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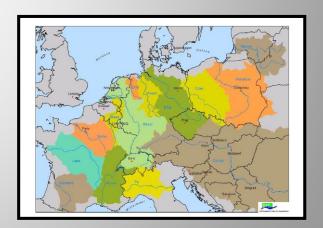
Accidental transboundary water pollution prevention – contingency planning, early warning, mitigation Budapest 4/5 November 2019



UNECE Joint Expert Group and its work on preventing accidental water pollution



- UNECE JEG
- Guidelines and Checklists
- Outlook





UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents



- Adopted in 1992 (Finland)
- Entered into force in 2000
- Now has 56 member states (incl. Israel) and 41 Parties, including EU
- Transboundary only





The UNECE strategy for Risk Reduction



→ Prevention of accidental water pollution

UNECE Joint Expert Group (JEG)

UNECE

"Water" - Convention

"Industrial Accident" – Convention

Joint Expert Group (JEG)

Accidental transboundary water pollution prevention – contingency planning, early warning, mitigation Budapest 4/5 November 2019



Why JEG is important?



- → Water Accidents > 95 % of all transboundary accidents !!
- → Major Accidents deriving more and more from Non-Seveso-Sites (i.e. Pipelines, TMFs, Transport, Off-Shore Terminals)
- Water- and IA- Convention provide the legal framework





Lessons Learnt!



- Water accidents can lead to the complete loss of an aquatic ecosystem!
- Accidents are extremly costly!

Safe operation of hazardous facilities is economically and ecologically a must



JEG Strategy



- A minimum set of requirements to ensure a basic and harmonized level of safety for hazardous activities
- A common understanding of safety approaches and standards for specific sectors
- Assistance of national authorities and operators in ensuring an adequate safety level by means of trainings and seminars

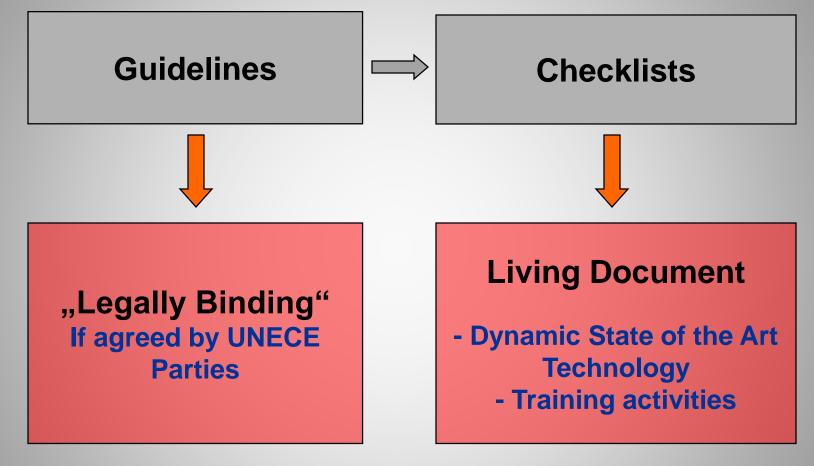
Tools & Products

Top → **Down** Safety Guidelines &

Bottom → Up Checklists









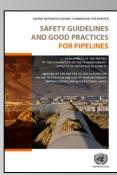
JEG - Tools and Products



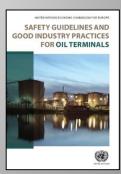
→ Safety Guidelines

Accepted Good Practice
Procedures to ensure Conformity
with International Standards

- → Pipelines
- → Tailings Management Facilities
- → Oil-Terminals
- → Fire-Water Retention









JEG - Tools and Products



→ Checklists

Tools for Assistance (i.e. Training) of national authorities and operators in ensuring an adequate Safety Level

- → Waterendangering Facilities
- → Hazardous Industries (Seveso)
- → Contingency Planning
- → Tailings Management Facilities

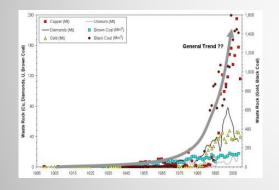




TMF-Safety



- Worldwide dramatic growth of mining waste within the last decades.
- Accidents and failures i.e. at TMFs in Romania (2000), Hungary (2010), Ukraine (2008, 2011), Finland (2012), Brazil (2015, 2019), Kazakhstan (2016), India (2019).



