well as those set forth below:

- Entities engaged in the research, exploration, drilling, extraction, and production of crude oil, petroleum products, petrochemicals, and gas, and in their manufacture, refining, storage, transport, and distribution, shall comply with the controls, procedures, and precautions necessary for environmental protection, derived from the principles of the global petroleum industry and approved for application by the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation according to the nature of each project, establishment, or operation.



- Persons engaged in petroleum activities must follow the instructions of the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation regarding the authorized international standard specifications for safe methods and procedures of operation in all matters relating to the purification, storage, transport, and discharge of petroleum, petrochemicals, gas, and other substances no longer required, while avoiding the loss of petroleum or gas, and must also take the necessary precautions relating to fire protection and the protection of machinery, wells, workers' housing, warehouses, and petroleum installations, and all other means deemed necessary by the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation for regulating and ensuring the proper conduct of work and for preserving the environment and neighboring, in particular the following:
- Observing the determination of safe distances between exploratory or production wells, collection and production stations, and any other industrial installation, workshops, main or branch pipelines, residences, religious and social premises, and cemeteries.
- Observing distance and spacing requirements when using explosives, whether in seismic survey operations or in the construction of pipelines.
- Supplying wells with the materials, equipment, and valves necessary to prevent explosions and prevent leakage of oil or gas.
- Installing the separation devices and flares necessary for carrying out the production, transport, operation, and refining of petroleum materials, petrochemicals, and gas.
- Taking the necessary precautions to prevent leakage of oil and gas extracted during tests conducted while drilling and completing wells and which cannot be collected, as well as any other oil or gas that must be burned, whether in open pits or flares, taking into account the optimum selection of the number and size of fire nozzles and flares, or the use of atomization, additional air, or the possibility of using diesel fuel to complete the burning of heavy crude oil.
- Installing the chimneys, flares, and vents necessary for production, operation, refining, and storage processes at the establishment's power stations, whether for hot or cold emitted gases.



- Establishing the necessary plans, equipping machinery and equipment, and appointing and training personnel to confront any leakage or fire occurring at wellheads, flow lines, marine installations, industrial installations, storage tanks, warehouses, workshops, residences, or any other similar installations within the scope of the establishment's activity.
- With respect to storage tanks, the following shall be observed:
 - The minimum required distances from the edge of main roads, railways, other depots, buildings, and places exposed to fire.
 - Tanks must be tightly sealed and the release of excess vapors must be regulated in accordance with the international standard specifications applicable in this regard.
 - Painting in white or another light color.
 - Surrounding each tank with bund walls to contain any oil leakage, if any, and equipping them with outlets for the discharge of rainwater, provided that the contained volume is equal to the volume of the tank or in accordance with the international conditions used in designing petrochemical storage tanks.
 - Compressed air shall be used in measurement and operation devices instead of compressed dry gas whenever possible.
- All implements, equipment, and machinery used in operations must be in good condition and satisfy all requirements necessary for their proper use, and must be of sufficient capacity for the purpose for which they are intended, with the necessary maintenance and inspection operations being carried out.
- Associated gas that cannot be utilized or used must be disposed of in a safe manner and in accordance with the applicable international standard specifications.
- Mechanical and chemical means must be used and applied to extract the largest possible proportion of well or tank residues, and pits or tanks must be prepared to receive what remains thereof after treatment in a suitable and safe location away from wells, petroleum and industrial installations, and residences.

Under no circumstances may such residues overflow onto the surface of the land, public roads, waterways, seas, or their shores.



Article (44) of the Regulations:

All authorities and individuals shall, when carrying out production, service, or other activities, especially when operating machinery, equipment, loudspeakers, and warning devices, be obliged not to exceed the permissible limits for sound level and the duration of exposure thereto inside workplaces and enclosed public places, as set out in Tables Nos. (1) and (2) of Annex No. (7) attached to these Regulations.

The licensing authorities shall ensure that the aggregate of sounds emitted from fixed and mobile sources within one area remains within the permissible limits, and shall verify the establishment's compliance with the selection of suitable machinery and equipment so as to ensure such compliance, in accordance with Table No. (3) of Annex No. (7) attached to these Regulations with respect to the permissible sound level limits in the different areas.

Article (45) of the Regulations:

The owner of the establishment shall be obliged to take the necessary precautions and measures to protect workers from the hazards of exposure to chemical substances used in, resulting from, or leaking inside the workplace from industrial processes (such as gases, vapors, and dust), so that such exposure does not exceed the safe limits set forth in the chemical substance safety data sheets. The owner of the establishment shall keep such safety data sheets in a special file and shall ensure that warning signs and hazard symbols are placed on all chemical substances in use. He shall also implement ventilation measures ensuring air purification and reduction of emissions, all in accordance with Annex No. (8) attached to these Regulations.

Article (46) of the Regulations:

The owner of the establishment shall be obliged to take the necessary measures to maintain temperature and humidity levels inside the workplace within the permissible limits set forth in Table No. (1) of Annex No. (9) attached to these Regulations. Where work must necessarily be carried out under a thermal burden (temperatures, relative humidity, or radiant heat) exceeding or falling below the permissible limit, the measures necessary for the protection and acclimatization of workers and their subjection to continuous medical supervision must be taken in accordance with Annex No. (9) attached to these Regulations.



Article (47) of the Regulations:

Enclosed and semi-enclosed public places must be equipped with adequate ventilation means proportionate to the size and capacity of the place and the type of activity carried out therein, in a manner ensuring the renewal and purity of the air and the maintenance of a suitable temperature.

Table No. (4) of Annex No. (8) to these Regulations shall specify the quantities of air necessary for the ventilation of public places.

Article (48) of the Regulations:

The manager responsible for the establishment shall be obliged to take the measures necessary to prevent smoking in enclosed public places except within the area designated for smokers. Smoking outside such designated area shall constitute an administrative violation exposing the offender to the disciplinary sanction applicable within the establishment.

Article (49) of the Regulations:

The level of radioactive activity or the concentrations of radioactive substances in the air may not exceed the permissible limits, which shall be prescribed by a decision of the Minister of Electricity and Energy responsible for nuclear safety after consultation with the Ministry of Health and the Environmental Affairs Agency, within the period provided for in Article Two of Law No. 4 of 1994.

Article (49 bis) of the Regulations:

Without the approval of the Environmental Affairs Agency, customs clearance may not be granted for ozone-depleting substances subject to control and set out in Annex No. (6 bis "2"). The General Organization for Export and Import Control shall inspect the controlled ozone-depleting substances in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 4 of 1994, the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, and the Montreal Protocol and its amendments.



Article (49 bis 1) of the Regulations:

The Environmental Affairs Agency shall prepare an annual report on the data relating to ozone-depleting substances subject to control in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol and its amendments, based on the monthly data submitted to it by the Customs Authority and the General Organization for Export and Import Control, in coordination with them, and shall send such report to the Secretariat of the Convention.

Part Three: Protection of the Aquatic Environment from Pollution

Chapter One: Pollution from Ships

Section One: Pollution from Oil

Article (50) of the Regulations:

The owner of the ship, its master, or any person responsible for it, as well as the persons responsible for oil transport facilities located within the ports, territorial sea, or exclusive economic zone of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and also the companies engaged in oil extraction, shall promptly notify the competent administrative authorities of every oil leakage incident immediately upon its occurrence, stating the place and circumstances of the incident, the type and quantity of the leaked substance, and the measures taken to stop or limit the leakage, provided that the report shall include the following data:

- The measures taken to address the leakage.
- The quantity and type of dispersants used.
- The probable source of the leakage and whether a fire occurred or not.
- The direction of the resulting oil slick.
- The rate of leakage, if it is continuous.
- The dimensions of the slick.
- Wind speed and direction, air temperature, and visibility level.



- Current direction and speed, and water temperature.
- State of the sea.
- Tidal condition: flooding, high, medium, or low.
- Threatened coastal areas.
- Nature of the area, including coral reefs and marine organisms.
- The reporting source: name, telephone number, and address.

In all cases, the competent administrative authorities must notify the Environmental Affairs Agency of all information concerning the incident referred to immediately upon its occurrence, so that it may follow up the measures taken in this regard in accordance with the functions of the Agency provided for in Article (5) of the Environment Law.

Article (51) of the Regulations:

All loading ports, ports designated for receiving oil tankers, and ship repair docks must be equipped with the necessary and sufficient equipment for receiving dirty ballast water and liquid wastes resulting from the washing of tanks of oil tankers or other ships.

Ports must also be equipped with the necessary and sufficient receptacles and containers for receiving wastes, refuse, oil residues, and oily mixtures from ships berthed in the port.

The competent administrative authority shall receive any ship or tanker and direct it to the places designated for the disposal of its wastes and dirty ballast water.

No ship or tanker may be licensed to carry out loading or unloading operations except after referring to the competent administrative authority for receiving it and directing it to the places designated for the disposal of wastes and dirty ballast water.

The Minister competent for environmental affairs shall issue the controls to be complied with by the entities responsible for equipping and managing loading ports designated for the reception of oil, upon a joint submission by the Environmental Affairs Agency and the Waste Management Regulatory Authority, and after the approval of the authorities concerned.



