



THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND
MANAGEMENT ACT**

(CHAPTER 94A)

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Environmental Protection and Management Act

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An Act to consolidate the laws relating to environmental pollution control, to provide for the protection and management of the environment and resource conservation, and for purposes connected therewith.

[26/2007 wef 01/01/2008]

[1st April 1999]

PART I PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Environmental Protection and Management Act.

[26/2007 wef 01/01/2008]

Interpretation

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires —

“Agency” means the National Environment Agency established under the National Environment Agency Act 2002 (Act 4 of 2002);

“air impurities” includes smoke, cinders, solid particles of any kind, gases, fumes, mists, odours and radioactive substances;

“air pollution” means the emission into the air of any air impurity;

“air pollution control equipment” includes —

- (a) any apparatus for separating any air impurities from the gas or liquid medium in which they are carried;
- (b) any automatic device used for securing the more efficient operation of any fuel burning equipment;
- (c) any device to indicate or record air pollution or give warning of excessive air pollution; and
- (d) any other device used for the purposes of preventing or limiting air pollution;

“analysis” includes the taking of a sample or any test, measurement, calculation or examination made for the purpose of determining the characteristics of any matter or substance or the effects of any discharge, emission or deposit of trade effluent, air impurity or hazardous substance;

“analyst” means an analyst appointed or approved by the Director-General;

“authorised officer” means any person appointed to be an authorised officer under section 3(2);

“auxiliary officer” means an individual who is appointed as an auxiliary officer under section 16A(1) of the National Environment Agency Act (Cap. 195);

[Act 4 of 2016 wef 01/05/2016]

“building” includes any house, hut, shed or roofed enclosure, whether used for the purpose of human habitation or otherwise;

“building works” has the same meaning as in the Building Control Act (Cap. 29);

“chimney” includes a structure or opening of any kind from or through which air impurities may be emitted, and any reference to a chimney of or used in connection with any premises includes a reference to a chimney which serves the whole or a part of the premises though structurally separate from such premises;

“construction site” means any premises on or in which the construction, alteration or demolition of any building or structure is carried on and includes —

- (a) all the land within the vicinity of the work place which are owned by the person for whom the construction works are being carried out and to which the principal contractor has control of access; and

- (b) any canteen, sleeping quarters, office and other structures or buildings erected on the construction site;

“container” means —

- (a) any vessel, can, drum, barrel or other receptacle; or
(b) where such vessel, can, drum, barrel or other receptacle is contained in another container or is wholly enveloped in a covering or coverings of whatever nature, the outermost container or covering, as the case may be,

but does not include the carrying tank of a road tanker, a tank container or a freight container;

“dark smoke” means smoke which is ascertained by such method as may be prescribed to be dark smoke;

“day” means a period of 24 hours from midnight;

“Director-General” means the Director-General of Environmental Protection appointed under section 3(1);

“drain” includes any watercourse or river;

“export”, with its grammatical variations and cognate expression, means to take or cause to be taken out of Singapore by land, water or air and includes the placing of any substances, plant, equipment, machinery or any products in a vessel, conveyance or aircraft for the purposes of the substances, plant, equipment, machinery or any products being taken out of Singapore by water or air but does not include the taking out of Singapore by water or air of any substances, plant, equipment, machinery or any products on the same vessel or aircraft on which they were brought into Singapore unless after being brought into Singapore the substances, plant, equipment, machinery or any products have been landed or transhipped within Singapore;

“fuel burning equipment” means any furnace, boiler, fire place, oven, retort, incinerator, internal combustion engine, vessel or chimney, or any other apparatus, device, mechanism or

structure used or to be used in connection with the burning of any combustible material in, or in relation to, any industrial plant;

“hazardous substance” means any of the substances specified in the first column of Part I of the Second Schedule but shall not include —

- (a) such substance when contained in any substance, preparation or product specified in the second column of Part I corresponding to that substance; or
- (b) such substance when contained in any substance, preparation or product specified in Part II of that Schedule;

“import”, with its grammatical variations and cognate expression, means to bring or cause to be brought into Singapore by land, water or air from any place which is outside Singapore but does not include the bringing into Singapore by water or air of any substances, plant, equipment, machinery or any products which it is proved to be intended to be taken out of Singapore on the same vessel or aircraft on which they were brought into Singapore without any landing or transshipment within Singapore;

“industrial or trade premises” means premises used for any industrial or trade purposes or premises on which matter is burnt in connection with any industrial or trade process, and includes all scheduled premises and construction sites;

“industrial plant” means any plant or equipment used for the generation of power, or for any industrial use, or for the operation of vessels, aircraft, locomotives, cranes, internal combustion engines or other machines using any combustible material for their operation;

“industrial plant works” means any of the following works:

- (a) the erection or extension of an industrial plant;
- (b) the alteration or addition of an industrial plant;

- (c) the erection or extension of a plant for the treatment of trade effluent or toxic substances; and
- (d) the provision, extension or alteration of any equipment to control pollution from an industrial plant;

“inland waters” means any river, stream, reservoir, lake or pond, whether natural or artificial;

“licensee” means any person licensed under this Act;

“motor vehicle” shall have the same meaning as in the Road Traffic Act (Cap. 276);

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

“occupier”, in relation to —

- (a) any premises, means the person in occupation of the premises or having the charge, management or control thereof; and
- (b) any part of any premises, different parts of which are occupied by different persons, means the person in occupation or having the charge, management or control of that part;

“owner”, in relation to —

- (a) any premises, includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of the premises, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee or as receiver, or who would receive the rent if the premises were let to a tenant, and the person whose name is entered in the Valuation List prepared under section 10 of the Property Tax Act (Cap. 254);
- (b) any premises where building works are carried out, includes the developer and the building contractor;
[47/2004 wef 01/04/2005]
- (c) the common property of any subdivided building, includes the management corporation established under the Building Maintenance and Strata Management Act 2004 having control of the

building, or the person receiving any rent or charge for the maintenance of that common property or any body corporate constituted under an order made by the Minister under section 3 of the HUDC Housing Estates Act (Cap. 131); and

[47/2004 wef 01/04/2005]

- (d) the limited common property of any subdivided building, includes the subsidiary management corporation established under the Building Maintenance and Strata Management Act 2004 having control of the limited common property, or the person receiving any rent or charge for the maintenance of that limited common property;

[47/2004 wef 01/04/2005]

“pollution of the environment” means pollution of the environment due to the release (into any environmental medium) from any process of substances which are capable of causing harm to man or any other living organisms supported by the environment;

“practicable” means reasonably practicable having regard, amongst other things, to local conditions and circumstances and to the current state of technical knowledge, and “best practicable means” includes the provision and the efficient maintenance of plant and the proper use thereof and the supervision by or on behalf of the occupier of any process or operation;

“premises” includes messuages, houses, buildings, lands, tenements, easements and hereditaments of any tenure, whether open or enclosed, whether built on or not, whether public or private, and whether maintained under statutory authority or not;

“process” means any activity carried on in Singapore, whether on premises or by way of plant which is designed to move or to be moved whether on roads or otherwise, which are capable of causing pollution to the environment;

“qualified person”, in relation to any industrial plant works referred to in section 33, means an appropriate qualified person appointed under section 8 or 11 of the Building Control Act (Cap. 29) in respect of building works which include industrial plant works;

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

“registered inspector” means a person whose name is registered under section 34;

“road” has the same meaning as in the Road Traffic Act (Cap. 276);

“road tanker” means a goods vehicle as defined in the Road Traffic Act which has a tank that is structurally attached to or is an integral part of the frame of the vehicle;

“sale” includes barter, exchange, import and export and also includes offering or attempting to sell, or causing or allowing to be sold, or exposing for sale or receiving or sending or delivering for sale and the word “sell” shall be construed accordingly;

“scheduled premises” means any premises for the time being specified in the First Schedule;

“sewage” has the same meaning as in the Sewerage and Drainage Act (Cap. 294);

“sewerage system” has the same meaning as in the Sewerage and Drainage Act;

“smoke” includes soot, ash, grit and gritty particles emitted in smoke;

“tank” means a container having a total internal capacity exceeding 250 litres for liquids and 500 litres for gases;

“tank container” means a tank with a total liquid capacity of 450 litres or more which is —

- (a) used for the conveyance of a liquid, gaseous, powdery or granular substance; and

(b) constructed for repeated use and to facilitate the carriage of goods by one or more modes of transport without need of removal of its structural equipment or intermediate re-loading of its contents;

“the environment” consists of all or any of the following media, namely, air, water and land;

“Town Council” has the same meaning as in the Town Councils Act (Cap. 329A);

“toxic substance” means any trade effluent, chemical, oil or any other substance which is noxious, injurious or polluting;

“trade effluent” means any liquid, either with or without particles of matter in suspension therein, which is the outflow from any trade, business or manufacture or of any works of engineering or building construction;

“watercourse” includes a reservoir, lake, river, stream, canal, drain, spring or well or a part of the sea abutting on the foreshore and any other natural, artificial or sub-surface body of water;

“work place” means any premises or place used for any industrial, trade, commercial or manufacturing purposes and includes all construction sites, work sites and farms.

[4/2002]

PART II

ADMINISTRATION

Appointment of Director-General and authorised officers

3.—(1) The Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, appoint any person to be the Director-General of Environmental Protection who shall be responsible for the administration of this Act and any other written law, subject to the general or special directions of the Minister.

[4/2002]

(2) The Director-General may in writing appoint any of the following persons to be an authorised officer for the purposes of this Act:

- (a) a public officer;
- (b) an officer or auxiliary officer of the Agency;
- (c) an officer of any statutory authority;
- (d) a member or an employee of any Town Council;
- (e) an auxiliary police officer appointed under the Police Force Act (Cap. 235).

[Act 4 of 2016 wef 01/05/2016]

(3) The Director-General may, with the approval of the Minister, delegate the exercise of all or any of the powers conferred or duties imposed upon him by this Act to any authorised officer, subject to such conditions or limitations as the Director-General may specify.

[4/2002]

Public servants

4. Any authorised officer who is generally or specially authorised under section 3(2) to perform or exercise all or any of the functions, duties or powers which are imposed or conferred by this Act upon the Director-General shall be deemed to be a public servant for the purposes of the Penal Code (Cap. 224).

[4/2002]

Protection from personal liability

5.—(1) No liability shall lie against any authorised officer by reason of the fact that —

- (a) any works are carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Act; or
- (b) such works or plans of the works are subject to inspection, approval or certification by the Director-General or an authorised officer.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

[4/2002]

(2) Nothing in this Act shall make it obligatory for the Director-General or any authorised officer to inspect any building or works or the site of any proposed works to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act are complied with or whether any plans, certificates, reports, notices or other documents submitted to him are accurate.

[4/2002]

(3) No matter or thing done by the Director-General or by any authorised officer shall, if it were done with reasonable care and in good faith for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, subject him or such person personally to any liability whatsoever.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(4) Where the Director-General or any authorised officer provides any information to any person in respect of any building or works by electronic or other means, neither the Agency, the Director-General nor any authorised officer shall be liable for any loss or damage suffered by any person by reason of any error or omission of whatever nature or howsoever caused, including any defect or breakdown in the equipment used for providing the information, if such error or omission is made in good faith and in the ordinary course of duties of the Director-General or authorised officer.

[4/2002]

PART III

USE OF SCHEDULED PREMISES

Written permission for use of scheduled premises

6.—(1) No person shall occupy or use any scheduled premises specified in the First Schedule without a written permission granted by the Director-General.

[4/2002]

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Any application for a written permission under this section shall be made to the Director-General giving details of —

- (a) the trade, industry or process proposed to be carried in or on the premises;
- (b) the measures the applicant undertakes to adopt to control air, water and noise pollution from the premises; and
- (c) the measures the applicant undertakes to adopt to manage hazardous substances and to treat and dispose of toxic substances originating from or stored within the premises.

[4/2002]

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

Power of Director-General to attach conditions to written permission

7.—(1) Without prejudice to the generality of section 32, the Director-General may, in granting a written permission under section 6, impose conditions to ensure that pollution of the environment, as well as hazardous substances are adequately managed and controlled which may include but not be limited to the following:

- (a) requiring the owner or occupier —
 - (i) to install and operate industrial plant, fuel burning equipment, control equipment or treatment plant in or on the scheduled premises;
 - (ii) to repair, alter or replace any industrial plant, fuel burning equipment, control equipment or treatment plant installed in or on the scheduled premises;
 - (iii) to erect or alter the height or dimension of any chimney through which air impurities may be emitted from the scheduled premises;
 - (iv) to alter the method of operation or process used in or on the scheduled premises to prevent or reduce air, water or noise pollution or hazards;
 - (v) to install and operate instruments and carry out tests and keep records of any such tests and any method of operation or supervision as may be required;

- (vi) to use a specified type of fuel to prevent or reduce air pollution; or
- (vii) to carry out any of the requirements imposed on him under this paragraph within such period as may be specified;
- (b) prohibiting the owner or occupier from altering or replacing any control equipment or treatment plant installed in or on the scheduled premises except with the approval of the Director-General; or
- (c) prohibiting the owner or occupier from operating any fuel burning equipment or industrial plant installed or altered after the written permission has been granted unless approval to do so has been given by the Director-General.

[4/2002]

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(2) An owner or occupier of scheduled premises to whom any written permission is granted shall comply with every condition imposed under subsection (1).

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(3) Any person who fails to comply with subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

Permit for certain works on scheduled premises

8.—(1) The owner or occupier of any scheduled premises shall not without a permit granted by the Director-General —

- (a) alter the method of operation of any trade or industrial process, fuel burning equipment, control equipment, treatment plant or industrial plant in or on the scheduled premises;
- (b) install, alter or replace any fuel burning equipment, control equipment, treatment plant or industrial plant in or on the scheduled premises;
- (c) erect or alter the height or dimension of any chimney through which air impurities may be emitted from the scheduled premises; or

(d) use any fuel other than the type of fuel specified in writing by the Director-General.

[4/2002]

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(2) An application for a permit under subsection (1) shall contain details of the proposed installation, alteration, replacement or erection.

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

Change of owner or occupier

9.—(1) Where there has been any change in the ownership or occupancy of any scheduled premises, the person who becomes the owner or occupier thereof shall notify the Director-General in writing of such change within 14 days from the date he becomes the owner or occupier of those premises.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

[4/2002]

(2) Any person who fails to comply with subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

PART IV

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

Occupier to maintain and operate air pollution control equipment

10.—(1) The occupier of any industrial or trade premises shall maintain any fuel burning equipment and any air pollution control equipment installed in or on the premises in an efficient condition.

(2) The occupier of any industrial or trade premises shall ensure that any air pollution control equipment installed in or on the premises is working in a proper and efficient manner whenever the industrial plant or fuel burning equipment is being used.

(3) Any occupier who fails to comply with subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence.

Prohibition of dark smoke from chimney

11.—(1) Any owner or occupier of any industrial or trade premises who causes, permits or allows the emission of dark smoke from a chimney of, or used in connection with, those premises shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) This section shall not apply to the emission of dark smoke from any chimney lasting for not longer than such periods as may be prescribed and subject to any prescribed limitations.

