

# THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

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Pursuant to Article 50 paragraph 4 of the Environmental Protection Act (Official Gazette

110/2007) and Article 63 paragraph 2 of the Maritime Code (Official Gazette 181/2004 and 76/2007), the Government of the Republic of Croatia, at its session on 31 July 2008, adopted the following

## CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR ACCIDENTAL MARINE POLLUTION

### 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The Contingency Plan for Accidental Marine Pollution (hereinafter referred to as: the Contingency Plan) is a sustainable development and environmental protection document which establishes the procedures and measures for predicting, preventing, restricting and preparedness for as well as response to accidental marine pollution and unusual natural marine phenomenon for the purpose of protecting the marine environment.

2. The Contingency Plan is harmonised with international treaties governing the area of marine environment protection to which the Republic of Croatia is a party.

3. The Contingency Plan is implemented in case of accidental marine pollution caused by oil and/or oil mixture if the amount of pollution exceed 2000 m<sup>3</sup>, hazardous and noxious substances, and in case of unusual natural marine phenomenon.

4. A county contingency plan in case of accidental marine pollution, which is adopted by a county representative body, subject to prior approval of the central state administrative body in charge of environmental protection, shall be implemented in case of pollution caused by oil and/or oil mixtures if the amount of pollution does not exceed 2000 m<sup>3</sup> or sudden natural phenomena at sea of minor size and intensity.

5. The Contingency Plan does not apply in case of radioactive pollution.

6. Within the meaning of this Contingency Plan, the following definitions apply:

*Dispersants*: chemical substances for dispersion and/or elimination of oil pollution from the sea surface, with a valid use permit.

*Accidental marine pollution*: event or sequence of events of the same origin which causes or may cause spill of oil and/or oil mixture, hazardous and noxious substances and which presents or may present a threat to the marine environment or coast, as well as requires action in case of danger or other immediate response.

*Unusual natural marine phenomenon*: natural phenomena caused by excessive growth of specific marine organisms such as algae, jellyfish and alike.

*Place of refuge*: place where it is possible to temporary locate a ship (port, part of port and sheltered harbour or anchorage or other protected area which is listed as such in the Plan of Providing Assistance to a Ship in Distress) for the purpose of providing assistance or eliminating potential threat to people, ship or the environment.

*Pollutant*: each substance or group of substances, including oil and hazardous and noxious substances that due to its properties, quantity and introduction into the marine environment or

into its specific components may have an adverse effect on human health, flora and/or fauna, or biological and landscape diversity.

*Hazardous and noxious substances:* each substance, other than oil, which may, if introduced into the marine environment, create hazards to human health, cause damage to the marine environment, cause damage to the attractiveness of the marine environment or interfere with other legitimate uses of the sea.

*Response measures at sea:* all measures, including intervention on the source of pollution, aerial surveillance, containment of the pollutant, recovery of the pollutant, application of treatment agents from vessels or aircraft, or any other action which is undertaken in the open sea in order to respond to a pollution accident, to restrict the spread and facilitate elimination of the pollutant, as well as mitigate consequences of the incident.

*Response measures on shore:* any action taken on shore or in the sea as the consequence of sea pollution, in order to recover, remove or destroy the pollutant and to reduce its impact or effect.

*Operational forces:* organised operational bodies which have at their disposal appropriate resources, strike teams and equipment for cleaning-up of the sea, and natural and legal persons authorised for activities of hazardous waste management and marine environment monitoring.

*Sub-regional Contingency Plan for Prevention of, Preparedness for and Response to Major Marine Pollution Incidents in the Adriatic Sea (hereinafter referred to as: the Sub-regional Plan):* the Contingency Plan whose objective is to establish a mechanism of joint cooperation via which the competent national bodies of the Adriatic countries will cooperate for the purpose of achieving harmonisation and joint actions in relation to prevention and response to accidental marine pollution, which affects or may affect the territorial sea, coasts and related interests of one or several Adriatic countries, or accidents which exceed available response capacities of each individual State.

*Area of responsibility in line with the Sub-regional Plan:* the territorial sea of the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Italy and the Republic of Slovenia respectively, within the Adriatic Sea, as established in accordance with the international law.

*Area of interest in line with the Sub-regional Plan:* marine waters not included in the areas of responsibility in line with the Sub-regional Plan, in which occurrence of a pollution incident affects or is likely to affect the related interests of one or more of the Parties. *Particularly Sensitive Sea Area:* area which is specially protected in line with decisions and guidelines of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) because of the significance of its recognised environmental, socio-economic or scientific features which may be endangered due to impacts of maritime navigation.

*Particularly Sensitive Sea Area:* area which is specially protected in line with decisions and guidelines of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) because of the significance of its recognised environmental, socio-economic or scientific features which may be endangered due to impacts of maritime navigation.

*Maritime craft:* a craft intended for navigation at sea (waterborne craft) or a craft permanently moored or anchored at sea (floating facility), i.e. an object entirely or partially embedded into the seabed or positioned onto the seabed (fixed offshore facility),

*REMPEC:* Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea established pursuant to the Resolution 7 of the 1976 Barcelona Convention.

*Pollution restoration:* a set of reasonable measures by which marine environment is reestablished or restored into its previous state. *Oil mixture:* a mixture containing any amount of oil.

*Oil:* all persistent carbon mineral oils, such as crude oil and its derivatives, as well as sludge and residual oils referred to in Annex I of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, as amended irrespective of whether they are transported as cargo or supplies of fuel and lubricants.

*Supreme On-Scene Commander* a designated officer of the lead State having the overall operational command of all Joint Response Operations undertaken within the framework of

the Sub-regional Plan.

*Protected natural resources:* natural resources declared protected by the competent body, and which refer to protected categories (national parks, special reservations, nature parks), protected species including dead specimens of wild species protected in line with the Nature Protection Act and international treaties, as well as protected minerals and fossils.

#### *1.1. Types of risks and threats that can result in marine pollution*

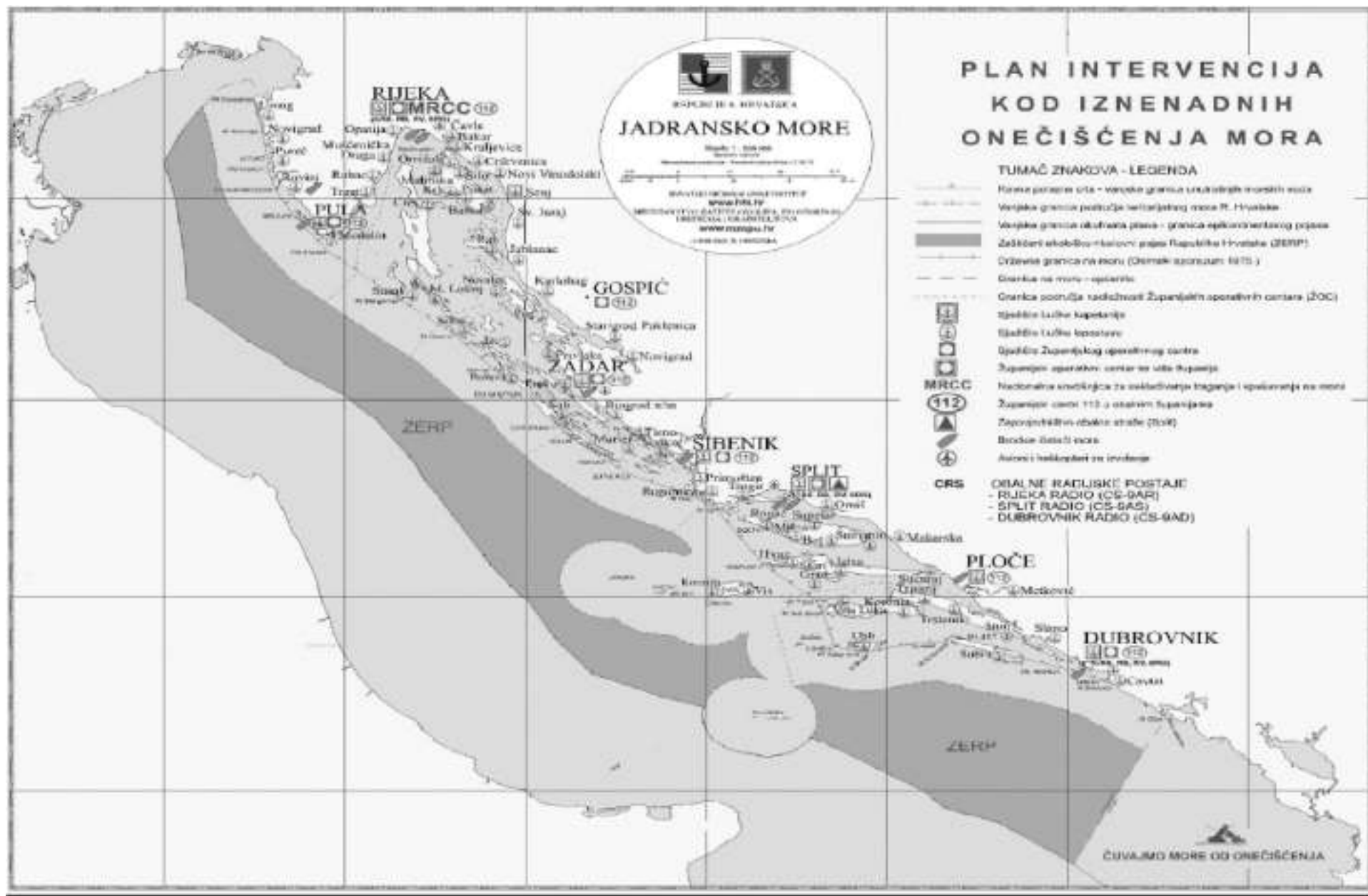
7. Types of risks and threats may include all potential events and situations which may cause damage to the marine environment. Types of risks and threats that can result in marine pollution are:

- accidents at sea which include ship collision, grounding, fire, explosion, construction failure, accident during ship operation or other event aboard a ship or outside it and accidents on offshore maritime facilities,
- accidents on submarine pipelines,
- sunken ships and aircraft,
- unusual natural marine phenomena,
- aircraft or helicopter crashes into the sea,
- accidents on shore installations and terminals.

