Official Gazette

By virtue of Article 31 of the Constitution and in accordance with the Resolution made by the Council of Ministers on 05.07.2020, We, King Abdullah II ibn Al Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan order to enact the below Regulation:

Regulation No. 69 of 2020

Environmental Classification & Licensing Regulation

Made by virtue of Clause A of Article 5 of the Environment Protection Law No. 6 of 2017

Article 1:

This Regulation shall be cited "Environmental Classification & Licensing Regulation of 2020" and shall come into force after 180 days of the date on which it is published in the Official Gazette.

Article 2:

a. The following words and expressions wherever stated herein shall have the meanings ascribed to them below unless the context requires otherwise:

Law:	Means the Environment Protection Law.
Ministry:	Means the Ministry of Environment.
Directorate:	Means the License & Pollution Mitigation Directorate.
Application:	Means any application form submitted to obtain an environmental classification, environmental classification, consent or license.
Committee:	Means the Environmental Impact Assessment Committee formed in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.
Competent entities:	Mean any ministry, department, commission, council, authority, official or public corporation or an entity authorized to license an activity or facility under its jurisdiction in accordance with the relevant provisions or legislations.
Project representative:	Means the owner, authorized manager, authorized signatory or legal agent to establish an activity and run its facility.
Terms of Reference:	Mean the document provided by the consultative entity prior to the commencement of conducting a study of a project preliminary or comprehensive environmental impact assessment.

b. The definitions stated in the Law wherever mentioned herein shall be regarded unless the context indicates otherwise.

Article 3:

The provisions of this Regulation shall be applicable to all areas of the Kingdom, including duty-free zones and developmental areas, excluding Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority.

Article 4:

The Ministry shall be in charge of issuing an environmental classification to the activities practiced by facilities based on their level of impact on environment in accordance with Appendix 1 of this Regulation within the below categories:

a. Category 1 (High Risk): the activities that cause potential severe adverse effects on the environment elements and their environmental services or complicated effects, or otherwise could pose severe threats to the environment and human health or require special precautionary measures based on the project site, used or produced substances and wastes generated therefrom, and require a comprehensive environmental impact assessment as set forth in Table 1.
b. Category 2 (Medium Risk): the activities that cause potential medium effects on the environment elements and their environmental services or on human health, and require special precautionary measures and preliminary environmental impact assessment as mentioned in Table 2.
c. Category 3 (Limited Risk): the activities that cause potential limited effects on the environment elements and their environmental services or their performance site, and require the obtainment of the environmental consent as mentioned in Table 3.
d. Category 4 (Low Risk): the activities that cause low effects on the environment elements and do not need to be reviewed by the Ministry, and require a compliance with the environmental conditions only as mentioned in Table 4.

Article 5:

The Directorate shall have the following tasks and powers:

a. To receive and examine the applications and review the documents attached thereto;
b. To inspect the activity site in coordination with the competent entities;
c. To set the special environmental requirements associated with the facility's activity based on its site;
d. To submit the terms of reference attached to the application to the Committee;
e. To periodically review the classification tables and to determine the activities thereunder in coordination with the other relevant entities, and to make recommendations to the Minister;

f. To establish and update the records and data related to environmental consents, licenses and permits issued for activities and facilities; and
g. To examine the applications for the activities unmentioned in the tables of categories 1, 2, 3 or 4 and classifications thereof in accordance with this Regulation.

Article 6:

The Minister shall form a committee or more to issue environmental consents to project sites, provided that such committee's tasks, meetings, work mechanisms and decision-making methods are specified in its formation decision.

Article 7:

a. At the Ministry, a committee to be named "Environmental Impact Assessment Committee" shall be formed. The Committee shall be chaired by the General Secretary and shall be membered by the Director of the Directorate as a Deputy Chairman and an experienced and competent representative of:
    1. Ministry of Local Administration;
    2. Ministry of Water & Irrigation;
    3. Ministry of Agriculture;
    4. Ministry of Health;
    5. Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities;
    6. Ministry of Industry, Trade & Supply;
    7. Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources; and
    8. Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature.
b. The Committee shall have the right to ask experts and specialists to attend its meetings at the project representative's cost without having the right to vote.
c. The Head of the Environmental Impact Division at the Ministry shall be the General Secretary of the Committee and take on the organization of the Committee's meetings, record keeping, meeting minute documentation and recommendation printing.
d. The procedures in connection with how to hold the Committee's meetings, the quorum of such meetings and decision-making process shall be determined and the summary of such determinations shall be published in the Committee's formation resolution.

Article 8:

a. The Committee shall have the following tasks and authorities:

1. To review the terms of reference of a study submitted by the consultative entity and to recommend to take the necessary procedures;
2. To review the study of the premilitary and comprehensive environmental impact assessment to make the appropriate decision with respect thereto;
3. To participate in the Scoping sessions held by the projected representative; and
4. Any other relevant tasks assigned by the Minister.

b. The Committee shall be entitled to invite the consultative entity that prepared the study to attend the Committee's meeting in order to clarify the content of the environmental impact assessment study.

Article 9:

a. The projects mentioned in Table 4 of Appendix 1 of this Regulation shall be classified as Category 4 (Low Risk) that do not require an application to be submitted for an environmental consent or any other permits.
b. The project activities referred to in Clause A of this Article shall not:
    1. Exceed the noise limits allowed in the applicable limit and precaution instructions.
    2. Connect to the public sewage network or there shall be a hole built of concrete to gather wastewater for disposal at wastewater treatment stations on a periodical basis, or otherwise at the officially allowed and environmentally safe places.
    3. Apply its provisions in the waste management law and the regulations made by virtue thereof and any other relevant legislations.

Article 10:

a. The projects classified as Category 3 (Limit Risk) as mentioned in Table 3 of Appendix 1 of this Regulation shall obtain an environmental consent.
b. The activities taking place in developmental areas and duty-free zones shall be excluded from the provisions of Clause A with respect to the issuance of environmental consents whose comprehensive plan obtained a consent and a study of environmental impact assessment approved by the Ministry.

Article 11:

a. An application shall be submitted together with the below documents:
    1. A valid registration document;
    2. A valid site plan;
    3. A valid land plan;
    4. Plot of land's coordinates;

5. A commercial register certificate from the Ministry of Industry & Trade; and
6. A site sketch from a licensed office showing the project site on the plot of land with respect to the plots of lands with areas exceeding 10 dunams.

b. Depending on the activity type and size, any of the committees issuing environmental consents may require all or some of the documents referred to in Clause A of this Article.
c. The site inspection report shall be valid for six months of the inspection date.
d. Developmental activity site requirements shall be set in accordance with Appendix 5 of this Regulation. In the event of a developmental activity unmentioned in those requirements, it shall be subject to the requirements of a similar activity in terms of its effect on health and environment. If there is no activity similar thereto, the committee issuing environmental consents shall consider the application and make its recommendations to the Minister to make the appropriate decision.
e. In addition to the particular conditions set forth in Clause D of this Article, the general conditions shall be as follows:
    1. The developmental activity distance from the nearest house of a community or the boundary of an urban plan must be as set forth in the particular conditions of each one of the activities located out of the plan.
    2. The distances set in the conditions shall be aerially measured from the concerned activity's boundaries to the other activity's boundaries with respect to distances between factories, and from the activity's boundaries to the nearest house with respect to distances between the concerned activity and communities.
    3. The dominant wind directions shall be taken into considerations when these activities are established.
    4. The applicable Land Use Planning Regulation shall be taken into account.
    5. The requirements set forth in any other legislation in force shall be taken into consideration to consent to developmental activity sites, including the applicable conditions set by the Ministry of Water & Irrigation to protect the water sources dedicated to drinking water.
f. The Committee granting developmental consents shall have an estimative authority to exceed no more than 15% of the distances set forth in these conditions depending on the project nature, site and regulation.
g. Simple production plants with no emissions (gases, dusts, vapors, odors) may be established within a business planning zone.

h. A project may be established in a zone where similar licensed activities exist within the same planning zone.
i. Activities located within a planning zone shall be examined on a one-by-one basis in accordance with the activity's nature and site, as well as the planning description and its environmental impacts.