Article (52) of the Regulations:

Every owner or master of a ship registered in the Arab Republic of Egypt, as well as ships of states that have acceded to the Convention, must keep on board an oil record book in which the person responsible therefor records all operations relating to oil in the manner set forth in the Convention, in particular the following operations:

- Loading, delivery, or other operations involving the transfer of oil cargo, with a statement of the type of oil;
- Discharge of oil or oily mixtures for the purpose of ensuring the safety of the ship or its cargo or saving lives, with a statement of the type of oil;
- Leakage of oil or oily mixtures resulting from collision or accident, with a statement of the proportion of oil and the volume of the leakage;
- Discharge of dirty ballast water or tank washing;
- Disposal of polluted wastes;
- Discharge, outside the ship, of bilge water containing oils accumulated in the machinery space while the ship is in port.

The discharge operations of oil or oily mixtures in respect of offshore platforms established in the aquatic environment shall be recorded in a special register corresponding to the oil record book provided for in this article, provided that this register includes the following data:

- Name of the platform and its location.
- The license issued thereto.
- Name of the owner of the platform.
- The activity carried out by the platform.
- Statement of the systems, equipment, devices, and units for treating oil and oily mixtures before discharge, and the system for controlling and monitoring them.
- The quantity and type of substances and liquids licensed to be discharged throughout the year, and their rate.



- The actual quantity of substances and liquids discharged.
- Statement of breakdowns in the system, equipment, devices, and units for treating oil and oily mixtures, showing the date of the breakdown, the duration thereof, and the analysis results immediately after repair.
- Name and signature of the person responsible for filling in the register data.
- Date of entry of the data.

Article (53) of the Regulations:

For the purposes of applying the provisions of Article (59) of the aforementioned Environment Law, the certificate of guarantee must be submitted upon the tanker's entry into the territorial sea, and such certificate must be valid and effective and cover all damages and compensation assessed by the competent administrative authority in agreement with the Environmental Affairs Agency.



Part Three: Protection of the Aquatic Environment from Pollution

Chapter One: Pollution from Ships

Section Three: Pollution by Sewage and Garbage Waste

Article (54) of the Regulations:

Ships and offshore platforms are prohibited from discharging polluted sewage water within the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and such sewage shall be disposed of in accordance with the standards and procedures set out below:

Procedures for the discharge of polluted sewage water from ships and offshore platforms:

Ships and offshore platforms, regardless of their nationality, shall comply with the following standards and controls when discharging sewage water:

- The ship or offshore platform must be provided with the International Sewage Pollution Prevention Certificate, and such certificate must be valid and effective.
- The ship must be equipped with a sewage water treatment unit.
- No ship may discharge treated sewage water at a distance of less than four nautical miles from the shore, provided that no reception facilities are available for such waste, that the discharge remains within the environmental standards and specifications set out in Annex No. (1) to these Regulations, and that wave movement is not in the direction of the shore.

In all cases, no ship may discharge sewage waste retained in holding tanks in a single discharge, but rather at moderate rates and only when the ship is underway at a speed of not less than 4 knots per hour.

No discharge operation, regardless of its type, should result in the appearance of visible floating solid bodies in the territorial waters, nor may it cause any change in the color of such waters.

If the sewage water is mixed with wastewater requiring treatment, such treatment must be carried out before discharge.



The foregoing provisions shall not apply in the case of discharge necessary for the safety of the ship and those on board, or for saving lives at sea, or as a result of damage sustained by the ship or its equipment, provided that all reasonable precautions have been taken to prevent or minimize such discharge to the maximum extent possible before and after the occurrence of the damage.

Article (55) of the Regulations:

The competent authorities shall provide facilities for receiving wastes, polluted sewage water, and ship refuse, taking into account that such facilities must be fit for use, maintained, and cleaned and disinfected periodically.

Such authorities shall maintain an environmental record showing the quantities of waste received, the manner of its disposal, and the name of the ship or marine unit, provided that the means of disposal shall be among those approved by the Environmental Affairs Agency.

Article (56) of the Regulations:

The competent authorities shall observe, when transporting the waste accumulated in the facilities provided for in the preceding article, that such waste does not leak and that no odors are emitted therefrom, and that disposal thereof is carried out in the places and according to the controls prescribed by the Public Cleanliness Law No. 38 of 1967, through coordination between the competent authorities and the local authorities.



Part Three: Protection of the Aquatic Environment from Pollution

Chapter Two: Pollution from Land-Based Sources

Article (57) of the Regulations:

As a condition for licensing the establishment of any facilities or premises on or near the seashore that result in the discharge of polluting substances in violation of the provisions of the Law, these Regulations, and the decisions issued in implementation thereof, the provisions of the articles of Chapter One of Part One of these Regulations concerning Development and the Environment shall be observed. The licensee shall be obligated to provide suitable and sufficient waste treatment units and to commence their operation simultaneously with the commencement of operation of those facilities, and shall maintain their safety and periodic maintenance.

Article (58) of the Regulations:

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article Two of the Decree promulgating these Regulations, industrial establishments licensed to discharge biodegradable polluting substances into the aquatic environment and adjacent shores are prohibited from discharging such substances except after their treatment and conformity with the specifications and standards set forth in Annex No. (1) to these Regulations.

All establishments discharging into the aquatic environment shall be obliged to periodically monitor environmental components and pollutants.

In all cases, the establishments set forth in Annex No. (1 bis) attached to these Regulations, which discharge into the aquatic environment, shall be obliged to install sensors connected to the national continuous monitoring network of the Environmental Affairs Agency in order to ensure continuous monitoring.

The laboratories of the Environmental Affairs Agency shall conduct periodic analyses of samples of treated liquid waste and notify the competent administrative authorities of the results of such analyses.



If the result of the analysis does not conform to the specifications and standards set forth in Annex No. (1) to these Regulations, the Environmental Affairs Agency shall take administrative measures jointly with the competent administrative authority to consider granting the concerned person licensed to conduct his activity in accordance with these Regulations a period of one month to treat the waste so that it becomes compliant with the prescribed specifications and standards, taking into account the periods provided for in Article Two of the Decree promulgating these Regulations with respect to establishments existing at the time of its issuance. If treatment is not completed within the said period, or if the analysis during that period establishes that the continuation of the discharge would cause damage to the aquatic environment, the discharge shall be suspended by administrative means and the license issued to the establishment shall be withdrawn, without prejudice to the penalties provided for in Law No. 4 of 1994. Industrial establishments are also prohibited from discharging the non-biodegradable polluting substances provided for in Annex No. (10) to these Regulations into the aquatic environment.

Article (59) of the Regulations:

It is prohibited to license the establishment of any facilities on the marine coasts of the Arab Republic of Egypt for a distance of two hundred meters inland from the shoreline, or to establish such facilities, except after obtaining the approval of both the Egyptian Shore Protection Authority and the Environmental Affairs Agency.

The following procedures shall be followed in respect of licensing the establishment of such facilities:

The application shall be submitted in writing to the licensing authority, specifying the type of facility proposed to be established within the prohibited zones, and the application shall be accompanied by an integrated environmental impact assessment study of the project or the new works to be implemented, including their effect on the environmental balance of the coastal area and on the shoreline, in particular the following elements:

- Erosion;
- Sedimentation;
- Coastal currents;
- Pollution resulting from the project or the works;



Together with a detailed statement of the proposed works and precautions to avoid or treat such effects, if any.

The licensing authority shall send a copy of the application to the Egyptian Shore Protection Authority for its opinion on the project in coordination with the Environmental Affairs Agency. The licensing authority shall also send the project's environmental impact assessment study to the Environmental Affairs Agency for review and opinion within thirty days from the date of receipt thereof. Thereafter, the application shall be submitted to the Higher Licensing Committee established by Prime Minister's Decree No. 1599 of 2006 concerning the Protection of the Egyptian Marine Coasts for determination thereof in light of the opinion expressed by the Authority, the opinion of the Environmental Affairs Agency, the opinions of the other competent authorities, and the inspections and studies they have conducted in respect of the project. The Higher Licensing Committee shall issue the conditions necessary for granting the license to establish such facilities.

Article (60) of the Regulations:

It is prohibited to license, or to carry out, any act that would affect the natural course line of the shoreline or alter it by encroaching into the sea waters or by causing its retreat therefrom, except after obtaining the approval of the Egyptian Shore Protection Authority and the approval of the Environmental Affairs Agency. Applications involving interference with or alteration of the natural course line of the shoreline shall be subject to the procedures provided for in Article (59) of the Regulations.

Article (60 bis) of the Regulations:

The Minister competent for environmental affairs shall, after taking the opinion of the authorities concerned, issue the environmental rules regulating development in coastal areas, provided that such rules shall be updated periodically.

A local committee for integrated coastal zone management shall be formed by a decision of the Minister competent for environmental affairs within the jurisdiction of each coastal governorate, under the chairmanship of the Governor.



Chapter Three: Administrative and Judicial Procedures

Article (61) of the Regulations:

The judicial enforcement officers referred to in Article 78 of the aforementioned Environment Law may, where a violation occurs the penalty for which does not exceed a fine or compensation, permit the master of the ship or the person responsible therefor, if he wishes to leave the port urgently, to pay immediate sums on a temporary basis on account of the execution of the fine and compensation to be adjudged within the limits set forth in Part Four of the Environment Law, provided that such sums shall not be less than the minimum prescribed for the violation plus all expenses and compensation determined by the competent administrative authority for the removal of the effects of the violation. Such sums shall be deposited, no later than the following day after collection, in the Environmental Protection Fund in accordance with Article (7) of these Regulations.