Control of air impurities

12.—(1) Any owner or occupier of any industrial or trade premises who conducts any trade or industrial process, or operates any fuel burning equipment or industrial plant in or on the premises in such manner as to cause, permit or allow the emission of air impurities in excess of the standard of concentration or rate of emission prescribed in respect of that industry, process, fuel burning equipment or industrial plant shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Where any such standard has not been so prescribed, it shall be the duty of the owner or occupier of any industrial or trade premises to conduct any trade or industrial process or operate any fuel burning equipment or industrial plant in or on the premises by the best practicable means available as may be necessary to prevent or minimise air pollution.

(3) If any dispute arises as to the best practicable means available for the purposes of subsection (2), it shall be determined by the Director-General.

[4/2002]

(4) The Director-General may, in respect of a specified period of time, by notice in writing require the owner or occupier of any industrial or trade premises to ensure that any air impurity exceeding a specified amount shall not be emitted during that period.

[4/2002]

(5) The Agency may, with the approval of the Minister, by regulations provide for the control or prohibition of the emission of air impurities from any other source.

[4/2002]

Power of Director-General to require work on any premises

13.—(1) Where, in the opinion of the Director-General, any air impurities are being or are likely to be emitted from any industrial or trade premises, the Director-General may by notice in writing require the owner or occupier of the premises —

- (a) to install and operate any industrial plant, air pollution control equipment or additional air pollution control equipment, in or on the premises;
- (b) to repair, alter or replace any industrial plant, fuel burning equipment or air pollution control equipment installed in or on the premises;
- (c) to erect or alter the height or dimension of any chimney through which air impurities may be discharged from the premises;
- (d) to alter or cease the method of operation or process used in or on the premises to prevent, cease or reduce air pollution;
[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]
- (e) to use a specified type of fuel to prevent or reduce air pollution;
- (f) to dismantle or disconnect any industrial plant, fuel burning equipment, air pollution control equipment or chimney installed in or on the premises; or
- (g) to install and operate such instruments and carry out such tests and keep records thereof,

within such time and in such manner as may be specified in the notice.

[4/2002]

(2) The owner or occupier of any industrial or trade premises to whom any notice in writing is given under this section shall comply with all the requirements set out in the notice.

Power to prohibit use of combustible materials, fuel burning equipment or industrial plants in designated areas

14.—(1) The Agency may, with the approval of the Minister, by order published in the *Gazette* —

- (a) prohibit or restrict the use of any or any class of combustible material, fuel burning equipment or industrial plant as may be specified in the order; or
- (b) prohibit or restrict the burning of any or any class of material as may be specified in the order,

within such area or premises as may be designated and at such times as may be specified in the order.

[4/2002]

(2) Any occupier or owner of any premises or any other person who contravenes an order made under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) If, in any proceedings for a contravention or non-compliance of an order made under subsection (1), it is shown that any combustible material, fuel burning equipment or industrial plant was found or that the burning of any material was carried out in or on any premises, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that —

- (a) the combustible material, fuel burning equipment or industrial plant was used; or
- (b) the burning of any material was carried out,

by the occupier of such premises, other than a principal contractor to which section 35 applies.

PART V

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Written permission for discharge of trade effluent, oil, chemical, sewage or other polluting matters

15.—(1) Any person who discharges or causes or permits to be discharged any trade effluent, oil, chemical, sewage or other polluting

matters into any drain or land, without a written permission from the Director-General, shall be guilty of an offence.

[4/2002]

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(2) Where any trade effluent, oil, chemical, sewage or other polluting matters has been discharged from any premises into any drain or land, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the occupier of the premises, other than a principal contractor to which section 35 applies, had discharged or caused or permitted to be discharged the trade effluent, oil, chemical, sewage or other polluting matters in contravention of subsection (1).

(3) Subject to subsection (4), any person who causes or suffers any trade effluent, oil, chemical, sewage or other polluting matters to enter or pass into any drain or land without a written permission from the Director-General (whether wilfully or by accident) shall immediately inform the Director-General of such occurrence.

[4/2002]

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(4) The requirements in subsection (3) may be waived by the Director-General in any case where the amount of trade effluent, oil, chemical, sewage or other polluting matters is, in the opinion of the Director-General, not of a substantial nature.

[4/2002]

(5) Any person who fails to comply with subsection (3) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

(6) This section shall not apply to the discharge of a toxic substance or hazardous substance to which section 17 applies.

Plant for treatment of trade effluent

16.—(1) The occupier of any premises shall treat any trade effluent discharged therefrom in such manner as may be prescribed before such trade effluent is discharged into any drain or land in pursuance of a written permission granted under section 15.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(2) A person using, working or operating any plant for the purpose of treating any trade effluent shall use, work or operate and maintain such plant in such manner as the Director-General may require.

[4/2002]

(3) Any person who fails to comply with subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable —

- (a) on the first conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$1,000 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction; and
- (b) on a second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$2,000 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

Penalties for discharging toxic substances or hazardous substances into inland waters

17.—(1) Any person who discharges or causes or permits to be discharged any toxic substance or hazardous substance into any inland water so as to be likely to cause pollution of the environment shall be guilty of an offence and shall —

- (a) be liable on the first conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both; and
- (b) be punished on a second or subsequent conviction with both imprisonment for a term of not less than one month and not more than 12 months and a fine not exceeding \$100,000.

(2) Where a person carrying on any trade or business has been convicted of a second or subsequent offence under subsection (1)(b) for the discharge of, or for causing or permitting the discharge of, any toxic substance or hazardous substance which is produced by any process or work in connection with that trade or business, the Agency

may, by order in writing, direct that person to immediately cease carrying on that process or work either indefinitely or for such period as may be specified in the order.

[4/2002]

(3) Any person who fails to comply with an order made under subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$2,000 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

(4) If any person fails to comply with an order made under subsection (2), the Director-General may take such step or measure as is necessary to ensure that the order is complied with and the reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the Director-General in taking such step or measure shall be recoverable from the person in default as a debt due to the Agency.

[4/2002]

(5) For the purposes of this section —

- (a) a person shall be deemed to have discharged a toxic substance or hazardous substance into any inland water if he places the substance or causes it to be placed in a position where it is liable to fall or descend or be washed or to percolate or be blown into the water;
- (b) the discharge of a toxic substance or hazardous substance shall be deemed to cause pollution of the environment if the substance has been discharged or placed in such a manner or in such quantity (whether by itself or with any other substance) as to subject persons or animals to a material risk of death, injury or impairment of health or as to threaten to pollute (whether on the surface or underground) any inland water;
- (c) the fact that the toxic substance or hazardous substance is placed in containers shall not of itself be taken to exclude any pollution of the environment which might be expected to be caused if the substance were not in containers; and

(d) where the toxic substance or hazardous substance has been discharged from any premises into any inland water, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the occupier of the premises, other than a principal contractor to which section 35 applies, had discharged or caused or permitted to be discharged the toxic substance or hazardous substance in contravention of subsection (1).

(6) No prosecution shall be instituted under this section without the written consent of the Public Prosecutor.

Power of Director-General to require the removal and cleaning up of toxic substance or trade effluent, oil, chemical, sewage, hazardous substance or other polluting matters

18.—(1) The Director-General may, by notice in writing, require any person who has discharged or caused or permitted to be discharged or spilled any toxic substance, trade effluent, oil, chemical, sewage, hazardous substance or polluting matters onto any land or into any drain or the sea, to remove and clean up such toxic substance, trade effluent, oil, chemical, sewage, hazardous substance or polluting matters within a specified time to be fixed by the Director-General as he considers fit.

[4/2002]

(2) Any person who fails to comply with a notice issued under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000.

Power of Director-General to require measures to be taken to prevent water pollution due to storage or transportation of toxic substances or any other polluting matters

19.—(1) The Director-General may, by notice in writing, require any person who effects, permits or carries out any activity related to the storage or transportation of toxic substance or any other polluting matters —

- (a) to use a method of storage, operation or process to prevent water pollution;
- (b) to construct or install spill containment facilities;

- (c) to use containers, tanks, tank containers or road tankers that are constructed to meet stipulated standards and with approved materials;
- (d) to install and operate equipment to prevent any leakage or discharge from containers, tanks, tank containers or road tankers;
- (e) to install and operate pollution monitoring equipment to prevent and detect any leakage or discharge;
- (f) to carry out specific tests on equipment, tanks or any other related facilities and to submit the results of these tests;
- (g) to prepare and submit contingency plan for events of accidental discharge or spillage of oil, chemicals, trade effluent or other polluting matters; and
- (h) to carry out any works as required by the Director-General that are necessary to prevent water pollution.

[4/2002]

(2) Any person who fails to comply with any requirement in subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000.

PART VI

LAND POLLUTION CONTROL

Pollution of land

20. The Agency may, with the approval of the Minister, make regulations to control the pollution of land whereby the condition of the land is so changed as to make or be likely to make the land or the produce of the land obnoxious, noxious or poisonous.

[4/2002]

PART VII

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES CONTROL

Application of this Part to hazardous substances

21. This Part shall apply to the hazardous substances specified in the first column of Part I of the Second Schedule except where —

- (a) they fall within the exclusion specified in the second column of that Part corresponding to those substances; or
- (b) they are contained in any substance, preparation or product specified in Part II of that Schedule.

General prohibition with respect to importation, manufacture and sale of hazardous substances

22.—(1) No person shall import, manufacture, possess for sale, sell or offer for sale any hazardous substance unless he holds a licence granted by the Director-General for such purpose.

[4/2002]

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(2) Every licence granted to any person under this section shall not be transferable to any other person and no licence shall authorise the import, manufacture, possession for sale, sale or offer for sale of any hazardous substance by any individual other than the individual named therein.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

Prohibitions and regulations with respect to importation, manufacture and sale of hazardous substances

23.—(1) No person shall import, manufacture, possess for sale, sell or offer for sale any hazardous substance unless —

- (a) the importation, manufacture, possession for sale, sale or offer for sale is effected in accordance with the provisions of the licence and with any condition specified therein;

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

- (b) the sale is effected by or under the personal supervision of the person named in the licence; and
- (c) proper records of the sale as required by the Director-General are kept.

[4/2002]

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(2) No person shall possess for sale, sell or offer for sale any hazardous substance unless the container of the hazardous substance is labelled in the manner prescribed in regulations made by the Agency, with the approval of the Minister.

[4/2002]

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence.

Storage, use and dealing of hazardous substances

24.—(1) Every person storing, using or otherwise dealing with any hazardous substance and every agent, servant or employee of such person shall do so in such a manner as not to threaten the health or safety of any person, or to cause pollution of the environment.

(2) In any proceedings under this section, if any person is proved to have kept or had in his possession or under his control any hazardous substance, he shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to have done so knowingly.

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

Power of Director-General to require removal of hazardous substances from premises

25.—(1) If, in the opinion of the Director-General, any of the following items used, stored or kept in any premises is likely to threaten the health or safety of any person or to cause pollution of the environment, he may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier of any premises to remove the item to a disposal facility:

- (a) any hazardous substance;
- (b) any material contaminated with a hazardous substance; or

- (c) any equipment, device or pipeline contaminated with a hazardous substance.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(2) The Director-General may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier upon whom a notice has been served under subsection (1) to furnish evidence that the item referred to in the notice has been disposed of at a disposal facility in accordance with the notice.

[4/2002]

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(3) Any person who fails to comply with a notice made under subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000.

Power to require owner or occupier of hazardous installations to carry out impact analysis studies

26.—(1) The Director-General may, by notice in writing served on the owner or occupier of any installation, whether fixed or mobile, which is used or intended to be used to carry out activities involving the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, require the owner or occupier to carry out —

- (a) identification of all possible potential hazards that may threaten the health or safety of any person, or cause pollution of the environment;
- (b) estimation of the frequency or probability of occurrence of such potential hazards as identified in paragraph (a);
- (c) quantification of the consequences and risk levels of such potential hazards as identified in paragraph (a);
- (d) evaluation of the effects of potential fires or other disasters including the potential for release of toxic materials or toxic combustion products and the potential for release of contaminated fire-fighting water into the environment; and
- (e) identification of all necessary preventive measures to avoid and control the hazards identified in paragraph (a) and formulation of a programme to implement the measures.

[4/2002]

(2) The Director-General may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier —

- (a) to conduct a review and evaluation of any existing measures for the prevention, reduction or control of any potential hazard that may endanger public health or cause pollution of the environment for the purpose of ascertaining whether such measures are sufficient or effective;
- (b) to submit for the Director-General's approval, within such time as may be specified by the Director-General, a proposal for the implementation of such new or additional measures for the prevention, reduction or control of any potential hazard that may endanger public health or cause pollution of the environment; and
- (c) to implement such new or additional measures for the prevention, reduction or control of any potential hazard that may endanger public health or cause pollution of the environment as the Director-General may approve or specify.

[4/2002]

(3) The review and evaluation referred to in subsection (2)(a) shall be conducted in such manner as the Director-General may, by notice in writing, require and the Director-General may issue guidelines for this purpose.

[4/2002]

(4) The Director-General may, by notice in writing, if he considers it necessary —

- (a) require any modification or addition to be made to the measures proposed by the owner or occupier under subsection (2)(b); or
- (b) require the owner or occupier to conduct a further review and evaluation.

[4/2002]

(5) Any person who fails to comply with any notice made under subsection (1), (2) or (4) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000.

Penalty for offences involving hazardous substances

27. Any person who is guilty of an offence under this Part, for which no penalty is expressly provided, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$2,000 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

PART VIII

NOISE CONTROL

Control of noise from construction of building and other works

28.—(1) Where it appears to the Director-General that works of the following description, that is to say —

- (a) the erection, construction, alteration, repair or maintenance of buildings, structures or roads;
- (b) the breaking up, opening or boring under any road or adjacent land in connection with the construction, inspection, maintenance or removal of works;
- (c) piling, demolition or dredging works; or
- (d) any other work of engineering construction,

are being, or are going to be carried out on any premises, he may, by notice in writing, impose requirements as to the way in which the works are to be carried out on the person who appears to be carrying out, or going to carry out the works or on such other person appearing to the Director-General to be responsible for or to have control over the carrying out of such works.

[4/2002]

(2) The notice may, in particular, specify —

- (a) the plant or machinery which is, or is not, to be used;
- (b) the hours during which the works may be carried out; and
- (c) the level of noise or vibration which may be emitted from the premises referred to in subsection (1) or at any specified

part of those premises or which may be so emitted during specified hours.

(3) Where a person who has been served with a notice under subsection (1) —

(a) fails to comply with any requirement contained in the notice; or

(b) contravenes any regulations in relation to noise emitted from the premises referred to in subsection (1),

the Director-General may, by notice in writing, order him to stop any work carried out in the premises referred to in subsection (1) until such time as the notice is revoked or until such time as the requirements imposed by the Director-General have been complied with.

[4/2002]

(4) Any person who fails to comply with a notice issued under subsection (3) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 for every day during which the notice is not complied with or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to both.