Article 12:

a. The representative of a project classified as Category 3 (Limited Risk) of the Categories mentioned in Table 3 of Appendix 1 of this Regulation shall submit an application to the Directorate or competent entity in accordance with the conditions stated in Article 11 of this Regulation.
b. In case that an application is submitted to the Directorate, it shall proceed with the inspection of the activity's site.
c. If an application is submitted to a competent entity, that entity shall forward the application to the Directorate together with the required papers and documents, as well as a report on the inspection results.
d. Within seven business days, the Directorate shall present the application to the committee issuing the environmental consents.

Article 13:

a. The committee issuing the environmental consents shall examine the submitted application in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 of this Regulation, and it shall have three business days to make its resolution, provided that it contains any particular conditions as may be necessary.
b. The Directorate shall inform the project representative and the competent entity of the decision made in accordance with the provisions of Clause A of this Article.
c. Within five business days, the project representative shall be entitled to submit an objection to the committee on environmental consent issuance to its resolution or any of the conditions stated therein.
d. Within five business days, the committee on environmental consent issuance shall have the right to decide on the objection and make its recommendations to the Minister in order to make his decision as he may deem appropriate.

Article 14:

a. In addition to the content of Article 13 of this Regulation, if the activity is classified as Category 2 (Medium Risk), the project representative shall conduct the study of the preliminary environmental impact assessment of his project through one of the accredited consultative entities.
b. The consultative entity shall provide the Directorate with an initial draft of the terms of reference of the preliminary environmental impact assessment

study to be conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in Appendix 2 of this Regulation. The same shall be provided to the Directorate to take its procedures as may be necessary.

c. The Directorate shall present the initial draft to the Environmental Impact Assessment Committee and inform the consultative entity of its resolution within five business days.
d. After the approval of the terms of reference of the project's preliminary environmental impact assessment study, the consultative entity shall proceed with examining the preliminary environmental impact.
e. With no later than ten business days of receiving the draft study of the preliminary environmental impact assessment, the Directorate shall present the same to the Environmental Impact Assessment Committee for revision and analysis and to ensure it conforms to the provisions of this Regulation and the requirements set forth in Appendix 2 of this Regulation, and then to make its decision as may be necessary.
f. If the Environmental Impact Assessment Committee decides that the preliminary environmental impact assessment study is incomplete or fails to meet the requirements approved in the terms of reference, the consultative entity shall be assigned to clarify, correct, complete information, conduct studies, make measures or modifications to the draft study contents.
g. In case the preliminary environmental assessment study shows the project could have major or significant environmental adverse effects on the environment elements and their environmental services, the project representative shall be assigned to conduct a study of the comprehensive environmental impact of the project in accordance with Category 1 requirements.
h. In the event the preliminary environmental impact assessment study meets all established requirements in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation, the Committee shall make its resolution as follows:
    1. To approve the preliminary environmental impact assessment study as a final study of the environmental impact assessment; and in this case, this study shall be valid for five years.
    2. To disapprove the preliminary environmental impact assessment study due to failure to meet the necessary environmental requirements.

Article 15:

a. In addition to the content of Article 13 of this Regulation, if an activity classified as Category 1 (High Risk), the project representative shall choose one of the accredited consultative entities to conduct the comprehensive environmental impact assessment study and inform the Directorate thereof.

b. The consultative entity shall prepare an initial draft on terms of reference of the comprehensive environmental impact assessment study to be conducted by it, including the scope of study, the field to be covered thereby, the nature of the significant expected environmental impacts of the project, the basic information on the site, the competent entities and affected parties in relation to the project in accordance with the conditions set forth in Appendix 3 of this Regulation, and then it shall provide the Directorate with the same to proceed as may be necessary.
c. In coordination with the Ministry and the entities specified by it, the consultative entity shall be assigned to hold a scoping session through one or more meetings in order to discuss the expected impacts that may arise out of the project.
d. The consultative entity shall provide the Ministry with the scoping session outputs, which must be prepared in accordance with the scoping session report content stated in Appendix 4 of this Regulation.
e. The Environmental Impact Assessment Committee shall examine the scoping session outputs, terms of reference and attachments thereto.
f. The Environmental Impact Assessment Committee shall make its submission on the final draft terms of reference to the Directorate within seven business days, provided that the consultative entity is notified of the Directorate's decision within three business days of the date on which the Committee's submission is made.

Article 16:

a. The consultative entity may not proceed with conducting a comprehensive impact assessment study until a consent to the terms of reference of the project comprehensive environmental impact assessment study is given.
b. After it receives a draft comprehensive environmental impact assessment study, the Directorate shall present the same to the Environmental Impact Assessment Committee for revision and analysis and to ensure it conforms to the provisions of this Regulation, and then to make its decision within no later than 15 business days of the date on which the study is received.
c. If the Environmental Impact Assessment Committee decides that the draft study of the comprehensive environmental impact assessment is incomplete or does not meet the requirements approved in the terms of reference, the consultative entity shall be assigned to clarify, correct, complete information, conduct studies, make measures or modifications to the draft study contents.
d. In case the environmental impact assessment study meets all requirements set forth in this Regulation, the Committee shall make its resolution as follows:

1. To approve the comprehensive environmental impact assessment study as a final study of the environmental impact assessment; and in this case, this study shall be valid for five years.
2. To disapprove the comprehensive environmental impact assessment study due to failure to meet the necessary environmental requirements.

Article 17:

a. The project representative shall have the right to object before the Environmental Impact Assessment Committee to the resolution to disapprove the preliminary or comprehensive environmental impact assessment study within 15 days of being notified thereof.

b.
1. In case of unacceptance of the resolution made by the Environmental Impact Assessment Committee concerning an objection made in accordance with Clause A of this Article, the objector shall be entitled to submit a justified objection to the Minister for the second time within ten business days of being notified of the resolution.
2. In addition to the Environmental Impact Assessment Committee members, the Minister shall appoint three experts and specialists in the application subject to review the second objection made in accordance with Item 1 of this Clause.
3. In accordance with its formation mentioned in Clause 2 of this Claus, the Environmental Impact Assessment Committee shall make its recommendations to the Minister with respect to the second objection in order to make his final decision.

