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Zinc

DESIGNATIONS

CAS No.: 7440-66-6
Registry name: Zinc
Chemical name: Zinc
Synonyms, Trade names: Zinc powder; zinc dust, zinc clippings, zinc folings and others
Chemical name (German): Zink
Chemical name (French): Zinc
Appearance: Shiny, bluish white metal with elongated hexagonal lattice. The metal is brittle at ambient temperature. It becomes ductile at temperatures between 100 and 150C and, above 250C it is so fragile that it can easily be reduced to powder. Generally marketed as bluish grey powder.

BASIC CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL DATA

Chemical symbol: Zn
Molar mass: 65.38 g
Density: 7.14 g/cm^3 (at 20C), 6.56 g/cm^3 (at melting point)
Boiling point: 907C
Melting point: 419.6C
Vapour pressure: 1.3 x 10^{-7} Pa at 103.3C
Ignition temperature: approx. 500C

Solvolysis/solubility: dissolves in mineral acids with hydrogen being produced

BASIC DATA OF SELECTED COMPOUNDS

CAS No:	1314-13-2	7733-02-0
Chemical name:	Zinc oxide	Zinc sulphate
Chemical name (German):	Zinkoxid	Zinksulfat
Chemical name (French):	Oxyde de zinc	Sulfate de zinc
Appearance:	colourless crystals or white powder	colourless rhombic crystals
Empirical formula:	ZnO	$ZnSO_4$
Rel. molecular mass:	81.37 g	161.43 g
Density:	5.6 g/cm^3	3.54 g/cm^3
Melting point:	1975C	above 600C decomposition
Solvolysis/solubility:	in water: 1.6 x 10^{-3} g/l	

ORIGIN AND USE

Usage:

Mainly in alloyed form for castings, for the surface protection (galvanisation) of sheet iron, iron wires and consumer goods such as gutters, buckets, troughs and roofing materials. Zinc alloys contain above all Al and Cu. Both metals

considerably enhance the strength of zinc. The addition of magnesium (up to 0.05%) improves corrosion resistance. Zinc is used in mechanical engineering, haulage and the motor vehicle industry. The chemical industry requires large amounts of zinc dust as a reduction agent. In comparison with the metal, zinc compounds play a minor role. The most important compounds are as follows:

- zinc oxide (white pigment, filler for rubber goods, zinc ointments, parent substance for other zinc compounds),

- zinc sulphide (luminous coating on X-ray screens, in white paint),

- zinc sulphate (used in dyes, for the production of lithopones and as an impregnating agent for wood; parent substance for the production of hydrolysed zinc)

Origin/derivation:
Trace element in humans, animals and plants (2-4 g in human body). Zn is the 26th most frequent element. It makes up 0.0058% of the Earth's crust. Zinc ores are very common. They usually contain other metals (e.g. Pb, Cu, Fe, Cd) which considerably influence the economic viability of extraction. Sedimentary deposits result from the weathering of primary layers. The most important zinc minerals are: sphalerite, wurtzite, smithsonite, hemimorphite, wilemite and zincite.

Zinc is chiefly obtained from zinc sulphides; slags containing zinc and blast-furnace dust likewise play a part. The crushed raw material is first enriched by floatation and then converted to oxides with the help of roasting methods. The roasted blends produced are further processed by zinc distillation or electrolytic methods to form metal. Zinc dust is either extracted as a by-product from the zinc distillation process or is obtained through mechanical atomisation by spraying liquid metal.

Production figures:
Extractable reserves are estimated at more than 100 million tons. The principal deposits are to be found in Australia, the USA, Canada, Russia, Peru, Mexico, Japan, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Morocco, Yugoslavia, Spain and Sweden.
Worldwide production totals some 6.4 million t/a.

Emission figures (estimated):

Roughly 314,000 t of zinc were emitted into the atmosphere in 1975, but this figure has been reduced since then. Approximately 100,000 t find their way into the sea every year.

Toxicity

Plants:

Various species	150-200 mg/kg	Reduced yield	acc. BAFEF, 1987
Young barley	120-220 mg/kg	Reduced yield	acc. BAFEF, 1987

Characteristic effects:

Humans/mammals: **The inhalation of zinc-oxide vapours causes metal-fume fever with the following symptoms: fever, pain, fatigue, shivering, sweating. Large quantities of zinc salts are corrosive. Acute zinc poisoning can result, for example, from pickled foods stored for lengthy periods in zinc vessels.**

Plants: **Necrosis, chlorosis, inhibited growth. The phytotoxicity is predominant to the adverse effects in other organisms.**

ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR

Water:

As zinc forms a protective layer, it is stable both in freshwater and seawater. Zinc powder is highly reactive due to its large specific surface: danger of dust explosion or formation of highly flammable hydrogen.

Air:

A thin colourless layer made up of alkaline zinc carbonates and zinc oxide forms on the surface of the metal and thus prevents further reaction.

Soil:

Accumulation can be established in soil up to a distance of several kilometers from zinc works. Agriculture is impossible in the immediate vicinity of such works.

Degradation, decomposition products, half-life.

When exposed to heat, zinc oxidises to form zinc oxide.

Food chain:

Zinc is taken up by several plants.

ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

Medium/ acceptor	Sector	Country/organ.	Status	Value	Cat.	Remarks	Source
Water:	Drinkw	WHO	G	5 mg/l			WHO, 1984
	Surface	D	G	0.5 mg/l		6)	DVGW, 1975
	Surface	D	G	1 mg/l		7)	DVGW, 1975
	Surface	EC	G	0.5 mg/l		Guide value[3)]	acc. LAU-BW[1)], 1989
	Surface	EC	G	3 mg/l		Limit value[3)]	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
	Surface	EC	G	1 mg/l		Guide value[4)]	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
	Surface	EC	G	5 mg/l		Limit value[5)]	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
	Surface	9)	G	5 mg/l		Limit value[5)]	acc. LAU-BW, 1989

Waste water	CH	G	2 mg/l		Direct/indirect introduction	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
Waste water	D(BW)	G	5 mg/l			acc. LAU-BW[1)], 1989
Surface	EC	G	0.3 mg/l		Salmonoid weight[2)]	EC, 1978
Surface	EC	G	1 mg/l		Cyprinid weight[2)]	EC, 1978
Groundw	D(HH)	G	0.2 mg/l		Further investigation	acc. LAU-BW[1)], 1989
Groundw	D(HH)	G	0.3 mg/l		Rehabilitation	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
Groundw	NL	G	65 µ g/l		Reference	acc. TERRA TECH, 6/94
Groundw	NL	L	800 µ g/l		Intervention	acc. TERRA TECH, 6/94
Irrigation	USA		2 mg/l (max.)		Contin. irrigation	EPA, 1973
Irrigation	USA		10 mg/l (max.)		Fine-grain soils, 20a	EPA, 1973
Marine	USA		0.1 mg/l (max.)		Hazard threshold	EPA, 1973
			0.02 mg/l			

	Marine	USA		(max.)		Minimal risk	EPA, 1973
Soil:			G	0.5-5 mg/kg DS			acc. CES, 1985
			G	130 mg/kg		Available	acc. ICRCL, 1983
		CH	G	200 mg/kg		Total	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
		CH	G	0.5 mg/kg		Available	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
		D	G	300 mg/kg		Tolerance value	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
		D(HH)	G	1,000 mg/kg DS		Further investigation	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
		NL	G	140 mg/kg		Reference	acc. TERRA TECH, 6/94
		NL	L	720 mg/kg		Intervention	acc. TERRA TECH, 6/94
		USA	G	250 mg/kg FS		Available	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
		USA	G	5,000 mg/kg FS		Total	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
	Sew.sludge	CH	L	3,000 mg/kg DS		14)	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
	Sew.sludge	D	L	300 mg/kg		9)12)	acc. LAU-BW, 1989

	Sew.sludge	D	L	3,000 mg/kg		10)11)	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
	Sew.sludge	EC	G	150-300 mg/kg DS		9)11)13)	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
	Sew.sludge	EC	G	2.5-4 g/kg DS		10)13)	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
	Fertilisers	D	L	100 mg/kg		Residual lime	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
	Fertilisers	D	L	<= 5%		Copper fertiliser	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
	Fertiliser	D	L	<= 5%		Co-cu-fertiliser	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
	Compost	A	G	300-1500 ppm DS			acc. LAU-BW, 1989
	Compost	CH	L	500 mg/kg DS		15)	
	Compost	D	G	300 mg/kg.		9)	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
Air:		CH	(L)	400 g/m^3/d		a-average in dust	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
		D	L	50 g/m^3	MIK	a-average	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
		D	L	100 g/m^3	MIK	24-h average	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
Zinc chloride:	Workpl	AUS	(L)	1 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
			(L)	1 mg/m^3			

	Workpl	B	(L)	1 mg/m³		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	CH	(L)	1 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	I	(L)	1 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	NL	(L)	1 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	PL	(L)	1 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	S	(L)	1 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	SF	(L)	1 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	USA	(L)	1 mg/m^3		*Long/short-time average*	acc. MERIAN, 1984
Zinc chromate:	Workpl	B	(L)	0.1 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	NL	(L)	0.1 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
Zinc oxide (fumes):	Workpl	AUS	(L)	5 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	B	(L)	5 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	BG	(L)	5 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	CH	(L)	5 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	CS	(L)	5 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984

	Workpl	CS	(L)	15 mg/m^3		Long-time value	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	D	L	5 mg/m^3		MAK	acc. DFG, 1994
	Workpl	DDR	(L)	5 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	DDR	(L)	15 mg/m^3		Long-time value	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	I	(L)	5 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	H	(L)	5 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	J	(L)	5 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	NL	(L)	5 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	PL	(L)	5 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	SF	(L)	5 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	S	(L)	1 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	SU	(L)	6 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
	Workpl	USA	(L)	5 mg/m^3		8-h average	acc. MERIAN, 1984
Plants:	Fodder plants	D	G	500 mg/kg (max.)	Poor quality		acc. BAFEF, 1987

Notes:

1) Baden-Wrttemberg Regional Environment Office

2) For protection of aquatic organisms

3) For simple physical drinking water treatment and sterilisation

4) For normal physical/chemical drinking water treatment and sterilisation

5) For physical and refined chemical drinking water treatment, oxidation

6) Impact limit up to which drinking water can be produced by natural methods

7) Impact limit up to which drinking water can be produced using known chemical/physical methods

8) Countries bordering on Rhine

9) Content in soil following application

10) Sludge dry residue for spreading on agricultural areas

11) Spreading possible with exceeding of limit values, approval required

12) Values should be reduced for pH values less than 6

13) Overstepping of values by 10% permitted

14) Pollutant content in dry residue of sewage sludge. Sewage sludge is not to be applied to saturated, snow-covered soil, moors, hedges, perimeters of forests, banks of surface water, areas where seed is sown and in the catchment areas of groundwater protection zones etc. A maximum of 7.5 t of sewage-sludge dry matter may be spread per hectare in 3 years.

15) Up to 31st August 1991 possible to exceed limit value 3 times

Comparison/reference values

Medium/origin	Country	Value	Source
Soil:			
Normal overall content	D	3-50 mg/kg	acc. LAU-BW,[1)], 1989
Tolerably contaminated	D	<10-300 mg/kg	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
Especially contaminated	D	up to 2000 mg/kg	acc. LAU-BW, 1989
Air:			
Deposition rates:			
"Clean-air" zones	D	80 g/(m^2 d)	acc. SRU, 1988
Rural areas	D	80-500 g/(m^2 d)	acc. SRU, 1988
Conurbations	D	300-several 1000 g/ (m^2 d)	
Near to source of emission	D	several 10 mg/(m^2 d)	acc. SRU, 1988
Immission in suspended dust:			
Rhine Ruhr (1984)	D	160-470 ng/m^3 (mean range)	acc. SRU, 1988
Rhine Ruhr (1984)	D	310 ng/m^3 (mean)	acc. SRU, 1988
Stolberg (lead production)	D	800 ng/m^3 (a-average)	acc. SRU, 1988

Rural areas	D	0.1 g/m^3	
Plants:			
Normal content		10-100 mg/kg	acc. CES, 1985

Assessment/comments

As in the case of all other heavy metals, every effort should be made to stop anthropogenic zinc emissions impacting the environment. The hazard to the environment and the health risks involved with zinc are made abundantly clear by the numerous limit values for water. Other zinc compounds such as zinc chloride and zinc oxide are air pollutants and are likewise the subject of numerous regulations. Attention is to be paid to the zinc content as regards agriculture and the spreading of sewage sludge. Cultivation should be discontinued if necessary since zinc can be accumulated by plants and thus result in a human health hazard by way of the food chain.

From an ecological point of view, the assessment is the same as for aluminium, lead, cadmium, thallium etc.

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6. International environment legislation

6.1 General

6.1 General

Provisions to be met to a greater or lesser mandatory extent when performing an EIA can be derived from international environment legislation. These include usage restrictions (relating to certain areas or activities etc.), the delimitation of protected areas or the naming of individual sectors to be protected.

In view of the fact that certain laws also make reference to qualitative or quantitative "environmental standards", the laws, agreements, directives, protocols etc. covered by the term "environment treaties" were evaluated for the CES.

BURHENNE (1988 and 1989) initially gives a very broad interpretation of the terms "international environment legislation" and "environment treaties". The CES was interested in only those environment treaties which make reference to sectors with EIA relevance in the broader sense (see above). These treaties are listed in the "register of environment treaties" (in the table or in information sheets).

The direct informational value of the register with respect to EIA is to be found above all in the environment policy/environment planning link with objects to be protected and legal provisions covering pollutants (emission/immission data) as well as ecologically significant usage (trading in certain products, transportation of specific goods, handling of particular substances/goods, limitation of land use or use of natural resources, harmonisation of environment standards etc.). This is particularly true of the chosen EC legislation.

Furthermore, the value lies in the argumentation aids provided for the implementation of environmental standards/environmental factors "to be considered". For this reason, and on account of the international nature of the project, there is also evaluation of multilateral treaties even if these tend to be of a programmatic, less binding nature.

Appropriate treatment of the multi-faceted topic spanning various judicial sectors presupposes evaluation of the most comprehensive possible overall scenarios guaranteeing continuity in the provision of information on environment treaties.

The research into various data sources (data banks and literature) resulted in the multi-volume loose-leaf binders "International environment legislation, multilateral treaties" (referred to as IURMV) and "EC environment legislation" (referred to as UREG or ECEL). These sources guarantee the continuous recording of treaties in the most comprehensive possible manner and could thus be used with appropriate outlay for expansion of the CES.

It was therefore possible to avoid the highly time-consuming evaluation of primary sources and documentation.

Particular examples of the above are as follows: UN Treaty Series, the German *Bundesgesetzblatt* (Federal Law Gazette), United Kingdom Treaty Series, US Government Treaty Series, documentation from IUCN environment legislation centre, the Official Journal of the European Communities.

Apart from a few exceptions, the texts of the IURMV and UREG laws are printed in several languages thus permitting in-depth consideration where necessary. The IURMV also contains a list arranged according to countries which makes it possible for example to establish which countries recognise which laws.

The differing objectives of IURMV and UREG lend themselves to separate treatment in this catalogue section as do the different recording methods employed.

6.2 Assessment

Assessment of " International environment legislation, multilateral treaties"

The IURMV contains the titles of some 400 environment-related, multilateral treaties (conventions, protocols, agreements, amendments etc.) recorded between 1968 and 1994. The texts of the treaties are usually given as well. The UN Environment Conference in Stockholm (1972), provided the impetus for more in-depth international environment

protection agreements or programmes. For this reason, it was deemed appropriate to initially restrict the evaluation to treaties as of 1971. For the purposes of the CES this therefore involved the assessment of more than 150 international, multilateral environment treaties/agreements as well as amendments/protocols (see register of environment treaties: list of international, multilateral treaties).

11 treaties were incorporated into the register which address environment standards or feature an information content which justified the special inclusion of an information sheet.

The stated list of international, multilateral environment treaties (refer to register of environment treaties) gives an overview of the evaluated international, multilateral treaties covered by the data source IURMV (1989). The key phrases give an indication of the subject matter of the treaty and its EIA relevance. There is also an outline of whether or not the register section of the CES contains an information sheet with more details of the treaty.

An important aspect of the information sheet is that it quotes not only the immediate subject matter of the treaty, but also the objects concerned and the aims involved. In doing so, emphasis was placed on strictest possible interpretation capable of being expressed in concrete terms in relation to EIA aspects; i.e. the information on the immediate subject matter refers exclusively to the aspect of the law directly addressed in the treaty and the objects covered by the provisions. There is no description of parts of treaties which have no EIA relevance or which are of no possible benefit to environmental planning.

"Pertinent information" in respect of "environment standards" or in-depth evaluation has been incorporated where appropriate.

Assessment of "EC environment legislation"

The UREG (1988) contains the titles of some 400 environment-related instruments (directives, decisions, regulations, resolutions and orders as well as their amendment/assimilation directives) of the Council or Commission of the European Communities up to and including 1987. Up-dating EC environment legislation relied on the seven volume publication "European Community Environment Legislation", edited by the Commission of the EC, as well as on the

loose-leaf publication "EG-Umweltrecht", compiled and edited by Storm/Lohse, 6th instalment 1995.

66 instruments are to be viewed as being EIA-relevant regulations/agreements including their amendment/assimilation directives.

Instruments are classed as having EIA relevance if their regulations are referenced directly to polluters, environment media or objects to be protected. This likewise applies to instruments of a more programmatic nature.

As was the case with the multilateral treaties, the information sheets for the EC environment treaties outline the objects governed by the provisions and the aims involved as well as the immediate subject matter of the treaty in strictly defined terms to be of use for environmental impact assessments. "Pertinent information" was included where appropriate to EIA applications or in-depth evaluation.

6.3 Register of environment treaties

The register is subdivided into:

1. **International, multilateral environment treaties (list and information sheets)**
2. **EC environment legislation (register and information sheets)**

The information sheets are arranged chronologically according to the date of adoption or date of publication/designation (IURMV or EC) of the initial treaty, i.e. subsequent amendment/supplementary protocols or amendment/assimilation directives are generally incorporated into the description of the initial treaty.

Reference is made to the stated data sources for researching the original treaty texts. The important information in conjunction with environment standards is taken where applicable as "pertinent information" in some cases directly from the treaty texts. Details on the significant EC Directive on EIA is also given in the information sheets.

6.4 International, multilateral environment treaties

6.4.1 Table: List of international multilateral environment treaties (since 1971) and overview of EIA relevance

Name of treaty (designation, place of adoption etc.) - in chronological order -	Date Code no. (I = IURMV, E = EC desig.)	Register	Subject matter, EIA relevance	Remarks
Convention on Wetlands of International Significance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar)	02.02.71 I: 971:09	I	programmatic measures	
Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the subsoil thereof	11.02.71 I: 971:12	-	0	
	29.03.71	-	0	

1971 International Wheat Agreement comprising 1971 Wheat Trade Convention and 1971 Foodstuffs Convention	I: 971:25			
Convention concerning Protection against Hazards of Poisoning Arising from Benzene (Geneva)	23.06.71 I: 971:47	I	workplace-related, chemical substances (benzene)	
Agreement concerning Cooperation in Taking Measures against Pollution of the Sea by Oil (Copenhagen)	16.09.71 I: 971:69	I	programmatic aims, catastrophe prevention	

Explanatory notes, abbreviations:

IURMV	"International environment legislation, multilateral treaties", loose-leaf (published by BURHENNE)	UREG	"EC environment legislation" published by BURHENNE, 1988
Register I	Treaty is listed in information sheet for register section "International, multilateral environment treaties"	ECEL	European Community Environment Legislation, edited by the EC Commission.
-	not included (little EIA relevance or unimportant information)	Register E	Treaty is listed in information sheet for register section "EC environment treaties"
0	No or little EIA relevance	NA	No data (not evaluated, treaty text not suitable for evaluation, no treaty text available)
A	Corresponding amendment/supplementary protocols;	D	Initial treaty, draft (original convention, initial signing) to which amendment/supplementary protocol refers;

	where appropriate with date of adoption or code number		where applicable with date of adoption or code number
1)	Amendment relates to treaty still to be incorporated (prior to 1971)	s.D.	Refer to further data in information sheet for first treaty, draft
		2)	Text not available in IURMV (1989) (further evaluation thus not possible)

List of international multilateral environment treaties (since 1971) and overview of EIA relevance (contd.)

