

# China's Environmental Regulations Trends and Updates

CHWMEG Seminar

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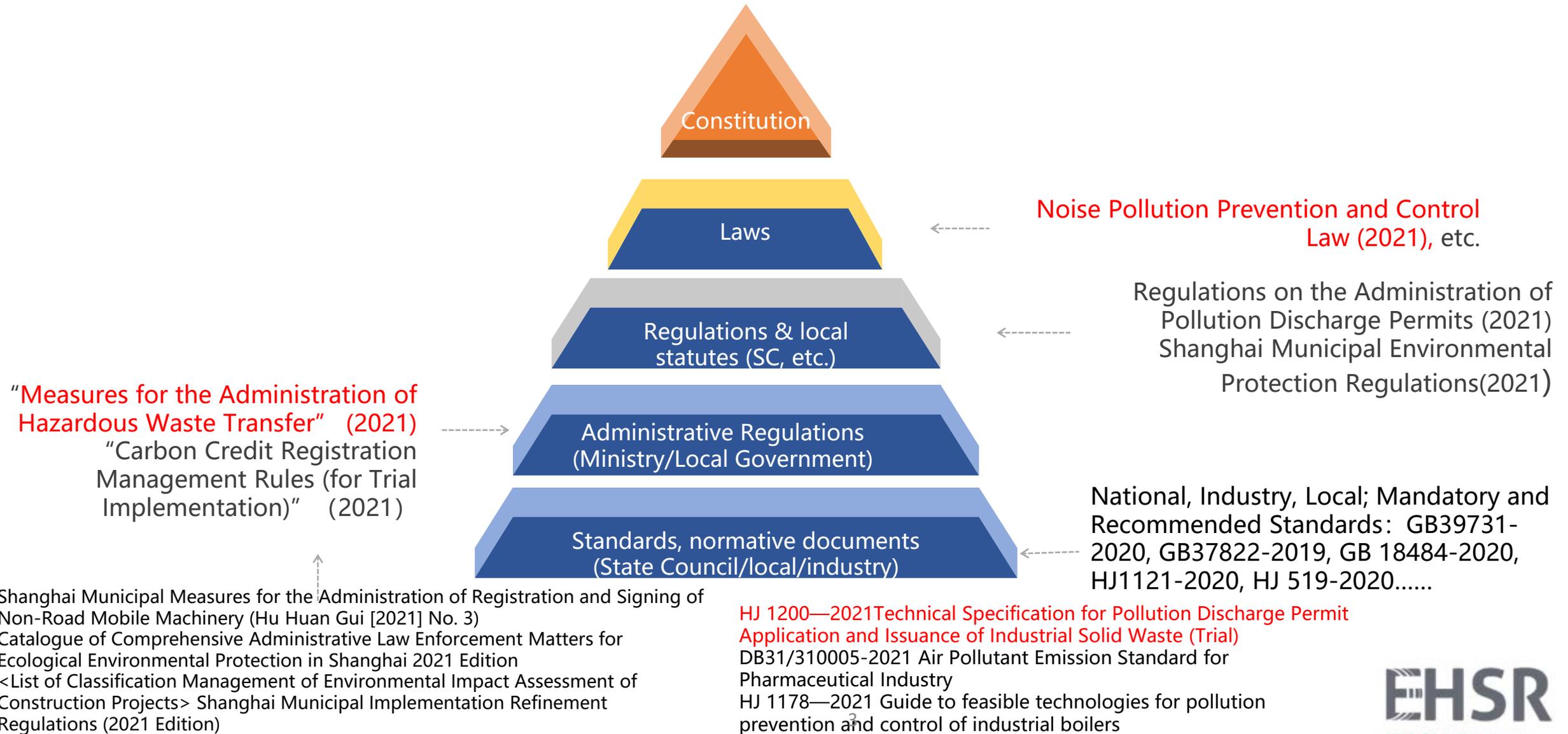
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- Mr. Shi possesses 29 years environmental, health and safety (EHS) experience including facility and corporate EHS management, environmental engineering and EHS advisory/consulting. Before joining EHSR, he was the Director & General Manager of WSP Environment in charge of the environmental business in China, led the environmental, energy and safety consulting teams in the Beijing and Shanghai offices, and managed the environmental health and safety consulting project in the Greater China region, Southeast Asia, Japan and South Korea. He has managed and conducted hundreds of EHS audits and due diligence assessments for multi-national clients in China and Asia region. He is familiar with Chinese national and local regulations (both Environmental and Industrial Health & Safety Regulations), and ISO 14001 and ISO45001.
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# ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK



# Status of ecological environment laws and regulations system since the 13th Five-Year Plan

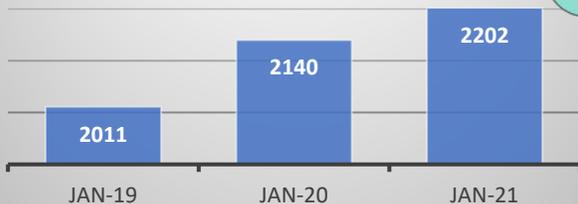
**13 laws**, including the EPL and the Yangtze River Protection Law, and **17 administrative regulations**, have been formulated and revised.

As of November 2021, more than **7,600 compensation cases nationwide**, more than **9 billion yuan** in compensation for ecological damage.

During the 13th Five-Year Plan period, **673 national standards** were formulated/revised. As of Nov 2021, the total number of current national env standards has reached 2,202, of which **201 are mandatory**.

By the end of 2020, the total number of **local ecological and environmental standards** has reached **298**, which has doubled compared to the 148 at the end of the "12<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan" period.

Number of National Env. Standards from 2019-2021



# Major regulation updates, liability for violations of laws, law enforcement trends

## The exhaust gas treatment equipment left idle; carbon filter not replaced for 5 years... (large fine + administrative detention)

- In response to the recent situation of many complaints related to ambient air quality in Paojiang Industrial Park, Shaoxing City, Shaoxing City Ecological Environment Bureau (EEB) dispatched the city's law enforcement officers into 7 groups to carry out cross-law enforcement inspections in Paojiang area from April 12 to April 23, 2021.
- A special fiber company located in Yuewang Road, Yuecheng District, was listed as the focus of inspection. The company is mainly engaged in the processing and production of spandex fiber, which has VOC emissions from the process.
- On April 15, the cross-inspection team conducted an unannounced inspection of the site, and found that one of the exhaust gas treatment facilities was shut down.
- After investigation, the fans of the exhaust gas treatment facility malfunctioned on April 14, and it was not turned on as required after maintenance that night. In addition, the company has not replaced the activated carbon since the VOC treatment facility started up at late of 2016.
- The local EEB opened a case for investigation on April 22, and plans to impose a fine of 300,000 yuan. In the next step, it is planned to transfer the case to the public security bureau for administrative detention of the persons concerned.

# On May 18, 2021, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment notified an illegal wastewater discharge case



In early January 2021, during the inspection process, the “EP housekeeper” staff entrusted by the EEB in Yongjia County, Zhejiang found through video surveillance that every day from 17:00 to 19:00, an employee of a dyeing company covered the wastewater discharge outlet with a black umbrella, and it was initially determined that there was a major suspicion of illegal sewage discharge.

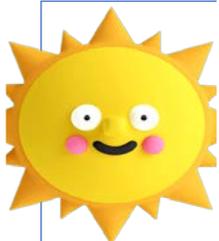
On the evening of January 14, the officers launched a drone inspection of the company, and quickly identified illegal evidence. Further on-site inspection found that, in order to avoid video surveillance, the company **used a black umbrella to cover the discharge outfall** and connected the wastewater from the anaerobic tank, tap water and water treatment agent to the discharge port through three hoses (illegal discharge).

The Yongjia County Public Security Bureau has imposed administrative detention on the legal representative of the company and the operator of the sewage treatment facility. The Wenzhou Municipal Bureau of Ecology and Environment **imposed a fine of 350,000 yuan** on the company according to law and **shut down the facilities involved for 15 days**.

# Guiding Opinions on Strengthening the **Positive List** Management of Ecological Environment Supervision and Law Enforcement and Promoting Differentiated Law Enforcement Supervision

## Environmental Office Law Enforcement [2021] No. 10 April 6, 2021

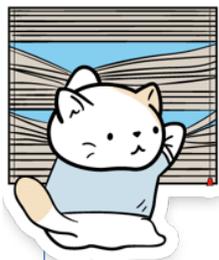
- Less/no on-site inspection for the sites on the Positive List



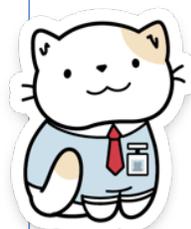
Part of the qualified law-abiding model enterprises will be included in the positive list, fully trust and support them, play a leading role in demonstration, increase positive incentives, and benefit consciously law-abiding enterprises.



In principle, **the government does not take the initiative to conduct on-site investigation and guidance on the enterprises on the positive list.** If the enterprises on the positive list are included in the scope of various environmental protection special actions and special inspections organized by the ecological environment department at the same level, they will mainly carry out law enforcement inspections off-site.



Implement differentiated supervision measures for enterprises on the positive list, and carry out off-site supervision for key pollutant discharge units through Internet of Things monitoring systems such as automatic monitoring of pollution sources; for other enterprises, through various types of ecological environment management data, self-monitoring data or using energy management department data etc. to carry out off-site supervision.