A financial guarantee for the value of such sums may be submitted if accepted by the competent administrative authority, taking into account the provisions of the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage signed in Brussels in 1969.

Article (62) of the Regulations:

The Minister competent for environmental affairs shall issue a decision forming a Grievance Committee, the seat of which shall be within the jurisdiction of the ports or one of the nearby administrative authorities, as follows:

- A Counselor from the State Council, selected by the President of the Council — Chairman
- A representative of the Environmental Affairs Agency — Member
- A representative of the Ports and Lighthouses Authority — Member
- A representative of the Ministry of Defense — Member
- A representative of the Ministry of Petroleum — Member



- A representative of the competent administrative authority within whose field of activity the dispute arose — Member

The Committee may seek the assistance of one or more experts in aquatic environmental affairs.

This Committee shall be competent to decide administrative disputes arising from the application of the provisions of Part Three of these Regulations. The Committee shall issue its decisions after hearing the statements of both parties, by a majority of the votes of the members present, and in the event of a tie, the side supported by the Chairman shall prevail.

Persons concerned may challenge the Committee's decisions before the Administrative Court of the State Council.

Article (63) of the Regulations:

The competent administrative authorities may request the assistance of the Ministries of Defense, Interior, Petroleum, the Suez Canal Authority, the Ministry of Maritime Transport, or any other relevant authority, in implementing the provisions of Part Three of these Regulations, in accordance with the conditions to be prescribed by a decision of the Minister competent for environmental affairs.



Article (64) of the Regulations:

The value of the expenses of removing the effects of the violation referred to in Article 91 of the Environment Law shall be determined in accordance with the following criteria:

- The proximity or remoteness of the discharge from the shore, particularly in areas of economic or tourist importance or natural protectorates;
 - The degree of toxicity of the discharged substances;
 - The size and type of the pollutant and its destructive effect on the environment.
-

Article (65) of the Regulations:

Every citizen or association concerned with environmental protection may resort to the competent administrative and judicial bodies to compel the enforcement of the provisions of the Environment Law and these Regulations. The Ministry of Interior, in coordination with the Environmental Affairs Agency, shall establish a specialized environmental police force within the Ministry and the Security Directorates in the governorates, which shall be responsible for enforcing the provisions of laws and decisions relating to environmental protection, receiving complaints and reports submitted in this regard, and taking the necessary legal measures about it.

Annex No. (1):

Subject to the provisions set forth in both Law No. 48 of 1982 concerning the Protection of the River Nile and Waterways from Pollution and its Executive Regulations, and the Water Resources and Irrigation Law promulgated by Law No. 147 of 2021 and its Executive Regulations, it shall be required that the discharge levels of the substances set out below do not exceed the levels specified opposite each thereof, provided that no scouring results from the flow velocity and that no harm is caused to the benthic environment, all in accordance with the conditions and criteria determined by the Environmental Affairs Agency.



In all cases, discharge into the marine environment shall not be permitted in fishery areas, bathing areas, natural protectorates, and areas important for biodiversity, in a manner that preserves the natural resources and the economic and aesthetic value of the area.

In cases where total dissolved solids exceed or fall below the levels indicated in the following table, an environmental impact assessment study shall be prepared for the marine environment surrounding the discharge location, including the results of the mathematical model for the dispersion of pollutants arising from the discharge operation, provided that measurements from the final outfall are carried out periodically and compared with the results of the mathematical model.

Industrial wastewater may be mixed with cooling water in power stations existing prior to the issuance of this amendment, provided that such wastewater is treated and brought into compliance with all applicable standards before mixing, and provided that the temperature rise does not exceed 10 degrees above the temperature of the receiving water body, with an absolute maximum of 38°C.

Conditions for licensing the discharge of cooling water into the marine environment:

Cooling water shall be discharged into the marine environment in accordance with the following conditions:

- The cooling water must be taken from the same source into which it is discharged.
- The cooling circuit must be completely separate from any other discharge.
- The increase in the temperature of the discharged water must not exceed ten degrees above the temperature of the incoming water, with an absolute maximum of **38°C**.
- The concentration of oils and grease in the discharged water must not exceed **15 parts per million**.



Annex No. (1):**Controls Governing the Conduct of Continuous Self-Monitoring of Final Discharge Indicators for Establishments**

All establishments whose classification is set out in the following table must establish a system for real-time continuous monitoring of their final discharge indicators after treatment, and must thereafter electronically connect the outputs of that system to the Environmental Affairs Agency, in accordance with the controls and instructions issued by the Agency in this regard.

Annex No. (1 bis bis):**Controls Governing the Conduct of Continuous Self-Monitoring of Final Discharge Indicators for Establishments**

All establishments whose classification is set out in the following table must establish a real-time continuous monitoring system for their final discharge indicators after treatment, and must thereafter electronically connect the outputs of that system to the Environmental Affairs Agency, in accordance with the controls and instructions issued by the Agency in this regard.

Annex No. (2):**Establishments Subject to Environmental Impact Assessment**

Such establishments shall be determined in accordance with the following basic controls:

First: The nature of the establishment's activity.

Second: The extent to which the establishment depletes natural resources, especially water, agricultural land, and mineral wealth.

Third: The location of the establishment.

Fourth: The type of energy used to operate the establishment.



First: The nature of the establishment's activity:

Industrial establishments subject to the provisions of Law No. 21 of 1985 concerning the Regulation and Encouragement of Industry, and Law No. 55 of 1977 concerning the Establishment and Management of Thermal Machines and Steam Boilers.

Tourist establishments subject to the provisions of:

- Law No. 1 of 1973 concerning Hotel Establishments.
- Law No. 38 of 1977 concerning the Regulation of Tourism Companies.
- Law No. 117 of 1983 concerning the Protection of Antiquities.
- Law No. 1 of 1992 concerning Tourist Premises.

Establishments operating in the field of petroleum exploration, extraction, refining, storage, and transportation, subject to the provisions of:

- Law No. 6 of 1974 authorizing the Minister of Petroleum to contract for petroleum exploration.
- Law No. 4 of 1988 concerning Petroleum Pipelines.

Electricity production and generation establishments subject to the provisions of:

- Law No. 145 of 1948 establishing the Electricity and Gas Administration for the City of Cairo.
- Law No. 63 of 1974 concerning Electricity Sector Establishments.
- Law No. 12 of 1976 concerning the Establishment of the Egypt Electricity Authority.
- Law No. 13 of 1976 concerning the Establishment of the Nuclear Power Plants Authority for Electricity Generation.
- Law No. 27 of 1976 concerning the Establishment of the Rural Electrification Authority.



- Law No. 102 of 1986 concerning the Establishment of the New and Renewable Energy Development and Utilization Authority.

Establishments operating in mines, quarries, and the production of building materials, subject to the provisions of:

- Law No. 66 of 1953 concerning Mines and Quarries.
- Law No. 86 of 1956 concerning Mines and Quarries.

All infrastructure projects, including sewage treatment plants and the reuse of their water or agricultural drainage water, irrigation projects, roads, bridges, barrages, tunnels, airports, seaports, railway stations, and others.

Any other establishment, activity, or project likely to have a significant impact on the environment, as determined by a decision of the Environmental Affairs Agency in agreement with the competent administrative authority.

Second: Establishments subject to environmental impact assessment according to their location: These include establishments located on the banks of the Nile and its branches and rayahs, or in tourist and archaeological areas, or in areas of high population density, or on the shores of seas and lakes, or in protected areas.

Third: The extent to which the establishment depletes natural resources: These include establishments that cause stripping of agricultural land, desertification, removal of tree and palm clusters, or pollution of water resources, especially the River Nile and its branches, lakes, or groundwater.

Fourth – The type of energy used to operate the establishment:

These are:

- Fixed establishments operating on thermal fuel and emitting emissions that exceed the permitted standards.
- Establishments using nuclear fuel in operation.



Annex No. (3):

**Template of the Record of the Impact of the Establishment's Activity on the Environment
(Environmental Status Record)**

- Name and address of the establishment.
- Name and position of the person responsible for completing the record.
- The time period covered by the current data.
- Type of activity and the nature of raw materials and production during the corresponding period.
- The legislation governing the establishment.
- Special requirements issued by the Environmental Affairs Agency for the establishment.
- Statement of the types of emissions and their discharge rates (per hour / per day / per month / per year) and the manner of disposal thereof:
 - 7/1 Gaseous.
 - 7/2 Liquid.
 - 7/3 Solid.
 - 7/4 Other.
- Frequency of conducting tests on each type of emission discharged by the establishment.
- 8/1 Grab samples (spot samples):
 - Date, time, and place of each sample.
 - Sampling rate.
 - Statement of the indicators required to be measured (daily / weekly / monthly).



- 8/2 Composite samples:
 - Date and time of collection of the sample.
 - Locations and proportions of mixing of the composite sample.
 - Statement of the indicators required to be measured (daily / weekly / monthly).
 - Outputs after treatment processes.
 - The efficiency of the treatment means.
 - Date and signature of the responsible person.
-

Annex No. (4):

Birds and Wild Animals Whose Hunting, Killing, or Capture is Prohibited

First:

The birds and animals listed in the schedule attached to Minister of Agriculture Decree No. 28 of 1967, issued in implementation of Article 117 of Law No. 53 of 1966 promulgating the Agriculture Law.