Article 18:

a. The Minister shall approve the consent to issuing an environmental license in case the Environmental Impact Assessment Committee consents to the comprehensive and preliminary environmental impact assessment study.

b.
1. The Ministry shall issue the environmental permit after ensuring all conditions set forth in the environmental license mentioned in Clause A of this Article are applied.
2. The environmental permit shall be valid for five years of its issuance date, and it shall be renewed in accordance with the form, terms and conditions made by the Minister for this purpose.

c. The project representative shall comply with the environmental management plan or environmental conditions, and he shall be approached to rectify the environmental situations within a period as may be determined by the Ministry. The Ministry may revoke the environmental consent, license or

permit in case the project fails to comply with the environmental management plan and environmental conditions.

Article 19:

a. When the provisions of this Regulation come into force, all existing facilities that conducted an environmental impact assessment study or an environmental auditing study shall be considered as if they have obtained consents and are licensed by virtue hereof, and they shall refer to the Ministry within one year of the date on which this Regulation comes into force to complete the procedures to obtain an environmental permit.
b. The facilities existing before the provisions of this Regulation come into force and that are not classified as the Categories stated in the Tables attached hereto shall refer to the Directorate within one year of the date on which this Regulation comes into force to obtain the necessary classification.
c. The existing facilities classified as Category 1 or 2 and licensed by the competent entities and have not obtained an environmental consent from the Ministry or have not conducted an environmental impact assessment study or environmental auditing study before the provisions of this Regulation come into force within one year of the date on which this Regulation comes into force shall conduct an environmental auditing study and set a settlement and environmental management plan in accordance with the instructions made by the Ministry for this purpose. The Ministry shall issue the environmental permit after the environmental settlement plan is implemented in full.
d. All facilities classified as Category 3, licensed by the relevant entities and having obtained an environmental consent before the provisions of this Regulation came into force shall be treated as if they have obtained such environmental consent by virtue hereof.
e. All facilities classified as Category 3, licensed by the relevant entities and having not obtained an environmental consent before the provisions of this Regulation come into force shall be treated as if they have obtained such environmental consent by virtue hereof if they complete the environmental conditions and requirements specifying the nature of their activity within the period set by the Ministry.

Article 20:

To Make any modification or expansion to a facility or project, or otherwise to build any new or additional utilities that would affect the environment elements or would change the environmental classification in accordance with the standards set forth in this Regulation, it is required to obtain environmental consents, license or permit, and the activity shall be treated as if it is a new project.

Article 21:

If an activity is not classified as Category 1, 2, 3 or 4, the project representative shall refer to the Directorate to apply for activity classification.

Article 22:

The Ministry shall collect the following fees:

a. JOD 25 for giving an environmental consent.
b. JOD 50 for applications submitted for projects requiring a preliminary environmental impact assessment study to be conducted.
c. JOD 100 for applications submitted for projects requiring an environmental auditing to be made.
d. JOD 500 for an environmental permit issuance.
e. JOD 750 for applications submitted for projects requiring a comprehensive environmental impact assessment study to be conducted.

Article 23:

a. The Minister shall be entitled to authorize, in writing, any ministry, corporation, department or any other entity to carry out some works that fall within the Ministry's responsibilities and for the period he deems appropriate.
b. The Minister shall be entitled to delegate his powers under this Regulation to the General Secretary or any of the Ministry's competent employees, provided that the authorization is written and specific.
c. The Minister shall delegate the Directorate's powers under this Regulation, in writing, to any of the environment directorates or offices in the governorates, provided that the delegation is written and specific.

Article 24:

a. The Minister shall make the necessary instructions to enforce the provisions of this Regulation.
b. Upon a submission made by the Committee or the committee issuing environmental consents, the Minister shall be entitled to make any amendment to the Appendices or Tables attached to this Regulation.

Article 25:

a. The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation No. 37 of 2005 shall be void.
b. The different facility classification instructions in accordance with their risks posed to the environment of 2010 shall be void.
c. Developmental activity sites selection instructions of 2018 shall be void.

05.07.2020

Abdullah II ibn Al Hussein

Prime Minister and Minister of Defense; Dr. Omar Razzaz

Minister of Foreign Affairs & Expatriates; Ayman Hussein Al Safadi

Minister of Interior; Salameh Hammad Al Suhaim

Minister of Education, Higher Education & Scientific Research; Dr. Muhyiddin Shaban Toq

Minister of Water & Irrigation; Eng. Raed Muzaffar Abu Al Saud

Minister of Education; Dr. Taiseer Munaizel Al Nuaimi

Minister of Political & Parliamentary Affairs; Eng. Moussa Habes Al Ma'aitah

Minister of Local Administration; Eng. Walid Muhyiddin Al Masri

Minister of Justice; Dr. Bassam Samir Al Talhouni

Minister of Tourism & Antiquities; Majd Mohammad Shwaikeh

Minister of State for Institutional Performance Development; Yasser Assem Ghosheh

Minister of Environment & Assigned Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Saleh Ali Al Kharabsheh

Minister of State for Legal Affairs; Mubarak Ali Abu Yamen

Minister of Industry, Trade & Supply; Dr. Tarek Mohammad Al Hammouri

Minister of Energy & Mineral Resources; Eng. Hala Adel Zawati

Minister of Digital Economy & Entrepreneurship; Eng. Muthana Hamdan Gharaibeh

Minister of Public Works & Housing; Eng. Falah Abdulla Al Omosh

Minister of Social Development; Basma Moussa Ishaqat

Minister of Finance; Dr. Mohammad Al Asas

Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs; Sami Kamel Dawood

Minister of Labor; Nedal Faisal Al Bataineh

Minister of Health; Dr. Saad Jaber

Minister of State for Information Affairs; Amjad Odeh Al Adaileh

Minister of Awqaf & Islamic Affairs; Dr. Mohammad Ahmad Al Khalaileh

Minister of Culture and Minister of Youth; Dr. Basem Al Tuwaisi

Minister of Youth; Dr. Fares Abdul Hafiz Al Buraizat

Minister of Planning & International Cooperation; Dr. Wesam Adnan Al Rabadi

Minister of Transportation; Dr. Khaled Waleed Yousef

Appendix 1

Table of Activities

Table 1

Category 1 – (High Risk) Activities

	Activities
1.	Animal breeding and fishkeeping projects, including: Fishkeeping and sea livings projects with production exceeding 10 tons. Cow and bubalus breeding projects with production exceeding 500 cows. Horse breeding projects with production exceeding 200 horses. Sheep and goat breeding projects with production exceeding 5000 ewes. Poultry, quail and rabbit breeding projects with production exceeding 250.000 birds. Ostrich breeding projects with production exceeding 500 birds.
2.	Raw petroleum and natural gas extraction.
3.	Raw petroleum refineries and refined petroleum product industry.
4.	Mines, mining and mine expansion. Mining industries, including but not limited to, cement, gypsum and clinker
5.	Energy production projects, including not limited to: Industrial facilities of electricity, vapor and hot water production. Industrial facilities of gas, vapor and hot water transport. Electric energy generation plants. Electric energy transfer line with 120 kilo volts of more. Electric energy generation plants using wind energy. Electric energy generation plants using solar energy for projects exceeding 20 mega using photovoltaics. Electric energy generation plants using concentrated solar energy.
6.	Chemicals manufacturing projects, including but not limited to: (pesticides, peroxides, paints, solvents, fertilizers and petrochemicals).
7.	Battery industry.
8.	Metalworking projects that include one or more of the following processes: (drawing, galvanization, smelting, purification and painting), including but not limited to: Copper factories. Aluminum factories. Steel factories.
9.	Transportation machineries manufacturing and their engine manufacturing facilities (including but not limited to cars and trains)
10.	Road, railway, bridge, airports, seaports, ship and goat docks and sea