The validity period of the positive list is 3 years. During the validity period, the municipal ecological environment department with districts should organize at least one "physical examination" on-site assistance to the enterprises in the list and urge the enterprises to improve their environmental management level.

# On January 14, 2021, the MEE announced the "Guiding Opinions on Optimizing Law Enforcement Methods for Ecological Environmental Protection and Improving Law Enforcement Efficiency"

- Improve the "double random, one open" supervision system, establish and implement a **positive list system for supervision** and law enforcement, and implement **off-site supervision methods**.
- Continuously strictly enforce law enforcement responsibilities, optimize law enforcement methods, improve law enforcement mechanisms, standardize law enforcement behaviors, and comprehensively improve the efficiency of ecological environment law enforcement.
- At present, **the main means of off-site monitoring are mainly automatic monitoring, including video monitoring and monitoring of water and electricity consumption of environmental protection facilities and other Internet of Things monitoring methods, as well as scientific and technological monitoring methods such as drones, unmanned ships, traveling vehicles, and satellite remote sensing**. The guiding opinions emphasize that through various off-site supervision, the monitoring and early warning of illegal risks can be realized, and the mechanism of on-site inspection is finally initiated.

# "Off-site" Regulatory Enforcement Cases

- On January 24, 2022, the officers of Wuxi EEB used the off-site law enforcement platform to find that the **COD data of the total discharge of Jiangyin Zhoubei Sewage Treatment Plant continuously exceeded the standard** limit from January 23 to January 24, within two days. The COD data is up to 82.19mg/L (COD emission standard is 50mg/L). After discovering the clues of the data exceeding the standard, Wuxi Ecological Environment Bureau (EEB) immediately cooperated with Jiangyin Ecological Environment Bureau to **use the "sampling control system" to retain samples in the discharge outfall** of the site, and entrust a third-party monitoring agency to sample and analyze. The laboratory analysis results showed that the COD data of the effluent exceeded the referenced standard limit, and the illegal fact was established.
- On January 29, the EEB officers conducted an "off-site" investigation and evidence collection of the company through video conference, and the case has now entered the administrative penalty procedure.

# On November 2, 2021, the State Council issued the "Opinions on Deepening the Battle of Pollution Prevention and Control"

Take the realization of pollution reduction and carbon reduction as the general starting point, improve the quality of the ecological environment as the core, and take precise pollution control, scientific pollution control, and law-based pollution control as the work policy, and coordinate pollution control, Ecological protection, coping with climate change, maintaining strength, extending depth and broadening breadth, **fighting the battle for blue sky, clean water and clean land with higher standards**, promoting high-quality development and creating high-quality life with high-level protection, and striving to Build a beautiful China where man and nature coexist in harmony.

The overall goal is divided into two phases: 2025 and 2035

- **By 2025**, the ecological environment will continue to improve, and the total discharge of major pollutants will continue to decline. **Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP will drop by 18%** compared with 2020, and fine particulate matter (PM2.5) concentrations in cities at the prefecture level and above will **drop by 10%**, and the ratio of days with good air quality reached **87.5%**
- **By 2035**, green production and lifestyles will be widely formed, carbon emissions will stabilize with some decline after peaking, the ecological environment will fundamentally improve, and achieve a beautiful China goal.

# The Opinions on Deepening the Battle of Pollution Prevention and Control

1

**Green and low-carbon development:** the opinions call for further promoting the carbon peaking action, focusing on major national strategies to create a green development highland, promoting clean and low-carbon transformation of energy, resolutely curbing the blind development of high-energy-consuming and high-emission projects, and promoting clean production and energy resources. Eco-environmental zoning management and control shall be strengthened, and the formation of a green and low-carbon lifestyle shall be accelerated.

2

**Blue sky:** the opinions call for focusing on the tough battle to eliminate heavily polluted weather, focus on the tough battle on ozone pollution prevention and control, continue the tough battle on diesel truck pollution control, and strengthen the governance of atmospheric non-point sources and noise pollution.

3

**Clean water:** the opinions demanded to continue to fight the tough battle of urban black and odorous water bodies, to continue the tough battle to protect and restore the Yangtze River, to focus on the tough battle of ecological protection and governance of the Yellow River, to consolidate and improve the level of drinking water safety assurance, and to focus on key sea areas. Tackle the tough battle of comprehensive governance and strengthen the coordinated governance of pollution in land and sea areas.

4

**Clean land:** the opinions call for continuing to fight the tough battle of agricultural and rural pollution control, in-depth promotion of soil pollution prevention and safe utilization of agricultural land, effective control of soil pollution risks in construction land, and steady progress in the construction of "no-waste cities" to strengthen new pollution. and strengthen the coordinated prevention and control of groundwater pollution.

## **On November 10, 2021, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the "Guiding Opinions on Deepening Legal Administration in the Field of Ecological Environment and Continuing to Strengthen Legal Pollution Control"**

### Overall objective

- By 2025, the functions of ecological and environmental protection will be further improved, the relationship between the government and the market, and the government and society in the field of ecological and environmental protection will be further clarified, the effective market and the promising government will be better integrated, and the administrative actions of the ecological and environmental departments will be fully integrated into the rule of law.
- The modern environmental governance system of administration according to law has become increasingly sound, and the quality and efficiency of ecological environment administrative law enforcement has been greatly improved.

# On November 10, 2021, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the "Guiding Opinions on Deepening Legal Administration in the Field of Ecological Environment and Continuing to Strengthen Legal Pollution Control"

Continue to promote the improvement of national ecological environment laws and regulations

- Actively promote legislation in the field of ecological civilization, promote the revision of laws such as **the Yellow River Protection Law, the Marine Environmental Protection Law, and the Environmental Impact Assessment Law**, and organize and carry out **legislative research on ecological environment damage compensation, response to climate change, and prevention and control of electromagnetic radiation pollution**; Relevant departments led the drafting of laws and regulations on hazardous chemicals, wetland protection, nature reserves, etc., and promoted legislation on ecological protection red lines.
- Cooperate with the legislature to carry out research on the **compilation of environmental codes**. Actively promote the formulation and revision of administrative regulations on **carbon emission rights trading, ecological environment monitoring, management of hazardous waste business licenses, management of ozone-depleting substances, and environmental risk management of toxic and hazardous chemical substances**.
- Further promote the strengthening of legal responsibility, impose severe penalties on ecological environment violations, and make violators pay their due price.
- Quickly carry out the formulation and revision of regulations in the fields of environmental administrative penalties and automatic monitoring of pollution sources, and carry out the cleaning up of regulations and normative documents in a timely manner

## On November 10, 2021, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the "Guiding Opinions on Deepening Legal Administration in the Field of Ecological Environment and Continuing to Strengthen Legal Pollution Control"

Promoting the environmental management of solid waste and chemicals in accordance with the law

- Fully implement laws and regulations such as the Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste and the Measures for the Environmental Management and Registration of New Chemical Substances;
- Strengthen the environmental supervision and ecological environment risks of enterprises of "one waste, one storage and one product" (hazardous waste, tailings storage, chemicals);
- Strengthen the reform of hazardous waste supervision and utilization and disposal capacity;
- carry out national [special rectification actions for hazardous wastes, comprehensive control of plastic pollution, "waste removal actions" in the Yellow River Basin, environmental supervision of new chemical substances and tailings pond management](#); and
- Strengthen the prevention and control of heavy metal pollution in tailings ponds in the Yangtze River Economic Belt and in key industries and key areas.

# Disclosure of corporate environmental information in accordance with the law

On December 11, 2021, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the "Administrative Measures for Legal Disclosure of Enterprise Environmental Information " which come into force on February 8, 2022.

The main contents of the "Administrative Measures" include:

- Who?** Key pollutant discharge units, enterprises implementing compulsory cleaner production audits, listed companies and bond-issuing companies that meet the prescribed conditions shall disclose environmental information in accordance with the law.
- When?** The disclosure content and time limit are stipulated. The environmental information from January 1 to December 31 of the previous year shall be disclosed before March 15 each year.
- What?** It is stipulated that the MEE shall formulate guidelines for the legal disclosure of corporate environmental information, and companies shall disclose according to the guidelines. It also stipulates what should be disclosed in the annual report of enterprises, what should be disclosed by key pollutant discharging units, what should be disclosed by enterprises implementing compulsory cleaner production audits, and what should be disclosed by listed companies and bond-issuing companies, and the time limit for disclosure, etc.
- Provides legal liability for failure to disclose environmental information in accordance with the law.

For key pollutant discharging units, listed companies and bond-issuing companies, the Administrative Measures put forward new requirements for environmental compliance.

It is necessary to revise and improve the environmental information disclosure management system in accordance with the "Administrative Measures" in a timely manner, and to do a good job in the disclosure of environmental information in accordance with the "Administrative Measures".

The competent EEB authority at the municipal level (with districts) shall determine the list of enterprises for this year before the end of March each year and announce it to the public.

If environmental information is not disclosed, or the disclosed information is untrue or inaccurate, corrections shall be ordered, criticism shall be circulated, and a fine of not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan may be imposed.

