

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION RULES, 1997

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CHAPTER - 1

PRELIMINARY

1) Short Title and Commencement:

(1) These Rules may be cited as the "Environment Protection Rules, 1997".

(2) These Rules shall come into force at once.

2) Definitions: Unless the subject or context otherwise requires, in these Rules,-

(a) "Act" means the Environment Protection Act, 1996.

(b) "Concerned Body" means any Ministry of His Majesty's Government connected with the functions set forth in the Act or these Rules.

(c) "Scope" means the scope determined under Rule 4 for undertaking an environmental impact assessment.

(d) "Report" means a report relating to initial environmental examination or an environmental impact assessment.

(e) "Work Schedule" means a 'work-schedule approved under Rule 5 for the purpose of preparing a report.

(f) "Industry" means an industry as prescribed in Schedule 7.

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(h) "Inspector" means an Environment Inspector appointed or designated under sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Act.

(i) "Inventory" means an inventory prepared by the concerned body under sub-section (2) of Section 9 of the Act.

(j) "Laboratory" means a laboratory established or prescribed under Section 11 of the Act.

(k) "Fund" means the Environment Protection Fund established under Section 13 of the Act.

(l) "Managing Committee" means the Fund Management Committee constituted under Rule 39.

(m) "Compensation" means the compensation determined in pursuance of Rule 45.

CHAPTER - 2

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3) Initial Environmental Examination or Environmental Impact Assessment to be Made: A proponent shall be required to carry out the initial environmental examination of the proposals mentioned in Schedule 1 and environmental impact assessment of the proposals mentioned in Schedule 2.

4) Determination of Scope (Scoping) for the Environmental Impact Assessment to be Made:

(1) In regards to any proposal requiring environmental impact assessment, the proponent shall publish a notice in any national level news paper, requesting the Village Development Committee or Municipality where the proposal is to be implemented, as well as the schools, hospitals, health posts and concerned individuals or institutions of that area, to offer in writing their suggestions concerning to the possible impact of the implementation of the proposal on the environment with giving 15 days of time period.

(2) After the publication of a notice pursuant to Sub-rule (1), anyone who wishes to offer his opinion and suggestion in that connection may offer his opinion and suggestions to the concerned proponent within 15 days from the date of publication of such notice. The offerer, who has given such opinion and suggestion, may furnish information thereof to the concerned body.

(3) The proponent, along with the received opinions and suggestions pursuant to Sub-rule (2), shall submit an application for the determination of scope to the concerned body stating what impact it creates in which area while implementing the proposal.

(4) On receipt of an application pursuant to Sub-rule (3), the concerned body shall carry out investigation into the documents attached to the application and shall forward the

application to the Ministry along with its opinions and suggestions in connection with determination of the scope.

- (5) In cases where an application for the determination of scope is received pursuant to Sub-rule (4), the Ministry shall carry out investigations into the documents attached to the application and shall have to determine the scope as proposed or in the revised form.

5) Approval of Work Schedule for Initial Environmental Examination or Environmental Impact Assessment to be Made:

- (1) In cases where the proposal requires initial environmental examination, the proponent shall prepare a work Schedule in the format as indicated in Schedule 3 for a report relating to such proposal, and shall have it approved by the concerned body.
- (2) In cases where the proposal requires environmental impact assessment, the proponent shall prepare a work Schedule in the format as indicated in Schedule 4, on the basis of determination of scope made by the Ministry pursuant to Rule 4, and shall have such work schedule approved by the Ministry.

Provided that in cases where any proponent sends the matters by preparing determination of scope and work schedule pursuant to Rule 4 along with the suggestion of concerned body to the Ministry at once for the preparation of report of the proposal for the environmental impact assessment, the Ministry may give approval to the determination of scope and work schedule at the same time.

- (3) While approving the work Schedule pursuant to Sub-rule (1) and (2), the concerned body or Ministry may make minor changes or revision in such work schedule as required citing the nature of the proposal.

- 6) Re-proceedings to be Made: In cases where the proponent has prepared the report of initial environmental examination pursuant to this Rules and upon investigating into the report received along with the proposal pursuant to Sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Act, the concerned body finds it necessary to carry out an environmental impact assessment of the proposal, the proponent shall fulfill all the formalities as laid down by these Rules for the preparation of the report of environmental impact assessment.

7) Report of the Initial Environmental Examination and Environmental Impact Assessment to be Prepared:

- (1) The proponent shall, on the basis of the approved work schedule pursuant to Rule 5, prepare the report of initial environmental examination in the format as indicated in Schedule 5, and the report of environmental impact assessment in the format as indicated in Schedule 6.

- (2) Whilst preparing the report, the proponent shall, in the cases of initial environmental examination affix a notice in the concerned Village Development Committee or Municipality, Office of the District Development Committee, school, hospital and health post requesting the Village Development Committee or Municipality and District Development Committee or concerned individuals or institutions to offer their written opinions and suggestions within 15 days with regard to the possible impact of the implementation of the proposal on the environment where the proposal is to be implemented and prepare a deed of public enquiry (Muchulka) of that deed. The said 15 days notice shall also be published in a national level daily news paper. After the publication of such notice, the opinions and suggestions so received relating to that shall also be included in the report.

Provided that, whilst preparing the report of Environmental Impact Assessment, the proponent shall organise a public hearing about the proposal at the area of Village Development Committee or Municipality where the proposal is to be implemented and collect opinions and suggestion.

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- 10) Submission of Proposal for Approval: The proponent who wishes to implement a proposal pursuant to Section 5 of the Act, shall submit 15 copies of the report of the proposal prepared under Rule 7 alongwith the recommendation of the concerned Village Development Committee or Municipality to the concerned body for the approval of proposal.
- 11) Power to Grant Approval to Implement Proposals:
- (1) In cases where any proposal is received pursuant to Rule 10, the concerned body shall conduct investigations into the report attached to the proposal, and, in cases where the investigations show that the implementation of that proposal will have no substantial negative impact on the environment, grant approval within a21 days from the date of its receipt in the case of a proposal which requires an initial environmental examination only, and forward the proposal to the Ministry along with its opinion as well as 10 copies of the report within a21 days from the date of its receipt in the case of a proposal which requires an environmental impact assessment as well.
 - (2) In cases where a proposal is received under Sub-Rule (1), the Ministry shall issue a public notice sin any one daily news-paper, granting a time limit of 30 days, to the general public to make a copy themselves of the report received along with the proposal on their own or to study it for offering their opinions and suggestions on it.
 - (3) In cases where any individual or institution wishes to offer his/its opinion and suggestion on the report as mentioned in sub-rule (2), he/it shall send his/its opinion or suggestion to the Ministry within 30 days afrom the first date of publication.
 - (4) In cases where any opinion and suggestion is received under sub-rule (3), the report shall be examined in the light of such opinion and suggestion, as well as the opinion and suggestion offered by the committee formed, if any under sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the Act, and in cases where such examination shows that the implementation of such proposal will have no substantial aadverse impact on the environment, the Ministry shall grant approval for its implementation.
 - (5) The Ministry shall grant its approval under sub-rule (4) within a60 days from the date of receipt of the proposal.
 - (6) In case of inability to grant the approval within the period pursuant to Sub-rule (5) due to the special reason, the Ministry shall grant the approval for the implementation of proposal within 30 days from the date of ending the said date.
- 12) Report to be Complied With: The proponent shall comply with the matters mentioned in the report, as well as the conditions prescribed by the concerned body or the Ministry, on a mandatory basis while implementing the proposal.
- 13) Monitoring and Evaluation:
- (1) The concerned body shall monitor and evaluate the impact of the implementation of the proposal on the environment.
 - (2) In cases where it is found in the course of carrying out monitoring and evaluation under sub-rule (1) that the actual impact is higher than the one specified in the conditions prescribed at the time of approving the proposal, the concerned body shall issue necessary directives to the proponent to adopt measures to reduce or control such impact, and it shall be the duty of the concerned proponent to comply with such directives.
 - (3) The concerned body shall also inform the Ministry about the directives issued to the proponent under sub-rule (2).
- 14) Carrying out of Environmental examination and Maintenance of Updated Records Thereof: Two years after the commencement of service relating to the implementation of a proposal requiring an environmental impact assessment, the Ministry shall carry out an environmental examination of the environmental impact of the implementation of that proposal, the measures adopted for reducing such impact, etc. and maintain updated records thereof.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION

- 15) Prohibition to Emit waste In contravention of the Prescribed Standards: No person shall emit or cause the emission of noise, heat, radio-active material and waste from any mechanical means, industrial establishment or any other place in contravention of the standards prescribed by the Ministry by notification published in the Gazette.
- 16) Provision Relating to Provisional or Permanent Pollution Control Certificate:
- (1) All industries as referred to in Schedule -7, which are currently in operation, shall apply within 90 days from the date of commencement of these Rules, and the industries which were registered prior to the commencement of these Rules but are not in operation or the industries which will register after the commencement of these Rules shall apply within the 60 days from the date of beginning of production to the concerned body mentioning their detailed particulars to obtain the provisional pollution control certificate. Upon receipt of such applications, the concerned body shall conduct investigation into it, and also seek, as required the opinions and suggestions of the Village Development Committee or Municipality, where the industry is to be operated, and if it is found thereafter that the operation of such industry shall cause no substantial adverse impact on the environment, or in case if there is a possibility of reducing or controlling such effect, the concerned body shall issue a provisional pollution control certificate valid for one year to the applicant within 90 days from the date of receipt of the application.
 - (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in Sub-rule (1), if the industries, which will register after the commencement of these Rules, had obtained the opinions and suggestions from the concerned Village Development Committee or Municipality in course of preparation of the report pursuant to Rule 7 for the determination of scope pursuant to Rule 4, the concerned body shall not require to obtain the opinions and suggestions from the Village Development Committee or Municipality again regarding impact on environment while operating industries pursuant to Sub-rule (1).
 - (3) In cases where the standards of sound, heat, nuclear radiation and waste disposal for any industry have been determined by publishing a notice in Nepal Gazette pursuant to Rule 15, the concerned body shall require to issue a permanent pollution control certificate valid for three years to those industries after having their examination from the designated laboratory or established pursuant to Section 11 of the Act within 6 months from the date of determination of such standards.
 - (4) On failing to issue the provisional or permanent pollution control certificate within the stated time limitation pursuant to Sub-rule (1) and (3), the concerned body may issue such certificate within next three months from the date of lapse of such time limitation.
 - (5) While issuing the provisional or permanent pollution control certificates pursuant to Sub-rule (1) and (3), the concerned body may, as required, prescribe all or any of the following conditions to be complied by such industries:-
 - (a) To install within the stated time the equipments required to reduce or control pollution.
 - (b) To use appropriately the installed equipments of pollution control.
 - (c) To operate the industries at stated time only.
 - (d) To take specific measures to control such activities carried out in the premises of any industry which generate pollution.
 - (e) To take specific measures to control the activities of any industry which generate pollution outside the premises of the industry.
 - (f) To make available the equipments necessary for the monitoring activities at the fixed time.
 - (g) To work as per other conditions prescribed and deemed necessary by the concerned body in view of the nature of industry.
 - (6) The provisional pollution control certificate pursuant to Sub-rule (1) shall be renewed every year and the permanent pollution control certificate pursuant to Sub-rule (3) shall be renewed every three years.