Control of noise from work place

29.—(1) The Director-General may, by notice in writing served on the owner or occupier of any work place, prohibit the owner or occupier from causing, permitting or allowing —

(a) any specified activity to be carried out in or on those premises; or

(b) any specified plant to be used or operated in or on those premises,

in such a manner as to cause the emission from those premises of noise that, when measured at any specified point (whether within or outside those premises), is in excess of the specified level.

[4/2002]

(2) Where the Director-General is satisfied that any noise is being or is likely to be emitted from any work place, the Director-General may, by a noise control notice in writing served on the owner or occupier, require the owner or occupier —

- (a) to install, alter, maintain or operate any noise control equipment specified in the notice in or on those premises;
- (b) to repair, alter or replace any noise control equipment in or on those premises;
- (c) to erect a noise barrier in or on those premises;
- (d) to install plant of a specified type, where the Director-General is satisfied that the use of that plant will result in the prevention or reduction of the emission of noise from those premises; or
- (e) to carry out repairs or adjustments to specified plant, equipment, apparatus, device, machine or mechanism, where the Director-General is satisfied that the carrying out of those repairs or adjustments will result in the prevention or reduction of the emission of noise from those premises,

within the time and in the manner specified in the notice.

[4/2002]

(3) The Director-General may, by notice in writing served on the owner or occupier of any work place, require the owner or occupier to operate, in accordance with any directions contained in the notice, any noise control equipment in or on those premises.

[4/2002]

(4) Where a person who has been served with a notice under subsection (1), (2) or (3) —

- (a) fails to comply with any requirement contained in the notice; or
- (b) contravenes any regulations in relation to noise emitted from any work place,

the Director-General may, by notice in writing, order that person to stop any work or activity carried out in the work place until the notice is revoked or until such time as the requirements imposed by the Director-General have been complied with.

[4/2002]

(5) Any person who fails to comply with a notice issued under subsection (4) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on

conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 for every day during which the notice is not complied with or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to both.

(6) In this section, “plant” means any plant, equipment, apparatus, device, machine or mechanism.

Director-General to have regard to certain provisions

30. In acting under section 28 or 29, the Director-General shall have regard —

- (a) to the relevant provisions of any code of practice published or referred to in the regulations;
- (b) before specifying any particular methods or plant or machinery, to the desirability in the interests of any recipient of the notice in question of specifying other methods or plant or machinery which would be substantially as effective in minimising noise and would be more acceptable to him; or
- (c) to the need to protect any person in the locality in which the premises or work place in question are situated from the effects of noise.

[4/2002]

PART IX

LICENCES AND INDUSTRIAL PLANT WORKS

Single licence

31.—(1) Where a person is required by virtue of the provisions of this Act to obtain more than one licence, he may apply to the Director-General for a single licence to carry out the activities specified in his application and the Director-General may, if he thinks fit, grant or refuse to grant the single licence.

[4/2002]

(2) If the holder of the licence is in breach of any restriction or condition subject to which it was granted or is in contravention of such of the provisions of this Act as may affect the licence, the Director-

General may instead of suspending, cancelling or revoking the single licence under section 32(2) —

- (a) prohibit the licensee from carrying out one or more activities specified in the single licence; or
- (b) modify any condition subject to which the licence was granted.

[4/2002]

General provisions on licences

32.—(1) The grant or renewal of any licence shall be at the discretion of the Director-General.

[4/2002]

(2) Any licence may be —

- (a) granted, renewed or refused without giving any reason;
- (b) granted or renewed subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Director-General may think fit; and
- (c) suspended, cancelled or revoked at any time without compensation and without notice by the Director-General upon breach of any restriction or condition subject to which it was granted or to any contravention of such of the provisions of this Act as may affect the licence.

[4/2002]

(3) The Director-General may amend or delete any of the conditions imposed on any licence or impose additional conditions without giving any reasons and at any time during the validity period of the licence.

[4/2002]

(4) An application for a licence shall be made in such form and contain such particulars and information as the Director-General may determine.

[4/2002]

(5) The Director-General may require any applicant for a licence to furnish such information and evidence as he may reasonably require for a full and proper consideration of the application and, in the event

of a refusal to furnish the information, shall refuse to grant or renew the licence.

[4/2002]

(6) Any person who wilfully furnishes any false information in any application for a licence shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and any licence granted shall be void and of no effect.

(7) Subject to the provisions of this Act, any licence may be for such period as the Director-General thinks fit.

[4/2002]

(8) There shall be charged in respect of any application for the grant, amendment or renewal of any licence, such fee, if any, as may be prescribed by the Agency, with the approval of the Minister.

[4/2002]

(9) Where a licence is granted or renewed for a period of less than 12 months, the Director-General may charge a proportionate fee therefor; and in so charging any part of a month shall be reckoned as one month.

[4/2002]

(10) No licensee shall be entitled to any refund of any fee paid by him in respect of any licence.

(11) No person shall in any manner transfer any licence or permit any licence to be used by any other person without the approval in writing of the Director-General.

[4/2002]

(12) Subject to the provisions of this Act, any person aggrieved by the refusal by the Director-General to grant, amend or renew a licence or by the suspension or revocation by the Director-General of any licence may, within 14 days of such refusal, suspension or revocation, appeal to the Minister whose decision shall be final.

[4/2002]

(13) In this section, “licence” includes any approval, permit, permission, authority or authorisation which may be granted or renewed by the Director-General under this Act.

[4/2002]

Certificates required for industrial plant works

33.—(1) No person shall commence or carry out, or cause or permit the carrying out of any industrial plant works without the Director-General certifying that the plans of the industrial plant works comply with such requirements as he may specify for the purposes of this Act (referred to in this section as a clearance certificate).

[4/2002]

(1A) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(2) Every application under this section shall be made by a qualified person or any approved person in such form and manner as the Director-General may require.

[4/2002]

(3) There shall be charged, for the processing of every application under this section, such fees as may be prescribed by the Agency, with the approval of the Minister.

[4/2002]

(4) Every applicant under this section shall submit to such filing authority as the Director-General may designate, in such form and manner as the Director-General may determine, plans of the industrial plant works to which the application relates showing such details or specifications as the Director-General may require.

[4/2002]

(5) The Director-General may, before issuing a clearance certificate under subsection (1), give a direction in writing to the applicant to comply, within such period as may be specified in the direction, with such requirements as he may specify for the purposes of this Act.

[4/2002]

(6) In issuing any clearance certificate under subsection (1), the Director-General may impose such conditions as he thinks fit.

[4/2002]

(7) Any person for whom any industrial plant works, in respect of which a clearance certificate has been issued under subsection (1), had been carried out and completed shall apply to the Director-General for a further certificate that the industrial plant works have been completed in accordance with the plans submitted under

subsection (4) and the conditions imposed by the Director-General under subsection (6) (referred to in this section as a compliance certificate).

[4/2002]

(8) The Director-General may, on an application under subsection (7), require the appointed qualified person or a registered inspector appointed by such person to inspect the completed industrial plant works and submit a report stating whether the industrial plant works have been completed in accordance with the plans and the conditions imposed by the Director-General.

[4/2002]

(9) The Director-General may, after considering the report submitted under subsection (8) —

- (a) issue, subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, a compliance certificate that the industrial plant works have been completed in accordance with the plans submitted under subsection (4) and the conditions imposed by the Director-General under subsection (6); or
- (b) give a direction in writing to the applicant to comply within such period as may be specified in the direction, with such requirements as he may specify for the purposes of this Act.

[4/2002]

(10) If the person to whom any written direction is given under subsection (9)(b) fails to comply with the requirements specified in the direction within the time specified therein, the application under subsection (7) shall be deemed to be withdrawn.

Registration, appointment and duties of registered inspectors

34.—(1) The Director-General shall keep and maintain a register in which shall be entered the names and prescribed particulars of all persons registered under this section as registered inspectors.

[4/2002]

(2) The Agency may, with the approval of the Minister, by regulations provide for —

- (a) the manner and form in which the register is to be kept and open for inspection;
- (b) the manner of making applications by persons to be registered inspectors;
- (c) the qualifications of registered inspectors and their appointment;
- (d) the duties and responsibilities of registered inspectors; and
- (e) the circumstances in which the registration may be cancelled.

[4/2002]

PART X

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION CONTROL MEASURES

Principal contractor to prevent pollution from construction site

35.—(1) No principal contractor of a construction site who has control of the construction site shall permit any person to commit an offence specified under section 14, 15 or 17 (referred to in this section as the offence).

(2) Where there is a contravention of section 14, 15 or 17 at any construction site, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the principal contractor of the construction site —

- (a) had control of the construction site;
- (b) had knowledge of the commission of the offence at the construction site; and
- (c) had permitted the commission of the offence at the construction site.

(3) The presumptions provided for in subsection (2)(b) and (c) shall not be rebutted unless the defendant proves that he had exercised due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence at the construction site.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), a defendant shall not be presumed to have exercised due diligence unless he had taken all reasonable measures to prevent the offence from being committed at

the construction site, including all the measures prescribed under subsection (5) in respect of the construction site.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (4), the Agency may, with the approval of the Minister, by notification in the *Gazette*, prescribe the measures that are required to be taken by the principal contractor of the construction site.

[4/2002]

(6) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to the same punishment for an offence under section 14, 15 or 17, as the case may be.

(7) In this section, “principal contractor” means a person who has entered into a contract with an owner, a developer or a lessee of a property or his agent for the purpose of carrying out any construction works on the property.

Study on pollution control

36.—(1) The Director-General may, by notice in writing, require any person intending to carry out any activity that, in the opinion of the Director-General, is likely to cause substantial pollution of the environment or increase the level of such pollution —

- (a) to carry out a study on environmental pollution control and related matters;
- (b) to submit for the Director-General’s approval, within such time as may be specified by the Director-General, a proposal for the implementation of such measures for the prevention, reduction or control of pollution of the environment; and
- (c) to implement such measures for the prevention, reduction or control of pollution of the environment as the Director-General may approve or specify.

[4/2002]

(2) The study referred to in subsection (1) shall be conducted in such manner as the Director-General may, by notice in writing, require, and for this purpose, the Director-General may issue guidelines for the conduct of such study.

[4/2002]

(3) The Director-General may, by notice in writing, if he considers it necessary —

- (a) require any modification or addition to be made to the measures proposed by the person under subsection (1)(b);
or
- (b) require the person to conduct a further study.

[4/2002]

(4) Any person who fails to comply with a notice made under subsection (1) or (3) shall be guilty of an offence.

Self-monitoring and submission of results

37.—(1) The Director-General may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier of any premises from which any air impurity, trade effluent or hazardous substance is generated and emitted into the atmosphere, discharged into the public sewerage system or any land, drain or inland waters to install suitable monitoring equipment or system at any point along the line of discharge, to monitor the quality or quantity of such emission or discharge or both.

[4/2002]

(2) The owner or occupier of such premises with monitoring equipment or system installed shall —

- (a) ensure that such equipment or system is working in a proper and efficient manner;
- (b) keep a proper record of all monitoring results; and
- (c) submit the records to the Director-General as may be required by the Director-General.

[4/2002]

(3) Any monitoring result which shows that any standard prescribed in the regulations has not been complied with shall, until the contrary is proved, be admissible as evidence in any proceedings against the owner or occupier of such premises for failure to comply with any provision of this Act.

(4) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (3), the Director-General may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier of such premises to install further suitable devices or systems

to prevent the emission of air impurities, discharge of trade effluent or emission or discharge of any hazardous substance, if the level of emission or discharge fails to comply with the prescribed standards or requirements.

[4/2002]

(5) Any person who, without the written consent of the Director-General, alters or causes to be altered any monitoring equipment or system referred to in subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

[4/2002]

Regulations for mandatory insurance

38.—(1) The Agency may, with the approval of the Minister, make regulations to require an owner or occupier of industrial or trade premises or a person who handles, stores, transports or uses hazardous substances to take out and maintain policies of insurance in such circumstances and against liabilities for such risks, costs or damages as may be prescribed in the regulations.

[4/2002]

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the regulations may provide for —

- (a) the terms and conditions including any minimum limit of indemnity of any policy of insurance required to be taken out or maintained under subsection (1);
- (b) the form of the certificate of insurance; and
- (c) the different terms and conditions in different circumstances.

Power to prohibit work and processes in certain circumstances

39.—(1) Where the Agency has reason to believe that the emission of air impurities, the discharge of trade effluent or the emission or discharge of any hazardous substance or toxic substance from any premises is likely to cause pollution of the environment or be injurious to public health or safety, the Agency may by order direct the owner or occupier of the premises —

- (a) to cease immediately the conduct of any trade or industrial process, or operation of any fuel burning equipment or

industrial plant, in or on the premises which produces the air impurities, trade effluent, hazardous substance or toxic substance in or for such period as may be specified in the order;

- (b) to cease immediately the emission of air impurities, discharge of trade effluent, emission or discharge of hazardous substance or toxic substance into the atmosphere or any land, drain or inland waters; or
- (c) to take steps as may be specified in the order to collect, store and treat the trade effluent, hazardous substance or toxic substance either indefinitely or until such steps have been taken as is specified in the order and to treat such trade effluent, hazardous substance or toxic substance before it is discharged into any public sewerage system, drain or inland waters.

[4/2002]

(2) The owner or occupier of any premises who fails to comply with an order made under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$2,000 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

(3) Where the owner or occupier of any premises has failed to comply with an order made under subsection (1), the Director-General may, at all reasonable times, enter upon the premises and take such measures and execute such work as may be necessary to comply with the order.

[4/2002]

(4) Any person who is aggrieved by an order made under subsection (1) may, within 30 days from the date of the order, appeal to the High Court which may rescind or vary the order.

(5) Notwithstanding that an appeal has been made under subsection (4), an aggrieved person shall comply with the order pending the outcome of the appeal to the High Court and the Director-General may exercise the powers conferred under subsection (3).

[4/2002]

Advisory and technical committees

40.—(1) The Agency may, from time to time, appoint such advisory or technical committees as the Agency thinks necessary for any of the purposes of this Act.

[4/2002]

(2) The composition of such committees and the terms of appointment of the members shall be determined by the Agency.

[4/2002]

PART XA

[*Repealed by Act 11 of 2012 wef 01/09/2013*]

PART XI**ENFORCEMENT****Default in compliance with notice or order**

41.—(1) Where a person on whom a notice or order under this Act is served fails to comply with the notice or order within the time specified in the notice or order —

- (a) he shall, unless he satisfies the court that he has used all due diligence to comply with the notice or order, be guilty of an offence and shall, where no penalty is provided for such default, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000; and
- (b) the Director-General or any authorised officer may enter the premises under section 47 and execute the works specified in the notice or order.

[4/2002]

(2) Any expenses reasonably incurred by the Director-General under subsection (1)(b) may be recovered from the person in default and section 51 and, if that person is the owner of the premises, section 53 shall apply in respect of those expenses.

[4/2002]

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting the Director-General from carrying out any works specified in any such

notice or order at the request of a person who has been served with the notice or order upon an undertaking by that person to pay the costs and expenses in executing the works.