Convention concerning Establishment of International Institute for Managerial Tasks in Engineering Sector	06.10.71 I: 971:75	-	0	
Amendments to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, concerning the Protection of the Great Barrier Reef	12.10.71 I: 971:77	-	NA	1)
Amendments to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, concerning Tank Arrangements and Limitation of Tank Size	15.10.71 I: 971:78	-	NA	1)
Agreement on Implementation of European Campaign in the Field of Environmental Protection Relating to	23.11.71 I: 971:86	-	indirect, concerning research and development projects	

Analysis of Organic Micropollution in Water				
Agreement on Implementation of European Campaign in the Field of Environmental Protection Relating to Treatment of Sewage Sludge	23.11.71 I: 971:87	-	indirect, concerning research and development projects	
Agreement on Implementation of European Campaign in the Field of Environmental Protection Relating to Research Work on Physical/Chemical Behaviour of Sulphur Dioxide in the Atmosphere	23.11.71 I: 971:88	-	indirect, concerning research and development projects	
Convention relating to Civil Liability in the field of Maritime Carriage of Nuclear Material	17.12.71 I: 971:93	-	0	
International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (Brussels)	18.12.71 I: 971:94	I	indirect	A: 19.11.76 25.05.84
Protocol amending the Agreement on the Protection of the Salmon in the Baltic Sea	21.01.72 I: 962:95/A	-	NA	1)
Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Oslo)	15.02.72 I: 972:12	I	substance list, geographical	
	11.03.72	I	indirect	

Convention Relative to the Statute of the Senegal River (Nouakchott, Mauritania)	I: 972:19		programmatic	
Convention creating the Organisation for the Development of the Senegal River (OMVS) (Nouakchott, Mauritania)	11.03.72 I: 972:20	I	indirect programmatic/administrative	
Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects	29.03.72 I: 972:24	-	indirect	
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction	10.04.72 I: 972:28	-	indirect	
Agreement on Association concerning Accession of Mauritius to Association Agreement between European Economic Community and the African States including Madagascar Associated with Said Community	12.05.72 I: 972:36	-	0	
Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (London)	01.06.72 I: 972:41	I	species of seal, geographical	
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea	20.10.72 I: 972:77		NA	2)
	25.10.72	-	NA	1)

Additional Protocol to the Revised Convention on Navigation on the Rhine	I: 972:79			
Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris)	23.11.72 I: 972:86	I	objects to be protected, programmatic measures	
International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC)	02.12.72 I: 972:89	-	0	
Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London, Mexico City, Washington)	29.12.72 I: 972:96	I	substance list	A: 01.12.78; 12.10.78; 24.09.80
Agreement concerning the Voluntary Contributions to be given for the Execution of the Project to preserve Borobudur	29.01.73 I: 973:08	-	Borobudur temple (Indonesia) financing	
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington)	03.03.73 I: 973:18	I	species list	
Convention implementing Article III Paragraphs 1 and 4 of the Nuclear Weapons Non-Proliferation Treaty	05.04.73 I: 973:27	-	0	
Convention concerning Navigation on Lake Constance	01.06.73 I: 973:42	-	indirect	

Amendment to List for International Convention concerning Control of Whaling	25.06.73 I: 973:47	-	NA	1)
Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources in the Baltic Sea and the Belts	13.09.73 I: 973:68	-	indirect, geographical	A: 11.11.82
Convention Establishing the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts	11.10.73 I: 973:78	-	0	
Agreement creating a Development Fund of the Chad Basin Commission	22.10.73 I: 973:80	-	indirect (financial and technical cooperation)	
Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances other than Oil	02.11.73 I: 973:83	-	NA	1)
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) (London)	02.11.73 I: 973:84	I	programmatic substance list	A: 17.02.78 07.09.84
Convention on Conservation of Polar Bears (Oslo)	15.11.73 I: 973:85	I	protection of species	
Agreement on Fishing of Waters around	18.12.73	-	indirect,	

the Faeroes (Copenhagen)	I: 973:97		regulative procedure	
Nordic Environmental Protection Convention (Stockholm Convention)	19.02.74 I: 974:14	-	programmatic	
Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (Helsinki)	22.03.74 I: 974:23	I	substance list	
Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land-Based Sources (Paris)	04.06.74 I: 974:43	I	substance list	A :26.03.86
Convention concerning Prevention and Control of Occupational Hazards caused by Carcinogenic Substances (ILO No. 139) (Geneva)	24.06.74 I: 974:48	I	workplace-related	"Convention concerning occupational cancer"
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS)	01.11.74 I: 974:81	-	industrial safety	A :17.02.78
Agreement on an International Energy Programme	18.11.74 I: 974:85	-	0	
Protocol amending the Convention on the Canalization of the Mosel	28.11.74 I: 956:80/A	-	NA	1)
Convention Establishing the Latin	17.10.75	-	0	

American Economic System (SELA)	I: 975:77			
Exchange of Notes concerning the Establishment of an Inter-governmental Commission for Problems resulting of Neighbourhood in Frontier Areas	22.10.75 I: 975:87	-	indirect programmatic	
Protocol concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency	16.02.76 I: 976:15	-	catastrophe prevention	
Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona)	16.02.76 I: 976:13	I	programmatic measures	A:17.05.80
Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft (Barcelona)	16.02.76 I: 976:14	I	substance list conventional nature	
Convention on the Game Hunting Formalities Applicable to Tourists Entering Countries in the Conseil de l'Entente (Yamonssoukro)	26.02.76 I: 976:17	I	indirect basic protection of species	
Agreement regarding Monitoring of the Stratosphere	05.05.76 I: 976:35	-	indirect research	
Protocol amending the Interim	07.05.76	-	NA	1)

Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals	I: 957:11/C			
Agreement concerning the Protection of Water of the Mediterranean Shores	10.05.76 I: 976:36	-	programmatic	
Convention on Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific (Apia, Samoa)	12.06.76 I: 976:45	I	protection of biotope geographical	
Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological, Historical and Artistic Heritage of the American Nations (San Salvador)	16.06.76 I: 976:46	I	indirect programmatic	
Convention concerning Conservation of Flora in North America	13.10.76 I: 976:76	-	agricultural crop protection	
Convention concerning Minimum Standards in Merchant Ships (No. 147)	29.10.76 I: 976:80	-	0	
Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims	19.11.76 I: 976:85	-	indirect	
Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage	19.11.76 I: 976:86	-	indirect	
Protocol to the International Convention	19.11.76	(s.D.)	indirect	D: 18.12.71

on the Establishment of an International Fund of Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage	I: 976:87			
Supplementary Agreement to the 1963 Agreement on the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine against Pollution	03.12.76 I: 976:91	-	NA	1)
Convention for the Protection of the Rhine against Chemical Pollution (Bonn)	03.12.76 I: 976:89	I	substance list	
Convention for the Protection of the Rhine from Pollution by Chlorides, Modified by Exchange of Letters (Bonn)	03.12.76 I: 976:90	I	substance-related	
Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage resulting from Exploration for and Exploitation of Seabed Mineral Resources	01.05.77 I: 977.33	-	indirect	
Convention Banning the Use of Techniques which alter the Environment for Military or Other Hostile Purposes	18.05.77 I: 977:37	-	indirect programmatic	
Protocol amending the Benelux Convention on the Hunting and Protection of Birds	20.06.77 I: 970:44/A	-	NA	1)
Convention concerning the Protection of Workers against Occupational Hazards in	20.06.77	I	workplace-related	

the Working Environment due to Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration (ILO No. 148) (Geneva)	I: 977.46		programmatic measures	
Agreement on Joint Regulations on Fauna and Flora (Enugu, Chad)	03.12.77 I: 977.90	I	species list geographical	
Protocol relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS Prot.)	17.02.78 I: 974:81/A	(s.D.)	industrial safety	D: 01.11.74
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships as modified by the Protocol of 1978	17.02.78 I: 973:84/A	(s.D.)	(insignificant changes)	D: 02.11.73
Convention of the Carriage of Goods by Sea	31.03.78 I: 978:24	-	indirect	
Kuwait Regional Convention for Cooperation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution	24.04.78 I: 978:31	-	programmatic geographical (Gulf States)	
Protocol concerning Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency	24.04.78 I: 978:32	(s.D.)	indirect catastrophe prevention geographical (Gulf States)	D: 24.04.78 (978:31)
Protocol amending the International	25.04.78	-	geographical	

Convention for the High Seas Fisheries on the North Pacific Ocean	I: 978:34			
Treaty for Amazonian Co-operation	03.07.78 I: 978:49	-	indirect economic cooperation usage-oriented	
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers	07.07.78 I: 978:52	-	0	
Amendments to Annexes to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter concerning Incineration at Sea	01.12.78 I: 972:96/A	(s.D.)	substance list (s.E.)	D: 29.12.72
Amendments to Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter relating to the Settlement of Disputes	12.10.78 I: 972:96/B	(s.D.)	substance list (s.E.)	D: 29.12.72
Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (NAFO)	24.10.78 I: 978:79	-	indirect usage restrictions	
Additional Protocol to the European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport	10.05.79 I: 979:35	-	(species list in initial treaty)	1)
Convention on the Conservation of	23.06.79	I	indirect	

Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn)	I: 979:55		species list	
South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency Convention	10.07.79 I: 979:57	-	programmatic/institutional	
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne)	19.09.79 I: 979.70	I	biotope and species protection species list	
Additional Protocol No. 2 to the Revised Convention on Navigation on the Rhine	17.10.79 I: 979:77	-	0	
Additional Protocol No. 3 to the Revised Convention on Navigation on the Rhine	17.10.79 I: 979:78	-	0	
Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (EMEP) (Geneva)	13.11.79 I: 979:84	I	indirect research programme general information	A: 28.09.84 08.07.85 31.10.88
Agreement governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies	5.12.79 I: 979:92	-	0	
Convention for the Conservation and Management of the Vicuna (Lima)	20.12.79 I: 979:94	I	animal and species protection protection of biotope	

Protocol amending the International Convention Relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners and Sea-going Ships	21.12.79 I: 979:96	-	NA	1)
Convention concerning Physical Protection of Nuclear Material	03.03.80 I: 980:18	-	0	
Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources	17.05.80 I: 980:37	(s.D.)	substance list (s.D.)	D: 16.02.76
Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources	20.05.80 I: 980:39	-	programmatic	
European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation between Territorial Communities or Authorities	21.05.80 I: 980:40	-	programmatic/legal	
Amendments to the Annexes to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter	24.09.80 I: 972:96/C	(s.D.)	substance list (s.D.)	D: 29.12.72
Protocol amending the Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals	14.10.80 I: 957:11/D	-	NA	1)
Convention on Multilateral Cooperation	18.10.80	-	indirect	

in North-East Atlantic Fisheries	I: 980:85		programmatic	
Convention Creating the Niger Basin Authority	21.11.80 I: 980:86	-	programmatic administration, financing	
Protocol relating to the Development Fund of the Niger Basin	21.11.80 I: 980:87	-	programmatic financing	
Articles of Association of the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme	25.02.81 I: 981:14	-	programmatic (economic development)	
Convention for Cooperation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region	23.03.81 I: 981.23	-	programmatic geographical (economic development)	
Protocol concerning Cooperation in combating Pollution in Cases of Emergency	23.03.81 I: 981:24	(s.D.)	programmatic marine catastrophe prevention	D: 23.03.81 (981:23)
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Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and of the Gulf of Aden Environment	14.02.82 I: 982:13	-	programmatic (basic cooperation, institutionalisation)	
Protocol concerning Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency	14.02.82 I: 982:14	-	programmatic	
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Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas (Geneva)	03.04.82 I: 982:26	-	programmatic aims institutional	relates to Mediterranean Convention (16.02.76)
Benelux Convention on Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection	08.06.82 I: 982:43	-	indirect programmatic	
Agreement concerning Interim Arrangements relating to Polymetallic Nodules of the Deep Sea Bed	02.09.82 I: 982:65	-	0	
Amendments to the Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources in the Baltic Sea and the Belts	11.11.82 I: 973:68/A	(s.D.)	(s.D.)	D: 13.09.73
Protocol to Amend the Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy of 29th July 1960, as amended by the Additional Protocol of 28th January 1964	16.11.82 I: 960:57/B	-	NA	1)
Protocol to Amend the Convention of 31st January 1963 Supplementary to the Paris Convention of 29th July 1960 on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy, as amended by the Additional Protocol of 28th January 1964	16.11.82 I: 963:10/B	-	NA	1)
Protocol to amend the Convention on	03.12.82	(s.D.)	(s.D.)	D: 02.02.71

Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat	I: 971:09/A			
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	10.12.82 I: 982:92	-	indirect	
Protocol amending the Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft	02.03.83 I: 972:12/A	(s.D.)	(s.D.)	D: 15.02.72
Eastern Pacific Ocean Tuna Fishing Agreement	15.03.83 I: 983:20	-	indirect species list geographical	
Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region	24.03.83 I: 983:23	-	programmatic	
Second Protocol amending the Convention on the Canalization of the Mosel	21.06.83 956:80/B	-	NA	1)
Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Pollution from Land-Based Sources (Quito)	22.07.83 I: 983:54	I	programmatic substance list	A: 983:55
Supplementary Protocol to the Agreement on Regional Cooperation in combating Pollution of the South-East Pacific by	22.07.83 I: 983:55	(s.D.)	(s.D.)	D: 22.07.83 (983:54)

Hydrocarbons or other Harmful Substances				
Agreement for Cooperation in Dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances	13.09.83 I: 983:68	-	programmatic	
Protocol amending the European Agreement on the Restriction of the Use of certain Detergents in Washing and Cleaning Products	25.10.83 I: 968:69/A	-	NA	1)
International Tropical Timber Agreement (Geneva)	18.11.83 I: 983:85	I	programmatic/institutional (usage-oriented)	
Protocol to Amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage	25.05.84 I: 969:88/A		NA	1)
Protocol to Amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage	25.05.84 I: 971:94/A	(s.D.)	(s.D.)	D: 18.12.71
Protocol relating to modification of the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas	10.07.84 I: 966:38/A	-	NA	1)
Provisional Understanding Regarding Deep Seabed Matters	03.08.84 I: 984:58	-	programmatic	

Amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973	07.09.84 I: 973:84/B	(s.D.)	(s.D.)	D: 02.11.73
Protocol to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution on Long-term Financing of Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP)	28.09.84 I: 979:84/A	(s.D.)	financing of EMEP	D: 13.11.79
Protocol amending the Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals	12.10.84 I: 957:11/E	-	NA	1)
Third ACP-EEC Agreement	08.12.84 I: 984:93	-	indirect	
Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (Vienna Convention)	22.03.85 I: 985:22	I	programmatic	A: 16.09.87
Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region (Nairobi, Kenya)	21.06.85 I: 985:46	I	programmatic (institutionalisation)	A: 21.06.85
Protocol concerning Protected Areas and Wild Flora and Fauna in the East African	21.06.85 I: 985:47	(s.D.)	species list (s.D.)	D: 21.06.85 (985:46)

Region				
Protocol concerning Cooperation in Combating Marine Pollution in cases of Emergency in the Eastern African Region	21.06.85 I: 985:48	(s.D.)	indirect catastrophe prevention (tanker accidents, oil pollution)	D: 21.06.85 (985:46)
Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or their Transboundary Fluxes by at least 30 %	08.07.85 I: 979:84/B	(s.D.)	programmatic measures reduction of emissions (s.D.)	D:13.11.79
ASEAN Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	09.07.85 I: 985:51	-	programmatic	
The South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty	06.08.85 I: 985:58	-	0	
Convention on Conditions for Registration of Ships	07.02.86 I:986:11	-	0	
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Protocol amending the Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land-based Sources	26.03.86 I: 974:43/A	(s.D.)	substance list (s.D.)	D: 04.06.74

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Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency	26.09.86 I: 986:72	-	0	
Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region (Nouma)	24.11.86 I: 986:87	I	programmatic substance list	A: 25.11.86
Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution of the South Pacific Region by Dumping	25.11.86 I: 986:87/A	(s.D.)	(s.D.)	D: 24.11.86
Protocol concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution Emergencies in the South Pacific Region	25.11.86 I: 986:87/B	(s.D.)	catastrophe prevention (s.D.)	D: 24.11.86
Agreement on the Preservation of the Confidentiality of Data concerning Deep Seabed Areas	05.12.86 I: 986:90	-	0	
South Pacific Fisheries Treaty	02.04.87 I: 987:26	-	0	
Third Protocol Amending the Convention on the Canalization of the Mosel	12.05.87 I: 956:80/C	-	NA	1)
Agreement on the Action Plan for the	28.05.87	I	management of Zambezi	

Environmentally Sound Management of the Common Zambezi River System	I: 987:40		River; detailed action plan	
Amendment to Articles 6 and 7 of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat	28.05.87 I: 971:09/B	s.D.	amendment of institutional provisions	D: 02.02.71
Agreement on the Resolution of Practical Problems with Respect to Deep Seabed Mining Areas	14.08.87 I: 987:60	-	0	
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	16.09.87 I: 985:22/A	I	reduction of production and use of substances; list of substances	D: 22.03.85
European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals	13.11.87 I: 987:84	-	0	
Agreement for the Establishment of the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia and the Pacific	08.01.88 I: 988:03	-	indirect	
Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resource Activities	02.06.88 I: 988:42	-	indirect	
Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention	21.09.88 I: 988:78	-	0	1)
Protocol to the Convention on Long-Range	31.10.88	s.D.	reduction obligations	D: 13.11.79

Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes	I: 979:84/C			
Protocol Relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life (SOLAS PROT 1988)	11.11.88 I: 974:81/B	s.D.	0	D: 01.11.73
Agreement on Transboundary Cooperation with a View to Preventing or Limiting Harmful Effects for Human Beings, Property or the Environment in the Event of Accidents	20.01.89 I: 989:06	-	0	
Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	22.03.89 I: 989:22	I	control measures, lists of wastes	
Protocol Concerning Marine Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf	29.03.89 I: 989:24	-	programmatic; Gulf States	see also 24.04.78; I: 978:31
Additional Protocol No 4 to the Revised Convention on Navigation on the Rhine	25.04.89 I: 989:31	-	0	
International Convention on Salvage	28.04.89 I: 989:32	-	indirect	
Convention Concerning Indigenous and	27.06.89	I	rights of indigenous	

Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries	I: 989:48		peoples	
Protocol for the Protection of the South-East Pacific Against Radioactive Pollution	21.09.89 I: 989:70	-	programmatic	
Protocol for the Conservation and Management of Protected Marine and Coastal Areas of the South-East Pacific	21.09.89 I: 989:71	-	programmatic	
Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific	23.11.89 I: 989:87	-	programmatic	
Protocol Amending the Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft	05.12.89 I: 972:12/C	s.D.	amending area and scope of application	D: 15.02.72 I: 972:12
Fourth ACP-EEC Convention	15.12.89 I: 989:93	-	0	
Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region	18.01.90 I: 990:85	-	programmatic	see also: D: 24.09.83; I: 983:23.
Protocol for the Protection of the Marine Environment Against Pollution from Land-Based Sources	21.02.90 I: 990:14	s.D.	programmatic	D:24.04.78; I: 978:31.

Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	29.06.90 I: 985:22/B	s.D.	amendment of reduction obligations; list of substances	D: 16.09.87 I: 985:22/A
Agreement on the Organisation for Indian Ocean Marine Affairs (IOMAC)	07.09.90 I: 990:67	-	indirect	
Convention on the International Commission for the Protection of the Elbe	09.10.90 I: 990:75	-	programmatic	
Agreement on the Conservation of Seals in the Wadden Sea	16.10.90 I: 990:77	-	programmatic	
Cooperation Agreement for the Protection of the Coasts and Waters of the North-East Atlantic	17.10.90 I: 990:79	-	programmatic	
Protocol I to the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific	20.10.90 I: 989:87/A	s.D.	programmatic	D: 23.11.89; I: 989:87
Protocol II to the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific	20.10.90 I: 989:87/B	s.D.	programmatic	D:23.11.90; I: 989:87
International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation	30.11.90 I: 990:88	-	programmatic	

Convention Establishing a Marine Scientific Organisation for the North Pacific Region (PICES)	12.12.90 I: 990:92		indirect	
Convention on the Ban of the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of their Transboundary Movements within Africa	30.01.91 I: 991:08	I	control obligations	
Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context	25.02.91 I: 991:15	I	E/A obligations	
International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (consolidated version)	19.03.91 I: 961:89/A	-	indirect	1)
Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community	03.06.91 I: 991:42	-	indirect	
Agreement for the Establishment of Southern African Centre for Ivory Marketing (SACIM)	20.06.91 I: 991:46	-	indirect	
Convention on Fisheries Cooperation among African States Bordering the Atlantic Ocean	05.07.91 I: 991:50	-	indirect	
Protocol Additional to the Convention for the Protection of the Rhine from Pollution	25.09.91	s.D.	Further obligations to reduce pollution by	D: 03.12.76;

by Chlorides	I: 976:90/A		chlorides; technical modalities.	I: 976:10
Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty on Environmental Protection	04.10.91 I: 991:74	-	programmatic	
Convention Concerning the Protection of the Alps	07.11.91 I: 991:83	-	programmatic	A: 20.12.94
Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes	18.11.91 I: 979:84/D	s.D.	control measures	D: 13.11.79; I: 979:84
Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe	04.12.91 I: 991:90	-	programmatic	
Treaty on European Communities	07.02.92 I: 992:11	-	indirect	
Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks	11.02.92 I: 992:13	-	programmatic	
Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes	17.03.92 I: 992:20	I	programmatic; control measures; guidelines	

Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Sea	17.03.92 I: 992:21	-	programmatic	
Convention on Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents	17.03.92 I: 992:22	-	indirect	
Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area	09.04.92 I: 992:28	I	programmatic	Replaces: 22.03.74; 974:23.
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution	21.04.92 I: 992:30	I	programmatic	
Framework Convention on Climate Change	09.05.92 I: 992:35	I	programmatic	
Convention on Biological Diversity	05.06.92 I: 992:42	I	programmatic	
Convention Concerning the Conservation of the Biodiversity and the Protection of Priority Forestry Areas of Central America	05.06.92 I: 992:43	-	programmatic	
Agreement Establishing the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean	24.07.92 I: 992:55	-	indirect	

Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic	22.09.92 I: 992:71	I	programmatic	
Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	25.11.92 I: 985:22/C	s.D.	Further reduction obligations	D: 16.09.87; I: 985:22/A.
Protocol to Amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage	27.11.92 I: 971:94/C	s.D.	indirect	D: 18.12.71 I: 971:94
Protocol to Amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage	27.11.92 I: 969:88/C	-	NA	1)
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)	17.12.92 I: 992:93	-	indirect	
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction	13.01.93 I: 993:04	-	indirect	
Protocol to the International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels	02.04.93 I: 977:25/A	-	indirect	
Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	16.06.93	-	programmatic	

	I: 993:45			
Convention on Civil Liability for Damage Resulting from Activities Dangerous to the Environment	21.06.93 I: 993:19	-	indirect	
North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation	13.09.93 I: 993:68	-	programmatic	

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6.4.2 Information sheets concerning selected, international, multilateral environment treaties (in chronological order)

Date: 02.02.71
IURMV No.: 971:09
CONVENTION ON WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ESPECIALLY AS WATERFOWL HABITAT

Place: **Ramsar**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

971:09/A dated 03.12.82
971:09/B dated 28.05.87

Parties

***Convention*: A, Armenia, AUS, Azerbaijan, B, BD, BG, BOL, BR, Burkina Faso, CDN, CH, Chad, Chile, CL, CR, Croatia, CZ, D, DK, DZ, E, EAK, EAU, ECU, Estonia, ET, F, FL, Gabon, GCA, Georgia, GH, GR, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, H, Honduras, I, IND, IR, IRL, IS, J, JOR, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, M, MA, MEX, Moldova, N, Nepal, NL, NZ, P, PA, PAK, PE, PL, PNG, RA, RI, RIM, RMM, RN, RO, ROU, S, SF, Slovakia, Slovenia, SME, SN, SU, Tajikistan, TJ, TN, TT, UK, USA, Uzbekistan, VN, YU, YV, Z, ZA**

***Protocol:* A, Armenia, AUS, Azerbaijan, BD, BG, BOL, BR, Burkina Faso, CDN, CH, Chad, Chile, CL, CZ, D, DK, E, EAK, EAU, ECU, Estonia, ET, F, FL, Gabon, GCA, Georgia, GR, Guinea, H, Honduras, I, IND, IR, IRL, IS, J, JOR, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, M, MA, MEX, Moldova, N, Nepal, NL, NZ, P, PA, PAK, PE, PL, PNG, RA, RI, RIM, RMM, RN, RO, S, SF, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, SN, SU, Tajikistan, TJ, TN, TT, UK, USA, Uzbekistan, VN, YV, Z, ZA**

***Amendment:* A, Armenia, AUS, BD, BG, CDN, CH, D, DK, GR, H, IRL, J, FL, Lithuania, MEX, N, NL, PAK, RI, S, SF, SU, TN, TT, UK, ZA**

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
***Protection of/acceptor:* Wading birds and waterfowl**
***Protected area:* Named wetlands in signatory states**
***EIA relevance:* Each party shall designate suitable wetlands within its sovereign territory for incorporation in a "List of internationally significant wetlands". Regardless of the classification all parties undertake to promote the establishment and supervision of protected areas.**

Notes
The list itself is not part of the Convention or the protocol.

