

# Experts Meeting

Implementation of the Strategic Approach within the  
UNECE TEIA Convention

Identification and Notification of Hazardous Activities

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# Identification of Hazardous Activities

- „For the purpose of undertaking preventive measures ... the Party of origin shall take measures ... **to identify hazardous activities** ...” (TEIA Conv., Art. 4 para. 1).
- „**Hazardous activity**” means 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 hereto, and which is capable of causing transboundary effects (TEIA Conv., Art. 1 b).
- „**Effects**” means any direct or indirect, immediate or delayed adverse consequences caused by an industrial accident on, inter alia:
  - (i) Human beings, flora and fauna;
  - (ii) Soil, water, air and landscape;
  - (iii) The interaction between the factors in (i) and (ii);
  - (iv) Material assets and cultural heritage, including historical monuments.(TEIA Conv., Art. 1 c).

# Identification of Hazardous Activities

- „**Transboundary effects**“ means serious effects within the jurisdiction of a Party as a result of an industrial accident occurring within the jurisdiction of another Party (TEIA Conv., Art. 1 d).
- **What does this mean?**  
„Hazardous activity“ in the context of TEIA Conv. is
  - an industrial or scientific or public **establishment** (or installation) where hazardous (or dangerous) substances are being handled (e.g. fabricated, converted, mixed, milled, packaged, decanted, ...),
  - not a specific accident or a preceding action in a hazardous activity,
  - and is related to **transboundary** effects.

# Identification of Hazardous Activities

- **So, what do we have to do?**

We have to

- find out the inventory of the hazardous substances in the activities (establishments) in Georgia,
- find out the location of these activities,
- decide which of the activities in the case of an accident are capable of causing transboundary effects to your neighbouring countries.

- **„Hazardous substance“**(TEIA Conv., Annex I).

Categories or named substances with the relevant threshold quantities.

Examples:

Categories: Flammable, very toxic, oxidizing, dangerous for the environment, ...

Named substances: Ammonium nitrate, chlorine, phosgene, ...

# Identification of Hazardous Activities

- **Location criteria** for hazardous activities:
  - **Air path:** Within 15 kilometres from the border (*on each side of the border*), for activities involving substances that may cause a fire or explosion or involving toxic substances that may be released into the air in the event of an accident  
(Appendix to Annex IV, para. 5a, Report of the 1st CoP;  
Annex II para. 5a, Part II Decisions of the Report of the 3rd CoP).

# Identification of Hazardous Activities

- **Water path:** Along or within catchment areas 2) of transboundary and border rivers, transboundary or international lakes, or within the catchment areas of transboundary groundwaters, for activities involving substances that fall under category 3, 4, 5 or 8 of part I of annex I to the Convention and that may be released into watercourses in the event of an accident. Whether or not such an activity is capable of causing a transboundary effect in such an event should be decided by the competent authority of the Party of origin, preferably in consultation with joint bodies 3). The decision should depend, among other things, on the existence of river warning and alarm systems and the distance 4) between the location of the hazardous activity and the border.
  - 2) A catchment area of a transboundary river or lake is defined as the whole drainage area of this river or lake with a common outlet.
  - 3) Joint body means any bilateral or multilateral commission or other appropriate institutional arrangements for cooperation between Riparian Parties.
  - 4) The joint ad hoc expert group on water and industrial accidents recommended that this distance should correspond to approximately a flowing period of two days of average flow velocity.

(Annex II para. 5b, Part II Decisions of the Report of the 3rd CoP).

# Identification of Hazardous Activities

- **Data resources:**
  - Operator,
  - On-site inspections of all competent authorities,
  - Official acts (e.g. permission procedures, ...),
  - Data bases,
  - Others (like mandatory occupational insurance, industrial associations, ...).

# Identification of Hazardous Activities

- [www.cdc.gov/niosh/ipcs/icstart.html](http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/ipcs/icstart.html)  
International Chemical Safety Cards(ICSC)  
The ICSC project is an undertaking of the International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) . The project is being developed in the context of the cooperation between the IPCS and the Commission of the European Communities.  
The IPCS is a joint activity of three cooperating International Organizations: namely the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Labour Office (ILO), and the World Health Organization (WHO). The main objective of the IPCS is to carry out and disseminate evaluations of the hazards posed by chemicals to human health and the environment.  
Available in English, French, Russian and others.
- <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/clp/cl-inventory>  
The Classification & Labelling (C&L) Inventory is a database which contains classification and labelling information on substances notified under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (the CLP Regulation) and registered under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (the REACH Regulation). It will also contain the list of legally binding harmonised classifications (Annex VI to the CLP Regulation). It is established and maintained by ECHA.



# Identification of Hazardous Activities

- <http://esis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/index.php?PGM=cla>  
Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 includes lists of harmonised classification and labelling for certain substances or groups of substances which are legally binding within the European Union.

# Notification of Hazardous Activities

- „For the purpose of undertaking preventive measures ... the Party of origin shall take measures ... to identify hazardous activities ... and **to ensure that affected Parties are notified** of any such proposed or existing activity” (TEIA Conv., Art. 4 para. 1).
- In a first step neighbouring countries can start bilateral consultations and agree on the content and the form of the notification act.  
**Example:**  
Bilateral consultations of Germany (DE) with neighbouring countries in which Bavaria is involved (Czech Republic (CZ), Austria (AT), Switzerland (CH)).  
First bilateral consultations DE-CZ 1997, DE-AT 2001, DE-CH 2001.  
Most important agreements:
  - Frequency and participants of formal consultations on national level,
  - Content of the notification and the procedures of exchanging the notification.
- Detailed procedures are set out in Annex III of TEIA Conv.

# Notification of Hazardous Activities

- Frequency of formal consultations on national level between Germany (DE) and the neighbouring countries having borders to Bavaria:
  - DE-CZ: every two years (6 to 8 weeks before the Conference of the Parties (CoP)),
  - DE-AT and DE-CH: on demand.
- Participants of formal consultations on national level from Germany:
  - Federal (national) level: BMU, UBA;
  - State level: BayStMUV, BayStMI and/or other affected state ministries.

# Notification of Hazardous Activities

- Content of notification (Bavaria):
  - name and full address of the hazardous activities,
  - geographic coordinates of the hazardous activities,
  - air or water path,
  - relevant distance from the border,
  - inventory of the most important dangerous substances (category or name, maximum amount),
  - name, full address and communication data of the competent authorities,
  - maps.

- Thank you for your attention.
- Discussion ad libitum.

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