

1957/95



## THE AIR POLLUTION REGULATIONS 1957

C. W. M. NORRIE, Governor-General

### ORDER IN COUNCIL

At the Government Buildings at Wellington this 1st day of May 1957

Present:

THE RIGHT HON. S. G. HOLLAND PRESIDING IN COUNCIL

PURSUANT to the Health Act 1956, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, hereby makes the following regulations.

### REGULATIONS

1. (1) These regulations may be cited as the Air Pollution Regulations 1957.

(2) These regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of January 1958.

2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“The Act” means the Health Act 1956:

“Chemical inspector” means an inspector appointed in accordance with section 114 of the Health Act 1956:

“Superphosphate works” means any fertiliser works where artificial fertiliser is produced by the treatment of phosphate rock with sulphuric acid:

Expressions defined in the Act have the meanings so defined.

#### *Sulphuric Acid Works*

3. In every sulphuric acid works in which sulphuric acid is manufactured by the nitration process the total acidity of oxides of sulphur and of oxides of nitrogen contained in one standard cubic foot of exit gases before dilution shall not exceed the equivalent of 2 grains of sulphur trioxide.

4. In every sulphuric acid works in which sulphuric acid is manufactured by the contact process—

- (a) The total acidity contained in one standard cubic foot of exit gases before dilution shall not exceed the equivalent of 4 grains of sulphur trioxide:
- (b) The exit gases when discharged to the atmosphere shall be free from persistent mist:
- (c) If brimstone sulphur is used in the manufacture of the acid the mass rate of emission of acid gases shall not exceed the equivalent of 2 per cent of the sulphur burned.

#### *Superphosphate Works*

5. (1) In every superphosphate works the waste gases drawn from the dens and mixers shall be so treated, at the discretion of the chemical inspector, that either—

- (a) Not less than 99 per cent of the acid fluorine compounds are eliminated therefrom; or
- (b) The gases discharged to the atmosphere contain fluorine compounds in no greater concentration in one standard cubic foot than the equivalent of 0·1 grain of sulphur trioxide.

(2) Any decision of the chemical inspector as to the method of treatment of waste gases required for the purpose of ensuring compliance with either paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of subclause (1) of this regulation shall be deemed to be a determination under subsection (3) of section 115 of the Act, and the occupier of the works shall accordingly be entitled to appeal against the decision in accordance with subsection (4) of that section.

#### *Lead Works*

6. In every lead works the waste gases and fumes shall be so treated as to conform to the following requirements:

- (a) If the total emission of gases and fumes is not more than 3,000 cubic feet a minute, the concentration of lead in one standard cubic foot shall not exceed 0·1 grain and the mass rate of emission of lead shall not exceed 200 pounds a week:
- (b) If the total emission of gases and fumes is more than 3,000 cubic feet but is not more than 10,000 cubic feet a minute, the concentration of lead in one standard cubic foot shall not exceed 0·05 grain and the mass rate of emission of lead shall not exceed 400 pounds a week:
- (c) If the total emission of gases and fumes is more than 10,000 cubic feet a minute, the concentration of lead in one standard cubic foot shall not exceed 0·01 grain and the mass rate of emission of lead shall not exceed 1,000 pounds a week.

T. J. SHERRARD,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

*This note is not part of the regulations, but is intended to indicate their general effect.*

These regulations are made for the purposes of sections 115 and 116 of the Health Act 1956, under which the occupier of chemical works is required, in accordance with those sections and these regulations, to use the best practicable means to prevent the discharge of noxious or offensive gases and to render them, where discharged, harmless and inoffensive. Those sections make it an offence for the occupier to fail to comply.

Regulation 3 prescribes the maximum acidity of oxides of sulphur and oxides of nitrogen allowed in exit gases from works where sulphuric acid is made by the nitration process.

Regulation 4 applies to works where sulphuric acid is made by the contact process. It prescribes the maximum acidity allowed in exit gases, requires that those gases when discharged are to be free from persistent mist, and prescribes the maximum rate of emission of acid gases allowed where brimstone sulphur is used.

Regulation 5 provides for the treatment of waste gases in superphosphate works to ensure the substantial elimination of fluorine compounds. The chemical inspector is given a discretion as to the method of treatment, but there is a right of appeal against his decisions under section 115 (4) of the Health Act 1956 (see regulation 5 (2)).

Regulation 6 applies to lead works, and prescribes the maximum concentration of lead allowed in waste gases and fumes and the maximum rate of emission of lead.

These regulations come into force on 1 January 1958.

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Issued under the authority of the Regulations Act 1936.

Date of notification in *Gazette*: 2 May 1957.

These regulations are administered in the Department of Health.