

Republic of Latvia
Cabinet
Regulation No. 563
Adopted 19 September 2017

Procedures for Identifying and Determining Objects of Increased Danger, as well as for the Planning and Implementation of Civil Protection and Disaster Management

*Issued pursuant to
Section 8, Paragraph two, Clause 3 of the Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law*

I. General Provision

1. This Regulation prescribes the procedures for identifying and determining objects of increased danger, as well as for the planning and implementation of civil protection and disaster management.

II. Procedures for Identifying and Determining an Object of Increased Danger

2. The following objects may be determined as objects of increased danger:

2.1. in Category A:

2.1.1. objects in which hazardous substances are manufactured, used, managed, or stored (the substances or mixtures referred to in Annex 1 to this Regulation, including in the form of raw materials, products, by-products, manufacturing waste or intermediate products, biological agents or radioactive substances) and for which, in accordance with the requirements of the laws and regulations regarding the procedures for the risk assessment of industrial accidents and risk reduction measures, safety reports must be developed;

2.1.2. ionising radiation objects of State significance;

2.1.3. objects where work with biological agents of risk group 4 is performed and laboratories where samples for the determination of biological agents of risk group 4 may be examined;

2.1.4. safety class A hydrotechnical buildings of hydroelectric power plants;

2.1.5. railway infrastructure objects for public use;

2.2. in Category B:

2.2.1. objects in which hazardous substances are manufactured, used, managed, or stored and for which, in accordance with the requirements of the laws and regulations regarding the procedures for the risk assessment of industrial accidents and risk reduction measures, safety reports must be developed;

2.2.2. objects in which work is performed with biological agents of risk group 3, including laboratories where samples for the determination of biological agents of risk group 3 may be examined;

2.3. in Category C:

2.3.1. objects in which the maximum quantities of hazardous substances are equal to or greater than the qualifying quantities indicated in Table 1 of Annex 1 to this Regulation or the criterion for the quantity of hazardous substances, calculated taking

into account the qualifying quantities specified in Table 2 of Annex 1 to this Regulation, is one or more;

2.3.2. objects in which the storage of dangerous goods is performed and in which the maximum quantities of hazardous substances are equal to or greater than the qualifying quantities indicated in Table 1 of Annex 1 to this Regulation or the criterion for the quantity of dangerous substances, calculated taking into account the qualifying quantities specified in Table 2 of Annex 1 to this Regulation, is one or more;

2.3.3. objects in which work is performed with biological agents of risk group 2, including laboratories in where samples for the determination of biological agents of risk group 2 may be examined;

2.3.4. electricity generation objects the installed capacity of which exceeds 100 MW;

2.3.5. objects in which activities with natural gas are performed (except for consumption) and whose gas pipeline pressure exceeds 1.6 MPa.

3. Information regarding objects of increased danger (Annex 2) shall be identified and updated each year, as well as until 20 January the following institutions, authorities, and merchants shall submit to the State Fire and Rescue Service:

3.1. the State Environmental Service – regarding the objects of increased danger referred to in Sub-paragraphs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.4, 2.2.1, and 2.3.1 of this Regulation;

3.2. institutions or merchants – regarding the objects of increased danger referred to in Sub-paragraphs 2.1.3, 2.2.2, 2.3.1, 2.3.2, and 2.3.3 of this Regulation;

3.3. *valsts akciju sabiedrība “Latvijas dzelzceļš”* [State stock company Latvian Railways] – regarding the objects of increased danger referred to in Sub-paragraph 2.1.5 of this Regulation;

3.4. the Public Utilities Commission – regarding the objects referred to in Sub-paragraphs 2.3.4 and 2.3.5 of this Regulation.

4. The State Fire and Rescue Service shall evaluate the information submitted by the institutions, authorities, and merchants referred to in Paragraph 3 of this Regulation (Annex 2) and prepare a list of objects of increased danger for submission to the Cabinet.

III. Procedures for the Planning and Implementation of Civil Protection and Disaster Management in an Object of Increased Danger

5. The owner or lawful possessor of an object of increased danger (hereinafter – the owner) shall assign a person responsible for the civil protection matters at the object.