# Guidelines for Legal Disclosure Format of Corporate Environmental Information Ministry of Ecology and Environment Published on 2022/01/04 (Effective on 2022/02/08)

## An enterprise's annual environmental information disclosure report: (Art.12):

- (1) Basic information on production and ecological environment protection of the enterprise;
- (2) Enterprise environmental management information, including information on ecological environment administrative licensing, environmental protection tax, environmental pollution liability insurance, environmental protection credit evaluation, etc.;
- (3) Information on the generation, treatment and discharge of pollutants, including information on pollution prevention and control facilities, pollutant discharge, discharge of toxic and hazardous substances, generation, storage, flow, utilization, disposal, self-monitoring, etc. of industrial solid waste and hazardous waste;
- (4) Carbon emission information, including information on emissions, emission facilities, etc.;
- (5) Ecological and environmental emergency information, including information on emergency plans for environmental emergencies, emergency response to heavily polluted weather, etc.;
- (6) Information on **violations** of the ecological environment;
- (7) Legal disclosure of temporary environmental information this year;
- (8) Other environmental information stipulated by laws and regulations.

### Who shall report?

- Key pollutant discharge units, enterprises implementing compulsory clean production audits, listed companies and bond-issuing companies that meet the prescribed conditions, etc.

# Circular of the General Office of the State Council on Comprehensively Implementing List Management of Administrative Licensing Items

## Guoban Fa [2022] No. 2 2022-1-10

### Objective

- By the end of 2022, build a list system of administrative licensing items with national overall planning, hierarchical responsibility, unified matters, and clear rights and responsibilities, compile and publish a list of administrative licensing items at the national, provincial, city, and county levels, and set the administrative licensing items according to law. All are included in the list management, and no administrative license shall be illegally implemented outside the list.

### Strengthen the supervision of the whole chain and all fields before and after the event

- Regulatory matters corresponding to administrative licensing matters shall be incorporated into the dynamic management system for regulatory matters on the "Internet + Supervision" platform.
- The subject of supervision shall be clarified item by item for those in the list. According to the principle of "who approves, who supervises, who is in charge, who supervises", determine the supervision subject
- Improve regulatory rules and standards in combination with the list. For the administrative licensing items set by laws, administrative regulations, and decisions of the State Council, the relevant departments of the State Council shall formulate and publish nationally unified, concise, easy-to-implement, scientific and reasonable regulatory rules and standards on a case-by-item or field-by-field basis.

Annex: List of Administrative Licensing Items Set by Laws, Administrative Regulations, and Decisions of the State Council (2022 Edition)  
List of 41 administrative licensing items of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (996 items in total)

# Environmental Law Enforcement | Special Inspection of Environmental Law Enforcement in 2022

From Jan.27 to 28, 2022, the Shanghai Municipal EEB issued three special law enforcement inspection plans:

- Special inspection for automatic monitoring of fixed pollution sources
- Special inspection of wastewater discharge in chemical and pharmaceutical industries
- Special inspection of environmental protection during and after the event of construction projects (non-radiation type)

# Legislative Trends: List of Key Pollutant Discharge and Environmental Risk Control Units 立法动向：重点排污和环境风险管控单位名录

## "Regulations on the Management of the List of Key Pollutant Discharge and Environmental Risk Management and Control Units (Draft for Comment)" 2021-10-11

The "Regulations on the Management of the List" divides the management objects into two categories: key pollutant discharge and environmental risk management and control.

The key pollutant discharge units include air and water key pollutant discharge units, and the environmental risk management and control units include air, water, soil and other four categories.

Differentiated screening conditions shall be implemented to address the different screening and supervision requirements of key pollutant discharge units and key environmental risk management and control units in laws and regulations.

# "14th Five-Year Plan" Environmental Quality Improvement, Long-term Goals

## “十四五” 环境质量改善、远景目标



Deepen the reform of "Delegation, Regulation and Service 放管服", and promoting the institutionalization of "two positive lists" for EIA approval and supervision and law enforcement



Implement carbon peaking and carbon neutralization. Develop an action plan for peaking carbon emissions by 2030. Optimize industrial structure and energy structure;



Strictly control high-energy-consuming and high-emission projects, and promote the "one-permit" supervision of fixed pollution source discharge permits.



Continue to strengthen ecological environment governance. Strengthen the comprehensive control and joint prevention and control of air pollution, PM2.5 matter and ozone. Remediation of sewage outfalls into rivers and seas and urban black and odorous water bodies;



Consolidate the achievements of the battle to defend blue sky, clear water and clean land, and promote the green transformation of production and lifestyle.



Accelerate the application of "three lines and one admission list".

Suggestions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Formulating the Fourteenth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development and the Vision for 2035

# Key tasks of ecological and environmental protection work in 2022 of MEE

**1.** Promote green and low-carbon development in an orderly manner, strictly control the entry of "two high" (high energy consumption, high emission) projects, and strictly control the blind launch of "two high" projects as the focus of inspection.



**2.** To fight the tough battle of pollution prevention and control, will coordinately control PM2.5 and ozone pollution, continue to strengthen the comprehensive treatment of VOCs, continue to deepen the prevention and control of mobile source pollution, and strengthen regional joint prevention and control and emergency response to heavy pollution weather.



**3.** Strengthen the supervision of ecological protection, organize the evaluation of the protection effectiveness of national nature reserves, and continue to strengthen the supervision of the "Green Shield" nature reserves.

# Key tasks of ecological and environmental protection work in 2022 of MEE

4. Promote supervision, law enforcement and risk prevention: The second round of central ecological and environmental protection routine supervision will be completed. Continue to carry out a special campaign to crack down on environmental violations and crimes by **falsifying the automatic monitoring data** of hazardous waste and key pollutant discharge units.



5. Ensuring nuclear and radiation safety



6. Continue to deepen the reform of the **vertical management system** for monitoring, supervising, and law enforcement by ecological and environmental institutions below the province, continue to deepen the reform of the ecological environment damage compensation system, promote the construction of a legal disclosure system for corporate environmental information, and **promote ecological protection compensation for important ecological function areas**, the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers and other major rivers.

# Corporate Environmental Responsibility



Project permitting, EIA, pollutant discharge permit, air emissions and legal liability, VOC control, energy conservation and emission reduction, wastewater, waste management, soil, and groundwater)

# General Environmental Management and Project Permitting

# Opinions on Implementing the "Three Lines and One List" Ecological Environment Zone Management and Control (Trial)

## 2021-11-9

### General Requirements

#### (1) Objectives

- By 2023, the "three lines and one List" ecological environment zoning management and control system will be basically perfect;
- By 2025, the "three lines and one List" ecological environment zoning management and control technology system and policy management system will be relatively complete;

#### (9) Collaborative promotion of pollution reduction and carbon reduction

- Fully use the "three lines and one list" ecological environment zoning management and control on the environmental access constraints of key industries and key regions, and improve the ability of coordinated pollution reduction and carbon reduction. Focus on the adjustment of industrial structure and energy structure, and deepen the requirements for coordinated pollution reduction and carbon reduction in the "three lines and one list" ecological environment zoning management and control.

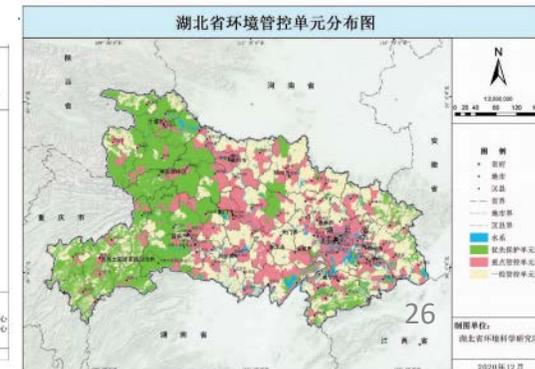
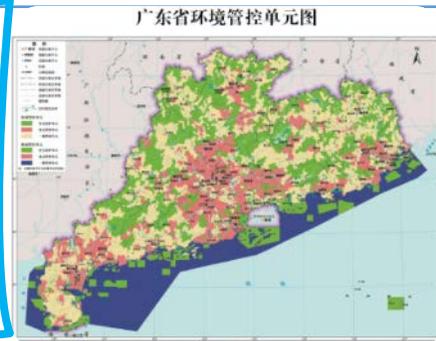
#### (10) Strengthen the source control of "two high" industries

- Accelerate the application of the "three lines and one list" in the industrial layout and structural adjustment of the "two high" industries and the site selection of major projects, and implement the "two high" industries in regional spatial layout, pollutant discharge, and environmental risk prevention and control, resource utilization efficiency and other management and control requirements, as the focus of the annual tracking assessment of the "three lines and one list" ecological environment zoning management and control

#### (15) Strengthen the implementation of supervision.

- The priority protection units and key control units determined by the "three lines and one list" ecological environment zoning management and control shall be regarded as the key areas of ecological environment supervision, and the "three lines and one single" ecological environment zoning control requirements shall be regarded as the key content of ecological environment supervision. Where production and construction activities are carried out as stipulated in the access list, they shall be dealt with in accordance with laws and regulations. Through regular scheduling and irregular random inspections, support and supervision will be strengthened, and clues of outstanding problems existing in the "three lines and one list" ecological environment zoning management and control work will be included in the central ecological and environmental protection inspector.