	platform construction projects, as well as reclamation projects of sea and waterways that let ships pass.
11.	Glass and fiberglass factories.
12.	Sugar factories.
13.	Yeast factories.
14.	Vegetable oils and fats factories.
15.	Weapon and ammunition factories.
16.	Slaughterhouses.
17.	Nuclear plants including: Nuclear reactors. Nuclear fuel or radiative waste treatment and storage. Radiative nuclear fuel retreatment. Nuclear fuel production and fertilization. Nuclear fuel or radiative waste management and disposal facilities.
18.	Water harvesting, treatment and delivery, including any of: Water supply network to serve more than 100.000 habitants. Artificial lakes and dams. A facility to transform 20.000 cubic meters of water. Sea and river water desalination plants. Groundwater extraction or artificial groundwater recharge plan, where annual volume of extracted or recharged water is 3 million cubic meters or more.
19.	Sewage projects that include wastewater treatment plant.
20.	Waste management, treatment and disposal projects that include: • Waste landfills that receive 1.000 tons or more wastes per year. • Transformational facilities with a capacity of 50 tons or more per day. • Mechanical and biological treatment facilities.
21.	Industrial use of alternative fuel types such as (tires, sludge, olive mill pomace, used oils, solid wastes and other wastes).
22.	Hazardous waste treatment, disposal and storage projects that include: Hazardous waste treatment or disposal facilities or hazardous waste landfills. Used battery, used tires, used electronics, used oils recycling projects.
23.	Waste disposal and treatment site and facility rehabilitation projects.
24.	Pipeline transportation including: Non-marine pipeline for petroleum and gas or chemicals transportation. Marine pipeline for petroleum or gas transportation. Marine pipeline for petroleum or gas transportation uninstallation and removal. Non-marine pipeline for petroleum, gas or chemicals transportation uninstallation and removal.
25.	Storage including: Gas or natural liquefied gas liquefaction, storage and retransformation

	facility. Petroleum or petrochemical product storage in on-ground storage Petroleum or petrochemical product storage in underground storages.
26.	Animal protein factories.
27.	Industrial cities.
28.	Sport cities.
29.	Textile and leather factories producing garments, clothes, furs, carpets and bags, which do one of the following: Tanning. Washing.
30.	Porcelain and ceramic factories.
31.	Rubber and plastic factories.
32.	Paper and cardboard factories.
33.	Paper and cardboard recycling factories.
34.	Medical waste incineration projects.

Table 2

Category 2 – (Medium Risk) Activities

	Activities
1.	Animal breeding and fishkeeping projects, including: Fishkeeping and sea livings projects with production capacity of 1 to 10 tons. Cow and bubalus breeding projects with production capacity of 50 to 500 cows. Horse breeding projects with production capacity of 20 to 200 horses. Sheep and goat breeding projects with production capacity of 1.000 to 5.000 ewes. Poultry, quail and rabbit breeding projects with production capacity of 30.000 to 250.000 birds. Ostrich breeding projects with production capacity of 100 to 500 birds.
2.	Dairy and cheese factories.
3.	Milk factories.
4.	Alcoholic drink factories.
5.	Sponge factories.
6.	Asphalt mixers.
7.	Electric energy generation plants using solar energy for projects with a production capacity of 5 to 20 mega using photovoltaics
8.	Tourism and entertainment projects including parks, golf clubs and shooting ranges.
9.	High buildings exceeding 15 floors and large commercial buildings (malls) and multiple story parking.
10.	Waste management, treatment and disposal projects that include: • Waste landfills that receive 1.000 tons of wastes per year. • Transformational facilities with a storage capacity of 50 tons per day. • Material recovery facilities. • Anaerobic organic fertilizer factories.
11.	Fertilizer mixing projects.

Table 3

Category 3 – (Limited Risk) Activities

	Activities
1.	Auto-body repair and painting projects. Oil change, dry clean and carwash and car service stations.
2.	Upholstery workshops.
3.	Knitting, tailor, embroidery and tricot workshops.
4.	Glass workshops.
5.	Ceramic, pottery, clay and mosaic workshops.
6.	Textile factories producing garments, shoes, clothes, furs, carpets and bags (with neither dying nor washing processes).
7.	Vegetable and fruit arrangement, refinement, packaging and wrapping projects.
8.	Dairy and cheese factories.
9.	Grain mills.
10.	Foodstuff packaging, including rice, sugar, starch and grains.
11.	Chocolate, cacao and sweet manufacturing.
12.	Foodstuff factories including biscuits, candies, chips, meats, halva, pasta and juices.
13.	Pickle factories.
14.	Jewelry and gem workshops with no smelting.
15.	Tile and marble factories.
16.	Brick factories.
17.	Stone saws.
18.	Water bottle refineries and glass filling and water plants.
19.	Ice factories.
20.	Foodstuff warehouses.
21.	Wood or steel and cement warehouses.
22.	Medicine and medical material warehouses.
23.	Vehicle replacement parts warehouses.
24.	Vocational and craft workshops including blacksmithing, carpentry, lathes and metal formation.
25.	Plastic crushers.
26.	Construction material warehouses.
27.	Gas cylinder warehouses.
28.	Foodstuff processing plants.
29.	Plastic factories.
30.	Detergent mixing factories and plants.
31.	Quarries and land reclamations.
32.	Dry waste sorting and pressing.
33.	Wood and metallic furniture factories.
34.	Cosmetics factories and plants.
35.	Tobacco and molasses factories and plants.