6. The owner shall, within the scope of the planning of civil protection and disaster management, ensure the following measures in an object of increased danger:

6.1. on the basis of the risk assessment determine preventive, preparedness, response and elimination measures;

6.2. on the basis of the risk assessment, identify and plan resources for incident or accident cases and for the implementation of the specified measures;

6.3. identify the properties, physical state, potential chemical reactions of hazardous substances in an object of increased danger and place the hazardous substances in such a way as to prevent such mutual reaction which causes or may cause damage to the environment, human life or health, and may cause a disaster, incident, or accident at the object;

6.4. the locations of hazardous substances shall be designated in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding labour protection requirements for the use of safety signs;

6.5. develop a schematic representation (plan) of the location of hazardous substances, indicating the name of the hazardous substance, the UN number, hazard pictograms, hazard

statements (H phrases), safety requirement designations (P phrases), as well as ensure the updating and placement of such information in an accessible location;

6.6. determine evacuation routes and assembly sites during incidents or accidents of a different nature, as well as designate them in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding labour protection requirements for the use of safety signs;

6.7. hazardous substances are stored in such a way in order to:

6.7.1. prevent access by unauthorised persons thereto;

6.7.2. prevent the material of storage equipment or packaging from forming or exposing chemical compounds to the packaged or stored hazardous substance or be subject to the effect thereof;

6.7.3. ensure that the design and material of the relevant substances and packaging are durable under the conditions of use and storage intended by the manufacturer and prevent the loss of content during the period of storage;

6.8. assign one or more responsible persons who, in the event of a disaster, accident, incident or threat thereof, shall take a decision to implement early warning and informing;

6.9. ensure free access to the manual or remote application device, if such has been installed in order to implement early warning and information;

6.10. enter into contracts with the special accident and engineering services, other institutions and merchants, if it is foreseeable that, as a result of an accident caused by economic activity or an accident, the object of increased danger will not be able to ensure the response and elimination of consequences measures;

6.11. familiarise the employees of the object and employees employed on the basis of a contract with the civil protection plan and the measures provided for therein, and the employees shall certify this with a signature.

7. The owner who has established a unit for the performance of response and elimination of consequences measures at the object of increased danger shall:

7.1. depending on the nature of the activity of the object and taking into account the possibility of such an event which would have the most severe consequences for the environment, human life, health, or property, shall organise training of the personnel of the unit;

7.2. provide a unit with the relevant technical equipment for the elimination of potential accidents or consequences of accidents;

7.3. perform the development of the relevant regulatory documents, determining the duties and rights of the unit, the types and number of technical and special equipment, individual protective equipment, as well as the number of employees involved and their training.

8. The owner shall ensure the clarification of the civil protection plan of an object of increased danger in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding the structure of the civil protection plan, the procedures for the development and approval thereof.

9. The owner shall, within the scope of the implementation of civil protection and disaster management, ensure the following measures in an object of increased danger:

9.1. maintain the engineering systems and equipment in working order in accordance with the requirements specified by the manufacturers and the requirements of the laws and regulations governing construction;

9.2. maintain an autonomous replacement electricity supply source (generator) of the capacity required in working order if it is concluded as a result of the risk assessment that the interruption of the supply of electricity at the object may be a cause of fires, accidents with people, damage to the property or economic activity of other persons, damage to the environment, continuous interruption of complicated technological processes which cause the incident or accident situation;

9.3. in the case of an accident, incident or threat thereof, notify the relevant State, local government, or other institutions without delay;

9.4. perform the measures provided for in the civil protection plan of the object of increased danger;

9.5. in the event of a disaster, accident, incident or threat thereof, ensure early warning and informing of persons who are in an object of increased danger, as well as in the area of exposure to risk outside the object of increased danger;

9.6. ensure the informing or early warning referred to in Sub-paragraph 9.5 of this Regulation by means of sound devices (the sound intensity level shall be at least 65 dB(A) and shall be 10 dB(A) higher than the background noise and may be heard at any location where a person may be. The maximum sound intensity level at a 1 m distance from sound devices shall not exceed 120 dB(A) or any other solution which ensures timely early warning and informing regarding the necessary action;