- (7) The terms laid in the provisional or permanent pollution control certificate obtained pursuant to this Rule must be put in the places of operation of industry as may be seen by all.
- (8) The concerned body must maintain the updated list of the industries who obtained the certificates pursuant to this Rule and the list must be made available to the Ministry.
- 17) Complaints may be Lodged in case anyone causes Pollution or Emits Waste: In cases where any individual, institution or industry does not control pollution or emits waste in contravention of the conditions or standards prescribed under the Act or these Rules, the individual, institution, Village Development Committee or Municipality affected by such action may lodge a complaint with the concerned body.
- 18) Notice to be issued to control Pollution or not to Emit Waste:
- (1) In cases where the concerned body finds in the course of an investigation conducted on its own or following a complaint lodged under Rule 17 that any individual, institution or industry has not controlled pollution or has emitted waste in contravention of the conditions or standards prescribed under the Act and these Rules, it shall immediately issue a notice to the concerned individual, institution or industry to control pollution or not to emit waste according to the prescribed conditions or standards.
- (2) While issuing a notice to the concerned individual, institution or industry under sub-rule (1), the concerned body may order him/it to take all or any of the following actions immediately by prescribing a time-limit in that behalf:
- (a) Measures to be adopted immediately for controlling or reducing pollution, or for not emitting waste,
 - (b) To use, operate, or improve any device or equipment,
 - (c) Not to use all or any of the equipment currently being used or operated,
 - (d) To adopt the specified monitoring programs and submit a report to it,
 - (e) To adopt various alternative measures for controlling pollution and avoiding emission of waste,
 - (f) To develop an environment management system and furnish information thereof,
 - (g) To perform other functions which are deemed appropriate for controlling pollution and prohibiting waste emission activities.
- 19) Power to Change Conditions:
- (1) In cases where it is deemed appropriate to effect some changes in the conditions prescribed under sub-rule (5) of Rule 16 for reducing or controlling pollution, and adopt other measures for that purpose, the concerned industry may submit an application to the concerned body mentioning the same.
- (2) In cases where investigation conducted into the application received under sub-rule (1) show that other measures can be adopted for reducing or controlling pollution, the concerned body may grant its approval to change some conditions and adopt other measures as requested by the applicant.
- 20) Power of the Concerned Body to carry out Sanitation and Cleanliness Activities Itself:
- (1) In case any individual, institution or industry emits waste in contravention of the conditions or standards prescribed in the Act or these Rules even after being issued a notice prohibiting such action, and such action causes an adverse impact on the public, the concerned body may remove such waste at its own cost.
- (2) The concerned body shall realize the cost incurred by it for removing waste from any place under sub-rule (1), as well as an additional charge amounting to 25 percent of that cost in consideration of having done so, from the individual, institution or industry which has emitted those wastes, as government dues under the existing laws.

CHAPTER - 4

QUALIFICATIONS OF INSPECTORS, AND THEIR FUNCTIONS, DUTIES AND POWERS

- 21) Qualification of Inspectors: The required minimum academic qualification for the appointment in the post of Inspector shall be as perscribed in the Rules applicable to the concerned Service and Group of the Civil Service.
- 22) Power to stop Activities:
(1) In cases where the Inspector finds it necessary in the course of investigations under Section 8 of the Act to stop any activity which is in contravention of the Act or these Rules, he shall do so with the permission of the Ministry as far as possible, and in cases where it is not possible to obtain such permission, he may stop such activity and inform the Ministry accordingly as soon as possible.
(2) In cases where information about any activity required to be stopped or stopped by the Inspector under sub-rule (1) is received, the Ministry shall immediately have an investigation conducted into the matter and issue an appropriate order.
- 23) Inspectors to submit reports of their Inspection:
(1) After completing an inspection under Section 8 of the Act, the Inspector will be required to submit to the Ministry a report of his inspection along with the details of his findings.
(2) On receipt of a report under sub-rule (1), the Ministry may take all or any of the following actions in that connection:
(a) To summon the individual, institution or proponent who has caused pollution or emitted waste in contravention of the Act or these Rules and record his/its statement,
(b) To have any plants, tools, machinery, goods, etc. examined,
(c) To impose a ban on the use of any tools equipment, machinery, goods etc. if so deemed necessary following such examination,
(d) To issue any order which is deemed appropriate to control pollution and prevent the emission of waste.
- 24) Local Administration to Extend Cooperation: In cases where the Inspector requests for the help of the Police because of the obstruction caused to him by anyone in the course of conducting an inspection or of the need for using force at the time of conducting such inspection, the local administration shall make necessary police personnel available to the Inspector.
- 25) Punishment to Inspectors: In cases where the Inspector causes any loss or damage to anyone by doing anything willfully or with malafied intention in the course of discharging his duties under the Act or these Rules, he shall be punished according to the existing laws.

CHAPTER - 5

CONSERVATION OF NATIONAL ENDOWMENTS AND ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION ZONES

- 26) Procedure to be followed while Preparing Inventories:
(1) The concerned body shall issue a notice for the information of the general public mentioning the objects, sites, plants, animals, etc. to be incorporated in the inventory.
(2) In cases anyone has any reaction in respect to the objects, sites, plants, animals, etc. mentioned in the notice published under sub-rule (1), he may file a complaint with the concerned body within 30 days from the date of publication of the notice.
(3) In case any complaint is filed under sub-rule (2), the concerned body shall conduct investigations into the complaint and then prepare the inventory. In case no such complaint is filed, it shall do so after the expire of the time -limit of 30 days.
- 27) Marks and Boundaries to be Maintained:
(1) For the purpose of identifying the objects or sites incorporated in the inventory, the concerned body shall maintain marks and boundaries as required, on such objects or sites.

- (2) The concerned body shall maintain updated particulars of the marks and boundaries maintained under sub-rule (1), as well as the maps related thereto, and also inform the Ministry accordingly.
- 28) **Prohibition to cause Loss or Damage:** Except with the approval of the concerned body, no one shall take or cause to be taken any of the following actions in respect to the objects, sites, plants, animals, etc. incorporated in the inventory or coming under national endowments:
- (a) To remove, alter or take any action which may cause any damage to any object, site, plant, animal, etc.,
 - (b) To gift away, sell or transfer through relinquishment of title any object, site, plant, animal, etc.,
 - (c) To take into the national endowment conservation zone any animal of the type which could harm any animal incorporated in the inventory,
 - (d) To take any other action in such a manner as to damage or destroy any object, site, plant, animal, etc.
- 29) **Right to File Complaints:**
- (1) Any person may file a complaint with the concerned body in cases where anyone causes any loss or damage, in contravention of Rule 28, to any object, site, plant, animal, etc. incorporated in the inventory or coming under national endowments:
 - (2) In case it is found that any loss or damage has been caused to any object, site, plant, animal, etc. incorporated in the inventory in the course of an investigation into the complaint filed under sub-rule (1), or in the course of an investigation conducted by the concerned body on its own, the concerned body shall have such activity stopped immediately.
- 30) **Actions prohibited Inside Environment Conservation Zones :**
- (1) No person shall take or cause to be taken any of the following actions inside an Environment Conservation Zone:
 - (a) To damage, destroy, demolish, remove, block or cause harm or loss in any other manner to the natural endowments or scenic beauty,
 - (b) To buy or sell, trade in, hunt, or cause any harm to any wild life,
 - (c) To take any action in such manner as to have adverse effect on the bio-diversity,
 - (d) To cut, fell, remove, block, uproot or cause any loss or harm to any plant,
 - (e) To damage, replace, destroy, remove or demolish any site of historic and cultural significance, or affix any poster or similar other document or picture in such site, or take otherwise any action which may cause harm to such site,
 - (f) To use electric current and any vegetative or any other harmful chemicals in any river, stream, rivulets, fountains, ponds, lakes or any other sources of water,
 - (g) To transform the genetic make-up through any type of domestic animals,
 - (h) To excavate mines or remove minerals, boulders, soil, concrete or other materials,
 - (i) To operate hotels, lodges, public transport, health posts, schools, huts, or similar other services,
 - (j) To enter into the Environment Conservation Zone without the approval of the authority empowered by the Ministry,
 - (k) To cause any loss or damage to any wire-fences, marks or signs or any other objects installed inside the Environment Conservation Zone.
 - (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), nothing contained therein shall be deemed to prevent the execution of any function permitted by the Ministry for the management and development of the Environment Conservation Zone.
- 31) **Prohibitions to Conduct Research without Permission:** No foreign organization or association, or any person or institution affiliated to it, may collect samples of any living being, bacteria and plant, and take or cause to be taken any action relating to research in bio-diversity at any place within the Kingdom of Nepal without the prior approval of the concerned body.

32) Application to be Filed for Permission:

- (1) In cases where any foreign organization or association, or any person or institution affiliated to it, desires to collect samples of any living being, bacteria and plant, and take any action relating to research in bio-diversity at any place within the Kingdom of Nepal, it / he shall submit an application to the concerned body for permission, mentioning the objectives thereof.
- (2) In case an application is received under sub-rule (1), the concerned body shall conduct necessary investigations in that connection, and, in case it deems appropriate following such investigations to grant permission to collect samples of any living being, bacteria and plant and to take any action relating to research in bio-diversity, grant such permission by prescribing necessary conditions.
- (3) The concerned body shall inform the Ministry about any permission granted under sub-rule (2).

33) Prohibition to take actions in violation of conditions:

- (1) No person or institution which has secured permission under Rule 32 shall take any action while collecting samples of any living being, bacteria and plant and conducting research in bio-diversity in a manner as to be in violation of the conditions prescribed by the concerned body.
- (2) In case anyone is found to have taken any action in contravention of sub-rule (1), the concerned body shall have such action stopped immediately.

CHAPTER - 6

PROVISIONS RELATING TO LABORATORIES

34) Only Standard Laboratories to be Prescribed: While prescribing laboratories operated in the non-governmental sector under sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Act, only those which have received the certificates of standard shall be prescribed.

35) Functions, Duties and Powers of Laboratories:

- (1) In addition to those mentioned in the Act, the functions, duties, and powers of a laboratory shall be as follows:
 - (a) To test goods or objects whose test has been requested by the Ministry or the concerned body in connection with the conservation of the environment and control of pollution, on a priority basis,
 - (b) In case it is found that the environment has suffered a serious impact as a result of the spread of a special type of pollution, to conduct a test on such pollution within the time-limit prescribed by the Ministry and submit a report thereof to the Ministry.
- (2) Any laboratory which is not equipped with the technology needed for conducting a test on pollution under Clause (b) of sub-rule (1) shall have such test conducted by a foreign laboratory on the request of the concerned body or the Ministry.

36) Power to have Tests conducted by other Laboratories Also: The concerned body or the Ministry may have the level of pollution tested by one laboratory tested by another laboratory also according as required.

37) Power to publish the Findings of Tests conducted by a Laboratory: The concerned body or the Ministry may publish for the information of the general public the level of pollution tested in a laboratory under these Rules.

38) List of Laboratories to be Maintained on a Current Basis: The Ministry shall prepare a list of standard laboratories established in the governmental and non-governmental sectors and maintain it on a current basis.

CHAPTER - 7
PROVISIONS RELATING TO OPERATION OF FUND

39) Provisions Relating to Constitution of Managing Committee:

- (1) There shall be constituted a Fund Management Committee consisting of the following members for the purpose of managing and operating, as well as supervising, the fund:
 - (a) Secretary, Ministry of Population and Environment - Chairman
 - (b) Joint-Secretary, National Planning Commission Secretariat - Member
 - (c) Joint-Secretary, Ministry of Finance - Member
 - (d) Deputy Governor, Nepal Rastra Bank - Member
 - (e) President, Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industries - Member
 - (f) One person from among environmentalists or Chiefs of Environment- related non-governmental organization - Member
 - (g) Joint-Secretary (Environment Division), Ministry of Population and Environment - Member-Secretary
- (2) The member under Clause (f) of sub-rule (1) shall be nominated by the Ministry and he shall have a term of two years.
- (3) The procedure relating to meetings of the Managing Committee shall be as determined by itself.

40) Provisions Relating to Secretariat and Administrative Expenses:

- (1) The Ministry shall function as the Secretariat of the Managing Committee.
- (2) The administrative expenses required for the Secretariat of the Managing Committee shall be borne from the budget of the Ministry.

41) Management and Operation of the Fund:

- (1) The fund shall be operated as a revolving fund.
- (2) Amounts credited to the fund shall be deposited in an account opened in a bank prescribed by the Managing Committee.
- (3) The account opened under sub-rule (2) shall be operated in the manner prescribed by the Managing Committee.

42) Use of the Fund: Amounts deposited in the fund shall be spent in activities connected with the conservation of the environment, prevention and control of pollution, and conservation of the national endowments, as well as in the following activities in the manner decided upon by the Managing Committee:

- (a) To provide necessary financial, physical and technical assistance to institutions playing an effective role in the conservation of the environment, control and prevention of pollution, conservation of the national endowments, and promotion of public awareness in respect to such activities,
- (b) To provide necessary financial assistance for activities relating to environmental education, training, study and research,
- (c) To make provisions for granting rewards to individuals or institutions rendering significant contributions in the fields of environmental conservation, control and prevention of pollution, and conservation of the national endowments,
- (d) To formulate plans and implement programs not included in the regular programs relating to the conservation of the environment, control and prevention of pollution, and conservation of the national endowments.

43) Provisions Relating to Accounts: The accounts of income and expenditure of the fund shall be kept according to the existing laws.

44) Annual Report to be Published: The Managing Committee shall make public the annual report of its activities during a year for the information of the general public by way of publication.