#### *1.2. Scope and geographical coverage*

8. The Contingency Plan shall be implemented in marine areas, on seabed and marine subsoil of the Republic of Croatia which include the maritime domain, internal sea waters, territorial sea and the Protected Ecological and Fishery Zone (hereinafter referred to as: ZERP) The map of the scope area of the Contingency Plan is presented in picture 1.

*Picture 1* Map of the Contingency Plan scope and geographical coverage



## 2. ENTITIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONTINGENCY PLAN

9. Entities which participate in the implementation of the Contingency Plan are:

- Headquarters for the implementation of the Contingency Plan (hereinafter referred to as: the Headquarters),
- Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre - Rijeka (hereinafter referred to as: MRCC) and
- County Operational Centre (hereinafter referred to as: COC).

### *2.1. The Headquarters*

10. The Headquarters is the body in charge of the implementation of procedures and measures for predicting, preventing, restricting, achieving preparedness and responding according to the Contingency Plan and the Sub-regional Plan.

11. The composition of the Headquarters:

- members and deputies of the Headquarters shall be appointed by the Government of the Republic of Croatia (hereinafter referred to as: the Government) from among representatives of central state administrative bodies competent for: the sea, environment protection, nature protection, internal affairs, water management, foreign affairs, finances, protection and rescue, defence and a representative of the MRCC,
- Commander of the Headquarters is the representative of the central state administrative body competent for the sea,
- deputy of the Headquarters' Commander is the director of the MRCC,
- secretary of the Headquarters is the representative of the central state administrative body competent for the sea,
- Headquarters command group consists of representatives of central state administrative bodies competent for the sea, environment protection, protection and rescue, internal affairs, defence and a representative of the MRCC.

The list of Headquarters members shall be regularly updated and kept at its command and published on the webpage of the central state administrative body competent for the sea.

12. The seat of the Headquarters is at the central state administrative body competent for the sea. Administrative activities of the Headquarters shall be performed by the secretariat at the central state administrative body competent for the sea. Operational activities of the Headquarters shall be performed by the MRCC.

13. The Headquarters' tasks are:

- commanding activities in line with the Contingency Plan,
- making decisions on activation and termination of operations in line with the Contingency Plan or on activation and termination of coordinating activities of the MRCC,
- implementing measures for the prevention of marine pollution,
- mobilization of human resources, available equipment and resources from the land, sea and air,
- mobilization of available technical and human resources of the Coast-Guard,
- coordination of activities of competent state administrative bodies and legal persons and services in relation to actions which refer to preventing and reducing damage at sea and, if necessary, requesting information from other central state administrative bodies, institutions, and natural and legal persons,
- issuing orders for sampling and analysis of the pollution of marine environment during and after the intervention,
- collecting evidence and documents for the purpose of preparation of claims for damage

compensation after the intervention,

- making decision on the methods of pollution removal,
- making decision on the use of dispersants,
- making decision on the methods and place for the disposal of recovered material,
- requesting assistance from other countries, that is, requesting assistance from REMPEC-via the MRCC, that is, the activation of the Sub-regional Plan,
- coordinating joint response operations according to the Sub-regional Plan, when the Republic of Croatia requests assistance from other countries and REMPEC,
- task assignment and monitoring the MRCC and COC s activities,
- adopting the annual report on sea pollution and undertaken activities,
- exchanging information and cooperating with the representatives of the MRCC, and COCs and other countries' bodies within the framework of the Sub-regional Plan implementation,
- adopting the financial plan proposal for the implementation of the Contingency Plan and the Sub-regional Plan,
- preparing assessment of resources required in case of emergency interventions on the basis of the assessments made by COCs,
- adopting the Rules of Procedure,
- informing the public.

#### 14. Headquarters activities

If the pollution caused by hazardous and noxious substances or unusual natural marine phenomena is likely to threaten the marine environment, human health and commercial use of sea and may affect two or more counties or if the quantity of spilled oil and/or oil mixture is more than 2 000 m<sup>3</sup>, commanding activities shall be conducted by the Headquarters, and the MRCC shall be in charge of coordinating activities in cooperation with COCs. Exceptionally, if there is a need for emergency action in case of accidental marine pollution, the decision on activation of the Contingency Plan may be made by the Headquarters Commander without prior approval of the Headquarters, subject to assembly of members of the Headquarters' command group, in which case the Headquarters Commander is obliged to notify other members of the Headquarters on the decision on the activation of the Contingency Plan within 24 hours.

After reaching the decision on activating the Contingency Plan, members of the Headquarters command group shall, in line with the Headquarters' Commander order, assemble, using existing intervention means of transport, at the seat of the MRCC within shortest possible period of time.

On site supervision over operational activities in line with the Contingency Plan is conducted by a competent harbour masters' inspector and environment protection inspector. The Headquarters may request support and expert advices from other central state administrative bodies, institutions, organisations, legal persons and experts from the list which is kept at the command and secretariat of the Headquarters.

### *2.2. Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre in the City of Rijeka (MRCC)*

15. The MRCC in the City of Rijeka is the body in charge of coordinating the Headquarters and COCs in case of accidental marine pollution in the Republic of Croatia.

16. Tasks of MRCC are:

- operational activities in line with the Contingency Plan,
- coordinating activities in line with county contingency plans,
- coordinating implementation of measures for the prevention of marine pollution,

- situation assessment on the basis of received and processed information and, in line with that, taking action for the purpose of preventing and reducing sea pollution,
- forwarding proposals for the activation of the Contingency Plan to the Headquarters Commander, after proposing and approving a place of refuge (for a ship in distress),
- mobilization of human resources, available equipment and resources from the land, sea and air upon order issued by the Headquarters' Commander,
- maintaining communications and coordinating activities of all personnel participating in operations,
- exchange of information with competent county 112 centres involved in the implementation of the Contingency Plan and county contingency plans,
- coordinating surveillance of the polluted area by using all available resources (vessels, aircraft, helicopters, radars and satellites),
- log keeping on the course of action,
- informing the Headquarters on the course of action,
- informing operational bodies of the other countries and REMPEC on potential/present marine pollution by the Pollution Reporting System (hereinafter referred to as: POLREP),
- preparation of the annual report on marine pollution and undertaken activities.

The MRCC shall submit the annual report to the Headquarters' secretariat.

17. In case of activating the Contingency Plan or county contingency plans, the director of the MRCC or his deputy is responsible for the performance of the MRCC's tasks.

18. MRCCs activities:

- if pollution is likely to threaten the marine environment, human health or commercial use of the sea within the territory of several COCs, or if it exceeds the capacities of a single COC, coordinating activity is taken over by the MRCC, while operational activity is conducted by the COC of Primorje-Gorski Kotar County for the territory of Istra, Primorje-Gorski Kotar, Lika-Senj and Zadar County or the COC of Split-Dalmatia County for the territory of Šibenik-Knin, Split-Dalmatia and Dubrovnik-Neretva County;
- in case of pollution within the Protected Ecological and Fishery Zone and, if necessary, in the territorial sea and internal sea waters, the MRCC proposes to the Headquarters the activation of the Coast Guard,
- for the purposes of the Contingency Plan, the Coast Guard may employ legal persons specialised in open sea interventions (towing, fire fighting, installing booms and alike) in order to undertake measures for preventing and restricting the spreading of marine pollution and intervention measures in case of marine pollution, as ordered by the Headquarters' Commander.

### *2.3. County Operational Centre (COC)*

19. The County Operational Centre is the body responsible for the implementation of procedures and measures for predicting, preventing, restricting, achieving preparedness for and response to accidental pollution according to the county contingency plan as well as for operational participation in the implementation of the Contingency Plan and Sub-regional Plan.

20. The scope and geographical coverage of the county contingency plan matches the county borders.

21. The composition of the COC:

- COC's members and their deputies are appointed by a county prefect from among representatives of county administration bodies competent for marine protection, environment protection, safety and rescue, and internal affairs, representative of harbour master's office, and a representative from among scientific and expert institutions,

- Commander of the COC is the responsible harbour master,
- Deputy Commander of the COC is the representative of the county police department - Border division,
- COC command group consists of representatives of county administration bodies competent for marine protection, environment protection, safety and rescue, and internal affairs.

22. The seat of the COC is at the harbour master's office. The county administration body competent for marine protection performs secretarial activities of the COC.

23. COC tasks are:

- operational activities in line with the Contingency Plan upon order issued by the Headquarters,
- implementation of county contingency plan in case of accidental marine pollution,
- implementation of measures for the prevention of marine pollution,
- assessing the scope and intensity of marine pollution,
- informing the Headquarters on the pollution that occurred and on measures undertaken for the purpose of prevention and response,
- mobilization of human resources, available equipment and resources from the land, sea and air,
- issuing orders to authorised laboratories for sampling and analysis of sea pollution during and after the intervention,
- making decisions on the methods of marine pollution removal,
- making decisions on dispersants use,
- surveillance of the polluted area,
- making decisions on the methods and place for the disposal of recovered material,
- log keeping on the course of action , collecting evidence and documents for the preparation of the final report, as well as for preparing the final cost account,
- informing the public on the marine pollution that occurred and on undertaken intervention measures,
- preparing assessment of resources for emergency interventions,
- preparation and delivery to the Headquarters of a half-yearly report on sea monitoring and undertaken interventions,
- preparing the annual report,
- preparing the annual agenda,
- preparing proposal of a financial plan for the implementation of the county contingency plan,
- preparing assessment of risk and sensitivity of the area covered by the county contingency plan,
- proposing preparation and update of county contingency plan in case of accidental marine pollution.

24. COC activities

If pollution threatens or is likely to threaten the marine environment, human health or commercial use of sea in the responsibility area of a COC, and if the total quantity of spilled oil and/or oil mixture is less than 2 000 m<sup>3</sup>, as well as in case of unusual natural marine phenomena of smaller scope and intensity, that COC is in charge of action.

If pollution threatens or is likely to threaten the marine environment, human health or commercial use of the sea in the responsibility area of several COCs, or if it exceeds response capabilities of a single COC, coordinating activities are taken over by the MRCC in cooperation with the COC of Primorje-Gorski Kotar County or the COC of Split-Dalmatia County.