Any other birds or animals specified by the international conventions to which the Arab Republic of Egypt accedes.

Any other birds or animals designated by a decision of the Minister of Agriculture in agreement with the Environmental Affairs Agency.

Second: Areas in which the hunting of such birds and animals is prohibited:

The areas specified in Minister of Agriculture Decree No. 472 of 1982:

Hunting of birds and animals of all kinds is prohibited in the following areas in the Governorates of Sinai:

- Zaranik, Bardawil Lagoon, and Tina area.



- Saint Catherine and Mount Serbal area.
- Tiran Island area.

The hunting of birds, fish, shells, oysters, coral reefs, and other marine organisms is prohibited in the area located on the Gulf of Aqaba from Taba to Ras Mohammed by trawling nets or by destructive means.

- Natural protectorates designated by decisions of the Prime Minister in implementation of Law No. 102 of 1983.
- Hunting regulations in North Sinai issued by Governor's Decree No. 442 of 1980.
- Hunting regulations in South Sinai issued by Governor's Decrees Nos. 15 of 1980 and 16 of 1980.
- Areas designated by the international conventions to which the Arab Republic of Egypt accedes.
- Any other areas designated by a decision of the competent authority in coordination with the Environmental Affairs Agency.

Annex No. (5):

Maximum Limits of Outdoor Air Pollutants (Micrograms per Cubic Meter)

Pollutant	Maximum Limit	Exposure Period
Sulfur Dioxide	350	1 hour
Sulfur Dioxide	150	24 hours
Sulfur Dioxide	60	1 year
Carbon Monoxide	30 mg/m ³	1 hour
Carbon Monoxide	10 mg/m ³	8 hours
Nitrogen Dioxide	400	1 hour
Nitrogen Dioxide	150	24 hours



Ozone	200	1 hour
Ozone	120	8 hours
Suspended Particulates	150	24 hours
Measured as Black Smoke	60	1 year
Total Suspended Particulates	230	24 hours
Total Suspended Particulates	90	1 year
Respirable Particulates (PM10)	70	24 hours
Lead	1	1 year

Annex No. (6):

Permissible Limits for Air Pollutants in Emissions

The air pollutants referred to in this article are gaseous, solid, liquid, or vaporous impurities emitted from various establishments over periods of time, which may result in harm to public health, animals, plants, materials, or property, or interfere with the exercise by human beings of their daily lives, and are therefore considered air pollution if the emission of such pollutants results in concentrations exceeding the maximum permissible limit in outdoor air.



Table (1): Total Particulates:

Type of Activity	Maximum Emission Limit (mg/m ³ of exhaust)
1. Carbon industry	50
2. Coke industry	50
3. Phosphate industry	50
4. Lead, zinc, copper smelting and extraction industries, and other non-ferrous metallurgical industries	100
5. Ferrous industries	Existing: 200 / New: 100
6. Cement industry	Existing: 500 / New: 200
7. Engineered wood and fibers	150
8. Petroleum industries and petroleum refining	100
9. All other industries	200

Table (2): Maximum Limits for the Emission of Gases and Vapors from Industrial Establishments:

Pollutant	Maximum Emission Limit (mg/m ³ of exhaust)
Aldehydes (measured as formaldehyde)	20
Antimony	20
Carbon Monoxide	Existing: 500 / New: 250
Sulfur Dioxide – Petroleum and coal combustion	New: 2500 / Existing: 4000
Sulfur Dioxide – Non-ferrous industries	3000
Sulfur Dioxide – Sulfuric acid industry	1500
Sulfur Trioxide in addition to sulfuric acid	150
Nitric Acid – Nitric acid industry	2000
Hydrochloric Acid (Hydrogen Chloride)	100



Hydrofluoric Acid (Hydrogen Fluoride)	15
Lead	20
Mercury	15
Arsenic	20
Heavy Elements (total sum)	25
Silicon Fluoride	10
Fluorine	20
Tar – Graphite electrode industry	50
Cadmium	10
Hydrogen Sulfide	10
Chlorine	20
Carbon – Garbage incineration	50
Carbon – Electrode industry	250
Organic Compounds – Organic liquid incineration	50
Organic Compounds – Petroleum refining	0.04% of feedstock
Copper	20
Nickel	20
Nitrogen Oxides – Nitric acid industry	Existing: 3000 / New: 400
Nitrogen Oxides – Other industries	300



Annex No. (6 bis):

Controls Governing the Collection of Air Pollutant Samples

1. From Ambient Air

First- Conditions and controls for the sampling location:

- The location must be away from any direct source of pollution.
- The sampling point must be at a height ranging between 2 and 4 meters above ground level.
- It must be away from any industrial or natural obstacles, so the distance between the sampling location and the existing obstacle is not less than two and a half times the height of that obstacle.

Second- The sampling process:

- According to the type of pollutant being collected, the time period for collecting the sample shall be determined (with reference to Annex No. 5 of the Regulations and the applicable international standard methods in this regard).

2. From Chimneys of Fixed Sources

First- Conditions and controls for the sampling location:

- The sampling point in the chimney must consist of two perpendicular openings in the chimney wall.
- The gas or exhaust air flow rate at the collection point must be uniform.
- The collection point in the chimney must be properly prepared for the presence of the sample collectors and the equipment, in a manner that provides suitable conditions for sample collection and ensures safety for the work team.
- Before sampling, the exhaust flow velocity and temperature must be measured using a pitot tube and a U-shaped manometer, or a flow velocity measuring device.



Second- Determination of the sampling location:

- The sampling location must be at a distance of approximately 8 times the chimney diameter from the base of the chimney in the downstream direction of the exhaust gas flow, or at a distance equal to twice the chimney diameter if the measurement is taken upstream of the gas flow and away from any obstacles (bends or joints).
- If a suitable location is not available (i.e. away from obstacles), the sample shall be taken from a place located at a distance of not less than twice the chimney diameter downstream of the exhaust gas flow obstacle, or not less than half the chimney diameter upstream of the exhaust flow.

Third – The process of sampling from the chimney:

- To obtain a homogeneous (**isokinetic**) sample, the gas flow velocity must be measured and exhaust air must be drawn at the same velocity as the emitted exhaust and at equal distances and equal time intervals for a period allowing for the collection of an air quantity proportionate to the emission rate.
- A number of points shall be designated inside the chimney, and measurement shall be carried out at those points by dividing the diameter into equal distances around the radius point in two perpendicular directions (Figure 1).
- The number of points shall be selected and determined at regular equal intervals along the internal diameter of the chimney according to the following table:

Number of Points	Chimney Diameter (m)
4	< 0.3
8	0.3 – < 0.6
12	0.6 – < 1.2
20	1.2 – < 2.4
32	2.4 – < 5



- If the condition of having two perpendicular openings is not met, the number of points shall be selected and determined at regular equal intervals along the internal diameter of the chimney according to the following table:

Number of Points	Distance Below the Openings in the Direction of Gas Flow	Distance Above the Openings Against the Direction of Gas Flow
6	8	2
8	7.3	1.8
10	6.7	1.7
12	6.0	1.5
14	5.3	1.3
16	4.7	1.2
18	4.0	1.0
20	3.3	0.8
22	2.6	0.9
24	2.0	0.5

General conditions:

- Standard and reference methods must be observed in dealing with the sampling tools before and after sample collection.
- The sample volume collected from the chimney must be corrected according to the reference conditions of temperature, pressure, and oxygen content.
- Care must be taken to use sampling tools made of inert materials in order to avoid reaction with the collected sample.
- Measuring devices and sample collection equipment must be calibrated periodically by one of the accredited entities, with retention of the calibration certificates.

Note: Any internationally approved standard methods may be used as an alternative to the method mentioned, provided that they achieve the collection of a representative sample.



3. From Mobile Sources (Vehicles)

First – Vehicles operating with spark-ignition engines and gasoline fuel

1. Measurement standard:

Measurement shall be carried out in accordance with the international standard **ISO 3930:2000**.

The following gases shall be measured: **CO₂, CO, HC, O₂**, and the excess air value and coefficient (**Lambda**) shall also be calculated in order to complete the measurement required by these Regulations.

The measuring device must be compliant with the international standard **ISO 3930:2000**, at a minimum, and must conform to the measurement range, accuracy, response speed, and all specifications set forth in that international standard.

2. Measurement method:

- The engine must be at its normal operating temperature (not less than 60°C).
- All electrical loads must be disconnected from the vehicle engine during the test (air conditioning, lighting, cassette player, etc.).

3. Visual inspection points:

- Verification of the presence and tight sealing of the fuel tank cap.
- Verification that the mechanical parts are free from any obvious oil leakage or abnormal sounds.
- Verification that no visible smoke is emitted from the engine, especially from the oil vapor suction line from the oil tank (overflow hose), known as the **PCV system = Positive Crankcase Ventilation**.



Second – Vehicles operating with diesel engines

1. Measurement standard:

Measurement shall be carried out in accordance with the international standard **ISO 11614**.