9.7. ensure a manual or remote control device, if such is installed in order to implement early warning and informing, with an explanatory statement in the official language;

9.8. in an object in the territory of which employees are permanently absent, ensure automatic or remote starting of a device that performs the informing or early warning referred to in Sub-paragraph 9.5 of this Regulation;

9.9. depending on the specific nature of the activity, provide spare (emergency) tanks for the collection of hazardous substances and hazardous waste, absorbents, bonas, and other resources for the limitation and mitigation of the consequences of potential incidents or accidents, as well as ensure the appropriate maintenance, identification, and inspection thereof;

9.10. depending on the specific nature of the activity, provide employees with the necessary personal protective equipment by organising in good time the maintenance, identification, and inspection thereof;

9.11. ensure appropriate equipment for the movement of victims in Category A and B objects of increased danger (upon calculating the amount of equipment for the transfer of victims, an assessment of the worst case scenario shall be taken into account, but not less than that one unit of equipment for the transfer of victims per 50 employees);

9.12. organise civil protection and disaster management training in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding the types of civil protection and disaster management training and the procedures for organising:

9.12.1. in Category A and Category B objects of increased danger – practical civil protection and disaster management training not less than once every three years;

9.12.2. in Category C objects of increased danger – theoretical civil protection and disaster management training not less than once every three years;

9.13. ensure the addition of the latest civil protection training documentation (training programme, training preparation and development plan, report and assessment regarding training) to the civil protection plan of the object.

IV. Closing Provisions

10. Cabinet Regulation No. 626 of 18 September 2007, Regulations Regarding Criteria for the Specification of Objects of Increased Danger and the Duties of the Owners (Possessors, Managers) of Such Objects for Ensuring Measures for Reduction of Risk (*Latvijas Vēstnesis*, 2007, No. 153), is repealed.

11. Sub-paragraph 6.5 and Paragraph 7 of this Regulation shall come into force on 1 January 2019.

12. Sub-paragraphs 9.6 and 9.8 of this Regulation shall come into force on 1 September 2020.

Prime Minister

Māris Kučinskis

Minister for the Interior

Rihards Kozlovskis

Hazardous Substances and the Qualifying Quantities Thereof

1. The qualifying quantities of hazardous substances determined in Table 1 of this Annex shall be applicable to substances which conform to the hazard categories indicated in this Table specified in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (hereinafter – Regulation No 1272/2008).
2. Where a hazardous substance conforms to the category of hazardous substances listed in Table 1 of this Annex and the relevant substance or mixture is also indicated in Table 2 of this Annex, the qualifying quantities indicated in Table 2 shall be applicable.
3. Hazardous substances and mixtures shall be classified in accordance with Regulation No 1272/2008.
4. A mixture containing hazardous chemicals shall be hazardous if the concentration of the hazardous chemical is not lower than the concentration specified in Regulation No 1272/2008. When handling this mixture, the same requirements shall be conformed to as when handling the relevant hazardous chemical, if no other hazardous features for this percentage of mixture are specified in Regulation No 1272/2008.
5. The qualifying quantities shall be applicable to each object.
6. When determining the maximum quantity of hazardous substances or calculating the criterion for the quantity of hazardous substances, consideration shall be given to those hazardous substances which are or may be present at the same time in an object or in all equipment of an object located in one territory, in the following quantities:
 - 6.1. is 2 % or more of the qualifying quantity of the relevant substance;
 - 6.2. less than 2 % of the qualifying quantity of the relevant substance, if the placement of the hazardous substance in the object is such that it may be the agent of an incident or accident.
7. The criterion for the quantity of dangerous substances shall be calculated, using the following formula:

$$Q_{\text{total}} = q_1/Q_1 + q_2/Q_2 + q_3/Q_3 + \dots + q_n/Q_n, \text{ where}$$

- Q_{total} – the criterion for the quantity of hazardous substances;
- q_i ($q_1, q_2, q_3 \dots q_n$) – the maximum quantity in tonnes for the relevant hazardous substance or group of hazardous substances listed in Table 2 of this Annex or for the hazard category listed in Table 1;
- Q_i ($Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 \dots Q_n$) – the corresponding qualifying quantity in tonnes for a hazardous substance, a group of hazardous substances, or a hazard category as indicated in Table 1 or 2 of this Annex;

n – the number of hazardous substances, groups of hazardous substances, or categories of hazardous substances included in the calculation of the relevant criterion for the quantity of hazardous substances.