On site supervision over operational activities according to county contingency plans is performed by a competent harbour master's office inspector and environmental protection



inspector.

25. The annual agenda for the current calendar year is prepared by the COC and delivered to the secretariat of the Headquarters by 31 January of the current calendar year.

The annual agenda contains:

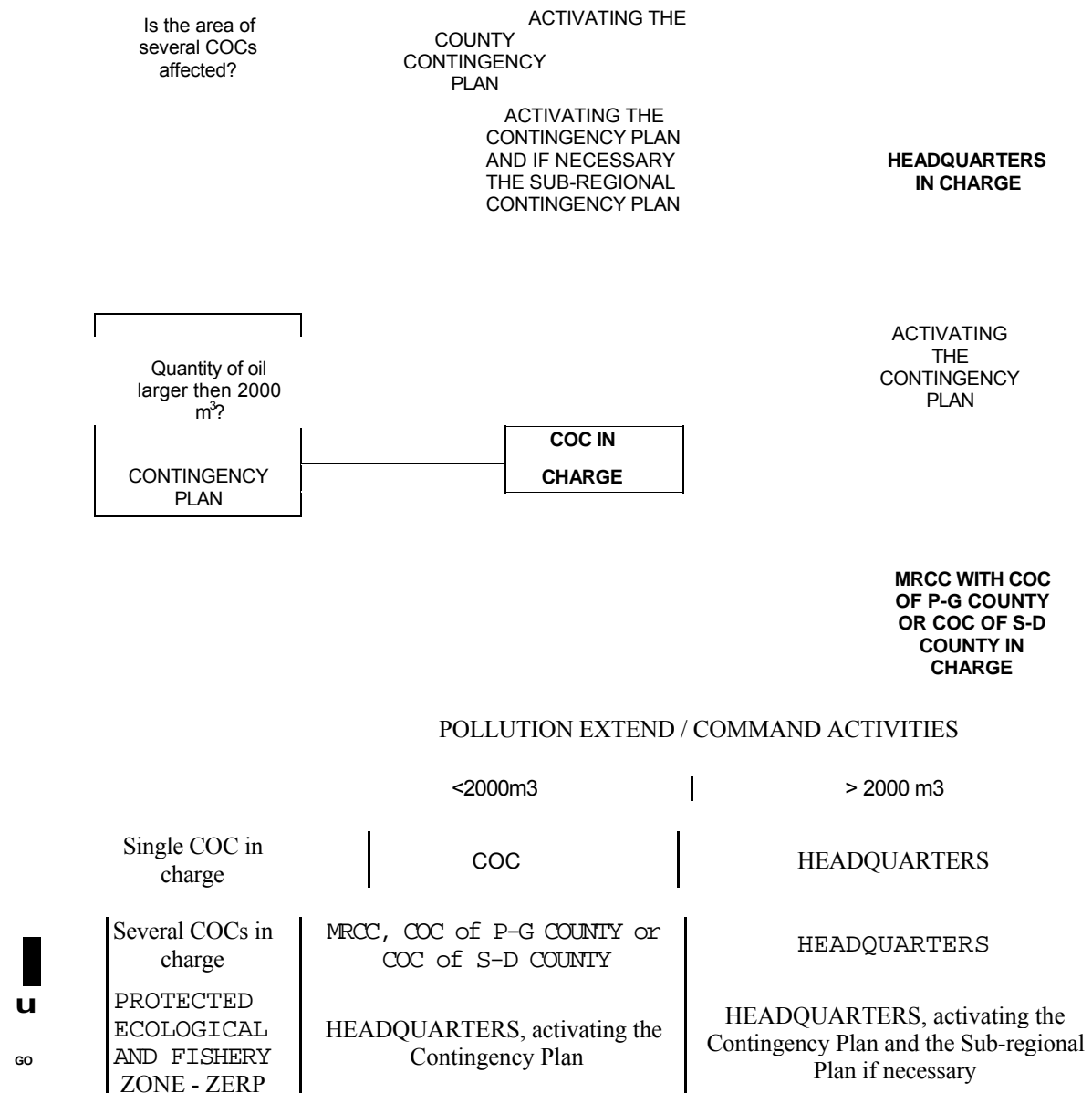
- COC tasks,
- activities related to the implementation of tasks,
- body/person responsible for the implementation of the tasks, -
- assistant bodies/persons in the task implementation,
- deadlines for the implementation of the tasks.

26. The annual report is prepared by the COC for the previous calendar year and delivered to the secretariat of the Headquarters by 31 January of the current annual year.

The annual report contains:

- data on the executed agenda for the previous year,
- data on marine pollution,
- data on existing equipment, place for storing equipment and operational forces which participate or may participate in the implementation of a county contingency plan,
  - data on existing equipment owned by the county (equipment and location of its storage),
- data on performed equipment testing,
- data on executed demonstration exercise and training of operational forces,
- data on members/deputy members of the COC.

## 27. Scheme of the Headquarters and County Operational Centres activation



### 2.4. Other participants in the implementation of the Contingency Plan

28. Legal and natural persons, who are professionally and technically qualified for pollution response and removal of consequences of accidental marine pollution and who are registered in line with special regulations, and possess the permit for hazardous waste management and

the approval for monitoring of marine environment, participate in the implementation of the Contingency Plan.

29. The list of legal and natural persons referred to in item 28 of the Contingency Plan and their equipment and resources is kept at the Headquarters command and is published on the webpage of the central state administrative body competent for the sea.

30. Civil protection and, if necessary, volunteers, are involved upon order of the Headquarters and COCs in the removal of the pollution on the shore caused by marine pollution.

### 3. PROCEDURES FOR PREDICTING AND MEASURES FOR PREVENTING AND RESTRICTING SEA POLLUTION

#### *3.1. Predicting procedures*

31. Predicting procedures encompass:

- monitoring of marine environment,
- designating and managing particularly sensitive sea areas (PSSAs), - providing appropriate systems for control of maritime traffic,
- providing technical resources and services for the implementation of measures for preventing and restricting sea pollution,
- assessment of risk and sensitivity of the area covered by the Contingency Plan.

32. Monitoring of marine environment is carried out through:

- regular coordinated patrolling of the area covered by the Contingency Plan by vessels (sea-cleaning and other Coast Guard and harbour masters' offices vessels), fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters, unmanned aircraft, radars and satellites,
- sampling and analysis of sea water in the area covered by the Contingency Plan,
- informing the public.

33. Designating and management of the particularly sensitive sea areas (PSSAs)

In line with the Sub-regional Plan, the Headquarters and other countries shall:

- cooperate in relation to the designation of the particularly sensitive sea areas (PSSAs) in the area covered by the Contingency Plan,
- propose to IMO particularly sensitive sea areas, as well as Associated Protective Measures,
- control the traffic in the particularly sensitive sea areas (providing that such traffic is permitted) or in their vicinity.

34. Providing appropriate systems for control of maritime traffic

The following maritime traffic control systems are used for the purposes of the Contingency Plan: "Mandatory Ship Reporting System in the Adriatic Sea" (hereinafter referred to as: the ADRIREP) and Automatic Identification System (hereinafter referred to as: the AIS).

35. Providing technical resources and services for the implementation of measures for preventing and restricting marine pollution

The following technical resources and services shall be provided for the implementation of procedures for predicting, as well as for the implementation of measures for preventing and restricting sea pollution:

- radio communications network at sea (MRCC, harbour masters' offices and coastal radio stations),
- meteorological service (Croatian Meteorological and Hydrological Institute, Maritime Meteorological Service),
- service for monitoring of sea currents (Hydrographical Institute of the Republic of Croatia),
- service for search and rescue (SAR) at sea (Service for Search and Rescue in the Republic of Croatia),
- Vessel Traffic Management Information System (VTMIS) (MRCC-Rijeka),

- vessels, equipment and strike teams in case of assistance and support to ship in distress, marine pollution and fire at sea (legal persons and natural persons, National Protection and Rescue Directorate - Fire Fighting Service),
- port reception facilities for ship generated waste (port authorities )
- reception facilities for recovered (polluted) material from the sea and shore (COCs in cooperation with competent county bodies, as well as legal persons and natural persons),
- shoreline clean-up personnel (legal persons and natural persons, National Protection and Rescue Directorate - Civil Protection Service and, if necessary, volunteers),
- emergency medical services for providing first aid and care to injured persons (emergency rescue and medical institutions),
- responsible services for securing the polluted areas (at sea and/or on the shore) imposing fishing bans as well as for restricting movement and activities of unauthorised persons in those marine areas (central state administrative body competent for internal affairs). County contingency plans contain lists of overall equipment and resources with defined locations and quantities of equipment and resources owned by a county as well as by legal persons and natural persons who participate or may participate in the response operations upon request by a COC or the Headquarters.

### 36. Assessment of risk and sensitivity of the area covered by the Contingency Plan

Assessment of risk and sensitivity of the area covered by the Contingency Plan is prepared with a view to achieving efficiency in the implementation of Contingency Plan in relation to potential marine pollution and to determining priorities regarding protection and/or restoration of the marine environment and selecting the most appropriate measures for preventing and responding to marine pollution. A detailed assessment of risk and sensitivity mapping is prepared within the county contingency plan. Risk assessment includes:

- determination of high risks areas in relation to marine pollution (tankers' routes terminals, ports, anchorages, coastal installations and underwater pipelines, potential sources of accidental marine pollution, sunken ships and aircraft etc.),
- estimated quantities of potential oil and/or oil mixture and hazardous and noxious substances releases and their effect on specially sensitive areas,
- determining the number and frequency of port entries by ships carrying oil and/or oil mixtures as well as hazardous and noxious substances, their cargo capacities (size) and traffic density of other ships,
- analysis of oceanographic, hydrographical and meteorological data,
- records of reported marine pollution incidents caused by oil and/or oil mixture, hazardous and noxious substances,
- economic valorisation (of the consequences) of potential marine pollution.

Sensitivity assessment includes:

- defining and mapping of the coastline type (pebble, sandy, rocky and alike),
- list and description of protected natural resources,
- list and description of resources at risk (commercial objects on shore and at sea, sport and recreational areas, tourist zones, fishing areas, maricultural zones, cultural heritage areas and other),
- list of potential places of refuge according to the Plan of Providing Assistance to a Ship in Distress) .