Measurement shall be carried out using diesel engine smoke opacity measuring devices (smoke meter or opacity meter).

The measuring device must comply with at least one of the international standards **ISO 11614**, and conform to the measurement range, accuracy, response speed, and all specifications set forth in that international standard.

The test shall be carried out by measuring and recording smoke density (K) over three acceleration cycles.

2. Measurement method:

- The engine must be at its normal operating temperature (not less than 60°C).
- The test shall begin only after ensuring that the exhaust system is free from stored smoke (accelerating before measurement in order to clear the exhaust path from previously stored smoke).
- The test begins by accelerating to the maximum by pressing the accelerator pedal to its full extent until the engine reaches its maximum speed (under governor or electronic control) and remains stable at that speed for at least **1–4 seconds**, after which the pedal is released until the engine speed stabilizes at idle speed. This step shall be repeated twice, and the device shall record the readings.
- The measuring device shall record the three preceding readings, then examine the spread from the average. The test must be repeated if the spread exceeds **5%** or **0.5 m⁻¹**. If the reading is valid, it shall be compared against the table of permissible limits, and the vehicle shall be deemed to have passed the environmental inspection if the device readings are equal to or lower than the values set forth in the table according to the age category to which the vehicle belongs.



3. Visual inspection points:

- Verification of the presence and tight sealing of the fuel tank cap.
- Verification that the mechanical parts are free from any obvious oil leakage or abnormal sounds.
- Verification that no visible smoke is emitted from the engine, especially from the oil vapor suction line from the oil tank (overflow hose), known as the PCV system = Positive Crankcase Ventilation.

Annex No. (6 bis 1):

Controls Governing the Conduct of Continuous Self-Monitoring of Emissions from Establishment Chimneys

Each of the industries listed in Table No. (1) must carry out continuous self-monitoring operations for the emissions released from their chimneys. The same requirement shall also apply to any production units that exceed the loads set out in Table No. (2).

Table No. (1):

Industry

- Electric power generation stations
- Cement
- Petroleum refining
- Extraction of copper from ore
- Extraction of zinc from ore
- Extraction of lead from ore
- Iron and steel
- Ferrous alloys



- Fertilizer plants and acid production units

Table No. (2):

Pollutant	Environmental Emission Load (kg/hour)
Total suspended particulates	3
Sulfur dioxide	30
Nitrogen oxides	30**
Carbon monoxide	100
Fluorine	0.3
Hydrogen chloride	1.5
Chlorine	0.3
Hydrogen sulfide	0.3
Total hydrocarbon content	2.5
Mercury	2.5

Reference factors required to be continuously monitored:

- Exhaust temperature
- Flow rate
- Pressure
- Oxygen content

Measured as hydrogen fluoride.

Or where the establishment is responsible for not less than 10% of nitrogen oxide emissions in the surrounding area.

Periodic calibration rules for the devices must be observed, and the calibration certificates must be retained in the environmental record of the establishment.



Continuous self-monitoring of emissions: Continuous monitoring of emissions by means of instant automatic monitoring devices installed on chimneys.

Annex No. (6 bis 2):

Ozone-Depleting Substances Subject to Control and Listed in Annex No. (6 bis 2) to these Regulations, Whether Existing as Standalone Substances or Included in a Mixture at Any Ratio, Are as Follows:

Common Name	CAS #	HS Code
Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)		
R-11	75-69-4	2903.41
R-12	75-71-8	2903.42
R-113	76-13-1	2903.43
R-114	76-14-2	2903.44
R-115	76-15-3	2903.44
R-13	75-72-9	2903.45
R-111	354-56-3	2903.45
R-112	76-12-0	2903.45
Bromofluorocarbons (Halon)		
Halon-1211	353-59-3	2903.46
Halon-1301	75-63-8	2903.46
Halon-2402	124-73-2	2903.46
Carbon Tetrachloride		
CTC	56-23-5	2903.14
1,1,1-Trichloroethane		
R-140a	71-55-6	2903.19



Methyl Bromide / Bromomethane		
Methyl Bromide	—	2903.30
Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)		
R-22	75-45-6	2903.49
R-123	306-83-2	2903.49
R-124	2837-89-0	2903.49
R-141b	1717-00-6	2903.49
R-142b	75-68-3	2903.49
Blends containing ozone-depleting substances		
R-500	CAS for blend is combined of the CAS numbers of its components	3824.71
R-502	CAS for blend is combined of the CAS numbers of its components	3824.90
R-401A	CAS for blend is combined of the CAS numbers of its components	3824.90
R-408A	CAS for blend is combined of the CAS numbers of its components	3824.90
R-409A	CAS for blend is combined of the CAS numbers of its components	3824.90



Annex No. (7):

Permissible Limits for Sound Intensity and Safe Exposure Duration

Table (1): Sound intensity inside workplaces and enclosed places

Permissible limit for the noise intensity level inside production activity places:

Type of place and activity	Maximum permissible equivalent noise intensity level dB(A)
1. Workplaces with a shift of up to 8 hours for the purpose of limiting noise hazards to the sense of hearing	90
2. Workplaces requiring the hearing of sound signals and clear hearing of speech	80
3. Workrooms for operation monitoring, measurement, and control with high requirements	65
4. Workrooms for computer units, typewriters, or the like	70
5. Workrooms for activities requiring routine mental concentration	60

Maximum permissible exposure duration to noise in workplaces (factories and workshops)

The values set out below are based on the criterion of no adverse effect on the sense of hearing.

The equivalent noise intensity must not exceed **90 dB(A)** during the daily 8-hour work shift.

If the equivalent noise intensity level exceeds **90 dB(A)**, the duration of exposure must be reduced according to the following table:

Noise intensity level dB(A)	95	100	105	110	115
Exposure duration (hours)	4	2	1	1/2	1/4

- The instantaneous noise intensity level during the work period must not exceed **135 dB**.



- In the event of exposure to different noise intensity levels exceeding **90 dB(A)** for intermittent periods during the work shift, the sum of the following fractions must not exceed one:

$$A1 / B1 + A2 / B2 + \dots \leq 1$$

Where:

A = duration of exposure to a given noise level (hours).

B = permissible exposure duration at the same noise level (hours).

(In the case of exposure to intermittent noise emitted from heavy hammers): This depends on the duration of exposure (the number of hammer blows during the daily shift) according to the noise intensity as set out in the following table:

Sound intensity (dB)	Permissible number of blows during the daily work period
135	300
130	1,000
125	3,000
120	10,000
115	30,000

Noise emitted from heavy hammers shall be considered intermittent if the interval between each blow and the next is **1 second or more**. If the interval is less than that, it shall be deemed continuous noise, and the rules set out in the preceding four paragraphs shall apply.



Table (2):

Maximum permissible noise intensity in different areas

Type of area	Daytime dB(A)	Evening dB(A)	Nighttime dB(A)
Commercial, administrative, and city center areas	55–65	50–60	45–55
Residential areas with some workshops or commercial activities, or located on a main road	50–60	45–55	40–50
Residential areas within the city	45–55	40–50	35–45
Suburban residential areas with light traffic	40–50	35–45	30–40
Rural residential areas (hospitals and gardens)	35–45	30–40	25–35
Industrial areas (heavy industries)	60–70	55–65	50–60

Daytime: from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Evening: from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Nighttime: from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.

Annex No. (8):

Maximum Limits of Air Pollutants Inside Workplaces According to the Type of Industry

The threshold limits are the concentrations of chemical substances in the air to which workers may be exposed day after day without adverse health effects. They are divided into three types:

1- Threshold Limits- Time Weighted Average:

These are the time average limits for a normal workday (8 hours) to which a worker may be exposed 5 days a week throughout his working life without adverse health effects.

2- Threshold Limits- Short-Term Exposure Limits:

These are the limits to which workers may be exposed continuously for a short period.



The short-term threshold limits are exposure limits averaged over a 15-minute period, which may not be exceeded under any circumstances during the working period. Exposure may not exceed 15 minutes nor be repeated more than 4 times in one day, and the period between each short exposure and the next must be at least 60 minutes.

3- Ceiling Limit, which may not be exceeded even for an instant: When absorption through the skin is a factor increasing exposure, the notation “+ Skin” is placed before the threshold limit. With respect to total dust causing nuisance only and having no significant health effects, the threshold limit is **10 mg/m³** for inhalable particles.

With respect to simple asphyxiant gases which have no significant physiological effects, the governing factor is the oxygen concentration in the atmosphere, which may not be less than **18%**.