CHAPTER - 8
COMPENSATION AND OTHER PROVISIONS

45) Right to File Application for Realizing Compensation:

- (1) In case anyone wishes to realize compensation from any individual, institution or proponent under Section 17 of the Act, he may submit an application to the Chief District Officer of the concerned district mentioning the type of action taken by the concerned individual, institution or proponent, the type of loss suffered by him as a result thereof, and the amount of compensation sought by him.
- (2) In case an application is received under sub-rule (1) the Chief District Officer shall conduct investigations into it, as well as into the actual situation prevailing at the concerned place, as required, and also seek the opinions and suggestions of the concerned office in the district, as well as of the Inspector, if any, deputed to the district, and thus evaluate the actual loss suffered by the applicant.
- (3) If, for any reason, the loss cannot be evaluated under sub-rule (2), the Chief District Officer shall forward the application to the concerned body for its suggestion on the matter within 30 days from the date of receipt of the application.
- (4) In case an application is received under sub-rule (3), the concerned body shall conduct necessary investigations in that connection, study the actual situation prevailing at the concerned place as required, and send back the application to the concerned Chief District Officer along with its opinion and suggestion.
- (5) In case the loss has been evaluated under sub-rule (2), the Chief District Officer shall determine the amount of compensation accordingly, and in case the suggestion of the concerned body has been sought, the Chief District Officer shall do so after receiving the suggestion under sub-rule (4).
- (6) In case an application for compensation has been forwarded to the concerned body under sub-rule (3), the Chief District Officer shall take a decision in respect to payment of compensation within 15 days from the date of receipt of suggestion from the concerned body, and in case the application for compensation has not been so forwarded to the concerned body, the Chief District Officer shall do so within 60 days from the date of receipt of the application for compensation.
- (7) In connection with the determination of the amount of compensation, the Chief District Officer shall have the powers to summon the concerned individual, institution or proponent, record his/its statement, order the submission of any document, equipment, machinery, etc., and enter into and investigate the place from where pollution, noise, heat or waste has been created or emitted.
- (8) The amount of compensation determined by the Chief District Officer under this Rule shall be appropriate and reasonable.

46) Amount of Compensation to be Paid Within the Prescribed Time-Limit:

- (1) Within 30 days from the date of determination of the amount of compensation under Rule 45, the concerned individual, institution or proponent will be required to pay the amount to the concerned individual or institution.
- (2) In case the concerned individual, institution or proponent submits an application for an extension of the time-limit prescribed in sub-rule (1) explaining appropriate reasons for his/its failure to pay the amount of compensation within that time -limit, and in case the reason mentioned in the application is found to be appropriate, the Chief District Officer may extend the time-limit by not more than 30 days for one time.

47) Compensation to be Realized From Property:

- (1) In case the concerned individual, institution or proponent fails to pay the amount of compensation within the time-limit prescribed in Rule 46, the individual or institution which is to receive compensation may submit an application to the Chief District Officer within three months from the date of expire of the said time-limit with a request to have the amount of compensation realized, identifying the property belonging to such individual, institution or proponent.

- (2) In case an application is received under sub-rule (1), the Chief District Officer shall auction the property of the individual, institution or proponent who is to pay the amount of compensation in accordance with the existing laws, cause to pay the amount of compensation, and handover the balance to the concerned individual, institution or proponent if he/it approaches him for the same by fulfilling the formalities laid down by the existing laws.

48) Designation of Authority Empowered to Inflict Punishment:

- (1) In case any individual or institution takes any action without having a proposal relating to initial environmental examination approved under Section 4 of the Act, the concerned body shall be the authority empowered to punish him/it under sub-section (1) of Section 18 of the Act.
- (2) In case any individual or institution takes any action without having a proposal relating to environmental impact assessment approved under Section 4 of the Act, the Ministry shall be the authority empowered to punish him/it under sub-section (1) of Section 18 of the Act.
- (3) In case any industry commences its operation without obtaining a certificate under Rule 16, or in case any individual, institution or industry does not control pollution, or emits waste, even after being notified not to do so under Rule 18, the concerned body shall be the authority empowered to punish him/it under sub-section (2) of Section 18 of the Act.
- (4) In case anyone does not take any action according to the order issued under sub-rule (2) of Rule 23, the Ministry shall be the authority empowered to punish him under sub-section (2) of Section 18 of the Act.
- (5) In case anyone does anything under Rule 28 which causes any loss or damage to any object, site, plant, animal, etc. incorporated in the inventory or coming under national endowments, the concerned body shall be the authority empowered to punish him/it under sub-section (2) of Section 18 of the Act.
- (6) In case anyone does anything without obtaining permission under Rule 32, or in contravention of the prescribed conditions, the concerned body shall be the authority empowered to punish him/it under sub-section (2) of Section 18 of the Act.
- (7) In case anyone does anything other than those mentioned above in this Rule in contravention of the Act, or these Rules, the Ministry shall be the authority empowered to punish him/it under Section 18 of the Act.

49) Power to Grant Rewards, Commendation Letters, or Logo:

- (1) The Ministry may grant a cash reward or a commendation letter to any individual or institution which renders significant contributions in matters concerning environmental conservation, control and prevention of pollution, and conservation of the national endowments as a token of respect.
- (2) Any industry which renders significant contributions as mentioned in sub-rule (1) may be granted by the Ministry an environment-friendly logo with the right to use it on its specific products.
- (3) In case any industry does not control and prevent pollution in violation of the Act or these Rules, the Ministry may impose a ban on the use of the environment-friendly logo granted to it.
- (4) The Ministry shall publish a public notice of the ban imposed under sub-rule (3).

50) List of Environmental Experts: The Ministry shall maintain an updated list of persons possessing special knowledge and experience in matters concerning the environment.

51) Designation of Authority: The Ministry shall be the authority designated for the purpose of sub-section (6) of Section 8 of the Act.

52) Delegation of Powers:

- (1) The Ministry may delegate some of the powers vested in it under these Rules to the concerned body, subordinate body or any other officer level employee as required.

- (2) The concerned body may delegate some of the powers vested in it under these Rules to the subordinate body or any other officer level employee as required.

Provided that the concerned body shall not delegate the power in the cases of giving its opinion to the Ministry.

- 53) Applicability of these Rules: In matters provided for in these Rules, action shall be taken accordingly, and in other matters, action shall be taken according to the existing laws.
- 54) Power to Make Changes or Alterations in Schedules: The Ministry may change or alter the Schedules, as may be required, by notification in the Nepal Gazette.

Schedule - 1
(Pertaining to Rule 3)

Proposals Requiring Initial Environmental Examination

A. Forest Sector

- 1) Plantation of indigenous plants of a single species on a single block of 50 to 100 hectares in the Tarai and 25 to 50 hectares in the hills.
- 2) Plantation of such imported species of plants as are deemed suitable for that purpose following their test in the concerned place, on a single block of 10 to 50 hectares in the Tarai and 5 to 25 hectares in the hills.
- 3) Handover of forests with an area ranging between 25 to 100 hectares in the Tarai and 5 to 25 hectares in the hills as leasehold forests.
- 4) Clear felling or rehabilitation of national forests with an area of not more than 5 hectares.
- 5) Establishment of saw-mills processing 5,000 to 50,000 cubic feet of timber per year.
- 6) Collection of 5 to 50 tons of forest products other than timber per year.
- 7) Establishment or expansion of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and conservation areas, or environmental conservation zones.
- 8) Extraction of the roots of trees which have been felled, removal of leaves (in such a manner as to turn trees into stumps), extraction of seeds of lichens or orchids from trees, and collection of Sal (*Shorea robusta*) seeds.
- 9) Formulation of watershed management plans.
- 10) Construction of new botanical gardens or zoos outside forest areas in the public or private sector.
- 11) Resettlement of imported wild animals of different species.
- 12) Preparation of management plans of national parks, wild life sanctuaries, conservation areas, and their buffer zones, or launching of development and construction activities specified in such plans.
- 13) Establishment of medicinal herbs centers for the commercial production of medicinal herbs and aromatic plants in public scrublands.
- 14) Commercial collection or industrial processing of non-polluting medicinal herbs and aromatic plants.
- 15) Construction of forest paths up to 5 kilometer long, and of fire protection lines up to 10 kilometer long.
- 16) Collection of boulders, gravel and sand and extraction of coal and other minerals from forest areas.

B. Industrial Sector:

- (a)
- 1) Production of alcohol by the process of blending and establishment of distilleries equipped with boiling and fermentation facilities, with a production capacity of 5,00,000/- liters per day.
 - 2) Establishment of breweries and wineries equipped with fermentation facilities with a production capacity of 500,000/- liters per day.
 - 3) Establishment of acid, alkali, and primary chemical industries with a production capacity of 100 metric ton per day.
 - 4) Processing of hides not more than 5000 sq. ft. per day.
 - 5) Establishment of Electroplating and Galvanizing industries.
 - 6) Establishment of cooking, natural gas refilling, filling, production and distribution industries.
 - 7) Establishment of boulder crushing industries.
 - 8) Establishment of paints industries.
 - 9) Establishment of dairy processing industries.
 - 10) Establishment of industries producing lubricant by the process of blending reprocessing or reclamation.
 - 11) Establishment of industries manufacturing foam.
 - 12) Establishment of industries manufacturing dry or wet cell (battery).

- 13) Establishment of crude sugar or sugar industries with a production capacity of 3000 metric tons per day.
 - 14) Establishment of thread and cloths dyeing, printing and laundry industries (including carpets) except traditional cottage industries.
 - 15) Establishment of pulp and paper industries, except traditional cottage industries, with a production capacity of 100 metric tons per day.
 - 16) Establishment of bricks and tiles industries with a production capacity of 10 million units per year.
 - 17) Establishment of cement industries with a production capacity of 30 metric tons per hour based on lime-stone and with a production capacity of 50 metric tons per hour based on clinker.
 - 18) Establishment of quick/ slaked lime industry producing 50 metric tons per day.
 - 19) Establishment of pharmaceutical industries.
 - 20) Establishment of industries manufacturing chemical fertilizers (blending) and pesticides (blending).
 - 21) Establishment of plastic industries (bases on waste plastic as raw materials).
 - 22) Establishment of matches industries.
 - 23) Establishment of industries relating to auto workshop (except 2 wheelers).
 - 24) Establishment of industries producing and processing coke and briquette from coal."
- (b) Establishment of the following industries having investment of total fixed capital exceeding Rs. 1 million.
- 1) Plastic processing (except processing waste materials).
 - 2) Processing and production of tyres, tubes and rubber.
 - 3) Soap (including detergents and clearing shampoos).
 - 4) Photo processing.
 - 5) Foundry.
 - 6) Production of cigarettes, bidi (tobacco rolled in leaf) tobacco, betel rults.
 - 7) Slaughter house.
 - 8) Glass (plane glass)
 - 9) Food processing.
 - 10) Relating to metal (including remelting, rerolling, and fabrication).
 - 11) Bitumen and bitumen emulsion.
 - 12) Cold storage.
 - 13) Threading.
 - 14) Vegetable ghee, oil.
 - 15) Herbal processing.
 - 16) Production of different items from bone, horn and foot root
 - 17) Rosin turpentine, veneer and catechu.
 - 18) Fish and meat processing.
 - 19) Production of packaging materials
 - 20) Poultry feeds.
 - 21) Machine shop.

C. Mining Sector:

- (a) Excavation of mines through relocation and resettlement of permanent residence of not more than 100 people.
- (b) Relating to Open Mine and Under Ground Mine:
 - 1) Excavation of metallic minerals in small scale.
 - 2) Excavation of the other industrial minerals in small scale except precious stones semiprecious stones and abressive minerals from among the classified industrial minerals for the industrial purpose.

- 3) Excavation of non-metallic minerals in small scale.
- 4) Excavation of industrial precious and semiprecious stones and abrasive minerals with a production capacity of 50 to 100 grams per day.
- 5) Establishment of coal mines in small scale.
- 6) Excavation of construction oriented minerals materials in small scale.
- 7) Excavation of highly precious, precious, valuable stone and semi-valuable stone minerals with a production capacity of 50 to 100 grams per day.
- 8) Production of natural gases in very small and small scale.

(c) Relating to other Mines:

- 1) Extraction of 10 to 50 cubic meter of sand, gravel and soil from river beds per day.
- 2) Extraction of 50 to 100 grams of precious, valuable and semi-valuable stone minerals per day through placer or dredging techniques.

D. Road Sector:

- 1) Construction of the following roads:
 - (a) District roads
 - (b) Urban roads
 - (c) Rural roads
 - (d) Small feeder roads
- 2) Construction of 1 to 5 kilometers long ropeways.
- 3) Construction of 1 to 5 kilometers long cable car routes.
- 4) Construction of major bridges.
- 5) Construction of tunnels.
- 6) Improvement of the standard, rehabilitation and reconstruction of national highways and feeder roads.

