

**HANDOUT 1 FOR SECTION III:
Measures for the prevention of industrial accidents**

GOOD EXAMPLE I FOR A FULL TABLE
<p>Prevention of industrial accidents takes place within the framework of the application of the appropriate Ordinance. For most installations, the regional authorities are responsible for the enforcement of the Ordinance. The competent authority for installations works together with the regional competent authorities by issuing guidance regarding the application of the Ordinance. Through this guidance it is made sure that the different operators throughout the country take the necessary steps to reduce the risks in a harmonised way.</p>
<p>Guidance at the national level for the application of the Ordinance is being steadily developed by the national competent authority in co-operation with the regional authorities and the industry. Examples of such guidance documents are given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three Handbooks (for chemical installations, for installations with dangerous micro-organisms, and for rail and road routes on which dangerous goods are transported); • Criteria for the evaluation of the risk to the public and the environment due to major accidents in fixed installations; • Criteria for the evaluation of the risk to the public and the environment due to major accidents during the transport of dangerous goods on rail and road routes and on the rivers; • Guidance for taking safety measures for skating rinks; • Guidance for the safety reporting of LPG storage facilities; • Guidance for the risk assessment of LPG storage facilities; • Guidance for the risk assessment of refrigerating plants using ammonia; • Guidance for the establishment of safety reports for fuel and oil storage facilities; • Guidance for the risk assessment of high pressure natural gas pipelines. • Guidance is also being produced by some regions, especially in the field of contingency planning.
<p>Inspections are performed by the regional/local authorities responsible for the application of the Ordinance. These inspections are co-ordinated with other inspections (e.g. those regarding fire safety, occupational health and safety, etc.)</p>

GOOD EXAMPLE II FOR A FULL TABLE
<p>The Inspectorate for Environmental Protection and the State Fire Service are charged with the responsibility of inspections, and reviewing safety reports, investigating major accidents and identifying establishments capable of creating major accidents. The inspections rules, involving various aspects of health, environment and safety, are established for the Inspectorate for Environmental Protection, State Fire Services and Labour Inspection. Usually one control is carried out each year. After each inspection a written report is prepared. Operators have to implement inspection recommendations.</p>

TRAINING SESSION ON DRAWING UP NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION REPORT 2

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<p>The Ministry of the Environment publishes recommendations and guidelines of various aspects of environmental protection, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Guidelines for Assessment of Existing Installation for Fuel Storage and Distribution
<p>Many activities are undertaken at the central and regional levels. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Regular training, workshops and post graduates studies for staff of environmental inspectorates, fire services and industry involved in the implementation of regulations on major accidents prevention, preparedness and response.- Projects in the framework of the National Strategy and Long Term Programmes, resulting in guidelines such as:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Major Accidents Risk Acceptance Criteria,• Guidelines for Safety Report Assessment,• Assessment and Management of Risk in Industrial Areas,• Integrated Systems for Health, Safety and Environment Management,• A handbook for Risk Assessment Methods of Hazardous Process Installations,• Guidelines for Preparing Emergency Plans,• Methods for Assessment of Risk from Pipelines Transferring Dangerous Goods

FURTHER GOOD EXAMPLES FOR ELEMENTS OF THE TABLE
<p>Regular inspections according to the relevant regulations.</p>
<p>The authorities control in principle all hazardous installations, but both the extent and the control methods applied are adapted to the size and complexity of the installations and the risk potential they represent respectively. In connection with installations having a high risk potential, the control authorities require that the companies elaborate safety reports and consequence studies, including environmental impacts assessments.</p> <p>Control authorities lay great emphasis on the companies applying formalised Quality Management principles in their safety work.</p> <p>The companies' own internal control has been made a significant element in the context of public control and approval. As a consequence, the public control work has changed character from traditional physical object control and inspection to control based on audits and verifications of organisational systems functioning properly and being adequately documented. The authorities may impose improvement notices also on the companies' internal control systems as such.</p>
<p><u>Operators</u> must ensure that the constitution and operation of installations comply with the safety technology. Furthermore, operators must set up a safety management system, and in the case of an “upper tier” establishment pursuant to the Seveso II Directive, a safety</p>

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report has to be presented that identifies and analyses major accident hazards. In addition, an on-site contingency plan has to be drawn up.

Authorities are obliged to monitor the measures taken by the operators. In this context, they must draw up a programme of inspections for all establishments. Unless the competent authority has established a programme of inspections based upon a systematic appraisal of major-accident hazards of the particular establishment concerned, the programme shall entail at least one on-site inspection made by the competent authority every twelve months of each “upper tier” establishment. In addition, the authorities must draw up off-site contingency plans for “upper tier” establishments.

NOT RECOMMENDED examples for elements of the table	
The Authorities have signed Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context on May 14, 1996.	This description does not inform on how the action influences the prevention of industrial accidents
Government Decision “On designation of state competent authorities to carry out the Environmental Impact Assessment expertise” adopted on October 30, 1996.	Relevant, however just a measure should be described i.e. what is the measure, how it is used.
Governmental Decision “About the order of industrial objects safety passport establishment” adopted on November 11, 1998, by which the expertise of “Safety passport” of the potentially dangerous enterprises should be carried out, that is specifically aimed at the prevention and preparedness to respond to the industrial accidents.	Relevant, however just a measure should be described i.e. what is the safety passport, how it is used.
The works on adopting the accident response measures plans for the hazardous plants are in a process.	Not relevant – only preventions measures should be described here
Government Decision “Order on licensing of activities on treatment, storage, transport and disposal of hazardous wastes” It requires establishing the appropriate industrial and technical facilities to meet safe management of hazardous wastes.	Not relevant – the hazardous waste is not the scope of the Convention.
Accordingly Normative Acts and Law on industrial security of potential dangerous industrial activities compose	Relevant, however, description should

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<ul style="list-style-type: none">- regulation on presentation of information and notification in cases of external pollution- criteria for defining the potential hazardous activities and ecological passport of industrial enterprises- prevention actions plan	contain how these acts are.
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Good practice:

- 1) Only these measures should be provided, which are relevant with the scope of the Convention
- 2) The description of every measure should be specific (e. g. indicating who is doing what, or inform how the particular measure is applied).