The sensitivity assessment is displayed in the GIS (Geographic Information System).

Sensitivity maps are prepared for each county and displayed in the GIS. The central state administrative body competent for the sea is in charge of preparing assessment of risk and sensitivity of the area, in cooperation with central state administrative bodies competent for environmental and nature protection.

### *3.2. Measures for preventing and reducing marine pollution threats*

37. Measures for preventing and reducing include: determination, reduction and elimination of threat of marine pollution.

38. Data from ADRIREP, AIS and communication frequencies of harbour masters offices are used for the purpose of determining threats.

39. ADRIREP and AIS operators shall submit to the commanding officers of the Headquarters, MRCC and COC the following data on:

- waterborne craft which transport oil and/or other hazardous and noxious substances and
- maritime craft which present threat in terms of marine pollution for any other reason.

VHF channels 16 and 10 are used for communication in case of marine pollution.

40. With a view to reducing and eliminating threat of marine pollution the following measures shall be undertaken:

- putting on stand-by tugboats or vessels with sufficient towing capacity and ability to provide other types of assistance to a reported maritime craft, in line with the contract on commercial and technical cooperation,
- putting on stand-by pollution response vessels, adequate equipment and trained personnel for response in case of marine pollution in line with the contract on commercial and technical cooperation,
- pre-alerting the Civil Protection,
- pre-alerting fire fighting services, emergency medical services and the Croatian Mountain Rescue Service,
- activating the Red Cross for the accommodation of a crew in case of ship abandonment,
- undertaking other measures appropriate for the observed pollution threat.

The Commander of the Headquarters orders the implementation of measures for reducing and eliminating the threat of marine pollution.

## 4. RESPONSE PROCEDURES AND MEASURES FOR REDUCING DAMAGES IN THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

### *4.1. Alerting*

41. In case that a maritime craft threatens to pollute marine environment, a person responsible for that craft is obliged to report to the MRCC thereof.

42. Any person causing or observing marine pollution or an accident likely to result in marine pollution must immediately notify it to the nearest county 112 centre, harbour master's office or its branch offices.

The list of bodies to which notifications is delivered and their addresses is kept at the Headquarters command and published on the webpage of the central state administrative body competent for the sea.

43. The official who receives a notification from the person referred to in item 42 of the Contingency Plan shall request the following data:

- date and time of the observed pollution or an accident likely to cause marine pollution,
- location of marine pollution or an accident likely to cause marine pollution,
- description, intensity and scope of marine pollution,
- data on the source or potential source of marine pollution (maritime craft, sources of pollution from the land and alike)
- name and phone number of the legal or natural person that reported pollution to the competent body.

44. The official who received the notification on marine pollution or accident likely to cause

marine pollution is obliged to forward it to the MRCC, that is, take action in line with the alerting flow chart and procedure in case of an oil and/or oil mixture spillage. The alerting flow chart and procedure in case of an oil and/or oil mixture spillage is presented in Annex I to the Contingency Plan.

45. Upon receipt of a notification on marine pollution or accident likely to cause marine pollution, the official person at the MRCC is obliged to request the following data from the responsible person on a maritime craft:

- type of accident,
- type, size and name of a maritime craft,
- number of persons on the craft,
- owner/user of the craft,
- agent of the craft in the Republic of Croatia,
- exact location,
- bearing and speed of the waterborne craft, and its vicinity to other maritime crafts,
- level of danger for human lives, data on injured persons and possibility of providing assistance to injured persons,
- type of cargo and cargo tanks, as well as information on their threat for the marine environment,
- size of damage to the maritime craft ,
- actions undertaken for elimination of threats and potential consequences.

46. After collecting and processing data on marine pollution or accident likely to cause marine pollution, the MRCC forwards reports on the accident to central state administrative bodies competent for the sea, environment protection and internal affairs, the COC, the county 112 centre and the Coast Guard. The accident report is delivered on the IN Form.

47. Upon receipt of the accident report, and with a view to determining the scope and types of pollution and assessment of the situation, the commander of the COC ensures surveillance and monitoring of pollution spreading on the sea surface by means of an aircraft or helicopter. The list of available surveillance aircraft and helicopters is kept at the Headquarters command and is published on the webpage of the central state administrative body competent for the sea.

48. The assessment of the situation is defined on the basis of the following criteria:

- location of the accident,
- types of pollutants,
- quantity of the pollutant that is and/or might be discharged,
- meteorological data (wind force and direction, sea state and tide status, sea temperature and other) and data on sea currents,
- the likely movement of pollutant,
- level of danger to human lives and/or potential danger to human health,
- threat of fire/explosion,
- scope of potential damage to natural resources,
- scope of potential damage to material goods.

49. The contingency plan of an appropriate level (contingency plan of a COC or Contingency Plan) is activated on the basis of the accident report and situation assessment, and bodies referred to in item 42 of the Contingency Plan are informed thereof.

#### *4.2. Undertaking actions according to the Contingency Plan and county contingency plans*

50. A COC commander activates response to a pollution according to a county contingency plan on the basis of the determined status when the quantity of spilled oil and/or oil mixture is less than 2 000 m<sup>3</sup>, and if the pollution threatens or is likely to threaten the county area.

51. The COC commander submits a written request to the Headquarters' Commander for the

MRCC to take over the coordination according to the county contingency plan if the pollution threatens or is likely to threaten the competence area of several counties or if it exceeds response capabilities of a single COC.

52. The COC commander submits a written request to the Headquarters' Commander for undertaking action according to the Contingency Plan if the quantity of spilled oil and/or oil mixture exceeds 2000 m<sup>3</sup> or if the pollution may have consequences for the overall scope of the Contingency Plan.

53. The Headquarters' Commander, upon the receipt of the written request submitted by the COC commander referred to in item 51 of the Contingency Plan, issues a written decision on coordinating action of the MRCC according to county contingency plans in cooperation with the COC of Primorje-Gorski Kotar County or the COC of Split-Dalmatia County.

54. The Headquarters' Commander, upon the receipt of the written request submitted by the COC commander referred to in item 52 of the Contingency Plan, issues a written decision on activating the Contingency Plan and informs the MRCC thereof.

55. Upon request of the Headquarters' Commander, the MRCC informs operational bodies of other countries and REMPEC on potential or present marine pollution using the PRS Form.

56. The commanding officer of the Headquarters or COC, depending on the extent of sea pollution, orders engagement of equipment and technical/material resources.

57. All written documents in relation to response actions taken according to county contingency plans, activating the Contingency Plan as well as informing and requesting assistance from other countries are kept at the Headquarters and COCs for 5 years.

58. The Commander of the Headquarters or the MRCC issues a warning through local and national media on imposing a fishing ban and on restricting movement/navigation in the polluted area, and undertakes measures for securing the polluted area in cooperation with the competent police department.

59. When the scope of action according to the assessment made by the Headquarters requires involvement of human and/or technical resources and equipment which exceeds the response capabilities of the Republic of Croatia, the Sub-regional Plan is activated.

The Headquarters may also request assistance from countries which are not included in the Sub-regional Plan.

#### *4.3. Acting according to the Sub-regional Plan*

60. National body responsible for the implementation of the Sub-regional Plan is the Headquarters.

61. National On-Scene Commander according to the Sub-regional Plan is the Commander of the Headquarters.

62. National On-Scene Commander takes over the role of the Supreme On-Scene Commander if the Sub-regional Plan is activated by the Republic of Croatia or when the joint response operations are carried out on the territory of the Republic of Croatia (area of responsibility).

63. The Emergency Response Centre / Joint Emergency Response Centre in case of pollution threat is the MRCC.

##### *4.3.1. Undertaking action according to the Sub-regional plan*

64. Prior to deciding about taking action according to the Sub-regional Plan, the Contingency Plan is activated, the situation is assessed and the required level of action is determined.

65. If marine pollution is likely to threaten the territorial seas and the areas of interest of other countries, the Headquarters immediately notifies operational bodies of other countries and REMPEC through the MRCC, that is, if the accident occurs:

-within the area of responsibility of the Republic of Croatia and if it is likely to cause or has caused pollution of other country's area,

- outside the area of responsibility of the Republic of Croatia, if there is a threat for the area of responsibility of the Republic of Croatia, according to the assessment made by the Headquarters,
  - within the area of responsibility of the Republic of Croatia, when scope of actions requires involvement of personnel and/or technical/material resources and equipment which, according to the assessment made by the Headquarters, surpasses the response capabilities of the Republic of Croatia.
66. Upon joint consultations with operational bodies of other countries, the Headquarters issues a decision on undertaking action according to the Sub-regional plan and informs them thereof. The MRCC informs operational bodies of those countries and REMPEC on the decision it has reached.
67. In case of emergency, the decision on taking action according to the Sub-regional Plan may be issued without prior consultations with operational bodies of other countries.
68. Further action is conducted according to the Sub-regional Plan.

#### 4.3.2. Requesting and rendering assistance

69. In case that the Republic of Croatia submits a request for assistance in terms of personnel, technical/material resources and equipment, the competent central state administrative bodies are obliged to:
- make arrangements for rapid crossing of the national border for personnel, technical/material resources and equipment for providing assistance, as well as ensure operation permits, - allow temporary entry of equipment and products (expendable material including dispersants, absorbents, booms and other) admitted free of excise and duties.
70. After having requested assistance, the Republic of Croatia may approve entrance and operating of personnel, vessels in the internal sea waters, territorial sea, Protected Ecological and Fishery Zone and aircraft in the Croatian airspace for the purpose of:
- pollution surveillance, containment of pollution and recovery of spilled oil as well as hazardous and noxious substances, sampling and analysing of sea and air quality, using dispersants and other products for cleaning of the polluted area, storing and transporting collected recovered material,
  - transporting personnel, technical/material resources and equipment for rendering assistance.
71. The Government regulates emergency actions needed for the implementation of the Sub-regional Plan by a special Decision. The Decision determines the procedure for issuing entry visas and work permits for personnel, permits for transport or temporary import of equipment, for overflight of civilian aircraft (of the national territory or territorial waters) and navigation of civilian vessels (in the internal or territorial waters) as well as for the use of airport and seaport facilities.
- The proposal of the Decision is prepared by the central state administrative body competent for the sea in cooperation with central state administrative bodies competent for defence, protection and rescue, finances - Customs Directorate.
72. In all cases of transboundary movement of personnel and equipment aimed at rendering or receiving assistance, the competent bodies of the Republic of Croatia act in line with the provisions of the International Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic and other international agreements and regulations.