E. Water Resources and Energy Sector:

- 1) Supply of electricity through the installation of transmission lines of not more than from 33 kv to 66 kv capacity.
- 2) Operation of rural electrification projects of 1 to 6 mva.
- 3) Operation of electricity generation projects of 1 to 5 mw capacity.
- 4) Under the new systems of irrigation:
 - (a) Those irrigating 25 to 2000 hectares in the Tarai,
 - (b) Those irrigating 15 to 500 hectares in the hill valleys,
 - (c) Those irrigating 10 to 200 hectares in the hill and mountain areas with a steep gradient.
- 5) Under the rehabilitated systems of irrigation:
 - (a) Those irrigating more than 500 hectares in the Tarai.
 - (b) Those irrigating more than 200 hectares in the hill valleys.
 - (c) Those irrigating more than 100 hectares in the hill and mountain areas with a steep gradient.
- 6) Any water resources development activity which displaces not more than from 25 persons to 100 persons with permanent residence.
- 7) Control of floods through dams in the Tarai.
- 8) Control of rivers over an area of more than one kilometer.

Note: Any rehabilitation project which includes additional irrigated areas, new sources of water, watershed management or changed channel lines shall be considered to be a new system.

F. Tourism Sector:

- 1) Establishment and operation of hotels with 50 to 100 beds.
- 2) Extension of the areas of the existing airports.

- 3) Opening of new areas for the promotion of tourism
- 4) Operation of rafting activities on any river having fish or other aquatic life.
- 5) Operation of new golf courses and organized water sports.
- 6) Promotion of tourism in a number exceeding 10,000 per year at an altitude above 5000 meters.
- 7) Disposal and management of waste emitted from trekking points.

G. Drinking Water:

- 1) Collection of rain-water in an area of not more than 200 hectares, and use of water sources (springs and wet-lands) located within the same area.
- 2) Surface water sources with not more than 1 cubic ft. safe yield, and supply of not more than 50 percent of the water during the dry season.
- 3) Processing of water at the rate of 10 to 25 liters per second.
- 4) Recharging up to 50 percent of the total aquifer for the development of underground water sources.
- 5) Construction of not more than one kilometer long tunnels for carrying water.
- 6) Displacement of not more than 100 persons for operating a water supply scheme.
- 7) Settlement of not more than 500 persons on the upper reaches of water sources.
- 8) Supply of drinking water to a population ranging between 2,000 and 20,000.
- 9) Supply of drinking water to a population ranging between 10,000 and 100,000, and connection of new sources.
- 10) Installation of more than 20 kilometers long electricity transmission lines for pumping or processing water, and consumption of more than one mw of electricity.
- 11) River training and diversion activities over an area of more than one kilometer.

H. Waste Management:

- 1) Waste management activities to be undertaken with the objective of providing services to a population ranging between 2,000 and 10,000.
- 2) Following activities relating to waste emitted from houses and residential areas:
 - (a) Filling of land with 100 to 1000 tons of waste a year.
 - (b) Activities relating to transfer stations and resource recovery areas spread over not more than 3 hectares.
 - (c) Selecting, picking, disposing, and recycling waste through chemical, mechanical or biological techniques in an area of not more than 2 hectares.
 - (d) Activities relating to compost plants in an area ranging between 1 and 5 hectares.
 - (e) Operation of sewerage schemes.

I. Agricultural Sector:

- 1) Clearing of national forests covering not more than 1 hectare in the hills and 5 hectares in the Tarai, and using them for agricultural purposes.
- 2) Following activities relating to construction:
 - a) !.....
 - b) Construction of 1 to 5 kilometers long agricultural roads.
 - c) Construction activities for farming 2000 to 5000 domestic fowls.
 - d) Construction activities for farming big cattle numbering between 100 and 500.
 - e) Construction activities for farming small cattle (sheep and goats) numbering between 1000 and 5000.
 - f) Establishment of agricultural wholesale markets in urban areas.
- 3) Following activities relating to toxic substances (only those which are listed):
 - a) Import of 1 to 10 tons of toxic substances.
 - b) Sale, supply, storage and disposal of 100 kg. to 1 ton of toxic substances.
 - c) Use of 100 kg. to 1 ton of toxic substances in a single area.

- 4) Establishment of the following agro-based industries which do not dispose of polluted substances mixed with dangerous toxins:
 - a) Milk-processing industries with a capacity of not more than 26,000 liters a day.
 - b) Such agro-based industries as those producing jam, jelly, squash and juice.
 - c) Cheese industries.
 - d) Baby food industries.
 - e) !.....
 - f) !.....
- 5) !.....
- 6) Commercial fish-farming in an area of more than 1 hectare.
- 7) Operation of any planning, project or programme of any development work, physical activities or change in land use except the proposals mentioned in Clause (A) to Clause (I) and those below the standards of such proposals as well as the proposals below the standards of those mentioned in Schedule-2 with a cost of Rs. 10 millions to hundred millions.

Schedule - 2
(Pertaining to Rule 3)
Proposals Requiring Environmental Impact Assessment

A. Forest Sector:

- 1) Plantation of indigenous plants of a single species on a single block covering an area of more than 100 hectares in the Tarai and 50 hectares in the hills.
- 2) Plantation of such imported species of plants as are deemed suitable for the purpose following their test in the concerned place, in an area of more than 50 hectares in the Tarai and 25 hectares in the hills.
- 3) Handover of forests with an area of more than 100 hectares in the Tarai and 25 hectares in the hills as leasehold forests.
- 4) Clear felling or rehabilitation of forests with an area of more than 5 hectares.
- 5) Establishment of saw-mills processing more than 50,000 cft. of timber per year.
- 6) Collection of more than 50 tons of forest products other than timber per year.
- 7) Formulation and implementation of forest management plans.
- 8) Clearing of public forests and establishment of new medicinal herbs centers for commercial production.
- 9) Rosin and turpentine, rubber, plywood and veneer, catechu, and timber-based matches, pulp and paper industries to be established within one kilometer inside the forest area which depend on forests for their raw materials and use processing techniques, and cardamom and medium and large tea industries which use large quantities of firewood.
- 10) Commercial and industrial processing of medicinal herbs and aromatic plants which emit garbage and pollution.
- 11) Establishment of saw-mills, bricks and tiles factories, and tobacco processing industries within 5 kilometers from the forest boundaries.
- 12) Establishment of resorts, hotels, safaris, educational institutions, hospitals and industries or other construction activities inside forest areas, national parks, sanctuaries, conservation areas, buffer zones, and environment conservation zones.

B. Industrial Sector:

- 1) Establishment of distilleries equipped with boiling and fermentation facilities with a production capacity of more than 500,000 liters per day.
- 2) Establishment of breweries and wineries equipped with fermentation facilities with a production capacity of more than 500,000 liters per day.
- 3) Production of primary chemicals such as corrosive acid and alkali etc. (except citric tartaric, acetic, acid etc.) with a production capacity of more than 100 metric tons per day.
- 4) Processing of hides more than 500 sq.ft. per day.
- 5) Production of chemical fertilizers and pesticides except produced through welding process.
- 6) Establishment of mineral based industries with a fixed investment of more than Rs. 50 millions.
- 7) Production of petro chemicals and processing (diesel, kerosene, lubricants, plastics, synthetics rubbers etc.).
- 8) Production of ferrous and non ferrous metals (except rerolling, remelting and fabrication) by the process of primary smelting.
- 9) Establishment of industry producing more than 3000 metric tons of crude sugar and sugar per day.
- 10) Establishment of cement industries with a production capacity of more than 30 metric tons per hour based on lime stone and with a production capacity of more than 50 metric tons per hour based on clinker.
- 11) Establishment of lime industries with a production capacity of more than 50 metric tons per day.
- 12) Production of asbestos.
- 13) Establishment of radio active emission (nuclear and atomic processing) industries.

- 14) Production of primary compound (Bulk drugs) for medicines.
- 15) Production of extremely hazardous substances such as Isocynite, mercury compound etc.
- 16) Production of ammunitions and explosives including gunpowder.
- 17) Establishment of industries of pulp or paper with a production capacity of more than 100 metric tons per day.
- 18) Establishment of brick and tiles industries with a production capacity of more than 10 million pieces per year.
- 19) Chemical processing of bones.

C. Mining Sector:

- (a) Relocation or resettlement of permanent residence of more than 100 people for the purpose of mine excavation.
- (b) Operation of all underground mining activities located at the main boundary thrust and central boundary thrust Zone.
- (c) Relating to Open Mines or Underground Mines:
 - 1) Excavation of metallic mineral substances in medium and large scale.
 - 2) Excavation of non metallic mineral substances in medium and large scale.
 - 3) Excavation of other medium and large scale industrial minerals except precious stone, semi-precious stone, abressive minerals from among the classified industrial minerals for industrial purposes.
 - 4) Excavation of medium and large scale coal mines.
 - 5) Excavation of construction-oriented minerals in medium and large scale.
 - 6) Excavation of highly precious, precious, valuable and semi-valuable minerals with a production capacity of more than 100 grams per day.
 - 7) Production of natural gas in medium and large scale.
 - 8) Excavation of radio active minerals in any scale.
 - 9) Excavation of asbestos minerals in any scale.
 - 10) Excavation of crude oil in any scale.
- 11) Excavation of industrial, precious, semi-precious stones and abressive minerals with a production capacity of more than 100 grams per day.
- (d) Relating to Other Mines:
 - 1) Extraction of sand, gravel and soil at the rate of more than 50 cubic meters per day from the beds of river and revolutes.
 - 2) Extraction of highly precious and semi -precious minerals at the rate of more than 100 grams per day through placer and dredging technique.

D. Road Sector:

- 1) Construction of the following roads:
 - (a) National highways.
 - (b) Main feeder roads.
- 2) Construction of more than 5 kilometers long ropeways.
- 3) Construction of more than 5 kilometers long cable car routes.

E. Water Resources and Energy Sector:

- 1) Supply of electricity through the installation of transmission lines of more than 66 kv. capacity.
- 2) Operation of more than 6 mva rural electrification projects.
- 3) Operation of electricity generation projects with a capacity of more than 5 mw.
- 4) Generation of more than 1 mw diesel or thermal electricity.
- 5) Under the new systems of irrigation:
 - (a) Those irrigating more than 2000 hectares in the Tarai.
 - (b) Those irrigating more than 500 hectares in the hill valleys.

- (c) Those irrigation more the 200 hectares in the hill and mountain areas with a steep gradient.
- 6) Any water resources development activity which displaces more than 100 people with permanent residence.
- 7) Construction of multipurpose reservoirs.
- 8) Inter-basin water transfer and use.

F. Tourism Sector:

- 1) Establishment and operation of hotels with more than 100 beds.
- 2) Establishment and development of new airports.
- 3) Rafting arrangements for more than 2000 persons per year on a single river.
- 4) Dispatch of more than 2000 tourists and their assistants per year for trekking in a single area.
- 5) Development and construction of any infrastructure for the promotion of adventure tourism in high mountainous areas.
- 6) Operation of house boats on lakes.

G. Drinking Water:

- 1) Collection of rain-water in an area of more than 200 hectares and use of water sources (springs/wetlands) located within the same area.
- 2) Surface water sources with more than 1 cft. safe yield, and the use of its entire part during the dry season.
- 3) Water processing at the rate of more than 25 liters per second.
- 4) Recharging of more than 50 percent of the total aquifer for the development of underground water sources.
- 5) Construction of more than 1 kilometer long water tunnels.
- 6) Displacement of more than 100 persons for the operation of water supply schemes.
- 7) Settlement of more than 500 persons on the upper reaches of water sources.
- 8) Supply of drinking water to a population of more than 20,000.
- 9) Supply of drinking water to a population of more than 100,000, and connection of new sources.
- 10) Over mining of biologically or chemically polluted point and non-point sources or underground water sources that may be affected by them.
- 11) Operation of multi-purpose projects relating to sources of drinking water using water sources at the rate of more than 25 liters per second.

H. Waste Management:

- 1) Waste management activities to the undertaken with the objective of providing services to a population of more than 10,000.
- 2) Following activities relating to waste emitted from houses and residential areas:
 - a) Filling of land with more than 1000 tons of waste per year.
 - b) Activities relating to transfer stations and resource recovery areas spread over an area of more than 3 hectares.
 - c) Selecting, picking, disposing and recycling waste through chemical, mechanical or biological techniques in an area spread over more than 2 hectares.
 - d) Activities relating to compost plants spread over an area of more than 5 hectares.
 - e) Burying of waste emitted from an urban area with a population of at least 10,000.
- 3) Following construction activities relating to hazardous waste of the following nature in any scale:
 - a) Construction of a waste plant.
 - b) Construction of a waste recovery plant.
 - c) Construction of a site for filling, accumulating or burying waste.
 - d) Construction of a site for storing waste.
 - e) Construction of a waste treatment facility.
- 4) Following activities relating to lethal waste:

- a) Emission and management of any radio-active substance with a half age exceeding 25 years.
- b) Emission and management of any lethal chemical with 30 lethal dose.
- c) Final disposal management of biological lethal substances emitted from health centers, hospitals or nursing homes with at least 25 beds.
- d) Any active relating to one hectare or more of land and energy for the purpose of incinerating or recycling any lethal substance.