**"3 lines and 1 list" =**  
Ecological protection red line, environmental quality bottom line, resource utilization line and ecological environment access list



# General environment

On May 30, 2021, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the "Guiding Opinions on Strengthening the Prevention and Control of Ecological Environment Sources in **High Emission and High Energy Consumption Construction Projects**"

- Based on the "six-in-one" whole-process environmental management framework of regional EIA, planning EIA, project EIA, pollutant discharge permit, supervision and law enforcement, and supervisory accountability, clarify environmental management requirements and guide the low-carbon and green transformation and development of "two high" projects.
- It is required to further implement the "three lines and one list", and the environmental access and control requirements of the "two high" projects should be deepened in the ecological environment access list. New construction, reconstruction and expansion of "two high" projects must comply with laws and regulations on ecological environmental protection and relevant statutory plans, and meet the total emission control of key pollutants, the goal of peaking carbon emissions, the ecological environment access list, the relevant planning environmental impact assessment and the corresponding industry construction.
- It is proposed that the carbon emission impact assessment should be incorporated into the environmental impact assessment system. Strengthen the management of pollutant discharge licenses, strengthen on-site inspections of "two high" enterprises that implement key management of pollutant discharge licenses, and disallow licenses that do not meet the requirements in accordance with the law. Strengthen the law enforcement and supervision based on the pollutant discharge permit, increase the inspection of the "two high" enterprises' pollutant discharge according to the permit and the legal disclosure of environmental information, and focus on the inspection of the concentration and amount of pollutant discharge, the control of unorganized discharge, and the control of discharge during special periods. etc. the implementation of the requirements.
- According to the "Guiding Opinions", the construction of "two high" projects will be more difficult in the future. Before the EIA, three lines and one List need to be considered, whether it is in the environmental access list, whether the planning EIA is approved, and the key pollutants need to be met, total emission control indicators, carbon emission peak targets, etc. During the EIA, the carbon emission impact assessment needs to be included in the environmental impact assessment.

# Pilot project of carbon emission environmental impact assessment for construction projects in key industries

Notice on Carrying out the Pilot Project of Carbon Emission Environmental Impact Assessment of Construction Projects in Key Industries 2021-7-21

- (I) Pilot areas include [Hebei, Jilin, Zhejiang, Shandong, Guangdong, Chongqing, Shaanxi, etc.](#)
- (II) The pilot will cover key industries such as electric power, iron and steel, building materials, non-ferrous metals, petrochemicals, and chemicals. In addition to the above-mentioned key industries, pilot areas can also carry out pilot projects in other industries with high carbon emission intensity at the same time according to the characteristics of local carbon emission sources, combined with regional carbon peaking action plans and path arrangements.
- (III) Pilot areas should reasonably select construction projects to carry out environmental impact assessment of carbon emissions. In principle, select construction projects that require the preparation of environmental impact reports as stipulated in the "Catalogue of Environmental Impact Assessment of Construction Projects", and the pilot projects should be representative .
- (IV) This pilot project mainly carries out the environmental impact assessment of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from construction projects. Where conditions allow, methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>), nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>) can also be carried out. ) and other greenhouse gas emissions-based construction projects environmental impact assessment pilot.

# "Construction Project Environmental Impact Assessment Classification Management Catalog" Shanghai Implementation Refinement Regulations (2021 Edition) 2021-7-30

## 《建设项目环境影响评价分类管理名录》上海市实施细化规定（2021年版）

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On November 5, 2020, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued the "Catalogue of Classification and Management of Environmental Impact Assessment of Construction Projects (2021 Edition)" (Order No. 16 of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, hereinafter referred to as the "National Directory"). The classified management of environmental impact assessments of construction projects within the city has been optimized, and the "List of Classification Management of Environmental Impact Assessments of Construction Projects" Shanghai Municipal Implementation Refinement Regulations (2021 Edition)" (hereinafter referred to as the "Refinement Regulations") has been formulated.

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The "Detailed Regulations" is a supplement to the "National Catalogue", which clarifies the project scope of the city's implementation of environmental impact assessment management, and refines the definition of specific processes. It aims to further optimize the business environment while maintaining the bottom line of ecological environment quality, and to link the environmental impact assessment and pollution discharge permit management system.

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Main content: The revision of the "Detailed Regulations" combines the three documents of the national directory, the Shanghai refined directory and the Shanghai exemption directory into a "three-in-one". On the basis of the "National Directory", the definitions of some terms mentioned in the directory have been clarified or refined; 50 project categories in 24 industries have been optimized. Among them, the scope of the exempted EIA includes 45 project categories in 23 industries. The exempted projects not only basically include the project categories already included in the "Exemption List" over the years, but also new projects with specific processes or specific scales.

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"List of Classification Management of Environmental Impact Assessment of Construction Projects" Shanghai Implementation Refinement Regulations (2018 Edition)" (Huangui [2018] No. 4) "Project Types Not Included in Construction Project EIA Management in Shanghai (2019 Edition)" ( Hu Huan Gui [2019] No. 3) shall be repealed from the date of implementation of this notice.

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The "Detailed Regulations" will be implemented from September 1, 2021 and will be valid until August 31, 2026.

# "Construction Project Environmental Impact Assessment Classification Management Catalog" Shanghai Implementation Refinement Regulations (2021 Edition) 2021-7-30

## (1) Refinement of the EIA level of some projects:

- R&D pilot test of the chemical and pharmaceutical industries is included in the industry management. If the chemical and pharmaceutical R&D pilot test is simply subpacked and mixed, an EIA form can be prepared.

## (2) Further expand the scope of exemption from EIA for manufacturing:

- 1. Only simple machining items. Such projects mainly involve furniture manufacturing, metal products, general and special equipment manufacturing, automobile manufacturing, electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing, computer, communication and other electronic equipment manufacturing, instrumentation manufacturing, etc.
- 2. The annual use of non-solvent adhesives is less than 10 tons. Such projects mainly involve furniture manufacturing, paper product manufacturing, printing, plastic products, metal products, general and special equipment manufacturing, automobile manufacturing, railways, ships, aerospace and other transportation equipment manufacturing, electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing, instrument manufacturing. The exemption conditions are that only one process involving the use of adhesive is involved, the adhesive is non-solvent, and meets the requirements of "Limits of Volatile Organic Compounds in Adhesives" (GB 33372).

## (3) Optimizing the EIA registration of supporting public auxiliary facilities of enterprises

- 1. Quality inspection and testing laboratories built and used by construction units in the factory. Exemption of such projects needs to meet the following conditions: within the factory, self-construction and self-use, quality inspection, and testing. Those that are not in the factory, provide external services, and include R&D and other functions are not included in the scope of exemption.
- 2. A single natural gas boiler with a capacity of 20 tons/hour (inclusive) or less. In connection with the pollutant discharge permit, the natural gas boiler with a capacity of less than 20 tons per hour (inclusive) included in the registration management of the pollutant discharge permit is exempted from the EIA procedures.

# "Construction Project Environmental Impact Assessment Classification Management Catalog" Shanghai Implementation Refinement Regulations (2021 Edition) 2021-7-30

## (5) Explanation and explanation of the detailed directory

- 1. Clarify the definition of environmentally sensitive areas: involving environmentally sensitive areas means that construction projects are located in, through, or across environmentally sensitive areas, or the scope of environmental impact covers environmentally sensitive areas.
- 2. The definition of scale in the optimization list: those included in the EIA management and involving scale in the list refer to the newly added scale. Correspondingly, the scale of exemption from EIA is the scale of the whole plant, so as to avoid evading EIA approval by splitting projects.
- 3. Clarify the definition of simple machining: simple machining includes hole machining, punching, turning, milling, planing, cutting, cold working, fitter, welding, assembly, water washing or immersion cleaning and testing with water-based cleaning agents below 10 tons per year Processes such as grinding, shot peening, sand blasting, shot blasting, polishing, chemical or electrochemical machining, gluing/bonding, and testing that generate exhaust gas or wastewater.
- 4. Clarify the limit requirements of volatile organic compounds for raw and auxiliary materials: non-solvent-based low VOCs content coatings should meet the "Technical Requirements for Coating Products with Low Volatile Organic Compound Content" (GB/T 38597); non-solvent-based adhesives should meet the "Adhesive Volatile Limits of Organic Compounds" (GB 33372); low VOCs content inks should meet the "Limits of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Content in Inks" (GB 38507); Limits" (GB 38508).

**Circular of the Shenzhen Municipal Bureau of Ecology and Environment on Printing and Distributing the "Environmental Impact Approval List of Key Projects of Shenzhen Regional Space Ecological Environment Assessment (Trial)" Shenhuangui [2022] No. 1 2022-1-13**  
**深圳市生态环境局关于印发《深圳市区域空间生态环境评价重点项目环境影响审批名录（试行）》的通知**

- In the areas where the management list has been announced, the construction projects included in the environmental impact approval list of key projects shall be subject to approval management. The construction unit shall organize the environmental impact assessment of the construction project in accordance with the law, and prepare the environmental impact assessment documents and submit them to the competent ecological environment authority for approval. .
- Construction projects that are not included in the environmental impact approval list of key projects are subject to list management. The construction unit does not need to conduct an environmental impact assessment. The relevant provisions of the management list of the assessment unit are implemented, and information is disclosed on the environmental information disclosure platform (column) according to the requirements of the management list.
- From the "Environmental Impact Examination and Approval List of Key Projects of Shenzhen Regional Spatial Eco-environmental Assessment (Trial)" issued by Shenhuan Gui [2022] No. 1, it can be seen that the decrease in report categories is not large, and the decrease in report form items is relatively large.
- This list will come into force on January 24, 2022 and will be valid for 3 years.

