

**Subregional workshop for Eastern Europe and Caucasus on industrial accident
prevention:
Chemicals management, identification and notification of industrial hazardous activities
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Identification of Hazardous Activities with Potential for Transboundary Effects - example of Slovenia -

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Identification of Hazardous Activities with potential for transboundary effects

„For the purpose of undertaking preventive measures ... the Party of origin shall take measures ... **to identify hazardous activities** ...” (TEIA Conv., Art. 4 para. 1).

What does this mean?

„Hazardous activity” in the context of TEIA Convention is:

- an industrial or scientific or public **establishment** (installation) where hazardous (dangerous) substances are being handled (e.g. produced, stored, mixed, packaged,)
- **regardless** the type of possible accident (fire, explosion,) and **regardless** the type of activity’s operation ,
- where an accident = release of hazardous substance could have harmful effects in neighbouring country (**transboundary** effect).

Identification of Hazardous Activities with potential for transboundary effects

So, what do we have to do?

We have to:

1. find out hazardous activities in the country,
2. find out which hazardous substances are present and in which quantities,
3. find out the location of hazardous activities,
4. decide whether (which of) these activities are capable of causing transboundary effects to neighbouring countries

Identification of Hazardous Activities with potential for transboundary effects

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So, how did we do it?

1. **National list of hazardous activities** (based on substance criteria and based on operators' notification).
2. **Guidelines taken into** account with „substance criteria“ and „location criteria“ (air path, water path) .
3. Substance criteria covered, **additional review** whether the locations of hazardous activities comply with location criteria.

Identification of Hazardous Activities with potential for transboundary effects Example of Slovenia - 2

First round – based on information from the notifications of operators of HA. No additional calculations.

Second round – detailed review based on information from the available safety reports + on.site visits.

Third round – additional checking the transboundary potential based on methodology developed under the Danube River Protection Convention. Simple, limited amount of data needed. Cooperation with colleagues from the water management area.

Identification of Hazardous Activities with potential for transboundary effects

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Our principles:

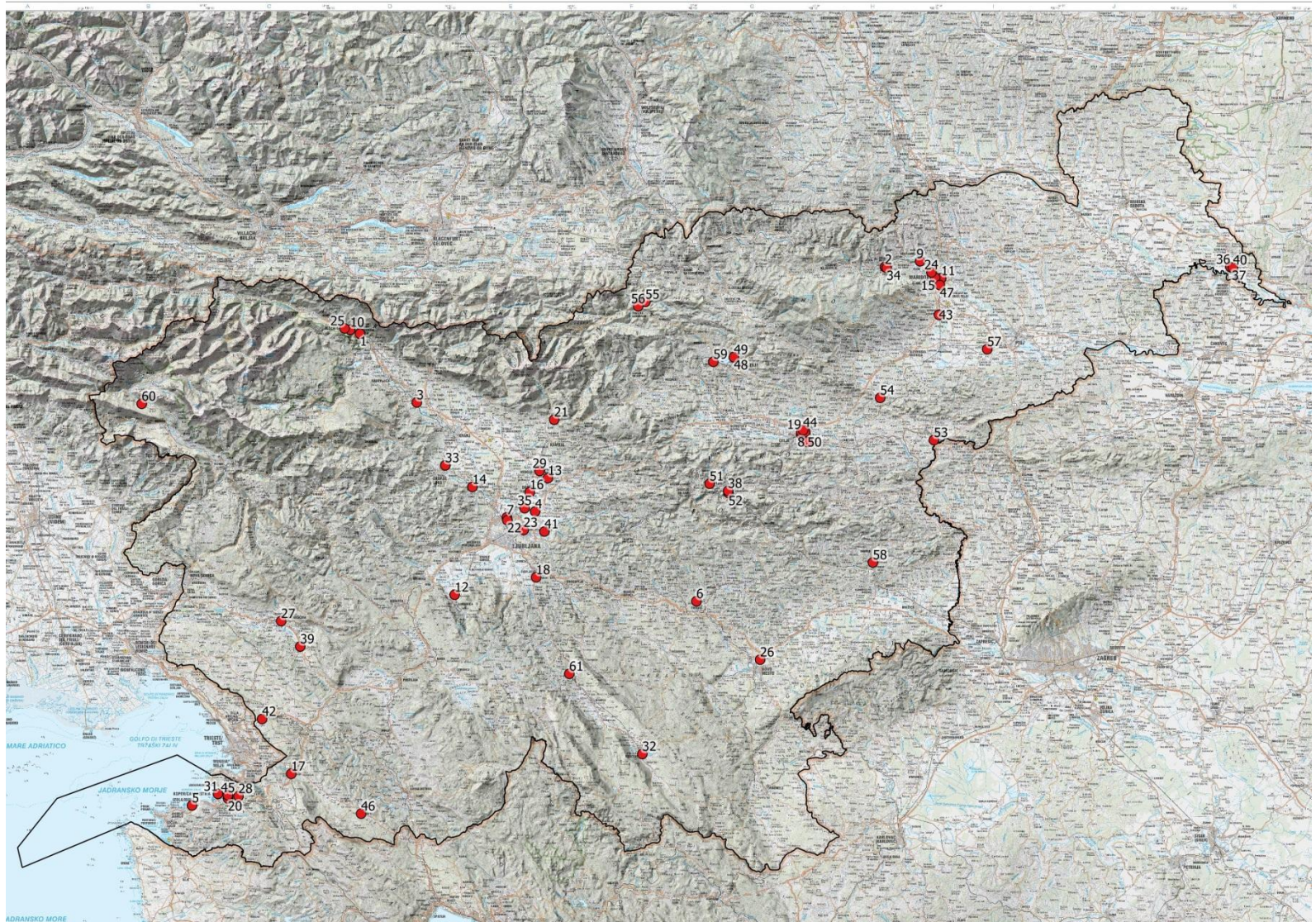
- do not question classification or quantity data from the industry, unless....
- use official data only,
- one list of hazardous activities.

Characteristics of the situation in Slovenia:

- list contains 61 hazardous activities
- 7 hazardous activities comply with substance and location criteria relating to the potential for transboundary effects
- on-going process, started in 2005.

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Example of Slovenia - 4



Identification of Hazardous Activities with potential for transboundary effects

Example of Slovenia - 5