Reference
Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 23.06.71
IURMV No.: 971:47
CONVENTION CONCERNING PROTECTION AGAINST HAZARDS OF POISONING ARISING FROM BENZENE (ILO NO. 136)

Place: **Geneva**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

BOL, C, CH, CI, CO, CSSR, D, E, ECU, F, GR, Guinea, GUY, H, I, IRQ, IS, KWT, MA, NIC, RO, ROU, SF, SYR, YU and Z

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Human health**
Protected area:

EIA relevance: **Protection of employees exposed to benzene or products containing benzene in the course of their work is the focal point of this convention: Substances containing benzene are to be replaced where possible by products which are less injurious to health. Benzene and products containing benzene as solvents and thinners are to be banned given certain prerequisites. The benzene concentration in workplace ambient air must not exceed a maximum value of 25 ppm (corresponding to approx. 80 mg/m^3).**

Notes

Industrial-hygiene and technical precautionary measures are likewise to be established to protect employees.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 16.09.71
IURMV No.: 971:69
AGREEMENT CONCERNING COOPERATION IN TAKING MEASURES AGAINST POLLUTION OF THE SEA BY OIL

Place: **Copenhagen**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

DK, N, S, SF

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **The sea and marine biotic communities**
Protected area:

EIA relevance: **The aim of the agreement is to produce a catalogue of measures (including mutual exchange of information and assistance in the event of catastrophes) to prevent oil pollution at sea.**

Notes

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 18.12.71
IURMV No.: 971:94
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR COMPENSATION FOR OIL POLLUTION DAMAGE

Place: **Brussels**

Amendment/supplementary protocols:

971:94/A dated 19.11.76
971:94/B dated 25.05.84
971:94/C dated 27.11.92

Parties

***Convention only*: B, BR, CH, CL, D, DK, DZ, E, F, FIJ, Gabon, GH, GR, GS, I, IRL, IS, J, KWT, LB, Maldives, MC, N, NL, Oman, P, PL, PNG, RFC, RI, RPB, S, SF, SYR, TN, Tuvalu Islands, UK, United Arab Emirates, USA, USSR, YU.**
***Protocol 971:94/A*: BS, CY, D, DK, E, F, I, IND, IRL, LB, M, MA, N, NL, P, PL, Russia, S, SF, UK, Vanuatu, YV.**
***Protocol 971:94/B*: F, D.**
***Protocol 971:94/C*:**

Immediate subject matter

***Polluter*: Ships.**

***Protection of/acceptor*: Marine environment**
Protected area:
***EIA relevance:* Indirect.**

Notes

The aim is to establish a fund for the following purposes:

1. compensation for pollution damage to the extent that the protection afforded by the Liability Convention is inadequate;

2. assistance for ship owners in respect of the additional financial burden imposed on them by the Liability Convention.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 15.02.72
IURMV No.: 972:12
CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION BY DUMPING FROM SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT

Place: Oslo

Amendment/supplementary protocols:

972:12/A dated 02.03.83

972:12/B dated 13.06.85
972:12/C dated 05.12.89

Parties

***Convention*: B, D, DK, E, F, IRL, IS, N, NL, P, S, SF, UK.**
***Protocol 972:12/A*: B, D, DK, E, F, IS, IRL, N, NL, P, S, SF, UK.**
***Protocol 972:12/B*: B, D, DK, E, F, IS, IRL, N, NL, P, S, SF, UK.**
***Protocol 972:12/C*: DK, F, IRL, N, NL, P, S, SF, UK.**

Immediate subject matter

***Polluter:* Ships and aircraft**
***Protection of/acceptor:* The sea and marine biotic communities**
***Protected area:* Refer to further information as regards area covered**

***EIA relevance:* The aim of the Convention is to prevent pollution at sea caused by substances which may be detrimental to human health or endanger fauna/flora.**

For this purpose, certain substances have been compiled in a list: The dumping of waste containing substances on the list is banned or requires special permission.

Notes

The list of substances affected by this Convention is given below. The protocol also contains additional measures (e.g. regulations concerning incineration at sea) with a view to further reducing marine pollution.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

The Convention covers the following geographic reference area:

*** Atlantic and Arctic Ocean north of 36 north and between 42 west and 51 east; not including the Baltic, the Mediterranean and the waters which feed into it;**

*** Atlantic north of 59 north between 44 and 42 west.**

A.) Within the meaning of the convention it is forbidden to discharge the following substances:

1. Organic halogen/silicon compounds and compounds which might form such substances in the marine environment, with the exception of substances which are not poisonous or are rapidly converted in the sea into biologically harmless substances;

2. Substances which the parties consider are probably carcinogenic given the conditions of their disposal;

3. Mercury and mercury compounds;

4. Cadmium and cadmium compounds:

5. Durable plastics and other durable synthetic material.

B.) Waste containing substances and objects listed below in quantities considered by a commission to be significant may only be discharged given special permission issued on a case by case basis by the responsible national authorities:

1. Arsenic, lead, copper, zinc and their compounds, cyanides and fluorides as well as pesticides and their by-products where not already listed under A.);

2. Containers, scrap, tar-like substances or other bulky waste; this is always to be dumped in deep water;

3. The following conditions must be satisfied if substances or waste materials are to be deposited in deep water: the water depth must be at least 2000 m and the distance from the nearest shore must be at least 150 nautical miles.

Date: 11.03.72
IURMV No.: 972:19
CONVENTION RELATIVE TO THE STATUTE OF THE SENEGAL RIVER

Place: **Nouakchott/Mauritania**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

RIM, RMM and SN

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Flowing water**
Protected area: **SN River with its flora and fauna**

EIA relevance: **The aim of the convention is cooperation between the signatory states with a view to utilising the SN River and thus achieving rational exploitation of its natural resources.**

Notes

Utilisation within the framework of this Convention primarily relates to shipping, the generation of power and use of the river as a general water reservoir both for humans (drinking water) and agriculture (service water).

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 11.03.72
IURMV No.: 972:20
CONVENTION CREATING THE ORGANISATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SENEGAL RIVER (OMVS)

Place: **Nouakchott/RIM**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

RIM, RMM and SN

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor:
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **Indirect.**

Notes

The aim behind the convention is to establish the "Organisation for the utilisation of the SN River" with organisational aspects playing the major role.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 01.06.72
IURMV No.: 972:41
CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ANTARCTIC SEALS

Place: **London**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

AUS, B, Chile, F, J, N, NZ, PL, RA, Russia, UK, USA, ZA

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Fauna; for differentiation see below**
Protected area: **Marine areas south of 60 south**
EIA relevance: **The aim of the convention is to introduce individual measures to ensure that the seals do not become endangered.**

Notes

Stipulations were drawn up for e.g. number of animals which can be caught, seasons when animals may be caught and

when not, areas where animals may be caught and where not, protected and non-protected species.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Restrictions apply to catching the following species:

* **Lobodon carcinophagus;**
* **Hydrurga leptonyx;**
* **Leptonychotes weddelli.**

The following species are protected:

* **Ommatophoca rossi;**
* **Mirounga leonina;**
* **Fur seals of genus Arctocephalus.**

Date: 23.11.72
IURMV No.: 972:86
CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Place: **Paris**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

A, AFG, AL, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, AUS, Azerbaijan, BD, Belarus, BG, BH, BOL, Bosnia and Herzegovina, BR, BRN, BU, Burkina Faso, C, Cape Verde, CDN, CH, Chile, CI, CL, CO, CR, Croatia, CY, CZ DK, D, DOM, DZ, E, EAK, EAU, EAT, EC, ES, ET, ETH, F, FIJ, Gabon, GCA, Georgia, GH, GR, Guinea, GUY, H, Holy See, Honduras, I, IND, IR, IRL, IRQ, J, JA, JOR, K, L, LAO, LAR, Lithuania, M, MA, MAL, Maldives, MC, MEX, Mongolia, Mozambique, MW, N, Nepal, NIC, NL, NZ, Oman, P, PA, PAK, PE, PL, PY, Q, RA, RCA, RCB, RFC, RH, RI, RIM, RL, RM, RMM, RN, RO, ROK, ROU, RP, RPB, RSM, SA, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Russia, S, SF, Slovakia, Slovenia, SN, Solomon Islands, STL, SUD, SY, SYR, Tajikistan, THA, TJ, TN, TR, Ukraine, UK, USA, Uzbekistan, WAG, WAN, YV, VN, Y, YU, Z, Zre, ZW

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Cultural and natural heritage (for definition see below)**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **To counteract the destruction of cultural and natural heritage, this convention calls for individual measures to ensure recording, protection and preservation.**

Notes

Measures include the compilation of "World heritage lists", "World heritage funds" and a "List of endangered world heritage". It is up to the signatory states to prepare such lists. There is no provision for more concrete measures.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Within the framework of this convention, cultural heritage refers to monuments (from the fields of architecture, archaeology and art), ensembles and other cultural sites (natural and manmade works); natural heritage covers natural creations, geological/physiographical phenomena, natural sites or nature areas.

Date: 29.12.72
IURMV No.: 972:96
CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION BY DUMPING OF WASTES AND OTHER MATTER.

Place: **London, Mexico City, Moscow, Washington**

Amendment/supplementary protocols:

972:96/A dated 12.10.78
972:96/B dated 12.10.78
972:96/C dated 24.09.80

Parties

AFG, Antigua and Barbuda, AUS, B, Belarus, BOL, BR, C, Cape Verde, CDN, CH, Chad, Chile, CI, CR, Croatia, CY, D, DK, DOM, E, EAK, ET, F, Gabon, GCA, GR, H, Honduras, I, IRL, IS, J, JA, JOR, K, Kiribati, L, LAR, M, MA, MC, MEX, N, Nauru, NL, NZ, Oman, P, PA, PL, PNG, RA, RH, RP, Russia, S, SF, Slovenia, SME, Solomon Islands, STL, SY, TJ, TN, UK, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, USA, Vanuatu, WAN, YU, ZA, ZRE

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Waste and certain substances dumped in the sea**
Protection of/acceptor: **Marine environment, human health**
Protected area: **All seas (not including inland waters)**
EIA relevance: **The aim of the Convention is not only effective joint monitoring of all possible causes of pollution at sea, but also the establishment of measures to prevent pollution at sea resulting from the dumping of waste and other substances which could be detrimental to human health or to marine animals/plant life.**

Notes

The dumping of certain waste/substances is banned or requires special permission.
The substances/substance groups concerned are listed below. In addition to the above, the amendment protocols also contain regulations concerning incineration at sea and additions to the substance list.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

A.) <u>Article IV of the above Convention bans the dumping of the following waste/other substances:</u>

1. Organic halogen compounds;

2. Mercury and mercury compounds;

3. Cadmium and cadmium compounds;

4. Durable plastics and other durable synthetic material representing a considerable hindrance to fishing, shipping or other rightful utilisation of the sea;

5. Crude oil, fuel oil, heavy diesel oil and lubricating oils, hydraulic fluids and mixtures containing one of these substances;

6. Refined petroleum products and residues from petroleum derivatives;

7. Highly radioactive waste or substances;

8. Substances in any state of aggregation produced for biological and chemical warfare;

9. Paragraphs 1 - 8 do not apply to substances which rapidly become harmless as a result of physical, chemical or biological processes in the sea;

10. The entire list does not apply to waste containing substances designated in paragraphs 1 - 5 in the form of trace contamination. Section B.) applies to such waste.

B.) <u>Dumping of the following waste or other substances requires previous special permission; the following substances and objects are to be treated with special care:</u>

1. Waste containing significant quantities of the following:

- **Arsenic, lead, copper, zinc and their compounds;**
- **Organic silicon compounds;**
- **Cyanides, fluorides, pesticides and their by-products where not covered by Section A.);**

2. Acids or alkalis containing a large amount of the above substances (item 1.) and/or a large amount of the following additional substances: beryllium, chromium, nickel and vanadium as well as their compounds;

3. Containers, scrap and other bulky waste which could impede fishing or shipping;

4. Radioactive waste or other radioactive materials where not quoted under Section A.).

Date: 03.03.73
IURMV No.: 973:18
CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Place: **Washington**

Amendment/supplementary protocols:

973:18/A dated 22.06.79
973:18/B dated 30.04.83

Parties

***Convention*: A, AFG, AUS, B, BD, BDS, BG, BH, BOL, BR, BRU, BS, BU, Burkina Faso, C, CDN, CH, Chad, Chile, CL, CO, CR, CY, CZ, D, Djibouti, DK, DOM, DZ, E, EAK, EAU, EC, Equatorial Guinea, ES, Estonia, ET, ETH, F, FL, Gabon, GCA, GH, GR, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, GUY, H, Honduras, I, IL, IND, IR, J, JOR, L, LB, M, MA, MAL, MC, MEX, Mozambique, MS, MW, N, Namibia, Nepal, NIC, NL, NZ, P, PA, PAK, PE, PL, PNG, PY, RA, RB, RCA, RCB, RFC, RI, RM, RN, ROK, ROU, RP, RPB, Russia, RWA, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, SF, SGP, Slovakia, SME, SN, SP, STL, SUD, SY, TG, THA, TJ, TN, TT, UK, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, USA, Vanuatu, VN, WAG, WAN, YV, Z, ZA, ZRE, ZW**

***Amendment 973:18/A*: A, AUS, B, BG, BH, BR, BRU, BU, Burkina Faso, C, CH, Chad, Chile, CY, CZ, D, Djibouti, DK, EAK, EAU, ECU, Equatorial Guinea, ES, Estonia, ET, ETH, F, FL, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, GUY, I, IND, IR, J, JOR, L, M, MA, MC, MEX, MS, N, Namibia, Nepal, NL, NZ, PA, PAK, PE, PL, PNG, PY, RB, RI, RM, RN, ROU, Russia, RWA, S, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, SF, Slovakia, Slovenia, SME, SN, SY, TG, TN, TT, UK, United Arab Emirates, USA, Vanuatu, WAN, ZA, ZW**

***Amendment 973:18/B*: A, AUS, B, BDS, BH, BOL, BR, BRU, Burkina Faso, Chile, CY, D, DK, E, EAU, F, I, IND, L, MA, MC, MS, MW, N, NL, RA, RB, ROU, RP, RWA, S, SF, Slovakia, Slovenia, SN, SY, TG, TJ, TT, UK, ZW.**

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
***Protection of/acceptor:* Protection of species (flora and fauna)**
***Protected area:* Territories of signatory states**
***EIA relevance:* The Convention regulates trading with/trade restrictions involving certain wild animals and plants whose numbers are considered to be endangered.**

Notes

The annexes to the Convention list roughly 600 species of animal threatened with extinction and approximately 100 species of plant. Trading with these species is the subject of extremely stringent controls and is only permitted in exceptional circumstances.

There is also a further list of roughly 250 animals and 40 plants which are not threatened with extinction, but where trading is regulated, so as to guarantee their survival. Such trading presupposes the prior granting of an export licence. Finally some 80 species of animal and plant are covered by special country-specific regulations.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 02.11.73
IURMV No.: 973:84
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM SHIPS (MARPOL)

Place: **London**

Amendment/supplementary protocols:

973:84/A dated 17.02.78
973:84/B dated 07.09.84

Parties

***Convention*: ADN, Antigua and Barbuda, B, BG, BRU, CO, D, EAK, H, I, JOR, N, PE, ROU, RPB, TN, UK, YU**

***Protocol 973:84/A*: A, Antigua and Barbuda, AUS, B, BG, BR, BRU, BS, C, CDN, CH, CI, CO, Croatia, CY, CZ, D, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, DK, DZ, E, EAK, ECU, Estonia, ET, F, Gabon, GH, GR, H, I, IL, IND, IS, JA, L, Latvia, LB, Lithuania, M, MA, Marshall Islands, MC, MEX, Myanmar, N, NL, Oman, P, PA, PE, PL, PNG, RA, RI, RL, ROK, ROU, Russia, S, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, SF, SGP, Slovenia, SME, SY, SYR, TG, TJ, TN, TR, Tuvalu, UK, Ukraine, USA, Vanuatu, VN, WAG, YU, ZA.**

***Protocol 973:84/B*:**

Immediate subject matter

***Polluter:* Ships**
***Protection of/acceptor:* Marine environment in general**
Protected area:
***EIA relevance:* Substance lists categorised in some cases according to hazard potential; international regulation with binding character; emission regulations**

Notes

This Convention replaces the 1954 international convention concerning prevention of oil pollution at sea.

The amendment protocols serve to bring certain annexes into line with technical progress. The annexes to the protocols list for example substances/substance groups. Of particular interest is a list of some 180 chemicals grouped together in 4 categories (cat. A, B, C, D) in line with hazard potential. As regards the individual categories there are certain regulations governing possible introduction (speed, distance from nearest land etc.). The 13 substances in the most hazardous class A are given maximum introduction values in percentages by weight.

Certain areas (special zones) of the Baltic, the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea are covered by special agreements concerning the introduction of substances (see Convention concerning protection of

Baltic marine environment (974:23 dated 22.03.74)).

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 15.11.73
IURMV No.: 973:85
CONVENTION ON CONSERVATION OF POLAR BEARS

Place: **Oslo**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

DK, CDN, N, USA, USSR.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Species protection**
Protected area: **Natural habitat of polar bears**
EIA relevance: **The habitat of the polar bears is to be protected; in addition to banning hunting, dispensing with all vehicles in said habitat is designed to ensure that the population can develop undisturbed.**

Notes

In addition to the species protection described above, this Convention is aimed at habitat protection.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 22.03.74
IURMV No.: 974:23
CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT OF THE BALTIC SEA AREA

Place: **Helsinki**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

D, DDR, DK, PL, Russia, S, SF.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Dumping at sea and pollution from on land**
Protection of/acceptor: **Marine fauna and flora, humans**
Protected area: **Baltic area (for definition see below)**
EIA relevance: **Substance lists categorised in some cases according to hazard potential; international regulation with binding character, emission regulations**

Notes

The measures include the banning/restriction of the introduction of certain hazardous substances and objects into the Baltic area from the air or from the water. The catalogue containing the substances and objects affected by this Convention, and which are subject to said restrictions, is listed in part in the further information.

The annex to the Convention also lists some 180 chemicals classified in groups according to their hazard potential to enable specific regulations to be drawn up for the possible introduction of each of the groups. This list contains the same substances as those covered by the Convention concerning the prevention of pollution at sea caused by shipping (MARPOL, 973:84).

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Within the framework of this Convention, the Baltic area covers the Baltic in the narrow sense with the Gulf of Bothnia and Finland as well as the Skagerrak (boundary with North Sea 5744'8'' north) and not including inland waters.

The following hazardous substances and objects affected by this Convention are subject to special regulations:

A.) The parties agree to combat the introduction of the hazardous substances designated below into the Baltic area.

1. **DDT and its derivatives DDE and DDD;**
2. **PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls).**

B.) The parties agree to take all suitable measures to monitor and strictly limit pollution caused by the hazardous substances and objects listed below. As a result, such substances and objects may only be introduced in considerable quantities into the Baltic marine environment with special prior permission issued by the responsible national authorities:

1. Mercury, cadmium and their compounds,

2. Antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, copper, lead, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, tin, vanadium, zinc and their compounds as well as elementary phosphorus;

3. Phenols and their derivatives;

4. Phthalic acid and its derivatives;

5. Cyanides;

6. Durable halogenated hydrocarbons;

7. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and their derivatives;

8. Durable toxic organic silicon compounds;

9. Durable pesticides including pesticides consisting of organic phosphorus and tin compounds, weed killers, sludge treatment agents and chemicals used to preserve wood, timber, wood pulp, cellulose, paper, skins and textiles insofar as these are not covered by section a.).