# FIXED POLLUTION SOURCE POLLUTANT DISCHARGE PERMIT AND POST-PERMIT MANAGEMENT)

# Regulations on the Administration of Pollution Discharge Permits

On January 24, 2021, the State Council promulgated the Regulations on the Administration of Pollution Discharge Permits, which come into force on March 1, 2021.

## Requirements on application and approval of PDP

- (1) Enterprises, institutions and other producers and operators that are required to implement pollutant discharge permit management in accordance with laws and regulations can only discharge pollutants after they apply for a pollutant discharge permit. , to implement classified management of pollutant discharge units, and the specific list shall be drawn up by the competent department of ecology and environment under the State Council and announced to the State Council for approval.
- (2) Clarify the examination and approval department, application method and material requirements, and stipulate that pollutant discharge units can apply to the competent ecological environment department at or above the city level where their production and business sites are located through online platforms and other means.
- (3) Clarify the examination and approval period, and the examination and approval periods for the simplified management and key management of pollutant discharge permits are 20 days and 30 days respectively.
- (4) Clarify the conditions for issuing the pollutant discharge permit and the specific contents to be recorded in the pollutant discharge permit.

# Regulations on the Administration of Pollution Discharge Permits

## The main responsibility of pollutant discharge units?

- (1) The location and quantity of pollutant discharge outlets, discharge methods and discharge destinations shall **be consistent with the pollutant discharge permit**.
- (2) **Carry out self-monitoring in accordance with the regulations of pollutant discharge permits and relevant standards and specifications**, keep original monitoring records, and be responsible for the authenticity and accuracy of self-monitoring data. Maintain the automatic monitoring equipment for pollutant discharge and network with the monitoring equipment of the competent department of ecological environment.
- (3) **Establish an environmental management ledger record system** to truthfully record the operation of major production facilities and pollution prevention and control facilities.
- (4) **Report** pollutant discharge, discharge concentration, and discharge amount to the ecological environment authority that issued the pollutant discharge license, and disclose relevant pollutant discharge on the national pollutant discharge license management information platform in accordance with the provisions of the pollutant discharge permit information

# Regulations on the Administration of Pollution Discharge Permits

## What are the provisions on illegal penalties?

- If the site has one of the following illegal discharge of pollutants, such as discharging pollutants in excess of the permissible discharge concentration and permissible discharge amount; illegally discharging pollutants by evading supervision through hidden pipes, seepage wells, seepage pits, perfusion or tampering or forging monitoring data, or abnormal operation of pollution prevention and control facilities, it will be ordered by the competent ecological environment department to correct or restrict production or stop production for rectification, and **impose a fine of not less than 200,000 yuan but not more than 1,000,000 yuan**; if the circumstances are serious, the pollutant discharge permit shall be revoked; With the approval of the people's government, it is ordered to suspend business and close down.

# MEE issued the "Notice on Carrying out the Management of Industrial Solid Waste Discharge Permits" 2021-12-28

- The "Notice" clarifies the management requirements, implementation scope and steps, and key points of review for the inclusion of industrial solid waste in pollutant discharge permits, and guides local governments to carry out the issuance of pollutant discharge permits in an orderly manner.
- Scope - the entities that are included in the management of industrial solid waste discharge licenses are the [waste-producing units that should obtain a pollutant discharge permit stipulated in the "List of Fixed Pollution Source Pollutant Discharge Permit Classification Management"](#).
- For enterprises that have obtained a pollutant discharge permit before the implementation of the solid waste technical specifications, there is no need to apply for a change separately within the validity period of the permit. The content of industrial solid waste will be increased from time to time. At the same time, it is emphasized that before applying for, renewing, changing, or re-applying for a pollutant discharge permit, waste-producing units should conduct self-examination and self-correction in accordance with the technical requirements for the prevention and control of industrial solid waste pollution, and promptly rectify any problems found, and meet the permit requirements before submitting the application for a pollutant discharge permit. Require.
- The "Notice" consolidates the responsibilities of all parties, clarifies the division of tasks of the ecological and environmental departments at all levels, requires guidance to waste-producing units to prepare for declarations, and proposes the establishment of a joint review mechanism for pollutant discharge permit examiners and solid waste management personnel to strengthen Specific requirements such as checking the emission permit, promoting information sharing, strengthening publicity and training, and post-permit management.
- Strengthen the management of industrial solid waste discharge permits, implement the main responsibility of waste-producing units, and promote the "one-certificate" supervision of multiple environmental elements of fixed pollution source discharge permits.

# Legislative Trends: Letter on soliciting opinions on the "14th Five-Year Plan for Environmental Impact Assessment and Pollution Permit Reform Implementation Plan (Draft for Comment)" 2021-10-9

立法动向：关于征求《“十四五”环境影响评价与排污许可改革实施方案（征求意见稿）》意见的函  
2021-10-9

## Main Contents

- Implement the tasks and objectives set in the "14th Five-Year" ecological environmental protection plan, focus on continuous improvement of ecological environment quality, and take the construction of a modern environmental governance system as the guide, highlighting precise pollution control, Scientific pollution control and pollution control according to law, adhere to the system concept, promote the synergy of pollution reduction and carbon reduction, apply and improve the ecological environment zoning management and control system centered on "three lines and one order", continue to improve the efficiency of EIA management in key areas and key industries, and fully implement the pollutant discharge permit system shall be promoted in coordination with the reform of "delegating power, regulation and service", giving full play to the effectiveness of environmental impact assessment and pollutant discharge permit in source prevention and process supervision, and providing strong support for in-depth pollution prevention and control and the promotion of high-quality development.

## Five Main Tasks

- 1) deepen the reform of the EIA system and mechanism, and promote the improvement of the closed-loop management system.
- 2) promote the implementation of "three lines and one list", and strengthen the regional management and control of the ecological environment.
- 2) enhance the efficiency of EIA management in key areas, and build the first line of defense with clean waters and green mountains.
- 4) fully implement the pollutant discharge permit system and build a core system for the supervision of fixed pollution sources. Consolidate the full coverage of pollution discharge permits for fixed pollution sources, promote the full linkage of the ecological environment management system, strengthen the "one-certificate" law enforcement supervision of fixed pollution sources, and incorporate the implementation of the pollution discharge permit system into the assessment of tough battles, and use it as an important part of supervision and assistance to support in-depth pollution control Prevention and control battle.
- 5) to consolidate the basic support and guarantee, and improve the capacity of EIA and pollutant discharge permit management

Legislative Trends: Notice on Publicly Soliciting Comments on the "Notice on Launching the Pilot Program of Sewage Discharge Permit Management during Special Periods" (Draft for Comments) 2021-10-7

立法动向：关于公开征求《关于开展特殊时段排污许可管理试点的通知》（征求意见稿）意见的通知 2021-10-7

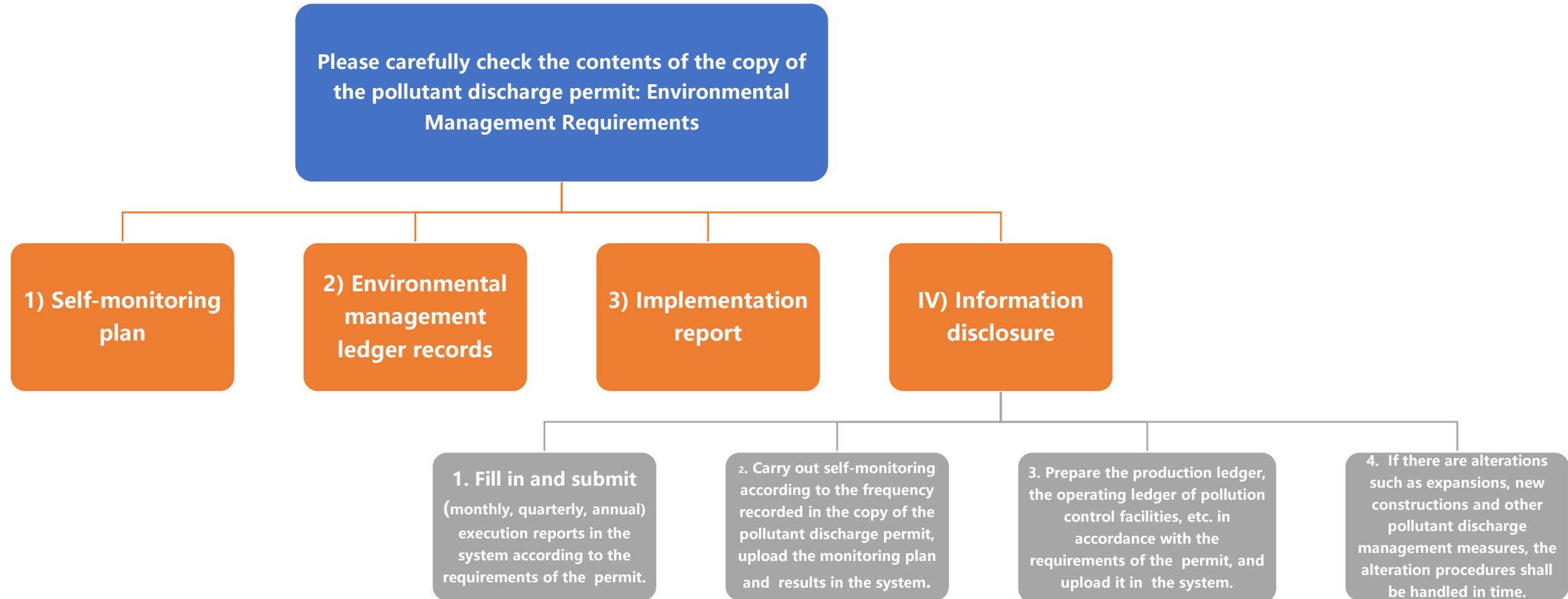
- The purpose for this Notice is to standardize the regulations on the management of pollutant discharge permits during special periods, and effectively implement the management and control requirements for pollutant discharge units to prohibit or restrict pollutant discharge during special periods.
- The "Notice" mainly consists: the general requirements, including the work objectives and requirements, and the measures improve the pollutant discharge requirements in special periods, implement environmental management responsibilities in special periods, and the specific requirements for the management of pollutant discharge permits in special periods.

