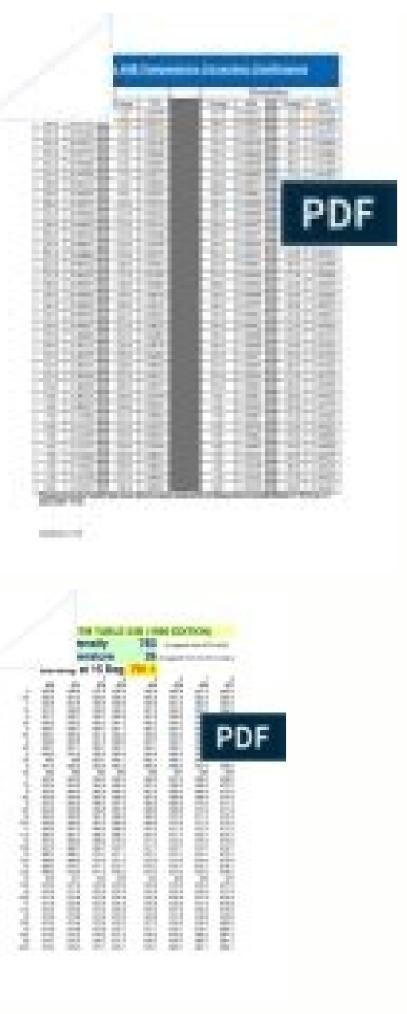
I'm not robot!





## 11 December 2005 - "The Bed Shook"







What does recommendations mean in a report. How to list recommendations in a report. DIRECTIVE 2012/18/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 4 July 2012 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directive 96/82/EC (Text with EEA relevance) THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1) thereof, Having regard to the proposal from the European Economic and Social Committee (1), After consulting the Committee of the Regions, Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure (2), Whereas: (1) Council Directive 96/82/EC of 9 December 1996 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances (3) lays down rules for the prevention of major accidents which might result from certain industrial activities and the limitation of their consequences for human health and the environment. (2) Major accidents like Seveso, Bhopal, Schweizerhalle, Enschede, Toulouse and Buncefield. Moreover the impact can extend beyond national borders. This underlines the need to ensure that appropriate precautionary action is taken to ensure a high level of protection throughout the Union for citizens, communities and the environment. There is therefore a need to ensure that the existing high level of protection throughout the Union for citizens, communities and the environment. There is therefore a need to ensure that the existing high level of protection throughout the Union for citizens, communities and the environment. thereby leading to a better level of protection throughout the Union. A review of that Directive has confirmed that the rate of major accidents has remained stable. While overall the existing provisions are fit for purpose, some changes are required in order to further strengthen the level of protection, in particular with regard to the prevention of major accidents. At the same time the system established by Directive 96/82/EC should be adapted to changes to the Union system of classification of substances and mixtures to which that Directive 96/82/EC in order to ensure that the existing level of protection is maintained and further improved, by making the provisions more effective and efficient, and where possible by reducing unnecessary administrative burdens by streamlining or simplification, provided that safety and environmental and human health protection are not compromised. At the same time, the new provisions should be clear, coherent and easy to understand to help improve implementation and enforceability, while the level of protection of human health and the environment remains at least the same or increases. The Commission should cooperate with the Member States on the practical implementation of this Directive. That cooperation should, inter alia, address the issue of self-classification of substances and mixtures. As appropriate, stakeholders such as representatives of industry, workers and non-governmental organisations promoting the protection of this Directive. (5) The Convention of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents, which was approved on behalf of the Union by Council Decision 98/685/EC of 23 March 1998 concerning the conclusion of the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (4), provides for measures regarding the prevention of, preparedness for, and response to industrial accidents capable of causing transboundary effects as well as for international cooperation in this field. Directive 96/82/EC implements the Convention within Union law. (6) Major accidents can have consequences beyond frontiers, and the ecological and economic costs of an accident are borne not only by the establishment affected, but also by the Member States concerned. It is therefore necessary to establish and apply safety and risk-reduction measures to prevent possible accidents, to reduce the risk of accidents occurring and to minimise the effects if they do occur, thereby making it possible to ensure a high level of protection throughout the Union. (7) The provisions of this Directive should apply without prejudice to the provisions of Union law relating to health and safety at work and the working environment, and, in particular, without prejudice to Council Directive 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work (5). (8) Certain industrial activities should be excluded from the scope of this Directive provided they are subject to other legislation at Union or national level providing for an equivalent level of safety. The Commission should continue to examine whether there are significant gaps in the existing regulatory framework, in particular as Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations (7). Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC have been replaced by Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (8), which purpose of classifying upgraded biogas, any developments on standards under the European Committee for Standardisation (EC) No 1272/2008 and subsequent adaptations to that Regulation having an impact on the classification of substances and mixtures may occur. On the basis of criteria included in this Directive, the Commission should assess whether, notwithstanding their hazard and, where appropriate, submit a legislative proposal to exclude the dangerous substance concerned from the scope of this Directive. The assessment should start swiftly, in particular after the change of classification of a substance or mixture, in order to avoid unnecessary burdens for operators and competent authorities in the Member State from maintaining or introducing more stringent protective measures. (12) Operators should have a general obligation to take all necessary measures to prevent major accidents, to mitigate their consequences and to take recovery measures to prevent major accidents, to mitigate their consequences and to take all necessary measures to prevent major accidents, to mitigate their consequences and to take all necessary measures. information to enable it to identify the establishment, the dangerous substances present and the potential dangers. The operator should also draw up and, where required by national law, send to the competent authority a major-accident prevention policy (MAPP) setting out the operator's overall approach and measures, including appropriate safety management systems, for controlling major-accident hazards. When the operators identify and evaluate the major-accident hazards, consideration should also be given to the dangerous substances which may be generated during a severe accident within the establishment. (13) Directive 2004/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage (9) is normally relevant for environmental damage caused by a major accident. (14) In order to reduce the risk of domino effects, where establishments are sited in such a way or so close together as to increase the likelihood of major accidents, or aggravate their consequences, operators should cooperate in the exchange of appropriate information and in informing the public, including neighbouring establishments that could be affected. (15) In order to demonstrate that all that is necessary has been done to prevent major accidents, and to prepare emergency plans and response measures, the operator should, in the case of establishments where dangerous substances are present in significant quantities, provide the competent authority with information in the form of a safety report. That safety report should contain details of the establishment, the dangerous substances are present in significant quantities, provide the competent authority with information in the form of a safety report. major-accident scenarios and risk analysis, prevention and intervention measures and the management systems available, in order to prevent and reduce the risk of a major accidents and to enable the necessary steps to be taken to limit the consequences thereof. The risk of a major accident could be increased by the probability of natural disasters associated with the location of the establishment. This should be considered during the preparation of major-accident scenarios. (16) To prepare for emergencies, in the case of establishments where dangerous substances are present in significant quantities, it is necessary to establish internal and external emergency plans and to establish procedures to ensure that those plans are tested and revised as necessary and implemented in the event of a major accident or the likelihood thereof. The staff of an establishment should be consulted on the internal emergency plan. Subcontracting may have an impact on the safety of an establishment. Member States should require operators to take this into account when drafting a MAPP, a safety report or an internal emergency plan. (17) When considering the choice of appropriate operators should require operators should take into account when drafting a MAPP, a safety report or an internal emergency plan. (17) When considering the choice of appropriate operators should require operators should require operators should require operators and control, operators should require operators and control operators should require operators should require operators and control operators and control operators should require operators and control operators and c available information on best practices. (18) In order to provide greater protection for residential areas, areas of substantial public use and the environment, including areas of particular natural interest or sensitivity, it is necessary for land-use or other relevant policies applied in the Member States to ensure appropriate distances between such areas. and establishments presenting such hazards and, where existing establishments are concerned, to implement, if necessary, additional technical measures so that the risks and technical advice on these risks should be taken into account when decisions are taken. Where possible, to reduce administrative burdens, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises, procedures and measures should be integrated with those under other relevant Union legislation. (19) In order to promote access to environmental information under the Convention of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters (the Aarhus Convention), which was approved on behalf of the European Community, of the Convention on access to information public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters (10), the level and quality of information to the public should be improved. In particular, persons likely to be affected by a major accident should be improved. In particular, persons likely to be affected by a major accident should be improved. In particular, persons likely to be affected by a major accident should be improved. available on where to find information on the rights of persons affected by a major accident. Information in an active way, without the public should be worded clearly and intelligibly. In addition to providing information, it should also be made available permanently and kept up to date electronically. At the same time there should be appropriate confidentiality safeguards, to address security-related concerns, among others. (20) The way information is managed should be in line with the Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) initiative introduced by the Commission Communication of 1 February 2008 entitled 'Towards a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS)'. It should also be in line with Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Community (INSPIRE) (11) and its implementing rules, aimed at enabling the sharing of environmental spatial information among public sector organisations and better facilitating public access to spatial information across the Union. Information among public sector organisations and better facilitating public access to spatial information among public sector organisation. (21) In line with the Aarhus Convention, effective public participation in decision-making is necessary to enable the public concerned to express, and the decision-making process and contributing to public awareness of environmental issues and support for the decisions taken. (22) In order to ensure that adequate response measures are taken if a major accident occurs, the operator should immediately inform the competent authority and communicate the information necessary to enable it to assess the effects of that accident on human health and on accidents of a similar nature, Member States should forward information to the Commission regarding major accidents occurring on their territory, so that the Commission can analyse the hazards involved, and operate a system for the distribution of information concerning, in particular, major accidents and lessons learned from them. That exchange of information should also cover 'near misses' which Member States and limiting their consequences. Member States and limiting their consequences of the information held on information systems established to facilitate the exchange of avoid unnecessary administrative burden, information obligations should be integrated, where appropriate, with those under other relevant Union legislation. (26) Member States should ensure that competent authorities take the necessary measures in the event of non-compliance with this Directive. In order to ensure effective implementation and enforcement, there should be a system of inspections, including a programme of routine inspections at regular intervals and non-routine inspections. Where possible, inspections should be coordinated with those under other Union legislation, including Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on consolidating knowledge, including at Union level. (27) In order to take into account technical developments, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending Annexes II to VI to adapt them to technical progress. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level. The Commission, when preparing and drawing up delegated acts, should ensure a simultaneous, timely and appropriate transmission of relevant documents to the European Parliament and to the Council. (28) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Directive, implementation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (13). (29) Member States should be effective, proportionate and ensure that they are implemented. Those penalties applicable to infringements of the national provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and ensure that they are implemented provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and ensure that they are implemented provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and ensure that they are implemented provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and ensure that they are implemented provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and ensure that they are implemented provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and ensure that they are implemented provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and ensure that they are implemented provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and ensure that they are implemented provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and ensure that they are implemented provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and ensure that they are implemented provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and ensure that they are implemented provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and ensure that they are implemented provisions adopted pursuant to the provision ado dissuasive. (30) Since the objective of this Directive, namely to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment, cannot be sufficiently achieved by Member States and can, therefore, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective. (31) In accordance with the Joint Political Declaration of Member States and the Commission of 28 September 2011 on explanatory documents (14), Member States have undertaken to accompany, in justified cases, the notification of their transposition measures with one or more documents explaining the relationship between the components of a directive and the corresponding parts of national transposition instruments. With regard to this Directive, the legislator considers the transmission of such environment, with a view to ensuring a high level of protection throughout the Union in a consistent and effective manner. Article 2 Scope 1. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 2. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 2. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 2. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 2. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 2. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 2. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 2. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 2. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 3. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 3. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 3. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 3. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 3. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 3. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 3. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 3. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 3. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 3. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 3. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 3. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 3. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 3. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 3. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 3. This Directive shall apply to establishments as defined in Article 3(1). 3. This by ionising radiation originating from substances; (c) the transport of dangerous substances and directly related intermediate temporary storage by road, rail, internal waterways, sea or air, outside the establishments covered by this Directive, including loading and unloading and transport to and from another means of transport at docks, wharves or marshalling yards; (d) the transport of dangerous substances in pipelines, including pumping stations, outside establishments covered by this Directive; (e) the exploration and exploitation of minerals, including hydrocarbons; (g) the storage of gas at underground offshore sites including both dedicated storage sites and sites where exploration and exploitation of minerals, including hydrocarbons are also carried out; (h) waste land-fill sites, including underground waste storage. Notwithstanding points (e) and (h) of the first subparagraph, onshore underground gas storage in natural strata, aquifers, salt cavities and disused mines and chemical and thermal processing operations which involve dangerous substances shall be included within lower-tier establishments or upper-tier establishments; 2. 'lower-tier establishment' means an establishment where dangerous substances are present in quantities listed in Column 3 of Part 1 or in Column 3 of Part 2 of Annex I, but less than the quantities listed in Column 3 of Part 1 or in Column 3 of Part 1 or in Column 3 of Part 2 of Annex I, but less than the quantities listed in Column 3 of Part 1 or in Column 3 of Part 2 of Annex I, but less than the quantities listed in Column 3 of Part 1 or in Column 3 of Part 2 of Annex I, but less than the quantities listed in Column 3 of Part 1 or in Column 3 of Part 2 of Annex I, but less than the quantities listed in Column 3 of Part 1 or in Column 3 of Part 2 of Annex I, but less than the quantities listed in Column 3 of Part 1 or in Column 3 of Part 2 of Annex I, but less than the quantities listed in Column 3 of Part 1 or in Column 3 of Part 2 of Annex I, but less than the quantities listed in Column 3 of Part 1 or in Column 3 of Part 2 of Annex I, but less than the quantities listed in Column 3 of Part 1 or in Column 3 of Part 2 of Annex I, but less than the quantities listed in Column 3 of Part 1 or in Column 3 of Part 2 of Annex I, but less than the quantities listed in Column 3 of Part 1 or in Column 3 of Part 2 of Annex I, but less than the quantities listed in Column 3 of Part 3 or in Column 3 or in Column 3 of Part 3 or in Column 3 or in Annex I, where applicable using the summation rule laid down in note 4 to Annex I; 3. 'upper-tier establishment' means an establishment where dangerous substances are present in quantities listed in Column 3 of Part 1 or in Column 3 of Part 2 of Annex I, where applicable using the summation rule laid down in within the scope of this Directive, or a lower-tier establishment that becomes an upper-tier establishment or vice versa, on or after 1 June 2015 due to modifications to its installations or activities resulting in a change in its inventory of dangerous substances; 6. 'existing establishment' means an establishment that on 31 May 2015 falls within the scope of Directive 96/82/EC and from 1 June 2015 falls within the scope of this Directive without changing its classification as a lower-tier establishment or upper-tier establishment; 7. 'other establishment that becomes an upper-tier establishment or upper-tier establishment or upper-tier establishment. docks, unloading quays serving the installation, jetties, warehouses or similar structures, floating or otherwise, necessary for the operation of that installation or, where provided for by national legislation, to whom the decisive economic or decision-making power over the technical functioning of the establishment or installation has been delegated; 10. 'dangerous substance' means a substance or mixture covered by Part 1 or listed in Part 2 of Annex I, including in the form of a raw material, product, by-product, residue or intermediate; 11. 'mixture' means a mixture or solution composed of two or more substances; 12. 'presence of dangerous substances' means the actual or anticipated presence of dangerous substances in the establishment, or of dangerous substances which it is reasonable to foresee may be generated during loss of control of the processes, including storage activities, in any installation within the establishment, in quantities equal to or exceeding the qualifying quantities set out in Part 1 or Part 2 of Annex I; 13. 'major accident' means an occurrence such as a major emission, fire, or explosion resulting from uncontrolled developments in the course of the operation of any establishment covered by this Directive, and leading to serious danger to human health or the environment, immediate or delayed, inside or outside the establishment, and involving one or more dangerous substances; 14. 'hazard' means the intrinsic property of a dangerous substance or physical situation, with a potential for creating damage to human health or the environment; 15. 'risk' means the likelihood of a specific effect occurring within a specified period or in specified circumstances; 16. 'storage' means the presence of a quantity of dangerous substances for the purposes of warehousing, depositing in safe custody or keeping in stock; 17. 'the public' means one or more natural or legal persons and, in accordance with national law or practice, their associations, organisations or groups; 18. 'the public concerned' means the public affected by, or having an interest in, the taking of a decision on any of the matters covered by Article 15(1); for the purposes of this definition, non-governmental organisations promoting environmental protection and meeting any applicable requirements under national law shall be deemed to have an interest; 19. 'inspection' means all actions, including site visits, checks of internal measures, systems and follow-up documents, and any necessary follow-up, undertaken by or on behalf of the competent authority to check and promote compliance of establishments with the requirements of this Directive. Article 4 Assessment of major-accident hazards for a particular dangerous substance 1. The Commission shall assess, where appropriate or in any event on the basis of a notification by a Member State in accordance with paragraph 2, whether it is impossible in practice for a particular dangerous substance covered by Part 1 or listed in Part 2 of Annex I, to cause a release of matter or energy that could create a major accident under both normal and abnormal conditions which can reasonably be foreseen. That assessment shall take into account the information referred to in paragraph 3, and shall be based on one or more of the following characteristics: (a) the concentration of the substances in the case of mixtures. For the purposes of the first subparagraph, the containment and generic packing of the dangerous substance should, where appropriate, also be taken into account, including in particular where appropriate, also be taken into account, including in particular where appropriate, also be taken into account, including in particular where appropriate, also be taken into account, including in particular where appropriate, also be taken into account, including in particular where appropriate, also be taken into account, including in particular where appropriate, also be taken into account, including in particular where appropriate, also be taken into account, including in particular where appropriate, also be taken into account, including in particular where appropriate, also be taken into account, including in particular where appropriate, also be taken into account, including in particular where appropriate appropr substance does not present a major-accident hazard in accordance with paragraph 3. 3. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2, information necessary for assessing the health, physical and environmental hazard properties of the dangerous substance concerned shall include: (a) a comprehensive list of properties necessary to assess the dangerous substance's potential for causing physical, health or environmental harm; (b) physical and chemical properties (for instance molecular mass, saturated vapour pressure, inherent toxicity, boiling point, reactivity, viscosity, solubility and other relevant properties); (c) health and physical hazard properties (for instance reactivity, flammability, toxicity together with additional factors such as mode of attack on the body, injury to fatality ratio, and long-term effects, and other properties (for instance reactivity, flammability, toxicity together with additional factors such as mode of attack on the body, injury to fatality ratio, and long-term effects, and other properties (for instance reactivity, flammability, toxicity together with additional factors such as mode of attack on the body, injury to fatality ratio, and long-term effects, and other properties (for instance reactivity, flammability, toxicity together with additional factors such as mode of attack on the body, injury to fatality ratio, and long-term effects, and other properties (for instance reactivity, flammability, toxicity together with additional factors such as mode of attack on the body, injury to fatality ratio, and long-term effects, and other properties (for instance reactivity, flammability, toxicity together with additional factors such as mode of attack on the body, injury to fatality ratio, and long-term effects, and other properties (for instance reactivity, flammability, toxicity together with additional factors such as mode of attack on the body, injury to fatality ratio. bio-accumulation, potential for long-range environmental transport, and other properties as relevant); (e) where available, the Union classification of the substance or mixture; (f) information about substance is this Directive. Article 5 General obligations of the operator 1. Member States shall ensure that the operator is required to prove to the competent authority referred to in Article 6, at any time, in particular for the purposes of inspections and controls referred to in Article 6 Competent authority 1. Without prejudice to the operator's responsibilities, Member States shall set up or appoint the competent authority or authorities responsible for carrying out the duties laid down in this Directive ('the competent authority') and, if necessary, bodies to assist the competent authority shall ensure that the procedures for carrying out their duties are fully coordinated. 