

Singapore

The Environment Pollution Control Act (EPCA), which came into operation on 1 Apr 1999 consolidates the previous separate laws on air, water and noise pollution and hazardous substances control and it provides a legislative framework for the control of environmental pollution. The title of the Environmental Pollution Control Act was amended to the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) on 1 Jan 2008, to provide for the protection and management of the environment and resource conservation. The air emission standards are laid down in the Environmental Protection and Management (Air Impurities) Regulations (effective from 1 Jan 2001, as revised in 2002 and 2008), which replaces the Clean Air (Standards) Regulations that had been in force since 1978. The emissions of sulphur dioxide into the air from fuel combustion are controlled by limiting the sulphur content in fuels used by industries to not more than 1% by weight. Industries sited near urban areas are required to use fuel with a lower sulphur content.

Standards for air pollutants emissions from stationary sources

pollutant	plant type	emission limit value, mg/m ³
particulate matter	any trade, industry, process, fuel burning equipment or industrial plant (except for any cold blast foundry cupolas)	100*
SO ₂	any trade, industry or process (non-combustion sources)	500
NO _x (as NO ₂)	any trade, industry, process or fuel burning equipment	700

* where there is more than one flue, duct or chimney in any scheduled premises, the total mass of the particulate emissions from all of such flue, duct or chimney divided by the total volume of such emissions shall not exceed 100 mg/m³ and the particulate emissions from each of such flue, duct or chimney shall not exceed 200 mg/m³ at any point of time.

Note: the above emission limit values are expressed at 0 °C, 101.325 kPa, and dry flue gas basis.