Substance	Threshold Limits			Remarks
	Time Weighted Average ppm	Time Weighted Average mg/m ³	Short-Term Exposure ppm	Short-Term Exposure mg/m ³
Acetaldehyde	100	180	150	270
Acetic Acid	10	25	15	37
Acetic Anhydride	5	20		
Acetone	750	1780	1000	2375
Acetonitrile	40	70	60	105
Acetylene Tetrabromide	1	15	1.5	20
Acetylsalicylic Acid (Aspirin)		5		
Acrolein	0.1	0.25	0.3	0.8
Acrylamide		0.3		0.6
Acrylic Acid	10	30		
Acrylonitrile	2			



Aldrin		0.25		0.75
Allyl Alcohol	2	5	4	10
Allyl Chloride	1	3	2	6
Aluminum metal and oxides		10		20
Pyro powders		5		
Welding fumes		5		
Soluble salts		2		
Alkyls		2		
Aminopyridine	5.5	2	2	4
Ammonia	25	18	35	27
Ammonium Chloride (fumes)		10		20
n-Amyl Acetate	100	530	150	800
sec-Amyl Acetate	125	670	150	800
Aniline and its analogues	2	10	5	20
Antimony and its compounds (calculated as antimony)		0.5		
ANTU		0.3		0.9
Arsenic and its soluble compounds (calculated as arsenic)		0.2		
Arsine gas	0.05	0.2		
Petroleum asphalt fumes		5		10
Atrazine		5		
Azinphos-methyl		0.2		0.6



Barium and its soluble compounds (calculated as barium)		0.5		
Benzene (petroleum)	10	30	25	75
Benzyl Chloride	1	5		
Beryllium		0.002		
Biphenyl	0.2	1.5	0.6	4
Bismuth Telluride		10		20
Sodium Tetraborate, anhydrous		1		
Decahydrate		5		
Pentahydrate		1		
Boron Oxide		10		20
Boron Tribromide	1	10	3	30
Boron Trifluoride	1	3		
Bromine	0.1	0.7	0.3	2
Bromine Pentafluoride	0.1	0.7	0.3	2
Bromoform	0.5	5		
Butadiene	1000	2200	1250	2750
Butane	800	1100		
n-Butyl Acetate	150	710	200	150
sec-Butyl Acetate	200	950	250	1190
tert-Butyl Acetate	200	950	250	1190
Butyl Acrylate	10	55		
n-Butyl Alcohol	50	150		
sec-Butyl Alcohol	100	305	150	450
tert-Butyl Alcohol	100	300	150	450



Butyl Amine	5	15		
Tetrabutyl Chromate (calculated as chromium oxide CrO3)		0.1		
Butyl Lactate	5	25		
Butyl Mercaptan	0.5	1.5		
Cadmium dusts and salts (calculated as cadmium)		0.05		0.2
Cadmium fumes		0.05		
Calcium Carbonate		20		
Calcium Hydroxide		5		
Calcium Oxide		2		
Carbaryl		5		10
Carbofuran		0.1		
Carbon Black		3.5		7
Carbon Dioxide	5000	9000	15000	27000
Carbon Disulfide	10	30		
Carbon Monoxide	50	55	400	440
Carbon Tetrachloride	5	30	20	125
Carbon Tetrabromide	0.1	1.4	0.3	4
Chlordane		0.5		2
Chlorinated Camphene		0.5		1
Chlorinated Diphenyl Oxide		0.5		2
Chlorine	1	3	3	9
Chlorine Dioxide	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9
Chloroacetaldehyde	1	3		



Chlorobenzene	75	350		
Chlorodiphenyl (42% chlorine)		1		2
Chlorodiphenyl (45% chlorine)		0.5		1
Chloroform	10	50	50	225
Bis(chloromethyl) ether	0.001	0.005		
Chloropicrin	10	45		
Chlorpyrifos		0.2		0.6
Chromium and its compounds (calculated as chromium)		0.5		
Hexavalent chromium compounds (calculated as chromium)		0.05		
Volatile coal tar products soluble in benzene		0.2		
Cobalt, its dusts and fumes		0.1		
Copper fumes		0.2		
Copper dusts and mists (calculated as copper)		1		2
Raw cotton dust		0.2		0.6
Cresols	5	22		
Cyanide salts (calculated as cyanide)		5		
Cyanogen	10	20		
Cyanogen Chloride	0.3	0.6		



Cyclohexane	300	1050	375	1300
Cyclopentadiene	75	200	150	400
Cyclopentane	600	1720	900	2580
DDT		1		3
Decaborane	0.05	0.3	0.15	0.9
Diazinon		0.1		0.3
Diazomethane	0.2	0.4		
Diborane	0.1	0.1		
Dichloroacetylene	0.1	0.4		
o-Dichlorobenzene	50	300		
p-Dichlorobenzene	75	450	110	675
1,2-Dichloroethylene	200	790	250	1000
Dichloroethyl Ether	5	30	10	60
Dichlorvos	0.1	1	0.3	3
Dicrotophos		0.25		
Dieldrin		0.25		0.75
Diethanolamine	3	15		
Dimethylaniline	5	25	10	50
Dinitrobenzene	0.15	1	0.5	3
Dinitro-o-cresol		0.2		0.9
Dinitrotoluene		1.5		5
Dioxane	25	90	100	360
Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether	100	600	150	900
Diquat		0.5		1
Disulfiram		2		5



Endosulfan		0.1		0.3
Endrin		0.1		0.3
Epichlorohydrin	2	10	5	20
Ethyl Acetate	400	1400		
Ethanol	1000	1900		
Ethanolamine	3	8	6	15
Ethylbenzene	100	435	125	545
Ethyl Butyl Ketone	50	230	75	345
Ethyl Chloride	1000	2600	1250	3250
Ethylamine	10	25		
Ethylene Oxide	10	20		
Ethylene Dichloride	10	40	15	60
Ethylene Glycol – particulate		10		20
Ethylene Glycol – vapor	50	125		
Ethyl Mercaptan	0.5	1	2	1
Ferrous vanadium dust		1		0.3
Fiberglass dust		10		
Fluorides (calculated as fluorine)		2.5		
Fluorine	2	2	4	
Formaldehyde	2	3		
Formic Acid	5	9		
Gasoline	300	900	500	1500
Heptachlor		0.5		2
Heptane	400	1600	500	2000



Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.01	0.1	0.03	0.3
Hexachloronaphthalene		0.20		0.60
n-Hexane	50	180		
Hexane isomers	500	1800	1000	3600
Hydrogen Bromide	3	10		
Hydrogen Cyanide	10	10		
Hydrogen Fluoride	3	2.5	6	5
Hydrogen Sulfide	10	14	15	21
Iodine	0.1	1		
Iron Oxide fumes (calculated as iron)	3	5		10
Iron Pentacarbonyl	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.16
Isobutyl Alcohol	50	150	75	225
Isopropyl Alcohol	400	980	500	1225
Inorganic lead dust and fumes (as lead)		0.15		0.45
Lead arsenate		0.15		0.45
Lead chromate		0.05		
Lindane		0.5		0.5
Liquefied petroleum gases	1000	1800	1250	2250
Magnesium oxide fumes		10		
Malathion		10		
Manganese dust and compounds (as manganese)		5		
Manganese fumes		1		3



Manganese dioxide		1		
Mercury (as mercury)				
Alkyl compounds		0.01		0.03
Vapors of all other compounds except alkyl		0.05		
Aryl and inorganic compounds		0.1		
Methomyl		2.5		
Methoxychlor		10		
Methyl Alcohol	200	260	250	310
Methyl Bromide	5	20	15	60
Methyl n-Butyl Ketone	5	20		
Methyl Chloride	50	105	100	205
Methyl Chloroform	350	1900	450	2450
Methylene Diphenyl Isocyanate (MDI)	0.02	0.2		
Methylene Chloride	100	360	500	1700
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	200	590	300	885
Methyl Hydrazine	0.2	0.35		
Methyl Isocyanate	0.02	0.05		
Methyl Mercaptan	0.5	1		
Methyl Parathion		0.2		0.6
Mevinphos	0.01	0.1	0.03	0.3
Monocrotophos				
Naphthalene	10	50	15	75
Nickel Carbonyl (as nickel)	0.05	0.35		



Nickel metal		1		
Soluble nickel compounds (as nickel)		0.1		0.3
Nicotine		0.5		1.5
Nitric Acid	3	5	4	10
Nitric Oxide	25	30	35	45
p-Nitroaniline		3		
Nitrobenzene	1	5	2	10
Nitrochlorobenzene		1		2
Nitrogen Dioxide	3	6	5	10
Nitrogen Trifluoride	10	30	15	45
Nitroglycerin	0.02	0.2	0.05	0.5
Nitrotoluene	2	11		
Octachloronaphthalene		0.1		0.3
Mineral oil mist		5		10
Osmium tetroxide (as osmium)	0.0002	0.002	0.0006	0.006
Oxalic Acid		1		2
Oxygen Difluoride	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.3
Ozone	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Paraffin wax fumes		2		6
Paraquat (respirable particle size)		0.1		
Parathion		0.1		0.3
Pentachloronaphthalene		0.5		2
Pentachlorophenol		0.5		1.5
Perchloroethylene	50	325		



Phenol	5	19	10	38
Phenothiazine		5		10
p-Phenylenediamine		0.1		
Phenylhydrazine	5	20	1	45
Phenyl Mercaptan	0.5	2		
Phosgene	0.1	0.4		
Phosphine	0.3	0.4	1	1
Phosphoric Acid		1		3
Yellow Phosphorus		0.1		0.3
Picric Acid		0.1		0.3
Platinum metal		1		
Soluble platinum salts (as platinum)		0.002		
Potassium Hydroxide		2		
Propionic Acid	10	30	15	45
Propyl Alcohol	200	500	250	625
Pyrethrum		5		10
Pyridine	5	15	10	30
Rotenone		5		10
Selenium salts (as selenium)		0.2		
Selenium Hexafluoride	0.05	0.2		
Silicon		20		
Silicon Carbide		20		
Silver metal		0.1		
Soluble silver salts		0.01		
Sodium hydroxide mist	0.1	0.3		