2. The competent authorities and the Commission shall cooperate in activities in support of implementation of this Directive, involving stakeholders as appropriate. 3. Member States shall ensure that competent authorities accept equivalent information submitted by operators in accordance with other relevant Union legislation, which fulfils any of the requirements of this Directive, for the purposes of this Directive, for the purposes of this Directive, In such cases the competent authorities shall ensure that the requirements of this Directive, for the purposes of this Directive, are complied with. Article 7 Notification 1. Member States shall require the operator to send a notification to the competent authority containing the following information: (a) the name and/or trade name of the operator and the full address of the establishment concerned; (b) the registered place of business of the establishment, if different from point (a); (d) information sufficient to identify the dangerous substances and category of substances involved or likely to be present; (e) the quantity and physical form of the dangerous substances concerned; (f) the activity or proposed activity of the installation or storage facility; (g) the immediate environment of the establishment, and factors likely to cause a major accident or to aggravate the consequences thereof including, where available, details of neighbouring establishments, of sites that fall outside the scope of this Directive, areas and developments that could be the source of or increase the risk or consequences of a major accident and of domino effects. 2. The notification or its update shall be sent to the competent authority within the following time-limits: (a) for new establishments, a reasonable period of time prior to the start of construction or operation, or prior to the modifications leading to a change in the inventory of dangerous substances; (b) for all other cases, one year from the date from which this Directive applies to the establishment concerned. 3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the operator has already sent a notification to the competent authority under the requirements of national legislation before 1 June 2015, and the information contained therein complies with paragraph 1 and has remained unchanged. 4. The operator shall inform the competent authority in advance of the following events: (a) any significant increase or decrease in the quantity or significant change in the nature or physical form of the dangerous substance present, as indicated in the processes employing it; (b) modification of an establishment or an installation which could have significant consequences in terms of major-accident hazards; (c) the permanent closure of the establishment or its de-commissioning; or (d) changes in the information referred to in points (a), (b) or (c) of paragraph 1. Article 8 Major-accident prevention policy 1. Member States shall require the operator to draw up a document in writing setting out the major-accident prevention policy 1. (MAPP) and to ensure that it is properly implemented. The MAPP shall be designed to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment. It shall be proportionate to the major-accident hazards. It shall be proportionate to the major-accident hazards. It shall be designed to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment. towards continuously improving the control of major-accident hazards, and ensuring a high level of protection. 2. The MAPP shall be drawn up and, where required by national law, sent to the start of construction or operation, or prior to the modifications leading to a change in the inventory of dangerous substances; (b) for all other cases, one year from the date from which this Directive applies to the establishment concerned. 3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if the operator has already establishment concerned by national law, sent it to the competent authority before 1 June 2015, and the information contained therein complies with paragraph 1 and has remained unchanged, 4. Without prejudice to Article 11, the operator shall be sent to the competent authority without delay. 5. The MAPP shall be implemented by appropriate means, structures and by a safety management system, in accordance with Annex III, proportionate to the major-accident hazards, and the complexity of the organisation or the activities of the establishment. For lower-tier establishments, the obligation to implement the MAPP may be fulfilled by other appropriate means, structures and management systems, proportionate to major-accident hazards, taking into account the principles set out in Annex III. Article 9 Domino effects 1. Member States shall ensure that the competent authority, using the information received from the operators in accordance with Articles 7 and 10, or following a request for additional information from the competent authority, or through inspections pursuant to Article 20, identifies all lower-tier establishments or groups of establi establishments, and their inventories of dangerous substances. 2. Where the competent authority has additional information to that provided by the operator, if it is necessary for the application of this Article. 3. Member States shall ensure that operators of the establishments identified in accordance with paragraph 1: (a) exchange suitable information to enable those establishments to take account of the nature and extent of the overall hazard of a major accident in their MAPP, safety management systems, safety reports and internal emergency plans, as appropriate; (b) cooperate in informing the public and neighbouring sites that fall outside the scope of this Directive, and in supplying information to the authority responsible for the preparation of external emergency plans. Article 10 Safety report 1. Member States shall require the operator of an upper-tier establishment to produce a safety report for the purposes of: (a) demonstrating that a MAPP and a safety management system for implementing it have been put into effect in accordance with the information set out in Annex III; (b) demonstrating that major-accident hazards and possible major-accident scenarios have been identified and that the necessary measures have been taken to prevent such accidents and to limit their consequences for human health and the environment; (c) demonstrating that adequate safety and reliability have been taken into account in the design, construction, operation which are linked to major-accident hazards inside the establishment; (d) demonstrating that internal emergency plans have been drawn up; (e) providing sufficient information to the competent authority to enable decisions to be made regarding the siting of new activities or developments around existing establishments. 2. The safety report shall contain at least the data and information listed in Annex II. It shall name the relevant organisations involved in the drawing up of the report. 3. The safety report shall be sent to the competent authority within the following time-limits: (a) for new establishments, a reasonable period of time prior to the start of construction or operation, or prior to the modifications leading to a change in the inventory of dangerous substances; (b) for existing upper-tier establishments, two years from the date from which this Directive applies to the establishment, and 3 shall not apply if the operator has already sent the safety report to the competent authority under the requirements of national law before 1 June 2015, and the information contained therein complies with paragraphs 1 and 2 and has remained unchanged. In order to comply with paragraphs 1 and 2 and has remained unchanged parts of the safety report in the format agreed by the competent authority, subject to the time-limits referred to in paragraph 3. 5. Without prejudice to Article 11, the operator shall also review and where necessary update the safety report at least every five years. The operator shall also review and where necessary update the safety report following a major accident at its establishment, and at any other time at the initiative of the operator or at the request of the competent authority, where justified by new facts or by new technological knowledge about safety matters, including knowledge concerning the assessment of hazards. The updated safety report or updated parts thereof shall be sent to the competent authority without delay. 6. Before the operator commences construction or operator, or in the cases referred to in points (b) and (c) of paragraph 3 and in paragraph 5 of this Article, the competent authority shall within a reasonable period of receipt of the report communicate the conclusions of its examination of the safety report to the operator and, where appropriate, in accordance with Article 19, prohibit the bringing into use, or the continued use, of the establishment concerned. Article 11 Modification of an installation, an establishment or a storage facility In the event of the modification of an installation, establishment, storage facility, or process or of the nature or physical form or quantity of dangerous substances which could have significant consequences for major-accident hazards, or could result in a lower-tier establishment becoming an upper-tier establishment or vice versa. Member States shall ensure that the operator reviews. and where necessary updates the notification, the MAPP, the safety management system and the safety report and informs the competent authority of the details of those updates in advance of that modification. Article 12 Emergency plans 1. Member States shall ensure that, for all upper-tier establishments: (a) the operator draws up an internal emergency plan for the measures to be taken inside the establishment; (b) the operator supplies the necessary information to the competent authority, to enable the latter to draw up external emergency plan for the measures to be taken outside the establishment within two years following receipt of the necessary information from the operator pursuant to point (b). 2. Operators shall comply with the obligations set out in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 within the following time-limits: (a) for new establishments, a reasonable period of time prior to the start of operation, or prior to the modifications leading to a change in the inventory of dangerous substances; (b) for existing upper-tier establishments, by 1 June 2016 unless the information contained therein, and the information referred to in point (b) of paragraph 1, complies with this Article and has remained unchanged; (c) for other establishments, two years from the date from which this Directive applies to the establishment concerned. 3. The emergency plans shall be establishment to not plans shall be establishment concerned. 3. The emergency plans shall be establishment concerned. 3. environment and property; (b) implementing the necessary measures to protect human health and the environment from the effects of major accidents; (c) communicating the necessary information to the environment from the environment following a major accident. Emergency plans shall contain the information set out in Annex IV. 4. Member States shall ensure that the internal emergency plans provided for in this Directive are drawn up in consultation with the personnel working inside the establishment, including long-term relevant subcontracted personnel. 5. Member States shall ensure that the public concerned is given early opportunity to give its opinion on external emergency plans when they are being established or substantially modified. 6. Member States shall ensure that internal and external emergency plans are reviewed, tested, and where necessary updated by the operators and designated authorities respectively at suitable intervals of no longer than three years. The review shall take into account changes occurring in the establishments concerned, new technical knowledge, and knowledge concerning the response to major accidents. With regard to external emergency plans, Member States shall take into account the need to facilitate enhanced cooperation in civil protection assistance in major emergency plans are put into effect without delay by the competent authority designated for this purpose when a major accident occurs, or when an uncontrolled event occurs which by its nature could reasonably be expected to lead to a major accident. 8. The competent authority may decide, giving reasons for their decision, in view of the information contained in the safety report, that the requirement to produce an external emergency plan under paragraph 1 shall not apply. Article 13 Land-use planning 1. Member States shall ensure that the objectives of preventing major accidents and limiting the consequences of such accidents for human health and the environment are taken into account in their land-use policies or other relevant policies. They shall pursue those objectives through controls on: (a) the siting of new establishments; (b) modifications to establishments covered by Article 11; (c) new developments including transport routes, locations of public use and residential areas in the vicinity of establishments, where the siting or developments may be the source of or increase the risk or consequences of a major accident. 