Amounts of mining wastes in the world (G.V. Mudd, 2007)





The TMF at Ajka (Hungary) after the dam failure (2010)

The river Ridder after TMF dam failure in East Kazakhstan (2016)

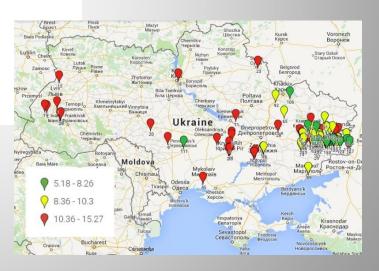


Pilot Project: TMFs in the Ukraine



Results:

- Inventory of > 400 TMF sites
- Checklist for the Safety of TMF
- Tailing Hazard Index (THI)





Project Products



Methodology to improve TMF safety





TMF Checklist

- Questionnaire,
- Evaluation Matrix,
- Measure Catalogue;

TMF Hazard Index "Tailings Hazard Index" (THI)

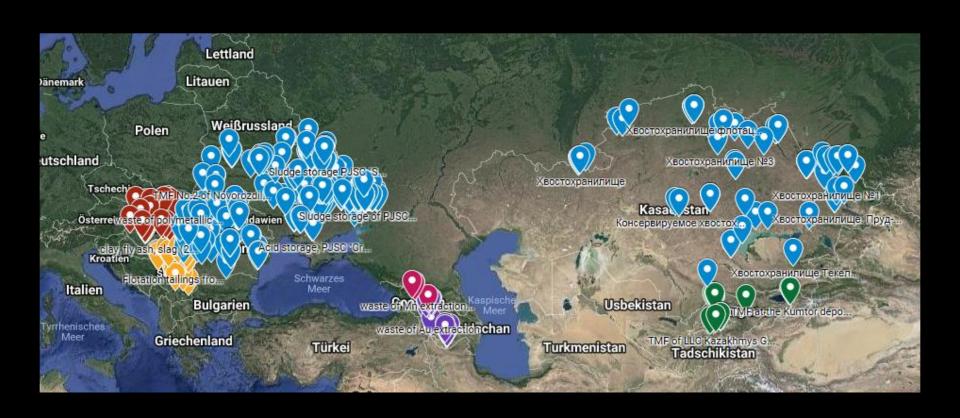
for **evaluation of the TMF Safety Level** of individual TMFs

Preliminary Hazard
Ranking of TMFs (large number)



TMFs within the UNECE







Dam-Failure, Brumadinho, Brazil, 2019



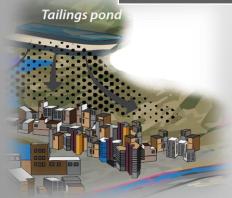




The severity of life loss on the base of historical failures



Decade	Failures	Deaths	Severity of life loss
2008-2018	57	351	10 × 10-2
1998-2008	31	51	1,5 × 10-2
1988-1998	52	88	2,5 × 10-2
1978-1988	<i>57</i>	347	9,9 × 10-2
1968-1978	51	315	9 × 10-2
1958-1968	46	1014	29 × 10-2
Total (1958-2018)	294	2166	10.0 × 10-2



Year	Failure	Death	Severity of life
	S	s	loss
2019	4	327	9,3 × 10 ⁻²



Riskmanagement at the Danube Delta Safety Guidelines for Oil Terminals





Deep Water Horizon

Danube Delta





Safety Guideline for Oil Terminals



International **Expert Group** 2012 - 2013

→ Drafting Guideline

Members:

- UNECE-Secretariat
- DNV, Belgium
- EPSC, UK
- Ecoaudit, Ukraine
- GCE, Russia
- BAM, Germany
- PMI, Begium





