

<p align="center">INFORMACIJA ZA JAVNOST za obrat ALBAUGH TKI, RAČE</p>	<p align="center">INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC for the plant ALBAUGH TKI, RAČE</p>
<p>Na osnovi določil 13. člena Uredbe o preprečevanju večjih nesreč in zmanjševanju njihovih posledic (Uradni list RS, št. 22/16, 44/22 – ZVO-2 in 50/23) družba Albaugh TKI d.o.o., Rače, podaja informacijo za javnost za kemični obrat Albaugh TKI Rače (v nadaljevanju: Obrat):</p> <p>1. Podjetje in naslov upravljavca ter ime in naslov obrata</p> <p>Upravljavec: Albaugh TKI, d.o.o., Grajski trg 21, 2327 Rače</p> <p>Ime in naslov obrata: Albaugh TKI, d.o.o., Grajski trg 21, 2327 Rače</p> <p>2. Potrditev, da se za obrat Albaugh TKI, d.o.o. uporablja Uredba o preprečevanju večjih nesreč in zmanjševanju njihovih posledic (Uradni list RS, št. 22/16, 44/22 – ZVO-2 in 50/23), informacija o prijavi obrata, o izdelani zasnovi zmanjšanja tveganja za okolje ali varnostnem poročilu, o vložitvi vloge za izdajo okoljevarstvenega dovoljenja ali izdanem okoljevarstvenem dovoljenju</p> <p>Potrjujemo, da se za obrat Albaugh TKI, d.o.o. uporablja Uredba o preprečevanju večjih nesreč in zmanjševanju njihovih</p>	<p>Based on the provisions of Article 13 of the Regulation on the Prevention of Major Accidents and Mitigation of their Consequences (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 22/16, 44/22 – ZVO-2 and 50/23) the company Albaugh TKI d.o.o., Rače, provides information to the public for the Albaugh TKI Rače Chemical Plant (hereinafter: Plant):</p> <p>1. Company and address of the operator and name and address of the establishment</p> <p>Operator: Albaugh TKI, d.o.o., Grajski trg 21, 2327 Rače</p> <p>Name and address of the establishment: Albaugh TKI, d.o.o., Grajski trg 21, 2327 Rače</p> <p>2. Confirmation that for the Albaugh TKI, d.o.o. plant applies the Regulation on the Prevention of Major Accidents and the Mitigation of their Consequences (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 22/16, 44/22 – ZVO-2 and 50/23), information on the registration of the facility, on the prepared environmental risk mitigation plan or safety report, on the submission of an application for the issuance of an environmental permit or the issued environmental permit</p> <p>We confirm that the Regulation on the Prevention of Major Accidents and the Mitigation of their Consequences (Official</p>

<p>posledic (Uradni list RS, št. 22/16, 44/22 – ZVO-2 in 50/23); (v nadaljevanju: Uredba). Obrat je bil prijavljen ministrstvu (ARSO) v letu 2005 na podlagi predpisov o preprečevanju večjih nesreč, ki so veljali pred Uredbo.</p> <p>Skladno z merili Uredbe je obrat Albaugh TKI, d.o.o. razvrščen med obrate večjega tveganja za okolje in ima pridobljeno okoljevarstveno dovoljenje za večji obrat tveganja, št. 35492-5/2018-29 z dne 05.09.2019.</p> <p>Za obrat imamo izdelano Varnostno poročilo, zadnja verzija VP iz April 2025 – 1 sprememba.</p> <p>3. Enostaven opis dejavnosti, ki se izvajajo v obratu</p> <p>V Obratu se izvajajo dejavnosti:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proizvodnje osnovnih sredstev za zaščito rastlin s fizikalnimi postopki, • ravnanje z nevarnimi odpadki s postopkom termične obdelave. <p>Proizvodnja osnovnih sredstev za zaščito rastlin</p> <p>Dejavnost proizvodnje osnovnih sredstev za varstvo rastlin je prevladujoča dejavnost podjetja, saj predstavlja večino prihodkov podjetja.</p> <p>Podjetje Albaugh TKI d.o.o. nudi uporabnikom paleto sodobnih in</p>	<p>Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 22/16, 44/22 – ZVO-2 and 50/23) applies to the Albaugh TKI, d.o.o. plant; (hereinafter: Regulation). The plant was registered with the Ministry (ARSO) in 2005 based on the regulations on the prevention of major accidents that were in force before the Regulation.</p> <p>In accordance with the criteria of the Regulation, the Albaugh TKI, d.o.o. facility is classified as a facility with a higher risk to the environment and has obtained an environmental permit for a higher risk facility, No. 35492-5/2018-29 dated 05.09.2019.</p> <p>We have prepared a Safety Report for the plant, the latest version of the SP from April 2025 - 1 change.</p> <p>3. A simple description of the activities carried out at the facility</p> <p>The following activities are carried out at the Plant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • production of basic plant protection products using physical processes, • hazardous waste management using a thermal treatment process. <p>Production of basic plant protection products</p> <p>The production of plant protection products is the dominant activity of the company, as it represents the majority of the company's revenue.</p> <p>The company Albaugh TKI d.o.o. offers users a range of modern and high-quality</p>
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kakovostnih izdelkov za varstvo rastlin, s katerimi je omogočeno uspešno zatiranje raznih škodljivcev in bolezni v posameznih kulturah. Paleta izdelkov, ki jih ponujamo, se deli na:

