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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 28938-2012

**Discharge standards of water pollutants for bast and leaf fibres
textile industry**

麻纺工业水污染物排放标准

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1 Scope of application

1 The standard fixes the discharge limits for the water pollutants of the degumming wastewater of bast and leaf fibres textile enterprises and of enterprises that own bast and leaf fibres facilities, the monitoring and supervisory monitoring requirements, and the related provisions on the implementation and supervision of the standard.

It applies to the management of water pollutant discharge of existing bast and leaf fibres textile enterprises and of enterprises that own bast and leaf fibres facilities, warm-water flax retting enterprises or sites included.

It applies to the environmental impact assessment of the construction projects of bast and leaf fibres textile enterprises, to the design of their environmental protection installations, to the environmental protection acceptance on completion and to the management of water pollutant discharge after they are put into production.

It applies to water pollutant discharge behaviour permitted by law. The siting of newly established pollution sources and the management of existing pollution sources inside special protection areas follow the relevant provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, of the Marine Environment Protection Law of the People's Republic of China and of the Environmental Impact Assessment Law of the People's Republic of China.

It does not apply to the discharge control of the dyeing and finishing wastewater of bast and leaf fibres textile enterprises.

The discharge control requirements of the standard apply to the discharge of water pollutants by an enterprise, directly or indirectly, beyond its legal boundary.

2 Normative references

The standard quotes the following documents or clauses of them.

GB/T 6920-86 Water quality - Determination of pH value - Glass electrode method; GB/T 11893-89 Water quality - Determination of total phosphorus - Ammonium molybdate spectrophotometric method; GB/T 11901-89 Water quality - Determination of suspended substance - Gravimetric method; GB/T 11903-89 Water quality - Determination of colour; GB/T 11914-89 Water quality - Determination of the chemical oxygen demand - Dichromate method; GB/T 15959-1995 Water quality - Determination of adsorbable organic halogens (AOX) - Microcoulometric method.

HJ/T 195-2005 Water quality - Determination of ammonia nitrogen - Gas phase molecular absorption spectrometry; HJ/T 199-2005 Water quality - Determination of total nitrogen - Gas phase molecular absorption spectrometry; HJ 505-2009 Water quality - Determination of the five-day biochemical oxygen demand - Dilution and seeding method; HJ 535-2009 Water quality - Determination of ammonia nitrogen - Nessler reagent spectrophotometric method; HJ 536-2009 Water quality - Determination of ammonia nitrogen - Salicylic acid spectrophotometric method; HJ 537-2009 Water quality - Determination of ammonia nitrogen - Distillation and neutralization titration method; HJ 636-2012 Water quality - Determination of total nitrogen - Alkaline potassium persulfate digestion and ultraviolet spectrophotometric method.

Two administrative documents are quoted as well: the Measures for the administration of automatic monitoring of pollution sources (Order No. 28 of the former State Environmental Protection Administration) and the Measures for the administration of environmental monitoring (Order No. 39 of the former State Environmental Protection Administration).

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to the standard.

3.1 bast and leaf fibres textile facility - an enterprise that uses fibre farm products such as ramie, flax, kenaf, jute and hemp as its main raw materials for degumming and textile processing.

3.2 existing facility - a bast and leaf fibres production enterprise or production installation that, before the date on which the standard comes into force, has been built and put into production or whose environmental impact assessment documents have been approved.

3.3 new facility - a construction project for new, rebuilt or extended bast and leaf fibres production installations whose environmental impact assessment documents are approved from the date on which the standard comes into force.

3.4 effluent volume - the quantity of wastewater discharged by a production installation or an enterprise beyond the legal boundary of the enterprise, including all the externally discharged wastewater directly or indirectly connected with production, such as domestic sewage of the plant area, cooling wastewater and the discharge of boilers and power stations of the plant area.

3.5 benchmark effluent volume per unit product - the upper limit of the wastewater discharge laid down for the production of one unit of degummed ramie or yarn product, used to check the discharge concentration of the water pollutants.

3.6 public wastewater treatment system - an enterprise or organization that collects wastewater through a sewage pipe network or in other ways, provides wastewater treatment services to two or more discharging units and whose discharged water can meet the requirements of the relevant discharge standards, including urban wastewater treatment plants and regional wastewater treatment plants of every scale and type, industrial parks, development zones and industrial clusters among them, the treatment degree of which shall reach secondary treatment or better.

3.7 direct discharge - the discharge of water pollutants by a discharging unit straight into the environment.

3.8 indirect discharge - the discharge of water pollutants by a discharging unit into a public wastewater treatment system.

4 Requirements for the control of pollutant discharge

4.1 From 1 January 2013 until 31 December 2014 existing facilities apply the water pollutant discharge limits laid down in Table 1.

Table 1, headed discharge concentration limits of water pollutants and benchmark effluent volume per unit product for existing facilities, is given in mg/L, pH value and colour excepted. It carries nine numbered pollutant items and, for each of them, one column for direct discharge and one for indirect discharge: pH value 6-9 and 6-9; colour (dilution factor) 60 and 80; suspended solids 70 and 100; five-day biochemical oxygen demand 45 and 70; chemical oxygen demand, dichromate method, 150 and 250; total phosphorus 1.0 and 1.5; total nitrogen 20 and 30; ammonia nitrogen 15 and 25; adsorbable organic halogens (AOX) 12 and 12.

The monitoring position for all nine items is the general wastewater outfall of the enterprise. The benchmark effluent volume per unit product is 500 cubic metres per tonne, measured at the same position as the pollutant discharge monitoring position.

Footnote a of Table 1 states that for ramie mills the unit product is one tonne of degummed ramie, and for flax and jute or kenaf mills one tonne of yarn.

Notes from the foreword

The standard is a first issue; the foreword states plainly that it is published for the first time, and no superseded standard is named on the front page.

All the pollutant discharge concentrations of the standard are mass concentrations.

From the date on which the standard comes into force, the control of the discharge of the degumming water pollutants of bast and leaf fibres textile enterprises follows this standard and no longer the Integrated wastewater discharge standard GB 8978-1996, while the dyeing and finishing wastewater of those enterprises follows the Discharge standards of water pollutants for dyeing and finishing of textile industry GB 4287-2012.

Air pollutants, odorous pollutants included, and environmental noise emitted by bast and leaf fibres textile enterprises follow the corresponding national pollutant discharge standards, while the identification, treatment and disposal of the solid waste produced follow the national solid waste pollution control standards.

Provincial governments may set local discharge standards for pollutant items not covered here, and local standards stricter than this one for the items it does cover.

The standard was approved by the Ministry of Environmental Protection on 11 September 2012 and jointly issued with the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine; it was drafted mainly by the China Light Industry Cleaner Production Centre, the Environmental Standards Institute of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Yuanjiang Mingxing Ramie Industry Co., Ltd. of Hunan Province.