Fire on Tanker – Germany 2011



Good Industry Practices for Oil Terminals



Part 1: Principles & General Recommendations

Part 2: Technical Annex

Part 3: Further Reading





UNECE Safety Guidelines and Good Industry Practices for Oil Terminals



Part 1

Principles & General Recommendations

- → UNECE-Parties
- → Competent Authorities
- → Operators





Good Industry Practices for Oil Terminals



Part 2

Technical and Organizational Safety Aspects

- 1. Design & Planning
- 2. Procurement, Construction and Asset Integrity

 Management
- 3. Operations
- 4. Closure & Decommissioning





UNECE - Sources of Risk Pipeline-Accidents



1. Poland

→ Leakage of Oil-Pipeline under Vistula (10.12.2007)



2. China

→ Pipeline-Explosion at Dalian (16.07.2010)











An aerial photo, released by China's Xinhua news agency on July 17, 2010, shows an oil slick floating off the coast of Dalian, China.



Safety Guidelines/Best Practisesfor Pipelines



Principles & Recommendations

- → UNECE-Parties
- Authorities
- Operators
- → Technical Annex





Safety Guidelines for Pipelines



ECE/CP.TEIA/2006/11 - ECE/MP.WAT/2006/8

ANNEX

- Design and Construction
- Pipeline Management System
- Hazard/Risk Assessment and Land Use Planning
- Inspection
- Emergency Planning



Safety Guidelines for Fire Water Retention Programme



Conclusion after the Joint UNECE Seminar to the 25th anniversary of the Sandoz accident (Bonn, 2011):

→ Sufficient safety measure to prevent transboundary waters from spills of fire water are still not in place, endangering whole River Catchments, and demonstrating the need for a Strategy/Guidance to Fire Water Retention!





Guidelines/Best Practices for Fire Water Management and Retention



- → Fire-Water Retention is a major element according to EU Seveso III Directive, in Annex II, Point 5., to restrict the effects of major accidents
- → However nearly no EU country has specific regulations for Fire-Water Retention
- → Non-EU countries, only Switzerland has developed a specific Guidance document



Guidelines/Best Practices for Fire Section Water Management and Retention



Part 1

Principles & General Recommendations



- → Competent Authorities
- → Operators





Guidelines/Best Practices for Fire Water Management and Retention



Part 2

Technical and Organizational Safety Aspects





Dimensioning of Fire Water Retention



- Several complex Models are available (German Insurance Companies (VdS 2557) or the Swiss Guidance for fire-water retention) which can serve as examples for industrialized countries
- 2. For **less industrialized countries** a rough and fast estimation according to a direct proportionality of the firewater retention volume needed to the largest firecompartment area can be assumed (**JEG-model** resp. **advanced JEG-Model**)

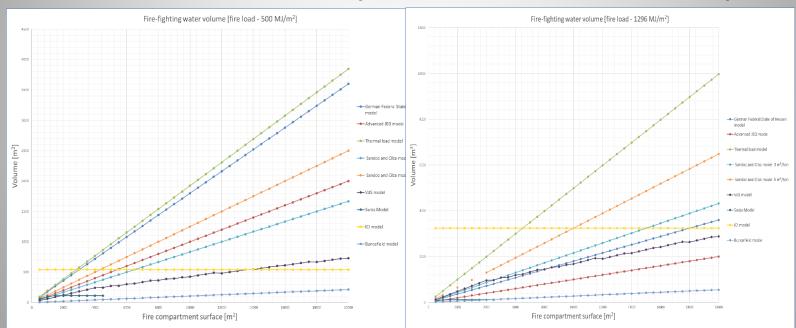






Fire-Load ~500 MJ/m²

Fire-Load ~1296 MJ/m²

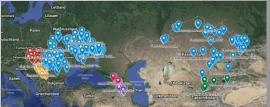




Outlook



- 1. Supporting existing Safety Guidelines with Checklists
 - Pipelines (Belorussia?)
 - Oil-Terminals
 - Fire Water Retention
- 2. JEG Cooperation with International River Commissions
 - Transboundary Exercises
 - Testing the Checklist(s) to Safety Guidelines
- 3. Establishing the TMF-Methodology within the UNECE-Region
 - TMF Pilot-Project with Kazakhstan/Kyrgistan (2020?)
 - TMF Pilot-Project(s) within the Danube-Region (2019 – 2022)







Thank You for your Attention!