[4/2002]

Appeal against notice or order

42.—(1) Where a person on whom a notice or order referred to in section 41(1) is served is aggrieved by the notice or order —

- (a) he may, within 14 days from the date of service of the notice or order and in the prescribed form and manner, appeal to the Minister; and
- (b) no liability to a fine under section 41(1)(a) shall arise nor, except as provided for in this section, shall any proceedings be taken or work done under the notice or order until after the determination or abandonment of the appeal.

(2) Where an appeal is brought under this section, the Minister may dismiss or allow the appeal unconditionally or subject to such conditions as he considers fit, and any decision made by the Minister on the appeal shall be final.

(3) Where an appeal has been brought under this section, and the Minister is of the opinion that —

- (a) the non-execution of the notice or order will be injurious or dangerous to public health; and
- (b) the immediate execution of the notice or order will not cause any injury to the person against whom the notice or order was made which cannot be compensated by damages,

the Minister may authorise the Director-General immediately to execute the work.

[4/2002]

(4) The Director-General shall, if he carries out the work and the appeal is successful, pay the costs and expenses of the work and any damages sustained by the appellant by reason of the work.

[4/2002]

(5) The Director-General may, if he carries out the work and the appeal is dismissed or abandoned, recover the costs and expenses of

the work from the appellant and section 51 and, if the appellant is the owner of the premises in respect of which the notice or order was made, section 53 shall apply to any sum recoverable from him hereunder.

[4/2002]

Power to demand names and addresses

43.—(1) The Director-General or any authorised officer may require any owner or occupier of any premises or any principal contractor referred to in section 35 to —

(a) give his name and address and such other proof of identity;
and

(b) furnish such other particulars,

as the Director-General or authorised officer may require for the purposes of this Act.

[4/2002]

(2) Any person who, upon being required by the Director-General or any authorised officer to give his name and address or other proof of identity or to furnish any particulars under subsection (1) —

(a) refuses to do so;

(b) wilfully mis-states his name and address or proof of identity; or

(c) furnishes false particulars,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

[4/2002]

(3) The Director-General may, by notice in writing, require any person to furnish such other information as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

[4/2002]

(4) Any person who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with any requirement of subsection (3) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

Powers of Director-General to examine and secure attendance

- 44.**—(1) The Director-General or any authorised officer may —
- (a) examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of matters under this Act, and to reduce to writing any statement made by the person so examined; and
 - (b) require by order in writing the attendance before himself of any person, being within the limits of Singapore, who, from information given or otherwise, appears to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of matters under this Act and that person shall attend as so required.

[4/2002]

(2) The person mentioned in subsection (1)(a) shall be bound to state truly the facts and circumstances with which he is acquainted concerning matters under this Act, except only that he may decline to make with regard to any fact or circumstance, a statement which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge, penalty or forfeiture.

(3) A statement made under this section by any person shall be read over to him and shall, after correction, if necessary, be signed by him.

(4) If any person fails to attend as required by an order under subsection (1)(b), the Director-General may report such failure to a Magistrate who may thereupon issue a warrant to secure the attendance of that person as required by the order.

[4/2002]

Power to obtain information

44A.—(1) The Director-General or an authorised officer may by notice in writing require any licensee or other person to furnish, within a reasonable period specified in the notice, and in such form and manner as may be specified in the notice, all documents and information relating to any matter which the Agency considers necessary to carry out the functions or duties of or assigned to the Agency by or under any provision of this Act, which are within the knowledge of that person or in his custody or under his control.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(2) The power to require a person to furnish any document or information under subsection (1) includes the power —

- (a) to require that person, or any person who is or was an officer or employee of his, to provide an explanation of the document or information;
- (b) if the document or information is not furnished, to require that person to state, to the best of his knowledge and belief, where it is; and
- (c) if the information is recorded otherwise than in legible form, to require the information to be made available to the Agency in legible form.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(3) Any person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to do anything required of him by notice under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(4) Any person who —

- (a) intentionally alters, suppresses or destroys any document or information which he has been required by a notice under subsection (1) to furnish; or
- (b) in furnishing any document or information required under subsection (1), makes any statement which he knows to be false in a material particular or recklessly makes such a statement,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to both.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(5) If any person fails to comply with a notice under subsection (1), the court may, on the application of the Agency, make such order as the court thinks fit to secure compliance with such notice and any such order may provide that all the costs or expenses of and incidental to the application shall be borne by such person or by any officer of a company or other association who is responsible for the failure.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(6) Where a notice under subsection (1) is issued in connection with investigations into a suspected offence under this Act, the Agency through an authorised officer may, at any time after the expiry of the period specified therein, enter any building or place where the Agency has reason to believe that any document or information, in respect of which it has given the notice, may be found, and seize or take extracts or copies of any such document or information.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(7) The Agency shall be entitled without payment to keep any document or information, or any copy or extract thereof, furnished to it under subsection (1) or obtained under subsection (6).

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

Powers of arrest

45.—(1) The Director-General, an authorised officer or a police officer may arrest any person, whom the Director-General or officer has reason to believe has committed an offence under this Act, if the name and address of the person are unknown to him and —

(a) the person declines to give his name and address; or

(b) there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name and address, if given.

[4/2002]

(2) A person arrested under this section may be detained until his name and address are correctly ascertained.

(3) No person so arrested shall be detained longer than is necessary for bringing him before a court.

Director-General may act in cases of emergency

46.—(1) Where the Director-General considers it necessary in the case of an emergency, he may direct the immediate execution of any work or the doing of any act being any work or act authorised under this Act which is in his opinion necessary to prevent injury or danger to public health or serious pollution of the environment.

[4/2002]

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(2) Any expenses reasonably incurred by the Director-General under subsection (1) may be recovered from the person whose act or omission resulted in the emergency or the owner of the premises where the emergency originated, and section 51 and, if that person is the owner of the premises, section 53 shall apply in respect of those expenses.

[4/2002]

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

Power of entry

47.—(1) The Director-General or any authorised officer may, for the purposes of this Act, enter at all reasonable hours in the day time any premises with such assistants and workmen as are necessary for the purpose of making any survey, inspection or investigation and executing any work authorised by this Act.

[4/2002]

(2) Unless the consent of the occupier has been obtained therefor, no person shall enter into any dwelling-house in actual occupation under this section without 6 hours previous notice to the occupier.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the Agency may, with the approval of the Minister, declare that any class of premises is liable to night inspection.

[4/2002]

(4) The Director-General or any authorised officer, with such assistants and workmen as are necessary, may, at any time of the day or night and without notice, enter using such force as may be necessary and search or inspect any premises of the class specified in the declaration referred to in subsection (3).

[4/2002]

Power to enter on land adjacent to works

48.—(1) The Director-General or any authorised officer, with such assistants and workmen as are necessary, may enter upon any land, adjoining or being within 100 metres of any works by this Act authorised to be executed —

- (a) for the purpose of depositing upon that land any soil, gravel, sand, lime, brick, stone or other materials; or

- (b) for any other purposes connected with the formation of those works,

without making any previous payment, tender or deposit and doing as little damage as may be in the exercise of the powers under this subsection.

[4/2002]

- (2) The Director-General shall make compensation —

- (a) to the owner and the occupier for such temporary occupation or temporary damage of the land from time to time and as often as any such temporary occupation is taken or any such temporary damage done; and

- (b) to the owner for the permanent injury, if any, to the land.

[4/2002]

(3) Before the Director-General makes any use of any land under subsection (1), he shall give 7 days notice of his intention to the owner and the occupier of the land.

[4/2002]

Penalty for obstructing Director-General in his duty

- 49.** Any person who at any time —

- (a) hinders or obstructs the Director-General or any authorised officer in the performance or execution of his duty or of any thing which he is empowered or required to do under this Act;
- (b) interferes with any work authorised to be executed under this Act; or
- (c) fails to facilitate by all reasonable means the entry and inspection of any premises by the Director-General or any authorised officer or the examination of any equipment, industrial plant, container or the making of any tests which the Director-General or any authorised officer is empowered under this Act to make,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to both and, in the case of a second or subsequent

conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to both.

[4/2002]

Powers of search and seizure

50. If the Director-General has reason to believe that any hazardous substance or toxic substance is being kept, stored, processed, treated, discharged or deposited, or air impurities are being emitted, or any hazardous substance or toxic substance or trade effluent is being discharged without his consent, the Director-General or any authorised officer may —

- (a) search the premises and take possession of any substance found therein and reasonably believed to be or contain hazardous substances;
- (b) require the production of records, certificates, notices and documents relating or reasonably believed to relate to any dealing in or with hazardous substances or toxic substances, emission of air impurities or discharge of trade effluent or toxic substance wherever and by whomsoever kept and whether kept under the provisions of this Act or otherwise and take extracts therefrom;
- (c) take samples of any materials whether solid, liquid, gaseous or vapour found in the premises;
- (d) seal the samples and require the owner of the materials to send the samples to an analyst for analysis and bear any costs and expenses arising therefrom;
- (e) require the owner or analyst to submit the results of the analysis to the Director-General;
- (f) take such photographs as he thinks necessary for the purposes of this Act; and
- (g) require any person whom he finds in the premises to produce his identity card or other identification papers for inspection for the purpose of an investigation or inquiry under this Act.

[4/2002]

Power to examine motor vehicles

50A.—(1) Where the Director-General or any authorised officer has reason to suspect that an offence under this Act or the regulations made thereunder has been committed in connection with the use of a motor vehicle, the Director-General or authorised officer may —

- (a) examine the motor vehicle;
- (b) require the owner or driver of the motor vehicle to provide his name and address and such other proof of identity; and
- (c) order the owner or driver of the motor vehicle to produce the same for an examination of vehicle emissions at such time and place as may be specified.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(2) Any person who without reasonable excuse fails to comply with any requirement under this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

PART XII**COMPENSATION, DAMAGES, FEES, COSTS AND EXPENSES****Compensation, damages, fees, costs and expenses to be determined by Magistrate's Court or District Court**

51.—(1) Except as otherwise provided, in all cases where compensation, damages, fees, costs or expenses are provided under this Act to be paid, the amount and, if necessary, the apportionment of the amount and any question of liability shall, in case of dispute, or failure to pay, be summarily ascertained and determined by a Magistrate's Court or, if the amount claimed exceeds the Magistrate's Court limit, by a District Court.

(2) In any proceeding under subsection (1), the Magistrate's Court or the District Court may —

- (a) inquire whether those expenses ought to be borne wholly or in part by some person other than the defendant in the proceedings;

- (b) make such order concerning the expenses or their apportionment as appears to the Court to be just; and
- (c) where those expenses were incurred under section 41(1)(b) by the Director-General in carrying out any works specified in a notice, inquire whether any requirement specified in the notice was reasonable.

[4/2002]

(3) The Magistrate's Court or the District Court shall not order the expenses or any part thereof to be borne by any person other than the defendant in the proceedings unless the Court is satisfied that the other person has had due notice of the proceedings and an opportunity of being heard.

(4) If the amount of compensation, damages, fees, costs or expenses is not paid by the party liable to pay it within 7 days after demand, that amount may be reported to a Magistrate's Court or a District Court and recovered in the same way as if it were a fine imposed by a Magistrate's Court or a District Court.

(5) An appeal shall lie to the High Court from any decision of a Magistrate's Court or a District Court under this section, and the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 68) shall apply, with the necessary modifications, to all such appeals.

Fees, etc., payable to Agency

51A. All fees, charges, composition fines and moneys collected under this Act shall be paid to the Agency.

[4/2002]

Occupier may execute work where owner defaults in execution of work

52.—(1) Whenever default is made by an owner of any premises in the execution of any work required under this Act to be executed by him, an occupier of the premises may, with the approval of the Director-General, cause the work to be executed.

[4/2002]

(2) The expense of the work executed under subsection (1) shall be paid to the occupier by the owner of the premises or the amount may

be deducted out of the rent from time to time becoming due from him to the owner.

(3) The occupier of the premises may, in the absence of any special agreement to the contrary, retain possession until the expense of the work executed under subsection (1) has been fully reimbursed to him.

Recovery of costs and expenses payable by owners

53.—(1) All sums payable by or recoverable from an owner of any premises in respect of costs and expenses incurred by the Agency in connection with the execution of any work which are under this Act recoverable from an owner of any premises shall, subject and without prejudice to any other rights of the Agency, be a first charge on the premises in respect of which the costs and expenses were incurred.

[4/2002]

(2) In addition to any other remedies conferred by this Act, any such sum may be recovered in the manner provided in this section, and the person or persons liable to pay it shall be the owner or owners at the time when the work was completed.

(3) If any such sum remains unpaid at the expiration of the prescribed time, a notice shall be served upon the person or any one of the persons, if more than one, liable to pay it, calling on him to pay that sum together with a fee of such amount as may be prescribed for the cost of the notice, within 15 days of the date of service of such notice.

(4) Without prejudice to section 66, if no person liable to pay the sum can be found, such notice shall be deemed to have been duly served —

(a) by the posting thereof at the office of the Director-General;
and

(b) by fixing a copy thereof on some conspicuous part of the premises in respect of which the costs and expenses were incurred.

[4/2002]

(5) At the expiration of the period of 15 days or such further period as may be allowed by the Director-General, if any such sum or part

thereof remains due and unpaid, it shall be deemed to be arrears and may be recovered as provided in section 55.

[4/2002]

(6) The charge mentioned in subsection (1) shall attach, and the powers and remedies conferred by subsections (2) to (5) shall become exercisable, as from the date of completion of the work.

(7) Notwithstanding any change in the ownership or occupation of the premises after the completion of the work, the charge and the powers and remedies referred to in subsection (6) may be exercised against the premises or against any movable property or crops for the time being found thereon.

(8) An occupier who, when requested by or on behalf of the Director-General to state the name of the owner of the premises, refuses or wilfully omits to disclose or wilfully mis-states the name shall, unless he shows cause to the satisfaction of the court for his refusal or mis-statement, be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

[4/2002]

Recovery of costs and expenses by instalments

54.—(1) When the Director-General has incurred costs and expenses in or about the execution of any work, which are, under this Act, payable by or recoverable from an owner, the Director-General may —

- (a) recover those costs and expenses in the manner provided in section 53; or
- (b) if he thinks fit, may make an arrangement with the owner for the payment of such instalments as will be sufficient to defray the whole amount of the costs and expenses with interest thereon at the prescribed rate, within a period not exceeding 10 years.

[4/2002]

(2) Upon default in payment of any instalment or interest upon the date appointed for payment thereof by any such arrangement, the whole of the balance then outstanding of that amount, together with any interest in arrears, shall immediately become due and payable and,

notwithstanding any change in the ownership or occupation of the premises since the date of the arrangement, may be recovered by as provided in section 53.

Proceedings for recovery of arrears

55.—(1) For the recovery of arrears, the Director-General shall have and may exercise, either successively or concurrently, in addition to any other remedies conferred by this Act the following powers:

- (a) the Director-General may issue a warrant of attachment and may seize by virtue thereof any movable property and crops of any person liable to pay the arrears and may also seize any movable property or crops to whomever it belongs which are found on the premises in respect of which the arrears are due and may, after service of the prescribed notice, sell the same by public auction in the prescribed manner;
- (b) the Director-General may, by notice of sale to be served or published in the prescribed manner, declare his intention to sell, at the expiration of 3 months from the date of the notice of sale, the premises in respect of which the arrears are due and, if, at the expiration of that period, the arrears have not been paid or satisfied, the Director-General may sell by public auction, in lots or otherwise, the whole of the premises or such portion thereof or such interest therein as he considers sufficient for the recovery of the arrears and costs.