I. Agricultural Sector:

- 1) Clearing of forests covering more than 1 hectare in the hills and 5 hectares in the Tarai and using them for agricultural purposes.
- 2) Following activities relating to construction:
 - a) !.....
 - b) Construction of more than 5 kilometers long agricultural roads.
 - c) Construction activities for farming more than 5000 domestic fowls.
 - d) Construction activities for farming more than 500 big cattle.
 - e) Construction activities for farming more than 5000 small cattle. (sheep and goats).
 - f) Urbanization plan in cultivable lands.
- 3) Following activities relating to toxic substances (only those which are listed):
 - a) Import of more than 10 tons of a toxic substance.
 - b) Sale, supply, storage and disposal of more than 1 ton of a toxic substance.
 - c) Use of more than 1 ton of a toxic substance in a single area.
 - d) Activities relating to insecticide plants or toxic substances.

J. Health:

- 1) Operation of hospitals or nursing homes with more than 25 beds, or medical profession (study and teaching also).

K. If any proposal is to be implemented in the following areas:

- 1) Historical, cultural and archeological sites.
- 2) Environmentally weak and wet areas.
- 3) National parks, wild life sanctuaries and conservation areas.
- 4) Semi-arid, mountainous and Himalayan regions.
- 5) Flood prone and other dangerous areas.
- 6) Residential, school and hospital areas.
- 7) Areas with main sources of public water supply.
- 8) !.....

L. Operation of any planning, project or programme relating to any developmental work, physical activities or change in land use except the proposals mentioned in Clause (A) to Clause (K) and those below the standards of such proposals as well as the proposals below the standards of those mentioned in Schedule-1 with a cost of more than 100 millions.

Schedule - 3
(Pertaining to Rule 5)
Work-Schedule of Initial Environmental Examination

- 1) Name and address of the individual or institution preparing the report:
- 2) proposal's:
 - a) General introduction:
 - b) Relevancy of the proposal:
- 3) Procedure to be adopted while preparing the report:
- 4) Policies, laws, rules and manuals to be taken into account while preparing the report:
- 5) Preparation of the Report:
 - a) Time:
 - b) Estimated budget:
- 6) !.....
- 7) Specific impact of the implementation of the proposal on the environment:
 - a) Social and economic:
 - b) Cultural and physical:
 - c) Chemical:
 - d) Biological:
- 8) Alternatives for the implementation of the proposal:
 - a) Design
 - b) Project site
 - c) Technology, procedure of operation, time schedule, raw materials to be used.
 - d) Other matters.
- 9) Matters concerning the prevention of the impact of the implementation of the proposal on the environment.
- 10) Matters to be monitored while implementing the proposal.
- 11) Other necessary matters.

Schedule - 4
(Pertaining to Rule 5)
Work-Schedule Relating to Environmental Impact Assessment

- 1) Name and address of the individual or institution preparing the report.
- 2) General introduction of the proposal:
- 3) Data needed for the preparation of the report, and procedure of collecting them:
- 4) Policies, laws, rules and manuals to be taken into account while preparing the report.
- 5) Preparation of the Report:
 - a) Time
 - b) Estimated budget
 - c) Necessary Experts
- 6) Scope determined for the preparation of the report.
- 7) Impact on the environment of the implementation of the report:
 - a) Social and economic
 - b) Cultural and physical
 - c) Chemical
 - d) Biological
- 8) Other alternatives for the implementation of the proposal:
 - a) Design
 - b) Project site
 - c) Technology, procedure of operation, time -schedule and raw materials to be used.
 - d) Environment management system.
 - e) Whether or not the risks resulting from the implementation of the proposal can be accepted.
 - f) Other matters.
- 9) Measures to remove any negative impact that may be noticed while implementing the proposal.
- 10) Particulars of the cost and returns of the proposal.
- 11) Matters to be monitored while implementing the proposal.
- 12) Relevant information, reference lists, annexes, maps, photographs, tables and charts, graphs and questionnaires to be mentioned at the time of preparing the report.

Schedule - 5
(Pertaining to Rule 7)

Matters to be Mentioned While Preparing Reports Relating to Initial Environmental Examination

- 1) Name and address of individual or institution preparing the report:
- 2) Summary of the proposal: (To briefly mention the following matters in regard to the possible impact of the implementation of the proposal on the environment):
 - a) Objectives of the proposal,
 - b) Impact on land-use,
 - c) Adverse impact on the environment, impact on human life, and population pressure,
 - d) Damage to be suffered by local goods or objects,
 - e) Other necessary matters.
- 3) The following matters must be explicitly mentioned in respect to the proposal:
 - a) Type of proposal,
 - (1) Processing,
 - (2) Manufacturing,
 - (3) Installation,
 - (4) Service delivery,
 - (5) Others.
 - b) If related to delivery, the nature and type of goods to be delivered.
 - c) Proposal's
 - (1) Installed capacity
 - (2) Number of hours to be operated per day or year.
 - d) Materials to be used (quantity and year to be mentioned).
 - e) Emission resulting from the implementation of the proposal (The time of operation and the consequent volume of emission to be specified).
 - (1) Solid,
 - (2) Liquid,
 - (3) Air,
 - (4) Gas,
 - (5) Noise,
 - (6) Dust,
 - (7) Others.
 - f) Energy to be used:
 - (1) Type,
 - (2) Source,
 - (3) Volume of consumption (per hour, day and year).
 - g) Manpower requirements.
 - h) Resources required for the implementation of the proposal:
 - (1) Total capital,
 - (2) Working capital,
 - (3) Land area,
 - (4) Buildings and their types,
 - (5) Machinery and tools,
 - (6) Others.
 - i) Detailed particulars of the area where the project is to be implemented:
 - (1) Maps,
 - (2) Population and condition relating to settlements in the area, as well as in the nearby areas,
 - (3) particulars of any sensitive things or objects, if any, located close to the area where the proposal is to be implemented,
 - (4) Current situation
 - (5) Sources of water,
 - (6) Arrangements made for disposing or processing waste
 - (7) Paths for movement in the area where the proposal is to be implemented.

- j) Manufacturing processes
 - k) Details of the technology
 - l) Other necessary matters.
- 4) Impact of the implementation of the proposal on the environment:
- a) Impact on the social, economic and cultural spheres:
 - (1) Impact on human health,
 - (2) Degradation of cultivable land,
 - (3) Destruction of forests,
 - (4) Changes in social, cultural and religious norms and values,
 - (5) Others.
 - b) Biological impact:
 - (1) Population,
 - (2) Flora and fauna,
 - (3) Natural habitats and communities.
 - c) Physical impact:
 - (1) Land,
 - (2) Atmosphere,
 - (3) Water,
 - (4) Noise,
 - (5) Man-made objects,
 - (6) Others.
- 5) Alternatives for the implementation of the proposal:
- (1) Design,
 - (2) Project site,
 - (3) Processes, time-schedules,
 - (4) Raw materials to be used,
 - (5) Others.
- 6) Measures to reduce or control the impact of the implementation of the proposal on the environment.
- 7) Matters to be monitored while implementing the proposal.
- 8) Other necessary matters.

Note: Data, maps, photographs, tables, charts, graphs, etc. shall be enclosed, as required, while preparing the report.

Schedule - 6
(Pertaining to Rule 7)

Matters to be Mentioned While Preparing Reports Relating to Environmental Impact Assessment

- 1) Name and address of the individual or institution preparing the report:
- 2) Summary of the Proposal: (To mention the following matters in regard to the possible impact of the implementation of the proposal on the environment):
 - a) Objectives of the proposal,
 - b) Impact on land-use,
 - c) Adverse impact on the environment, impact on human life, and population pressure,
 - d) Damage to be suffered by local goods or objects
 - e) Other necessary matters.
- 3) Summary of the Report: Brief particulars of the matters mentioned in the report relating to the environmental impact assessment.
- 4) Particulars of the Proposal:
 - a) To specify the technical, geographical, environmental economic, social, cultural and physical aspects of the proposal.
 - b) To specify the objectives, working policies and work-schedules of the activities to be undertaken during each phase of the implementation of the proposal.
- 5) Basic Information Relating to the Proposal: To mention basic information about the geo-physical, cultural, biological, and social and economic conditions of the area to be assessed, as well any possible change that may occur there before the implementation of the proposal, according to the nature of the proposal. In case there are any date which are not available or any subject which cannot be covered by the study, they too should be mentioned.
- 6) Identification of Environmental Impact: To mention the possible positive and negative impact on the following spheres of the environment while implementing the proposal, and estimate and specify the volume of possible impact according to time and work schedules as far as possible:
 - a) Geographical area likely to have positive or negative impact of the implementation of the project, and their time -schedule.
 - b) Impact of waste and pollution to be emitted through the implementation of the proposal.
 - c) Direct, indirect and cumulative impact of the implementation of the proposal on the environment.
- 7) Analysis of the alternatives for the proposal: The following matters are to be analyzed:
 - a) Matters concerning the design of the proposal, project site, technology, operation procedure, time -schedule and raw materials to be used.
 - b) Comparison is to be made on the basis of the fixed and working capital, local suitability, institutional training and supervision needed for the implementation of the proposal, and the environmental cost and returns and economic significance of each alternative measures are to be analyzed as far as possible.
 - c) Short, medium and long-term adverse impact of the implementation of the proposal.
 - d) Sources of energy to be used for the implementation of the proposal, and measures to be adopted for saving such energy.
 - e) Analysis of the consequences of the non-implementation of the proposal.
- 8) Measures to reduce environmental impact:
 - a) To mention practical preventive measures to be adopted for all activities which could have a negative impact on the environment.
 - b) In case the environmental impact cannot be fully avoided through preventive measures, arrangements made for payments of compensation shall be mentioned. The effectiveness of the preventive measures shall be analyzed from the viewpoint of their cost on the basis of a comparison with other possible alternatives.

- c) The effectiveness of the preventive measures shall be analyzed from the viewpoint of their cost on the basis of a comparison with other possible alternatives.
- 9) To mention matters concerning environmental management plans.
- 10) Review of Policy and Legal Provisions: To review the related policies, laws, and rules on the basis of the nature and scale of the proposal. If any policy or legal provision needs to be reformed, to specify the same.
- 11) Monitoring of the Proposal: To mention the procedure of monitoring the impact of the implementation of the proposal on the environment, as well as the monitoring agency, time-schedule, monitoring and evaluation indicators, etc.
- 12) To mention the format and relevancy of environmental examinations.
- 13) Reference materials: To make a list of publications quoted as references while preparing the report in the following manner:
- a) Author,
 - b) Date of publication,
 - c) Title of the material quoted,
 - d) Name of publication or journal which is quoted,
 - e) Year, volume, number, etc. (if any),
 - f) Page number.
- 14) To include the following particulars in the Annexes:
- a) Maps relating to the composition of land, geographical location, lands-use and land-capacity, and other maps related to the study,
 - b) Aerial photographs, as far as possible, of the proposal implementation site and the surrounding areas,
 - c) Questionnaires or lists of subject matters used for field research,
 - d) Such matters connected with the evaluation of the environmental impact as charts and photographs,
 - e) Hydrological and climatic data (by arranging them serially according to the period),
 - f) Data relating to flora and fauna of the proposal implementation site,
 - g) Geological and risk evaluation data (if available),
 - h) Information relating to the quality of air and water and the noise level before and after the operation of the project, if available),
 - i) Matrix or serial graphs relevant to the environmental impact assessment,
 - j) Such audio-visual supports as maps, slides, records and video films,
 - k) Cropping techniques, and data relating to livestock farming, soil features, and quantity of chemical fertilizers used,
 - l) List of written reference materials used at the time of preparing the study report,
 - m) List of invitees and participants, and records of discussions, meetings and gatherings among the concerned agencies, and brief particulars of monitoring operations,
 - n) List of names of individuals and institutions comprising the study team involved in the preparation of the environmental impact assessment report.
 - o) Names, address and telephone numbers of individuals and institutions contacted in the course of the study.