2. Member States shall ensure that their land-use or other relevant policies and the procedures for implementing those policies take account of the need, in the long term: (a) to maintain appropriate safety distances between establishments covered by this Directive and residential areas, buildings and areas of public use, recreational areas, and, as far as possible, major transport routes; (b) to protect areas of particular natural sensitivity or interest in the vicinity of establishments, where appropriate through appropriate safety distances or other relevant measures; (c) in the case of existing establishments, to take additional technical measures that all competent authorities and planning authorities responsible for decisions in this area set up appropriate consultation procedures that operators provide sufficient information on the risks arising from the establishment and that technical advice on those risks is available, either on a case-by-case or on a generic basis, when decisions are taken. Member States shall ensure that operators of lower-tier establishment necessary for land-use planning purposes. 4. The requirements of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall apply without prejudice to the provisions of Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the European Parliament an Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (16) and other relevant Union legislation. Member States may provide for coordinated or joint procedures in order to fulfil the requirements of this Article and the requirements of that legislation, inter alia, to avoid duplication of assessment or consultations. Article 14 Information to the public, including electronically. The information referred to in Annex V is permanently available to the public, including electronically. The information shall be kept updated, where necessary, including in the event of modifications covered by Article 11. 2. For upper-tier establishments, Member States shall also ensure that: (a) all persons likely to be affected by a major accident receive regularly and in the most appropriate form, without having to request it, clear and intelligible information on safety measures and requisite behaviour in the event of a major accident; (b) the safety report is made available to the public upon request subject to Article 22(3); where Article 22(3); where Article 22(3) applies, an amended report, for instance in the event of a major accident, shall be made available; (c) the inventory of dangerous substances is made available to the public upon request subject to Article 22(3). The information to be supplied under point (a) of the first subparagraph shall likewise be supplied to all buildings and areas of public use, including schools and hospitals, and to all neighbouring establishments in the case of establishments covered by Article 9. Member States shall ensure that the information is supplied at least every five years and periodically reviewed and where necessary, updated, including in the event of modifications covered by Article 11. 3. Member States shall, with respect to the possibility of a major accident with transboundary effects originating in an upper-tier establishment, provide sufficient information to the potentially affected Member States so that all relevant provisions contained in Articles 12 and 13 and in this Article can be applied, where applicable, by the potentially affected Member States. 4. Where the Member State concerned has decided that an establishment close to the territory of another Member State is incapable of creating a major-accident hazard beyond its boundary for the purposes of Article 12(8) and is not therefore required to produce an external emergency plan under Article 12(1), it shall inform the other Member State of its reasoned decision. Article 15 Public consultation and participation in decision-making 1. Member States shall ensure that the public concerned is given an early opportunity to give its opinion on specific individual projects relating to: (a) planning for new establishments pursuant to Article 13; (b) significant modifications to establishments under Article 11, where such modifications are subject to obligations provided for in Article 13; (c) new developments around establishments where the siting or developments around establishment are subject to obtain a siting or developments around establishment are subject to obtain a siting or development are subject to obtain

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or other appropriate means, including electronic media where available, of the following matters early in the procedure for the subject of the specific project; (b) where applicable, the fact that a project is subject to a national or transboundary
environmental impact assessment or to consultations between Member States in accordance with Article 14(3); (c) details of the competent authority responsible for transmitting comments
or questions; (d) the nature of possible decisions or, where there is one, the draft decision; (e) an indication of the arrangements for public participation and consultation made pursuant to paragraph 7 of this Article. 3. With regard to the
specific individual projects referred to in paragraph 1, Member States shall ensure that, within appropriate time-frames, the following is made available to the public concerned was informed pursuant to
paragraph 2; (b) in accordance with the provisions of Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information (17), information other than that referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article which is relevant for the decision in question and which only becomes available after the
public concerned was informed in accordance with that paragraph. 4. Member States shall ensure that the public concerned is entitled to express comments and opinions to the competent authority before a decision is taken on a specific individual project as referred to in paragraph 1, and that the results of the consultations held pursuant to
paragraph 1 are duly taken into account in the taking of a decision. 5. Member States shall ensure that when the relevant decisions are taken, the competent authority shall make available to the public: (a) the consultations held
before the decision was taken and an explanation of how they were taken into account in that decision. 6. Where general plans or programmes are being established relating to the matters referred to in points (a) or (c) of paragraph 1, Member States shall ensure that the public is given early and effective opportunities to participate in their
preparation and modification or review using the procedures set out in Article 2(2) of Directive 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 providing for public participation in respect of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 providing for public participation in respect of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 providing for public participation in respect of the European Parliament and Object and Object and Object and Obj
participate for the purposes of this paragraph, including relevant non-governmental protection. This paragraph shall not apply to plans and programmes for which a public participation procedure is carried out under Directive
2001/42/EC. 7. The detailed arrangements for informing the public concerned shall be determined by the Member States. Reasonable time-frames for the public concerned to prepare and participate effectively in environmental
decision-making subject to the provisions of this Article. Article 16 Information to be supplied by the operator and actions to be taken following a major accident, the operator shall be required, using the most appropriate means to: (a) inform the competent authority;
(b) provide the competent authority with the following information as soon as it becomes available: (i) the circumstances of the accident on human health, the environment and property; (iv) the emergency measures taken; (c) inform the competent
authority of the steps envisaged to: (i) mitigate the medium-term and long-term effects of the accident; (ii) prevent any recurrence of such an accident; (ii) prevent any recurrence of such an accident; (ii) prevent any recurrence of such an accident; (iii) prevent any recurrence of such an accident; (iv) prevent any recurrence of such an accident and accident accident and accident accident and accident acci
following a major accident Following a major accident, Member States shall require the competent authority to: (a) ensure that any urgent, medium-term and long-term measures which may prove necessary for a full analysis of the technical,
 organisational and managerial aspects of the accident; (c) take appropriate action to ensure that the operator takes any necessary remedial measures; (d) make recommendations on future preventive measures undertaken to
mitigate its consequences. Article 18 Information to be supplied by the Member States following a major accidents meeting the criteria of Annex VI which have occurred within their territory. They shall provide it with
the following details: (a) the Member State, the name and address of the accident, including the full name of the accident, including the dangerous substances involved, and the address of the accident, including the dangerous substances involved, and the address of the accident, including the dangerous substances involved, and the address of the accident, including the full name of the accident, including the dangerous substances involved, and the address of the accident, including the full name of the accident, including the full name of the accident, including the dangerous substances involved, and the accident, including the full name of the accident including
the immediate effects on human health and the environment; (d) a brief description of the emergency measures taken and of the immediate precautions necessary to prevent recurrence; (e) the results of their analysis and recommendations. 2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be provided as soon as practicable and at
the latest within one year of the date of the accident, using the database referred to in Article 21(4). Where only preliminary information in the database, the information shall be updated once the results of further analysis and recommendations are available. Reporting
of the information referred to in point (e) of paragraph 1 by Member States may be delayed to allow for the completion of judicial proceedings. 3. For the purposes of providing the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article by Member States, a report form shall be established in the form
of implementing acts. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 27(2). 4. Member States shall inform the Commission of the name and address of any body which might have relevant information on major accidents and which is able to advise the competent authorities of other
Member States which have to intervene in the event of such an accident. Article 19 Prohibition of use 1. Member States shall prohibit the use or bringing into use of any establishment, installation or storage facility, or any part thereof where the measures taken by the operator for the prevention and mitigation of major accidents are seriously
deficient. To this end, Member States shall, inter alia, take into account serious failures to take the necessary actions identified in the inspection report. Member States may prohibit the use or bringing into use of any establishment, installation or storage facility, or any part thereof if the operator has not submitted the notification, reports or other
information required by this Directive within the specified period. 2. Member States shall ensure that operators may appeal against a prohibition order by a competent authorities
organise a system of inspections. 2. Inspections shall be appropriate to the type of establishment concerned. They shall not be dependent upon receipt of the systems being employed at the establishment, whether of a technical,
organisational or managerial nature, so as to ensure in particular that: (a) the operator can demonstrate that he has provided appropriate measures, in connection with the various activities of the establishment, to prevent major accidents; (b) the operator can demonstrate that he has provided appropriate measures, in connection with the various activities of the establishment, to prevent major accidents; (b) the operator can demonstrate that he has provided appropriate measures, in connection with the various activities of the establishment, to prevent major accidents; (b) the operator can demonstrate that he has provided appropriate measures, in connection with the various activities of the establishment, and the prevent major accidents are the prevent major accidents.
accidents, on-site and off-site; (c) the data and information contained in the safety report, or any other report submitted, adequately reflects the conditions in the establishment; (d) information has been supplied to the public pursuant to Article 14. 3. Member States shall ensure that all establishments are covered by an inspection plan at national
regional or local level and shall ensure that this plan is regularly reviewed and, where appropriate, updated. Each inspection plan shall include the following: (a) a general assessment of relevant safety issues; (b) the geographical area covered by the inspection plan; (c) a list of the establishments covered by the plan; (d) a list of groups of
establishments with possible domino effects pursuant to Article 9; (e) a list of establishments where particular external risks or hazard sources could increase the risk or consequences of a major accident; (f) procedures for non-routine
inspections pursuant to paragraph 6; (h) provisions on the co-operation between different inspection authorities. 4. Based on the inspections for all establishments including the frequency of site visits for different types of
establishments. The period between two consecutive site visits shall not exceed one year for upper-tier establishments and three years for lower-tier establishments and three years for lower-tier establishments and three years for lower-tier establishments. The period between two consecutive site visits shall not exceed one year for upper-tier establishments and three years for lower-tier establishments.