[4/2002]

(2) The Director-General shall not proceed under subsection (1)(b) to sell the premises in respect of which the arrears are due, or any portion thereof or interest therein, where there is or are upon the premises and liable to be seized and sold under subsection (1)(a) any movable property or crops belonging to the owner of a value estimated by the Director-General to be sufficient to realise the sum required to satisfy the arrears and costs.

[4/2002]

(3) Any tenant, sub-tenant or occupier who, in order to avoid the seizure or sale of his property for arrears payable by the owner of the

premises, pays the arrears and costs may thereafter, in the absence of any written agreement to the contrary, deduct the amount so paid by him from the rent due or to become due by him to his immediate landlord on account of the premises or such part thereof as is held or occupied by him, and may retain possession until that amount has been fully reimbursed to him whether by deduction from the rent or otherwise.

(4) Any tenant or sub-tenant who has reimbursed, whether by allowing a deduction from his rent or otherwise, any sub-tenant or occupier holding or occupying under him the amount so paid by that sub-tenant or occupier shall have a similar right to deduct the amount from the rent due or to become due to his immediate landlord and to retain possession until similarly reimbursed.

(5) The receipt of any authorised officer for any amount so paid by any such tenant, sub-tenant or occupier shall be deemed an acquittance in full for the like amount of rent.

[4/2002]

(6) If any premises in respect of which arrears are due, or any such movable property or crops as are mentioned in subsection (1) or the proceeds of sale thereof are already in the custody of the law under any process of execution whereby the Director-General is unable to exercise the remedies conferred under subsections (1) to (5), the Director-General —

- (a) may notify the Sheriff or the bailiff of the court concerned of the amount of the arrears; and
- (b) shall be entitled without obtaining a judgment to be paid that amount out of the proceeds of sale of the premises or property in priority to the judgment debtor and to the judgment creditor and to any other creditor except the Government.

[4/2002]

(7) A certificate from the Director-General shall, unless it is disputed by the judgment debtor, be conclusive evidence of the amount of such arrears, and, in case of dispute, the amount shall be summarily determined by a Magistrate's Court.

[4/2002]

(8) Where any premises which is not registered land is sold under subsection (1)(b), the Director-General shall have the power to execute the conveyance and the purchaser of the premises shall not be concerned to inquire whether the provisions of this Act relating to the sale and the conveyance have been complied with nor otherwise to inquire into the regularity or validity of the sale and conveyance.

[4/2002]

(9) Section 144 of the Land Titles Act (Cap. 157) shall apply, with the necessary modifications, to any premises sold under subsection (1)(b) which is registered land.

Attachment

56.—(1) The attachment mentioned in section 55(1)(a) may be made by a person appointed for the purpose by the Director-General who shall give public notice of the attachment in the prescribed manner and shall take an inventory of the property attached.

[4/2002]

(2) A person appointed under subsection (1) shall be deemed to be a public servant for the purposes of the Penal Code (Cap. 224).

(3) Such a person may break open in the day time any house or building for the purpose of effecting the attachment.

Application of proceeds of sale

57.—(1) The proceeds of a sale under section 55(1) and (2) shall be applied in the first place in satisfaction of the arrears together with interest thereon at the prescribed rate and costs.

(2) Where there is any surplus remaining, the Director-General shall —

(a) if satisfied as to the right of any person claiming the surplus, pay the amount thereof to that person; or

(b) if not so satisfied, shall hold the amount in trust for the person who may ultimately succeed in due course of law in establishing his title thereto.

[4/2002]

(3) If no title is established to the surplus within a period of 5 years from the date of the sale, it shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

Title acquired by purchaser at sale by Director-General

58.—(1) The purchaser at a sale held under section 55(1)(b) shall be deemed to have acquired the right offered for sale free from all encumbrances created over it and from all subordinate interests derived from it except such as are expressly reserved by the Director-General at the time of sale.

[4/2002]

(2) The Director-General shall notify, by an advertisement published in the *Gazette*, the result of the sale and the conveyance to the purchaser of the property or right offered for sale.

[4/2002]

Costs of proceedings for recovery of arrears

59. All costs of any proceedings for the recovery of arrears may be recovered as if they formed part of the arrears.

Power to stop sale

60. If any person having any interest in any property liable to be sold at any time previous to such sale tenders to the Director-General the arrears with interest and costs, the Director-General shall thereupon desist from all further proceedings in respect of the sale.

[4/2002]

Application to Court

61.—(1) If any person whose movable property, crop or land has been attached or offered for sale disputes the attachment or sale, he may apply to the High Court or, where the arrears do not exceed the District Court's limit, to a District Court for an order to stay the proceedings.

(2) The High Court or District Court, after hearing the Director-General and making such further inquiry as is necessary, shall make such order as is just.

[4/2002]

Security for payment of arrears

62. No application shall be entertained by the High Court or District Court under section 61 unless the applicant has deposited in Court the

amount of the arrears and costs or furnished security for them to the satisfaction of the Court.

Liability of transferor who has not given notice

63.—(1) Every person who sells or transfers any property in respect of which costs and expenses have been incurred by the Agency in connection with the execution of any work which are, under this Act, recoverable from the owner or owners thereof shall continue to be liable for the payment of all the costs and expenses payable in respect of the property and for the performance of all other obligations imposed by this Act upon the owner of the property which become payable or are to be performed at any time before such notice of transfer as is required by section 19 of the Property Tax Act (Cap. 254) has been given.

[4/2002]

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) shall affect the liability of the purchaser or transferee to pay such costs and expenses in respect of the property or affect the right of the Director-General to recover such costs and expenses or to enforce any obligation under this Act.

[4/2002]

Proceedings where occupier opposes execution of work

64.—(1) If the occupier of any premises prevents the owner thereof from carrying into effect in respect of the premises any of the provisions of this Act after notice of his intention to do so has been given by the owner to that occupier, a Magistrate's Court, upon proof thereof and upon application by the owner, may —

- (a) make an order in writing, requiring the occupier to permit the owner to execute all such works with respect to the premises as are necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act; and
- (b) if it thinks fit, order the occupier to pay to the owner the costs relating to the application or order.

(2) If after the expiration of 8 days from the date of the order the occupier continues to refuse to permit the owner to execute the works, the occupier shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on

conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 for every day or part thereof during which he so continues to refuse.

(3) Every such owner shall, during the continuance of such refusal, be discharged from any penalty to which he might otherwise have become liable by reason of his default in executing the works.

PART XIII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Notices, orders and other documents may be given by authorised officer

65.—(1) All notices, orders, receipts, warrants and other documents of any nature which the Director-General is empowered to give by this Act may, subject to the direction of the Director-General, be given by any authorised officer on behalf of the Director-General.

[4/2002]

(2) Where any such notice, order, receipt, warrant or document requires authentication, the signature or an official facsimile thereof of the Director-General or any authorised officer affixed thereto shall be sufficient authentication.

[4/2002]

Service of documents, etc.

66.—(1) Subject to subsection (3), any notice, order or other document required or authorised to be given or served under this Act may be served —

(a) in the case of an individual —

- (i) by delivering it to the individual personally;
- (ii) by leaving it with an adult person apparently resident at, or by sending it by pre-paid registered post to, the usual or last known address of the place of residence of the individual;
- (iii) by leaving it with an adult person apparently employed at, or by sending it by pre-paid registered

- post to, the usual or last known address of the place of business of the individual;
- (iv) by affixing a copy of the document in a conspicuous place at the usual or last known address of residence or business of the individual; or
 - (v) by sending it by facsimile transmission to the fax transmission number operated at the usual or last known address of the place of residence or business of the individual, or the last fax number given to the Agency or an authorised officer by the individual as the facsimile transmission number for the service of documents on the individual;
- (b) in the case of a partnership other than a limited liability partnership —
- (i) by delivering it to any one of the partners or the secretary or other like officer of the partnership;
 - (ii) by leaving it at, or by sending it by pre-paid registered post to, the principal or last known place of business of the partnership in Singapore; or
 - (iii) by sending it by facsimile transmission to the fax transmission number operated at the principal or last known place of business of the partnership in Singapore; and
- (c) in the case of any limited liability partnership or any other body corporate —
- (i) by delivering it to the secretary or other like officer of the body corporate or, in the case of a limited liability partnership, the manager thereof;
 - (ii) by leaving it at, or by sending it by pre-paid registered post to, the registered office or principal office of the limited liability partnership or body corporate in Singapore; or
 - (iii) by sending it by facsimile transmission to the fax transmission number operated at the registered office

or principal office of the limited liability partnership or body corporate in Singapore.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(2) Where any notice or other document to be served by the Agency or the Director-General is —

(a) sent by a facsimile transmission to the fax transmission number operated at the last known place of residence or business or registered office or principal office in accordance with subsection (1), it shall be deemed to have been duly served on the person to whom it is addressed on the day of transmission, subject to receipt on the sending facsimile machine of a notification (by electronic or other means) of a successful transmission to the place of residence or business or registered office or principal office, as the case may be; and

(b) sent by pre-paid registered post, it shall be deemed to have been duly served on the person to whom it is addressed 2 days after the day the notice or document was posted, whether or not it is returned undelivered.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(3) Any notice, order or other document required or authorised by this Act to be served on the owner or occupier of any premises may be served by delivering it or a true copy thereof to some adult person on the premises or, if there is no such person on the premises to whom it can with reasonable diligence be delivered, by affixing the notice, order or document to some conspicuous part of the premises.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(4) Any notice, order or other document required or authorised by this Act to be served on the owner or occupier of any premises shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed by the description of the owner or occupier of the premises without further name or description.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(5) This section shall not apply to notices, summonses and other documents to be served in proceedings in court.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

General penalties

67.—(1) Any person who is guilty of an offence under this Act (except for an offence under Part VII) for which no penalty is expressly provided shall be liable —

- (a) on the first conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$1,000 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction; and
- (b) on a second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$2,000 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

(2) The court before which such conviction is heard may, in addition to such fine, order the person to pay to the Director-General the amount of any expense in connection with the execution of any work, together with any interest due thereon or any interest certified by the Director-General to be due from such person at the date of his conviction.

[4/2002]

(3) Such amount may be recovered according to any written law for the time being in force for the recovery of fines.

Furnishing of deposits

68.—(1) Where any permit, consent or approval is given by the Director-General under this Act for the execution of any work, the Director-General may require a deposit or other security in lieu thereof to be furnished by the person applying for the permit, consent or approval to secure the execution of the work.

[4/2002]

(2) Where any such work is not executed to the satisfaction of the Director-General, he may utilise the deposit or security or any part thereof to make good the defects.

[4/2002]

Inaccuracies in document

69.—(1) No misnomer or inaccurate description of any person, premises, building, holding, street or place named or described in any document prepared, issued or served under, by virtue of or for the purposes of this Act shall in any way affect the operation of this Act as respects that person or place if that person or place is so designated in the document as to be identifiable.

(2) No proceedings taken under or by virtue of this Act shall be invalid for want of form.

Evidence

69A.—(1) The contents of any document prepared, issued or served under or for the purposes of this Act shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be correct and the production of any book purporting to contain any apportionment made under this Act shall, without any other evidence, be received as prima facie proof of the making and validity of the apportionment mentioned therein.

[4/2002]

(2) All records, registers and other documents kept by the Agency or by any authorised officer for the purposes of this Act shall be deemed to be public documents, and copies thereof or extracts therefrom certified by the officer or employee of the Agency responsible for the custody thereof to be true copies or extracts, as the case may be, and subscribed by such officer or employee with his name and his official title shall be admissible in evidence as proof of the contents of the documents or extracts therefrom.

[4/2002]

Evidence of analyst

70.—(1) The Director-General may, by instrument in writing under his hand, appoint persons who in his opinion are qualified to be analysts for the purposes of this Act.

[4/2002]

(2) Subject to subsection (3), a certificate of an analyst appointed under subsection (1) stating that he has analysed or examined a substance and stating the result of his analysis or examination is admissible in evidence in any proceedings for an offence under this

Act as prima facie evidence of the facts stated in the certificate and of the correctness of the result of the analysis or examination.

(3) A certificate of an analyst referred to in subsection (2) shall not be received in evidence under that subsection unless the person charged has been given a copy of the certificate together with reasonable notice of the intention of the prosecution to produce the certificate as evidence in the proceedings.

(4) Where a certificate of an analyst appointed under subsection (1) is admitted in evidence under subsection (2), the person charged may require the analyst to be called as a witness for the prosecution and the analyst may be cross-examined as if he had given evidence of the matters stated in the certificate.

(5) For the purposes of this section, a document purporting to be a certificate referred to in subsection (2) on its production by the prosecution shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to be such a certificate.

Offences by bodies corporate, etc.

71.—(1) Where an offence under this Act committed by a body corporate is proved —

- (a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of an officer; or
- (b) to be attributable to any act or default on his part,

the officer as well as the body corporate shall be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(2) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, subsection (1) shall apply in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of the body corporate.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(3) Where an offence under this Act committed by a partnership is proved —

- (a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of a partner; or

(b) to be attributable to any act or default on his part, the partner as well as the partnership shall be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(4) Where an offence under this Act committed by a limited liability partnership is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any act or default on the part of, a partner or manager of the limited liability partnership, the partner or manager (as the case may be) as well as the partnership shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(5) Where an offence under this Act committed by an unincorporated association (other than a partnership) is proved —

(a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of an officer of the unincorporated association or a member of its governing body; or

(b) to be attributable to any act or default on the part of such an officer or a member,

the officer or member as well as the unincorporated association shall be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(6) In this section —

“body corporate” and “partnership” exclude a limited liability partnership within the meaning of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act (Cap. 163A);

“officer” —

(a) in relation to a body corporate, means any director, member of the committee of management, chief executive, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate and includes any person purporting to act in any such capacity; or

(b) in relation to an unincorporated association (other than a partnership), means the president, the secretary,

or any member of the committee of the unincorporated association, or any person holding a position analogous to that of the president, secretary or member of the committee and includes any person purporting to act in any such capacity;

“partner” includes a person purporting to act as a partner.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

(7) Regulations may provide for the application of any provision of this section, with such modifications as the Agency considers appropriate, to any body corporate, limited liability partnership or unincorporated association formed or recognised under the law of a territory outside Singapore.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

Composition of offences

72.—(1) The Director-General may, in his discretion, compound any offence under this Act which is prescribed to be a compoundable offence by accepting from the person reasonably suspected of having committed the offence a sum not exceeding —

(a) one half of the amount of the maximum fine that is prescribed for the offence; or

(b) \$15,000,

whichever is the lower.

[4/2002]

[26/2007 wef 01/10/2007]

(2) On payment of such sum of money, no further proceedings shall be taken against that person in respect of the offence except that any compensation, damages, fees, costs or expenses which are provided to be paid under this Act shall remain payable.

