

Federal department of environment, transport, energy and communications ETEC

Federal Office for the Environment FOEN
Hazard Prevention Division

UNECE Convention
on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial
Accidents

Training on identification of hazardous activities

Location Criteria for Water Path

21 - 22 October 2008, Minsk, Republic of Belarus



Hazardous Activities (Art. 1 b, c TEIA)

Reminder

Any activity in which one or more hazardous substances are present or may be present in quantities at or in excess of the threshold quantities listed in Annex I

and which is capable of causing transboundary effects, i. e. direct or indirect, immediate or delayed adverse consequences on, inter alia:

. . . .

(ii) Soil, water, air and landscape;

. . . .

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"Buzz words" for the identification for the water path

- Hazardous substances capable of causing effects on water → Insight into Annex I
- Quantities → Insight into Annex I
- Activities capable of causing transboundary effects, direct or indirect, immediate or delayed → location criteria
- You may consider activities with quantities lower than thresholds if transboundary effects can be expected (recommended for consultation)
- Guidelines on location criteria to facilitate the identification have been produced

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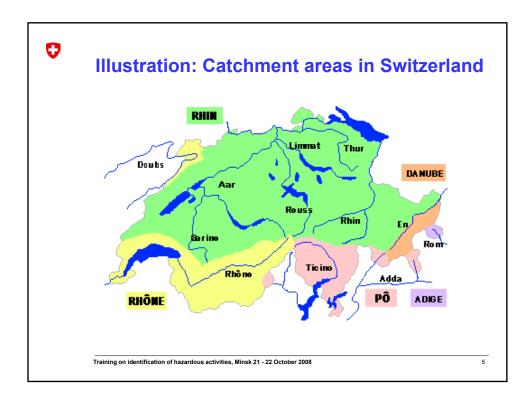


Guidelines to facilitate the identification of hazardous activities – broad location

- Q. In which locations should we look for hazardous activities?
- A. Within catchment areas* of transboundary or international rivers, lakes and groundwaters
- * catchment area of a transboundary river or lake: the whole drainage area of this river or lake with a common outlet

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Kind of activities to consider for use of location criteria

Q. What kinds of activities should we have in mind?

A. Activities involving substances that

fall under category 3, 4, 5 or 8 of part I of annex I to the Convention (\rightarrow insight into Annex I) and

may be released into water in the event of an accident (→ path from activity to water course)

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Principle for use of location criteria

Whether or not an activity is capable of causing a transboundary effect in such an event should be decided by the Party of origin, preferably in consultation with any bilateral or multilateral body for cooperation between concerned Parties.

- → Application of simple criteria (incl. existence of river warning and alarm systems as well as distance to the border) as elements for consultation and decision
- → If necessary, risk assessment

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General distance criteria

 JEG-recommendation: distance between the location of the hazardous activity and the border corresponding approximately to a flowing period of two days of average flow velocity

The recommendation needs interpretation!

- In fact, the distance is made up of three components:
 - path from the activity to a water course ("may be released into water in the event of an accident")
 - path from the water course to an international/ transboundary water course
 - path from the international/transboundary water course to the border

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Path from activity to water course I

- Look at the way substances could in a "worst case" enter the water path
 - directly, i. e. flowing at the surface or into groundwater
 - indirectly, e. g. via drainage system
- Look at the quantity of substances that could enter the water path in a "worst case"
- To look adequately at these elements you should have in mind a few → possible scenarios
- To this effect you must have a sound knowledge of the activity

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Path from activity to water course II

- · Think a few scenarios through
- Retention systems that are not absolutely "fail safe" should not be taken into account!
- · On the basis of these reflexions
- Estimate the time between leak and entry into water (again, "worst case")
- Estimate whether relevant or not for the Convention and document your findings for later consultation

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Path from the water course to an international/transboundary water course

- Look at the distance between water course and international/transboundary water course
- Look at natural retentions between water course and international/transboundary water course

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Illustration: Catchment areas in Switzerland RHIN Da NUBE Rhône Rhône Training on identification of hazardous activities, Minsk 21 - 22 October 2008 Training on identification of hazardous activities, Minsk 21 - 22 October 2008



Path from the water course to an international/transboundary water course

- Look at the existing national river warning and alarm systems AND contingency plans to be enacted in case of alarm
- Estimate the time between entry into water and entry into international/transboundary water course

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Path from the international/transboundary water course to the border

- Look at the distance between international / transboundary water course and the border
- Look at the existing international river warning and alarm systems AND contingency plans to be enacted in case of alarm
- Estimate the time between entry into international/transboundary water course and border
- Estimate the total time between accident and effects at the border
- Look at the possible effects

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Summary

- Look at
 - · catchment areas
 - activities with substances/quantities ≥ Annex 1
 - the possibilities of industrial accidents
 - the distances involved, at natural retentions, etc.
- **Estimate** the times involved and possible effects
- **Identify** the hazardous installations
- Consult concerned Parties, adequate bodies
- Improve your identification on the basis of the consultation

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But

You have complied with your obligation only after you have

NOTIFIED THE CONCERNED PARTIES!

PLEASE NOTE

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