36.	Car and machineries overnight keeping.
37.	Poultry, quail and rabbit breeding farms with a capacity below 30.000 birds. Cow and breeding farms with a capacity below 50 cows. Goat breeding farms with a capacity below 1.000 ewes. Fishkeeping and sea livings projects with production capacity below one ton. Horse breeding projects with production capacity below 20 horses. Ostrich breeding projects with production capacity below 100 birds.
38.	Electric energy generation plants using solar energy for projects with a production capacity below 5 mega using photovoltaics

Table 4

Category 4 – (Low Risk) Activities

	Activities
1.	Crop and nursery panting activities.
2.	Formed metal product repair workshop.
3.	Machine repair workshop.
4.	Electronic and optical equipment workshop.
5.	Electric equipment workshop.
6.	Transport equipment repair workshop excluding motored vehicles.
7.	Other equipment repair workshop.
8.	Industrial equipment and machine installation workshop.
9.	Construction of buildings other than: • High buildings (more than 15 floors). • Large commercial buildings (malls). • Buildings used as car parking.
10.	Building demolition.
11.	Site preparation for construction.
12.	Electric installations.
13.	Plumbing, heating and air conditioning works.
14.	Building completion and finishing.
15.	Wholesale and retailing of motored vehicles and motorcycles.
16.	Motored vehicle maintenance and repair workshops.
17.	Motored vehicle replacement parts and accessories sale.
18.	Motorcycle, replacement parts and accessories sale and maintenance.
19.	Other wholesale excluding scrap and waste sale places and yards.
20.	Service activities in connection with land transportation.
21.	Service activities in connection with sea transportation.
22.	Service activities in connection with air transportation.
23.	Goods handling.
24.	Other transportation support activities.
25.	Mail activities.
26.	Private mail courier activities.
27.	Food and beverage service activities.
28.	Restaurants and mobile food service activities excluding food factories.
29.	Event meal catering.
30.	Butcheries and fisheries.
31.	Bakeries.
32.	Other food service activities.
33.	Beverage provision activities.
34.	Publication activities excluding presses.
35.	Filmmaking, TV program, recording and musing production.
36.	Programming and broadcasting activities.
37.	Radio broadcast.

38.	Programming, radio and TV activities.
39.	Telecommunications
40.	Wired communication activities.
41.	Wireless communication activities.
42.	Satellite communication activities.
43.	Other communication activities.
44.	Computer programming, consultation experience and other related activities.
45.	Information service activities.
46.	Financial activities and insurance activities.
47.	Real estate activities.
48.	Legal activities.
49.	Accounting activities, book keeping, auditing and tax advice activities.
50.	Main office (companies) activities.
51.	Consultation experience in administration field activities
52.	Architecture, engineering and related technical and consultation service activities.
53.	Technical tests and analyses.
54.	Scientific research and development.
55.	Advertisement.
56.	Market research and survey.
57.	Specialized design activities.
58.	Photoshoot activities.
59.	Other vocational, academic and technical activities unclassified somewhere else.
60.	Veterinary activities.
61.	Lease activities.
62.	Employment and laboring activities.
63.	Travel agencies, tour operators, booking services and related activities.
64.	Security and investigation activities.
65.	Building general cleaning.
66.	Building cleaning and other industrial cleaning activities based on the abrasive blasting use prohibition instructions.
67.	Activities related to site decoration and maintenance service.
68.	Office management activities, office support activities and other business support activities.
69.	Officer integrated management service activities.
70.	Document photocopying and preparation, as well as other support activities related to stationaries.
71.	Telecommunication service call center activities.
72.	Conference and commercial fair organization.
73.	Payment collection agencies and credit office activities.
74.	Other business support service activities unclassified somewhere else.
75.	Education.

76.	Clinics and dental clinics activities excluding hospitals.
77.	Other activities related to dental care with stay.
78.	Nursing care provision facilities with stay.
79.	Care activities with stay for mentally retarded persons, psychopaths and addicts.
80.	Care provision activities with stay for elderly and physically handicapped people.
81.	Other care activities with stay.
82.	Social work activities without stay.
83.	Creating activities, arts and entertainment activities.
84.	Library, museums and other cultural activities.
85.	Sport activities and entertainment activities.
86.	Membership organization activities.
87.	Computer and computer terminal equipment reparation.
88.	Communication equipment reparation.
89.	Consumer electronic device reparation.
90.	Domestic appliance, home equipment and extinguisher reparation.
91.	Shoes and leather product reparation excluding tanning.
92.	Personal stuff and other home items reparation, excluding tanning (swatches, textile washing, fur product cleaning (dry)).
93.	Hairstyling and other beautification types.
94.	Funeral activities and other related activities.
95.	Other personal service activities unclassified somewhere else.

Appendix 2

Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment Study Requirements

1st. Terms of reference contents of the preliminary environmental impact assessment study

The terms of reference must contain a brief description of all sections and subsections as follows:

1. An introduction, provided that it contains the following:
    a. The project owner or representative and the consultative entity assigned to conduct the environmental impact assessment study;
    b. Project objectives; and
    c. Project area including the area's maps referring to the nearby sensitive receptors and showing the suggested developmental site at its direct surrounding setting.
2. Project description, provided that it includes:
    a. Project activities, techniques, operations and products;
    b. Raw materials and infrastructure;
    c. Water and energy use in the project; and
    d. Project employment and planned schedule.
3. Environmental baseline description including a description of the following:
    a. Physical environment;
    b. Biological environment;
    c. Demographic patterns and land use;
    d. Cultural, heritage and tourism importance; and
    e. Environmental system services including service description, priority determination and general evaluation of the system service status and orientations.
4. A general description of the potential environmental, social and economic impacts, as well as accumulative effects; and in case there are no sufficient details about the planned project upon formulating the terms of reference, the worst possible cases must be mentioned. This may lead to determining some possible effects that do not prove their significance later; nevertheless, this approach must be taken until the extra information is available, and

the approach used in determining the possible environmental effects must be clarified and their priorities must be determined. In addition, the basic information sources such as studies and references must be identified, or otherwise, they must be identified through monitoring and observation. The same must include the sampling method, repetition, period and test methods.

5. Methodological, legal and administrative scope on which the study preparation will be based.
6. The expected time schedule of the environmental impact assessment study.
7. The CVs of the environmental impact assessment study makers.

2nd. The preliminary environmental impact assessment study content:

The preliminary environmental impact assessment study report must contain a brief introduction explaining the project objective and details. The study report must also include following content, unless otherwise is required in the terms of reference:

1. Executive summary: the executive summary must include the key results of the environmental impact assessment study report and the study conclusions and recommendations.
2. Legal scope: the methodological, legal and administrative on which the study preparation was based must be presented.
3. Project description and details, including:
    a. The project objective, nature, characteristics, plans, maps, charts and photos that show the project boundaries during its preparation, operation, dismantling and site rehabilitation phases.
    b. Project production operation (used material quality and quantity, and production inputs and outputs) and operational characteristics description.
    c. Waste, emission and greenhouse gases (that may cause water, air, soil, noise pollution, vibration, light, heat or radiation) quantity estimation and quality identification, as they are expected to be produced as a result of project operation.
    d. An estimation of the number of persons, vehicles and devices and their expected movements during the project different phases.
    e. The infrastructure, facilities, and facility requirements and details, as well as capacities within the project.

f. Any other activities as may be required as a result of the project (such as new roads, water supply, power supply and sewage).

g. Project's impact on the climate and project vulnerability (sensitivity) to climate change.

4. Project alternatives: they must contain a list of the suggested project key alternatives (including the site, design and used technology) in addition to an explanation of the main reasons for choosing and preferring the suggested project over the other alternatives taking into consideration the environmental impacts. If the project owner fails to choose the alternatives with the least damages to the environment in terms of site, design and used technology, he shall explain his reasons for failure to choose from such alternatives.