#### 4.3.3. Logistics



73. During the implementation of the Sub-regional Plan, it is a duty of the Headquarters to ensure and coordinate:

- logistic support in conducting joint response operations,
- accommodation and transport, within the Republic of Croatia, for personnel of parties which provide assistance/support,
- facilities for equipment and other resources received from the assisting countries, -
- security measures for vessels and aircraft at airports and sea ports.

## 5. IMPLEMENTATION OF RESPONSE MEASURES IN CASES OF ACCIDENTAL MARINE POLLUTION

### *5.1. Procedure in case of an oil and/or oil mixture spillage*

74. The commanding officer of the Headquarters or COC shall, depending on the quantity of spilled oil and/or oil mixture, decide on the method of surveillance of oil and/or oil mixture slick on the sea surface, or on the shore. Surveillance is carried out from the air, and if it is not possible, by vessels.

75. The commanding officer of the Headquarters or COC is obliged to undertake measures or to request other responsible bodies to undertake measures in order to:

- secure polluted area from unauthorised access and actions,
- ensure unobstructed sampling of sea water which has not been treated by dispersants and, if necessary, monitoring the air quality,
- ban fishing activities in the polluted area, -
- ban navigation in the polluted area.

76. In case of on site inspection on the sea surface, a representative of the authorised laboratory conducts, subject to undertaking personal protection measures and in the presence of an inspector of the competent harbour masters office, sampling of sea water in the polluted area.

On the basis of data obtained by surveillance, situation assessment and on site inspection, and on the basis of meteorological data, data on sea currents, properties and extent of spilled oil and/or oil mixture, the commanding officer of the Headquarters or COC decides on undertaking response measures for the removing of marine pollution.

77. The removal of oil and/or oil mixture is carried out according to an order issued by the commanding officer of the Headquarters or COC in the following order:

- eliminating pollution source,
- containment of oil and/or oil mixture,
- recovery of spilled oil and/or oil mixture,
- chemical treatment (use of dispersant) of spilled oil and/or oil mixture if necessary,
- shore clean-up,
- disposal of recovered material.

Legal persons and natural persons who perform activities referred to in paragraph 1 must possess the permit for hazardous waste management.

The list of oils according to Annex I of the MARPOL Convention is presented in Annex II of the Contingency Plan.

78. If mechanical removal of oil and/or oil mixture spill is not possible, dispersants may be used in line with the flow chart on the use of dispersants.

The flow chart on the use of dispersants is presented in Annex III of the Contingency Plan.

79. The list of dispersants which may be used in the Republic of Croatia and European Union Member States is presented in Annex IV of the Contingency Plan.

80. The commanding officer of the Headquarters or COC decides on the use of dispersants

taking into consideration all existing circumstances (type of oil, hydrometeorological conditions, availability of means and personnel etc.).

81. The use of dispersants is not allowed in:

- nature protected areas whose list is presented in Annex V item 1 of the Contingency Plan,
- in mariculture zones listed in Annex VI of the Contingency Plan,
- fish spawning areas,
- areas where the return of sea water is possible under the influence of tides, winds or decreased water-levels in rivers.

82. In case of the pollution of the shore by oil and/or oil mixture, the commanding officer of the Headquarters or COC decides on the method and scale of clean-up operations taking into account:

- characteristics and type of the shoreline,
- ecosystem sensitivity and biological characteristics of the territory,
- type and quantity of oil and/or oil mixture on the shore,
- season of the year and hydrometeorological conditions,
- existing infrastructure on the shore and the possibility for disposal of recovered material,
- time since the spilling of the pollutant into the sea,
- possible damages to environment and economy on the coast in case of chemical clean-up of oil and/or oil mixture.

83. Before starting clean-up activities on shore, the following preparatory activities are carried out:

- eliminating pollution source,
- restrict further spreading of sea pollution,
- providing maximum protection of all persons involved in shore clean-up,
- preparing the shore area for the intervention,
- setting up intervention teams and organising clean-up duties,
- providing transport for personnel, technical equipment and transport of recovered material,
- if necessary, providing accommodation and food for people engaged in cleaning operations,
- determining temporary and final disposal site for recovered material.

The competent headquarters for protection and rescue of local and regional self-governmental units, the Ministry (competent for environmental protection) and central state administrative body competent for the sea are responsible for conducting preparatory activities.

84. The appropriate clean-up methods are used depending on the type of coast (rocky, pebble and sand).

If the COC commander finds further cleaning ineffective, he notifies the Headquarters Commander who decides on the termination of the clean-up of the polluted shoreline.

### *5.2. Procedure in case of pollution caused by hazardous and noxious substances*

85. If the polluter is identified, the identification of the substances that have been discharged or threaten to be discharged is carried out simultaneously with response operations in case of oil and/or oil mixture spillage. The shipmaster, ship owner and the cargo owner are required to provide most urgently the precise information on the type of cargo and its position on board. Depending on the position of a maritime craft, cargo type and threat that it poses for human health as well as depending on meteorological conditions, the Headquarters Commander orders undertaking of all required safety measures or, if necessary, evacuation of the population in its vicinity.

86. Sampling and analysing of the sea and, if necessary, sampling and analysing of the air quality in the polluted area is performed, subject to undertaking of personal protection measures, by authorised laboratories in line with special regulations.

The list of authorised laboratories for sampling and analysis of hazardous and noxious substances is kept at the Headquarters command and published on the webpage of the central state administrative body competent for the sea.

87. The list of hazardous and noxious substances is presented in Annex VII.

88. The implementation of individual operations is carried out according to the instruction for handling hazardous and noxious substances in agreement with the manufacturer and experts in that field.

In lack of instructions for handling hazardous and noxious substances, the REMPEC system »Mediterranean Integrated Decision Support Information System - MIDSIS TROCS « version 2.0 or later is used.

### *5.3. Procedure in case of unusual natural marine phenomena*

89. In order to remove pollution caused by unusual natural marine phenomena, the same procedure is performed as in case of spilled oil and/or oil mixture.

90. If continuous surveillance of the endangered area is necessary, surveillance is carried out:

- from the shore,
- from the air,
- from the sea surface,
- under the sea surface.

91. The activities of removing pollution caused by unusual natural marine phenomena are carried out under the supervision of competent scientific institution appointed by the Headquarters or COC.

92. Priority areas for intervention are determined depending on the scope of the phenomena.

93. In case of shore pollution, it is necessary to conduct preparatory activities and clean-up activities in line with procedures applicable in case of spilled oil or oil mixture.

### *5.4. Priority areas in the implementation of the Contingency Plan*

94. Protected sea areas and mariculture zones referred to in Annex V and VI, fish spawning areas and underwater archaeological localities in line with the Cultural Heritage Registry have the priority in terms of implementation of this Contingency Plan.

The list of underwater archaeological localities in line with the Cultural Heritage Registry is kept at the Headquarters' command and published on the webpage of the central state administrative body competent for the sea, and it is updated annually.

### *5.5. Termination of activities according to the Contingency Plan*

95. The Headquarters' Commander decides on the termination of activities according to the Contingency Plan:

- when response measures according to the Contingency Plan are over and the threat to the marine environment is eliminated,
- when expected results of response measures according to the Contingency Plan are considered to be more detrimental than the pollution itself.

96. After the termination of activities according to the Contingency Plan, it is necessary to decontaminate all personnel that have participated in response actions, to clean and maintain all equipment and other means and to return them along with unused products and other means to the storage.

### *5.6. Documents on concerning response operations according to the Contingency Plan*

97. The commanding officer of the COC and MRCC that is the person designated by commanding officer is in charge of log keeping of the course of action.
98. The log on the course of action is a document on conducted response operations and is used to make the final report and to prepare and submit the claims for damage compensation in case of identified polluter.
99. The log on the course of action contains:
- data on undertaken actions (place, time, purpose),
  - data on equipment used during the course of action,
  - data on engaged technical resources (type, quantity, purpose),
  - personal data and number of engaged personnel and time of engagement,
  - other data relevant for the response to an accident.
100. The commanding officer of the COC and the MRCC have to prepare the final report together with the cost account on the basis of data from the log on the course of action and submit it to the Commander of the Headquarters along with the log on the course of action.
101. An adequate programme application shall be made for the purposes of log keeping.

## 6. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

102. All persons designated to participate in the Contingency Plan must be trained and qualified for its implementation. Training is conducted through training courses and demonstration exercises on both national and regional levels which are organised by the Headquarters or COCs, as well as on the international level which are organised through the implementation of the Sub-regional Plan or by international organisations (REMPEC, EMS A and alike).
103. The objectives of the above mentioned courses and exercises are:
- improvement of cooperation and coordination among operational personnel, and in particular strike teams,
  - testing of the commanding structure of the Contingency Plans,
  - achieving satisfactory level of communication, in particular among strike teams that participate in joint response operations,
  - equipment testing and acquiring experience in relation to handling equipment, products and other means in response operations,
  - acquiring experience through joint activities at the international level,
  - training of Headquarters and County Operational Centres' commanding personnel and members on decision making process and commanding, as well as on other general issues,
  - analysing actions performed during the implementation of the Contingency Plan and county contingency plans with the emphasis on actions of individual entities.
104. Demonstration exercise consists of:
- testing the communication system,
  - exercise of testing preparedness for conducting clean-up operations at sea and on shore, as well as informing the media,
  - analysing of conducted demonstration exercise.
105. The exercise of testing the communication system is conducted annually at the national and county levels.
106. Demonstration exercise is performed by the Headquarters once in three years and by COCs once a year. In the year when the national demonstration exercise is conducted, COCs do not conduct the mentioned exercises at the county level.