(3) Nothing in this section shall prevent the Director-General from issuing any further notice in respect of the same matter to the person who has paid such sum of money.

[4/2002]

Jurisdiction of court

73. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 68), a District Court and a Magistrate's Court shall have jurisdiction to try any offence under this Act and shall have power to impose the full penalty or punishment in respect of any offence under this Act.

Saving of prosecutions under other laws

74. Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other written law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Act except that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Exemption

75. The Agency may, subject to the general or special directions of the Minister, either permanently or for such period as the Agency thinks fit, exempt any person, thing, premises or works or any class of person, thing, premises or works from any provision of this Act.

[4/2002]

Amendment of Schedules

76.—(1) The Minister may at any time, by order published in the *Gazette*, amend any Schedule except the Third Schedule.

(2) The Minister may, in any order made under subsection (1), make such incidental, consequential or supplementary provision as may be necessary or expedient.

Regulations

77.—(1) The Agency may, with the approval of the Minister, make regulations —

- (a) for or in respect of every purpose which is necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act;
- (b) for prescribing any matter which is authorised or required under this Act to be prescribed; and

- (c) without prejudice to the generality of paragraphs (a) and (b) for or in respect of the matters specified in the Third Schedule.

[4/2002]

(2) The Agency may, with the approval of the Minister, in making any regulations, provide that any contravention of or failure to comply with the regulations shall be an offence punishable with a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or with both and, in the case of a continuing offence, with a fine not exceeding \$2,000 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

[4/2002]

(3) All such regulations shall be presented to Parliament as soon as possible after publication in the *Gazette*.

Transitional provisions

78.—(1) The Minister may, by order published in the *Gazette*, repeal or amend any written law which appears to him to be unnecessary having regard to the provisions of this Act or to be inconsistent with any provision of this Act.

(2) Any licence, permit, document, application, approval, permission, order, direction, ruling or notice issued, made, given or approved by the Director of Environmental Pollution Control under any provision of this Act immediately before 1st July 2002* shall be deemed to have been issued, made, given or approved under the same provision by the Director-General.

[4/2002]

FIRST SCHEDULE

Section 6

SCHEDULED PREMISES

Scheduled premises are any premises —

(a) being used for —

- (i) cement works, being works for the manufacture or packing of portland cement, similar cement or pozzolanic materials;

*Date of commencement of the National Environment Agency Act 2002 (Act 4 of 2002).

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (ii) concrete works, being works for the manufacture of concrete and of each batch capacity greater than 0.5 cubic metre;
- (iii) asphalt works, being works for the manufacture of asphalt or tarmacadam;
- (iv) ceramic works, being works in which any products such as bricks, tiles, pipes, pottery goods, refractories or glass are manufactured in furnaces or kilns fired by any fuel;
- (v) chemical works, being works in which acids, alkali, chemical fertilizer, soap, detergent, sodium silicates, lime or other calcium compounds, chlorine, chemicals or chemical products are manufactured;
- (vi) coke or charcoal works, being works in which coke or charcoal is produced and quenched, cut, crushed or graded;
- (vii) ferrous and non-ferrous metal works, being works in which metal melting process for casting and/or metal coating are carried out;
- (viii) gas works, being works in which coal, coke, oil or other mixtures or derivatives are handled or prepared for carbonisation or gasification and in which such materials are subsequently carbonised or gasified;
- (ix) crushing, grinding and milling works, being works in which rock, ores, minerals, chemicals or natural grain products are processed by crushing, grinding, milling or separating into different sizes by sieving, air elutriation or in any other manner;
- (x) petroleum works, being works in which crude or shale oil or crude petroleum or other mineral oil is refined or reconditioned;
- (xi) scrap metal recovery works, being works in which scrap metals are treated in any type of furnace for recovery of metal irrespective of whether this is the primary object of any specific premises or not;
- (xii) primary metallurgical works, being works in which ores are smelted or converted to metal of any kind;
- (xiii) pulping works, being works in which wood or cellulose material is made into pulp;
- (xiv) abrasive blasting works, being works in which equipment or structures are cleaned by abrasive blasting;

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (b) on which there is erected any boiler of steam generating capacity of 2,300 kilogrammes or more per hour, incinerator or furnace burning 500 kilogrammes or more of solid combustible material per hour or 220 kilogrammes or more of liquid material per hour; or
- (c) being used or intended to be used for storing —
- (i) more than 100 tonnes of one or more of the following substances: chemicals, chemical products, hydrocarbons or hydrocarbon products which are toxic or which produce toxic gases on burning or on contact with water or air; or
 - (ii) more than 1,000 tonnes of one or more of the following substances: chemicals, chemical products, hydrocarbons or hydrocarbon products with a flash point lower than 55°C.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Section 21

CONTROL OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

PART I

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

<i>Substance</i>	<i>Exclusions</i>
1,2-dibromoethane (EDB)	
Acetic acid	Substances containing not more than 80%, weight in weight, of acetic acid; Preparations and solutions for photographic use.
Acetic Anhydride	
Acetyl bromide	
Alachor	
Allyl isothiocyanate	
Alkali metal bifluorides; Ammonium bifluoride; Potassium fluoride; Sodium fluoride; Potassium silicofluoride; Sodium silicofluoride; Silicofluoric acid	Preparations containing not more than 0.3%, weight in weight, of potassium fluoride in radiator protectors;

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

	<p>Preparations containing not more than 0.96%, weight in weight, of potassium fluoride in photographic chemicals;</p> <p>Substances containing not more than 3%, weight in weight, of sodium fluoride or sodium silicofluoride as a preservative;</p> <p>Substances containing sodium fluoride intended for the treatment of human ailments.</p>
Ammonia	<p>Preparations and solutions of ammonia containing not more than 10%, weight in weight, of ammonia;</p> <p>Refrigeration equipment;</p> <p>Photographic and plan developers;</p> <p>Hair colour dyes;</p> <p>Perm lotions;</p> <p>Smelling bottles.</p>
Ammonium chlorate	
Anionic surface active agents	<p>Preparations containing less than 5% by weight of anionic surface active agents;</p> <p>Preparations containing anionic surface active agents which are not less than 90% biodegradable under a test carried out in accordance with that part of the OECD method which is referred to as “Confirmatory Test Procedure” in European Communities Council Directive No. 73/405/EEC (C) or other equivalent test methods acceptable to the Director-General.</p>
Antimony pentachloride	Polishes
Antimony trihydride	

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<p>Arsenical substances, the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Arsenic acid</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Arsenic sulphide</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Arsenic trichloride</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Arsine</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Calcium arsenite</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Copper arsenate</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Copper arsenite</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Lead arsenate</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Organic compounds of arsenic</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Oxides of arsenic</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Potassium arsenite</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Sodium arsenate</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Sodium arsenite</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Sodium thioarsenate</p>	<p>Pyrites ores or sulphuric acid containing arsenical poisons as natural impurities;</p> <p>Animal feeding stuffs containing not more than 0.005%, weight in weight, of 4-hydroxy-3-nitrophenyl-arsonic acid and not containing any other arsenical poison;</p> <p>Animal feeding stuffs containing not more than 0.01%, weight in weight, of arsanic acid and not containing any other arsenical poison;</p> <p>Animal feeding stuffs containing not more than 0.0375%, weight in weight, of carbarsone and not containing any other arsenical poison.</p>
<p>Asbestos in the form of crocidolite, actinolite, anthophyllite, amosite, tremolite, chrysotile and amphiboles and products containing these forms of asbestos</p>	<p>Asbestos in the form of chrysotile in any vehicle brake or clutch lining installed in any vehicle registered before 1st April 1995.</p>
<p>Boric acid; Sodium borate</p>	<p>Boric acid or sodium borate in medicinal preparations, cosmetics, toilet preparations and substances</p>

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

	<p>being preparations intended for human consumption;</p> <p>Preparations containing boric acid or sodium borate or a combination of both where water or solvent is not the only other part of the composition.</p>
Boron tribromide	
Boron trichloride	
Boron trifluoride	
Bromine; Bromine solutions	
Cadmium and its compounds in controlled EEE	<p>Controlled EEE containing cadmium not exceeding 0.01% maximum concentration value by weight of homogeneous material in controlled EEE;</p> <p>Cadmium and its compounds in electrical contact;</p> <p>Cadmium in filter glass or glass used for reflectance standards;</p> <p>Cadmium in printing ink for the application of enamel on glass;</p> <p>Cadmium alloy as electrical or mechanical solder joint to electrical conductor located directly on voice coil in transducer used in high-powered loudspeaker with sound pressure level of 100 dB (A) or more;</p> <p>Cadmium and cadmium oxide in thick film paste used on aluminium bonded beryllium oxide.</p>
Cadmium-containing silver brazing alloy	
Captafol	
Carbamates	<p>Benomyl;</p> <p>Carbendazim;</p>

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

	<p>Chlorpropham;</p> <p>Propham;</p> <p>Thiophanate-methyl;</p> <p>Preparations containing not more than 1%, weight in weight, of propoxur and not containing any other carbamate;</p> <p>Preparations containing not more than 1%, weight in weight, of methomyl and not containing any other carbamate.</p>
Carbon monoxide	<p>Gas mixtures containing carbon monoxide weighing less than 1 metric tonne;</p> <p>Gas mixtures containing carbon monoxide as by-products from combustion activities.</p>
Carbon tetrafluoride	
<p>Chlorinated hydrocarbons, the following:</p> <p>Aldrin</p> <p>Benzene hexachloride (BHC)</p> <p>Bromocyclen</p> <p>Camphechlor</p> <p>Chlorbenside</p> <p>Chlorbicyclen</p> <p>Chlordane</p> <p>Chlordecone</p>	<p>Paper impregnated with not more than 0.3%, weight in weight, of benzene hexachloride or gamma — BHC provided it is labelled with directions that no food, wrapped or unwrapped, or food utensils are to be placed on the treated paper, and that it is not to be used where food is prepared or served.</p>

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<p>Chlordimeform</p> <p>Chlorfenethol</p> <p>Chlorfenson</p> <p>Chlorfensulphide</p> <p>Chlorobenzilate</p> <p>Chloropropylate Dicophane (DDT)</p> <p>pp'-DDT</p> <p>Dicofol</p> <p>Dieldrin</p> <p>Endosulfan</p> <p>Endrin</p> <p>Fenazaflor</p> <p>Fenson</p> <p>Fluorbenzide</p> <p>Gamma benzene hexachloride (Gamma — BHC), also known as lindane</p> <p>HCH (mixed isomers)</p> <p>HEOD [1,2,3,4,10,10- hexachloro-6,7-epoxy- 1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a- octahydro-1, 4 (exo): 5,8 (endo)-dimethano naphthalene]</p> <p>HHDN [1,2,3,4,10,10- hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a- hexahydro-1,4 (exo):5,8 (endo)- dimethano naphthalene]</p> <p>Heptachlor</p> <p>Hexachloroethane</p> <p>Isobenzan</p> <p>Isodrin</p>	
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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<p>Kelevan</p> <p>Methoxychlor [1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-di-(p-methoxyphenyl) ethane]</p> <p>Mirex</p> <p>Polychlorinated butadienes</p> <p>Tetrachlorodiphenylethane [TDE; 1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis (p-chlorophenyl) ethane]</p> <p>Tetradifon</p> <p>Tetrasul</p> <p>Toxaphene</p> <p>Allied chlorinated hydrocarbon compounds used as pesticides (insecticides, acaricides, etc.)</p>	
<p>Chlorine</p>	<p>Chlorine used for chlorination of water in swimming pools.</p>
<p>Chlorine trifluoride</p>	
<p>Chlorobenzenes, the following:</p> <p>Monochlorobenzene</p> <p>Meta-dichlorobenzene</p> <p>Ortho-dichlorobenzene</p> <p>Trichlorobenzene</p> <p>Tetrachlorobenzene</p> <p>Pentachlorobenzene</p> <p>Hexachlorobenzene</p>	
<p>Chlorophenols, the following:</p> <p>Monochlorophenol</p> <p>Dichlorophenol</p> <p>Trichlorophenol</p>	<p>Substances containing not more than 1%, weight in weight, of chlorophenols.</p>

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Tetrachlorophenol Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	
Chlorophenoxyacids; their salts, esters, amines, which include but are not limited to — 2,4,5-T and its salts and esters	
Chloropicrin	
Chlorosilanes, the following: Hexachlorodisilane Phenyltrichlorosilane Tetrachlorosilane	
Chlorosulphonic acid	
Chromic acid	Substances containing not more than 9%, weight in weight, of chromic acid; Photographic solutions containing chromic acid in individual containers containing not more than 15 kilograms each of such solutions and of aggregate weight of not more than 500 kilograms of such solutions.
Cyanides	Ferrocyanides; Ferricyanides; Acetonitrile; Acrylonitrile; Butyronitrile; 2-Dimethylaminoacetonitrile; Isobutyronitrile; Methacrylonitrile; Propionitrile.
Diborane	

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Dibromochloropropane	
Diethyl sulphate	
Dinitro-ortho-cresol (DNOC) and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)	
Dinosam; its compounds with a metal or a base	
Dinoseb and its salts and esters, which includes but is not limited to — Binapacryl	
Diquat; its salts	
Drazoxolon; its salts	Dressings on seeds.
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of — benomyl at or above 7 per cent, carbofuran at above 10 per cent, thiram at or above 15 per cent	
Endothal; its salts	
Epichlorohydrin	
Ethyl mercaptan	Substances containing less than 1%, weight in weight, of ethyl mercaptan.
Ethylene dichloride	
Ethylene imine	
Ethylene oxide	Mixtures of inert gases and ethylene oxide comprising not more than 12%, weight in weight, of ethylene oxide contained in cylinders of water capacity less than 47 litres and for aggregate of not more than 3 numbers of such cylinders.
Ferric chloride	
Fipronil	Formulated products containing Fipronil approved for household use

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

	and belonging to Table 5 of the WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard.
Fluorine	
Fluoroacetamide	
Formaldehyde	Substances containing not more than 5%, weight in weight, of formaldehyde; Photographic glazing or hardening solutions.
Formic acid	Substances containing not more than 5%, weight in weight, of formic acid.
Germane	
Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD)	
Hexavalent chromium in controlled EEE	Controlled EEE containing hexavalent chromium not exceeding 0.1% maximum concentration value by weight of homogeneous material in controlled EEE; Hexavalent chromium as anticorrosion agent, not exceeding 0.75% by weight, in the cooling solution of carbon steel cooling system in absorption refrigerator.
Hydrazine anhydrous; Hydrazine aqueous solutions	
Hydrochloric acid	Substances containing not more than 9%, weight in weight, of hydrochloric acid.
Hydrofluoric acid	Preparations or solutions containing not more than 2%, weight in weight, of hydrofluoric acid.
Hydrogen chloride	
Hydrogen cyanide; Hydrocyanic acid	Preparations of wild cherry;