 appraisal of the hazards of the establishments concerned on human health and the environment; (b) the record of compliance with the requirements of this Directive. Where appropriate, relevant findings of inspections carried out under other
Union legislation shall also be taken into account. 6. Non-routine inspections shall be carried out to investigate serious complaints, serious accidents and occurrences of non-compliance as soon as possible. 7. Within four months after each inspection, the competent authority shall communicate the conclusions of the
inspection and all the necessary actions identified to the operator. The competent authority shall ensure that the operator takes all those necessary actions within a reasonable period after receipt of the communication. 8. If an inspection has identified an important case of non-compliance with this Directive, an additional inspection shall be carried
out within six months. 9. Inspections shall, where appropriate. 10. Member States shall encourage the competent authorities to provide mechanisms and tools for exchanging experience and consolidating knowledge, and to participate in such mechanisms.
at Union level where appropriate. 11. Member States shall ensure that operators provide the competent authorities to carry out any inspection and to gather any information necessary for the performance of their duties for the purposes of this Directive, in particular to allow the authorities to
fully assess the possibility of a major accident and to determine the scope of possible increased probability or aggravation of major accidents, to prepare an external emergency plan and to take into account substances which, due to their physical form, particular conditions or location, may require additional consideration. Article 21 Information
system and exchanges 1. Member States and the Commission shall exchange information on the experience acquired with regard to the prevention of their consequences. This information shall concern, in particular, the functioning of the measures provided for in this Directive. 2. By 30 September 2019, and
every four years thereafter, Member States shall provide the Commission with a report on the implementation of this Directive. 3. For establishments covered by this Directive, Member States shall supply the Commission with a report on the implementation of this Directive, Member States shall supply the Commission with a report on the implementation of this Directive.
concerned; (b) the activity or activities of the establishment. The Commission shall set up and keep up to date a database containing the information supplied by the Commission or the competent authorities of the Member States. 4. The Commission shall set up
and keep at the disposal of Member States a database containing, in particular, details of the major accidents which have occurred within the territory of Member States pursuant to Article 18(1) and (2) among all competent authorities; (b) distribution to
competent authorities of an analysis of the causes of major accidents and the lessons learned from them; (c) supply of information on organisations able to provide advice or relevant information on the occurrence, prevention and mitigation of major accidents. 5. The
Commission shall, by 1 January 2015, adopt implementing acts to establish the formats for communicating the information procedure
referred to in Article 27(2). 6. The databases referred to in paragraph 4 shall contain, at least: (a) the information supplied by Member States in accordance with Article 18(1) and (2); (b) an analysis of the accidents; (c) the lessons learned from the accidents; (d) the preventive measures necessary to prevent a recurrence. 7. The
Commission shall make publicly available the non-confidential part of the data. Article 22 Access to information and confidentiality 1. Member States shall ensure, in the interests of transparency, that the competent authority is required to make any information held pursuant to this Directive available to any natural or legal person who so requests
in accordance with Directive 2003/4/EC. 2. Disclosure of any information required under this Directive, including under Article 4 of Directive 2003/4/EC are fulfilled. 3. Disclosure of the complete information referred to in points (b) and (c) of
Article 14(2) held by the competent authority may be refused by that competent authority, without prejudice to paragraph 2 of this Article, if the operator has requested not to disclose certain parts of the safety report or the inventory of dangerous substances for the reasons provided for in Article 4 of Directive 2003/4/EC. The competent authority
may also decide for the same reasons that certain parts of the report or inventory shall not be disclosed. In such cases, and on approval of that authority an amended report or inventory excluding those parts. Article 23 Access to justice Member States shall ensure that: (a) any applicant requesting the report or inventory excluding those parts.
information pursuant to points (b) or (c) of Article 22(1) of this Directive is able to seek a review in accordance with Article 6 of Directive national legal system, members of the public concerned have access to the review
procedures set up in Article 11 of Directive 2011/92/EU for cases subject to Article 25 Amendment of Annexes The Commission may develop guidance on safety distance and domino effects. Article 26 in order to adapt
Annexes II to VI to technical progress. Such adaptations of the Member States and the operators as laid down in this Directive. Article 26 Exercise of the delegation 1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article. 2. The
power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 25 shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from 13 August 2012. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an
 identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than four months before the end of each period. 3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 25 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power
specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force. 4. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European
Parliament and to the Council. 5. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 25 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European
Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Commission that they will not object. That Committee is a
committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011. 2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply. Article 28 Penalties thus provided for
shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall notify those provisions to the Commission by 1 June 2015 and shall notify it without delay of any subsequent amendment affecting them. Article 29 Reporting and review 1. By 30 September 2020, and every four years thereafter, the Commission, on the basis of information
submitted by Member States in accordance with Article 21(2) and of information held in databases, as referred to in Article 21(3) and (4), and taking into account the implementation of Article 21(3) and (5), and taking into account the implementation of Article 21(3) and (6), and taking into account the implementation of Article 21(3) and (6), and taking into account the implementation of Article 21(3) and (7), and taking into account the implementation of Article 21(3) and (8), and taking into account the implementation of Article 21(3) and (8), and taking into account the implementation of Article 21(3) and (8), and taking into account the implementation of Article 21(3) and (8), and taking into account the implementation of Article 21(3) and (8), and taking into account the implementation of Article 21(3) and (8), and taking into account the implementation of Article 21(3) and (8), and taking into account the implementation of Article 21(3) and (8), and taking into account the implementation of Article 21(3) and (8), and taking into account the implementation of Article 21(3) and (8), and taking into account the implementation of Article 21(3) and (8), and taking into account the implementation of Article 21(3) and (8), and taking into account the implementation of Article 21(3) and (8), and taking into account the implementation of Article 21(3) and (8), and (8),
including information on major accidents that have occurred within the Union and their potential impact upon the implementation of this Directive. Any report may, where appropriate, be accompanied by a legislative proposal
2. In the context of relevant Union legislation, the Commission may examine the need to address the issue of financial responsibilities of the operator in relation to major accidents, including issues related to insurance. Article 30 Amendment of Directive 96/82/EC In Directive 96/82/EC, the words '(d) heavy fuel oils' are added to the heading
 'Petroleum products' in Part 1 of Annex I. Article 31 Transposition 1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 31 May 2015. They shall bring into force the
laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Article 30 of this Directive by 14 February 2014. They shall apply those measures from 15 February 2014. They shall contain a reference to this
Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made. 2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive. Article 32 Repeal 1. Directive
 96/82/EC is repealed with effect from 1 June 2015. 2. References to the repealed Directive shall be construed as references to this Directive and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table set out in Annex VII. Article 33 Entry into force This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official
Journal of the European Union. Article 34 Addressees This Directive is addresseed to the Member States. Done at Strasbourg, 4 July 2012. For the European Parliament The President M. SCHULZ For the European Parliament of 14 June 2012 and decision
55, 28.2.2011, p. 13. (14) OJ C 369, 17.12.2011, p. 14. (15) OJ L 26, 28.1.2012, p. 1. (16) OJ L 197, 21.7.2001, p. 30. (17) OJ L 41, 41.2.2003, p. 17. LIST OF ANNEXES Annex II — Minimum data and information to be considered in the safety report referred to in Article 10 Annex III
  — Information referred to in Article 8(5) and Article 10 on the safety management system and the organisation of the establishment with a view to the prevention of major accidents Annex IV — Data and information to be included in the emergency plans referred to in Article 12 Annex V — Items of information to the public as provided for in Article
14(1) and in point (a) of Article 14(2) Annex VII — Criteria for the notification of a major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) Annex VII — Correlation table ANNEX I DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES Dangerous substances covered by the hazard categories listed in Column 1 of Part 1 of this Annex are subject to the qualifying
quantities set out in Columns 2 and 3 of Part 1. Where a dangerous substance is covered by Part 1 of this Annex and is also listed in Part 2 apply. PART 1 Categories of dangerous substances falling under the hazard categories listed in Column 1:
 Column 1 Column 2 Column 3 Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of Lower-tier requirements Upper-tier requirements Section 'H' - HEALTH HAZARDS H1 ACUTE TOXIC Category 1, all exposure routes 5 20 H2
ACUTE TOXIC — Category 2, all exposure routes — Category 3, inhalation exposure route (see note 7) 50 200 H3 STOT SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE STOT SE Category 1.1.2, 1.3, 1.5 or 1.6, or — Substances or