10. Radioactive materials;

11. Acids, alkalis and surface-active substances in high concentrations or large quantities;

12. Oil and waste from petrochemical and other industries containing lipid-solvent substances;

13. Substances which affect the taste/smell of products obtained from the sea for human consumption;

14. Objects and substances which drift, float or sink and could seriously affect rightful

utilisation of the sea;

15. Lignine substances contained in industrial sewage;

16. Chelate-forming EDTA and DTPA.

C.) <u>There are special regulations for the Baltic area concerning some of the approx. 180 named chemicals and substance groups; the classification of the individual substances/substance groups is based on the method listed in the MARPOL Convention 973:84. In addition, there are further regulations to be complied with such as speed and distance from nearest land.</u>

Date: 04.06.74
IURMV No.: 974:43
CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION FROM LAND-BASED SOURCES

Place: **Paris**
Amendment/supplementary protocols: **974:43/A dated 26.03.86**

Parties

B, D, DK, E, EC, F, IRL, IS, L, N, NL, P, S, UK

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **The sea, marine biotic communities, humans**
Protected area: **see below**
EIA relevance: **The Convention calls for measures to prevent pollution at sea should this endanger human health or if it**

could possibly be of damage to the marine ecosystem. It stipulates that there should be elimination/restriction of contamination of the sea caused by certain substances introduced from on land.

Notes

The substances of relevance to this Convention are listed in the "further information".
The supplementary protocol additionally extends the scope of the Convention to include pollution of the sea by the air.

The geographical reference area to which this Convention applies covers the following:
The Atlantic north of 36 north between 42 west and 51 east not including the Baltic, individual belts and the Mediterranean with its feeders. Also the area of the Atlantic north of 59 north and between 44 west and 42 west.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

<u>The parties agree to eliminate pollution at sea (if applicable in stages) from the land and caused by the substances listed below:</u>

1. Organic halogen compounds and substances which could form such compounds in the marine environment, with the exception of those substances which are biologically harmless or are rapidly converted in the sea into biologically harmless substances;

2. Mercury and mercury compounds;

3. Cadmium and cadmium compounds;

4. Durable plastics which could serious impede lawful utilisation of the sea;

5. Durable oils obtained from petroleum and hydrocarbons;

6. Radioactive substances including waste.

Furthermore there is to be strict limitation of pollution of the sea from on land caused by the substances listed below:

1. Organic compounds of phosphorus, silicon and tin as well as substances which could form such compounds in the marine environment, with the exception of those substances which are biologically harmless or which are rapidly converted in the sea into biologically harmless substances;

2. Pure phosphorus;

3. Non-durable oils obtained from petroleum and hydrocarbons;

4. The following elements and their compounds: arsenic, lead, chromium, copper, nickel, zinc;

5. Substances which in the opinion of the commission have a detrimental effect on the taste/smell of products obtained from the marine environment for human consumption.

Date: 24.06.74
IURMV No.: 974:48
CONVENTION CONCERNING PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS CAUSED BY CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES (ILO NO. 139)

Place: **Geneva**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

AFG, CH, D, DK, ECU, ET, Guinea, GUY, H, I, IRQ, J, N, NIC, PE, RA, ROU, S, SF, SYR, YV and YU

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Human health**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **The aim of the Convention is to develop international standards for protection against carcinogenic substances or their effects.**

Notes

The possible measures envisaged relate to replacement of carcinogenic substances (or effects), to which employees are exposed in the course of their work, by less harmful substances, i.e. to reduce the duration and degree of such exposure to the minimum level consistent with the safety requirements.

Neither substances/substance groups nor potential measures are named.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 16.02.76
IURMV No.: 976:13
CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION

Place: **Barcelona**

Amendment/supplementary protocols:

976:14 dated 16.02.76
976:15 dated 16.02.76
980:37 dated 17.05.80
982:26 dated 03.04.82

Parties

AL, Croatia, CY, DZ, E, ET, F, GR, I, IL, LAR, M, MA, MC, RL, SYR, TN, TR, YU and the EC.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **All sources of pollution**
Protection of/acceptor: **Marine environment**
Protected area: **See further information**
EIA relevance: **The parties agree to take suitable measures to prevent, reduce and combat pollution in addition to protecting and preserving the marine environment in the area outlined below.**

Notes

The annex to the protocol lists a catalogue of substances used in the Convention; pollution caused by certain substances is to be eliminated/strictly limited. Further introduction presupposes mandatory approval by the responsible national authorities and observance of special provisions from the protocol.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Within the framework of this Convention, the Mediterranean encompasses the Mediterranean itself and its gulfs with the western boundary being formed by the Straits of Gibraltar and the eastern boundary by the Dardanelles.

Pollutants containing the chemical substances and substance groups as listed in the section below are to be eliminated; for this purpose the parties agree to establish the necessary programmes and draw up the necessary measures (in particular emission standards and utilisation standards) as well as ensuring their execution:

1. Organohalogenated, organophosphoric and organic tin compounds and substances which could form such compounds in the marine milieu, with the exception of those compounds and substances which are biologically harmless or immediately converted into biologically harmless substances;

2. Mercury and mercury compounds;

3. Cadmium and cadmium compounds;

4. Used lubricating oils;

5. Durable synthetics which float or sink in water or form a suspension and could influence lawful utilisation of the sea;

6. Substances with proven carcinogenic, teratogenic and mutagenic properties in a marine milieu or as a result of such a milieu;

7. Radioactive substances including radioactive waste if their sinking at sea does not comply with radiation prevention principles established by the responsible international bodies with allowance for the marine milieu;

Pollution caused by the substances or sources listed below is severely restricted; monitoring and strict limitation of

introduction are regulated in the protocol. Further introduction shall require mandatory approval from the responsible national authorities:

1. The following elements and their compounds: zinc, copper, nickel, chromium, lead, selenium, arsenic, antimony, molybdenum, titanium, tin, barium, beryllium, boron, uranium, vanadium, cobalt, thallium, tellurium and silver;

2. Biocides and their derivatives;

3. Silicon-organic compounds and substances which could form such compounds in the marine milieu, with the exception of biologically harmless substances or those which rapidly become biologically harmless;

4. Crude oils and hydrocarbons of any origin;

5. Cyanides and fluorides;

6. Non-biodegradable detergents and other surface-active substances;

7. Inorganic phosphorus compounds and elementary phosphorus;

8. Pathogenic micro-organisms;

9. Waste heat;

10. Substances which impair the taste and/or smell of products obtained from water and intended for human consumption and compounds which result in the formation of such substances in the marine milieu;

11. Substances which directly or indirectly impair the oxygen content of the marine milieu, in particular those which result in eutrophication;

12. Acids or alkaline compounds of such composition and in such quantities that they could impair the quality of the sea;

13. Substances which - even if they are not toxic - endanger the marine milieu on account of the quantity in which they are introduced or which could influence lawful utilisation of the sea.

Date: 16.02.76
IURMV No.: 976:14
PROTOCOL FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA BY DUMPING FROM SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT

Place: **Barcelona**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

AL, Croatia, CY, DZ, E, ET, F, GR, I, IL, LAR, M, MA, MC, RL, SYR, TN, TR, YU and the EC

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Ships and aircraft**
Protection of/acceptor: **Marine environment**
Protected area: **Mediterranean**
EIA relevance: **This protocol is oriented towards the Convention 972:96 concerning the prevention of pollution at sea caused by the introduction of waste and other substances. The basic aims of this Convention are applied to the area to be protected by the above protocol.**

Notes

The discharge of certain waste and substances is prohibited or requires special approval. The list of substances and substance groups to which this protocol applies is given in the further information.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

A.) <u>It is forbidden to introduce the chemicals and other waste substances listed below into the Mediterranean area:</u>

1. Organic halogen and silicon compounds and compounds which could form such substances in the marine environment, with the exception of those substances which are not poisonous or are rapidly converted in the sea into biologically harmless substances, under the proviso that they do not impair the taste of edible marine life;

2. Mercury and mercury compounds;

3. Cadmium and cadmium compounds;

4. Durable plastics and other durable synthetic materials which considerably impede fishing or shipping, which detract from the advantages of the environment or which could impede other forms of lawful utilisation of the sea;

5. Crude oil and hydrocarbons which can be obtained from petroleum and mixtures containing one of these substances which were taken on board for the purpose of dumping;

6. Waste or other substances classed by the International Atomic Energy Organisation as being highly, moderately and slightly radioactive;

7. Acids and alkaline compounds, the composition and quantity of which could impair the quality of sea water to a considerable degree;

8. Substances in any form manufactured for the purposes of biological and chemical warfare, with the exception of those substances which rapidly become harmless as a result of physical, chemical and biological processes in the sea;

B.) <u>Dumping of the substances and waste listed below in the Mediterranean area requires special permission issued on a case by case basis by the relevant national authorities:</u>

1. Arsenic, lead, copper, zinc, beryllium, nickel, vanadium, selenium, antimony and their compounds;

2. Cyanides and fluorides;

3. Pesticides and their by-products;

4. Synthetic organic chemicals other than those contained in section A.) which have a harmful effect on marine life or which could impair the taste of edible marine life;

5. Acid and alkaline compounds insofar as they are not covered by section A.);

6. Containers, scrap and other bulky waste which would sink to the bottom of the sea and could seriously impede fishing or shipping;

7. Substances which are not poisonous but which could have a harmful effect on account of the quantity in which they are introduced;

8. Radioactive waste or other radioactive substances not listed in section A.).

Date: 26.02.76
IURMV No.: 976:17
CONVENTION ON THE GAME HUNTING FORMALITIES APPLICABLE TO TOURISTS ENTERING COUNTRIES IN THE CONSEIL DE L'ENTENTE

Place: **Yamoussoukro/Ivory Coast**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

Burkina Faso, CI, RPB, RN and TG.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Hunting and tourism**
Protection of/acceptor: **Species protection**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **The parties resolve to create standardised regulations for hunting by tourists in their sovereign territories with regard to species, duration of stay and other conditions.**

Notes

Each party is to have a list drawn up of species which are partially or totally protected as well as those which can be hunted; this list is not part of the content of this Convention.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 12.06.76
IURMV No.: 976:45
CONVENTION ON CONSERVATION OF NATURE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

Place: **Apia/WS**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

AUS, Cook Islands, FIJ and WS.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Human activities**
Protection of/acceptor: **Marine environment**
Protected area: **Protected zones, national parks and reserves**
EIA relevance: **The parties agree to mark out protected areas in the above form. Furthermore, basic regulations for protection of these areas are to be proclaimed.**

Notes

Actual protected areas are not listed.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

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Continued

Date: 16.06.76
IURMV No.: 976:46
CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND ARTISTIC HERITAGE OF THE AMERICAN NATIONS

Place: **San Salvador/El Salvador**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

BOL, Chile, CR, ECU, ES, GCA, Honduras, NIC, PA, PE and RH.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: Various cultural objects and material items
Protected area:

EIA relevance: **The parties agree to take stock of and provide protection for material items and cultural objects which are thus deemed to be historical heritage.**

Notes

Definitions are given but there is no actual listing of cultural objects and material items.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 03.12.76
IURMV No.: 976:89
CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE RHINE AGAINST CHEMICAL POLLUTION

Place: **Bonn**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

CH, D, F, L, NL and the EC.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Human activities involving chemicals.**
Protection of/acceptor: **Surface water**

Protected area: **Rhine and Rhine catchment area (see below)**
EIA relevance: **Within the framework of this Convention the following measures are to be taken to improve the quality of the water in the Rhine: gradual elimination/reduction of pollution caused by hazardous substances; exceptions shall require special approval. Together with the licences mentioned above the responsible authorities will establish emission standards for individual substances.**

Notes

The emission standards establish the maximum permissible concentration of a substance in discharges as well as the maximum permissible quantity of a substance in discharges over a given period/periods.

The chemical substances and substance groups affected by this Convention are listed in the further information; there are, however, no measured value data as yet.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

As regards implementation of this Convention, the Rhine starts where it leaves the Untersee of Lake Constance and encompasses the arms through which its waters flow freely into the North Sea as far as the coastline including the Ijssel as far as Campen (NL).

A.) <u>The parties agree to take measures to eliminate pollution of the surface water in the Rhine catchment area caused by the hazardous substances and substance groups listed below:</u>

1. **Organic halogen compounds and substances which could form such compounds in water;**
2. **Organic phosphorus and tin compounds;**
3. **Substances with a proven carcinogenic effect in or due to water;**

4. Mercury and mercury compounds;
5. Cadmium and cadmium compounds;
6. Durable mineral oils and durable hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum.

B.) <u>The parties agree to take measures to reduce pollution of the surface water in the Rhine catchment area caused by the hazardous substances and substance groups listed below:</u>

1. The following metalloids and metals together with their compounds: zinc, copper, nickel, chromium, lead, selenium, arsenic, antimony, molybdenum, titanium, tin, barium, beryllium, boron, uranium, vanadium, cobalt, thallium, tellurium and silver;

2. Biocides and derived compounds where these are not listed in section A.);

3. Substances which have a detrimental effect on the taste and/or smell of products obtained from said waters for human consumption, in addition to compounds which could lead to the formation of such substances in water;

4. Poisonous or durable organic silicon compounds and substances which could lead to the formation of such compounds in water, with the exception of those which are biologically harmless or quickly become biologically harmless substances in water;

5. Inorganic phosphorus compounds and pure phosphorus;

6. Non-durable mineral oils and non-durable hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum;

7. Cyanides, fluorides;

8. Substances which have an unfavourable effect on the oxygen balance, in particular ammonia and nitrites.

Date: 03.12.76
IURMV No.: 976:90
CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE RHINE FROM POLLUTION BY CHLORIDES, MODIFIED BY EXCHANGE OF LETTERS

Place: **Bonn**
Amendment/supplementary protocols: **976:90/A dated 25.09.91**

Parties

CH, D, F, L and NL.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Industrial installations**
Protection of/acceptor: **Surface water**
Protected area: **Rhine**
EIA relevance: **The parties agree to strengthen their cooperation to combat pollution of the Rhine caused by chloride ions.**

Notes

Discharge into the Rhine is to be reduced by at least 60 kg/s of chloride ions (annual average). This aim is to be realised in stages on French sovereign territory (in particular in the area of the potash mines in Alsace).

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

With reference to the results of the Conference of Ministers held in 1972 in The Hague concerning Rhine pollution, the quality of the water in the Rhine is to be gradually improved to such an extent that the chloride ion content does not exceed 200 mg/l on the border between Germany and Holland.

A joint declaration by the parties dated 11 December 1986 concerns technical means to reduce chloride pollution by 20 per cent if the chloride concentration in the Rhine water exceeds 200 mg/l. The technical means for this further reduction are contained in Annex I of the protocol.

Date: 20.06.77
IURMV No.: 977:46
CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF WORKERS AGAINST OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS IN THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT DUE TO AIR POLLUTION, NOISE AND VIBRATION

Place: **Geneva**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

BR, C, CR, EAT, ECU, GB, Guinea, N, P, S, SF, YU and Z.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **All sectors of the economy**
Protection of/acceptor: **Human health, workplace-related**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **The signatory states agree to take measures to prevent and combat occupational hazards caused by workplace air pollution, noise and vibration as well as to protect employees against such dangers.**

Notes

The above measures must be implemented by way of national legislation with the aid of technical standards, practical guidelines and the like. The Convention itself does not give any concrete information concerning substances, parameters or measured values.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 03.12.77
IURMV No.: 977:90
AGREEMENT ON JOINT REGULATIONS ON FAUNA AND FLORA

Place: **Enugu/Chad**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

Chad, RFC, RN and WAN.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Flora and fauna**
Protected area: **Chad Basin**

EIA relevance: **The agreement is concerned with biotope and species protection (flora and fauna); there are also basic trans-frontier regulations.**

Notes

The agreement is primarily concerned with varying degrees of restrictions on hunting, fishing and trade as well as with individual usage regulations and a general ban on pollution in the above-mentioned protected area.
4 reptile and 15 tree species are especially named; these are governed by extra regulations.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 23.06.79
IURMV No.: 979:55
CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

Place: **Bonn**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

Chad, Chile, CI, CL, D, DK, E, EAU, ET, F, GH, GR, H, I, IND, IRL, IS, JA, L, MA, N, NL, P, PAK, PY, RCA, RFC, RM, RMM, RN, RP, RPB, S, SF, SN, SP, TG, TN, UK, WAN and the EC.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Species of animal (see notes)**
Protected area:

EIA relevance: **The convention calls for international protection of migratory species and their habitat since national efforts cannot guarantee adequate protection.**

Notes

For this purpose, the signatory states are to conclude agreements concerning the preservation, tending and utilisation of certain species of animal. The annex to the Convention contains species lists with differentiation between endangered species and species where the situation with regard to their preservation is less than favourable: the species lists include 19 types of mammal, 34 types of bird, 5 types of reptile, 2 types of fish and one type of butterfly.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 19.09.79
IURMV No.: 979:70
CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE AND NATURAL HABITATS

Place: **Berne**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

AU, B, CH, CY, D, DK, E, F, FL, GR, I, IRL, L, N, NL, P, S, SN, SF, TR, UK and the EC.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Certain plants and animal species**
Protected area: **Territories of signatory states**
EIA relevance: **The Convention calls for the protection of wild flora and fauna and their natural habitat.**

Notes

The parties agree to take the necessary legal and administrative measures to preserve the habitat of wild plants and animals in addition to preserving endangered natural habitats. The species list covers a total of more than 500 types. There is no geographical definition of the habitats.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 13.11.79
IURMV No.: 979:84
CONVENTION ON LONG-RANGE TRANSBOUNDARY AIR POLLUTION

Place: **Geneva**

Amendment/supplementary protocols:

979:84/A dated 28.09.84
979:84/B dated 08.07.85
979:84/C dated 31.10.88
979:84/D dated 18.11.91

Parties

***Convention*: A, B, Belarus, BG, Bosnia and Herzegovina, CDN, CH, Croatia, CY, CZ, D, DK, E, F, FL, GR, H, Holy See, I, IRL, IS, L, Lithuania, N, NL, P, PL, RO, RSM, Russia, S, SF, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, TR, UK, Ukraine, USA, YU and the EC.**

***Protocol 28.09.84*: A, B, Belarus, BG, Bosnia and Herzegovina, CDN, CH, Croatia, CY, CZ, D, DK, E, EC, F, FL, GR, H, I, IRL, L, N, NL, P, PL, Russia, S, SF, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, TR, UK, Ukraine, USA, YU**

***Protocol 08.07.85*: A, B, Belarus, BG, CDN, CH, CZ, D, DK, F, FL, H, I, L, N, NL, Russia, S, SF, Slovakia, Ukraine**

***Protocol 31.10.88*: AUS, Belarus, BG, CDN, CH, CZ, D, DK, E, EC, F, H, I, L, N, NL, Russia, S, SF, Slovak Republic, UK, Ukraine, USA**

***Protocol 18.11.91*: CH, E, L, N, NL, SF**

Immediate subject matter

***Polluter:* Human activities**
***Protection of/acceptor:* Environment in general**
***Protected area:* Atmosphere.**
***EIA relevance:* The Convention is a framework treaty aiming at the reduction of air pollution through exchange of information, consultation, research and monitoring. Strategies and policies are to be developed to stop pollution of the atmosphere.**

Notes

The individual protocols regulate the following:

a. Long-term financing of cooperative programme for monitoring and evaluation of the long-range transmission of air pollutants in Europe (EMEP);

b. Reduction of sulphur emissions or their transboundary fluxes by at least 30 per cent by the year 1993, using 1980 levels as the basis for calculation of reduction;

c. Control of emissions of nitrogen oxides or their transboundary fluxes;

d. Control of emissions of volatile organic compounds or their transboundary fluxes.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 20.12.79
IURMV No.: 979:94
CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE VICUNA

Place: **Lima/PE**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

BOL, Chile, ECU and PE.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Vicuna (type of llama)**
Protected area: **Area inhabited by vicunas in the Andes in South America**
EIA relevance: **The parties resolve to ban trading by 31.12.89; exceptions to this rule will only be permitted in the event of special needs on the part of the ethnic population.**

Notes

The text of the Convention is referenced to the convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora (Washington Convention 973:18 dated 03.03.73).

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 12.11.81
IURMV No.: 981:85
AGREEMENT ON REGIONAL COOPERATION IN COMBATING POLLUTION OF THE SOUTH EAST PACIFIC BY HYDROCARBONS OR OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES IN CASES OF EMERGENCY

Place: **Lima/PE**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

Chile, ECU, PA and PE.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor:
Protected area: **Pacific within 200 nautical-mile zone of the parties indicated above**
EIA relevance: **General aims and objects to be protected are defined.**

Notes

Specific protection measures are not given. The method of exchanging information in the event of catastrophes is stipulated.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 20.11.81
IURMV No.: 981:84
CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND COASTAL AREA OF THE SOUTH EAST PACIFIC

Place: **Lima/PE**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

Chile, CO, ECU, PA and PE.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Marine environment**
Protected area: **Coastal areas of the South Pacific (no further specifications)**
EIA relevance: **The convention regulates in programmatic terms protection of the marine environment and coastal areas of the SE Pacific.**

Notes

There is no mention of specific measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution.
In addition to pollution of the marine environment measures are to be taken to prevent erosion of the coastal regions.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 03.04.82
IURMV No.: 982.26
PROTOCOL CONCERNING MEDITERRANEAN SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS

Place: **Geneva**

Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

E, F, GR, I, IS, M, MC and TN.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor:
Protected area: **Coastal waters of parties outlined above**
EIA relevance: **The parties are to create protected areas and will attempt to implement the measures needed to protect them in the short term. Selection, creation and administration of the protected areas will be in line with uniform standards still to be compiled.**

Notes

The protected areas are intended above all to preserve landscapes with special ecological value, to preserve the genetic wealth of species and to preserve representative types of ecosystem. Selection and determination of the protected areas will be on the basis of this characterisation.