Schedule -7
(Pertaining to Sub-rule (1) of Rule 16)
Industries Requiring Certificates of Pollution Control

1. Relating to production of liquor through blending process and distilleries with facilities of boiling and fermentation.
2. Relating to brewery and winery with facilities of fermentation.
3. Relating to production of primary chemicals such as corrosive, acid, alkali (except citric, tartaric, acetic, acid etc.).
4. Hide processing.
5. Relating to electro plating and galvanizing.
6. Refilling, filling, production and distribution of cooking, natural gas.
7. Relating to boulder crushing.
8. Relating to paintings.
9. Relating to milk processing.
10. Production of lubricants through the process of blending reprocessing or reclamation.
11. Relating to production of foam.
12. Production of dry or wet cell (battery).
13. Production of crude sugar or sugar.
14. Relating to thread, textile painting, dyeing or washing (including carpets) except traditional cottage industries.
15. Relating to pulp or paper except traditional cottage industries.
16. Relating to bricks, tiles etc.
17. Relating to cement based on lime stone or clinker.
18. Relating to lime production.
19. Relating to medicines.
20. Production of chemical fertilizer (blending) and pesticides (blending).
21. Relating to plastic (based on waste plastic).
22. Relating to matches.
23. Relating to auto workshop (except 2 wheelers).
24. Relating to production and processing of coke and Briquette from coal.
25. Relating to plastic processing (except scraps processing).
26. Production and processing of tyres, tubes and rubber.
27. Relating to soap (including detergent and cleaning shampoo).
28. Relating to photo processing.
29. Relating to foundry.
30. Production of cigarettes, bidi tobacco in leaf, tobacco, betel nuts.
31. Relating to slaughter house.
32. Relating to glass (plam dars).
33. Relating to food processing.
34. Relating to metallic (including remelting, rerolling, and fabrication).
35. Relating to bitumen and bitumen emulsion.
36. Relating to cold storage.
37. Relating to threading.
38. Relating to vegetable ghee and oil.
39. Relating to herbal processing.
40. Relating to production of different items from bone, horn and foot root.
41. Relating to rosin turpentine, veneer and catechu.
42. Relating to fish processing.
43. Relating to production of packaging materials.
44. Relating to poultry feeds.
45. Relating to machine shop.
46. Relating to production of chemical fertilizers and pesticides except produced through welding techniques.
47. Relating to mineral based industries having fixed investment of more than Rs. 50 million.

48. Production and processing of petro chemicals (production of diesel, kerosene, lubricants, plastic, synthetic rubber etc.).
49. Production of ferrous and non ferrous (except rerolling, remelting, and fabrication) metal through smelting process.
50. Production of asbestos.
51. Relating to emission of radio actives (nuclear and atomic processing).
52. Production of primary chemicals (bulk drugs) for medicine.
53. Relating to extremely hazardous substances such as isocyanate, mercury compound etc.
54. Production of ammunitions and explosives including gunpowder.
55. Relating to chemical processing of bones.

Official translation
Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Law Books Management Board
(Note: It is recognized that there are some spelling errors in this official translation)

Schedule - 1
(Pertaining to Rule 3)

Proposals Requiring Initial Environmental Examination

A. Forest Sector

- 1) Plantation of indigenous plants of a single species on a single block of 50 to 100 hectares in the Tarai and 25 to 50 hectares in the hills.
- 2) Plantation of such imported species of plants as are deemed suitable for that purpose following their test in the concerned place, on a single block of 10 to 50 hectares in the Tarai and 5 to 25 hectares in the hills.
- 3) Handover of forests with an area ranging between 25 to 100 hectares in the Tarai and 5 to 25 hectares in the hills as leasehold forests.
- 4) Clear felling or rehabilitation of national forests with an area of not more than 5 hectares.
- 5) Establishment of saw-mills processing 5,000 to 50,000 cubic feet of timber per year.
- 6) Collection of 5 to 50 tons of forest products other than timber per year.
- 7) Establishment or expansion of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and conservation areas, or environmental conservation zones.
- 8) Extraction of the roots of trees which have been felled, removal of leaves (in such a manner as to turn trees into stumps), extraction of seeds of lichens or orchids from trees, and collection of Sal (*Shorea robusta*) seeds.
- 9) Formulation of watershed management plans.
- 10) Construction of new botanical gardens or zoos outside forest areas in the public or private sector.
- 11) Resettlement of imported wild animals of different species.
- 12) Preparation of management plans of national parks, wild life sanctuaries, conservation areas, and their buffer zones, or launching of development and construction activities specified in such plans.
- 13) Establishment of medicinal herbs centers for the commercial production of medicinal herbs and aromatic plants in public scrublands.
- 14) Commercial collection or industrial processing of non-polluting medicinal herbs and aromatic plants.
- 15) Construction of forest paths up to 5 kilometer long, and of fire protection lines up to 10 kilometer long.
- 16) Collection of boulders, gravel and sand and extraction of coal and other minerals from forest areas.

B. Industrial Sector:

- (a)
 - 1) Production of alcohol by the process of blending and establishment of distilleries equipped with boiling and fermentation facilities, with a production capacity of 5,00,000/- liters per day.
 - 2) Establishment of breweries and wineries equipped with fermentation facilities with a production capacity of 500,000/- liters per day.
 - 3) Establishment of acid, alkali, and primary chemical industries with a production capacity of 100 metric ton per day.
 - 4) Processing of hides not more than 5000 sq. ft. per day.
 - 5) Establishment of Electroplating and Galvanizing industries.
 - 6) Establishment of cooking, natural gas refilling, filling, production and distribution industries.
 - 7) Establishment of boulder crushing industries.
 - 8) Establishment of paints industries.
 - 9) Establishment of dairy processing industries.

- 10) Establishment of industries producing lubricant by the process of blending reprocessing or reclamation.
 - 11) Establishment of industries manufacturing foam.
 - 12) Establishment of industries manufacturing dry or wet cell (battery).
 - 13) Establishment of crude sugar or sugar industries with a production capacity of 3000 metric tons per day.
 - 14) Establishment of thread and cloths dyeing, printing and laundry industries (including carpets) except traditional cottage industries.
 - 15) Establishment of pulp and paper industries, except traditional cottage industries, with a production capacity of 100 metric tons per day.
 - 16) Establishment of bricks and tiles industries with a production capacity of 10 million units per year.
 - 17) Establishment of cement industries with a production capacity of 30 metric tons per hour based on lime-stone and with a production capacity of 50 metric tons per hour based on clinker.
 - 18) Establishment of quick/ slaked lime industry producing 50 metric tons per day.
 - 19) Establishment of pharmaceutical industries.
 - 20) Establishment of industries manufacturing chemical fertilizers (blending) and pesticides (blending).
 - 21) Establishment of plastic industries (bases on waste plastic as raw materials).
 - 22) Establishment of matches industries.
 - 23) Establishment of industries relating to auto workshop (except 2 wheelers).
 - 24) Establishment of industries producing and processing coke and briquette from coal."
- (b) Establishment of the following industries having investment of total fixed capital exceeding Rs. 1 million.
- 1) Plastic processing (except processing waste materials).
 - 2) Processing and production of tyres, tubes and rubber.
 - 3) Soap (including detergents and clearing shampoos).
 - 4) Photo processing.
 - 5) Foundry.
 - 6) Production of cigarettes, bidi (tobacco rolled in leaf) tobacco, betel rults.
 - 7) Slaughter house.
 - 8) Glass (plane glass)
 - 9) Food processing.
 - 10) Relating to metal (including remelting, rerolling, and fabrication).
 - 11) Bitumen and bitumen emulsion.
 - 12) Cold storage.
 - 13) Threading.
 - 14) Vegetable ghee, oil.
 - 15) Herbal processing.
 - 16) Production of different items from bone, horn and foot root
 - 17) Rosin turpentine, veneer and catechu.
 - 18) Fish and meat processing.
 - 19) Production of packaging materials
 - 20) Poultry feeds.
 - 21) Machine shop.

C. Mining Sector:

- (a) Excavation of mines through relocation and resettlement of permanent residence of not more than 100 people.
- (b) Relating to Open Mine and Under Ground Mine:

- 1) Excavation of metallic minerals in small scale.
- 2) Excavation of the other industrial minerals in small scale except precious stones semiprecious stones and abressive minerals from among the classified industrial minerals for the industrial purpose.
- 3) Excavation of non-metallic minerals in small scale.
- 4) Excavation of industrial precious and semiprecious stones and abrassive minerals with a production capacity of 50 to 100 grams per day.
- 5) Establishment of coal mines in small scale.
- 6) Excavation of constrution oriented minerals materials in small scale.
- 7) Excavation of highly precious, precious, valueable stone and semi-valuable stone minerals with a production capacity of 50 to 100 grams per day.
- 8) Production of natural gases in very small and small scale.

(c) Relating to other Mines:

- 1) Extraction of 10 to 50 cubic meter of sand, gravel and soil from river beds per day.
- 2) Extraction of 50 to 100 grams of precious, valuable and semi-valuable stone minerals per day through placer or dredging techniques.

D. Road Sector:

- 1) Construction of the following roads:
 - (a) District roads
 - (b) Urban roads
 - (c) Rural roads
 - (d) Small feeder roads
- 2) Construction of 1 to 5 kilometers long ropeways.
- 3) Construction of 1 to 5 kilometers long cable car routes.
- 4) Construction of major bridges.
- 5) Construction of tunnels.
- 6) Improvement of the standard, rehabilitation and reconstruction of national highways and feeder roads.

E. Water Resources and Energy Sector:

- 1) Supply of electricity through the installation of transmission lines of not more than sfrom 33 kv to 66 kv capacity.
- 2) Operation of rural electrification projects of 1 to 6 mva.
- 3) Operation of electricity generation projects of 1 to 5 mw capacity.
- 4) Under the new systems of irrigation:
 - (a) Those irrigating 25 to 2000 hectares in the Tarai,
 - (b) Those irrigating 15 to 500 hectares in the hill valleys,
 - (c) Those irrigating 10 to 200 hectares in the hill and mountain areas with a steep gradient.
- 5) Under the rehabilitated systems of irrigation:
 - (a) Those irrigating more than 500 hectares in the Tarai.
 - (b) Those irrigating more than 200 hectares in the hill valleys.
 - (c) Those irrigating more than 100 hectares in the hill and mountain areas with a steep gradient.
- 6) Any water resources development activity which displaces not more than sfrom 25 persons to 100 persons with permanent residence.
- 7) Control of floods through dams in the Tarai.
- 8) Control of rivers over an area of more than one kilometer.

Note: Any rehabilitation project which includes additional irrigated areas, new sources of water, watershed management or changed channel lines shall be considered to be a new system.

F. Tourism Sector:

- 1) Establishment and operation of hotels with 50 to 100 beds.
- 2) Extension of the areas of the existing airports.
- 3) Opening of new areas for the promotion of tourism.
- 4) Operation of rafting activities on any river having fish or other aquatic life.
- 5) Operation of new golf courses and organized water sports.
- 6) Promotion of tourism in a number exceeding 10,000 per year at an altitude above 5000 meters.
- 7) Disposal and management of waste emitted from trekking points.

G. Drinking Water:

- 1) Collection of rain-water in an area of not more than 200 hectares, and use of water sources (springs and wet-lands) located within the same area.
- 2) Surface water sources with not more than 1 cubic ft. safe yield, and supply of not more than 50 percent of the water during the dry season.
- 3) Processing of water at the rate of 10 to 25 liters per second.
- 4) Recharging up to 50 percent of the total aquifer for the development of underground water sources.
- 5) Construction of not more than one kilometer long tunnels for carrying water.
- 6) Displacement of not more than 100 persons for operating a water supply scheme.
- 7) Settlement of not more than 500 persons on the upper reaches of water sources.
- 8) Supply of drinking water to a population ranging between 2,000 and 20,000.
- 9) Supply of drinking water to a population ranging between 10,000 and 100,000, and connection of new sources.
- 10) Installation of more than 20 kilometers long electricity transmission lines for pumping or processing water, and consumption of more than one mw of electricity.
- 11) River training and diversion activities over an area of more than one kilometer.

H. Waste Management:

- 1) Waste management activities to be undertaken with the objective of providing services to a population ranging between 2,000 and 10,000.
- 2) Following activities relating to waste emitted from houses and residential areas:
 - (a) Filling of land with 100 to 1000 tons of waste a year.
 - (b) Activities relating to transfer stations and resource recovery areas spread over not more than 3 hectares.
 - (c) Selecting, picking, disposing, and recycling waste through chemical, mechanical or biological techniques in an area of not more than 2 hectares.
 - (d) Activities relating to compost plants in an area ranging between 1 and 5 hectares.
 - (e) Operation of sewerage schemes.