5. Site and environmental status description: this description of the suggested facility site interior and exterior as per the relevant environmental elements is a record of the environmental circumstances before and after the suggested project implementation. It is also the initial standard with respect to which the environmental changes are measured in future and the potential impacts and assessed. This description shall include all basic information as follows, as may be required by the project nature in relation to the following:

    a. The physical environment: the basic information related to the natural aspects must be collected, and they include:

        i. Climate;

        ii. Topography and landscapes;

        iii. Geology, including soil quality and risk possibilities;

        iv. Hydrology and hydrogeology including surface drainage, groundwater quality, wells, valleys site… etc.;

        v. Sea water;

        vi. Air quality; and

        vii. Noise levels.

    b. The biological environment, including several associated elements such as:

        i. Plants, animals, rare or endangered species, sensitive habitats… etc. in the study area and the surrounding setting. The information should include the current status of plants and

animals that cover all kinds of the ecosystem in the project area.

ii. Land and water ecosystems.

c. Social and economic environment, including:

i. Population and demography;

ii. Employment and unemployment;

iii. Demographic patterns and social structure;

iv. Services, including the available medical centers, educational institutions, entertainment facilities and waste management;

v. Natural hazards;

vi. Entertainment activities;

vii. Archeological and historical heritage; and

viii. Cultural values.

d. The ecosystem services, situations, orientations and use priorities.

6. Impact identification and assessment: the assessment should be made in a clear and organized manner in order to clarify how to make conclusions. The available data extent and quality, main loopholes therein and uncertainties (error rate) should be taken into account. The environmental impact assessment phase must follow a clear approach in the impact description and significance assessment. This chapter should include the following:

a. A list of the environmental aspects and their descriptions;

b. Impact assessment matrix used in the impact assessment;

c. The assessment and standards used for determining the impact significance;

d. A discussion of the remaining impacts, which are inevitable and accumulative (wherever applicable and appropriate);

e. The categorization of the important environmental impacts / issues; and

f. Modeling study: all impacts determined through a modeling study (wherever applicable and appropriate) must be proved. A modeling study must contain at least the following:

i. A justification of the used model;

ii. A discussion of the model calibration process, including the restrictions associated with the model usage;

iii. A list of all information included in the model with a brief description of their purposes, whether they are a group of references or measures; and

iv. The modeling conclusions (as may be applicable) to predict the nature and extent of the determined environmental impacts.

7. Environmental management plan: including the determination of the appropriate procedures to reduce the severity of the adverse effects so as to make them within the acceptable limits during all phases of the project; and the costs of such procedures and the institutional, training and monitoring requirements of such procedures. However, it is required to submit a plan containing details of the suggested work plans and procedures to compensate for the adverse effects on the environment if the reduced procedures are not useful.

8. Environmental observation programs: the environmental impact assessment study is concerned in designing an appropriate observation program aiming at providing information to the Ministry and/or other competent entities. The environmental observation plan provides and compares results to the basic information and national or international environmental tendencies. The observation should clearly identify the following:

    - Work execution operators' order.
    - Observation sites.
    - Observation methods.
    - Observation schedule and duration.
    - Observation frequency and report submission to the competent entities.

The observation plan should also include an observation of factory workers' health, especially in connection with the vocational risks, if required, and an observation of the social and economic aspects of the stakeholders in the ecosystem services.

9. Appendices, which include the following:

    - A list of the participants in the environmental impact assessment study preparation together with their CVs and documents evidencing their participation in the study preparation.

- A list of references.

Appendix 3

Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment Study Requirements

1st. Terms of reference content of the comprehensive environmental impact assessment study

The terms of reference must contain a brief description of all sections and subsections as follows:

1. An introduction, provided that it contains the following:
    a. The project owner and the consultative entity assigned by the project owner to conduct the environmental impact assessment study;
    b. Project objectives; and
    c. Project area including the area's maps referring to the nearby sensitive receptors and showing the suggested developmental site at its direct surrounding setting.
2. Project description, provided that it includes:
    a. Project activities, techniques, operations and products;
    b. Raw materials and infrastructure;
    c. Water and energy use in the project; and
    d. Project employment and planned schedule.
3. Environmental baseline description including a description of the following:
    a. Physical environment;
    b. Biological environment;
    c. Demographic patterns and land use;
    d. Cultural, heritage and tourism importance; and
    e. Environmental system services including service description, priority determination and general evaluation of the system service status and orientations.
4. A general description of the potential environmental, social and economic impacts, as well as accumulative effects; and in case there are no sufficient details about the planned project upon formulating the terms of reference, the worst possible cases must be mentioned. This may lead to determining some possible effects that do not prove their significance later; nevertheless, this approach must be taken until the extra information is available, and

the approach used in determining the possible environmental effects must be clarified and their priorities must be determined. In addition, the basic information sources such as studies and references must be identified, or otherwise, they must be identified through monitoring and observation. The same must include the sampling method, repetition, period and test methods.

5. Methodological, legal and administrative scope on which the study preparation will be based.
6. Risk assessment if required by the Technical Committee on Environmental Impact Assessment Studying or of the project will use, store, produce or generate hazardous substances or wastes in any way at any phase of the project. In this case, risk assessment must be made and the methodological terms of reference that will be used in this assessment must be clarified.
7. The expected time schedule of the environmental impact assessment study.
8. The CVs of the environmental impact assessment study makers.

2nd. The comprehensive environmental impact assessment study content:

The comprehensive environmental impact assessment study report must contain a brief introduction explaining the project objective and details. The study report must also include the following content, unless otherwise is required in the terms of reference:

1. Executive summary: the executive summary must include the key results of the environmental impact assessment study report and the study conclusions and recommendations.
2. Legal scope: the methodological, legal and administrative on which the study preparation was based shall be presented.
3. Project description and details, including:
    a. The project objective, nature, characteristics, plans, maps, charts and photos that show the project boundaries during its preparation, operation, dismantling and site rehabilitation phases.
    b. Project production operation (used material quality and quantity, and production inputs and outputs) and operational characteristics description.
    c. Waste, emission and greenhouse gases (that may cause water, air, soil, noise pollution, vibration, light, heat or radiation) quantity estimation and quality identification, as they are expected to be produced as a result of project operation.

d. An estimation of the number of persons, vehicles and devices and their expected movements during the project different phases.

e. The infrastructure, facilities, and facility requirements and details, as well as capacities within the project.

f. Any other activities as may be required as a result of the project (such as new roads, water supply, power supply and sewage).

g. Project's impact on the climate and project vulnerability (sensitivity) to climate change.

4. Project alternatives: they must contain a list of the suggested project key alternatives (including the site, design and used technology) in addition to an explanation of the main reasons for choosing and preferring the proposed project over the other alternatives taking into consideration the environmental impacts. If the project owner fails to choose the alternatives with the least damages to the environment in terms of site, design and used technology, he shall explain his reasons for failure to choose from such alternatives.