- Fungicide – sredstva za preventivno in kurativno zatiranje rastlinskih bolezni
- Insekticide – sredstva za zatiranje rastlinskih škodljivcev
- Herbicide – sredstva za uničevanje plevela
- Specialna sredstva – sredstva za razkuževanje semena, močila, repelenti ipd.

Postopki proizvodnje navedenih sredstev so fizikalni (mešanje, redčenje, drobljenje, homogeniziranje ipd.). V povezavi s temi postopki pa se izvajajo še postopki pakiranja in skladiščenja vhodnih surovin ter produktov.

Ravnanje z odpadki

Skrb za okolje je eno najpomembnejših vodil razvoja in tehnološkega napredka podjetja samega kakor tudi širšega okolja. V skladu z ekološko usmerjeno politiko podjetja in temu prilagojenimi proizvodnimi procesi v podjetju posebno pozornost namenjamo ravnanju z odpadki, kar nam omogoča sežigalnica nevarnih odpadkov. Sežigalnica je namenjena sežigu trdnih in tekočih odpadkov, ki nastajajo pri proizvodnji v obratu ter odpadkov drugih povzročiteljev, ki jih v obrat dostavljajo pooblaščen zbiralci odpadkov.

plant protection products that enable the successful control of various pests and diseases in individual crops. The range of products we offer is divided into:

- Fungicides – means for preventive and curative control of plant diseases
- Insecticides – plant pest control products
- Herbicides – weed killers
- Special products – seed disinfectants, wetting agents, repellents, etc.

The production processes of the aforementioned agents are physical (mixing, dilution, crushing, homogenization, etc.). In connection with these processes, packaging and storage processes for incoming raw materials and products are also carried out.

Waste management

Caring for the environment is one of the most important guiding principles for the development and technological progress of the company itself, as well as the wider environment. In accordance with the company's ecologically oriented policy and production processes adapted to this, we pay special attention to waste management, which is made possible by the hazardous waste incinerator. The incinerator is intended for the incineration of solid and liquid waste generated during production at the plant, as well as waste from other sources delivered to the plant by authorized waste collectors.

4. Podatki o nevarnih snoveh v obratu, ki bi lahko povzročile nesrečo:

V Obratu se skladiščijo ter uporabljajo in procesirajo naslednje nevarne snovi:

- vnetljive tekočine:
 - odpadna topila,
- vodnemu okolju nevarne snovi:
 - surovine za fitofarmaceutske proizvode,
 - fitofarmaceutski proizvodi, ki se prodajajo končnim uporabnikom za uporabo,
- ekstra lahko kurilno olje (ELKO) za ogrevanje.

Odpadna topila sprejemamo kot odpadek, namenjen za termično obdelavo v sežigalnici odpadkov; so zmes različnih med seboj se mešajočih odpadnih topil, ki se uporabljajo največkrat v industrijske namene. Praviloma imajo oster vonj, značilen za topila.