I. Agricultural Sector:

- 1) Clearing of national forests covering not more than 1 hectare in the hills and 5 hectares in the Tarai, and using them for agricultural purposes.
- 2) Following activities relating to construction:
 - a) !.....
 - b) Construction of 1 to 5 kilometers long agricultural roads.
 - c) Construction activities for farming 2000 to 5000 domestic fowls.
 - d) Construction activities for farming big cattle numbering between 100 and 500.
 - e) Construction activities for farming small cattle (sheep and goats) numbering between 1000 and 5000.
 - f) Establishment of agricultural wholesale markets in urban areas.
- 3) Following activities relating to toxic substances (only those which are listed):

- a) Import of 1 to 10 tons of toxic substances.
- b) Sale, supply, storage and disposal of 100 kg. to 1 ton of toxic substances.
- c) Use of 100 kg. to 1 ton of toxic substances in a single area.
- 4) Establishment of the following agro-based industries which do not dispose of polluted substances mixed with dangerous toxins:
 - a) Milk-processing industries with a capacity of not more than 26,000 liters a day.
 - b) Such agro-based industries as those producing jam, jelly, squash and juice.
 - c) Cheese industries.
 - d) Baby food industries.
 - e) !.....
 - f) !.....
- 5) !.....
- 6) Commercial fish-farming in an area of more than 1 hectare.
- 7) Operation of any planning, project or programme of any development work, physical activities or change in land use except the proposals mentioned in Clause (A) to Clause (I) and those below the standards of such proposals as well as the proposals below the standards of those mentioned in Schedule-2 with a cost of Rs. 10 millions to hundred millions.

Official translation
Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Law Books Management Board
(Note: It is recognized that there are some spelling errors in this official translation)

Schedule - 2
(Pertaining to Rule 3)

Proposals Requiring Environmental Impact Assessment

A. Forest Sector:

- 1) Plantation of indigenous plants of a single species on a single block covering an area of more than 100 hectares in the Tarai and 50 hectares in the hills.
- 2) Plantation of such imported species of plants as are deemed suitable for the purpose following their test in the concerned place, in an area of more than 50 hectares in the Tarai and 25 hectares in the hills.
- 3) Handover of forests with an area of more than 100 hectares in the Tarai and 25 hectares in the hills as leasehold forests.
- 4) Clear felling or rehabilitation of forests with an area of more than 5 hectares.
- 5) Establishment of saw-mills processing more than 50,000 cft. of timber per year.
- 6) Collection of more than 50 tons of forest products other than timber per year.
- 7) Formulation and implementation of forest management plans.
- 8) Clearing of public forests and establishment of new medicinal herbs centers for commercial production.
- 9) Rosin and turpentine, rubber, plywood and veneer, catechu, and timber-based matches, pulp and paper industries to be established within one kilometer inside the forest area which depend on forests for their raw materials and use processing techniques, and cardamom and medium and large tea industries which use large quantities of firewood.
- 10) Commercial and industrial processing of medicinal herbs and aromatic plants which emit garbage and pollution.
- 11) Establishment of saw-mills, bricks and tiles factories, and tobacco processing industries within 5 kilometers from the forest boundaries.
- 12) Establishment of resorts, hotels, safaris, educational institutions, hospitals and industries or other construction activities inside forest areas, national parks, sanctuaries, conservation areas, buffer zones, and environment conservation zones.

B. Industrial Sector:

- 1) Establishment of distilleries equipped with boiling and fermentation facilities with a production capacity of more than 500,000 liters per day.
- 2) Establishment of breweries and wineries equipped with fermentation facilities with a production capacity of more than 500,000 liters per day.
- 3) Production of primary chemicals such as corrosive acid and alkali etc. (except citric tartaric, acetic, acid etc.) with a production capacity of more than 100 metric tons per day.
- 4) Processing of hides more than 500 sq.ft. per day.
- 5) Production of chemical fertilizers and pesticides except produced through welding process.
- 6) Establishment of mineral based industries with a fixed investment of more than Rs. 50 millions.
- 7) Production of petro chemicals and processing (diesel, kerosene, lubricants, plastics, synthetics rubbers etc.).
- 8) Production of ferrous and non ferrous metals (except rerolling, remelting and fabrication) by the process of primary smelting.
- 9) Establishment of industry producing more than 3000 metric tons of crude sugar and sugar per day.

- 10) Establishment of cement industries with a production capacity of more than 30 metric tons per hour based on lime stone and with a production capacity of more than 50 metric tons per hour based on clinker.
- 11) Establishment of lime industries with a production capacity of more than 50 metric tons per day.
- 12) Production of asbestos.
- 13) Establishment of radio active emission (nuclear and atomic processing) industries.
- 14) Production of primary compound (Bulk drugs) for medicines.
- 15) Production of extremely hazardous substances such as Isocyanite, mercury compound etc.
- 16) Production of ammunitions and explosives including gunpowder.
- 17) Establishment of industries of pulp or paper with a production capacity of more than 100 metric tons per day.
- 18) Establishment of brick and tiles industries with a production capacity of more than 10 million pieces per year.
- 19) Chemical processing of bones.

C. Mining Sector:

- (a) Relocation or resettlement of permanent residence of more than 100 people for the purpose of mine excavation.
- (b) Operation of all underground mining activities located at the main boundary thrust and central boundary thrust Zone.
- (c) Relating to Open Mines or Underground Mines:
 - 1) Excavation of metallic mineral substances in medium and large scale.
 - 2) Excavation of non metallic mineral substances in medium and large scale.
 - 3) Excavation of other medium and large scale industrial minerals except precious stone, semi-precious stone, abrasive minerals from among the classified industrial minerals for industrial purposes.
 - 4) Excavation of medium and large scale coal mines.
 - 5) Excavation of construction-oriented minerals in medium and large scale.
 - 6) Excavation of highly precious, precious, valuable and semi-valuable minerals with a production capacity of more than 100 grams per day.
 - 7) Production of natural gas in medium and large scale.
 - 8) Excavation of radio active minerals in any scale.
 - 9) Excavation of asbestos minerals in any scale.
 - 10) Excavation of crude oil in any scale.
- 11) Excavation of industrial, precious, semi-precious stones and abrasive minerals with a production capacity of more than 100 grams per day.
- (d) Relating to Other Mines:
 - 1) Extraction of sand, gravel and soil at the rate of more than 50 cubic meters per day from the beds of river and revolutes.
 - 2) Extraction of highly precious and semi -precious minerals at the rate of more than 100 grams per day through placer and dredging technique.

D. Road Sector:

- 1) Construction of the following roads:
 - (a) National highways.
 - (b) Main feeder roads.
- 2) Construction of more than 5 kilometers long ropeways.
- 3) Construction of more than 5 kilometers long cable car routes.

E. Water Resources and Energy Sector:

- 1) Supply of electricity through the installation of transmission lines of more than 66 kv. capacity.
- 2) Operation of more than 6 mva rural electrification projects.
- 3) Operation of electricity generation projects with a capacity of more than 5 mw.
- 4) Generation of more than 1 mw diesel or thermal electricity.
- 5) Under the new systems of irrigation:
 - (a) Those irrigating more than 2000 hectares in the Tarai.
 - (b) Those irrigating more than 500 hectares in the hill valleys.
 - (c) Those irrigation more the 200 hectares in the hill and mountain areas with a steep gradient.
- 6) Any water resources development activity which displaces more than 100 people with permanent residence.
- 7) Construction of multipurpose reservoirs.
- 8) Inter-basin water transfer and use.

F. Tourism Sector:

- 1) Establishment and operation of hotels with more than 100 beds.
- 2) Establishment and development of new airports.
- 3) Rafting arrangements for more than 2000 persons per year on a single river.
- 4) Dispatch of more than 2000 tourists and their assistants per year for trekking in a single area.
- 5) Development and construction of any infrastructure for the promotion of adventure tourism in high mountainous areas.
- 6) Operation of house boats on lakes.

G. Drinking Water:

- 1) Collection of rain-water in an area of more than 200 hectares and use of water sources (springs/wetlands) located within the same area.
- 2) Surface water sources with more than 1 cft. safe yield, and the use of its entire part during the dry season.
- 3) Water processing at the rate of more than 25 liters per second.
- 4) Recharging of more than 50 percent of the total aquifer for the development of underground water sources.
- 5) Construction of more than 1 kilometer long water tunnels.
- 6) Displacement of more than 100 persons for the operation of water supply schemes.
- 7) Settlement of more than 500 persons on the upper reaches of water sources.
- 8) Supply of drinking water to a population of more than 20,000.
- 9) Supply of drinking water to a population of more than 100,000, and connection of new sources.
- 10) Over mining of biologically or chemically polluted point and non-point sources or underground water sources that may be affected by them.
- 11) Operation of multi-purpose projects relating to sources of drinking water using water sources at the rate of more than 25 liters per second.

H. Waste Management:

- 1) Waste management activities to be undertaken with the objective of providing services to a population of more than 10,000.
- 2) Following activities relating to waste emitted from houses and residential areas:
 - a) Filling of land with more than 1000 tons of waste per year.
 - b) Activities relating to transfer stations and resource recovery areas spread over an area of more than 3 hectares.
 - c) Selecting, picking, disposing and recycling waste through chemical, mechanical or biological techniques in an area spread over more than 2 hectares.
 - d) Activities relating to compost plants spread over an area of more than 5 hectares.
 - e) Burying of waste emitted from an urban area with a population of at least 10,000.

- 3) Following construction activities relating to hazardous waste of the following nature in any scale:
 - a) Construction of a waste plant.
 - b) Construction of a waste recovery plant.
 - c) Construction of a site for filling, accumulating or burying waste.
 - d) Construction of a site for storing waste.
 - e) Construction of a waste treatment facility.
- 4) Following activities relating to lethal waste:
 - a) Emission and management of any radio-active substance with a half age exceeding 25 years.
 - b) Emission and management of any lethal chemical with 30 lethal dose.
 - c) Final disposal management of biological lethal substances emitted from health centers, hospitals or nursing homes with at least 25 beds.
 - d) Any active relating to one hectare or more of land and energy for the purpose of incinerating or recycling any lethal substance.

I. Agricultural Sector:

- 1) Clearing of forests covering more than 1 hectare in the hills and 5 hectares in the Tarai and using them for agricultural purposes.
- 2) Following activities relating to construction:
 - a) !.....
 - b) Construction of more than 5 kilometers long agricultural roads.
 - c) Construction activities for farming more than 5000 domestic fowls.
 - d) Construction activities for farming more than 500 big cattle.
 - e) Construction activities for farming more than 5000 small cattle. (sheep and goats).
 - f) Urbanization plan in cultivable lands.
- 3) Following activities relating to toxic substances (only those which are listed):
 - a) Import of more than 10 tons of a toxic substance.
 - b) Sale, supply, storage and disposal of more than 1 ton of a toxic substance.
 - c) Use of more than 1 ton of a toxic substance in a single area.
 - d) Activities relating to insecticide plants or toxic substances.

J. Health:

- 1) Operation of hospitals or nursing homes with more than 25 beds, or medical profession (study and teaching also).

K. If any proposal is to be implemented in the following areas:

- 1) Historical, cultural and archeological sites.
- 2) Environmentally weak and wet areas.
- 3) National parks, wild life sanctuaries and conservation areas.
- 4) Semi-arid, mountainous and Himalayan regions.
- 5) Flood prone and other dangerous areas.
- 6) Residential, school and hospital areas.
- 7) Areas with main sources of public water supply.
- 8) !.....

- L. Operation of any planning, project or programme relating to any developmental work, physical activities or change in land use except the proposals mentioned in Clause (A) to Clause (K) and those below the standards of such proposals as well as the proposals below the standards of those mentioned in Schedule-1 with a cost of more than 100 millions.

Official translation
Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Law Books Management Board
(Note: It is recognized that there are some spelling errors in this official translation)

Schedule - 3
(Pertaining to Rule 5)

Work-Schedule of Initial Environmental Examination

- 1) Name and address of the individual or institution preparing the report:
- 2) proposal's:
 - a) General introduction:
 - b) Relevancy of the proposal:
- 3) Procedure to be adopted while preparing the report:
- 4) Policies, laws, rules and manuals to be taken into account while preparing the report:
- 5) Preparation of the Report:
 - a) Time:
 - b) Estimated budget:
- 6) !.....
- 7) Specific impact of the implementation of the proposal on the environment:
 - a) Social and economic:
 - b) Cultural and physical:
 - c) Chemical:
 - d) Biological:
- 8) Alternatives for the implementation of the proposal:
 - a) Design
 - b) Project site
 - c) Technology, procedure of operation, time schedule, raw materials to be used.
 - d) Other matters.
- 9) Matters concerning the prevention of the impact of the implementation of the proposal on the environment.
- 10) Matters to be monitored while implementing the proposal.
- 11) Other necessary matters.