Sodium Bisulfite		5		
Sodium Fluoroacetate		0.05		0.15
Sodium Hydroxide		2		
Sodium Metabisulfite		5		
Stibine	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.5
Proteolytic enzymes (100% pure crystalline enzyme)		0.00006		
Sulfur Dioxide	2	5	5	10
Sulfuric Acid		1		
Sulfur Hexafluoride	1000	6000	1250	7500
Sulfur Monochloride	1	6	3	18
Sulfur Pentafluoride	0.025	0.25	0.075	0.75
2,4,5-T		10		20
TEPP	0.004	0.05	0.01	0.2
1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane	5	35	10	70
Tetraethyl Lead (as lead)		0.1		0.3
Tetryl		1.5		3
Soluble thallium salts (as thallium)		0.1		
Thiram		5		10
Tin and inorganic compounds except tin dioxide (as tin)		2		4
Organic tin compounds (as tin)		0.1		0.2
Titanium Dioxide		20		
Toluene	100	375	150	560



Toluene Diisocyanate	0.02	0.14		
o-Toluidine	2	9		
Trichloroacetic Acid	1	5		
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	5	40		
Trichloroethylene	50	270	150	805
Trichloronaphthalene		5		10
2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene		0.5		3
Trimethylbenzene	25	125	35	170
Tri-ortho-cresyl Phosphate		0.1		0.3
Natural Uranium and its soluble and insoluble compounds (as uranium)		0.2		0.6
Respirable vanadium dusts and fumes calculated as vanadium pentoxide		0.5		
Vinyl Chloride	5	10		
Warfarin		0.1		0.3
Welding fumes		5		
Hardwood dust		1		
Softwood dust		5		10
Xylene	100	435	150	655
Zinc Chloride fumes		1		2
Zinc Oxide fumes		5		10
Zirconium compounds (as zirconium)		5		10



Threshold limits for exposure to mineral dusts**1- Silica – Silicon Dioxide:****(a) Crystalline:****Quartz:**

Threshold limit (million particles per cubic foot): 300 = _____

Percentage concentration of quartz in dust- 10

Threshold limit for respirable dust (less than 5 microns) (mg/m³): 10 mg/m³ = _____

Percentage concentration of quartz in dust- 2

Threshold limit for total dust (mg/m³): 30 mg/m³ = _____

Percentage concentration of quartz in dust + 3

Cristobalite and Tridymite:

One-half of the value calculated for quartz shall be used.

(b) Amorphous Silica:

Threshold limit: 20 million particles per cubic foot.

2- Asbestos:

Asbestos dust whose fiber length exceeds 5 microns:

Amosite: 0.5 fibers per cm³ of air.

Crocidolite: 0.2 fibers per cm³ of air.

Other types: 2 fibers per cm³ of air.



3- Talc:

Fibrous type: 2 fibers per cm³ of air.

Non-fibrous type: 20 million particles per cubic foot of air.

4- Mica:

20 million particles per cubic foot of air.

5- Natural Graphite:

15 million particles per cubic foot of air.

6- Coal:

Respirable dusts (provided that silica percentage is less than 5%) = 20 million particles per cubic foot of air (*).

If the silica percentage exceeds 5%: 10 mg/m³ = _____

Silica percentage in respirable dust- 2

Note (*)

Million particles per cubic foot × 35.5 = million particles per cubic meter = particles per cubic centimeter.

Threshold limits for dust causing nuisance only.

(less than 1% quartz) the threshold limit for total dust = 30 million particles per cubic foot = 10 milligrams per cubic meter.

The threshold limit for respirable dust = 5 milligrams per cubic meter.

If the quartz percentage exceeds 1%, the threshold limit for quartz shall be used.



Examples:

Examples of nuisance dust only:

- Alumina
- Calcium carbonate
- Marble
- Limestone
- Calcium silicate
- Portland cement
- Artificial graphite
- Gypsum – calcium sulfate
- Magnesium sulfate
- Kaolin
- Mineral wool fibers
- Zinc oxide
- Cellulose fibers
- Vegetable oil mist – except irritant types

Threshold limit for raw cotton dust

Threshold limit – time weighted average = 0.2 mg/m³

Threshold limit – short-term exposure = 0.6 mg/m³



Threshold limits for carcinogenic substances and substances suspected of being carcinogenic

Substance	Threshold Limit	Remarks
Acrylonitrile	2 ppm	+ Skin
Asbestos	See mineral dusts	
Bis(chloromethyl) ether	0.001 ppm	
Chromates (chromate ore refining)	0.05 mg/m ³ (as chromium)	
Hexavalent chromium – some water-insoluble compounds	0.05 mg/m ³ (as chromium)	
Volatile coal tar materials	0.2 mg/m ³ as benzene-soluble material	
Nickel dusts and fumes (nickel sulfide roasting)	0.1 mg/m ³ (as nickel)	
Vinyl chloride	5 ppm	
Benzene	10 ppm	
Beryllium	2 micrograms/m ³	
Carbon tetrachloride	5 ppm	+ Skin
Chloroform	10 ppm	
Hydrazine	0.1 ppm	+ Skin
Phenylhydrazine	5 ppm	+ Skin
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	0.5 ppm	+ Skin
Methyl Hydrazine	0.2 ppm	+ Skin – Ceiling Limit
Dimethyl Sulfate	0.1 ppm	+ Skin
Ethylene Oxide	1 ppm	
Formaldehyde	1 ppm	Ceiling Limit
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.02 ppm	
Methyl Iodide	2 ppm	+ Skin



2-Nitropropane	10 ppm	
Beta-Propiolactone	0.5 ppm	
Propylene Amine	2 ppm	+ Skin
o-Toluidine	2 ppm	+ Skin
Vinyl Bromide	5 ppm	
Vinyl Dioxide	10 ppm	
Cyclohexene		

Substances having carcinogenic effect for which no known threshold limits exist and to which workers may not be exposed or come into contact in any way:

4-Aminodiphenyl (para-amino phenyl):

- Benzidine.
- Chloromethyl ether.
- Beta-naphthylamine.

5-Nitrodiphenyl.

Substances or industrial processes suspected of being carcinogenic:

- Amitrole.
- Production of antimony trioxide.
- Production of arsenic trioxide.
- Benzo (a) pyrene.
- Production of cadmium oxide.
- 3,3-Dichlorobenzidine.
- Dimethyl carbamyl chloride.



- Ethylene dibromide.
- Hexamethyl phosphoramidate.
- N-Nitroso dimethyl amine.
- N-Phenyl beta-naphthylamine.

Ventilation in workplaces:

The objective is to keep pollutant concentrations below the maximum permissible limits.

Adequate ventilation inside workplaces may be provided by one of two methods:

- General ventilation.
- Local ventilation.

1- General ventilation:

This is a suitable method for dealing with low-toxicity solvent vapors. It is not suitable for highly toxic substances, nor for those pollutants emitted irregularly or in large quantities, and is generally not suitable for dealing with dusts and fumes.

The general ventilation system must be calculated after determining the quantity of evaporated substance, and the quantity of air required to be moved must be calculated in such a way as to be sufficient to cause a change in the air of the place sufficient to maintain the concentration of the pollutant below the maximum permissible limits.

Technical and engineering aspects must also be observed in establishing the ventilation system, and implementation must be supervised by a specialized engineer, with reference to the recommendations contained in the reference:

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Committee Ventilation Industrial on Ventilation

A Manual of Recommended Practice.
13th ed.
A A C G
I H, Lansing, MI, 1974.



2- Local ventilation:

This is more effective in controlling the various types of pollutants and consists of a HOOD, a set of ducts, an air purification device before discharge to the outside, and a fan for moving the air.

Whatever the hood design, care must be taken that the air velocity at the point of emission of pollutants is sufficient to control and remove them before they spread into the atmosphere of the laboratory.

Technical and engineering aspects must be observed in designing the local ventilation system, and implementation must be supervised by a specialized engineer, with reference to the same source mentioned under general ventilation.

When using general ventilation systems and local ventilation systems, periodic maintenance must be supervised by a specialized engineer, and system efficiency measurements must be carried out at the time of periodic maintenance.

Annex No. (9):

The Maximum and Minimum Limits for Temperature and Humidity, the Duration of Exposure Thereto, and the Means of Protection Therefrom

1- During the full two working hours in one day, the worker must not be exposed to conditions of high thermal stress as shown in the table below and measured by the wet black bulb thermometer:

Type of Work	Low Air Velocity	High Air Velocity
Light work	30°C	32.2°C
Medium work	27.8°C	30.5°C
Heavy work	26.1°C	28.9°C

2- No worker may be employed without preventive supervision when exposed to high thermal stress levels.

3- If any worker is exposed to working conditions for one continuous or intermittent hour during two working hours at a thermal stress exceeding 26.1°C for men and 24.5°C for women, reference must be made to one or more of the following methods to ensure that the worker's internal body temperature does not rise above 38°C.



(a) Acclimatizing the worker to the temperature over six days, so the worker is exposed to 50% of the daily exposure period on the first day of work, then the exposure period is increased by 10% daily until reaching 100% on the sixth day.