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

	In reagent kits supplied for medical or veterinary purposes, substances containing less than the equivalent of 0.1%, weight in weight, of hydrocyanic acid.
Hydrogen fluoride	
Hydrogen selenide	
Isocyanates	<p>Polyisocyanates containing less than 0.7%, weight in weight, of free monomeric diisocyanates;</p> <p>Pre-polymerised isocyanates in polyurethane paints and lacquers;</p> <p>Hardeners and bonding agents for immediate use in adhesives.</p>
Lead and its compounds in controlled EEE	<p>Controlled EEE containing lead not exceeding 0.1% maximum concentration value by weight of homogeneous material in controlled EEE;</p> <p>Lead in glass of cathode ray tube;</p> <p>Lead, not exceeding 0.2% by weight, in glass of fluorescent tube;</p> <p>Lead, not exceeding 0.35% by weight, as an alloying element in steel for machining purposes or galvanised steel;</p> <p>Lead, not exceeding 0.4% by weight, as an alloying element in aluminium;</p> <p>Lead, not exceeding 4% by weight, in copper alloy;</p> <p>Lead in high melting temperature type solder (that is, lead-based alloy containing 85% by weight or more lead);</p> <p>Electrical and electronic component containing lead in —</p>

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

	<p>(a) glass or ceramic (other than dielectric ceramic in capacitor); or</p> <p>(b) glass or ceramic matrix compound;</p> <p>Lead in dielectric ceramic in capacitor for rated voltage of 125 V AC, 250 V DC or higher;</p> <p>Lead in bearing shell or bush for refrigerant-containing compressor for heating, ventilation, air conditioning or refrigeration application;</p> <p>Lead in white glass for optical application;</p> <p>Lead in filter glass or glass used for reflectance standards;</p> <p>Lead in printing ink for the application of enamel on glass;</p> <p>Lead in solder for —</p> <p>(a) completing viable electrical connection between semiconductor die and carrier within integrated circuit flip chip package;</p> <p>(b) soldering to machined-through hole discoidal or planar array ceramic multilayer capacitor; or</p> <p>(c) soldering thin copper wire (with diameter not exceeding 100 µm) in power transformer;</p> <p>Lead in soldering materials in mercury-free flat fluorescent lamp;</p>
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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

	<p>Lead oxide in surface conduction electron emitter display used in structural element;</p> <p>Lead bound in crystal glass;</p> <p>Lead in cermet-based trimmer potentiometer element;</p> <p>Lead in plating layer of high-voltage diode on base of zinc borate glass body.</p>
Lead compounds in paint	<p>Lead compounds in paint in which the lead content is not more than 0.06% by weight of the paint;</p> <p>Lead compounds in paint in which the container is affixed with an appropriate label;</p> <p>The labels to be used for paints containing lead compounds are in accordance with Part IV of the Second Schedule.</p>
Lead tetra-ethyl and similar lead containing compounds in petrol intended for use in Singapore as fuel for motor vehicles	
Mercury	
Mercury and its compounds in controlled EEE	<p>Controlled EEE containing mercury not exceeding 0.1% maximum concentration value by weight of homogeneous material in controlled EEE;</p> <p>Cold cathode fluorescent lamp or external electrode fluorescent lamp, used for purposes other than general lighting, that —</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) is not more than 500 mm long and contains not more than 3.5 mg of mercury;</p>

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

	<p>(b) is more than 500 mm long but not more than 1500 mm long and contains not more than 5 mg of mercury; or</p> <p>(c) is more than 1500 mm long and contains not more than 13 mg of mercury.</p>
Mercury in Clinical Thermometers	
Mercury compounds including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds, alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds, and other organic compounds of mercury	
Mercury and its compounds in batteries	Batteries other than mercury oxide batteries, zinc carbon batteries containing more than 0.001% by weight of mercury per cell and alkaline batteries, except those in button form, containing more than 0.025% by weight of mercury per cell.
Mercury in fluorescent lamps (primarily for lighting purposes)	<p>Compact fluorescent lamps containing mercury not exceeding 5 mg.</p> <p>Linear or circular fluorescent lamps containing mercury not exceeding 10 mg;</p>
Metanil yellow (sodium salt of metanilylazo-diphenylamine)	Dye-indicators used in laboratories.
Methyl chloride	
Methyl mercaptan	Substances containing less than 1%, weight in weight, of methyl mercaptan.
Monomethyltetrachloro diphenyl methane	

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Monomethyl-dichloro-diphenyl methane	
Monomethyl-dibromodiphenyl methane	
Neonicotinoid compounds used as pesticides, the following: Imidacloprid	Formulated products containing Imidacloprid approved for household use and belonging to Table 5 of the WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard.
Niclofolan	
Nicotine sulphate	
Nitric acid	Substances containing not more than 9%, weight in weight, of nitric acid.
Nitric oxide	
Nitrobenzene	Substances containing less than 0.1%, weight in weight, of nitrobenzene; Soaps containing less than 1%, weight in weight, of nitrobenzene; Polishes and cleansing agents.
Nitrogen trifluoride	
Oleum	
Orange II [sodium salt of p-(2-hydroxy-1-naphthylazo) benzenesulphonic acid]	Dye-indicators used in laboratories.
Organic peroxides	Car puttys; Substances and preparations containing not more than 3%, weight in weight, of organic peroxides; Solutions of not more than 60%, weight in weight, of methyl ethyl ketone peroxides and total aggregate weight of less than 50 kilograms of such solutions.

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<p>Organo-tin compounds, the following:</p> <p>Compounds of fentin</p> <p>Cyhexatin</p> <p>Tributyl tin compounds</p>	
<p>Ozone depleting substances, namely:</p> <p>(a) Chlorofluorocarbons, the following:</p> <p>Chloroheptafluoropropane</p> <p>Chloropentafluoroethane</p> <p>Chlorotrifluoromethane</p> <p>Dichlorodifluoromethane</p> <p>Dichlorohexafluoropropane</p> <p>Dichlorotetrafluoroethane</p> <p>Heptachlorofluoropropane</p> <p>Hexachlorodifluoropropane</p> <p>Pentachlorofluoroethane</p> <p>Pentachlorotrifluoropropane</p> <p>Tetrachlorodifluoroethane</p> <p>Tetrachlorotetrafluoropropane</p> <p>Trichlorofluoromethane</p> <p>Trichloropentafluoropropane</p> <p>Trichlorotrifluoroethane</p>	<p>Products containing any ozone depleting substance other than the following products:</p> <p>(a) in the case of chlorofluorocarbons —</p> <p>(i) air-conditioners in vehicles registered on or after 1st January 1995 or intended for such vehicles;</p> <p>(ii) equipment for domestic or commercial refrigeration or air-conditioning installed on or after 1st January 1993, or heat pump equipment, which contains any</p>

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<p>(b) Halons, the following:</p> <p>Bromochlorodifluoromethane Bromochloromethane Bromotrifluoromethane Dibromotetrafluoroethane</p> <p>(c) Hydrochlorofluorocarbons, the following:</p> <p>1,1-dichloro-1-fluoro-ethane 1,1-dichloro-2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropane 1,3-dichloro-1,2,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane 1-chloro-1,1-difluoro-ethane Chlorodifluoroethane Chlorodifluoromethane Chlorodifluoropropane Chlorofluoroethane Chlorofluoromethane</p>	<p>chlorofluorocarbon substance as a refrigerant or in any insulating material of such equipment;</p> <p>(iii) refrigerators that have a compressor rating which exceeds one horsepower;</p> <p>(iv) non-pharmaceutical aerosol products;</p> <p>(v) insulation boards, panels or pipe covers;</p> <p>(vi) polystyrene sheets or finished products;</p> <p>(b) in the case of Halons, portable fire extinguishers; and</p> <p>(c) in the case of bromotrifluoromethane, fire protection systems with building plans approved after 17th June 1991 and installed after 31st December 1991.</p>
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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Chlorofluoropropane	
Chlorohexafluoropropane	
Chloropentafluoropropane	
Chlorotetrafluoroethane	
Chlorotetrafluoropropane	
Chlorotrifluoroethane	
Chlorotrifluoropropane	
Dichlorodifluoroethane	
Dichlorodifluoropropane	
Dichlorofluoroethane	
Dichlorofluoromethane	
Dichlorofluoropropane	
Dichloropentafluoropropane	
Dichlorotetrafluoropropane	
Dichlorotrifluoroethane	
Dichlorotrifluoropropane	
Hexachlorofluoropropane	
Pentachlorodifluoropropane	
Pentachlorofluoropropane	
Tetrachlorodifluoropropane	
Tetrachlorofluoroethane	
Tetrachlorofluoropropane	
Tetrachlorotrifluoropropane	
Trichlorodifluoroethane	
Trichlorodifluoropropane	
Trichlorofluoroethane	
Trichlorofluoropropane	
Trichlorotetrafluoropropane	
Trichlorotrifluoropropane	

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<p>(d) Hydrobromofluorocarbons, the following:</p> <p>Bromodifluoroethane</p> <p>Bromodifluoromethane</p> <p>Bromodifluoropropane</p> <p>Bromofluoroethane</p> <p>Bromofluoromethane</p> <p>Bromofluoropropane</p> <p>Bromohexafluoropropane</p> <p>Bromopentafluoropropane</p> <p>Bromotetrafluoroethane</p> <p>Bromotetrafluoropropane</p> <p>Bromotrifluoroethane</p> <p>Bromotrifluoropropane</p> <p>Dibromodifluoroethane</p> <p>Dibromodifluoropropane</p> <p>Dibromofluoroethane</p> <p>Dibromofluoromethane</p> <p>Dibromofluoropropane</p> <p>Dibromopentafluoropropane</p> <p>Dibromotetrafluoropropane</p> <p>Dibromotrifluoroethane</p> <p>Dibromotrifluoropropane</p> <p>Hexabromofluoropropane</p> <p>Pentabromodifluoropropane</p> <p>Pentabromofluoropropane</p> <p>Tetrabromodifluoropropane</p> <p>Tetrabromofluoroethane</p> <p>Tetrabromofluoropropane</p>	
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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

<p>Tetrabromotrifluoropropane</p> <p>Tribromodifluoroethane</p> <p>Tribromodifluoropropane</p> <p>Tribromofluoroethane</p> <p>Tribromofluoropropane</p> <p>Tribromotetrafluoropropane</p> <p>Tribromotrifluoropropane</p> <p>(e) Carbon tetrachloride</p> <p>(f) 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)</p> <p>(g) Methyl bromide</p>	
Paraquat; its salts	Preparation in pellet form containing not more than 5%, weight in weight, of salts of paraquat ion.
Perchloromethyl mercaptan	Substances containing less than 1%, weight in weight, of perchloromethyl mercaptan.
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)	
<p>Phenols, the following:</p> <p>Catechol</p> <p>Cresol</p> <p>Hydroquinone</p> <p>Octyl phenol</p> <p>Phenol</p> <p>Resorcinol</p>	<p>Preparations containing less than 1%, weight in weight, of phenols;</p> <p>Phenols which are intended for the treatment of human ailments and other medical purposes;</p> <p>Soaps for washing;</p> <p>Tar (coal or wood), crude or refined;</p> <p>Photographic solutions containing hydroquinone in individual containers containing not more than 15 kilograms each of such solutions and of aggregate weight of not more than 500 kilograms of such solutions.</p>

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Phosgene	
Phosphides	
Phosphine	
Phosphoric acid	Substances containing not more than 50%, weight in weight, of phosphoric acid.
Phosphorus compounds used as pesticides (insecticides, acaricides, etc.), which includes but is not limited to: Chlorpyrifos Methamidophos Methyl-parathion Monocrotophos Parathion Phosphamidon	Acephate; Bromophos; Iodofenphos; Malathion; Pirimiphos-methyl; Temephos; Tetrachlorvinphos; Trichlorfon; Preparations containing not more than 0.5%, weight in weight, of chlorpyrifos and not containing any other phosphorus compound; Preparations containing not more than 0.5%, weight in weight, of dichlorvos and not containing any other phosphorus compound; Materials impregnated with dichlorvos and not containing any other phosphorus compound for slow release; Preparations containing not more than 1%, weight in weight, of azamethiphos and not containing any other phosphorus compound.
Phosphorus oxybromide	
Phosphorus oxychloride	
Phosphorus pentabromide	

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Phosphorus pentachloride	
Phosphorus pentafluoride	
Phosphorus trichloride	
Polybrominated biphenyls	
Polybrominated biphenyls in controlled EEE	Controlled EEE containing polybrominated biphenyls not exceeding 0.1% maximum concentration value by weight of homogeneous material in controlled EEE.
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)	
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers in controlled EEE	Controlled EEE containing polybrominated diphenyl ethers not exceeding 0.1% maximum concentration value by weight of homogeneous material in controlled EEE.
Polychlorinated biphenyls	
Polychlorinated terphenyls	
Potassium hydroxide	Substances containing not more than 17%, weight in weight, of potassium hydroxide; Accumulators; Batteries.
Prochloraz	
Pyrethroid compounds used as pesticides, the following: Fenvalerate	Formulated products containing Fenvalerate approved for household use and belonging to Table 5 of the WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard.
Sodium azide	Air bag devices in motor vehicles.
Sodium hydroxide	Substances containing not more than 17%, weight in weight, of sodium hydroxide;

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

	Made-up formulated preparations either liquid or solid for biochemical tests.
Sulphur in diesel intended for use in Singapore as fuel for industrial plants	Sulphur in diesel in which the sulphur content is 0.001% or less by weight.
Sulphur in petrol intended for use in Singapore as fuel for motor vehicles or industrial plants	Sulphur in petrol in which the sulphur content is 0.005% or less by weight.
Sulphur tetrafluoride	
Sulphur trioxide	
Sulphuric acid	Substances containing not more than 9%, weight in weight, of sulphuric acid; Accumulators; Batteries; Fire extinguishers; Photographic developers containing not more than 20%, weight in weight, of sulphuric acid.
Sulphuryl chloride	
Sulphuryl fluoride	
Tetraethyl lead, tetramethyl lead and similar lead containing compounds	
Thallium; its salts	
Titanium tetrachloride	
Tris (2, 3-dibromo-1-propyl) phosphate	
Tungsten hexafluoride	

Note:

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires —

“air-conditioner” means a self-contained assembly designed as a unit to deliver conditioned air to an enclosed space, room or zone, consisting of

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

the following components (whether or not the assembly also consists of any means of humidifying, ventilating or exhausting the air):

- (a) a prime source of refrigeration for cooling and dehumidification of the air, where all the refrigeration components are hermetically sealed;
- (b) a means for the circulation and the cleaning of the air;
- (c) a drain arrangement for the collection or disposal of any condensate,

but does not include a second-hand air-conditioner, a cooling tower, a chiller, or a large-scale air-conditioner for any industrial or specialised use;

“computer” means a portable electronic, magnetic, optical, electrochemical, or other data processing device, or a group of such interconnected or related devices, performing logical, arithmetic, or storage functions, and includes any data storage facility or communications facility directly related to or operating in conjunction with such device or group of such interconnected or related devices, but does not include —

- (a) an automated typewriter or typesetter;
- (b) a portable hand-held calculator; or
- (c) a similar device which is non-programmable or which does not contain any data storage facility;