## 7. FINANCING

107. The Contingency Plan is financed from:

- the State Budget from the position of central state administrative bodies competent for the sea, environmental protection and cultural heritage;
- compensation for pollution costs resulting from pollution caused by a known polluter.

108. The following is financed from the State Budget:

- construction and servicing of pollution response vessels,
- expenses for a part of maintenance of pollution response vessels,
- expenses in relation to administrative activities and providing logistic support to the Headquarters,
- training expenses at national and international level,
- expenses of joint response according to the Sub-regional Plan,
- expenses of screening and mapping of sunken ships and aircraft in the possession of the Republic of Croatia,
- preparation of rehabilitation projects and response activities in case of accidental marine pollution caused by sunken ships in the possession of the Republic of Croatia,
- expenses in relation to undertaking response measures when the polluter is unknown,
- assessment of risks and sensitivity in the area covered by the Contingency Plan, including the preparation of sensitivity maps
- expenses of the preparation of programme applications for the implementation of the Contingency Plan,
- expenses of the elimination of pollution in case of unusual natural marine phenomena.

109. Exceptionally, in case of emergency in relation to eliminating a threat of marine pollution when the polluter is known, expenses and rapid pollution response measures are paid from the State Budget prior to compensation of payment from the polluter.

The central state administrative body competent for the sea provides resources for activities of legal and natural persons conducting rapid pollution prevention and response operations (towing, fire fighting, placing booms, use of tanks, other available equipment and other) as well as prepares the cost estimate for renting or using vessels and equipment. The cost estimate is kept at the Headquarters' command.

The central state administrative body competent for nature protection provides resources for conducting rapid pollution response operations aimed at eliminating pollution and restoring protected areas.

110. The following is financed from a county budget:

- expenses of administrative activities and logistic support to a COC,
- training expenses at regional level,
- assessment of risks and sensitivity in the area covered by the county contingency plan, including the preparation of sensitivity maps,
- expenses of screening and mapping of sunken boats, preparation of rehabilitation projects and response operations in case of accidental marine pollution,
- expenses of a part of maintenance and servicing of pollution response vessels, basic COC equipment and means for the implementation of the county contingency plan,
- expenses of the implementation of measures for response to accidental marine pollution in case of need for rapid intervention or if the polluter is unknown.

In line with the decision made by a county representative body, a part of expenses for the elimination of pollution threat and rapid pollution response operations in case of accidental marine pollution is financed from budgets of coastal local self-government units.

## 8. COMPENSATION OF EXPENSES

111. The polluter bears the expenses resulting from pollution of the marine environment.

The expenses referred to in paragraph 1 include:

- expenses of protective measures undertaken for the purpose of preventing or reducing pollution and any other loss or damage caused by these measures,
- expenses of pollution assessment,
- expenses of sampling and analysing sea and, if necessary, air in case of pollution,
- expenses of reasonable measures actually undertaken or to be undertaken for the restoration or substitution of the previous status of the marine environment,
- compensation of expenses which can be determined in relation to damage caused on protected natural resources,
- compensation for damages to the property of subjects participating in the implementation of the Contingency Plan.

112. A claim for damage compensation resulting from marine pollution caused by a vessel carrying oil and/or oil mixture is submitted against the ship owner pursuant to the Maritime Code, the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage and the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage.

## 9. PUBLIC INFORMATION

113. The commanding officer of the Headquarters or COC , that is the person whom he appoints informs the public on the marine pollution accident, as well as on undertaken clean up activities and activities in relation to preventing further marine pollution. Public information on the pollution is carried out daily on the basis of press conferences and press releases via public news and other media.

## 10. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

114. The Government shall issue a special Decision on emergency actions for the purpose of the Subregional Plan implementation referred to in item 71 of the Contingency Plan within four months after the day of adopting the Contingency Plan.

115. The Government shall appoint members of the Headquarters and their deputies within four months after the day of adopting the Contingency Plan. Until appointment of Headquarters members and their deputies, the Headquarters appointed pursuant to the Contingency Plan for Accidental Marine Pollution in the Republic of Croatia (Official Gazette 8/97) shall continue with its activities.

116. The Government passes the operational programme for the implementation of the Contingency Plan annually.

117. The Headquarters shall adopt its Rules of Procedure within the period of two months from the day on which its members and their deputies were appointed.

118. A county representative body is obliged to adopt a county contingency plan in case of accidental marine pollution within eight months after the day of adopting the Contingency Plan.

119. The provisions of the Contingency Plan are applied appropriately until the adoption of a county contingency plan.

120. A county prefect is obliged to appoint COC members and their deputies within four months after the adoption of the Contingency Plan. Until appointment of COC members and their deputies, the COC appointed in line with the Contingency Plan for Accidental Marine Pollution in the Republic of Croatia (Official Gazette 8/97) continues with its activities.

121. The central state administrative body competent for the sea shall prepare assessment of risks and sensitivity of the marine environment to pollution for the area covered by the

Contingency Plan within two years after the adoption of the Contingency Plan.

122. The central state administrative body competent for the sea shall prepare the cost estimate referred to in item 110 indent 2 of the Contingency Plan within four months from the day of the adoption of the Contingency Plan.

123. The county prefect shall, through responsible county body, ensure preparing the assessment of risks and sensitivity of the marine environment to pollution for the area covered by the county contingency plan within a year from the day of adoption of the Contingency Plan.

124. Annexes I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII and Forms IN and PRS with appropriate texts have been printed along with the Contingency Plan and present its integral part.

125. By virtue of the entry into force of the Contingency Plan, the Contingency Plan for Accidental Marine Pollution in the Republic of Croatia (Official Gazette 8/97) shall cease to have effect.

126. The Contingency Plan shall enter into force on the day after the day of its adoption, and it shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Class: 351-02/08-02/04

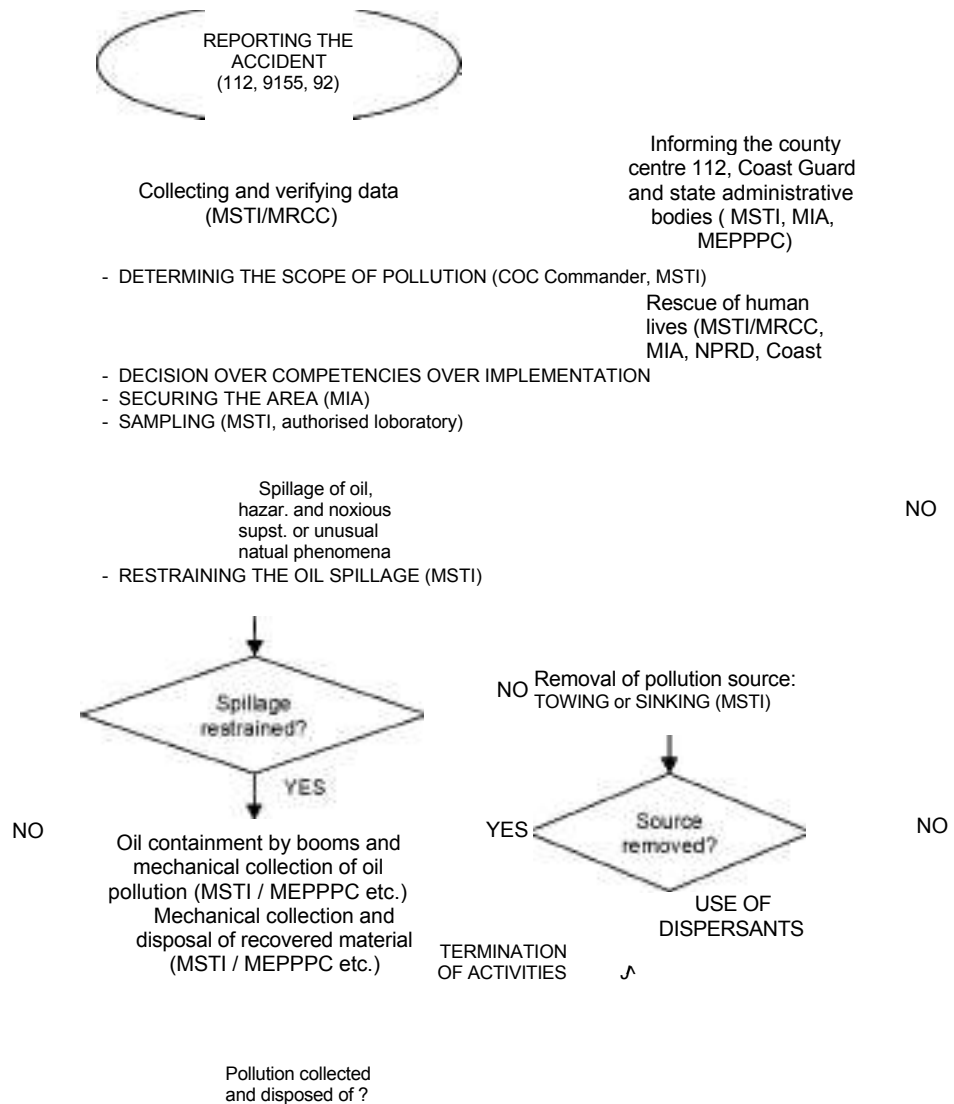
Reg. No.: 5030105-08-1

Zagreb, 31 June 2008

Prime Minister  
**Ivo Sanader, m.p.**

# ANNEX I

## Scheme on alerting according to the Contingency Plan and undertaking response actions in cases of oil and/or oil mixture spillage





## **ANNEX II** *List of oils pursuant to*

### *Annex I of the MARPOL Convention*

#### **Asphalt solutions**

Blending stocks  
Roofer flux  
Straight run residue

#### **Oils**

Clarified  
Crude oil  
Mixtures containing crude oil  
Diesel oil  
Fuel oil no. 4  
Fuel oil no. 5  
Fuel oil no. 6  
Residual fuel oil  
Road oil  
Transformer oil  
Aromatic oils excluding vegetable oil  
Lubricating oils and blending stocks  
Mineral oil  
Motor oil  
Penetrating oil  
Spindle oil  
Turbine oil