mixtures having explosive properties according to method A.14 of Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 (see note 9) and do not belong to the hazard classes Organic peroxides or Self-reactive substances and mixtures 10 50 P1b EXPLOSIVES (see note 8) Explosives, Division 1.4 (see note 10) 50 200 P2 FLAMMABLE GASES Flammable gases, Category 1 or 2
10 50 P3a FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS (see note 11.1) 'Flammable' aerosols Category 1 or 2, containing flammable gases Category 1 or 2 or flammable liquids Category 1 or 2, not containing flammable gases Category 1 or 2 nor flammable liquids
category 1 (see note 11.2) 5 000 (net) 50 000 (net) 50 000 (net) 50 000 (net) 50 000 (net) 70 000 (net) 80 000 (net) 90 000 (net) 91 000 (net) 92 000 (net) 93 000 (net) 94 000 (net) 95 00
their boiling point (see note 12) 10 50 P5b FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS — Flammable liquids Category 2 or 3 where particular processing conditions, such as high pressure or high
temperature, may create major-accident hazards (see note 12) 50 200 P5c FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS Flammable liquids, Categories 2 or 3 not covered by P5a and P5b 5 000 50 000 P6a SELF-REACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND MIXTURES and ORGANIC PEROXIDES Self-reactive substances and mixtures, Type A or B or organic peroxides, Type A or B 10 50
P6b SELF-REACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND MIXTURES and ORGANIC PEROXIDES Self-reactive substances and mixtures, Type C, D, E or F or organic peroxides, Type C, D, E or F or organic peroxides, Type C, D, E, or F 50 200 P8 OXIDISING LIQUIDS AND SOLIDS Oxidising
Liquids, Category 1, 2 or 3, or Oxidising Solids, Category 1, 2 or 3 50 200 Section 'C' - ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS E1 Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2 200 500 Section 'O' - OTHER HAZARDS O1 Substances or mixtures with hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2 200 500 Section 'O' - OTHER HAZARDS O1 Substances or mixtures with hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2 200 500 Section 'O' - OTHER HAZARDS O1 Substances or mixtures with hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2 200 500 Section 'O' - OTHER HAZARDS O1 Substances or mixtures with hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2 200 500 Section 'O' - OTHER HAZARDS O1 Substances or mixtures with hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2 200 500 Section 'O' - OTHER HAZARDS O1 Substances or mixtures with hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2 200 500 Section 'O' - OTHER HAZARDS O1 Substances or mixtures with hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2 200 500 Section 'O' - OTHER HAZARDS O1 Substances or mixtures with hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2 200 500 Section 'O' - OTHER HAZARDS O1 Substances or mixtures with hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2 200 500 Section 'O' - OTHER HAZARDS O1 Substances or mixtures with hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2 200 500 Section 'O' - OTHER HAZARDS O1 Substances or mixtures with hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2 200 500 Section 'O' - OTHER HAZARDS O1 Substances or mixtures with hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2 200 500 Section 'O' - OTHER HAZARDS O1 Substances or mixtures with hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2 200 500 Section 'O' - OTHER HAZARDS O1 Substances or mixtures with hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2 200 500 Section 'O' - OTHER HAZARDS O1 Substances or mixtures with hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in C
Formaldehyde (concentration \geq 90 \%) 50-00-0 5 50 1333-74-0 5 50 16. Hydrogen chloride (liquefied gas) 7647-01-0 25 250 — 5 50 18. Liquefied flammable gases, Category 1 or 2 (including LPG) and natural gas (see note 19) — 50 200 74-86-2 5 50 75-21-8 5 50 75-56-9 5 50 67-56-1 500 5 000 23. 4, 4'-Methylene bis (2-chloraniline) and/or salts, in
powder form 101-14-4 0,01 624-83-9 0,15 7782-44-7 200 2 000 26. 2,4 -Toluene diisocyanate 584-84-9 10 100 2,6 -Toluene diisocyanate 91-08-7 27. Carbonyl dichloride (phosphorus trihydride) 7784-44-7 200 2 000 26. 2,4 -Toluene diisocyanate 584-84-9 10 100 2,6 -Toluene diisocyanate 91-08-7 27. Carbonyl dichloride (phosphorus trihydride) 7784-45-10,2 1 29. Phosphine (phosphorus trihydride) 7784-50,3 0,75 28. Arsine (phosphorus trihydride) 7784-45-10,2 1 29. Phosphine (phosphorus trihydride) 7784-45-10,2 1 29. Phosphine (phosphorus trihydride) 7784-50,3 0,75 28. Arsine (phosphorus trihydride) 7784-45-10,2 1 29. Phosphine (phosphorus trihydride) 7784-50,3 0,75 28. Arsine (phosphorus trihydride) 7784-45-10,2 1 29. Phosphine (phosphorus trihydride) 7784-50,3 0,75 28. Arsine (phosphorus trihydride) 7784-45-10,2 1 29. Phosphine (phosphorus trihydride) 7784-50,3 0,75 28. Arsine (phosphorus trihydride) 7784-45-10,2 1 29. Phosphine (phosphorus trihydride) 7784-50,3 0,75 28. Arsine (phosphorus trihydride) 7784-50,3 0,75 28.
 ether, Chloromethyl methyl ether, 1,2-Dibromoethane, Diethyl sulphate, Dimethyl sulphate,
 alternative fuels (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams) (e) alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and environmental hazards as the products referred to in points (a) to (d) — 2 500 25 000
hazard categories in Part 1 of Annex I. 200 500 42. Propylamine (see note 21) 107-10-8 500 2 000 43. Tert-butyl acrylate (see note 21) 16529-56-9 500 2 000 45. Tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-1,3,5,-thiadiazine-2-thione (Dazomet) (see note 21) 533-74-4 100 200 46. Methyl acrylate (see note 21) 107-10-8 500 2 000 45. Tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-1,3,5,-thiadiazine-2-thione (Dazomet) (see note 21) 533-74-4 100 200 46. Methyl acrylate (see note 21) 107-10-8 500 2 000 45. Tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-1,3,5,-thiadiazine-2-thione (Dazomet) (see note 21) 107-10-8 500 2 000 45. Tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-1,3,5,-thiadiazine-2-thione (Dazomet) (see note 21) 107-10-8 500 2 000 45. Tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-1,3,5,-thiadiazine-2-thione (Dazomet) (see note 21) 107-10-8 500 2 000 45. Tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-1,3,5,-thiadiazine-2-thione (Dazomet) (see note 21) 107-10-8 500 2 000 45. Tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-1,3,5,-thiadiazine-2-thione (Dazomet) (see note 21) 107-10-8 500 2 000 45. Tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-1,3,5,-thiadiazine-2-thione (Dazomethyl-1,3,5,-thiadiazine-2-thione (Dazomethyl-1,3,5,-thiadiazine-2-thiadi
96-33-3 500 2 000 47. 3-Methylpyridine (see note 21) 108-99-6 500 2 000 48. 1-Bromo-3-chloropropane (see note 21) 109-70-6 500 2 000 NOTES TO ANNEX I 1. Substances and mixtures are classified in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. 2. Mixtures shall be treated in the same way as pure substances provided they remain within
Articles are the maximum quantities which are present or are likely to be present at any one time. Dangerous substances present at an establishment only in quantities equal to or less than 2 % of the relevant qualifying quantity shall be ignored for the purposes of calculating the total quantity present if their location within an establishment is such
that it cannot act as an initiator of a major accident elsewhere at that establishment. 4. The following rules governing the addition of dangerous substances, or categories of dangerous substances, or categories of dangerous substances, or categories of dangerous substances, shall apply where appropriate: In the case of an establishment where no individual dangerous substances, or categories of dangerous 
relevant qualifying quantities, the following rule shall be applied to determine whether the establishments if the sum: q1/QU1 + q2/QU2 + q3/QU3 + q4/QU4 + q5/QU5 + ... is greater than or equal to 1, where qx = the quantity of dangerous
substance x (or category of dangerous substances) falling within Part 1 or Part 2 of this Annex, and QUX = the relevant qualifying quantity for dangerous substance or category x from Column 3 of Part 1 or Part 2 of this Annex. This Directive shall apply to lower-tier establishments if the sum: q1/QL1 + q2/QL2 + q3/QL3 + q4/QL4 + q1/QL4
q5/QL5 + ... is greater than or equal to 1, where qx = the quantity of dangerous substance x (or category x from Column 2 of Part 1 or from Column 2 of Part 2 of this Annex. This rule shall be used to
 assess the health hazards, physical hazards and environmental hazards. It must therefore be applied three times: (a) for the addition of dangerous substances listed in Part 2 that fall within acute toxicity category 1, 2 or 3 (inhalation route) or STOT SE category 1, together with dangerous substances falling within section H, entries H1 to H3 of Part 1
(b) for the addition of dangerous substances listed in Part 2 that are explosives, flammable gases, flammable liquids and solids, oxidising liquids and solids, together with dangerous substances falling within section P, entries P1 to P8 of
Part 1; (c) for the addition of dangerous substances listed in Part 2 that fall within hazardous to the aquatic environment acute category 1, chronic category 1 or chronic category 2, together with dangerous substances falling within section E, entries E1 and E2 of Part 1. The relevant provisions of this Directive apply where any of the sums obtained by
(a), (b) or (c) is greater than or equal to 1. 5. In the case of dangerous substances which are not covered by Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, including waste, but which possess, under the conditions found at the establishment, equivalent
properties in terms of major-accident potential, these shall be provisionally assigned to the most analogous category or named dangerous substances with properties giving rise to more than one classification, for the purposes of this Directive the lowest qualifying
quantities shall apply. However, for the application of the rule in Note 4, the lowest qualifying quantity for each group of categories in Notes 4(a), 4(b) and 4(c) corresponding to the classification concerned shall be used. 7. Dangerous substances that fall within Acute Toxic Category 3 via the oral route (H 301) shall fall under entry H2 ACUTE TOXIC
in those cases where neither acute inhalation toxicity classification nor acute dermal toxicity classification can be derived, for example due to lack of conclusive inhalation toxicity classification nor acute dermal toxicity data. 8. The hazard class Explosives includes explosive articles (see Section 2.1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008). If the quantity of the explosive
substance or mixture contained in the article is known, that quantity shall be considered for the purposes of this Directive. If the quantity of the explosive substance or mixture contained in the article is not known, that quantity of the explosive properties of substances
and mixtures is only necessary if the screening procedure according to Appendix 6, Part 3 of the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria (UN Manual of Tests and Criteria) (2) identifies the substance or mixture as potentially having explosive properties. 10. If Explosives of Division 1.4 are unpacked
or repacked, they shall be assigned to the entry P1a, unless the hazard is shown to still correspond to Division 1.4, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. 11.1. Flammable aerosols are classified in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.