(b) A worker who is absent for 9 days or more after acclimatization to heat, or who becomes ill for 4 consecutive days, must be re-acclimatized over a period of 4 days, so he is exposed to the thermal load for 50% of the total daily exposure period, then increased by 20% daily until reaching 100% of exposure on the fourth day.

4- Work and rest periods shall be organized so as to reduce the physiological load on the worker and to provide adequate rest between work periods.

5- The total working period shall be distributed equally throughout the day.

6- Hot jobs shall be scheduled during the least hot periods of the day.

7- Short rest periods at least once every hour must be provided for replenishment with water and salts, so that at least 2 liters of drinking water shall be provided for each worker, containing 0.1% salts dissolved therein (without giving salt tablets), and the water must be available near the worker at a distance not exceeding 60 meters.

8- Suitable protective clothing and equipment shall be provided and used.

9- All precautions, engineering designs, engineering controls, and implementation measures that allow reduction of ambient temperature shall be taken.

Medically:

- Workers under heat load shall be examined to ensure their ability to tolerate the environment, with careful examination of the circulatory, respiratory, urinary, hepatic, endocrine, and skin systems, as well as the medical history, especially in relation to heat-related diseases.
- Periodic examination shall be conducted every two years for those under the age of 46 exposed to high temperatures, and every year for older workers.
- A trained person shall be present to observe and deal with heat-related conditions and diseases during work, together with the necessary first-aid preparedness.



Training:

Workers exposed to high temperatures must be informed of the following:

- The importance of replenishing water during work.
- The importance of replenishing salts.
- The importance of measuring body weight daily before the start of work and after completion thereof.
- Knowing the symptoms of the principal diseases associated with exposure to heat, such as dehydration, fainting, exhaustion, and heat cramps.
- Knowing the danger of any toxic substances or other physical loads to which the worker is exposed.
- Knowing the importance of heat acclimatization (with the information relating to each worker recorded in a special file easily accessible to the worker).

Monitoring:

- A wet thermometer (ordinary mercury thermometer with the mercury reservoir covered by a wet gauze piece) shall be placed in hot workplaces.
- A black thermometer, or globe thermometer (mercury thermometer with the mercury reservoir placed in a black metal casing), shall be used alongside the wet thermometer.
- A waiting period of half an hour shall be observed, then the readings of each thermometer shall be taken.
- The black wet bulb temperature shall be determined.

From the equation:

Black Wet Bulb Thermometer Temperature = 0.7 × Wet Thermometer Reading + 0.3 × Globe Thermometer Reading

The following table may also be used for work, provided that it is applied to each working hour separately and that the above-mentioned conditions are met.



Safe Thermal Stress Levels in the Work Environment for Each Separate Working Hour

Work and Rest System	Light Work	Medium Work	Heavy Work
Continuous work	30°C	27°C	25°C
75% work, 25% rest	30.5°C	28°C	26°C
50% work, 50% rest	31.5°C	29.5°C	28°C
25% work, 75% rest	32°C	31°C	30°C

In the case of work under low temperature conditions: Where it is necessary to work at a low temperature, appropriate occupational safety measures must be taken, including wearing a breathing apparatus that allows warming of inhaled air, as well as insulating and protective clothing that maintains the worker's internal temperature.

Annex No. (10):

Non-Biodegradable Polluting Substances Which Industrial Establishments Are Prohibited from Discharging into the Marine Environment

Non-biodegradable substances are those substances that remain in the environment for a long period, depending mainly on the quantities discharged into the marine environment, since some of them decompose only after long periods ranging from months to several years depending on their composition and their concentration in the environment.

Inorganic substances:

Examples include:

- Mercury and its compounds.
- Lead and its compounds.
- Cadmium and its compounds.
- Cobalt, vanadium, nickel, selenium, zinc, and their compounds.



Organic substances:

Examples include:

Organophosphorus Pesticides

- Dimethoate
- Malathion

Very small quantities decompose within months.

Organochlorine Pesticides

- Aldrin
- Dieldrin
- DDT
- Chlordane
- Endrin

These are non-biodegradable and their residues remain for several years.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

- Aroclor 1254
- 2, 3, 5, 6 Tetrachlorobiphenyl
- 2, 3, 6 Trichlorobiphenyl

These substances are completely non-biodegradable and are considered highly toxic even at very low concentrations.

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)

- Benzo(a)Pyrene
- Naphthalene



They are biodegradable, but only a small quantity decomposes over years.

Solid materials:

Examples include:

- Plastics
- Fishing nets
- Ropes
- Containers

Annex No. (11):

Conditions and Specifications for Municipal Solid Waste Treatment Plants, Sanitary Landfill Sites, and Means of Garbage Collection and Transport

First – Certain conditions and specifications for the selection and establishment of garbage recycling and treatment plants:

In light of the laws, legislation, and executive regulations in force in Egypt, and the guidance manuals issued by the Environmental Affairs Agency, the following shall be observed:

- The site must be suitable for the activity of the establishment in terms of its conformity with the nature of the zoning of the area and according to the land use plan approved by the Ministry of Housing and New Urban Communities.
- The site must be remote from agricultural areas and waterways in accordance with the specifications, controls, and minimum distances from such areas under Article (38) of the Executive Regulations, and the opinion on determining this distance shall be given according to the environmental impact assessment study.
- The selected site must be located opposite to the prevailing wind direction in relation to residential or industrial communities in the area, and the necessary public utilities must be available therein.



- There must be a sufficient area near the plant site that can be equipped as a sanitary landfill site for the disposal of rejects, provided that the site is in areas where groundwater pollution will not occur according to the site studies conducted by the competent authorities in this regard.
- The plant shall be surrounded by a wall not less than 1.8 meters in height made of brick or stone masonry, in addition to a dense belt of trees.
- A proper protection and safety system must be available inside the plant, with the equipment and systems necessary for that purpose, together with an appropriate plan for combating rodents and harmful insects and for eliminating unpleasant odors during the production stages.
- The plant shall sort hazardous waste that may reach it, such as solvent containers and materials, cleaning materials, insecticides, and batteries, and collect them for transport to safe disposal sites for such rejects.
- An environmental record must be prepared for the plant in accordance with Law No. 4 of 1994 concerning Environmental Protection and its Executive Regulations.

Second – Certain conditions and specifications relating to waste disposal by sanitary landfill:

In light of the provisions of Law No. 38 of 1967 concerning Public Cleanliness and its Executive Regulations, and Law No. 4 of 1994 concerning Environmental Protection and its Executive Regulations, the following conditions and specifications must be available at sites for the disposal of solid waste by sanitary landfill:

- Local authorities shall conduct an integrated study on the topography of the area in which they intend to allocate a place for receiving garbage or solid waste, and a study of its nature and the quantity of waste intended to be disposed of according to the nature of the activities in the urban and rural area and its population.
- The competent authority shall conduct an environmental impact assessment study and send it to the Environmental Affairs Agency for review and opinion before any site allocation is made, and allocation shall be made in agreement with the Environmental Affairs Agency.



- The site must be located opposite to the prevailing wind direction from residential and industrial areas, and must be in an area where groundwater pollution will not occur, and the surrounding area shall be planted with suitable trees.
- The following distances shall be observed wherever possible:
 - A distance of not less than 1.5 km from residential and industrial areas.
 - A distance of not less than 1 km from any of the following: flood channels, valley networks, groundwater wells, and salt marshes.
 - A distance of not less than 2 km from the banks of waterways.
 - A distance of not less than 3 km from the coastline and lake shores.
 - A distance of not less than 5 km from any natural protectorates and the banks of the River Nile.
- The roads leading to these sites must be easy and level, and traffic on them must be proportionate to the size and number of vehicles reaching them daily. It is preferable that such sites be distant from main roads by about 1 km, and from secondary roads by about 250 m.
- Depressions or abandoned watercourses may be used for sanitary landfilling of garbage, by placing the waste in compacted layers and covering it with soil not less than 15 cm thick, with proper compaction, while making use of the competent authorities in preparing and equipping the site in accordance with appropriate technical and environmental standards.

Third: Certain conditions and specifications relating to means of garbage collection and transport:

- Garbage and solid waste collection contractors shall be obliged to ensure the cleanliness of garbage bins and collection vehicles, and continuous cleanliness shall be one of the conditions prescribed for the safety and soundness of garbage transport means.



- Garbage collection bins must be tightly covered so that no unpleasant odors are emitted therefrom and so that they do not become a source for the breeding of flies and other insects or a focal point attracting stray animals.
- Garbage bins must be placed in a manner proportionate to street areas and expected quantities of waste, and the bins must be collected and transported at suitable intervals consistent with the circumstances of each area.
- The bins must have sufficient capacity and be in good condition, and the quantity of garbage in such bins must not at any time exceed their capacity. They must not contain holes or openings allowing leakage of liquids or waste, and they must be lined internally with galvanized sheet metal, zinc, or any similar material approved by the authority responsible for cleanliness works. Such means may not be used for purposes other than those for which they are designated.
- The means of transport must be easy to load and unload, and unloading should preferably be mechanical rather than manual, and they must be covered with a tight cover that does not permit garbage to escape through it.
- There must be centers for the periodic maintenance of garbage transport vehicles and their equipment, and such maintenance shall be carried out regularly according to the proper technical rates specified in an annual maintenance schedule within each center.

Annex No. (12):

Annex No. (13):