No specific protected areas are named.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 22.07.83
IURMV No.: 983:54
PROTOCOL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE SOUTH EAST PACIFIC AGAINST POLLUTION FROM LAND-BASED SOURCES

Place: **Quito/ECU**
Amendment/supplementary protocols: **983:55 dated 22.07.83**

Parties

Chile, CO, ECU, PA and PE.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Pollution introduced with water from on land**
Protection of/acceptor: **Marine environment**
Protected area: **Marine areas in the SE Pacific**
EIA relevance: **The parties agree to take suitable measures to prevent/reduce/combat pollution and thus to protect/preserve the marine environment.**

Notes

The concept of protection of the marine environment coincides with the content of the Convention concerning protection of the Mediterranean against pollution (976:13). For this reason, the annex to this protocol is listed in the further information to Convention 976:13 dated 16.02.76.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 18.11.83
IURMV No.: 983:85
INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER AGREEMENT

Place: **Geneva**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

A, AUS, B, BOL, BR, CDN, CH, CI, CO, D, DK, E, EC, ET, F, Gabon, GH, GR, GUY, Honduras, I, IND, IRL, J, L, LB, MAL, Myanmar, N, Nepal, NL, NZ, P, PA, PE, PNG, RCB, RFC, RI, ROK, RP, Russia, S, SF, TG, THA, TJ, TT, UK, USA, ZRE and the EC.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: Human activities.
Protection of/acceptor: Tropical forests
Protected area:

EIA relevance: **The focal points of the Convention are the establishment and administration of an international organisation with the following goals:**

1. **maximum raw material acquisition;**
2. **processing in country of raw material acquisition;**
3. **development of untouched natural forest.**

Notes

The nature of the Convention is quite clearly usage-oriented with the aim of optimising the acquisition of wood; there

is no explicit reference to the protection of nature.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 22.03.85
IURMV No.: 985:22
CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE OZONE LAYER

Place: **Vienna**
Amendment/supplementary protocols: **985:22/A dated 16.09.87 (see separate information sheet)**

Parties

A, Antigua and Barbuda, AUS, B, BD, BDS, Belarus, BG, Bosnia and Herzegovina, BR, BRN, BRU, BS, Burkina Faso, C, CDN, CH, Chad, Chile, CI, CL, CO, CR, Croatia, CY, CZ, D, DK, DOM, Dominica, DZ, E, EAK, EAT, EAU, EC, ECU, Equatorial Guinea, ES, ET, F, FIJ, FL, Gabon, GCA, GH, GR, Guinea, GUY, H, Honduras, I, IL, IND, IR, IRL, IS, J, JA, JOR, Kiribati, KWT, L, LAR, M, MAL, Maldives, Marshall Islands, MC, MEX, MS, MW, Myanmar, N, Namibia, NIC, NL, NZ, P, PA, PAK, PE, PL, PNG, PY, RA, RB, RCA, RFC, RI, RL, RN, RO, ROK, ROU, RP, RPB, Russia, S, SA, Saint Kitts and Nevis, SD, SF, SGP, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, SN, Solomon Islands, STL, SUD, SY, SYR, TG, THA, TJ, TN, TR, TT, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, UK, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, USA, Uzbekistan, VN, WAG, WAN, WG, WS, YU, YV, Z, ZA, ZW

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Human activities**

Protection of/acceptor: **Human health and environment in general**
Protected area: **Atmosphere/ozone layer**
EIA relevance: **The parties agree to take suitable measures to protect human health and the environment against harmful effects.**

Notes

To this end, the parties are to attempt to take the following measures in line with the means at their disposal:

1. systematic observation, research and exchange of information;

2. compilation of suitable legislative and administrative measures to control, limit, reduce and ban substances which could endanger the further existence of the ozone layer;

3. cooperation with the responsible international bodies for example with the aim of researching into possible interdependencies given further changes in the atmosphere.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 21.06.85
IURMV No.: 985:46
CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION, MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE EASTERN AFRICAN REGION

Place: **Nairobi/Kenya**

Amendment/supplementary protocols:

985:47 dated 21.06.85
985:48 dated 21.06.85

Parties

Not known (not given in the data source quoted below).

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Substances dumped from ships and substances introduced from on land**

Protection of/acceptor: **Flora, fauna, biotopes**

Protected area: **Marine and coastal environment of East Africa**

EIA relevance: **The aim of the Convention is to identify sources of pollution and to prevent pollution. A committee is to be formed to this end. The Convention makes particular reference to the necessity of environmental impact assessment. The protocols call for the delimitation of habitats.**

Notes

The protocols contain lists with roughly 150 species of animals and plants requiring different degrees of protection.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 24.11.86
IURMV No.: 986:87
CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC REGION

Place: **Nouma/New Caledonia**

Amendment/supplementary protocols:

986:87/A dated 25.11.86
986:87/B dated 25.11.86

Parties

AUS, F, FIJ, GB, Nauru, NL, NZ, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and WS.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Humans and environment**
Protected area: **200 nautical-mile zone**

EIA relevance: **The following aims are to be pursued:**

1. **technical and economic cooperation;**
2. **exchange of information;**
3. **regular exchange of opinions.**

Notes

Information is also given on chemical substances and substance groups; these largely coincide with the protocol concerning protection of the SE Pacific against contamination from on land (983:54 dated 22.07.83; ibid).

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 28.05.87
IURMV No.: 987:40
AGREEMENT ON THE ACTION PLAN FOR THE ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF THE COMMON ZAMBEZI RIVER SYSTEM

Place: **Harare**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

EAT, RB, Mozambique, Z, ZW

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Zambezi River**
Protected area:

EIA relevance: **Agreement is a framework for cooperation of the Zambezi River States. The Action Plan which is part of the Agreement provides for : (a) Environmental Assessment; (b) environmental management; (c) environmental legislation; (d) supporting measures.**

Notes

Angola, Malawi, and Namibia which are also Zambezi River Basin States, are not yet parties to the agreement.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 16.09.87
IURMV No.: 985:22/A
PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEPLETE THE OZONE LAYER

Place: **Montreal**

Amendment/supplementary protocols:

985:22/B dated 29.06.90;
985:22/C dated 25.11.92

Parties

Protocol**: A, Antigua and Barbuda, AUS, B, BR, BRN, BS, CDN, CH, Chile, CL, CO, Croatia, D, DK, Dominica, DZ, E, EAT,**

EAU, EC, ECU, ET, F, GH, GR, Guinea, H, HK, I, IL, IND, IRL, IS, J, JA, JOR, Kiribati, L, M, MAL, Maldives, Marshall Islands, MC, MEX, MW, Myanmar, N, NL, NZ, P, PA, PAK, PE, PNG, PY, RA, RFC, RI, RO, ROK, ROU, RP, Russia, S, SA, SF, SGP, Slovenia, SN, SY, THA, TJ, TN, Tuvalu, UK, USA, VN, WG, YV, ZA

***Amendment 29.06.90*: A, Antigua and Barbuda, AUS, B, BD, BDS, Belarus, BG, Bosnia and Herzegovina, BR, BRN, BRU, Burkina Faso, C, CDN, CH, Chile, CI, CL, CO, CR, Croatia, CY, CZ, D, DK, DOM, Dominica, DZ, E, EAK, EAT, EAU, EC, ECU, ES, ET, F, FIJ, FL, Gabon, GCA, GH, GR, Guinea, GUY, H, Honduras, I, IL, IND, IR, IRL, IS, J, JA, JOR, Kiribati, KWT, L, LAR, M, MAL, Maldives, Marshall Islands, MC, MEX, MS, MW, Myanmar, N, Namibia, NIC, NL, NZ, P, PA, PAK, PE, PL, PNG, PY, RA, RB, RFC, RI, RL, RN, RO, ROK, ROU, RP, RPB, Russia, S, SA, Saint Kitts and Nevis, SD, SF, SGP, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, SN, Solomon Islands, STL, SUD, SY, SYR, TG, THA, TJ, TN, TR, TT, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, UK, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, USA, Uzbekistan, VN, WAG, WAN, WG, WS, YU, YV, Z, ZA, ZW**

***Amendment 25.11.92*: Antigua and Barbuda, BS, CDN, Chile, D, DK, ECU, IS, MAL, Marshall Islands, MS, MW, N, NZ, S, SA, SF, SY, USA, VN**

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Human activities**
Protection of/acceptor: **Environment in general**
Protected area: **Atmosphere/ozone layer**
EIA relevance: **Parties agree on the reduction of production and use of ozone depleting substances. Substances are listed in Annex 1 to the protocol. Schedule for reduction is provided for concerning the various groups of substances. Special situation of developing countries is taken into account. Subsequent meetings of the parties are provided for to agree on further reduction.**

Notes

Amendments of 29.06.90 and 25.11.92 contain adjustments to the protocol. Further reduction obligations and new time-schedules are provided for to lead to the complete "phasing-out" of CFCs and halons.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 22.03.89
IURMV No.: 989:22
CONVENTION ON THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL

Place: **Basel**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

A, AFG, Antigua and Barbuda, AUS, B, BD, BR, BRN, BS, CDN, CH, Chile, CL, CY, CZ, D, DK, E, EAT, EC, ECU, ES, Estonia, F, FL, H, I, IND, IR, J, JOR, KWT, L, Latvia, MAL, Maldives, MC, MEX, MS, N, NL, P, PA, PE, PL, RA, RI, RO, ROU, RP, S, SA, SF, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, SN, STL, SY, SYR, TJ, UK, WAN

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Transboundary shipment of wastes**
Protection of/acceptor: **Environment in general; human health.**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **Parties have the right to prohibit import of hazardous wastes; if they do so they must inform all other parties of their decision. Parties shall prohibit export of hazardous wastes to other parties which have prohibited imports. Where States have not prohibited imports, they must consent in writing to the specific import of wastes. Other obligations of parties concern: (1) reduction of wastes to a minimum; (b) availability of adequate disposal facilities; (c)**

prevention of pollution from hazardous wastes; (d) reduction of transboundary movements; (e) prohibition of exports of wastes to parties which cannot manage wastes in an environmentally sound manner; (f) provision of information about proposed transboundary movements; (g) prohibition of imports if wastes imported will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner; (h) cooperation with other parties and international organizations.

Notes

Convention contains categories of wastes to be controlled (Annex I); categories of wastes requiring special consideration (Annex II); list of hazardous characteristics (Annex III); description of disposal operations (Annex IV); information requirements (Annex V); and arbitration procedure (Annex VI).

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 27.06.89
IURMV No.: 989:48
CONVENTION CONCERNING INDIGENOUS AND TRIBAL PEOPLES IN INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES (ILO CONVENTION NO. 169).

Place: **Geneva**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

BOL, CO, CR, MEX, N

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Indigenous and tribal peoples.**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **Human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous and tribal peoples shall be ensured. Social, cultural, religious and spiritual values of these peoples shall be recognized and protected. Appropriate participation in decision making shall be allowed. Ownership of the peoples over lands and the traditional rights to natural resources are to be recognized.**

Notes

Convention also regulates: the recruitment and conditions of employment; training, handicrafts and rural industries; social security and health; education and communication; and contacts and cooperation across borders.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 30.01.91
IURMV No.: 991:08
CONVENTION ON THE BAN OF THE IMPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES INTO AFRICA AND ON THE CONTROL OF THEIR TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS WITHIN AFRICA

Place: **Bamako**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

EAT, LAR, MS, RWA, TN, ZW

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Transboundary movements of wastes**
Protection of/acceptor: **Environment in general; human health.**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **The Convention prohibits imports of hazardous wastes into Africa from non-contracting parties. Transboundary movements of wastes between Contracting parties are subject to control measures. Contracting Parties shall reduce hazardous waste generation within their territories and ensure that treatment and/or disposal facilities are available.**

Notes

Convention contains: categories of hazardous wastes; a list of hazardous characteristics; a description of disposal operations; information requirements; and an arbitration procedure. The structure is similar to that of the Basel Convention (see 989:22).

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 25.02.91
IURMV No.: 991:15

CONVENTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN A TRANSBOUNDARY CONTEXT

Place: **Espoo**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

CZ, E, S

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Human activities**
Protection of/acceptor: **Environment in general**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **Parties are under the obligation to prevent, reduce and control significant adverse transboundary environmental impacts from proposed activities. Parties shall establish EIA procedures with public participation, including transboundary participation. Transboundary information and consultation are provided for.**

Notes

The Convention lists the activities which are subject to transboundary EIA. It provides for the minimum contents of an EIA documentation and for general criteria to assist in the determination of the environmental significance of other activities.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 17.03.92
IURMV No.: 992:20
CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND USE OF TRANSBOUNDARY WATERCOURSES AND INTERNATIONAL LAKES

Place: **Helsinki**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

Moldova, N, Russia, S

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Human activities; hazardous substances.**
Protection of/acceptor: **Environment in general**
Protected area: **Transboundary waters**
EIA relevance: **Convention contains the general obligation to prevent, control and reduce transboundary impacts. Parties shall prevent, control and reduce water pollution which may cause transboundary impacts. Transboundary waters must be used in a reasonable and equitable way. Parties shall be guided by the precautionary principle, the polluter-pays principle and the principle of intergenerational equity. Other obligations concern monitoring, research and development and exchange of information. Riparian parties are under more specific obligations to cooperate.**

Notes

The Convention defines the term "best available technology" (Annex I). It also contains guidelines for developing best environmental practices (Annex II) and guidelines for developing water-quality objectives and criteria (Annex III). The Convention needs 16 ratifications to enter into force.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 09.04.92
IURMV No.: 992:28
CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT OF THE BALTIC SEA AREA

Place: **Helsinki**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Human activities**
Protection of/acceptor: **Marine environment**
Protected area: **Baltic Sea**
EIA relevance: **Convention contains obligations to protect the marine environment of the Baltic Sea from all sources of pollution. Parties shall use the best environmental practice and apply the polluter-pays principle. EIA is specifically addressed in Article 7 of the Convention. Parties are required to establish transboundary information and consultation procedures.**

Notes

The Convention specifies harmful substances in Annex I. Criteria for the use of best environmental practice and best

available technology are listed in Annex II. Criteria and measures concerning the prevention of pollution from land-bases sources are contained in Annex III. Annex IV regulates pollution from ships, whereas Annex V lists exemptions from the general prohibition of dumping of waste and other matter in the Baltic Sea Area. Annex VI deals with the prevention of pollution from offshore activities.

The Convention was signed by the Baltic Sea States and the EC. It will enter into force after ratification or approval by all signatory states. After entry-into-force it will replace the Helsinki Convention of 1974.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 21.04.92
IURMV No.: 992:30
CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE BLACK SEA AGAINST POLLUTION

Place: **Bucharest**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

BG, Georgia, RO, Russia

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Human activities**

Protection of/acceptor: **Marine environment**
Protected area: **Black Sea**
EIA relevance: **The Convention regulates pollution of the Black Sea environment from all sources. Obligations are general. The various sources of pollution are addressed in more details in protocols which form integral parts of the Convention.**

Notes

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 09.05.92
IURMV No.: 992:35
FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Place: **New York**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

A, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, AUS, BD, BDS, BR, BS, Burkina Faso, C, CDN, CH, CL, Cook Islands, CZ, D, DK, Dominica, DZ, E, EAU, EC, ETH, F, FIJ, Guinea, H, I, IND, IRL, IS, J, JOR, M, Maldives, Marshall Islands, MC, MEX, Micronesia, Mongolia, MS, MW, N, Nauru, NL, NZ, P, PE, PNG, PY, RA, RB, RIM, ROK, S, Saint Kitts and Nevis, SF, STL, SUD, SY, TJ, TN, Tuvalu, UK, USA, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Z, ZW

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Human activities**
Protection of/acceptor: **Atmosphere**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **Convention contains general commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Parties are obliged to make available national inventories of greenhouse gases. Developed country parties shall take the lead in preventing climate change.**

Notes

Developed country parties are to assist developing countries. A financial mechanism is to be established to help implement the Convention. More specific obligations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will be provided in subsequent protocols.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 22.05.92
IURMV No.: 992:42
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Place: **Nairobi**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

AL, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, AUS, BDS, Belarus, BH, BR, BS, Burkina Faso, C, CDN, CL, Cook Islands, CZ, D, DK, DOM, E, EAU, EC, ECU, ET, ETH, FIJ, Guinea, H, I, IND, J, JOR, Maldives, Marshall Islands, MC, MEX, Mongolia, MS, MW, N, Nauru, Nepal, NZ, P, PE, PNG, PY, ROU, RP, S, Saint Kitts and Nevis, STL, SY, TJ, TN, UK, Vanuatu, WS, Z

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Flora, fauna, natural habitats, biodiversity**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **Parties are obliged to protect biological diversity. They shall establish systems of protected areas (in-situ-protection). They shall also protect biological diversity outside natural habitats (ex-situ protection). The Convention regulates access to genetic resources as well as access to technologies relevant to the conservation of biodiversity. Parties are under the obligation to establish conservation plans and EIA procedures.**

Notes

The Convention provides for the negotiation of protocols on specific matters such as the safety of biotechnological operations. Furthermore, the Convention establishes a financial mechanism to assist developing countries to implement the Convention. Parties shall also establish mechanisms for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

Further information

Date: 22.09.92
IURMV No.: 992:71
CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT OF THE NORTH-EAST ATLANTIC

Place: **Paris**
Amendment/supplementary protocols:

Parties

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Human activities**
Protection of/acceptor: **Marine environment**
Protected area: **North-East Atlantic**
EIA relevance: **Parties to the Convention shall protect the marine environment of the North-East Atlantic form all sources of pollution. They shall apply the precautionary principle and the polluter-pays principle. In implementing the Convention, parties take into account best available techniques, best available practice and, where appropriate, clean technologies. More specific measures concerning the various sources of pollution are contained in annexes to the Convention.**

Notes

Criteria for "best available techniques" and "best environmental practice" are listed in Appendix 1 to the Convention. The Convention, upon entry into force, will replace the Oslo and Paris Conventions. Entry into force requires ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by all parties of the Oslo and Paris Conventions.

Reference

Data source analysed: IURMV

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6.5 EC environment legislation

6.5.1 Register of information sheets for EC environment legislation

Name of legislative instrument	EC designation
Council Directive on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances	67/548
Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the permissible sound level and the exhaust system of motor vehicles	70/157
Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measures to be taken against air pollution by gases from positive-ignition engines of motor vehicles	70/220
Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the measures to be taken against the emission of pollutants from diesel engines for use in vehicles	72/306
Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to detergents	73/404

Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to methods of testing the biodegradability of anionic surfactants	73/405
Council Resolution on energy and the environment	
Council Directive on the disposal of waste oils	75/439
Council Directive concerning the quality required of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water in the Member States	75/440
Council Directive on waste	75/442
Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels	75/716
Council Directive concerning the quality of bathing water	76/160
Council Directive on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls	76/403
Council Directive on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community	76/464
Council Directive on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations	76/769
Council Directive on waste from the titanium dioxide industry	78/176
Council Directive on toxic and dangerous waste	78/319
Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations (pesticides)	78/631
Council Directive on the quality of fresh waters needing protection or improvement in order to	78/659

support fish life	78/659
Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States on the permissible sound level and exhaust system of motorcycles	78/1015
Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the determination of the noise emission of construction plant and equipment	79/113
Council Directive prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances	79/117
Council Directive on the conservation of wild birds	79/409
Council Directive concerning the methods of measurement and frequencies of sampling and analysis of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water in the Member States	79/869
Council Directive on the quality required of shellfish waters	79/923
Council Directive on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances	80/68
Council Directive on the limitation of noise emissions from subsonic-aircraft	80/51
Council Decision concerning chloroflurocarbons in the environment	80/372
Council Directive relating to the quality of water intended for human consumption	80/778
Council Directive on air quality limit values and guide values for sulphur dioxide and suspended particulates	80/779
Council Directive on limit values and quality objectives for mercury discharges by the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry	82/176
Council Directive on the major accident hazards of certain industrial activities	82/501

Council Decision on the consolidation of precautionary measures concerning chlorofluorcarbons in the environment	82/795
Council Directive on procedures for the surveillance and monitoring of environments concerned by waste from the titanium dioxide industry	82/883
Council Directive on a limit value for lead in the air	82/884
Council Regulation establishing a Community system for the conservation and management of fishery resources	170/83
Council Regulation laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources	171/83
Council Directive on limit values and quality objectives for cadmium discharges	83/513
Council Directive on limit values and quality objectives for mercury discharges by sectors other than the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry	84/156
Council Directive on the combating of air pollution from industrial plants	84/360
Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to common provisions for construction plant and equipment	84/532
Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the permissible sound power level of compressors	84/533
Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the permissible sound power level of tower cranes	84/534
Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the permissible sound power level of welding generators	84/535
Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the	84/536

permissible sound power level of power generators	
Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the permissible sound power level of powered hand-held concrete-breakers and picks	84/537
Council Directive on limit values and quality objectives for discharges of hexachlorocyclohexane	84/491
Council Directive on air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide	85/203
Council Decision concerning a supplement, in respect of cadmium, to Annex IV to the convention for the Protection of the Rhine against Chemical Pollution	85/336
Council Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment	85/337
Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning lead content of petrol	85/581
Council Directive on the harmonization of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the application of the principles of good laboratory practice and the verification of their applications for tests on chemical substances	87/18
Council Directive on the limitation of noise emitted by hydraulic excavators, rope-operated excavators, dozers, loaders and excavator-loaders	86/662
Council Directive on the prevention and reduction of environmental pollution by asbestos	87/217
Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the measures to be taken against the emission of gaseous pollutants from diesel engines for use in vehicles	88/77
Council Directive on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations	88/379
Council Directive on the inspection and verification of Good Laboratory Practice (GLP)	88/320