8. If the criterion for the quantity of hazardous substances calculated, using qualifying quantities, is greater than or equal thereto, the object shall be included in the Category C objects of increased danger.

9. The criterion for the quantity of hazardous substances shall be used when assessing the general hazards related to health, physical hazards, and hazards to the environment. The criterion for the quantity of hazardous substances shall be determined three times – by assessing separately the health hazards, physical hazards, and hazards to the environment.

10. The criterion for the quantity of hazardous substances shall be calculated together for the following hazardous substances which are or may be present in an object or in any equipment of an object located in the same territory:

10.1. the substances and mixtures listed in Table 1 of this Annex which, according to the classification, have acute toxicity or toxic effects of Categories 1, 2, and 3 (through inhalation) on specific target organs (hereinafter – STOT) for Category 1 STOT SE, as well as hazardous substances corresponding to Table 1, Section H (entries H1 to H3);

10.2. substances and mixtures listed in Table 1 of this Annex which, according to the classification, include explosives, flammable gases, flammable aerosols, oxidising gases, flammable liquids, self-reactive substances and mixtures, organic peroxides, pyrophoric fluids and solids, oxidising fluids and solids, as well as substances that conform to Table 1 of this Annex, Section P (entries P1 to P8);

10.3. substances and mixtures listed in Table 1 of this Annex which, according to the classification, have acute toxicity of Category 1 or a chronic toxic hazard to the aquatic environment of Category 1 or 2, as well as substances corresponding to Table 2, Section E of this Annex (entries E1 and E2).

11. Hazardous substances not covered by Regulation No 1272/2008, including waste, but which are still present or may be present in an object and having equivalent or similar hazardous properties which could cause an industrial accident, shall be classified in an analogue category or assimilated to a particular hazardous substance or group of hazardous substances included in Table 1 of this Annex.

12. Where a hazardous substance, when classified according to its properties, conforms to a number of hazard categories or groups of hazardous substances, the category or group for which the qualifying quantities are numerically lower shall be selected when determining the qualifying quantity of the hazardous substance.

13. In order to determine the maximum quantities of polychlorodibenzodioxins and polychlorodibenzofurans, the following international toxic equivalent coefficients shall be used for each group of polychlorodibenzodioxins and polychlorodibenzofurans:

13.1. 2,3,7,8-THDD (2,3,7,8-for 2,3,7,8-for tetrachlorodibenzodioxins) – 1;

13.2. 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD (1,2,3,7,8- for pentachlorodibenzodioxins) – 1;

13.3. 1,2,3,4,7,8-HxHDD (1,2,3,4,7,8-for hexachlorodibenzodioxin) – 0,1;

13.4. 1,2,3,6,7,8-HxHDD (1,2,3,6,7,8-for hexachlorodibenzodioxin) – 0,1;

13.5. 1,2,3,7,8,9-HxHDD (1,2,3,7,8,9-for hexachlorodibenzodioxin) – 0,1;

13.6. 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpHDD (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-for heptachlorodibenzodioxins) – 0,01;

13.7. OHDD (for octachlorodibenzodioxins) – 0,0003;

13.8. 2,3,7,8-THDF (2,3,7,8-for tetrachlorodibenzodioxins) – 0,1;

- 13.9. 2,3,4,7,8-PeHDF (2,3,4,7,8-for pentachlorodibenzofurans) – 0,3;
 13.10. 1,2,3,7,8-PeHDF (1,2,3,7,8-for pentachlorodibenzofurans) – 0,03;
 13.11. 1,2,3,4,7,8-HxHDF (1,2,3,4,7,8-for hexachlorodibenzofurans) – 0,1;
 13.12. 1,2,3,7,8,9-HxHDF (1,2,3,7,8,9-for hexachlorodibenzofurans) – 0,1;
 13.13. 1,2,3,6,7,8-HxHDF (1,2,3,6,7,8-for hexachlorodibenzofurans) – 0,1;
 13.14. 2,3,4,6,7,8-HxHDF (2,3,4,6,7,8-for hexachlorodibenzofurans) – 0,1;
 13.15. 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpHDF (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-for heptachlorodibenzofurans) – 0,01;
 13.16. 1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpHDF (1,2,3,4,7,8,9-for heptachlorodibenzofurans) – 0,01;
 13.17. OHDF (for octachlorodibenzofurans) – 0,0003.