“controlled electrical and electronic equipment” or “controlled EEE” means any air-conditioner, flat panel display television, mobile phone, phablet, portable computer, refrigerator or washing machine, that is designed for household use (whether or not the controlled EEE is also designed for any non-household use);

“crystal glass” means any crystal glass described in Annex I to Directive 69/493/EEC of the Council of the European Union on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to crystal glass;

“flat panel display television” means a television with a flat display screen (at least 11 inches in width), but does not include —

- (a) a second-hand flat panel display television;
- (b) a flat panel display television installed in a car;
- (c) a flat panel display television installed —
 - (i) on a building;
 - (ii) at a bus stop; or

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

(iii) in a structure next to a bus stop,

for commercial advertisement purposes; or

(d) a flat panel display television designed for any industrial or specialised use;

“homogeneous material” means —

(a) a material of uniform composition throughout; or

(b) a material consisting of a combination of materials that cannot be disjointed or separated into different materials by mechanical actions such as unscrewing, cutting, crushing, grinding or abrasive processes;

“mobile phone” means a hand-held device that uses a wireless network to allow a user to make voice calls, send text messages and transmit data, but does not include —

(a) a second-hand mobile phone;

(b) a cordless phone, a walkie talkie or a satellite phone; or

(c) a mobile phone designed for any specialised use;

“phablet” means a hand-held device with a combination of the designs and functions of both a mobile phone and a tablet, but does not include —

(a) a second-hand phablet; or

(b) a phablet designed for any specialised use;

“portable computer” means a computer designed specifically for portability and to be operated for extended periods of time (whether with or without a direct connection to an alternating current mains power source), but does not include —

(a) a second-hand portable computer;

(b) a portable computer installed in a car (also known as a carputer);
or

(c) a portable computer designed for any specialised use;

“refrigerator” means a self-contained assembly (where all refrigeration components are hermetically sealed) consisting of —

(a) a thermally insulated cabinet for the storage and cooling of foodstuffs or other material above 0°C; and

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (b) a refrigerating unit operating on the vapour compression principle and arranged to extract heat from within the cabinet referred to in paragraph (a),

whether or not the refrigerator has any freezer compartment, but does not include —

- (i) a second-hand refrigerator;
- (ii) a wine cabinet, a portable cooling box, a chiller or a freezer chest; or
- (iii) a refrigerator designed for any industrial or specialised use;

“television” means an appliance, with an in-built television tuner, designed primarily for the display and possible reception of television broadcast and similar services for terrestrial, cable, satellite and broadband network transmission of analogue or digital signals, and includes a television with additional functions not required for its basic operation as a television, but does not include a television displaying broadcasts by means of front or rear projection;

“washing machine” means an electrical machine with at least one function that uses water for washing, but does not include —

- (a) a second-hand washing machine; or
- (b) a large-scale washing machine designed for any industrial or specialised use.

[S 263/2016 wef 01/06/2017]

[S 378/2016 wef 01/01/2017]

[S 688/2014 wef 01/11/2014]

[S 374/2013 wef 01/10/2013]

[S 373/2013 wef 01/07/2013]

[S 43/2008 wef 31/01/2008]

[S 62/2009 wef 01/07/2009]

[S 78/2005 wef 16/02/2005]

[S 441/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

[S 373/2011 wef 01/07/2012]

PART II

GENERAL EXEMPTIONS

Adhesives;

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Anti-fouling compositions other than those containing tributyl tin compounds as defined in Part I of this Schedule;

Builders' materials other than those containing asbestos as defined in Part I of this Schedule;

Ceramics;

Distempers;

Electrical valves;

Enamels;

Explosives;

Fillers;

Fireworks;

Glazes;

Glue;

Inks;

Lacquer solvents;

Loading materials;

Matches;

Motor fuels and lubricants except diesel oil and petrol;

Paints other than paints containing mercury compounds, paints containing lead compounds and paints containing asbestos as defined in Part I of this Schedule;

Pharmaceutical aerosols;

Photographic paper;

Pigments other than those containing tributyl tin compounds as defined in Part I of this Schedule;

Plastics;

Propellants other than those containing ozone depleting substances;

Rubber;

Varnishes;

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Vascular plants and their seeds.

*[S 43/2008 wef 31/01/2008]**[S 373/2011 wef 01/07/2011]*

PART III

[Deleted by S 43/2008, wef 31/01/2008]

PART IV

Labels for Paints Containing Lead Compounds

Type 1 Label:

For Paints Containing Red Lead Oxide in which the Lead Content is more than 1% by Weight of the Paint or for Paints Containing other Lead Compounds in which the Lead Content is more than 5% by Weight of the Paint:

The label shall contain the following words and symbol:

“HARMFUL BY INHALATION AND IF SWALLOWED. DANGER OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS.

When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

Do not empty into drains.

Do not breathe vapour/spray mist.

Use only in well-ventilated areas.

If necessary, wear suitable respiratory protection.

Contains Lead. Should not be used on surfaces liable to be chewed or sucked by children.**Keep out of reach of children.”**

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

The size of the symbol shall be at least equal to one-tenth of the area of a label and shall not in any case be less than 100 square millimetres.

Type 2 Label:

For Paints Containing Red Lead Oxide in which the Lead Content is 0.06% to 1% by Weight of the Paint or for Paints Containing other Lead Compounds in which the Lead Content is 0.06% to 5% by Weight of the Paint:

The label shall contain the following words:

“Contains Lead. Should not be used on surfaces liable to be chewed or sucked by children.

Do not breathe vapour/spray mist.

Use only in well-ventilated areas.

If necessary, wear suitable respiratory protection.

Keep out of reach of children.”

Dimensions of the Labels in Part IV

<i>Capacity of Package</i>	<i>Dimension of Label</i>
(a) Not exceeding 3 litres	not less than 52 x 74 millimetres.
(b) Exceeding 3 litres but not exceeding 50 litres	not less than 74 x 105 millimetres.
(c) Exceeding 50 litres but not exceeding 500 litres	not less than 105 x 148 millimetres.
(d) Exceeding 500 litres	not less than 148 x 210 millimetres.

THIRD SCHEDULE

Sections 76(1) and 77(1)

SUBJECT MATTERS OF REGULATIONS

1. The prescribing of types of tests to be carried out and the records to be maintained by occupiers of industrial or trade premises with respect to the emission of air impurities from and the consumption of fuel on such premises.
2. The prescribing of types of air pollution control equipment that may be used in or on any industrial or trade premises and the manner in which such equipment shall be operated and maintained.
3. The prescribing of assistance and facilities (including access to, and the means of making examinations, inspections and tests) to be provided by the occupiers of industrial or trade premises to enable the Director-General and authorised officers to exercise their powers under this Act.
4. The prescribing of standards of concentration or rates of emission of air impurities from any source of air pollution, including motor vehicles and industrial plant, and the method of making tests for the purposes of ascertaining whether any of the provisions of this Act or any conditions attached to a licence or to an exemption are being or have been complied with.
5. The regulation or restriction of import, export, sale or supply of industrial plant which do not comply with standards prescribed under this Act or the regulations for the purpose of air pollution control.
6. The regulation or prohibition of either generally or in specified areas and either at all times or between specified hours the use of industrial plants for the purpose of air pollution control.
7. The prescribing of types and composition of fuel to be used.
8. The prescribing of returns of any information, statistics and data relating to air, water or noise pollution to be furnished to the Director-General and the contents thereof, and the persons or classes of persons who are required to furnish such returns.
9. The prevention of misuse or contamination of water.
10. The prescribing of standards of concentration or rates of discharge of trade effluent from any premises which may be discharged into drains or the sea.
11. The control of discharge of any trade effluent into drains and sea.
12. The control, by licensing or otherwise, of the storage, removal and disposal of toxic industrial waste and trade effluent.
13. The prescribing of fees for the collection and disposal of any trade effluent.
14. The import, export, use and control of hazardous substances.

THIRD SCHEDULE — *continued*

15. The storage, transport and labelling of hazardous substances.

16. The sale, whether by wholesale or retail, or the supply of hazardous substances, by or to any person or class of persons which include regulating or restricting the sale or supply of hazardous substances by persons licensed under this Act and prohibiting the sale of any specified hazardous substance or class of hazardous substances by any class of such persons.

17. The prescribing of noise standards for the purposes of this Act.

18. The prescribing of standards of emission of noise from any source of noise pollution, and the methods of determining level, nature, character or quality of noise made or emitted.

19. The regulation or restriction of import, sale and use of industrial plants for the purpose of noise control.

20. The specification of limits of permitted noise levels from particular premises, activities, equipment, appliances, machinery and fuel burning equipment, and the requirement of labelling any such equipment, appliances, machinery and fuel burning equipment to show the specified limits.

21. The specification of the times at which specified levels of noise may not be emitted from particular premises, activities, equipment, appliances, machinery and fuel burning equipment.

21A. The restriction or prohibition of building works either generally or in specified areas during Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays (including between the hours of 10 pm on the eve of a public holiday and 7 am on the day after the public holiday) and between the hours of 12 midnight and 7 am on Mondays for the purpose of noise control.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

22. The prescribing of codes of practice relating to the control and regulation of noise levels in work places and construction sites.

23. The prescribing of standards, codes of practice for the design, manufacture and use of equipment, appliances, machinery, industrial plant and fuel burning equipment to reduce pollution.

23A. The prescribing of registration requirements in relation to registrable goods, and the regulation of the labelling of registrable goods, for the purpose of facilitating energy conservation.

[26/2007 wef 01/01/2008]

23B. The prescribing of energy efficiency standards in relation to registrable goods, and the regulation of the labelling of registrable goods, for the purpose of facilitating energy conservation.

[12/2011 wef 01/09/2011]

THIRD SCHEDULE — *continued*

24. The prescribing of fees for licences and the prescribing of fees and charges for any of the purposes of this Act or the regulations.

25. The prescribing of penalty interest for late payment of any charges or fees prescribed by this Act or the regulations.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND
MANAGEMENT ACT
(CHAPTER 94A)

This Legislative History is provided for the convenience of users of the Environmental Protection and Management Act. It is not part of the Act.

1. Act 9 of 1999 — Environmental Pollution Control Act 1999

Date of First Reading : 20.1.99
(Bill No. 2/99 published on
21.1.99)

Date of Second and Third Readings : 11.2.99

Date of commencement : 1.4.99

2. 2000 Revised Edition — Environmental Pollution Control Act

Date of operation : 30 December 2000

3. G. N. No. S 605/2000 — Environmental Pollution Control (Amendment Of Second Schedule) Order 2000

Date of commencement : 1 January 2001

4. Act 4 of 2002 — National Environment Agency Act 2002

(Consequential amendments made by)

Date of First Reading : 3.5.2002
(Bill No. 13/2002 published on
4.5.2002)

Date of Second and Third Readings : 24.5.2002

Date of commencement : 1.7.2002

5. 2002 Revised Edition — Environmental Protection and Management Act

Date of operation : 31 December 2002

6. G. N. No. S 492/2004 — Environmental Pollution Control Act (Amendment Of Second Schedule) Order 2004

Date of commencement : 15 September 2004

7. G. N. No. S 78/2005 — Environmental Pollution Control Act (Amendment Of Second Schedule) Order 2005

Date of commencement : 16 February 2005

8. Act 47 of 2004 — Building Maintenance and Strata Management Act 2004

Date of First Reading : 6 February 2004

Date of Second and Third Readings : 19 October 2004

Date of commencement : 1 April 2005

9. G. N. No. S 571/2005 — Environmental Pollution Control Act (Amendment Of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 2005

Date of commencement : 1 December 2005

10. G. N. No. S 296/2007 — Environmental Pollution Control Act (Amendment Of Second Schedule) Order 2007

Date of commencement : 1 July 2007

11. Act 26 of 2007 — Environmental Pollution Control (Amendment) Act 2007

Date of First Reading : 9 April 2007
(Bill No. 13/2007 published on 10 April 2007)

Date of Second and Third Readings : 21 May 2007

Dates of commencement : Date of coming into operation:
1st October 2007 (Section 5)

12. Act 26 of 2007 — Environmental Pollution Control (Amendment) Act 2007

Date of First Reading : 9 April 2007
(Bill No. 13/2007 published on 10 April 2007)

Date of Second and Third Readings : 21 May 2007

Dates of commencement : Date of coming into operation:
1st January 2008

13. G. N. No. S 43/2008 — Environmental Protection And Management Act (Amendment Of Second Schedule) Order 2008

Date of commencement : 31 January 2008

14. G. N. No. S 62/2009 — Environmental Protection And Management Act (Amendment Of Second Schedule) Order 2009

Date of commencement : 1 July 2009

**15. Act 12 of 2011 — Environmental Protection And Management
(Amendment) Act 2011**

- Date of First Reading : 14 February 2011
(Bill No. 1/2010 published on
14 February 2011)
- Date of Second and Third Readings : 10 March 2011
- Date of commencement : 1 September 2011

**16. G. N. No. S 441/2011 — Environmental Protection and Management Act
(Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2)
Order 2011**

- Date of commencement : 1 September 2011

**17. G. N. No. S 373/2011 — Environmental Protection and Management Act
(Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2011**

- Date of commencement : 1 July 2012

**18. G. N. No. S 373/2013 — Environmental Protection and Management Act
(Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2013**

- Date of commencement : 1 July 2013

**19. Act 11 of 2012 — Energy Conservation Act 2012
(Consequential amendments made to Act by)**

- Date of First Reading : 8 March 2012
(Bill No. 8/2012 published on
8 March 2012)
- Date of Second and Third Readings : 9 April 2012
- Date of commencement : 1 September 2013

**20. G. N. No. S 374/2013 — Environmental Protection and Management Act
(Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2)
Order 2013**

- Date of commencement : 1 October 2013

**21. G.N. No. S 688/2014 — Environmental Protection and Management Act
(Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2014**

- Date of commencement : 1 November 2014

22. Act 4 of 2016 — National Environment Agency (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2016

- Date of First Reading : 28 January 2016 (Bill No. 7/2016 published on 28 January 2016)
- Date of Second and Third Readings : 1 March 2016
- Date of commencement : 1 May 2016

23. G.N. No. S 378/2016 — Environmental Protection and Management Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) (No. 2) Order 2016

- Date of commencement : 1 January 2017

24. G.N. No. S 263/2016 — Environmental Protection and Management Act (Amendment of Second Schedule) Order 2016

- Date of commencement : 1 June 2017

COMPARATIVE TABLE
 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND
 MANAGEMENT ACT
 (CHAPTER 94A)

The following provisions in the 2000 Revised Edition of the Environmental Pollution Control Act have been renumbered by the Law Revision Commissioners in this 2002 Revised Edition.

This Comparative Table is provided for the convenience of users. It is not part of the Environmental Pollution Control Act.

2002 Ed.	2000 Ed.
32 — (2)	32 — (1A)
(3) to (13)	(2) to (12)
47 — (3) and (4)	47 — (3)
52 — (2) and (3)	52 — (2)
<i>Omitted</i>	78 —(1), (2) and (3)
78 — (1) and (2)	78 — (4) and (5)