Council Regulation concerning export from and import into the Community of certain dangerous chemicals	1734/88
Council Directive on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants	88/609
Council Regulation concerning the export of certain chemical products	428/89
Council Directive on the prevention of air pollution from new municipal waste incineration plants	89/369
Council Directive on the reduction of air pollution from existing municipal waste incineration plants	89/429
Council Decision on the acceptance by the European Economic Community of an OECD Decision/Recommendation on compliance with principles of Good Laboratory Practice	89/569
Council Regulation on the prohibition on importing raw and worked ivory derived from the African elephant into the Community	2496/89
Council Directive on the limitation of noise emissions from civil subsonic jet aeroplanes	89/629
Council Decision on the acceptance by the European Economic Community of an OECD Decision/recommendation on the control of the transfrontier movements of hazardous wastes	90/170
Council Directive on the contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms	90/219
Council Directive on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms	90/220
Council Regulation on the establishment of the European Environment Agency and the European Environment Information and Observation Network	1210/90
Council Directive on the freedom of access to information on the environment	90/313
Council Regulation on action by the community for the protection of the environment in the	563/91

Mediterranean Regions (MEDSPA)	
Council Regulation on substances that deplete the ozone layer	594/91
Council Directive on batteries and accumulators containing certain dangerous substances	91/157
Council Directive concerning urban waste water treatment	91/271
Council Directive concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market	91/414
Council Directive on hazardous wastes	91/689
Council Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora	92/43
Council Regulation concerning the export and import of certain dangerous chemicals	2455/92
Council Directive on air pollution by ozone	92/72
Council Regulation on the supervision and control of shipments of wastes within, into, and out of the European Community	259/93
Council Regulation on the evaluation and control of the risks of existing substances	793/93
Council Regulation allowing voluntary participation by companies in the industrial sector in a Community eco-management and audit scheme	1836/93
Council Regulation authorizing the trade of ozone depleting substances and products containing such substances with non-parties to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer	2047/93

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6.5.2 Information sheets on EC environment legislation

Date: 27.06.67
EC DESIG.: 67/548
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON THE APPROXIMATION OF LAWS, REGULATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE CLASSIFICATION, PACKAGING AND LABELLING OF DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES

Amendment/assimilation directives:

69/81 dated 13.03.69
70/189 dated 06.03.70
71/144 dated 21.03.71
73/146 dated 21.05.73
75/409 dated 24.06.75
76/907 dated 14.07.76
79/831 dated 18.09.79
85/71 dated 21.12.84
90/420 dated 25.07.90

Parties

European Communities

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Industry, commerce, traffic**
Protection of/acceptor: **Humans and environment**

Protected area:

EIA relevance: **The Directive is of relevance to EIA as regards the definition and classification of hazardous substances (including their formulations), according to their hazardous nature (explosive, fire-promoting, highly flammable, readily flammable, flammable, highly poisonous, poisonous, hazard to health, corrosive, irritating, danger to environment, carcinogenic, teratogenic, mutagenic).**

Notes

The Directive contains the following lists: list of dangerous substances classified in the order of the atomic number of the element most characteristic of their properties; symbols and indications of danger; nature of special risks attaching to dangerous substances; safety advice concerning dangerous chemical substances; test methods for the determination of physiochemical, toxicological, and ecotoxicological properties listed in Annexes VII and VIII; general classification and labelling requirements for dangerous substances and preparations; information required for the technical dossier ("Base Set"); additional information and tests required under Article 6(5); provisions relating to child-proof fastenings; and provisions relating to tactile warning devices.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988); ECEL Vol. 3, p. 301.

Further information

Date: 06.02.70
EC DESIG.: 70/157
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON THE APPROXIMATION OF THE LAWS OF THE MEMBER STATES RELATING TO THE PERMISSIBLE SOUND LEVEL AND THE EXHAUST SYSTEM OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Amendment/assimilation directives:

73/350 dated 07.11.73
77/212 dated 08.03.77
81/334 dated 13.03.81
84/424 dated 03.09.84

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **All motor vehicles participating in road traffic**
Protection of/acceptor: **Noise, humans**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **The Directive applies to the establishment of a maximum noise level for motor vehicles as a function of gross weight and power.**

Notes

Measuring instruments, measurement conditions and measurement method are explained; compliance with noise level will be accompanied by issuing of EEC homologation (see below).

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

The noise level measured for individual vehicle categories must not exceed the limit values given in the table:

Vehicle categories	Value in dB(A)[x]
Vehicles for conveying passengers with a maximum of nine seats including driver's seat	80
Vehicles for carrying passengers with more than nine seats including driver's seat where maximum permissible weight does not exceed 3.5 t	81
Vehicles for transporting goods where maximum permissible weight does not exceed 3.5 t	81
Vehicles for carrying passengers with more than nine seats including driver's seat where maximum permissible weight exceeds 3.5 t	82
Vehicles for transporting goods where maximum permissible weight exceeds 3.5 t	86
Vehicles for carrying passengers with more than nine seats including driver's seat where power output is 147 kW or more	85
Vehicles for transporting goods with power output of 147 kW or more and maximum permissible weight in excess of 12 t	88

x The measurement specification indicates for example the following:

Maximum noise level (sound pressure level)

- in passing, measured at a distance of 7.5 m from a reference line in the centre of the vehicle and at a height of 1.2 m above ground level;

- as stationary noise, at a distance of approx. 0.5 m from end of exhaust pipe.

The Annex to the Directive contains further specifications.

Date: 20.03.70

EC DESIG.: 70/220
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON THE APPROXIMATION OF THE LAWS OF THE MEMBER STATES RELATING TO MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AGAINST AIR POLLUTION BY GASES FROM POSITIVE-IGNITION ENGINES OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Amendment/assimilation directives:

74/290 dated 28.05.74
77/102 dated 30.11.76
78/665 dated 14.07.78

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Motor vehicles with spark ignition engines (petrol)**
Protection of/acceptor: **Air, humans**
Protected area:

EIA relevance: **The aim of the Directive is to regulate the emission of air-polluting gases from the stated type of engine. To this end, limit values are established for carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and nitrous oxides as a function of the respective reference weight.**

Notes

Test specifications are listed; compliance with the limit values leads to issuing of EEC homologation.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

The determined quantities of the stated chemical compounds must be below the values given in the table:

Reference weight (kg) Pr	Carbon monoxide (g/test) 1.1	Hydrocarbons (g/test) 1.2	Nitrous oxides expressed as NO_2 (g/test) 1.3
Pr 750	65	6.0	8.5
750 < Pr 850	71	6.3	8.5
850 < Pr 1020	76	6.5	8.5
1020 < Pr 1250	87	7.1	10.2
1250 < Pr 1470	99	7.6	11.9
1470 < Pr 1700	110	8.1	12.3
1700 < Pr 1930	121	8.6	12.8
1930 < Pr 2150	132	9.1	13.2
2150 < Pr	143	9.6	13.6

Note:

The reference weight is defined as the weight of the ready to drive vehicle minus the lump-sum weight of the

driver (75 kg) with the addition of a lump-sum weight for lubricants and fuel (100 kg).

The test simulates several driving cycles on a dynamometer.

It is to be performed on vehicles with a gross weight of less than/equal to 3.5 t.

The Annex to the Directive contains further specifications (e.g. idling, types of motor vehicle, limit values).

Date: 02.08.72
EC DESIG.: 72/306
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON THE APPROXIMATION OF THE LAWS OF THE MEMBER STATES RELATING TO THE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AGAINST THE EMISSION OF POLLUTANTS FROM DIESEL ENGINES FOR USE IN VEHICLES

Amendment/assimilation directives:

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Motor vehicles driven by diesel engines**
Protection of/acceptor: **Air, humans**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **The Directive stipulates the emission levels for pollutants from diesel engines used to drive motor vehicles without defining said pollutants in greater detail.**

Notes

An absorption coefficient is measured and then converted mathematically to the rated value for air throughput (in l/s).

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

Date: 22.11.73
EC DESIG.: 73/404
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON THE APPROXIMATION OF THE LAWS OF THE MEMBER STATES RELATING TO DETERGENTS

Amendment/assimilation directives:

82/242 dated 31.03.82
86/94 dated 10.03.86

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Industrial and domestic cleaning processes**
Protection of/acceptor: **Aquatic flora in water impacted by waste water**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **The Directive is of relevance to EIA as regards the stipulation that detergents may only be used in cleaning processes if the average biodegradability of the surface-active substances contained therein is in excess of 90%**

for each of the anionic, cationic, non-ionic and ampholytic categories.

Notes

Within the framework of this Directive, detergent is taken to mean any product, the composition of which is specially geared to the interaction of cleaning processes. Biodegradability is determined in Directive 73/405/EEC.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

Date: 22.11.73
EC DESIG.: 73/405
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON THE APPROXIMATION OF THE LAWS OF THE MEMBER STATES RELATING TO METHODS OF TESTING THE BIODEGRADABILITY OF ANIONIC SURFACTANTS

Amendment/assimilation directives:

82/243 dated 31.03.82

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:

Protection of/acceptor: **Water**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **The Directive is concerned with defining methods for checking the biodegradability of anionic surface-active substances in detergents ("reference method").**

Notes

Refer also to Directive 73/404/EEC.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

Date: 03.03.75
EC DESIG.:
COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Amendment/assimilation directives:

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:

Protection of/acceptor: **Environment**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **The Resolution is of relevance to EIA in terms of:**

1. **the aim of making more intensive use of waste heat**
2. **the general aim of reducing the sulphur content of the air by employing various measures**
3. **the task of reducing the pollution stemming from nitrous oxide sources.**

Notes

Programmatic statements regarding interaction between energy and environment.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

Date: 16.06.75
EC DESIG.: 75/439
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON THE DISPOSAL OF WASTE OILS

Amendment/assimilation directives:

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Environment**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **The Directive deals with detrimental effects on the environment of the collection, storage and disposal of used oils which are basically to be avoided.**

Notes

Programmatic nature

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

Date: 16.06.75
EC DESIG.: 75/440
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE CONCERNING THE QUALITY REQUIRED OF SURFACE WATER INTENDED FOR THE ABSTRACTION OF DRINKING WATER IN THE MEMBER STATES

Amendment/assimilation directives:

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Humans/drinking water as foodstuff**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **Quality standards are listed which surface water, must satisfy in order to be used to obtain drinking water following appropriate treatment.**

Notes

To determine the quality of surface water intended to be used to obtain drinking water, there is differentiation into three groups (with various standard treatment methods A1-A3; limit value data).

The Directive 79/869/EEC contains information on measurement methods and analytical procedures for surface water.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

From Annex to Directive: quality of surface water to be used to obtain drinking water

	Parameters		A1(3)	A1(3)	A2(4)	A2(4)	A3(5)	A3(5)
			G	I	G	I	G	I
1	pH		6.5-8.5		5.5-9		5.5-9	
2	Discoloration (following single medium filtering)	mg/l Pt-scale	10	20 (O)	50	100 (O)	50	200 (O)

3	Total suspensions	mg/l MES	25					
4	Temperature	C	22	25 (O)	22	25 (O)	22	25 (O)
5	Conductivity	/cm^{-1} at 20	1000		1000		1000	
6	Odour	(dilution factor at 25C)	3		10		20	
7*	Nitrates	mg/l NO_3	25	50 (O)		50 (O)		50 (O)
8(1)	Fluorides	mg/l F	0.7/1	1.5	0.7/1.7		0.7/1.7	
9	Total extracted organic chlorine	mg/l Cl						
10*	Iron(dissolved)	mg/l Fe	0.1	0.3	1	2	1	
11*	Manganese	mg/l Mn	0.05		0.1		1	
12	Copper	mg/l Cu	0.02	0.05 (O)	0.05		1	
13	Zinc	mg/l Zn	0.5	3	1	5	1	5
14	Boron	mg/l B	1		1		1	
15	Beryllium	mg/l Be						
16	Cobalt	mg/l Co						
17	Nickel	mg/l Ni						
18	Vanadium	mg/l V						

19	Arsenic	mg/l As	0.01	0.05		0.05	0.05	0.1
20	Cadmium	mg/l Cd	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.005
21	Total chromium	mg/l Cr		0.05		0.05		0.05
22	Lead	mg/l Pb		0.05		0.05		0.05
23	Selenium	mg/l Se		0.01		0.01		0.01
24	Mercury	mg/l Hg	0.0005	0.001	0.0005	0.001	0.0005	0.001
25	Barium	mg/l Ba		0.1		1		1
26	Cyanides	mg/l CN		0.05		0.05		0.05
27	Sulphates	mg/l SO_4	150	250	150	250 (O)	150	250 (O)
28	Chlorides	mg/l Cl	200		200		200	
29	Surface-active substances (methylene blue active)	mg/l (lauryl sulphate)	0.2		0.2		0.5	
30*(1)	Phosphates	mg/l P_2O_5	0.4		0.7		0.7	
31	Phenols (phenol count) p-nitroaniline 4-aminoantipyrine	mg/l C_6H_5HO		0.001	0.001	0.005	0.01	0.1
32	Dissolved or emulsified hydrocarbons (following extraction with petroleum ether)	mg/l		0.05		0.2	0.5	1
33	Polycyclic aromatics	mg/l		0.0002		0.0002		0.001

34	Pesticides - total (parathion, HCH, dieldrin)	mg/l		0.001		0.0025		0.005
35*	Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	mg/l O_2					30	
36*	Saturation with diluted oxygen	% O_2	> 70		> 50		> 30	
37*	Biochemical oxygen demand at 20 C without nitration (BOD_5)	mg/l O_2	< 3		< 5		< 7	
38	Kjeldahl nitrogen (except NO_3)	mg/l N	1		2		3	
39	Ammonia	mg/l NH_4	0.05		1	1.5	2	4 (O)
40	Chloroform extractable substances	mg/l SEC	0.1		0.2		0.5	
41	Organic carbon, total	mg/l C						
42	Organic carbon following flocculation and membrane filtration (5 *) TOC	mg/l C						
43	Total coli 37 C	/100 ml	50		5000		50000	
44	Coli faec.	/100 ml	20		2000		20000	
45	Streptococcus faec.	/100 ml	20		1000		10000	
				not		not		

46	Salmonellae			detectable in 5000 ml		detectable in 1000 ml		

I = (imperative) = mandatory value
G = (guide) = guide value
O = Exceptional climatic or geographic conditions
*** = See article 8 paragraph d)**
(1) The stated values represent maximum limits established in line with the average annual temperature (high and low temperature)
(2) This parameter is included to satisfy the ecological requirements of certain environment media
(3) With simple physical treatment and sterilisation
(4) With standard physical and chemical treatment/sterilisation
(5) With physical and refined chemical treatment, oxidation, adsorption and sterilisation

Date: 15.07.75
EC DESIG.: 75/442
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON WASTE

Amendment/assimilation directives:

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Protection of human health as well as environment; in particular water, air and soil together with fauna and flora**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **Basic statements are made concerning the collection, transportation and treatment of waste including its storage and deposition on soil.**

Notes

The costs of waste disposal are apportioned on the pay-as-you-pollute principle. This Directive applies to waste disposal in general. There is a special regulation for particularly hazardous substances (compare Directive 76/403/EEC). Programmatic statements.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

Date: 24.11.75
EC DESIG.: 75/716
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON THE APPROXIMATION OF THE LAWS OF THE MEMBER STATES RELATING TO THE SULPHUR CONTENT OF CERTAIN LIQUID FUELS

Amendment/assimilation directives:

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Various types of gas oil**
Protection of/acceptor:
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **The aim is to reduce/restrict the sulphur content in liquid fuels (in particular in gas oils).**

Notes

Product-related limit values: gas oils may only be marketed if their sulphur-compound content does not exceed a certain level.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

Date: 08.12.75
EC DESIG.: 76/160
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE CONCERNING THE QUALITY OF BATHING WATER

Amendment/assimilation directives:

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Water used for bathing, humans**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **The Directive prescribes that within 10 years water used for bathing must comply with specific limit values for certain parameters; it is the task of the Member States to ensure the above by way of appropriate measures.**

Notes

The quality requirements to be met by water used for bathing are listed in the further information.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

	Parameter	G	I	Minimum frequency of sampling	Analytical/test methods
1	Microbiological parameters Total coliform bacteria /100 ml	500	10000	14 days (1)	Fermentation in multiple preparation. If positive, transfer to analytical medium. Counting (most probable number) or

2	Faecal coliform bacteria /100 ml	100	2000	14 days (1)	Filtration via membrane and cultivation on suitable medium such as lactose tergitol agar, endo-agar, 0.4% teepol nutrient broth, replanting and identification of suspicious colonies. For 1. and 2. different incubation temperature depending on determination of total coliform or faecal coliform bacteria.
3	Streptococcus faec. /100 ml	100	-	(2)	Litsky method. Counting (most probable number) or Filtration via membrane, cultivation on suitable nutrient medium.
4	Salmonellae /1 l	-	0	(2)	Concentration through filtering via membrane. Inoculation on standard nutrient medium. Enrichment, transfer to isolation agar-agar, identification.
5	Intestinal viruses PFU/10 l	-	0	(2)	Concentration through filtration, flocculation or centrifuging; confirmation
6	Physical and chemical parameters pH	-	6-9 (0)	(2)	Electrometry with calibration to pH 7 and 9
7	Discoloration	-	No abnormal	14 days (1)	Inspection

			change of colour (0) -	 (2)	or Photometric test with platinum-cobalt calibration scale
8	Mineral oils mg/l	- < = 0.3	No visible film on surface of water, odourless -	14 days (1) (2)	Inspection and odour test or Extraction with adequate water volume and weighing of dry residue
9	Tensides which react to methylene blue	- < = 0.3	No persistant foaming -	14 days (1) (2)	Inspection or Methylene blue method - absorption spectrophotometric
10	Phenol mg/l (phenol count) C6H5OH	- <= 0.005	No specific odour <= 0.05	14 days (1) (2)	Check for specific smell of phenol or Absorption spectrophotometry 4-AAP method (4-aminoantipyrine)
11	Transparency m	2	1 (0)	14 days (1)	Secchi glass
12	Dissolved oxygen % saturation = 2	80-120		(2)	Winkler method or electrometric method (oxygen meter)
13	Tar residues and floating bodies such as wood, plastic, bottles, vessels	None		14 days (1)	Inspection

	made of glass, plastic, rubber or other materials. Breakage or splinters				
14	Ammonia mg/l NH4			(3)	Absorption spectrophotometer Nessier reagent or indophenol blue method
15	Kjeldahl nitrogen mg/l N Other substances classed as indication of pollution			(3)	Kjedahl method
16	Pesticides mg/l (parathion, HCH, dieldrin)			(2)	Extraction with suitable solvent and chromatographic analysis
17	Heavy metals such as arsenic cadmium chromium VI lead mercury	mg/l As Cd Cr VI Pb Hg		(2)	Atom absorption, if applicable with preceding extraction
18	Cyanide mg/l CN			(2)	Absorption spectrophotometry with specific reagents

19	Nitrates and phosphates	mg/l NO_3	PO_4	(3)	Absorption spectrophotometry with specific reagents

G = (guide) = Guide value I = (imperative) = Mandatory value

O = Exceeding of limit values envisaged with exceptional geographical or meteorological conditions

(1) If earlier sampling revealed results which are far more favourable than the demands made in this Annex and if there are no new factors which could have reduced the quality of the water, the responsible authorities may reduce the frequency of sampling by a factor of 2

(2) The content is to be checked by the responsible authorities if investigations in the bathing area give grounds for assuming the possible presence of such substances or the impairment of water quality

(3) These parameters must be checked by the responsible authorities if there is a tendency towards eutrophication of the water.

Date: 06.04.76
EC DESIG.: 76/403
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON THE DISPOSAL OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS AND POLYCHLORINATED TERPHENYLS

Amendment/assimilation directives:

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Human health and environment**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **The Directive bans the uncontrolled disposal and dumping of objects and devices containing PCB.**

Notes

With reference to Directive 75/442/EEC there is a special regulation here.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

Date: 04.05.76
EC DESIG.: 76/464
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON POLLUTION CAUSED BY CERTAIN DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES DISCHARGED INTO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

Amendment/assimilation directives:

86/280 dated 12.06.86

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Water**
Protected area:

- **inland surface water**
- **coastal water**
- **inner coastal water**
- **groundwater**

EIA relevance: **Pollution due to the introduction of various hazardous substances into water is to be generally eliminated (list I) or restricted (list II); see below.**

Notes

The classification of certain substances according to hazard potential in the two named lists is made on the basis of toxicity, durability and bioaccumulation.

The directive 86/280 concerns limit values and quality objectives for discharges of certain dangerous substances included in List I of the Annex to Directive 76/464.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988); ECEL Vol. 7 p.347

Further information

List I:

1. Organic halogen compounds and substances which could form such compounds in water;
2. Organic phosphorus compounds;
3. Organic tin compounds;
4. Substances with a proven carcinogenic effect in or due to water;
5. Mercury and mercury compounds;
6. Cadmium and cadmium compounds;
7. Durable mineral oils and durable hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum
And for application of articles 2, 8, 9 and 14 of this Directive:
8. Durable plastics which could drift, float or sink in water and impede utilisation of the water in all forms.

List II:

1. The following metalloids/metals and their compounds:

1. zinc	11. tin
2. copper	12. barium
3. nickel	13. beryllium
4. chromium	14. boron
5. lead	15. uranium
6. selenium	16. vanadium
7. arsenic	17. cobalt
8. antimony	18. thallium
9. molybdenum	19. tellurium
10. titanium	20. silver

2. Biocides and derivative compounds which are not contained in list I:

3. Substances which have an adverse effect on the taste and/or smell of products obtained from water for human consumption, as well as compounds which could lead to the formation of such substances in water.