#### Attachment:

- 1. Reference table for environmental management ledger records in special periods
- 2. Reference table for preparation of execution reports in special periods

Note: Special time period refers to the period of heavy pollution weather warning, the time period when further pollution control is required by the state, and other time periods stipulated by laws and regulations.

# What is needed after obtaining the pollutant discharge permit? 排污许可证后管理怎么做?



# Discussion 讨论

- Do the monitoring requirements (monitoring parameters, and monitoring frequency) listed in the discharge permit need to be followed? 排污许可证中固定的监测要求（监测因子，和监测频率）需要遵守吗？
- What are the consequences of inadequate monitoring plan? 如果不做监测的后果是什么？
- How to manage to avoid compliance risks? 如何管理才能规避合规风险？

# Case: A fine of 210,000 yuan! Due to violation of emission permit management requirements

## 案例：罚款21万！因违反排污许可证管理要求

- On May 7, 2021, when the Foshan EEB inspected the post-permit management of the pollutant discharge permit, the person in charge of the site **failed to provide the operation records** of production facilities and pollutant prevention and control facilities as required by the national pollutant discharge permit, and other environmental management accounts, and can **not provide self-monitoring** reports, monitoring lab' s qualifications, instrument calibration certificates, original monitoring records and public records for the first quarter of 2021, and **failed to disclose the pollutant discharge information records** in the "National Pollutant Discharge Permit Management Information Platform" and **did not upload the implementation reports**.
- The enterprise did not carry out self-monitoring, disclosure of pollutant discharge information, and management of ledger records in accordance with the post-discharge permit management regulations, which violated the Regulations on the Administration of Pollution Discharge Permits. According to the relevant provisions of the regulations, an administrative penalty decision was issued to the enterprise and **a fine of 210,000 yuan** was imposed.

# Illegal case: Failure to carry out self-monitoring in accordance with the requirements of the pollutant discharge permit

## 违法案例：未按照排污许可证规定开展自行监测

- On April 1, 2021, the Baiyun Branch of Guangzhou Ecological Environment Bureau conducted a daily inspection and found that a washing company within its jurisdiction **failed to provide self-monitoring records and did not conduct self-monitoring at the frequency required by the self-monitoring plan.**
- Guangzhou Municipal Bureau of Ecology and Environment, Baiyun Branch, in accordance with Article 36, item 5 of the "Regulations" "failure to formulate a self-monitoring plan and conduct self-monitoring in accordance with the provisions of the pollutant discharge permit", filed a case against the enterprise and ordered it to make corrections and imposed **a fine of 20,000 yuan.**



# Discussion讨论

- Do the discharge concentrations and total discharges specified in the discharge permit need to be followed? 排污许可证中规定的排放浓度和排放总量需要遵守吗?
- How to manage to avoid compliance risks? 如何管理才能规避合规风险?

# Recent Violations - Exceeding the Total Discharge Permit Inoue (Tianjin) Auto Parts Co., Ltd. Jin City Huan Fu Zi [2021] No. 47

- During the on-site inspection by Tianjin EEB on Jan.27, 2021, it was found that the following environmental violations were committed: The Pollutant Discharge Permit (Certificate No.: 91120111794994958B001Q) stated that the total amount of ammonia nitrogen discharged from the discharge outlets of the whole plant was 0.0270t/a. According to the requirements in the "Technical Specification for Pollution Discharge Permit Application and Issuance of Automobile Manufacturing Industry" (HJ971-2018), the total amount of ammonia nitrogen emitted by the site in 2020 is calculated to be 0.1366t, which exceeds the "Pollution Permit" specified ammonia nitrogen emission (0.0270t/a).
- The factory believes the fine is too high. Since the terrain of the factory is relatively low, and the problem of backwatering of the main sewage pipe network has always existed in the factory area. Once backwatering occurs, the sewage from the external network will accumulate in the pipe network of the factory for a long time, and it will take a long time to completely eliminate the abnormal concentration caused by backwatering. Secondly, the factory attaches great importance to environmental protection and does not intentionally violate the law. At the same time, the factory was affected by the epidemic and it was difficult to operate. The factory has taken active rectification measures, including transforming the total outlet, optimizing the production process, reducing water consumption and drainage, and strengthening environmental management, etc. The site representative accepts the penalty, but hopes to reduce the amount of the penalty.
- According to the provisions of Article 83 (2) of the "Water Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China", the EEB orders the site to correct the illegal act immediately and pay a fine of 450,000 yuan.

**From 2016-2020, 193,300  
air related violation cases,  
and 14 billion yuan of fine**



2016-2020年，全国共查办涉气环境违法案件**19.33万件**，罚款总计**140.51亿元**。涉气行政处罚案件数和罚款金额占全部行政处罚案件和罚款金额比例逐年提高。



其中涉气行政处罚案件数占全部行政处罚案件数的比例从2016年的11.65%提升到2020年的36.5%，罚款金额从22.9%提升到30.0%，特别是查封扣押、限产停产、行政拘留、涉嫌犯罪等突出案件数量大幅增加，涉大气生态环境执法能力和水平显著提高。

# Air Emission Regulation Updates and Legislative Trends

# Tianjin Lianxinying Plastic Technology Co., Ltd.

## Tianjin Huanfuzi [2021] No. 48

### 天津联欣盈塑胶科技有限公司 津市环罚字〔2021〕48号

- The Tianjin Municipal Bureau of Ecology and Environment conducted an investigation at Tianjin Lianxinying Plastic Technology Co., Ltd. on April 10, 2021. The annual production of 50 million plastic products project construction project environmental impact report form "Tianjin Lianxinying Plastic Technology Co., Ltd. annual production of 50 million plastic products project completion environmental protection acceptance opinions" shows: the injection molding process will generate waste gas containing volatile organic compounds. After the exhaust containing volatile organic compounds generated by this process is collected by the gas collecting hood, it will pass through a set of UV photo-oxygen + activated carbon treatment equipment and a fan (the air volume is 10,000, and the treatment efficiency is 70%) After purification, it is discharged through a 15m high exhaust pipe.
- During the on-site inspection, there were 13 injection molding machines in the injection molding workshop, sharing the same set of pollution prevention and control facilities. The injection molding machine No. 3 (1000 tons tonnage) is producing injection molding products. During the production and heating process, waste gas containing volatile organic compounds is generated, **but the supporting UV photo-oxygen + activated carbon treatment equipment and fans are not powered on.**
- According to the provisions of Article 108 (1) of the "Air Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China", 1. Order to correct the illegal act immediately; 2. impose **a fine of 30,000 yuan.**

Case-Nantong Fangxin Chemical Co., Ltd. did not take measures to carry out routine maintenance and repair of pipelines and equipment to reduce material leakage  
案例-南通方鑫化工有限公司未采取措施对管道、设备进行日常维护、维修，减少物料泄漏案

- On July 21, 2021, the Nantong EEB officers used the traveling vehicle to detect, and the data showed that the styrene and TVOC values around Nantong Fangxin Chemical Co., Ltd. and near the tank farm were relatively high. Further on-site inspection found that the company's exhaust gas collection **pipeline was damaged**, and production was not immediately stopped. It was **temporarily wrapped with glass fiber cloth and failed to be completely sealed, resulting in a distinct smell**. The main organic solvents used in the workshop corresponding to this pipeline are xylene, styrene, propylene glycol, etc., and the waste gas contains xylene, acrylic acid, etc.
- According to Article 108, Paragraph 1, Item 3 of the Law on the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution, the Municipal Law Enforcement Bureau required the unit to immediately stop the environmental violations and imposed **a fine of 49,600 yuan**.



# Illegal cases: The first case of VOCs source substitution to investigate and punish environmental protection tickets, a fine of 88,600 yuan! 违法案例：首例VOCs源头替代查处环保罚单，罚款88600元!

- On June 30, 2021, Nantong Tongzhou EEB found that Nantong Massong Home Furnishing Design Co., Ltd. was engaged in furniture production projects. Solvent-based paint was used in the painting process, and **low volatile organic content paint was not used in accordance with the requirements of the EIA approval.**
- It violated Article 46 of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution: "Industrial coating enterprises shall use coatings with low volatile organic According to the provisions of Article 108, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the "Air Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China", the Tongzhou EEB has filed a case for investigation and **fined the company involved. 88,600 yuan.**
- This case has also become the first case in Nantong to be investigated and dealt with from the source of volatile organic compounds.