14. The maximum quantities of polychlorodibenzofurans and polychlorodibenzodioxins at the object shall be obtained by multiplying the quantities of polychlorodibenzofurans or polychlorodibenzodioxins by the coefficients referred to in Paragraph 13 of this Annex and by adding together the results obtained.

Table 1

Categories of hazardous substances by which an object is included as an object of increased local significance

Hazard category in accordance with Regulation No 1272/2008		Qualifying quantity (in tonnes) of the hazardous substance
Section H. Hazard to health		
H1	Acute toxicity: Category 1, all exposure routes	1
H2	Acute toxicity: 1) Category 2, all exposure routes; 2) Category 3, exposure route through inhalation ¹	5
H3	Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) – single exposure: STOT SE Category 1	5
Section P. Physical hazard		
P1a	Explosive materials ² : 1) unstable explosive materials; 2) explosive materials included in sub-group 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, or 1.6 of Part 2.1.2 “Classification criteria” of Annex I to Regulation No 1272/2008; 3) substances or mixtures which are explosive in accordance with method A.14 ³ of 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) and do not include organic peroxide or self-active substances in the category of substances and mixtures	1

P1b	Explosive materials ² : explosives, Annex I to Regulation No 1272/2008, Part 2.1.2 “Classification criteria”, Sub-group 1.4 ⁴	5
P2	Flammable gases: Category 1 or 2 flammable gases	1
P3a	Flammable aerosols ⁵ : Category 1 or 2 flammable aerosols containing Category 1 or 2 flammable gases or Category 1 flammable liquids	15 (net)
P3b	Flammable aerosols ⁵ : Category 1 or 2 flammable aerosols not containing Category 1 or 2 flammable gases or Category 1 flammable liquids and this may be proved by way of documents	500 (net)
P4	Oxidising gases: Category 1 oxidising gases	5
P5a	Flammable liquids: 1) Category 1 flammable liquids; 2) Category 2 or 3 flammable liquids stored at a temperature above their boiling temperature; 3) other liquids which are flammable at ≤ 60 °C stored at temperatures above their boiling temperature ⁶	1
P5b	Flammable liquids: 1) Category 2 and 3 flammable liquids which, under special conditions such as high pressure or high temperatures, may cause or increase the risk of industrial accidents; 2) other liquids which are flammable at ≤ 60 °C which, under special conditions such as high pressure or high temperatures, may cause or increase the risk of industrial accidents ⁶	5
P5c	Flammable liquids: Category 2 and 3 flammable liquids not covered by Category P5a and P5b	500
P6a	Self-reactive substances and mixtures and organic peroxides: Type A or B self-reactive substances and mixtures or Type A or B organic peroxides	1
P6b	Self-reactive substances and mixtures and organic peroxides: Type C, D, E, or F self-reactive substances or mixtures or Type C, D, E, or F organic peroxides	5
P7	Pyrophoric liquids 1) Category 1 pyrophoric liquids; 2) Category 1 pyrophoric solids	5
P8	Oxidising liquids and solids: 1) Category 1, 2, or 3 oxidising liquids; 2) Category 1, 2, or 3 oxidising solids	5

Section E. Environmental hazard		
E1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment Category 1 acute toxicity or Category 1 chronic toxicity	10
E2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment Category 2 chronic toxicity	20
Section O. Other hazard		
O1	Substances or mixtures with hazard statement EUH014	10
O2	Substances or mixtures which in contact with water emit flammable gases	10
O3	Substances or mixtures with hazard statement EUH029	5

Notes.