4. Poisonous or durable organic silicon compounds and substances which could lead to the formation of such a compound in water, with the exception of those which are biologically harmless or rapidly become biologically harmless substances in water;

5. Inorganic phosphorus compounds and pure phosphorus;

6. Non-durable mineral oils and non-durable hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum.

7. Cyanides, fluorides.

8. Substances with an unfavourable effect on the oxygen balance, in particular ammonia and nitrites.

Date: 27.07.76
EC DESIG.: 76/769
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON THE APPROXIMATION OF THE LAWS, REGULATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS OF THE MEMBER STATES RELATING TO THE RESTRICTIONS ON THE MARKETING AND USE OF CERTAIN DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES AND PREPARATIONS

Amendment/assimilation directives:

79/633 dated 24.07.79

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor:
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **Certain hazardous substances are subject to restrictions with regard to their marketing and utilisation in Member States.**

Notes

The Member States agree to take all measures to ensure that the listed substances and formulations are only marketed or used under the stated conditions.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

The Annex to the Directive lists the following substances/substance groups covered by marketing/usage restrictions:

- **Polychlorinated biphenyls PCB) with the exception of mono and dichlorinated biphenyls**

- **Polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT)**

- **Formulations containing more than 0.1 % by weight PCB or PCT**

- **Vinyl chloride (1-chloroethene)**

- Liquid substances in their liquid state or as formulation which are listed under the following categories in Annex I to the Council Directive 67/548/EEC dated 27 June 1967 on Approximation of Laws, Regulations and Administrative Provisions relating to the Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances (ABl. 196 dated 16.8.1967, p. 1) last amended by Directive 79/370/EEC (Abl. L 88 dated 7.4.1979, p. 1):

- **very poisonous**
- **poisonous**
- **health hazard**
- **corrosive**
- **explosive**
- **highly flammable**
- **readily flammable**
- **combustible as well as all liquids with a flash point less than 55C**
- **Tri-(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (CAS no. 126-72-7)**

The Annex to the Directive likewise specifies the conditions under which restrictions apply.

Date: 20.02.78
EC DESIG.: 78/176
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON WASTE FROM THE TITANIUM DIOXIDE INDUSTRY

Amendment/assimilation directives:

83/29 dated 24.01.83

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Industrial installations producing titanium dioxide**
Protection of/acceptor: **Human health and environment**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **The aim is to prevent/gradually reduce the pollution caused by waste products resulting from the production of titanium dioxide.**

Notes

Prior approval is required for further introduction, sinking and storage of such waste.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

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Date: 20.03.78
EC DESIG.: 78/319
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON TOXIC AND DANGEROUS WASTE

Amendment/assimilation directives:

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Systems/facilities/companies producing/possessing and/or disposing of toxic waste**
Protection of/acceptor: **Human health and environment**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **The occurrence of toxic and hazardous substances is to be restricted; the utilisation and conversion of such waste as well as other methods of reusing said waste are to be promoted.**

Notes

Toxic waste refers to waste containing substances given in the list below.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

List of toxic and hazardous substances or materials

1. Arsenic; arsenic compounds

2. Mercury; mercury compounds

3. Cadmium; cadmium compounds

4. Thallium; thallium compounds

5. Beryllium; beryllium compounds

6. Chromium-(VI)-compounds

7. Lead; lead compounds

8. Antimony; antimony compounds

9. Phenol; phenol compounds

10. Organic and inorganic cyanides

11. Isocyanates

12. Organic halogen compounds with the exception of inert polymeric materials and other substances which are covered by this list or by other Directives concerning the disposal of toxic or hazardous waste.

13. Chlorinated solvents

14. Organic solvents

15. Biocides and phyto-pharmaceutical substances

16. Tar-containing materials from refining processes and tar residues from distillation

17. Pharmaceutical compounds

18. Peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates and azides

19. Ether

20. Non-recognizable and/or new chemical laboratory materials with unknown effects on the environment

21. Asbestos (dust and fibres)

22. Selenium; selenium compounds

23. Tellurium; tellurium compounds

24. Polycyclic aromatic compounds (carcinogenic)

25. Metallic carbon compounds

26. Soluble copper compounds

27. Acidic and/or alkaline substances used for the surface treatment of metals

Date: 26.06.78
EC DESIG.: 78/631
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON THE APPROXIMATION OF THE LAWS OF THE MEMBER STATES RELATING TO THE CLASSIFICATION, PACKAGING AND LABELLING OF DANGEROUS PREPARATIONS (PESTICIDES)

Amendment/assimilation directives:

81/187 dated 26.03.81

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor:
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **The Directive regulates the classification of some 130 hazardous formulations (pesticides) according to hazard potential (highly poisonous, poisonous, health hazard).**

Notes

No measured values (standards) are quoted.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

Date: 18.07.78
EC Desig.: 78/659

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON THE QUALITY OF FRESH WATERS NEEDING PROTECTION OR IMPROVEMENT IN ORDER TO SUPPORT FISH LIFE

Amendment/assimilation directives:

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Fish, freshwater**
Protected area: **Directive calls for establishment of corresponding bodies of water**
EIA relevance: **The aim of the Directive is to ensure compliance with quality requirements for freshwater to preserve fish life. Parameters for determining water quality.**

Notes

Guide values and imperative values with notes on analysis/monitoring are listed for a total of 14 parameters (temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH value, suspension concentration and other chemical concentrations). A distinction is made between salmonoid and cyprinid waters.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

LIST OF PARAMETERS

Parameters	Salmonoid waters		Cyprinid waters		Method of analysis/ monitoring	Frequency of sampling and measurement	Remarks
	G	I	F	I			
1. Temperature (C)	1. The temperature measured beneath a waste-heat introduction point (namely on the border of the mixing zone) must not exceed the values for non-impaired temperature by more than 1.5C 3C **Under certain conditions, the Member States may decide upon geographically restricted exceptional provisions insofar as the responsible authority can prove that this will not result in any detriment to the balanced development of fish stocks.** **2. Moreover, the waste heat must not cause the temperature in the zone below the introduction point (on the border of the mixing zone) to exceed the following values:** 21.5 (0) 28 (0) 10 (0) 10 (0) **The temperature limit value of 10C only applies to the spawning season of those species which require cold water for their propagation and only to water suitable for such species.** **The temperature limit values may be subject to**				Temperature measurement	Once a week, both above and below the waste-heat introduction point	Excessively sudden increases in temperature are to be avoided

	temporal overshoot in 2% of cases.						
2. Dissolved oxygen mg/l O_2	50% >= 9 100% >= 7	50% >= 9 If the oxygen content drops below 6 mg/l, the Member States apply Article 7 Paragraph 3. The respon-sible author-ities must prove that the balanced development of fish stocks is not impaired as a result.	50% >= 8 100% >= 5	50% >= 7 If the oxygen content drops below 4 mg/l, the Member States apply Article 7 Paragraph 3. The respon-sible author-ities must prove that the balanced development of fish stocks is not impaired as a result.	Winkler method or specific electrodes (electrochemical method)	At least one sample per month which is representative of low oxygen content on the day of sampling. If, however, there is a suspicion of more pronounced daily changes, at least two samples per day.	
3. pH		6-9 (0)		6-9 (0)	Electrometry: Calibration by way of two buffer solutions with known pH value in vicinity of and	Once a month	

					preferably on either side of the pH value to be measured		
4. Suspensions (mg/l)	25 (0)		25 (0)		Filtration via filter membrane 0.45*m or centrifuging (min. time 5 minutes, average acceleration 2800-3200g). Drying at 105C and weighing.		The stated values are average concentrations and do not apply to suspensions with harmful chemical properties. Particularly high concentrations are to be expected in the event of high tide.
5. BSB_5 (mg/l O_2)	< 3		< 6		O2 determination by way of Winkler method before and after five days incubation in total darkness at 20C*		

					1C (nitrification should not be prevented)		
6. Total phosphorus (mg/l P)					Molecular absorption spectrophotometry		Use could be made of following equation in the case of lakes with an average depth of between 18 and 300 metres: L = Impact, expressed as mg P per m^2 of lake surface per annum Z = Mean depth of lake in metres Tw= Theoretical water exchange time of lake in years In other cases

							limit values of 0.2 mg/l for salmonoid waters and 0.4 mg/l for cyprinoid waters (expressed as PO_4) can be viewed as guide value for reduc-tion of eutrophication.
7. Nitrites (mg/l NO_2)	< 0.01		< 0.03		Molecular absorption spectrophotometry		
8. Compounds containing phenol (mg/l C_6H_5OH)		(2)		(2)	Check on taste		Taste is only checked if the presence of compounds containing phenol is suspected
9. Oil hydrocarbons		(3)		(3)	Visual inspection Check on taste	Once a month	A visual inspection is made at regular,

							monthly intervals; a check is only made on taste if the presence of hydrocarbons is suspected
10. Non-ionized ammonia (mg/l NH_3)	< 0.005	< 0.025	< 0.005	< 0.025	Molecular absorption spectrophotometry using indophenol blue or Nessler method in conjunction with determination of pH value and temperature	Once a month	Slight increases in the course of the day can be accepted with non-ionized ammonia
	The total ammonia concentration must not exceed the following values to reduce the danger of toxicity due to non-ionized ammonia, oxygen consumption due to nitrification and eutrophication:						
11. Total ammonia (mg/l NH_4)	< 0.04	< 1(4)	< 0.2	< 1(4)			
12. Total residual chlorine (mg/l HOCl)		< 0.005		< 0.005	DPD method (diethyl-p-phenylenediamine)	Once a month	The I-values correspond to pH = 6. Higher overall chlorine concentrations

							can be accepted given higher pH values.
13. Total zinc (mg/l Zn)		< 0.3		< 0.1	Atom absorption spectrometry	Once a month	The I-values correspond to a water hardness of 100 mg/l $CaCO_3$. Refer to corresponding limit values in appendix II for degrees of hardness between 10 and 500 mg/l
14. Dissolved copper (mg/l Cu)	< 0.04		< 0.04		Atom absorption spectrometry		The G-values correspond to a water hardness of 100 mg/l $CaCo_3$. Refer to corresponding limit values in appendix II for

							degrees of hardness between 10 and 300 mg/l.

(1) The artificial changes in the pH value with respect to the non-impaired values must not be more than *0.5 pH units in the range between 6.0 and 9.0 so that these changes do not increase the harmfulness of other substances in the water.

(2) The compounds containing phenol must not be present in such concentrations that they impair the flavour of the fish.

(3) The oil hydrocarbons must not be present in the water in such quantities that they:

- **form a visible film on the surface of the water or form a layer on the bed of watercourses and lakes;**
- **harm the fish.**

(4) The Member States may stipulate values in excess of 1 mg/l in the case of special geographical or climatic conditions particularly in the event of low water temperatures and reduced nitrification or if the responsible authorities can prove that there will be no detrimental consequences for the balanced development of the fish stocks.

General note:

It should be noted that when establishing the parameter values, it was assumed that the parameters considered in this annex/other parameters not considered are favourable. This means above all that the concentrations for other harmful substances are very weak.

If two or more harmful substances occur simultaneously in the form of a mixture, joint effects (additive,

synergetic or antagonistic) may become significant.

Abbreviations:

G = Guide value
I = Imperative value
(0) = Deviations possible as per Article 11.

Date: 23.11.78
EC DESIG.: 78/1015
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON THE APPROXIMATION OF THE LAWS OF THE MEMBER STATES ON THE PERMISSIBLE SOUND LEVEL AND EXHAUST SYSTEM OF MOTORCYCLES

Amendment/assimilation directives:

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Motorcycles**
Protection of/acceptor: **Noise, humans**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **Depending on capacity, the noise level of motorcycles must not exceed certain limit values (see below).**

Notes

Measurement method and conditions are explained in the Directive.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

As a function of capacity, the noise level of motorcycles must not exceed the following limit values given the conditions listed in the Annex to the Directive:

Capacity cc	Limit value for noise level dB(A)
<80	78
125	80
350	83
500	85
>500	86

The measurement specification stipulates for example:
Maximum noise level (sound pressure level)

- in passing, measured at a distance of 7.5 m from reference line in centre of vehicle and at a level of approx. 1.2 m above ground level.

- as stationary noise, at a distance of roughly 0.5 m from end of exhaust pipe.

The Annex to the Directive contains further specifications.

Date: 19.12.78
EC DESIG.: 79/113
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON THE APPROXIMATION OF THE LAWS OF THE MEMBER STATES RELATING TO THE DETERMINATION OF THE NOISE EMISSION OF CONSTRUCTION PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Amendment/assimilation directives:

81/1051 dated 30.12.81

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Construction machinery and equipment**
Protection of/acceptor: **Noise, humans**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **The Directive regulates the determination of the noise emission level of construction machinery and equipment with methods, measurement conditions and other technical specifications being given in the Annex to the Directive.**

Notes

Compare Directives 84/532/EEC to 84/537/EEC.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

Date: 21.12.78
EC DESIG.: 79/117
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE PROHIBITING THE PLACING ON THE MARKET AND USE OF PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS CONTAINING CERTAIN ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Amendment/assimilation directives:

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Pesticides**
Protection of/acceptor: **Humans, animals and environment**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **Pesticides containing one or more of the active substances listed below may neither be marketed nor used. Exceptional provisions are permitted.**

Notes

The Directive does not apply to pesticides intended for export to non-EC countries.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

Active substances or groups of active substances:

A. Mercury compounds

1. **Mercurous oxide**
2. **Mercurous chloride (Calomel)**
3. **Other inorganic mercury compounds**
4. **Alkyl mercury compounds**
5. **Alkoxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds**

B. Durable chlorine compounds

1. **Aldrin**
2. **Chlordane**
3. **Dieldrin**
4. **DDT**
5. **Endrin**
6. **HCH with less than 99.0% gamma isomer content**
7. **Heptachlor**
8. **Hexachlorobenzene**

Date: 02.04.79
EC DESIG.: 79/409
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON THE CONSERVATION OF WILD BIRDS

Amendment/assimilation directives:

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Birds**
Protected area: **Territories of member states**
EIA relevance: **The Directive is concerned with the preservation of all wild birds indigenous to Europe.**

Notes

Special protection measures are to apply to the 24 listed species with regard to their habitat in order to ensure their survival. There is also a list of 72 types of bird for which hunting is permitted.

Further restrictions are country-specific.

The measures include the provision and marking out of suitable protected areas. The Directive does not apply to Greenland.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

Date: 09.10.79
EC DESIG.: 79/869
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE CONCERNING THE METHODS OF MEASUREMENT AND FREQUENCIES OF SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS OF SURFACE WATER INTENDED FOR THE ABSTRACTION OF DRINKING WATER IN THE MEMBER STATES

Amendment/assimilation directives:

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Surface water, drinking water**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **The Directive is concerned with reference measurement methods for determining the total of 46 parameter values contained in Directive 75/440/EEC.**

Notes

The Directive 75/440/EEC regulates the quality requirements to be imposed on surface water used to obtain drinking water in line with 46 parameters.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

FURTHER INFORMATION

APPENDIX I

REFERENCE MEASUREMENT METHODS FOR DETERMINING PARAMETER VALUES I AND/OR G AS PER DIRECTIVE 75/440/EEC

(A)	(B)		(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
	Parameter		Detection limit	Accuracy + -	Correctness + -	Reference measurement method	Recommended vessel material
1	pH value	pH unit	-	0.1	0.2	- Electrometry Measurement is taken on site during sampling without specimen pretreatment	
2	Discoloration (following single-medium filtering)	mg Pt/l	5	19%	20%	- Filtration through glass fibre membrane Photometric method in line with calibration values of platinum-cobalt scale	
3	Total suspensions	mg/l	-	5%	10%	- Membrane filtration (0,45*m), drying at 105C and weighing - Centrifuging (at least 5 min., mean acceleration 2800 - 3200 g), drying at 105C and weighing	

4	Temperature	C	-	0.5	1	- Temperature measurement Measurement on site during sampling without specimen pretreatment	
5	Conductivity at 20C	*S/cm	-	5%	10%	- Electrometry	
6	Odour	Dilution factor at 25C	-	-	-	- Establishment by way of dilution series	Glass
7	Nitrates	mg/l NO3	2	10%	20%	- Molecular absorption spectrophotometry	
8	Fluorides	mg/l F	0.05	10%	20%	- Molecular absorption spectrophotometry, if necessary following distillation - Ion-sensitive electrodes	
9	Total extractable organic chlorine	mg/l Cl					
10	Iron (dissolved)	mg/l Fe	0.02	10%	20%	- Atom absorption spectrometry after membrane filtration (0.45*m) Molecular absorption spectrophotometry after membrane filtration (0.45*m)	
11	Manganese	mg/l Mn	0.01 (2)	10%	20%	- Atom absorption	

						spectrometry	
						- Atom absorption spectrometry	
			0.02 (3)	10%	20%	- Molecular absorption spectrophotometry	
12	Copper (10)	mg/l Cu	0.005	10%	20%	- Atom absorption spectrometry	
						- Polarography	
			0.02 (4)	10%	20%	- Atom absorption spectrometry	
						- Molecular absorption spectrophotometry	
						- Polarography	
13	Zinc (10)	mg/l Zn	0.01 (2)	10%	20%	- Atom absorption spectrometry	
			0.02	10%	20%	- Atom absorption spectrometry	
						- Molecular absorption spectrophotometry	
14	Boron (10)	mg/l B	0.1	10%	20%	- Molecular absorption spectrophotometry - Atom absorption	Material which does not contain considerable

						spectrometry	quantities of boron
15	Beryllium	mg/l Be					
16	Cobalt	mg/l Co					
17	Nickel	mg/l Ni					
18	Vanadium	mg/l V					
19	Arsenic (10)	mg/l As	0.002 (2)	20%	20%	- Atom absorption spectrometry	
						- Atom absorption spectrometry	
			0.01 (5)			- Molecular absorption spectrophotometry	
20	Cadmium (10)	mg/l Cd	0.0002	30%	30%	- Atom absorption spectrometry	
			0.001 (5)			- Polarography	
21	Total chromium (10)	mg/l Cr	0.01	20%	30%	- Atom absorption spectrometry - Molecular absorption spectrophotometry	
22	Lead (10)	mg/l Pb	0.01	20%	30%	- Atom absorption spectrometry	

						- Polarography	
23	Selenium (10)	mg/l Se	0.005			- Atom absorption spectrometry	
24	Mercury (10)	mg/l Hg	0.0001 0.0001 (5)	30%	30%	- Atom absorption spectrometry (cold vapour method)	
25	Barium (10)	mg/l Ba	0.02	15%	30%	- Atom absorption spectrometry	
26	Cyanides	mg/l CN	0.01	20%	30%	- Molecular absorption spectrophotometry	
27	Sulphates	mg/l SO4	10	10%	10%	- Gravimetry - Complexometry with ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid - Molecular absorption spectrophotometry	
28	Chlorides	mg/l Cl	10	10%	10%	- Titrimetry (Mohr's method) - Molecular absorption spectrophotometry	
29	Surface-active substances (methylene blue active)	mg/l (lauryl sulphate)	0.05	20%		- Molecular absorption spectrophotometry	

30	Phosphates	mg/l P2O5	0.02	10%	20%	- Molecular absorption spectrophotometry	
31	Phenols (phenol count)	mg/l C6H5OH	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	- Molecular absorption spectrophotometry 4-aminoantipyrine method	Glass
			0.001 (6)	30%	50%	- p-nitroaniline method	
32	Dissolved or emulsified hydrocarbons	mg/l	0.01	20%	30%	- Infrared spectrometry following extraction with hydrogen tetrachloride	Glass
			0.04 (3)			- Gravimetry following extraction with petroleum ether	
33	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (10)	mg/l	0.00004	50%	50%	- Measurement of fluorescent intensity in UV light following thin-layer chromatography - Reference measurement vis--vis mixture of 6 standard substances with same concentration (8)	Glass or aluminium
34	Total pesticides (parathion, hexa-chlorocyclohexane, dieldrin) (10)	mg/l	0.0001	50%	50%	- Gas or liquid chromatography following extraction with suitable solvent and purification. Identification of mixture constituents,	Glass

						quantitative analysis (9)	
35	Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	mg/l O2	15	20%	20%	- Potassium chromate method	
36	Oxygen saturation index	%	5	10%	10%	- Winkler method - Electrochemical method	Glass
37	Biochemical oxygen demand at 20C without nitrification (BOD5)	mg/l O2	2	1.5	2	- Determination of dissolved O2 before and after five days incubation at 20 1C in darkness. Addition of nitrification inhibitor	
38	Kjeldahl nitrogen (except NO2 and NO4 nitrogen)	mg/l N	0.5	0.5	0.5	- Mineralization and distillation in line with Kjeldahl method, ammonia determination by molecular absorption spectrophotometry or titrimetry.	
39	Ammonia	mg/l NH4	0.01 (2) 0.1 (3)	0.03 (2) 10% (3)	0.03 (2) 20% (3)	- Molecular absorption spectrophotometry	
40	Chloroform extractable substances	mg/l	(11)	-	-	- Extraction at pH 7 with purified chloroform, vacuum evaporation at ambient temperature, weighing of residue	Glass
41	Total organic carbon	mg/l C					

42	Organic carbon following flocculation and membrane filtration (5*m)	mg/l C					
43	Total coliforms	/100 ml	5 (2) 500 (7)			- Cultivation at 37C on specific solid nutrient medium suitable for this purpose (lactose tergitol agar, endo-agar, 0.4% teepol agar) with (2) or without (7) filtration and counting of colonies. The specimens must be diluted or where necessary concentrated to such an extent that they contain 10-100 colonies. Identification if necessary by gas formation. - Dilution method with fermentation in liquid substrates in at least three preparations with three dilutions. Where positive, transfer to analytical medium. Counting out of most probable number. Incubation temperature 37 1C.	Sterilized glass

44	Faecal coliforms	/100 ml	2 (2) 200 (7)			- Cultivation at 44C on specific solid nutrient medium suitable for this purpose (lactose tergitol agar, endo-agar, 0.4% teepol agar) with (2) or without (7) filtration and counting of colonies. The specimens must be diluted or where necessary concentrated to such an extent that they contain 10-100 colonies. Identification if necessary by gas formation. - Dilution method with fermentation in liquid substrates in at least three preparations with three dilutions. Where positive, transfer to analytical medium. Counting out of most probable number. Incubation temperature 44 0.5C.	Sterilized glass
45	Faecal streptococci	/100 ml	2 (2) 200 (7)			- Cultivation at 37C on specific solid nutrient medium suitable for this purpose (e.g. sodium azide) with (2) or without (7) filtration and counting of	Sterilized glass

						colonies. The test specimens must be diluted or where appropriate concentrated to such an extent that they contain 10-100 colonies. - Dilution method in sodium azide broth in at least three preparations with three dilutions, counting of most probable number.	
46	Salmonellae(12)	1/5000ml 1/1000ml				- Concentration by way of filtration (membranes or suitable filters); inoculation on pre-enriched nutrient medium. Enrichment, transfer to isolation agar-agar, identification.	Sterilized glass

(1) The surface water samples taken at the drawing point are analysed and measured after passing through mesh filter to remove floating residues such as wood or plastic.