# Nantong Bolang Machinery Technology Co., Ltd. does not use low volatile organic content paint in industrial painting

- On January 19, 2022, the Haimen EEB conducted a random inspection of Nantong Bolang Machinery Technology Co., Ltd. During the on-site inspection, the site has the machining operations. Law enforcement officers used a portable VOCs detector to test the Wuyi brand car paint used by the unit, and the value was 727.7mg/m<sup>3</sup>. After investigation, the inspection report of the product name provided by the unit was alkyd car paint (big red) showed that Volatile organic compounds were 457 g/L. According to "Technical Requirements for Coating Products with Low Volatile Organic Compound Content" (GB/T38597-2020), the content of volatile organic compounds in primers, middle paints and topcoats in construction machinery and agricultural machinery coatings in industrial protective coatings should be Less than 250, 250 and 300 g/L, respectively.
- At present, the Haimen EEB has filed a case on January 20, 2022, for the unit's **failure to use paints with low volatile organic compound content** in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution.



# Notice on Accelerating the Resolution of the Current Outstanding Issues in the Treatment of Volatile Organic Compounds 2021-8-4

关于加快解决当前挥发性有机物治理突出问题的通知 2021-8-4

## Attachment: Requirements for Troubleshooting and Remediation of Prominent Problems in the Treatment of Volatile Organic Compounds

### Requirements:

- Enterprises adopting the activated carbon adsorption process should design purification processes and equipment according to the characteristics of exhaust gas emissions and relevant engineering technical specifications, so that the exhaust gas has sufficient residence time in the adsorption device, select activated carbon that meets the relevant product quality standards, and fill it in full, Replace in time. **When granular activated carbon is used as adsorbent, its iodine value should not be lower than 800mg/g;** when honeycomb activated carbon is used as adsorbent, its iodine value should not be lower than 650mg/g; when activated carbon fiber is used as adsorbent, its specific surface area should not be lower than 1100m<sup>2</sup>/g (BET method). The one-time activated carbon adsorption process should use granular activated carbon as the adsorbent. Activated carbon, activated carbon fiber products should provide product quality certification materials.
- Enterprises adopting the catalytic combustion process should use qualified catalysts and add them in full amount, and the design space velocity of the catalyst bed should be lower than 40000h<sup>-1</sup>. If a discontinuous adsorption and desorption treatment process is adopted, the adsorbed VOCs should be desorbed in time according to the design requirements, and the desorbed gas should be discharged up to the standard after being treated by an efficient treatment process. **The combustion temperature of the regenerative combustion device (RTO) is generally not lower than 760 °C, and the combustion temperature of the catalytic combustion device (CO) is generally not lower than 300 °C. The relevant temperature parameters should be automatically recorded and stored.**

# Notice on Accelerating the Resolution of the Current Outstanding Issues in the Treatment of Volatile Organic Compounds 2021-8-4

## 关于加快解决当前挥发性有机物治理突出问题的通知

- 1) Carry out "look back" on key tasks and problem rectification"
- 2) Carry out investigation and rectification for the current outstanding problems;
  - Petroleum refining, petrochemical, synthetic resin and other petrochemical industries, organic chemicals, coal chemicals, coking (including blue carbon), pharmaceuticals, pesticides, coatings, inks, adhesives and other chemical industries, involving industrial painting of automobiles and furniture. , parts, steel structure, color-coated board and other industries, packaging and printing industry and oil storage, transportation and sales are the focus, and combined with local characteristic industries, organize enterprises to target volatile organic liquid storage tanks, loading and unloading, opening liquid level, leak detection and Repair (LDAR), waste gas collection, waste gas bypass, treatment facilities, gas stations, abnormal working conditions, product VOCs content and other 10 key areas, carefully compare the air pollution control law, pollution discharge permit, relevant emission standards and product VOCs content Check and rectify the limit standards, etc., see the attachment for specific requirements.
- 3) Strengthening guidance, assistance and capacity building
- 4) Strengthen supervision and implementation, compact VOCs governance responsibility
  - Strengthen the supervision and inspection of the implementation of the VOCs content limit standards for products such as coatings, inks, adhesives, and cleaning agents at national and local levels. If illegal problems are found during inspection and random testing, punishment will be imposed in accordance with laws and regulations; focus on investigating and punishing behaviors such as stealing discharge through bypass, unauthorized shutdown of treatment facilities, serious excessive discharge, and fraudulent VOCs monitoring data, LDAR, and operation management ledger; Those suspected of environmental pollution crimes shall be promptly handed over to judicial organs for serious investigation and punishment according to law; typical cases are publicly exposed to the public

# Notice on Accelerating the Resolution of the Current Outstanding Issues in the Treatment of Volatile Organic Compounds 2021-8-4

## 关于加快解决当前挥发性有机物治理突出问题的通知

### Exhaust gas collection facility

- Existing outstanding problems: open production is not equipped with collection facilities, VOCs waste gas is not collected by quality, the exhaust hood (collection hood) of the exhaust gas collection system does not control the wind speed to the standard requirements, the exhaust gas collection system pipeline is damaged, and the leakage is serious, The production equipment is not tightly sealed, etc.
- Inspection focus: Check the airtightness of the workshop and equipment, whether the organic waste gas is "collected as much as it should be collected", whether the high and low concentration waste gas is collected and processed by quality, etc., whether the design of the exhaust hood of the waste gas collection system meets the standard requirements, and the use of anemometers and other equipment Carry out on-site sampling tests; check whether there is visible damage to the exhaust gas collection system pipeline; check whether the exhaust gas collection system is operating under negative pressure;

### Organic waste gas treatment facilities

- Existing outstanding problems: the design of treatment facilities is not standardized and does not match the production system; the use of inefficient technologies such as photocatalysis, photo-oxidation, and low-temperature plasma accounts for a large proportion, and the treatment effect is poor; the quality of treatment facilities is uneven, and the treatment and ineffective treatment, etc. The phenomenon is prominent; the operation of the governance facilities is not standardized, and the regular maintenance is not in place.
- The focus of investigation and inspection: the construction of treatment facilities, process type, processing capacity, operating time, operating parameters, replacement of consumables or agents, energy consumption and waste filter cotton, waste catalyst, waste adsorbent, waste absorbent, waste organic solvent Check the standardized disposal of secondary pollutants and establish a list of VOCs treatment facilities; check and detect the VOCs emission concentration, emission rate and removal efficiency of treatment facilities.

# Notice on Accelerating the Resolution of the Current Outstanding Issues in the Treatment of Volatile Organic Compounds 2021-8-4

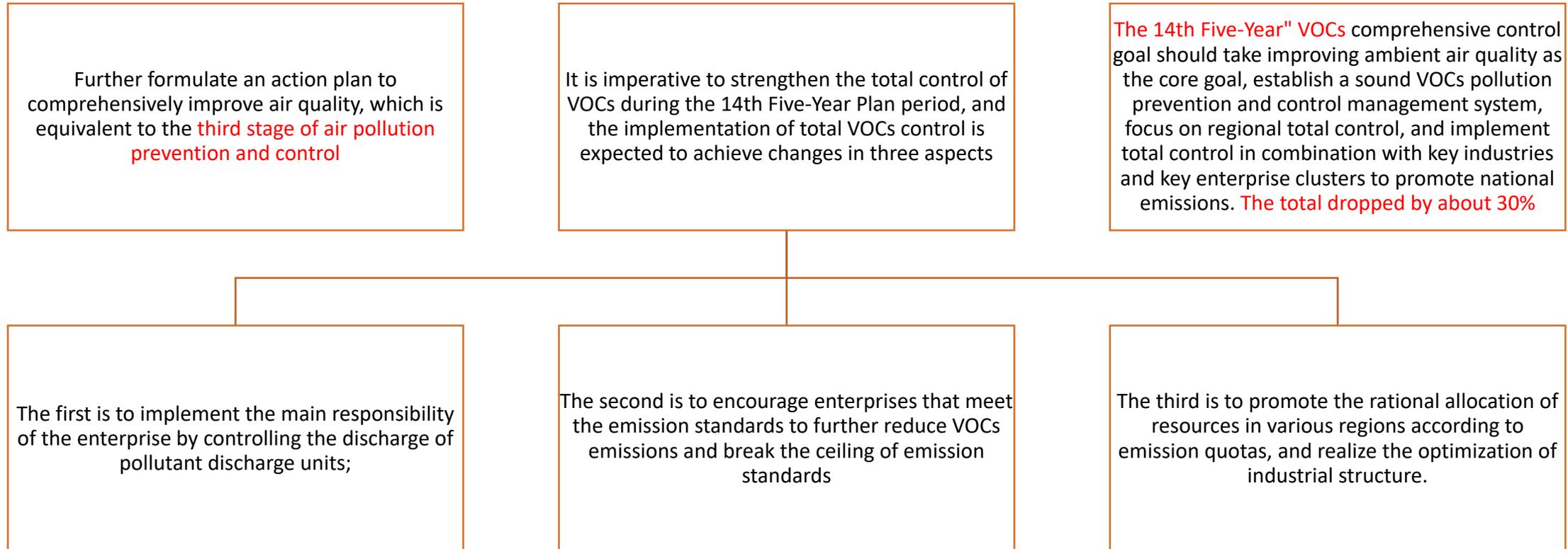
关于加快解决当前挥发性有机物治理突出问题的通知 2021-8-4

## Product VOCs content

- Outstanding problems. The VOCs content limit standards for products such as coatings, inks, adhesives, and cleaning agents are still not fully implemented, and there are still substandard products in the market; low (non-) VOCs content coatings, inks, adhesives, and cleaning agents have a low replacement ratio.
- Investigate companies that use VOCs-containing raw and auxiliary materials such as coatings, inks, adhesives, and cleaning agents, and urge companies to record the product names, VOCs content and usage, etc. of VOCs-containing raw and auxiliary materials, and establish a management ledger. **Regularly conduct random inspections on enterprises that produce, sell, import, and use VOCs-containing products, check the VOCs content test reports of products, and randomly test some batches of products.**