5. Site and environmental situation description: this description of the suggested facility site interior and exterior as per the relevant environmental elements is a record of the environmental circumstances before and after the suggested project implementation. It is also the initial standard with respect to which the environmental changes are measured in future and the potential impacts and assessed. This description shall include all basic information as follows, as may be required by the project nature in relation to the following:

    a. The physical environment: the basic information related to the natural aspects must be collected, and they include:

        i. Climate;

        ii. Topography and landscapes;

        iii. Geology, including soil quality and risk possibilities;

        iv. Hydrology and hydrogeology including surface drainage, groundwater quality, wells, valleys site… etc.;

        v. Sea water;

        vi. Air quality; and

        vii. Noise levels.

b. The biological environment, including several associated elements such as:

    i. Plants, animals, rare or endangered species, sensitive habitats… etc. in the study area and the surrounding setting. The information should include the current status of plants and animals that cover all kinds of the ecosystem in the project area.

    ii. Land and water ecosystems.

c. Social and economic environment, including:

    i. Population and demography;

    ii. Employment and unemployment;

    iii. Demographic patterns and social structure;

    iv. Services, including the available medical centers, educational institutions, entertainment facilities and waste management;

    v. Natural hazards;

    vi. Entertainment activities;

    vii. Archeological and historical heritage; and

    viii. Cultural values.

d. The ecosystem services, situations, orientations and use priorities.

6. General consultation: the general consultation programs implemented for preparing the environmental impact assessment study must be described and documented through scoping sessions, questionnaires, surveys, interviews… etc.

7. Impact identification and assessment: the assessment should be made in a clear and organized manner in order to clarify how to make conclusions. The available data extent and quality, main loopholes therein and uncertainties (error rate) should be taken into account. The environmental impact assessment phase must follow a clear approach in the impact description and significance assessment. This chapter should include the following:

    a. A list of the environmental aspects and their descriptions;

    b. Impact assessment matrix used in the impact assessment;

c. The assessment and standards used for determining the impact significance;

d. A discussion of the remaining impacts, which are inevitable and accumulative (wherever applicable and appropriate);

e. The categorization of the important environmental impacts / issues; and

f. Modeling study: all impacts determined through a modeling study (wherever applicable and appropriate) must be proved. A modeling study must contain at least the following:

   i. A justification of the used model;

   ii. A discussion of the model calibration process, including the restrictions associated with the model usage;

   iii. A list of all information included in the model with a brief description of their purposes, whether they are a group of references or measures; and

   iv. The modeling conclusions (as may be applicable) to predict the nature and extent of the determined environmental impacts.

8. Environmental management plan: including the determination of the appropriate procedures to reduce the severity of the adverse effects so as to make them within the acceptable limits during all phases of the project; and the costs of such procedures and the institutional, training and monitoring requirements of such procedures. However, it is required to submit a plan containing details of the suggested work plans and procedures to compensate for the adverse effects on the environment if the reduced procedures are not useful.

9. Environmental observation programs: the environmental impact assessment study is concerned in designing an appropriate observation program aiming at providing information to the Ministry and/or other competent entities. The environmental observation plan provides and compares results to the basic information and national or international environmental tendencies. The observation should clearly identify the following:

   - Work execution operators' order.
   - Observation sites.
   - Observation method.
   - Observation schedule and duration.
   - Specifications and standards to be adhered.

- Observation frequency and report submission to the competent entities.

The observation plan should also include an observation of factory workers' health, especially in connection with the vocational risks, if required, and an observation of the social and economic aspects of the stakeholders in the ecosystem services.

10. Appendices, which include the following:

- A list of the participants in the environmental impact assessment study preparation together with their CVs and documents evidencing their participation in the study preparation.
- A list of references.
- A record of meetings, general consultation programs and consultation seminars.

Appendix 4

Scoping session **Report Content**

1. Introduction, including:
    a. The names of the project owner or developer, the consultation entity and contact details.
    b. Consultation seminar date and place.
    c. Project characteristics, including a brief description and objectives of the proposed project.
2. Legal scope, which includes a brief description of the legal requirements of the comprehensive environmental impact assessment process and consultation seminars.
3. scoping session procedures: the consultation seminar includes a provision of the following information:
    a. The names of the project owner or developer, the consultation entity and contact details.
    b. Project characteristics, including a brief description and objectives of the proposed project.
    c. A plan showing the project boundaries and distance from the nearest communities, developmental facilities and neighboring sensitive areas.
    d. A description of the main operations including the production capacity, inputs and outputs.
    e. Work program of the construction, operation and rehabilitation phases wherever applicable.
    f. The resources used in the construction and operation (materials, energy… etc.).
    g. The relation with the existing or planned projects, if any.
    h. Information on the alternatives being studied.
    i. Other activities that may be required as a result of the project (such as new roads, new water extraction and supply, power generation or transfer, house increase and wastewater disposal).
    j. The environmental, social and economic impacts resulting from the project and a proposal of the reduction procedures that can be applied to mitigate the adverse impacts.

4. A summary of the feedback given by the relevant entities and a description of the methods used for collecting the same.
5. The scoping session's influence on the terms of reference, which includes modifications thereto based on the feedback, an explanation of the reasons for modifications, a discussion of the feedback that has not contributed to the terms of reference modification and an explanation of the failure to make modifications based on the feedback.
6. A list of attendees (with contact details) and the entities they represent.

Appendix 5

Developmental Activity Site Selection Conditions

Project		Distance from population, and sensitive facilities	Distance from polluting facilities	Distance from main road
1. Food factory site conditions:	a. Food factories that do not generate odors such as: (biscuit, cady, sweet, pastry, chips, meat, pasta, water, juice, canned vegetable, fruit and pickle factories and mills).	250 m	250 m	-
	b. Food factories that generate odors, such as: (vegetable and animal oils and halva factories).	1 km	500 m and 1 km from landfills and wastewater treatment plants	100 m
	c. Yeast and alcoholic drink factories.	2 km	500 m and 1 km from landfills and wastewater treatment plants	100 m
	d. Dairy factories	250 m	250 m and 500 m from landfills and wastewater treatment plants	-
	e. Dairy plants (manual)	-	250 m and 50 m from cow, goat and poultry farms; and 500 m from landfills and wastewater treatment plants	-
	f. Water plants and glass filling lines.	-	250 m and 50 m from cow, goat and poultry farms; and 500 m from landfills and wastewater treatment plants	-
2. Slaughterhouse site conditions		2 km	-	300 m
3. Animal protein factory site conditions		5 km	-	2 km