dispensers (3) (Aerosol Dispensers Directive). 'Extremely flammable' and 'Flammable' aerosols of Directive 75/324/EEC correspond to Flammable 75/324/EEC correspo
not valid under elevated conditions such as high temperature or pressure, and therefore such liquids are included in this entry. 13. Ammonium nitrate (5 000 / 10 000): fertilisers (compound/composite fertilisers contain ammonium nitrate
with phosphate and/or potash) which are capable of self-sustaining decomposition according to the UN Trough Test (see UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, subsection 38.2), and in which the nitrogen content as a result of ammonium nitrate is — between 15,75 % (4) and 24,5 % (5) by weight, and either with not more than 0,4 % total
combustible/organic materials or which fulfil the requirements of Annex III-2 to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 relating to fertilisers (6), — 15,75 % by weight or less and unrestricted combustible materials. 14. Ammonium nitrate (1 250 / 5 000): fertiliser grade This applies to straight
ammonium nitrate-based fertilisers and to ammonium nitrate-based compound/composite fertilisers which fulfil the requirements of Annex III-2 to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 and in which the nitrogen content as a result of ammonium nitrate is — more than 24,5 % by weight, except for mixtures of straight ammonium nitrate-based fertilisers with
dolomite, limestone and/or calcium carbonate with a purity of at least 90 %, — more than 15,75 % by weight for mixtures of ammonium nitrate and ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate, — more than 28 % (7) by weight for mixtures of straight ammonium nitrate and 
Ammonium nitrate (350 / 2500): technical grade This applies to ammonium nitrate in which the nitrogen content as a result of the ammonium nitrate is — between 24,5 % and 28 % by weight, and which contain not more
than 0,2 % combustible substances. It also applies to aqueous ammonium nitrate is more than 80 % by weight. 16. Ammonium nitrate is more than 80 % by weight to applies to — material rejected during the manufacturing process and to
ammonium nitrate and mixtures of ammonium nitrate and mixtures of ammonium nitrate, straight ammonium nitrate for reworking, recycling or treatment for
safe use, because they no longer comply with the specifications of Notes 14 and 15, — fertilisers referred to in first indent of Note 13, and Note 14 to this Annex which do not fulfil the requirements of Annex III-2 to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003. 17. Potassium nitrate (5 000 / 10 000) This applies to those composite potassium-nitrate based fertilisers referred to in first indent of Note 13, and Note 14 to this Annex which do not fulfil the requirements of Annex III-2 to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003. 17.
(in prilled/granular form) which have the same hazardous properties as pure potassium nitrate. 18. Potassium nitrate (1 250 / 5 000) This applies to those composite potassium nitrate as pure potassium nitrate. 19. Upgraded biogas For the purpose of the
implementation of this Directive, upgraded biogas may be classified under entry 18 of Part 2 of Annex I where it has been processed in accordance with applicable standards for purified and upgraded biogas ensuring a quality equivalent to that of natural gas, including the content of Methane, and which has a maximum of 1 % Oxygen.
20. Polychlorodibenzofurans and polychlorodibenzofurans and polychlorodibenzodioxins The quantities of polychlorodibenzodioxins are calculated using the following factors: WHO 2005 TEF 2,3,7,8-PeCDF 0,3 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF 0,03 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF 0,1 1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDI 0,1 1,2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF 0,1 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF 0,
0,1,1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD 0,1,1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD 0,1,1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF 0,1,1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF 0,1,1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HxC
Human and Mammalian Toxic Equivalency Factors for Dioxins and Dioxin-like Compounds 21. In cases where this dangerous substance falls within category P5a Flammable liquids or P5b Flammable liquids, then for the purposes of this Directive the lowest qualifying quantities shall apply. (1) The CAS number is shown only for indication
(*1) Provided that the mixture in the absence of sodium hypochlorite would not be classified as Aquatic Acute Category 1 [H400]. (2) More guidance on waiving of the test can be found in the A.14 method description, see Commission Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 of 30 May 2008 laying down test methods pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006
of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (OJ L 142, 31.5.2008, p. 1). (3) OJ L 147, 9.6.1975, p. 40. (4) 15,75 % nitrogen content by weight as a result of ammonium nitrate corresponds to 45 % ammonium nitrate. (5) 24,5 % nitrogen content by weight as a
system and on the organisation of the establishment with a view to major-accident prevention. This information of the establishment and its environment including the geographical location, meteorological, geological,
hydrographic conditions and, if necessary, its history; (b) identification of installations and other activities of the establishment which could present a major-accident hazard; (c) on the basis of available information, identification of neighbouring establishments, as well as sites that fall outside the scope of this Directive, areas and developments that
accident risks and conditions under which such a major accident could happen, together with a description of proposed preventive measures; (b) description of processes, in particular the operating methods; where applicable, taking into account available information on best practices; (c) description of dangerous substances: (i) inventory of
dangerous substances including: — the identification of dangerous substances chemical name, CAS number, name according to IUPAC nomenclature, — the maximum quantity of dangerous substances present or likely to be present; (ii) physical, chemical, toxicological characteristics and indication of the hazards, both immediate and delayed for
including a summary of the events which may play a role in triggering each of these scenarios, the causes being internal or external to the installation; including in particular: (ii) external causes, such as those related to domino effects, sites that fall outside the scope of this Directive, areas and developments that could be the source of, or increase them.
risk or consequences of a major accident; (iii) natural causes, for example earthquakes or floods; (b) assessment of the extent and severity of the consequences of identified major accidents including maps, images or, as appropriate, equivalent descriptions, showing areas which are likely to be affected by such accidents arising from the establishment
(c) review of past accidents and incidents with the same substances and processes used, consideration of lessons learned from these, and explicit reference to specific measures taken to prevent such accidents; (d) description of technical parameters and equipment used for the safety of installations. 5. Measures of protection and intervention to limit
the consequences of a major accident: (a) description of the equipment installed in the plant to limit the consequences of major accidents for human health and environment, including water spray; vapour screens; emergency catch pots or
collection vessels; shut-off-valves; inerting systems; fire water retention; (b) organisation of any technical measures relevant for the impact of a major accident. ANNEX III Information referred to in Article 8(5) and
Article 10 on the safety management system and the organisation of the establishment with a view to the prevention of major accidents For the purpose of implements; (a) the safety management system shall be proportionate to the hazards, industrial
activities and complexity of the organisation in the establishment and be based on assessment of the general management system which includes the organisation in the establishment and be based on assessment of the general management system which includes the organisation in the establishment and be based on assessment of the general management system which includes the organisation in the establishment and be based on assessment of the general management system which includes the organisation in the establishment and be based on assessment of the general management system which includes the organisation in the establishment and be based on assessment of the general management system which includes the organisation in the establishment and be based on assessment of the general management system which includes the organisation in the establishment and be based on assessment of the general management system which includes the organisation in the establishment and be based on assessment of the general management system which includes the organisation and includes the organisation and include the part of the general management system which includes the organisation and include the part of the organisation and include 
(MAPP); (b) the following issues shall be addressed by the safety management of major hazards at all levels in the organisation, together with the measures taken to raise awareness of the need for continuous improvement. The
identification of training needs of such personnel and the provision of the training so identified. The involvement of employees and of subcontracted personnel working in the establishment which are important from the point of view of safety; (ii) identification and evaluation of major hazards — adoption and implementation of procedures for involvement of employees and of subcontracted personnel working in the establishment which are important from the point of view of safety; (ii) identification and evaluation of procedures for involvement of employees and of subcontracted personnel working in the establishment which are important from the point of view of safety; (ii) identification and evaluation of major hazards — adoption and implementation of procedures for involvement of employees and of subcontracted personnel working in the establishment which are important from the point of view of safety; (ii) identification of the training so identification of the training so identification of the provision of the training so identification of the provision of the training so identification of the training so identi
systematically identifying major hazards arising from normal and abnormal operation including subcontracted activities where applicable and the assessment of their likelihood and severity; (iii) operation including maintenance, of plant, processes and
equipment, and for alarm management and temporary stoppages; taking into account available information on best practices for monitoring and control of the risks associated with ageing equipment installed in the establishment and corrosion; inventory of the
establishment's equipment, strategy and methodology for monitoring and control of the equipment; appropriate follow-up actions and any necessary countermeasures; (iv) management of change — adoption and implementation of procedures for planning modifications to, or the design of new installations, processes or storage
facilities; (v) planning for emergencies — adoption and implementation of procedures to identify foreseeable emergencies by systematic analysis, to prepare, test and review emergencies and to provide specific training for the staff concerned. Such training shall be given to all personnel working in the
 establishment, including relevant subcontracted personnel; (vi) monitoring performance — adoption and implementation of procedures for the ongoing assessment of compliance with the objectives set by the operator's MAPP and safety management system, and the mechanisms for investigation and taking corrective action in case of non-compliance
The procedures shall cover the operator's system for reporting major accidents or 'near misses', particularly those involving failure of protective measures, and their investigation and follow-up on the basis of lessons learnt. The procedures could also include performance indicators (SPIs) and/or other relevant