# Legislation and law enforcement trends: In February 2021, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment released the arrangements for the prevention and control of air pollution in 2021 and the "14th Five-Year Plan "

2021年2月，生态环境部发布2021年和“十四五”大气污染防治工作安排部署



Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Deepening the Battle of Pollution Prevention and Control (November 2, 2021)

- After the relevant conditions are mature, the research and will **include VOC into the scope of environmental tax.**

# Notice on Printing and Distributing the "Comprehensive Air Pollution Control Plan for Autumn and Winter 2021-2022" Huanqiqi [2021] No. 104 October 28, 2021

## 关于印发《2021-2022年秋季大气污染防治攻坚方案》的通知

环大气〔2021〕104号 2021年10月28日

- The scope of Comprehensive control plan of air pollution in autumn and winter for 2021-2022 will be based on **the "2+26" cities** in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei and surrounding areas and **the cities in the Fenwei Plain, with the addition of northern Hebei, northern Shanxi, Eastern and southern Shandong and some cities in southern Henan**, which include Beijing; Tianjin; Shijiazhuang, Tangshan, Qinhuangdao, Handan, Xingtai, Baoding, Zhangjiakou, Chengde, Cangzhou, Langfang, Hengshui, Xiong'an New District, Dingzhou, Xinji in Hebei Province; Taiyuan, Yangquan, Changzhi, Jincheng, Datong, Shuozhou, Jinzhong, Yuncheng, Xinzhou, Linfen, Luliang; Jinan, **Zibo**, Zaozhuang, Dongying, Weifang, Jining, Tai'an, **Rizhao**, Linyi, Dezhou, Liaocheng, Binzhou, Heze in Shandong Province; Zhengzhou, Kaifeng, Luoyang, Pingdingshan, Anyang, Hebi, Xinxiang, Jiaozuo, Puyang, Xuchang, Luohe, Sanmenxia, Nanyang, Shangqiu, Xinyang, Zhoukou, Zhumadian, Jiyuan City in Henan Province; Xi'an, Tongchuan, Baoji, Xianyang, Weinan in Shaanxi Province City (including Hancheng) and Yangling Demonstration Zone.
- **Xuzhou, Lianyungang, and Suqian City in Jiangsu Province**, Huaibei, Fuyang, Suzhou, and Bozhou City in Anhui Province **will follow this plan.**
- **Main goal: During autumn and winter (October 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022), each city will complete the PM2.5 concentration control goal and the number of days with severe and above pollution**

**往年** 攻坚范围是京津冀及周边地区、汾渭平原和长三角地区80个地级以上城市。

**今年** 聚焦59个城市：在京津冀及周边地区、汾渭平原39个城市的基础上，增加河北北部3个城市，山西北部3个城市，山东东南部6个城市，以及河南南部8个城市，一共增加20个城市。长三角区域41个城市由于重污染天气已经基本消除，除了保留苏北、皖北7个城市参照执行以外，其他城市不再纳入攻坚范围。



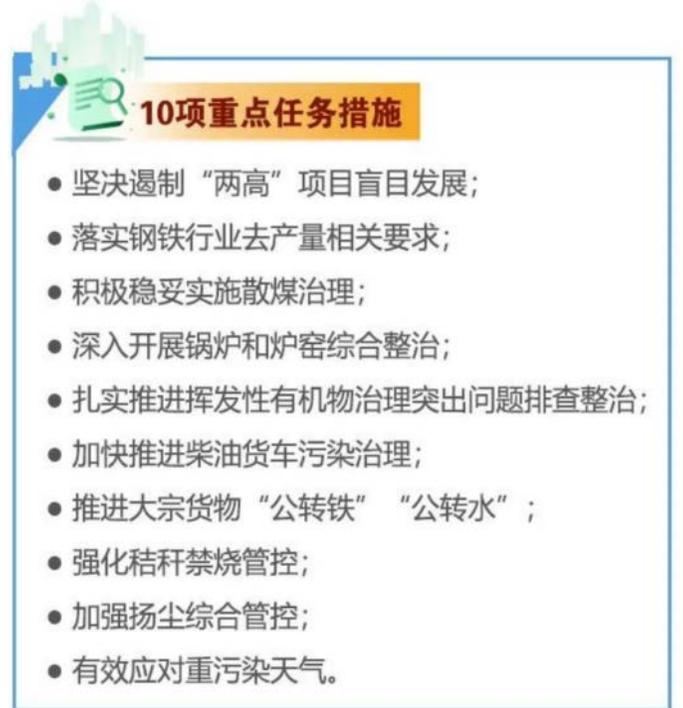
# Notice on Printing and Distributing the "Comprehensive Air Pollution Control Plan for Autumn and Winter 2021-2022" Huanqiqi [2021] No. 104 October 28, 2021

## 关于印发《2021-2022年秋冬季大气污染综合治理攻坚方案》的通知

环大气〔2021〕104号 2021年10月28日

Effectively deal with heavily polluted weather

- Continue to optimize performance-level emergency emission reduction work. The local authorities should strictly follow the relevant requirements of the Performance Grading and Emission Reduction Measures for Key Industries in Heavy Pollution Weather and its supplementary instructions, continue to promote the performance grading work of key industries, and formulate performance grading standards for local characteristic industries based on the actual pollution discharge level. Implement differentiated emission reduction measures. On this basis, we will further improve the list of emergency emission reductions, sort out the list of security enterprises that guarantee people's livelihood, ensure the normal operation of cities, or involve national strategic industries, and refine the management and control measures for non-guaranteed enterprises except small and micro gas-related enterprises.
- All local authorities must further standardize emergency emission reduction measures. For enterprises that issue pollutant discharge permits separately, they must formulate emergency emission reduction measures as an independent enterprise, and shall not combine the production processes of multiple independent pollutant emission permit enterprises to jointly formulate emergency emission reduction measures. Emergency emission reduction measures should be calculated according to the production line, and methods that do not meet the emergency emission reduction requirements such as reducing production load and shortening production time should be avoided.



**10项重点任务措施**

- 坚决遏制“两高”项目盲目发展；
- 落实钢铁行业去产量相关要求；
- 积极稳妥实施散煤治理；
- 深入开展锅炉和炉窑综合整治；
- 扎实推进挥发性有机物治理突出问题排查整治；
- 加快推进柴油货车污染治理；
- 推进大宗货物“公转铁”“公转水”；
- 强化秸秆禁烧管控；
- 加强扬尘综合管控；
- 有效应对重污染天气。

# Newly revised "Noise Pollution Prevention and Control Law" Revised on December 24, 2021, this law will take effect from June 5, 2022

- By implementing noise pollution prevention and control standards and plans, strengthening the supervision and management of noise pollution prevention and control, classifying and preventing various types of noise pollution, clarifying the specific amount of fines for illegal acts such as discharging industrial noise in excess of noise emission standards, increasing the noise sensitivity of construction units. Buildings that do not meet the requirements of relevant standards for sound insulation design of civil buildings shall be liable for illegal acts, and additional types of penalties such as ordering to stop production for rectification are added.
- Regarding industrial noise, increase the management of pollutant discharge permits, and stipulate that it is prohibited to build new industrial enterprises that emit noise in areas where noise-sensitive buildings are concentrated.
- Regarding construction noise, **increase the cost of noise pollution prevention and control in the project cost, formulate and implement the implementation plan for noise pollution prevention and control**, and give priority to the use of low-noise construction technology and equipment.

# Newly revised "Noise Pollution Prevention and Control Law" Revised on December 24, 2021, this law will take effect from June 5, 2022

- The site selection of industrial enterprises shall comply with the national land and space planning and relevant planning requirements, and the local people's governments at or above the county level shall optimize the layout of industrial enterprises in accordance with the planning requirements to prevent industrial noise pollution. In areas where noise-sensitive buildings are concentrated, it is prohibited to build new industrial enterprises that emit noise, and to rebuild or expand industrial enterprises, effective measures shall be taken to prevent industrial noise pollution.
- Enterprises, institutions and other producers and operators that emit industrial noise shall take effective measures to reduce vibration and noise, obtain a pollutant discharge permit or fill in a pollutant discharge registration form in accordance with the law.
- An entity that is applicable for pollutant discharge permit management shall not discharge industrial noise without a pollutant discharge permit, and shall conduct noise pollution prevention and control in accordance with the requirements of the pollutant discharge permit. It should carry out self-monitoring of industrial noise, keep original monitoring records, disclose monitoring results to the public, and be responsible for the authenticity and accuracy of monitoring data. Key noise pollutant discharge units shall, in accordance with state regulations, install, use, and maintain automatic noise monitoring equipment, and network with the monitoring equipment of the ecological environment authority.
- Enterprises, institutions and other business managers who use air conditioners, cooling towers, water pumps, oil fume purifiers, fans, generators, transformers, boilers, loading and unloading equipment, and other equipment and facilities that may cause noise pollution in social life, should adopt an optimized layout , centralized discharge and other measures to prevent and reduce noise pollution.