#### **Distillates**

Straight Run  
Flashed feed stocks

#### **Gas oil**

Cracked

#### **Gasoline blending stocks**

Alkylates fuel  
Reformats  
Polymer-fuel

#### **Gasoline**

Casing head - natural  
Automotive  
Aviation  
Straight Run  
Fuel no. 1 - kerosene  
Fuel no. 1 - D  
Fuel no. 2  
Fuel no. 2 - D

#### **Jet fuel**

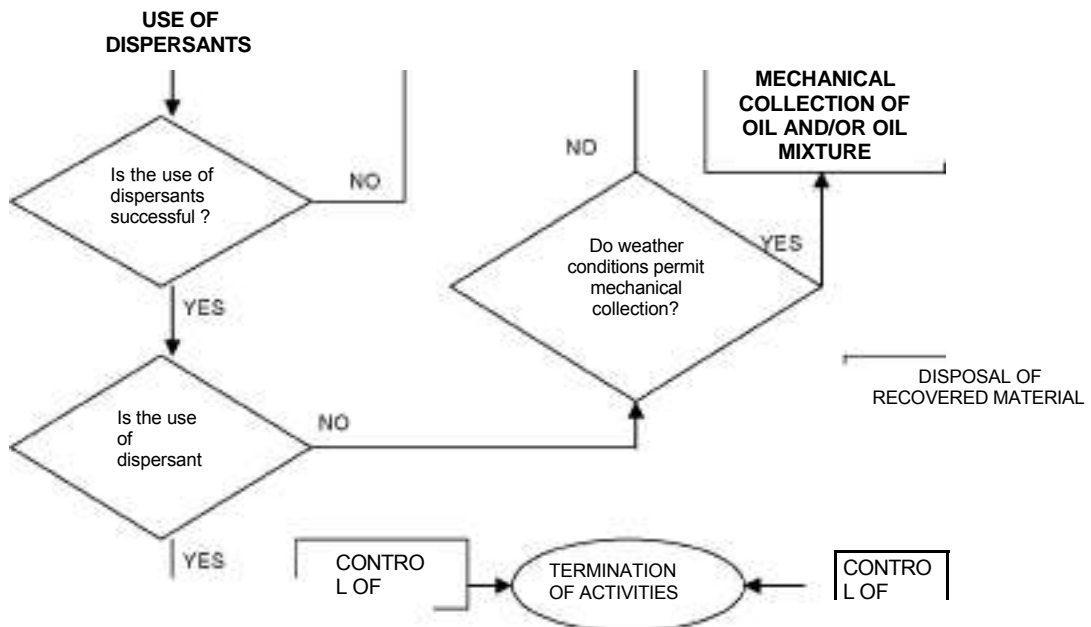
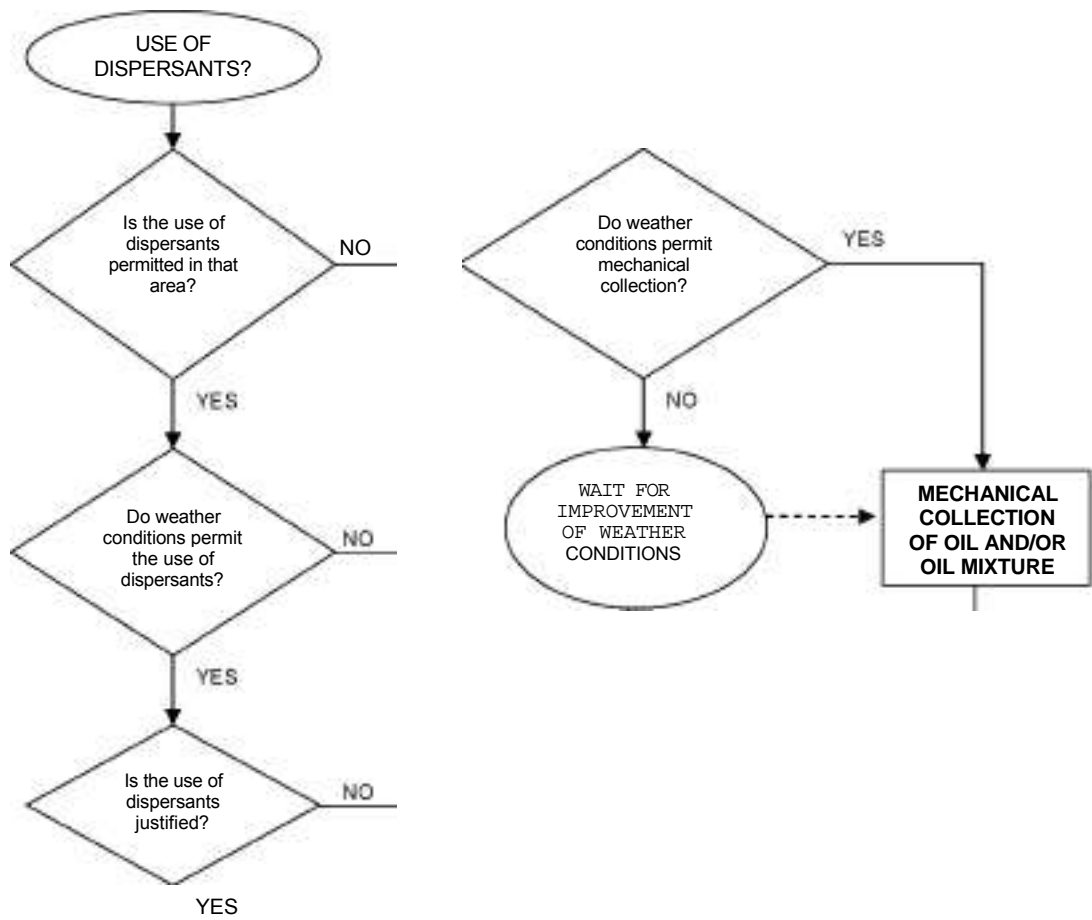
JP-1 kerosene  
JP-3  
JP-4  
JP-5 kerosene, heavy

Turbo fuel  
Kerosene  
Mineral spirit  
**Naphtha**  
Solvent  
Petroleum  
Heartcut distillate oil

\*This list is not to be regarded as all-inclusive

# ANNEX III

## Flow chart on the use of dispersants



## ANNEX IV

*List of dispersants approved for use in the Republic of Croatia and in European Union Member States\**

<b>LIST OF APPROVED DISPERSANTS</b>	<b>DISPERSANTS APPROVED IN STATES</b>
ATLANTOL AT7	Cyprus
AGMA DR 379	Great Britain
AGMA OSD 379 SUPER CONCENTRATE	Cyprus
AGMA OSD 569	Great Britain
EMULSOL LW	Great Britain
BIOREICO R93	France
BIOVERSAL HC	Spain
BP ENESPERSE	Cyprus
S-200	Spain
CAFLON OSD	Great Britain
COMPOUND W-2096	Great Britain

COREXIT 9500	France
COREXIT 9600	Cyprus
DASIC SLICKGONE EW	Great Britain
DASIC SLICKGONE LTE	Cyprus
DASIC SLICKGONE NS	Cyprus, France, Great Britain
DISPEREP 12	France
DISPER M	France
DISPOLENE 36S	France
EMULGAL C-100	Cyprus, France
ENERSPERSE 1040	Great Britain
FINASOL	Great Britain
FINASOL OSR 2	Cyprus
FINASOL OSR 4	Cyprus
FINASOL OSR 5 CONCENTRATE	Cyprus

FINASOL OSR 7	Cyprus
FINASOL OSR 12	Cyprus
FINASOL OSR 51	Great Britain
FINASOL OSR 52	Cyprus, France
FINASOL OSR 61	France
FINASOL OSR 62	France
FINASOL OSR 121	Cyprus
(GAMLEN) OD 4000 (PE 998)	Cyprus, France, Great Britain
(GAMLEN) OSR 2000	Cyprus
GAMLEN OSR 4000	Great Britain
GAMLEN OSR LT 126	Cyprus
GARD SLICKSOL	Great Britain
INIPOL IP 80	France
INIPOL IP 90	France
INIPOL IPC	France

AQ-11	Spain
MARICHEM OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	Greece
MAXI-CLEAN 2	Great Britain
NEUTRALEX C	France
NOKOMIS 3C	Spain
NU CRU	France, Great Britain
OCEANIA 1000	France
OIL SPILL DISPERSANT/NF	Cyprus
OIL SPILL ELIMINATOR N/T	Cyprus
OILER 60	Greece
O.S.D-2B	France
OSD/LT OIL SPILL DISPERSANT	Great Britain
RADIAGREEN OSD	France, Great Britain
SEACARE ECOSPERSE	Great Britain

SEACARE OSD	Great Britain
SHELL DISPERSANT CONCENTRATE	Cyprus
SHEL DISPERSANT LTX	Cyprus
SUPERDISPERSANT 25	Cyprus, Greece, Great Britain
UNICLEAN OSD ENVIRO	Greece
VECLEAN DISPERSANT	Great Britain

The above list has been taken over from EMSA: Inventory of national policies regarding the use of oil spill dispersants in the EU Member States, 6 November 2007



ANNEX V *List of protected*

*marine areas*

**1. List of protected marine areas based on the Nature Protection Act (OG 70/05) PART OF THE SEA ALONG THE EASTERN COAST OF THE ISLANDS OF CRES AND LOŠINJ**

Registration number: P001

Category: SPECIAL RESERVE

Surface area: 52576 ha (14.65% of the county surface area)

County: Primorje-Gorski Kotar

Date of proclamation: 26 July 2006

Central point: 44° 36' 4" N 14° 33' 47" E

SOUTH-EASTERN PART OF THE NERETVA RIVER DELTA

Registration number: 694

Category: SPECIAL RESERVE

Surface area: 250 ha (0.14% of the county surface area)

County: Dubrovnik-Neretva

Date of proclamation: 7 October 1974

Central point:

MALOSTONSKI BAY AND MALO MORE

Registration number: 782

Category: SPECIAL RESERVE

Surface area: 4821.4 ha (2.71% of the county surface area)

County: Dubrovnik-Neretva

Date of proclamation: 31 March 1983

Central point: 42° 54' 5" N 17° 36' 19" E

SEA AND SEABED OF THE LIMSKI BAY

Registration number: 768

Category: SPECIAL RESEVE

Surface area: 600 ha (0.21% of the county surface area)