¹ Hazardous substances included in acute toxicity Category 3 H301 (toxic if ingested) shall be included in the acute toxicity Category H2 if they cannot be classified as acute dermal or inhalation toxicity due to the lack of necessary data regarding inhalation toxicity or dermal toxicity.

² The category of explosive materials also includes explosive articles as defined in Section 2.1 of Annex I to Regulation No 1272/2008. If the quantity of an explosive substance or mixture is known in such an article, it shall be taken into account. If the quantity of an explosive substance or mixture in such an article is unknown, the whole article shall be considered to be an explosive article.

³ Testing for explosive properties of substances and mixtures shall be necessary if, in accordance with the procedures indicated in Part III of the 6th Revised Edition of the Manual of Tests and Criteria of the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, it is established that the substance or mixture may have explosive properties.

⁴ If explosives of sub-group 1.4 are unpacked or repackaged, they shall be covered by entry P1a, unless the hazard is specified according to sub-group 1.4, as provided for in Regulation No 1272/2008.

⁵ Flammable aerosols shall be classified in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding essential requirements for the labelling and classification of aerosol vials. Highly flammable and flammable aerosols referred to in this Regulation shall conform to flammable aerosols of Category 1 or 2 respectively of Regulation No 1272/2008.

⁶ In accordance with Paragraph 2.6.4.5 of Annex I to Regulation No 1272/2008, fluids with a flash point exceeding 35 °C shall not be classified in Category 3 if negative results have been obtained during the long-term combustion test (Part III, Sub-section 32, L.2. of the 6th Revised Edition of the Manual of Tests and Criteria of the United Nations Organisation (UN) Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods). This condition shall not be applicable to cases of high temperature or high pressure.

Qualifying quantities for hazardous substances and groups of hazardous substances, by which an object is included as an object of increased local significance

No.	Hazardous substances and groups of hazardous substances	Qualifying quantity (in tonnes) of the hazardous substance
1.	<p>Complex fertilisers containing ammonium nitrate also containing phosphates or potassium or both and which may self-decompose¹, provided that the nitrogen content provided by ammonium nitrate is:</p> <p>1) from a 15.75 mass %² to 24.5 mass %³ from complete fertilisers, but the total content of combustible or organic substances is less than or equal to 0,4 % or this complex fertiliser conforms to the requirements set out in Section 2 of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 relating to fertilisers (hereinafter – Regulation No 2003/2003);</p> <p>2) less than or equal to 15,75 mass %⁴ of complex fertiliser, but the content of combustible substances is not limited</p>	500
2.	<p>Ammonium nitrate-containing fertilisers meeting the requirements set out in Section 2 of Annex III to Regulation No 2003/2003:</p> <p>1) fertilisers containing only ammonium nitrate;</p> <p>2) complex ammonium nitrate fertiliser in which the amount of nitrogen provided by ammonium nitrate is:</p> <p>a) more than 24,5 mass % of complex ammonium nitrate fertiliser, excluding mixtures of ammonium nitrate with dolomites, limestone and/or calcium carbonate, with a level of purity of at least 90 %;</p> <p>b) more than 15,75 mass % of complex ammonium nitrate fertiliser, if it is an ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate mixture;</p> <p>c) more than 28 %⁵ mass of complex ammonium nitrate fertiliser, if it is a mixture of ammonium nitrate with dolomite, limestone and/or calcium carbonate, with a level of purity of at least 90 %</p>	100
3.	<p>Ammonium nitrate and mixtures containing ammonium nitrate in which the nitrogen content provided by ammonium nitrate is:</p> <p>1) from 24,5 mass % to 28 mass % of the mixture and containing not more than 0,4 % of the combustible substance;</p> <p>2) more than 28 mass % of the mixture and containing not more than 0,2 % of the combustible substance;</p> <p>3) aqueous solutions of ammonium nitrate containing a concentration of ammonium nitrate more than 80 mass % of this solution</p>	50

