

**HANDOUT 1 FOR SECTION IV:  
Measures for emergency preparedness for industrial accidents**

<b>GOOD EXAMPLE I FOR A FULL TABLE</b>
<p>Measures to limit the damage caused by accidents involving hazardous substances are divided among industry itself and several different official bodies. The main principles in the emergency response are based on the following list of priority for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>life and health</li><li>environment</li><li>damage to property</li></ul> <p>The industry's response organisation and -capability must be in proportion to the risk represented by the installation. For large installations, risk analyses and impact assessments may be required and will be used to determine the scale of the emergency response organisation and equipment. Industry's own emergency response plans and organisations are primarily directed towards the safety of the employees and of the installations as such.</p> <p>This private emergency response system is supplemented by the public emergency response system established in every municipality, comprising emergency preparedness and response plans for acute pollution accidents involving hazardous substances which are not covered by the companies' own plans and a fire brigade, which may be deployed in all kinds of emergency situations according to their competence and equipment. The Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning, amongst other, lays down requirements on the dimensioning of the municipal fire and rescue services, and monitors the municipalities' compliance with the requirements in this connection. The directorate also stipulates requirements to industry regarding emergency preparedness and response in relation to fires and explosions.</p> <p>The need for co-ordination and control in the bigger events has been met by the establishment of 2 main rescue co-ordination centres and local rescue centres in each police district</p> <p>An extensive education programme for responders from the host fire brigades has been launched, and the central authorities have made substantial monetary contributions to the municipalities for the acquisition of necessary equipment.</p>

<b>GOOD EXAMPLE II FOR A FULL TABLE</b>
<p>The regional/local authorities in charge of the application of the Ordinance on Major Accidents make sure that that on-site and off-site contingency plans are prepared and exercised for dangerous activities.</p>
<p>In the last 10 years, the competent authority has granted subsidies for the equipment to the regional/local emergency services on the condition that emergency preparedness be improved (concepts for emergency intervention, co-ordination with the emergency services of the operators, preparation of on- and off-site contingency plans).</p>

**TRAINING SESSION ON DRAWING UP NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION REPORT 2**

**HANDOUT 1 FOR SECTION IV:**

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<b>FURTHER GOOD EXAMPLES FOR ELEMENTS OF THE TABLE</b>
<p>Regional and local authorities perform regular inspections on establishments covered by the appropriate regulations.</p>
<p>The State Fire Service is responsible for establishing and maintaining a Country-wide Integrated Rescue - Extinguishing System whose main objective is to protect public health and property. This system also covers prevention of and response to chemical accidents. The Provincial Commandants of State Fire Service are obligated to prepare external emergency plans, test them at least every 3 years and update them if necessary</p>
<p>Review and test of an-site and off-site contingency plans as required by law</p>
<p>Operators of installations that produce, handle or store certain amount or type of dangerous substances are obliged to compile internal emergency plans. These have to be co-ordinated with emergency plans of local community.</p> <p>Additionally the mayor can decide that also other installations, which present a hazard to people's life and health have to prepare emergency plans.</p> <p>Emergency plans have to be reviewed, tested and revised if necessary.</p> <p>Operators have to exchange information with local community in order to enable it to draw up external emergency plan.</p> <p>Local communities on which territory hazardous activities are located are required to prepare external emergency plans. In the process of developing plans public has a right to be involved.</p>
<p>Information to the public:</p> <p>The operators organize "days of open doors" when they invite neighbouring public to take closer look at the establishment and they answer then the questions raised by the public. About 80% of establishments would organise such a day once a year.</p> <p>General instructions for the public on their behaviour during and after an accident involving dangerous substances have been prepared by the Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief. These have been distributed (each household got one copy) and are also accessible from the administration's web page.</p>

**TRAINING SESSION ON DRAWING UP NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION REPORT 3**

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<b>NOT RECOMMENDED examples for elements of the table</b>	
Government Decision “On designation of state competent authorities to carry out the Environmental Impact Assessment expertise” adopted on October 30, 1996.	Not relevant. A government decision is not a measure. Also the environmental impact assessment expertise has nothing to do with preparedness for emergencies
In the “Safety Passport” of the enterprises, which are potentially dangerous, the mechanism for application in case of emergency situation is described	It should be described how the mechanism is enforced rather than the “Safety Passport” exists and what it contains.
The enterprises handling dangerous substances are controlled. These controls aim at risk reduction. The control is conducted every year.	This is a prevention measure
The works on adoption the accident response measures plans for the hazardous plants are in a process. The works are aimed at the implementation of the plans on accident response measures	Relevant, but just declaration of intention
The appropriate Inspectorate is carrying out inspections, revisions and controls on implementation of required norms and rules.	Relevant only then, if emergency plans are required and if their application is controlled during inspections. The description should clarify it.
Government Decision “Order on licensing of activities on treatment, storage, transport and disposal of hazardous wastes” by which has been designated the order of license issue for activities on treatment, storage, transport and disposal of hazardous wastes.	Not relevant, this is not a preparedness measure.
The accident prevention plan for hazardous activities was adopted.	Not relevant. It refers to the prevention aspects but also adoption of a plan is not a measure.

**TRAINING SESSION ON DRAWING UP NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION REPORT 4**

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Databases of potential sources of pollution was created	This is not a measure for preparedness. It might help the authorities to know, which facilities are dangerous and where inspections should be conducted but it does not help in preparedness for emergencies.
Rivers monitoring system is applied..	It should be part of the contingency plans (off site plans) how the system is used in preparedness to emergencies
Basel Convention was signed	Not relevant.

**Good practice:**

- 1) Only these measures should be provided, which are relevant with the scope of the Convention
- 2) The measures should refer to preparedness and response and not address prevention issues.
- 3) The description of every measure should be specific (e. g. saying who is doing what, or inform on how the particular measure is applied in order to be able to respond to emergencies, etc.)