County: Istria

Date of proclamation: 24 July 1980

Central point:

BRIJUNI

Registration number: 789

Category: NATIONAL PARK

Surface area: 3395 ha (1.2% of the county surface area)

County: Istria

Date of proclamation: 1983

KORNATI

Registration number: 766

Category: NATIONAL PARK

Surface area: 22375 ha (7.47% of the county surface area)

County: Šibenik-Knin

Date of proclamation: 24 July 1980

Central point:

MLJET

Registration number: 4

Category: NATIONAL PARK

Surface area: 5375 ha (3.02% of the county surface area)

County: Dubrovnik-Neretva

Date of proclamation: 12 November 1960

Central point:

LASTOVO AREA

Registration number: 935

Category: NATURE PARK

Surface area: 195,38 ha (0.11% of the county surface area)

County: Dubrovnik-Neretva

Date of proclamation: 10 October 2006

Central point:

TELAŠĆICA

Registration number: 818

Category: NATURE PARK

Surface area: 6706 ha (1.84% of the county surface area)

County: Zadar

Date of proclamation: 24 March 1988

Central point: 43° 53' 29" N 15° 10' 22" E

## **2. List of protected marine areas based on the Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage (OG 69/99, 151/03, 157/03)**

### **ZONE OF THE ISLANDS OF VIS, BRUSNIK, SVETAC AND BIŠEVO**

Encompasses a 300 meter wide sea belt from the coast of the islands mentioned and all other islets and cliffs up to 2000 meters distance from the islands mentioned.

### **ZONE OF THE ISLANDS OF LASTOVO, KOPIŠTE, SUŠAC AND LASTOVNJAK (DONJI ŠKOJI)**

Encompasses a 300 meter wide sea belt from the coast of the islands mentioned and all other islets and cliffs up to 2000 meters distance from the islands mentioned.

### **ZONE OF THE ISLAND OF PALAGRUŽA**

Encompasses a 300 meter wide sea belt from the coast of the islands mentioned and all other islets and cliffs up to 2000 meters distance from the islands mentioned.

### **ZONE OF THE ISLAND OF MLJET**

Encompasses a 300 meter wide sea belt from the coast of the islands mentioned and all other islets and cliffs up to 2000 meters distance from the islands mentioned.

### **ZONE OF CAVTAT**

Encompasses the sea belt limited by the following points:

- N = 42° 35' 44" (western cape of the islet of Supetar)
- N = 42° 35' 18" (western cape of the islet of Bobara)
- N = 42° 34' 19" (eastern cape of the islet of Mrkan)
- N = 42° 34' 19" (Seka V. Marked by buoy B BI(2)24)
- N = 42° 35' 19" (cliff Šuperka)

ANNEX VI *List of active*

*mariculture farms*

ZADAR COUNTY

1. NE of the island of Gir, Vrgada cadastre municipality, Pakoštane municipality
2. NW of the island of Kudica
3. NW of the island of Fulija
4. SW side of the island of Ugljan, Pod Mrđinom, Kali municipality
5. NE side of the island of Zverinac, Sali municipality
6. N of the island of Žižanj
7. Island of Bisage, Kukljica municipality
8. N of the island of Košara
9. N of the island of Golac
10. Zaglavić cove
11. South of the island of Veli Školj
12. Ninski cove
13. Maslinjak, Tkon cadastre municipality
14. NW of the coves Velo and Malo Žalo, Dugi Otok, Sali municipality
15. small islands Školjić Veli, Školjić Mali, Oblik and Murvenjak
16. Dumboka cove, Sali municipality
17. Vela Svežina cove
18. Dinjiška cove, Pag
19. between the island of Iž and island of Sridnji, Veli Iž cadastre municipality
20. Kablin cove, island of Pašman
21. small island of Glurović, NW of the island of Iž
22. Stara Povljana cove, island of Pag
23. Novsko Ždrilo
24. Seline cove
25. Novigradsko more

SPLIT-DALMATIA COUNTY

26. in front of Morotova Glava, island of Brač
27. Smrka cove, Brač
28. island of Kluda, Marina municipality
29. coves Grška Mala and Grška Vela, Brač
30. Stipan Jaz cove
31. Movar cove, Rogoznica municipality
32. Duboka cove, Sućuraj municipality
33. Šešula cove, island of Šolta
34. Peleš cove
35. Mrtinovik cove
36. Vela Luka cove
37. Maslinova cove, Brač
38. Rasovatica cove, Sućuraj municipality
39. Vlaška cove
40. Luka cove, Pučišće municipality, Brač

DUBROVNIK COUNTY

41. Malostonski bay and Malo more
42. Sobra cove, Mljet
43. Bezdija vela

ŠIBENIK-KNIN COUNTY

- 44. River Krka estuary
- 45. Ovča cove, Zaton, Raslina
- 46. Pod Tušćicom, Murter
- 47. Ljuta cove

PRIMORJE-GORSKI KOTAR COUNTY

- 48. Kaldonta cove, island of Cres
- 49. Žrnovnica cove
- 50. Veli Bok cove, island of Cres

ISTRIA COUNTY

- 51. Budava bay
- 52. Lim cannal
- 53. Piran bay
- 54. Červar-Čivran
- 55. cape Soline
- 56. Raša bay
- 57. Solaris
- 58. Pomerski Školjić
- 59. Valun cove
- 60. Savudrija bay

## ANNEX VII *Hazardous*

### *and noxious substances*

For the purpose of the Contingency Plan, hazardous and noxious substances means:

- hazardous substances according to the IMDG Code
- pollutants according to the IMDG Code
- chemicals according to the IBC Code
- hazardous bulk substances according to the BC Code
- hazardous gases according to the IGC Code

ACCIDENT REPORT

**COC, MRCC or Headquarters**

Commander:

Address:

Phone/fax:

**1. General data**

Place, date and time of accident:

Type of activity:

**2. Type of accident**

explosion | fire | oil spill | release of hazardous and noxious sub. other.(fill out)

Released substances (type and amount):

**3. Activities undertaken**

**4. Causes of the accident**

- Known:
  
- Unknown
- Information will be delivered upon investigation of the causes of the accident

## 5. Consequences of the accident

Short-term environmental impacts:

Long-term environmental impacts:

Number of exposed persons:

Number of casualties: Number of

wounded persons: Number of

poisoned persons: Number of

evacuated persons: Material

damage:

Danger still present: YES NO

**6. Other:**

L.S.

Commander of COC, MRCC, or Headquarters

**POLREP SYSTEM**

Summarised POL REP in English:

A summarized list of POLREP is given below.

	Address	from .	to
INTRODUCTORY PART	Date Time Group Identification Serial number		
		Date and time	
PART I (POLWARN)		Position	
		Incident	
		Outflow	
		Acknowledge	
	40	Date and time	
	41	Position	
	42	Characteristics of pollution	
	43	Source and cause of pollution	
	44	Wind direction and speed	
	45	Current or tide	
	46	Sea state and visibility	
PART II (POLINF)	47	Drift of pollution	
	48	Forecast	
	49	Identity of observer and ships on scene	
	50	Action taken	
	51	Photographs or samples	
	52	Names of other States informed	
	53-59	Spare	
	60	Acknowledge	
	80	Date and time	
PART III (POLFAC)	81	Request for assistance	
	82	Cost	
	83	Pre-arrangements for the delivery	
	84	Assistance to where and how	
	85	Other States requested	
	86	Change of command	
	87	Exchange of information	
	88-98	Spare	
	99	Acknowledge	

Summarised POLREP in Croatian:

POLREP POLLUTION REPORTING SYSTEM -

summarised explanation

1 The pollution reporting system is for use between Contracting Parties to the Emergency Protocol of the Barcelona Convention themselves and between the Contracting Parties and the Regional Centre, for exchanging information when pollution of the sea has occurred or when a threat of such is present.

2

The POLREP is divided into three parts:

.1	Part I or POLWARN (figures 1-5)	POLLution WARNING	gives first information or warning of the pollution or the threat
----	---------------------------------	-------------------	---



- |   |                                       |  |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| 2 | Part II or POLINF<br>(figures 40-60)  | POLlution gives detailed supplementary report<br>INFormatio  |
| 3 | Part III or POLFAC<br>(figures 80-99) | POLlution<br>FACilities is used for requesting assistance from other<br>Contracting Parties and for defining<br>operational matters related to the<br>assistance |
- 3 The division into three parts is only for identification purposes. For this reason consecutive figures are not used. This enables the recipient to recognize merely by looking at the figures whether he is dealing with part I (1-5), part II (40-60) or part III (80-99). This method of division shall in no way exclude the use of all figures in a full report or the separate use of single figures from each part or the use of single figures from different parts mixed in one report.
- 4 Part II is the logical consequence of part I. Having transmitted part I, the Party concerned can inform the other Parties of its assessment of the nature and extent of the incident by using the appropriate figures from part III.
- 5 Part III is for the request for assistance and related matters exclusively.

### **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

AIS - Automatic Identification System

ADRIREP -Mandatory Ship Reporting System in the Adriatic Sea

BC Code - Code of Safe Practice for Solid Bulk Cargoes EMSA -

European Maritime Safety Agency

IBC Code - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk

IGC Code - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk

NPRD - National Protection and Rescue Directorate

IMO - International Maritime Organisation

IMDG Code - International Marine Dangerous Goods Code

IOPC Funds - International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds

JERC - Joint Emergency Response Centre

MIDSIS-TROCS - Mediterranean Integrated Decision Support Information System

MRCC - Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre

MEDPOL - Programme for the Assessment and Control of Pollution in the Mediterranean region

MARPOL Convention - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (Official Gazette - International Agreements 2/97)

POLREP - Pollution Reporting System

PSSA - Particularly Sensitive Sea Area

Prevention and Emergency Protocol - Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea of the International Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Official Gazette - International Agreements 12/03)

RC - Regional Centre

REMPEC - Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea

SRS - Ship Reporting System of the International Maritime Organisation

UNEP/MAP - United Nations Environmental Programme/Mediterranean Action Plan

VHF - Very high frequency

ZERP - Protected Ecological and Fishery Zone

COC - County Operational Centre