4.	Complex potassium nitrate fertiliser in the form of microgranules and granules and having the same hazard category as pure potassium nitrate	500
5.	Complex crystalline potassium nitrate fertiliser and having the same hazard category as pure potassium nitrate	100
6.	Bromine	5
7.	Chlorine	1
8.	Ethyleneimine	1
9.	Fluorine	1
10.	Formaldehyde (concentration $\geq 90\%$)	1
11.	Hydrogen	1
12.	Chlorohydrogen (liquefied gas)	5
13.	Alkyl lead compound	1
14.	Category 1 or 2 liquefied flammable gases (including liquefied petroleum gas (liquefied hydrocarbon mixture, extracted as a result of petroleum refining)) and natural gas ⁶	5
15.	Acetylene	1
16.	Ethylene oxide	1
17.	Propylene oxide	1
18.	Methanol	50
19.	4,4' - methylenebis (2-chloroaniline) and its salts, in powder form	0.01
20.	Methyl isocyanate	0.15
21.	Oxygen	20
22.	2,4-toluene diisocyanate 2,6-toluene diisocyanate	1
23.	Carbonyl dichloride (phosgene)	0.1
24.	Sulphur dichloride	1
25.	Sulphur trioxide	5
26.	Petroleum products and alternative fuel types: a) petroleum spirits and ligroines; b) kerosene (including jet fuel); c) gas oils (including mixtures of diesel, liquid lubricating fuels and gas oil mixtures); d) heavy fuel oils; e) alternative fuel types serving the same purposes and having similar characteristics with regard to flammability and environmental hazards as those substances referred to in Sub-paragraphs "a" to "d" of this Paragraph	70
27.	Anhydrous ammonia	5
28.	Boron trifluoride	1
29.	Hydrogen sulphide	1

30.	Piperidine	5
31.	Bis(2-dimethylaminoethanol)(methyl)amine	5
32.	3-(2-ethylexylamine)propylamine	5
33.	Sodium hypochlorite mixtures ⁷ classified as Category 1 acute toxic to aquatic organisms [H400] and containing less than 5 % of active chlorine and are not included in other hazard categories listed in Table 1 of this Annex	20
34.	Propylamine ⁸	50
35.	Tert-butyl acrylate ⁸	20
36.	2-methyl-3-butenitrile ⁸	50
37.	3,5-dimethyl-1,3, 5,2 H-tetrahydro-thiazine-2-thione (dazomet) ⁸	10
38.	Methyl acrylate ⁸	50
39.	3-methylpyridine ⁸	50
40.	1-bromo-3-chloropropane ⁸	50

Notes.

¹ The capacity for self-decomposition of ammonium nitrate-containing fertilisers or complex fertilisers shall be determined by a United Nations Organisation (hereinafter – UN) discharge test described in Part III, Section 38.2 of the the Manual of Tests and Criteria of the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

² Nitrogen content of 15,75 % (in mass percentage) corresponds to 45 % of ammonium nitrate from the relevant fertiliser or other mixture.

³ Nitrogen content of 24,5 % (in mass percentage) corresponds to 70 % of ammonium nitrate from the relevant fertiliser or other mixture.

⁴ Nitrogen content of 15,75 % (in mass percentage) corresponds to 45 mass % of ammonium nitrate from the relevant fertiliser or other mixture.

⁵ Nitrogen content of 28 % (in mass percentage) corresponds to 80 mass % of ammonium nitrate from the relevant fertiliser or other mixture.

⁶ Purified biogas may also be included here if it has been treated according to standards applied to the extraction of purified and improved biogas, ensuring a quality equivalent to the quality of natural gas, including equivalent methane content and not more than 1 % oxygen.

⁷ On condition that a mixture not containing sodium hypochlorite is not classified as Category 1 acutely toxic to aquatic organisms [H400].

⁸ Where a dangerous substance is included in Category P5a or P5b “Flammable Liquids”, the minimum qualifying quantity shall be applied.

Minister for the Interior

Rihards Kozlovskis

Table of Recording Objects of Increased Danger

No.	Name of object	Object address, telephone number	Object legal address, telephone number	Nature of activity	Classification criteria	Quantity of hazardous substance (if present at object) (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Category (Category A/Category B/Category C)						
1.						
2.						
..						

Minister for the Interior

Rihards Kozlovskis