indicators; (vii) audit and review — adoption and implementation of procedures for periodic systematic assessment of the MAPP and the effectiveness and suitability of the safety management system and its updating by senior management, including consideration
and incorporation of necessary changes indicated by the audit and review. ANNEX IV Data and information to be included in the emergency plans: (a) Names or positions of persons authorised to set emergency procedures in motion and the person in charge of and coordinating the on-site
mitigatory action; (b) Name or position of the external emergency plan; (c) For foreseeable conditions or events which could be significant in bringing about a major accident, a description of the action which should be taken to control the conditions or events and to limit their
consequences, including a description of the safety equipment and the resources available; (d) Arrangements for providing early warnings are to be given and the actions persons on site including how warnings are to be given and the actions persons on site including how warnings are to be given and the actions persons on site including how warnings are to be given and the actions persons are expected to take on receipt of a warning; (e) Arrangements for providing early warning of the incident to the authority responsible for
with off-site emergency services; (g) Arrangements for providing assistance with off-site mitigatory action. 2. External emergency plans: (a) Names or positions of persons authorised to set emergency procedures in motion and of persons authorised to set emergency plans: (a) Names or positions of persons authorised to set emergency plans: (b) Arrangements for receiving early warning of
incidents, and alert and call-out procedures; (c) Arrangements for coordinating resources necessary to implement the external emergency plan; (d) Arrangements for providing assistance with on-site mitigatory action, including responses to major-accident scenarios as set out in the safety report and
Arrangements for the provision of information to the emergency services of other Member States in the event of a major accident with possible transboundary consequences. ANNEX V Items of information to the public as provided for in Article 14(1) and in point (a) of Article 14(2) PART 1 For all establishments covered by this Directive: 1. Name of the public as provided for in Article 14(2) PART 1 For all establishments covered by this Directive: 1. Name of the public as provided for in Article 14(2) PART 1 For all establishments covered by this Directive: 1. Name of the public as provided for in Article 14(2) PART 1 For all establishments covered by this Directive: 1. Name of the public as provided for in Article 14(2) PART 1 For all establishments covered by this Directive: 1. Name of the public as provided for in Article 14(2) PART 1 For all establishments covered by this Directive: 1. Name of the public as provided for in Article 14(2) PART 1 For all establishments covered by this Directive: 1. Name of the public as provided for in Article 14(2) PART 1 For all establishments covered by this Directive: 1. Name of the public as provided for in Article 14(2) PART 1 For all establishments covered by this Directive: 1. Name of the public as provided for in Article 14(2) PART 1 For all establishments covered by the public as provided for in Article 14(2) PART 1 For all establishments covered by the public as provided for in Article 14(2) PART 1 For all establishments covered by the public as provided for in Article 14(2) PART 1 For all establishments covered by the public as provided for in Article 14(2) PART 1 For all establishments covered by the public as provided for in Article 14(2) PART 1 For all establishments covered by the public as provided for in Article 14(2) PART 1 For all establishments covered by the public as provided for in Article 14(2) PART 1 For all establishments covered by the public as provided for in Article 14(2) PART 1 For all establishments covered by the public as provided for in Article
trade name of the operator and the full address of the establishment concerned. 2. Confirmation that the notification referred to in Article 7(1) or the safety report referred to in Article 10(1) has been submitted to the competent
authority. 3. An explanation in simple terms of the activity or activities undertaken at the establishment. 4. The common names or, in the case of dangerous substances covered by Part 1 of Annex I, the generic names or the hazard classification of the relevant dangerous substances covered by Part 1 of Annex I, the generic names or the hazard classification of the relevant dangerous substances covered by Part 1 of Annex I, the generic names or, in the case of dangerous substances covered by Part 1 of Annex I, the generic names or the hazard classification of the relevant dangerous substances covered by Part 1 of Annex I, the generic names or the hazard classification of the relevant dangerous substances covered by Part 1 of Annex I, the generic names or the hazard classification of the relevant dangerous substances covered by Part 1 of Annex I, the generic names or the hazard classification of the relevant dangerous substances covered by Part 1 of Annex I, the generic names or the hazard classification of the relevant dangerous substances covered by Part 1 of Annex I, the generic names or the hazard classification of the relevant dangerous substances covered by Part 1 of Annex I, the generic names or the hazard classification of the relevant dangerous substances covered by Part 1 of Annex I, the generic names of the part of the p
accident, with an indication of their principal dangerous characteristics in simple terms. 5. General information about the appropriate behaviour in the event of a major accident or indication of where that information about the appropriate behaviour in the event of a major accident or indication of where that information about the appropriate behaviour in the event of a major accident or indication of where that information about the appropriate behaviour in the event of a major accident or indication of where that information about the appropriate behaviour in the event of a major accident or indication of where that information about the appropriate behaviour in the event of a major accident or indication of where that information about the appropriate behaviour in the event of a major accident or indication of where that information about the appropriate behaviour in the event of a major accident or indication of where the event of a major accident or indication of where the event of a major accident or indication of where the event of a major accident or indication of where the event of a major accident or indication of where the event of a major accident or indication of where the event of a major accident or indication of where the event of a major accident or indication of the event of a major accident or indication of the event of a major accident or indication of the event of a major accident or indication of the event of a major accident or indication of the event of a major accident or indication of the event of a major accident or indication of the event of a major accident or indication of the event of a major accident or indication of the event of a major accident or indication of the event of a major accident or indication or indication of the event of a major accident or indication of the event of a major accident or indication o
last site visit in accordance with Article 20(4), or reference to where that information can be accessed electronically; information on where more detailed information about the inspection and the related inspe
obtained, subject to the requirements of Article 22. PART 2 For upper-tier establishments, in addition to the major-accident hazards, including their potential effects on human health and the environment and summary details of the main types of major-accident hazards, including their potential effects on human health and the environment and summary details of the major-accident hazards, including their potential effects on human health and the environment and summary details of the major-accident hazards, including their potential effects on human health and the environment and summary details of the major-accident hazards, including their potential effects on human health and the environment and summary details of the major-accident hazards, including their potential effects on human health and the environment and summary details of the major-accident hazards, including their potential effects on human health and the environment and summary details of the major-accident hazards.
accident scenarios and the control measures to address them. 2. Confirmation that the operator is required to make adequate arrangements on site, in particular liaison with the emergency plan drawn up to cope with any off-
  site effects from an accident. This should include advice to cooperate with any instructions or requests from the emergency services at the time of an accident. 4. Where applicable, indication whether the establishment is close to the territory of another Member State with the possibility of a major accident with transboundary effects under the
Convention of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents. ANNEX VI Criteria for the notification of a major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident covered by paragraph 1 or having at least one of the consequences described in paragraphs 2, 3, 10 cm. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major accident to the Commission as provided for in Article 18(1) I. Any major acci
4 and 5 must be notified to the Commission. 1. Dangerous substances involved Any fire or explosion or accidental discharge of a dangerous substance involving a quantity of at least 5 % of the qualifying quantity laid down in Column 3 of Part 1 or in Column 3 of Part 1 or in Column 3 of Part 2 of Annex I. 2. Injury to persons and damage to real estate: (b) six persons injured
within the establishment and hospitalised for at least 24 hours; (c) one person outside the establishment damaged and unusable as a result of the accident; (e) the evacuation or confinement of persons for more than 2 hours; (d) dwelling(s) outside the establishment damaged and unusable as a result of the accident; (e) the evacuation or confinement of persons for more than 2 hours; (d) dwelling(s) outside the establishment damaged and unusable as a result of the accident; (e) the evacuation or confinement of persons for more than 2 hours; (d) dwelling(s) outside the establishment damaged and unusable as a result of the accident; (e) the evacuation or confinement of persons for more than 2 hours; (d) dwelling(s) outside the establishment damaged and unusable as a result of the accident; (e) the evacuation or confinement of persons for more than 2 hours; (d) dwelling(s) outside the establishment damaged and unusable as a result of the accident; (e) the evacuation or confinement of persons for more than 2 hours; (e) the evacuation of the accident of the accident of the extended and unusable as a result of the evacuation of the evacu
interruption of drinking water, electricity, gas or telephone services for more than 2 hours (persons × hours): the value is at least 1 000. 3. Immediate damage to the environmental or conservation importance protected by legislation; (ii) 10 or
more hectares of more widespread habitat, including agricultural land; (b) significant or long-term damage to an aquifer or underground water: 1 ha or more of delta; (iv) 2 ha or more of a coastline or open sea; (c) significant damage to an aquifer or underground water: 1 ha or
more. 4. Damage to property: (a) damage to property in the establishment: at least EUR 2 000 000; (b) damage to property outside the establishment: at least EUR 500 000. 5. Cross-border damage Any major accident directly involving a dangerous substance giving rise to effects outside the territory of the Member State concerned. II. Accidents
or 'near misses' which Member States regard as being of particular technical interest for preventing major accidents and limiting their consequences and which do not meet the quantitative criteria above should be notified to the Commission. ANNEX VII CORRELATION TABLE Directive 96/82/EC This Directive Article 1 Article 2(1), first
subparagraph Article 2(1) and Article 3(2) and (3) Article 3(3) Articl
(12) and Article 3(17) to (19) Article 4 Article 2(2), first subparagraph, points (a) to (f) and (h) — Article 5 (2), first subparagraph, points (a) to (g) Article 6(2), points (a) to (g) Article 6(3) Article 6(3) Article 6(4) Article 7(4), points (a) to (c)
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