Mobile Application

**LIST OF MAJOR NGO’s:**

1. Greenpeace – Worldwide
2. Global reporting GRI – Amsterdam, Netherlands
3. BICEP (Business for innovative climate and energy policy) – Boston, MA
4. Ceres – Boston, MA
5. Forum for the Future – Global
6. CDP – London
7. Rainforest Alliance – New York
8. World Resources Inst – Global
9. Sierra Club – Global
10. Env Defense Fund - New York
11. World First
12. National Wildlife federation – United States
13. 1% for the Planet

**BLOGS:**

1. <http://onepercentfortheplanet.org/blog/>
2. <http://greenpeaceblogs.org/>
3. <http://www.sierraclub.org/blogs>
4. <http://www.ceres.org/bicep/press/the-bicep-blog>
5. <http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/newsroom/press-releases/frog-blog-relaunch>
6. <http://www.edf.org/blog>
7. <http://www.wri.org/blog>
8. <https://www.forumforthefuture.org/blogs>

**ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATONS IN THE USA:**

1. Endangered Species Act (1973): Is designed to protect and recover endangered and threatened species of fish, wildlife and plants in the United States and beyond. The law works in part by protecting species habitats.
2. Federal Land Policy and Management Act (1976): Provides for protection of the scenic, scientific, historic and ecologic values of federal lands and for public involvement in their management.
3. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (1947): Controls the sale, distribution and application of pesticides; amended in 1972, 1988, and 1996. See also Food Quality Protection Act.
4. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (1980): Requires the cleanup of sites contaminated with toxic waste. This law is commonly refered to as "Superfund." In 1986 major amendments were made in order to clarify the level of cleanup required and degrees of liability. CERCLA is retroactive, which means it can be used to hold liable those responsible for disposal of hazardous wastes before the law was enacted in 1980.
5. Coastal Zone Management Act (1972): Provides a partnership structure allowing states and the federal government to work together for the protection of U.S. coastal zones from environmentally harmful overdevelopment. The program provides federal funding to participating coastal states and territories for the implementation of measures that conserve coastal areas.
6. Clean Air Act (1970): Sets goals and standards for the quality and purity of air in the United States. By law, it is periodically reviewed. A significant set of amendments in 1990 toughened air quality standards and placed new emphasis on market forces to control air pollution.
7. Marine Mammal Protection Act (1972): Seeks to protect whales, dolphins, sea lions, seals, manatees and other species of marine mammals, many of which remain threatened or endangered. The law requires wildlife agencies to review any activity -- for example, the use of underwater explosives or high-intensity active sonar -- that has the potential to "harass" or kill these animals in the wild. The law is our nation's leading instrument for the conservation of these species, and is an international model for such laws.
8. National Environmental Policy Act (1970): Was the first of the modern environmental statutes. NEPA created environmental policies and goals for the country, and established the President's Council on Environmental Quality. Its most important feature is its requirement that federal agencies conduct thorough assessments of the environmental impacts of all major activities undertaken or funded by the federal government. Many states have enacted similar laws governing state activities.
9. Oil Pollution Act (1990): Enacted a year after the disastrous Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska's Prince William Sound, this law streamlines federal response to oil spills by requiring oil storage facilities and vessels to prepare spill-response plans and provide for their rapid implementation. The law also increases polluters' liability for cleanup costs and damage to natural resources and imposes measures -- including a phaseout of single-hulled tankers -- designed to improve tanker safety and prevent spills.
10. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (1976): Seeks to prevent the creation of toxic waste dumps by setting standards for the management of hazardous waste. Like CERCLA, this law also includes some provisions for cleanup of existing contaminated sites.

**ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS IN INDIA:**

* The Air (Prevention & Control Of Pollution) Act, 1981

1. Comply with the conditions in the “Consent to Establish” or “Consent to Operate”
2. Not to discharge air pollutant(s) in excess of the prescribed standards
3. Furnish information to the SPCB of any accident or unforeseen act or event
4. Allow entry to the SPCB to ascertain that provisions of the Act are being complied with

* Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
* Comply with the directions issued by the Central Government. The direction may include:
* closure, prohibition or regulation of any industry, or
* stoppage or regulation of the supply of electricity, water or any other service

Prevent discharges or emissions excess of the prescribed stand

* The Hazardous Waste (Management And Handling) Rules, 1989, Amendments 2000
* Check whether the waste(s) generated covered in Schedule 1 and 2 of the amendment rules, 2000
* If covered, apply in the Prescribed Format to obtain an “Authorization” for proper treatment and disposal of hazardous waste(s) and comply with the conditions specified in the authorization
* Take steps, wherever feasible for reduction, recovery and recycling of wastes

* Manufacture, Storage And Import Of Hazardous Chemical (Amendment) Rules, 1994, 2000

Identify whether the chemicals handled, used and stored or imported are covered in the Schedule 1 and/or 3 of the Rules, Schedule 2 for isolated storages.

* Grant of Environmental Clearance (1994)

If the industrial unit comes under the specified project, then environmental clearance would be required from he Ministry of Environment and Forests for new projects as well as for Expnsion / modernisation of Existing projects if pollution load is increasing.

**ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS IN BRAZIL :**

* Federal Law 6.938/1981 sets the National Environmental Policy and is enhanced by the Federal Constitution of 1988. The National Environmental Policy had expressly established the Environmental Licensing Process and the Civil Liability for environmental damages;
* Federal Law 9.433/1997, which states the National Policy on Water Resources and regulates the regime of water use in Brazil;
* Federal Law 9.605/1998 is currently the main legal instrument regarding environmental criminal and administrative liabilities, and establishes sanctions applicable to over 60 different crimes against the environment. Federal Decree 6,514/2008, which regulates Federal Law 9,605/1998, provides more than 100 legal rules, violations of which are administratively punishable with warnings, fines, right restrictions, and eventual crime prevision and civil damages;
* Federal Law 9,966/2000 governs the prevention, control, oversight of oil pollution and others hazardous substances in Brazilian waters;
* Federal Law 9,985/2000 establishes the Protected Areas National System for the protection of biodiversity and represents the main statute on the subject;
* Provisional Measure 2,186-16/2001 regulates the access of genetic heritage and its protection for associated traditional knowledge, regulating benefit share conditions and technologic compensation for its use and conservation;
* Federal Law 11,105/2005 regulates biosafety of genetically modified organisms (GMOs)Decree 8,124/2013 establish the National Contingency Program by oil pollution in Brazilian waters;
* Federal Law 12,187/2009 represents Brazil’s commitment to addressing greenhouse gas emissions and states the National Program of Climate Change;
* Federal Law 12,305/2010 establishes the National Policy for Solid Waste, being the main legal framework regulating obligations on the generation, transport, management and destination of solid waste;
* Complementary Federal Law 140/2011 disciplines the hypotheses of shared assignments among the environmental agencies of all federative levels for permitting and enforcement of pollutant activities; and
* Federal Law 12,651/2012, also known as the New Brazilian Forestry Code, regulates the protection of Legal Forestry Reserves and the Permanent Protected Areas, especially playing a key role in rural areas.

As regards the main environmental agencies, bear in mind, at the federal level:

* IBAMA (Brazilian Institute for Environment and Renewable Resources), which is in charge of applying environmental statutes and regulations, executing the environmental permitting of activities located in strategic areas for the country and those with regional impacts, besides nuclear related activities;
* ICMBio (Chico Mendes Institute for Preservation of the Environment and Biodiversity), which is in charge of management and enforcement of environmental policies in federal protected areas;
* CONAMA (National Environmental Council) which is granted power to pass regulations applicable nationwide in several matters environmentally important, working as a body of technical specialists;
* CGEN (Genetic Heritage Management National Council) responsible for regulating, monitoring and running policies for genetic heritage management, such as analysis and special permits to access genetic heritage components and associated traditional knowledge for purposes of science research, technological development and bioprospecting; and
* CNBS (Biosafety National Commission) is responsible for the approval of GMOs’ market-use, considering CTNBio (Biosafety National Technical Committee) indication.

As to the state level, state environmental agencies are now the most active agencies regarding environmental permitting due to their attributions on such procedures. These agencies are also responsible for the enforcement of pollutant activities when the environmental impact does not reach federal and local interests. Recently, Complementary Federal Law 140/2011 expressly ratified the local agencies’ legal attribution for regulating and granting permits for activities that generate local impacts, according to criteria established by each State Environmental Council. Furthermore, all environmental agencies at federal, state and local levels have power to inspect and apply sanctions to polluters whenever the environmental damage or violation of a statute occurs within their jurisdiction.

GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL TIPS :

1. **Go Zero Waste:**The ultimate goal - learn how at [Zero Waste Home](http://www.zerowastehome.blogspot.com/p/tips.html).
2. **Simplify:**Simplify your life as much as possible. Only keep belongings that you use/enjoy on a regular basis. By making the effort to reduce what you own, you will naturally purchase less/create less waste in the future
3. **Determine Your Impact:**The [Eco Footprint](http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/calculators/), [Greendex](http://environment.nationalgeographic.com/environment/greendex/calculator/) and [Water Footprint](http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/calculators/)calculators give you a great way to determine how you are impacting the environment.
4. **Reduce Purchases:**In general, think before you buy any product - do you really need it? How did the production of this product impact the environment and what further impacts will there be with the disposal of the product (and associated packaging materials)? When you are thinking about buying something, try the 30-Day Rule -- wait 30 days after the first time you decide you want a product to really make your decision. This will eliminate impulse buying. The free, downloadable [Wallet Buddy](http://www.newdream.org/resources/publications/wallet-buddy) from The [Center for a New American Dream](http://www.newdream.org/) is a great constant reminder to make sustainable purchases (including avoiding unessentials).
5. **Observe an Eco-Sabbath:**For one day, afternoon or hour a week, don't buy anything, don't use machines, don't switch on anything electric, don't cook, don't answer your phone and, in general, don't use any resources. ([source](http://www.yesmagazine.org/issues/climate-action/10-ways-to-change-your-life))
6. **Replace Disposables:** Wherever possible, replace disposable products with reusable ones (i.e., razor, food storage, batteries, ink cartridges (buy refill ink), coffee filters, furnace or air conditioner filters, etc.).
7. **Buy Used:** Buy used products whenever possible.
8. Use recycled gift wrap