(2) For water of category A1 value G

(3) For water of categories A2 and A3

(4) For water of category A3

(5) For water of categories A1, A2, A3 value I

(6) For water of categories A2 value I and A3

(7) For water of categories A2 and A3 value G

(8) Mixture of six standard substances of the same concentration: fluoranthene; 3,4-benzofluoranthene; 11,12-benzofluoranthene; 3,4-benzoperylene; 1,2,3-cd/-indenopyrene

(9) Mixture of three substances with same concentration: parathion, hexachlorocyclohexane, dieldrin

(10) If the suspension content of the test specimens is such that special specimen pretreatment is required, the measurement accuracy values in E may for once be exceeded and then represent a target value. These specimens must be treated such that as many of the substances to be measured as possible are analysed.

(11) As this method is not standard practice in all Member States, there is no guarantee that the detectability value required for checking the values established in the Directive 75/440/EEC can be attained.

(12) Not detectable in 5000 ml (A1, G) and not detectable in 1000 ml (A2, G).

APPENDIX II

Annual minimum frequency of sampling and analysis with reference to the individual parameters as per Directive 75/440/EEC

	A1(*)			A2(*)			A3(*)		
Population	I(**)	II(**)	III(**)	I(**)	II(**)	III(**)	I(**)	II(**)	III(**)
<= 10000	(***)	(***)	(***)	(***)	(***)	(***)	2	1	(***)(1)
> 10000 - <= 30000	1	1	(***)	2	1	(***)	3	1	1

> 30000 - <= 100000	2	1	(***)	4	2	1	6	2	1
> 100000	3	2	(***)	8	4	1	12	4	1

(*) Quality of surface water, appendix II to Directive 75/440/EEC
(**) Classification of parameters according to frequency
(***) Frequency to be established by responsible national authorities

(1) As such surface water is intended to be used to obtain drinking water, the Member States are recommended to take at least an annual sample of water in this category (A3, III, *10000)

GROUPS

I Parameters		II Parameters		II Parameters	
1	pH value	10	Iron (dissolved)	8	Fluorides
2	Discoloration	11	Manganese	14	Boron
3	Total suspensions	12	Copper	19	Arsenic
4	Temperature	13	Zinc	20	Cadmium
5	Conductivity	27	Sulphates	21	Total chromium
6	Odour	29	Surface-active substances	22	Lead
7	Nitrates	31	Phenols	23	Selenium
28	Chlorides	38	Kjeldahl nitrogen	24	Mercury
30	Phosphates	43	Total coliforms	25	Barium

35	Chemical oxygen demand	44	Faecal coliforms	26	Cyanides
36	Oxygen saturation index			32	Dissolved or emulsified hydrocarbons
37	Biochemical oxygen demand			34	Total pesticides
39	Ammonia			40	Chloroform-extractable substances
				45	Faecal streptococci
				46	Salmonellae

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Date: 30.10.79
EC DESIG.: 79/923
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON THE QUALITY REQUIRED OF SHELLFISH WATERS

Amendment/assimilation directives:

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Mussel products suitable for human consumption**
Protected area: **Mussel breeding water (Member States designate such water/areas)**
EIA relevance: **The Directive envisages the establishment of parameters and values in line with the technical installation and makes a distinction between guide/imperative values.**

Notes

Measured values are named for a total of 12 parameters (pH value, temperature, discoloration, suspension/salt content, organohalogenic substances, various metals etc.) in addition to the definition of measurement/analytical methods.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

	Parameter	**G**	**I**	**Analytical reference method**	**Minimum frequency of sampling and measurement**
1.	pH		7-9	- Electrometry	Every 3

	pH unit			Measurement is taken on site during sampling	months
2.	Temperature C	The temperature resulting from introduction must not deviate in the mussel water affected by the introduction by more than 2C from the temperature measured in non-affected water		- Temperature measurement Measurement is taken on site during sampling	Every 3 months
3.	Discoloration (after filtering) mg Pt/l		The colour of the water following filtration, which is the result of introduction, must not deviate in mussel water affected by the introduction by more than 10 mg Pt/l from the colour measured in non-affected water	- Filtration through membrane with 0.45 μ m pore size Photometric method in line with calibration values of platinum-cobalt scale	Every 3 months
4.	Suspensions mg/l		The suspension content in mussel water affected by introduction as the result	- Filtration through membrane with 0.45 μ m pore size, drying at	Every 3 months

			of said introduction must not be more than 30% over the suspension content measured in non-affected water	105C and weighing - Centrifuging (at least 5 min., mean acceleration 2800 - 3200 g), drying at 105C and weighing	
5.	Salt content $^{o}/_{oo}$	12 - 38 $^{o}/_{oo}$	- <= 40 $^{o}/_{oo}$ - The introduction-induced fluctuation in salt content in mussel water affected by said introduction must not exceed 10% of the salt content measured in non-affected water	Conductivity measurement	Once a month
6.	Dissolved oxygen % of saturation value	>= 80%	- >= 70% (mean value) - The measurements are repeated if a single measurement gives a value of less than 70% - For an individual measurement the value may only be less than 60% if this does not affect the development of the mussel stock	- Winkler method - Electrochemical method	At least one sample a month which is representative of the low oxygen content on the day of sampling. If, however, there is a suspicion of

					more pronounced daily changes, at least two samples are to be taken every day.
7.	Hydrocarbons from petroleum		Hydrocarbons may not be present in mussel water in such quantities that - they result in a visible film on the surface of the water and/or deposits on crustaceans - they harm crustaceans	Visual inspection	Every 3 months
8.	Organohalogenic substances	The restriction of the concentration of every substance in the mussel meat must be such that it contributes as per Article 1 to the quality of the mussel products	None of the named substances may be present in mussel water or mussel meat in such a concentration that crustaceans and larvae are harmed	Gas chromatography following extraction with suitable solvents and purification	Every six months
9.	Metals Silver Ag Arsenic As	The restriction of the concentration of every substance in	None of the named substances may be present in mussel water	Atom absorption spectrometry, if applicable with	Every six months

	Cadmium Cd Chromium Cr Copper Cu Mercury Hg Nickel Ni Lead Pb Zinc Zn mg/l	the mussel meat must be such that it contributes as per Article 1 to the quality of the mussel products	or mussel meat in such a concentration that crustaceans and larvae are harmed Consideration is to be given to the interactive effects of these metals	preceding concentration and/or extraction	
10.	Faecal coliforms 100 ml	<= 300 in mussel meat and in liquid between shells (1)		Dilution method with fermentation in liquid substrates in at least three preparations with three dilutions. Where positive, transfer to analytical medium. Counting to most probable number. Incubation temperature 44 0.5C.	Every three months
11.	Substances affecting taste of crustaceans		The concentration must be less than that which could impair the taste of crustaceans	Check on taste of crustaceans, if the presence of such a substance is suspected	
12.	(Dinoflagellate product) Saxitoxin				

Abbreviations:

G = Guide value
I = Imperative value

(1) Until the Directive concerning the protection of consumers of mussel products has been passed, this value should however be urgently adhered to in waters in which mussels suitable for direct human consumption live.

Date: 17.12.79
EC DESIG.: 80/68
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON THE PROTECTION OF GROUNDWATER AGAINST POLLUTION CAUSED BY CERTAIN DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES

Amendment/assimilation directives:

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Groundwater**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **The Member States agree to take measures to prevent (list I) or restrict (list II) the discharge of certain hazardous substances (see below).**

Notes

There is no mention of concrete measures. The list of hazardous substances largely coincides with that in the Water

Protection Directive 76/464/EEC.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

List I:

1. **Organic halogen compounds and substances which could form such compounds in water**
2. **Organic phosphorus compounds**
3. **Organic tin compounds**
4. **Substances which have a carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic effect in or as a result of water ([1])**
5. **Mercury and mercury compounds**
6. **Cadmium and cadmium compounds**
7. **Mineral oils and hydrocarbons**
8. **Cyanides**

List II:

1. **The following metalloids and metals as well as their compounds:**

1. zinc	11. tin
2. copper	12. barium
3. nickel	13. beryllium
4. chromium	14. boron
5. lead	15. uranium

6. selenium	16. vanadium
7. arsenic	17. cobalt
8. antimony	18. thallium
9. molybdenum	19. tellurium
10. titanium	20. silver

2. Biocides and derivative compounds which are not contained in list I:

3. Substances which have a detrimental effect on the taste and/or smell of groundwater as well as compounds which result in the formation of such substances in groundwater and which could make it unsuitable for human use;

4. Poisonous or durable organic silicon compounds and substances which could result in the formation of such a compound in water, with the exception of those substances which are biologically harmless or which rapidly become biologically harmless in water;

5. Inorganic phosphorus compounds and pure phosphorus;

6. Fluorides;

7. Ammonia and nitrites.

Date: 20.12.79
EC DESIG.: 80/51
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON THE LIMITATION OF NOISE EMISSIONS FROM SUBSONIC-AIRCRAFT

Amendment/assimilation directives: **83/206 dated 21.04.83**

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Aircraft**
Protection of/acceptor: **Noise**
Protected area:

EIA relevance: **Assimilation of noise emissions to already existing standards of international civil aviation authorities.**

Aircraft may only be licensed if they comply with the conditions of the International Civil Aviation Agreement.

Notes

Limit/guide values are not named.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

Date: 26.03.80
EC DESIG.: 80/372
COUNCIL DECISION CONCERNING CHLOROFLUROCARBONS IN THE ENVIRONMENT

Amendment/assimilation directives:

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter: **Industry**
Protection of/acceptor:
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **The Member States agree to take measures to ensure that industry does not increase its production capacities for CFCs.**

Notes

By 31.12.81 the use of CFCs in aerosols is to have been reduced by at least 30% vis--vis 1976.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

Date: 15.07.80
EC DESIG.: 80/778
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE RELATING TO THE QUALITY OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Amendment/assimilation directives:

Parties

European Communities.

Immediate subject matter

Polluter:
Protection of/acceptor: **Water for human use**
Protected area:
EIA relevance: **This Directive is concerned with the requirements to be met by the quality of water intended for human use.**

For this purpose, there is establishment of guide values and permissible maximum concentrations for a total of 62 parameters (4 organoleptic parameters, 15 physical/chemical parameters, 6 microbiological parameters and 37 parameters for toxic/other unwanted substances).

Notes

In addition to the stated parameters and values, the Directive contains information on standard analysis, reference methods and measurement frequency. This Directive does not apply to natural mineral/spa waters.

Reference

Data source analysed: EC environment legislation (UREG, 1988)

Further information

APPENDIX I

LIST OF PARAMETERS

A. ORGANOLEPTIC PARAMETERS

Parameter		Method of presenting results (1)	Guide value (GV)	Maximum permissible concentration (MPC)	Remarks
1	Discoloration	mg/l Pt/Co	1	20	
2	Turbidity	mg/l SiO_2 Jackson units	1 0.4	10 4	- Or instead under certain prerequisites by measuring depth of vision in metres with Secchi glass GV: 6 m MPC: 2 m
3	Threshold odour value	Dilution factor	0	2 at 12C	- Compared to taste stipulations 3 at 25C
4	Threshold taste value	Dilution factor	0	2 at 12C	- Compared to taste stipulations 3 at 20C

(1) If - on the basis of the latest version of the Directive 71/354/EEC - a Member State makes use in its national legislation (issued in line with the above Directive) of units other than those employed in this annex, the values thus designated must have the same degree of accuracy.

B. PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PARAMETERS
(IN CONJUNCTION WITH NATURAL COMPOSITION OF WATER)

Parameter		Method of presenting results (1)	Guide value (GV)	Maximum permissible concentration (MPC)	Remarks
5	Temperature	C	12	25	
6	Hydrogen ion concentration	pH value	6.5 <= pH <= 8.5		- The water should not be aggressive - The pH values do not apply to water in sealed containers - Max. perm. value: 9.5
7	Conductivity	μ S/cm-1 at 20C	400		- In line with mineralisation of water - Corresponding values for specific line resistance in Ohms/cm: 2500
8	Chlorides	mg/l Cl	25		- Approximate concentration as of which the effects may occur: 200 mg/l
9	Sulphates	mg/l	SO_4	25	250
10	Silicic acid	mg/l SiO_2			- See Article 8
11	Calcium	mg/l Ca	100		

~~12~~	~~Magnesium~~	~~mg/l Mg~~	~~30~~	~~50~~	
13	Sodium	mg/l Na	20	175 (as of 1984 and with 90%)	- The values for this parameter make allowance for the recommendations of a WHO working group (The Hague, May 1978) which envisage gradual reduction in the current daily overall intake of sodium chloride to 6 g.
				150 (as of 1987 and with 80%) (these percentages are to be calculated over a reference period of three years)	- As of the 1st of January 1984 the Commission will present the Council with reports on the developments with regard to the daily overall intake of sodium by the population - In these reports the Commission will examine the extent to which the MPC value of 120 mg/l named by the WHO working group is necessary with a view to achieving a satisfactory value for the overall intake of sodium chloride; where applicable, the Commission will make suggestions to the Council regarding a new MPC value for sodium and a period within which such a value should be reached - Before the 1st of January 1984

					the Commission will present the Council with a report on the question of whether the reference period of 3 years for calculating the percentages is scientifically justified
14	Potassium	mg/l K	10	12	
15	Aluminium	mg/l Al	0.05	0.2	
16	Total hardness				- See table F
17	Dry matter	mg/l following evaporation at 180C		1500	
18	Oxygen saturation level	% O_2 saturation			- Saturation index > 75% except for groundwater
19	Free carbon dioxide	mg/l CO_2			- The water should not be aggressive
20	Nitrates	mg/l NO_3	25	50	
21	Nitrites	mg/l NO_2		0.1	
22	Ammonia	mg/l N	0.05	0.5	
23	Kjeldahl nitrogen (with	mg/l		1	

	the exception of N of NO_2 and NO_3)				
24	Oxidizable ($KMnO_4$)	mg/l O_2	2	5	- Measurements in hot state and acid medium
25	Organically bonded carbon (TOC)	mg/l			- All possible causes of increase in normal concentration must be investigated
26	Hydrogen sulphide	μ g/l S		Not organoleptically detectable	
27	Substances extractable with chloroform	Dry matter mg/l	0.1		
28	Dissolved or emulsified hydrocarbons (following extraction with petroleum ether); mineral oils	μ g/l		10	
29	Phenols	μ g/l C6H5OH		0.5	- With the exception of natural

	(phenol index)				phenols which do not react with chlorine
30	Boron	µ g/l B	1000		
31	Surface-active substances (which react with methylene blue)	Lauryl sulphate µ g/l		200	
32	Other organic chlorine compounds not covered by parameter no. 55	µ g/l	1		- The haloform content must be reduced to the greatest possible extent
33	Iron	µ g/l Fe	50	200	
34	Manganese	µ g/l Mn	20	50	
35	Copper	µ g/l Cu	100 - On exit from pumping and/or treatment systems and their secondary		- Possibility of astringent taste, discoloration and corrosion above 3000 µ g/l

			systems 3000 - After twelve hours in line and at point of supply to consumer		
36	Zinc	μ g/l Zn	100 - On exit from pumping and/or treatment systems and their secondary systems 5000 - After twelve hours in line and at point of supply to consumer		- Possibility of astringent taste, opalescence and sand-like deposits above 5000 μ g/l
37	Phosphorus	μ g/l P_2O_5	400	5000	
38	Fluoride	μ g/l F 8-12C		1500 700	- MPC is governed by average temperature of geographical area concerned

39	Cobalt	25-30C μ g/l Co			
40	Undissolved substances		none		
41	Residual chlorine	μ g/l Cl			- See Article 8
42	Barium	μ g/l Ba	100		
43	Silver	μ g/l Ag		10	- An MPC of 80 μ g/l may be permitted if, in exceptional circumstances, non-systematic use is made of silver during water treatment

D. PARAMETERs FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Parameter		**Method of presenting results (1)**	**Guide value (GV)**	**Maximum permissible concentration (MPC)**	**Remarks**
44	Arsenic	μ g/l As		50	
45	Beryllium	μ g/l Be			
46	Cadmium	μ g/l Cd		5	
47	Cyanides	μ g/l CN		50	
48	Chromium	μ g/l Cr		50	

49	Mercury	μ g/l Hg		1	
50	Nickel	μ g/l Ni		50	
51	Lead	μ g/l Pb		50 (in flowing water)	With lead pipes, the lead content in a sample taken after draining off the water should not be in excess of 50 μ g/l. If a water sample is taken directly or after drain-off, and if the lead content frequently or considerably exceeds 100 μ g/l, suitable measures must be taken to reduce the risk of consumers absorbing lead
52	Antimony	μ g/l Sb		10	
53	Selenium	μ g/l Se		10	
54	Vanadium	μ g/l V			
55	Pesticides and similar products: - per substance - total	μ g/l		0.1 0.5	Pesticides and other products are taken to be: - Insecticides: - durable organic chlorine compounds - organic phosphorus

					compounds - carbamates - weed killers - fungicides - PCB and PCT
56	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	µ g/l		0.2	- Reference substances: - fluoranthene - benzo-3,4-fluoranthene - benzo-11,12-fluoranthene - benzo-3,4-pyrene - benzo-1,12-perylene - indene-(1,2,3-cd)-pyrene

E. MICRObiological parameters

Parameter		**Results: specimen quantity in ml**	**Guide value (GV)**	**Maximum permissible concentration (MPC)**	
				Membrane filter method	Multiple tube method (MPN)
57	Coliforms (1)	100	-	0	most probable number < 1
58	E. coli	100	-	0	most probable number < 1

59	Faecal streptococci	100	-	0	most probable number < 1
60	Sulphite-reducing clostridium	20	-	-	most probable number < 1

Water for human use must not contain any pathogens.

In order to complete the microbiological investigation of water intended for human use, investigations into the following are to be performed - where necessary - in addition to the germs listed in table E:

- **salmonellae**
- **pathogenic staphylococci**
- **faecal bacteriophages**
- **enteroviruses.**

Furthermore, such water should not contain

- **parasites**
- **algae**
- **or other figurative elements (animalcula).**

(1) Insofar as a sufficient number of specimens is examined (95% concurring results).

Parameter			**Results: specimen quantity in ml**	**Guide value (GV)**	**Maximum permissible concentration (MPC)**	**Remarks**
61	Colony count in	37C	1	10(1)(2)	-	

	water supplied directly to consumer	22C	1	100(1)(2)	-	
62	Colony count in water in sealed containers	37C 22C	1 1	5 20	20 100	- Given compliance with parameters 57, 58, 59 and 60 and an absence of pathogens, (page 9) the Member States may choose to allow domestic use of water where the colony count exceeds the MPC values prescribed for parameter 62. - The MPC values are to be measured within 12 hours after filling containers; the water samples are to be kept at a constant temperature during this 12 hour period.

(1) In the case of disinfected water the corresponding values must be clearly lower on leaving the treatment

system

(2) A check must always be made if values are exceeded and this applies also to consecutive samples

F. NECESSARY MINIMUM CONCENTRATIONS FOR WATER WHICH HAS BEEN SOFTENED AND IS SUPPLIED FOR HUMAN USE

Parameter		**Method of presentation**	**Required minimum concentration (softened water)**	**Remarks**
1	Total hardness	mg/l Ca	60	Calcium or equivalent cations
2	Hydrogen ion concentration	pH		
3	Alkalinity	mg/l HCO_3	30	The water should not be aggressive
4	Dissolved oxygen			

NB:

- The provisions concerning hardness, pH, dissolved oxygen and calcium likewise apply to desalinated water.

- If the water is softened before being supplied to the consumer on account of its excessive natural hardness in line with table F, its sodium content may be in excess of the values given in the column "maximum permissible concentration" in exceptional circumstances. Endeavours are made to keep this content as low as

possible and protection of the health of the population must be guaranteed.

CONVERSION TABLE

	French degree	English degree	German degree	mg Ca	Millimole Ca
French degree	1	0.70	0.56	4.008	0.1
English degree	1.43	1	0.80	5.73	0.143
German degree	1.79	1.25	1	7.17	0.179
mg Ca	0.25	0.175	0.140	1	0.025
Millimole Ca	10	7	5.6	40.08	1

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