4. Sponge factory site conditions		500 m	-	100 m
5. Potash, glass sand, gypsum, metal extraction and smelting, acids, oxidizing materials, chlorine, calcium carbonates, fertilizers, pesticides, petroleum derivatives, tanning, explosives, paper, cardboard, rock wool projects and paper and cardboard recycling plants site conditions		3 km	-	200 m
6. Detergent and paint factories and metal formation plants site condtions		500 m	-	50 m
7. Textile, glass, paint spraying activities using organic solvents, small metal smelters and minters of less than 100 tons per months, electric paint factories and fertilizer mixing plants site conditions		1 km	-50 m	
8. Wood and metal furniture (with no smelting or drawing) plant site conditions		200 m	-	50 m
9. Plastic (bags, glasses, rolls, tanks) and polystyrene factory site conditions		250 m	-	50 m
10. Plastic crusher site conditions		500 m	-	50 m
11. Aerobic organic		3 km	-	500 m

compost project site conditions				
12. Anaerobic organic compost project site conditions		2 km	-	200 m
13. Dry waste sorting project site conditions (paper, cardboard, plastic… etc.)		500 m	-	50 m
14. Material recovery facilities project site conditions		1 km	-	100 m
15. Mechanical and biological treatment of material recovery project site conditions		2 km	-	200 m
16. Transformational plant with capacity of 1 to 50 tons per day project site conditions		500 m	-	100 m
17. Transformational plant with capacity exceeding 50 tons per day project site conditions		1 km	-	200 m
18. Landfill project with a capacity of 1 to 1.000 tons per year project site conditions		3 km	-	500 m
19. Landfill project with a capacity exceeding 1.000 tons per year project site conditions		5 km	-	1 km
20. Battery recycling (lead smelting) project site conditions		3 km	-	500 m
21. Tire and oil recycling by chemical or thermal treatment project site conditions		2 km	-	500 m
22. Brik, tile and stone and marble		500 m	-	50 m

saw plant site conditions				
23. Sand, stone and marble quarries and raw material extraction quarries project site conditions		1 km	-	300 m
24. Ready concrete mixer project site conditions		1 km	-	200 m
25. Debris quarries project sire conditions		2 km	-	300 m
26. Natural resources mining (such as gypsum, phosphate, pozzolana) project site conditions		2 km	-	300 m
27. Cement phosphate factories and petroleum refinery site conditions		8 km	-	1 km
28. Asphalt mixer site conditions		2 km	-	500 m
29. Carwash and oil change station site conditions		50 m	-	-
30. Warehouse site conditions	Food, medicine and wood and metal furniture warehouses.	20 m	-	-
	Chemicals wrapped in form of storages with a capacity of one ton or more warehouses and chemicals filled in barrels warehouses.	250 m	-	50 m
31. Energy projects	Fossil fuel-powered generation stations	2 km	-	500 m
	Wind plant projects	700 m	-	300 m
	Solar energy projects of PV or CPV type with a generation capacity exceeding 5 mega watts	100 m	-	-
	Solar energy projects of CLFR / Parabolic Trough and Dish Stirling type projects	1 km	-	-
32. Medical waste factories using technologies / devices alternatives for combustion on a commercial basis	Outside the urban planning	500 m	-	100 m
	Within the industrial, light industrial or craft industrial zones	250 m	-	50 m
	Within the commercially planned areas	-	-	-
33. Fish farms	Less than one ton	200 m	-	100 m
	From 1 to 10 tons	500 m	-	200 m

	Over 10 tons	1 km	-	300 m
34. Poultry farms*	1 chicken coop of 500 m^2	0.5 km	-	200 m
	2 chicken coops of 1.000 m^2	0.6 km	-	250 m
	3 chicken coops of 1.500 m^2	0.7 km	-	300 m
	4 chicken coops of 2.000 m^2	0.8 km	-	350 m
	5 chicken coops of 2.500 m^2	0.9 km	-	400 m
	6 chicken coops of 3.000 m^2	1.0 km	-	450 m
	7 chicken coops of 3.500 m^2	1.1 km	-	500 m
	8 chicken coops of 4.000 m^2	1.2 km	-	550 m
	9 chicken coops of 4.500 m^2	1.3 km	-	600 m
	10 chicken coops of 5.000 m^2	1.4 km	-	650 m
	11 chicken coops of 5.500 m^2	1.5 km	-	700 m
	12 chicken coops of 6.000 m^2	1.6 km	-	750 m
	13 chicken coops of 6.500 m^2	1.7 km	-	800 m
	14 chicken coops of 7.000 m^2	1.8 km	-	850 m
	15 chicken coops of 7.500 m^2	1.9 km	-	900 m
35. Sheep farm**	From 1 to 100 ewes	0.5 km	-	200 m
	From 101 to 200 ewes	1.0 km	-	300 m
	From 201 to 400 ewes	1.5 km	-	400 m
	From 401 to 800 ewes	2 km	-	500 m
	From 801 to 1600 ewes	2.5 km	-	600 m
	From 1601 to 3200 ewes	3 km	-	700 m
	From 3201 to 6400 ewes	3.5 km	-	800 m
	From 6401 to 12800 ewes	4 km	-	900 m
	From 12800 ewes and above	4.5 km	-	1.000 m
36. Cow farms***	From 1 to 20 cows	1.0 km	-	200 m
	From 21 to 40 cows	1.5 km	-	300 m
	From 41 to 80 cows	2 km	-	400 m
	From 81 to 160 cows	2.5 km	-	500 m
	From 161 to 320 cows	3 km	-	600 m
	From 321 to 640 cows	3.5 km	-	700 m
	From 641 to 1280 cows	4 km	-	800 m
	From 1281 to 2560 cows	4.5 km	-	900 m
	2561 cows and above	5 km	-	1.000 m
37. Horse farms****	From 1 to 5 horses	0.5 km	-	200 m
	From 6 to 10 horses	0.6 km	-	200 m
	From 11 to 20 horses	0.7 km	-	200 m
	From 21 to 40 horses	0.8 km	-	200 m
	From 41 to 80 horses	0.9 km		200 m
	From 81 to 160 horses	1.0 km		200 m

***Poultry farm site conditions:**

a. No poultry farm or poultry hatchery may be built or licensed within an urban plan area.
b. A hatchery may be established within the boundaries of a land on which a poultry farm exists, provided that the hatchery is at least 50 meters away from the nearest chicken coop, so it is totally separated from breeding houses and has an entrance independent from the farm entrance.

c. No poultry farm may be established near another poultry farm unless it is at least 300 meters away therefrom. The farm shall be at least 600 meters away from the mother farm. Distance means the length between both farms.
d. The area of land on which a farm is to be established must be no less than four dunams subject to the project size and the planning provisions for the purposes of sortation. The land shall be valid for a farm to be established thereon.
e. No farm or hatchery may be established or expanded without obtaining consents from competent entities.

****Sheep and goat farm project site conditions:**

a. No sheep farm may be established unless it is at least 200 meters away from any other sheep farm, livestock breeding farm or poultry farm.
b. The area of land on which a farm is to be established must be no less than 3.6 dunams subject to the project size and the planning provisions for the purposes of sortation.
c. The farm owner may establish a farm for breeding other species of livestock or poultry at the same site regardless of the distance between both farms, provided they are separated.
d. No sheep farm may be established or expanded without obtaining consents from competent entities.

*****Cow farm site conditions:**

a. No cow farm may be established unless it is at least 200 meters away from any other cow farm, livestock breeding farm or poultry farm.
b. The area of land on which a farm is to be established must be no less than three dunams subject to the project size and the planning provisions for the purposes of sortation.
c. The cow farm owner may establish a farm for breeding other species of livestock or poultry at the same site regardless of the distance between both farms, provided they are separated.
d. No cow farm may be established or expanded without obtaining consents from competent entities.

******Horse farm site conditions:**

a. The area of land on which a farm is to be established must be no less than 3.6 dunams subject to the project size and the planning provisions for the purposes of sortation.