Official translation
Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Law Books Management Board
(Note: It is recognized that there are some spelling errors in this official translation)

Schedule - 4
(Pertaining to Rule 5)

Work-Schedule Relating to Environmental Impact Assessment

- 1) Name and address of the individual or institution preparing the report.
- 2) General introduction of the proposal:
- 3) Data needed for the preparation of the report, and procedure of collecting them:
- 4) Policies, laws, rules and manuals to be taken into account while preparing the report.
- 5) Preparation of the Report:
 - a) Time
 - b) Estimated budget
 - c) Necessary Experts
- 6) Scope determined for the preparation of the report.
- 7) Impact on the environment of the implementation of the report:
 - a) Social and economic
 - b) Cultural and physical
 - c) Chemical
 - d) Biological
- 8) Other alternatives for the implementation of the proposal:
 - a) Design
 - b) Project site
 - c) Technology, procedure of operation, time -schedule and raw materials to be used.
 - d) Environment management system.
 - e) Whether or not the risks resulting from the implementation of the proposal can be accepted.
 - f) Other matters.
- 9) Measures to remove any negative impact that may be noticed while implementing the proposal.
- 10) Particulars of the cost and returns of the proposal.
- 11) Matters to be monitored while implementing the proposal.
- 12) Relevant information, reference lists, annexes, maps, photographs, tables and charts, graphs and questionnaires to be mentioned at the time of preparing the report.

Official translation
Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Law Books Management Board
(Note: It is recognized that there are some spelling errors in this official translation)

Schedule - 5
(Pertaining to Rule 7)

Matters to be Mentioned While Preparing Reports Relating to Initial Environmental Examination

- 1) Name and address of individual or institution preparing the report:
- 2) Summary of the proposal: (To briefly mention the following matters in regard to the possible impact of the implementation of the proposal on the environment):
 - a) Objectives of the proposal,
 - b) Impact on land-use,
 - c) Adverse impact on the environment, impact on human life, and population pressure,
 - d) Damage to be suffered by local goods or objects,
 - e) Other necessary matters.
- 3) The following matters must be explicitly mentioned in respect to the proposal:
 - a) Type of proposal,
 - (1) Processing,
 - (2) Manufacturing,
 - (3) Installation,
 - (4) Service delivery,
 - (5) Others.
 - b) If related to delivery, the nature and type of goods to be delivered.
 - c) Proposal's
 - (1) Installed capacity
 - (2) Number of hours to be operated per day or year.
 - d) Materials to be used (quantity and year to be mentioned).
 - e) Emission resulting from the implementation of the proposal (The time of operation and the consequent volume of emission to be specified).
 - (1) Solid,
 - (2) Liquid,
 - (3) Air,
 - (4) Gas,
 - (5) Noise,
 - (6) Dust,
 - (7) Others.
 - f) Energy to be used:
 - (1) Type,
 - (2) Source,
 - (3) Volume of consumption (per hour, day and year).
 - g) Manpower requirements.
 - h) Resources required for the implementation of the proposal:
 - (1) Total capital,
 - (2) Working capital,
 - (3) Land area,
 - (4) Buildings and their types,
 - (5) Machinery and tools,
 - (6) Others.
 - i) Detailed particulars of the area where the project is to be implemented:
 - (1) Maps,
 - (2) Population and condition relating to settlements in the area, as well as in the nearby areas,

- (3) particulars of any sensitive things or objects, if any, located close to the area where the proposal is to be implemented,
 - (4) Current situation
 - (5) Sources of water,
 - (6) Arrangements made for disposing or processing waste
 - (7) Paths for movement in the area where the proposal is to be implemented.
 - j) Manufacturing processes
 - k) Details of the technology
 - l) Other necessary matters.
- 4) Impact of the implementation of the proposal on the environment:
- a) Impact on the social, economic and cultural spheres:
 - (1) Impact on human health,
 - (2) Degradation of cultivable land,
 - (3) Destruction of forests,
 - (4) Changes in social, cultural and religious norms and values,
 - (5) Others.
 - b) Biological impact:
 - (1) Population,
 - (2) Flora and fauna,
 - (3) Natural habitats and communities.
 - c) Physical impact:
 - (1) Land,
 - (2) Atmosphere,
 - (3) Water,
 - (4) Noise,
 - (5) Man-made objects,
 - (6) Others.
- 5) Alternatives for the implementation of the proposal:
- (1) Design,
 - (2) Project site,
 - (3) Processes, time-schedules,
 - (4) Raw materials to be used,
 - (5) Others.
- 6) Measures to reduce or control the impact of the implementation of the proposal on the environment.
- 7) Matters to be monitored while implementing the proposal.
- 8) Other necessary matters.

Note: Data, maps, photographs, tables, charts, graphs, etc. shall be enclosed, as required, while preparing the report.

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Schedule - 6
(Pertaining to Rule 7)

Matters to be Mentioned While Preparing Reports Relating to Environmental Impact Assessment

- 1) Name and address of the individual or institution preparing the report:
- 2) Summary of the Proposal: (To mention the following matters in regard to the possible impact of the implementation of the proposal on the environment):
 - a) Objectives of the proposal,
 - b) Impact on land-use,
 - c) Adverse impact on the environment, impact on human life, and population pressure,
 - d) Damage to be suffered by local goods or objects
 - e) Other necessary matters.
- 3) Summary of the Report: Brief particulars of the matters mentioned in the report relating to the environmental impact assessment.
- 4) Particulars of the Proposal:
 - a) To specify the technical, geographical, environmental economic, social, cultural and physical aspects of the proposal.
 - b) To specify the objectives, working policies and work-schedules of the activities to be undertaken during each phase of the implementation of the proposal.
- 5) Basic Information Relating to the Proposal: To mention basic information about the geo-physical, cultural, biological, and social and economic conditions of the area to be assessed, as well any possible change that may occur there before the implementation of the proposal, according to the nature of the proposal. In case there are any date which are not available or any subject which cannot be covered by the study, they too should be mentioned.
- 6) Identification of Environmental Impact: To mention the possible positive and negative impact on the following spheres of the environment while implementing the proposal, and estimate and specify the volume of possible impact according to time and work schedules as far as possible:
 - a) Geographical area likely to have positive or negative impact of the implementation of the project, and their time -schedule.
 - b) Impact of waste and pollution to be emitted through the implementation of the proposal.
 - c) Direct, indirect and cumulative impact of the implementation of the proposal on the environment.
- 7) Analysis of the alternatives for the proposal: The following matters are to be analyzed:
 - a) Matters concerning the design of the proposal, project site, technology, operation procedure, time -schedule and raw materials to be used.
 - b) Comparison is to be made on the basis of the fixed and working capital, local suitability, institutional training and supervision needed for the implementation of the proposal, and the environmental cost and returns and economic significance of each alternative measures are to be analyzed as far as possible.
 - c) Short, medium and long-term adverse impact of the implementation of the proposal.
 - d) Sources of energy to be used for the implementation of the proposal, and measures to be adopted for saving such energy.
 - e) Analysis of the consequences of the non-implementation of the proposal.
- 8) Measures to reduce environmental impact:

- a) To mention practical preventive measures to be adopted for all activities which could have a negative impact on the environment.
 - b) In case the environmental impact cannot be fully avoided through preventive measures, arrangements made for payments of compensation shall be mentioned. The effectiveness of the preventive measures shall be analyzed from the viewpoint of their cost on the basis of a comparison with other possible alternatives.
 - c) The effectiveness of the preventive measures shall be analyzed from the viewpoint of their cost on the basis of a comparison with other possible alternatives.
- 9) To mention matters concerning environmental management plans.
- 10) Review of Policy and Legal Provisions: To review the related policies, laws, and rules on the basis of the nature and scale of the proposal. If any policy or legal provision needs to be reformed, to specify the same.
- 11) Monitoring of the Proposal: To mention the procedure of monitoring the impact of the implementation of the proposal on the environment, as well as the monitoring agency, time-schedule, monitoring and evaluation indicators, etc.
- 12) To mention the format and relevancy of environmental examinations.
- 13) Reference materials: To make a list of publications quoted as references while preparing the report in the following manner:
- a) Author,
 - b) Date of publication,
 - c) Title of the material quoted,
 - d) Name of publication or journal which is quoted,
 - e) Year, volume, number, etc. (if any),
 - f) Page number.
- 14) To include the following particulars in the Annexes:
- a) Maps relating to the composition of land, geographical location, lands-use and land-capacity, and other maps related to the study,
 - b) Aerial photographs, as far as possible, of the proposal implementation site and the surrounding areas,
 - c) Questionnaires or lists of subject matters used for field research,
 - d) Such matters connected with the evaluation of the environmental impact as charts and photographs,
 - e) Hydrological and climatic data (by arranging them serially according to the period),
 - f) Data relating to flora and fauna of the proposal implementation site,
 - g) Geological and risk evaluation data (if available),
 - h) Information relating to the quality of air and water and the noise level before and after the operation of the project, if available),
 - i) Matrix or serial graphs relevant to the environmental impact assessment,
 - j) Such audio-visual supports as maps, slides, records and video films,
 - k) Cropping techniques, and data relating to livestock farming, soil features, and quantity of chemical fertilizers used,
 - l) List of written reference materials used at the time of preparing the study report,
 - m) List of invitees and participants, and records of discussions, meetings and gatherings among the concerned agencies, and brief particulars of monitoring operations,
 - n) List of names of individuals and institutions comprising the study team involved in the preparation of the environmental impact assessment report.
 - o) Names, address and telephone numbers of individuals and institutions contacted in the course of the study.

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Schedule -7
(Pertaining to Sub-rule (1) of Rule 16)

Industries Requiring Certificates of Pollution Control

1. Relating to production of liquor through blending process and distilleries with facilities of boiling and fermentation.
2. Relating to brewery and winery with facilities of fermentation.
3. Relating to production of primary chemicals such as corrosive, acid, alkali (except citric, tartaric, acetic, acid etc.).
4. Hide processing.
5. Relating to electro plating and galvanizing.
6. Refilling, filling, production and distribution of cooking, natural gas.
7. Relating to boulder crushing.
8. Relating to paintings.
9. Relating to milk processing.
10. Production of lubricants through the process of blending reprocessing or reclamation.
11. Relating to production of foam.
12. Production of dry or wet cell (battery).
13. Production of crude sugar or sugar.
14. Relating to thread, textile painting, dyeing or washing (including carpets) except traditional cottage industries.
15. Relating to pulp or paper except traditional cottage industries.
16. Relating to bricks, tiles etc.
17. Relating to cement based on lime stone or clinker.
18. Relating to lime production.
19. Relating to medicines.
20. Production of chemical fertilizer (blending) and pesticides (blending).
21. Relating to plastic (based on waste plastic).
22. Relating to matches.
23. Relating to auto workshop (except 2 wheelers).
24. Relating to production and processing of coke and Briquette from coal.
25. Relating to plastic processing (except scraps processing).
26. Production and processing of tyres, tubes and rubber.
27. Relating to soap (including detergent and cleaning shampoo).
28. Relating to photo processing.
29. Relating to foundry.
30. Production of cigarettes, bidi tobacco in leaf, tobacco, betel nuts.
31. Relating to slaughter house.
32. Relating to glass (plam dars).
33. Relating to food processing.
34. Relating to metallic (including remelting, rerolling, and fabrication).
35. Relating to bitumen and bitumen emulsion.
36. Relating to cold storage.
37. Relating to threading.
38. Relating to vegetable ghee and oil.
39. Relating to herbal processing.
40. Relating to production of different items from bone, horn and foot root.
41. Relating to rosin turpentine, veneer and catechu.
42. Relating to fish processing.
43. Relating to production of packaging materials.
44. Relating to poultry feeds.

45. Relating to machine shop.
46. Relating to production of chemical fertilizers and pesticides except produced through welding techniques.
47. Relating to mineral based industries having fixed investment of more than Rs. 50 million.
48. Production and processing of petro chemicals (production of diesel, kerosene, lubricants, plastic, synthetic rubber etc.).
49. Production of ferrous and non ferrous (except rerolling, remelting, and fabrication) metal through smelting process.
50. Production of asbestos.
51. Relating to emission of radio actives (nuclear and atomic processing).
52. Production of primary chemicals (bulk drugs) for medicine.
53. Relating to extremely hazardous substances such as isocyanate, mercury compound etc.
54. Production of ammunitions and explosives including gunpowder.
55. Relating to chemical processing of bones.