Od fitofarmaceutskih sredstev se proizvajajo zlasti herbicidi – od teh so v večinskem deležu herbicidi na osnovi glifosata, ter fungicidi in insekticidi. Večina fitofarmaceutskih sredstev in surovin za njihovo proizvodnjo ima lastnost nevarno za okolje, kar je zlasti pomembno v fazi njihove uporabe - uporabniki fitofarmaceutskih sredstev so dolžni ta sredstva uporabljati na način, ki omogoča razvoj trajnostnega in konkurenčnega kmetijstva ter zagotavlja visoko raven varstva zdravja ljudi in živali – zlasti je potrebno varovati čebele in druge žuželke, ter v največji možni meri varovati okolje.

4. Information on hazardous substances in the plant that could cause an accident:

The following hazardous substances are stored, used and processed at the Plant:

- flammable liquids:
 - waste solvents,
- Substances hazardous to the aquatic environment:
 - raw materials for phytopharmaceutical products,
 - plant protection products sold to end users for use,
- extra light fuel oil (ELKO) for heating.

Waste solvents accepted as waste intended for thermal treatment in a waste incinerator; They are a mixture of various miscible waste solvents, which are most often used for industrial purposes. As a rule, they have a pungent odor characteristic of solvents.

Plant protection products mainly produce herbicides - the majority of which are glyphosate-based herbicides, as well as fungicides and insecticides. Most plant protection products and raw materials for their production have the property of being hazardous to the environment, which is especially important during their use phase - users of plant protection products are obliged to use these products in a way that enables the development of sustainable and competitive agriculture and ensures a high level of protection of human and animal health - in particular, it is necessary to protect bees and other insects, and to protect the environment to the greatest extent possible.

ELKO – ekstra lahko kurilno olje je tekoči bistri energent enakih lastnosti kot dizelsko gorivo, obarvan z rdečim barvilom in je pri sobni temperaturi značilnega vonja. Osnovni namen uporabe ELKO je ogrevanje. Glede na fizikalno kemijske lastnosti spada med srednje destilate z okvirnim vreliščem med 160°C in 360°C, tipična gostota je 0,83 kg/l, v vodi je netopen. Plamenišče ima nad 55°C, uvrščamo ga med vnetljive snovi. Ob izpostavljenosti je dražilni (pljuča, oči, koža), zdravju škodljiv in okolju nevaren. Hlapi so težji od zraka.

Označevanje navedenih nevarnih snovi v skladu z Uredbo 1272/2008/EC (CLP)



Podrobnejše informacije o nevarnih snoveh so dostopne v Varnostnih listih posamezne snovi, ki so javno dostopni.

5. **Splošne informacije o načinu opozarjanja javnosti, ki bi lahko občutila škodljive posledice nesreče, informacije o pravilnem ravnanju ali navedba mesta, kjer so informacije dostopne v elektronski obliki**

Opazovanje, obveščanje in alarmiranje zaposlenih, okoliških prebivalcev in splošne javnosti ob večjih nesrečah je opredeljeno z Načrtom zaščite in reševanja ob nesrečah z nevarno snovjo in

ELKO – extra light heating oil It is a clear liquid energy product with the same properties as diesel fuel, colored with red dye and has a characteristic odor at room temperature. The primary purpose of using ELKO is heating. According to its physical and chemical properties, it is a middle distillate with an approximate boiling point between 160°C and 360°C, a typical density of 0.83 kg/l, and is insoluble in water. It has a flash point above 55°C and is classified as flammable substances. Upon exposure, it is irritating (lungs, eyes, skin), harmful to health and environmentally hazardous. Vapors are heavier than air.

Labelling of listed hazardous substances in accordance with Regulation 1272/2008/EC (CLP)



More detailed information on hazardous substances is available in the Safety Data Sheets of individual substances, which are publicly available.

5. **General information on how to warn the public who may be affected by the adverse effects of the accident, information on proper conduct or an indication of where the information is available in electronic form**

Observation, notification and alarming of employees, surrounding residents and the general public in the event of major accidents is defined by the Protection and Rescue Plan for Accidents with Hazardous

požarom in ga zagotavljajo Industrijska gasilska enota (IGE) družbe Albaugh, Regijski center za obveščanje (ReCO) in Občina Rače-Fram.

Opazovanje razvoja dogodkov, splošnega stanja na lokaciji in predvsem zasledovanje ogrožanja drugih komponent obrata izvaja vodja intervencije, ki odloča tudi o dodatnih ukrepih v zvezi z ravnanjem zaposlenih in prebivalstva.

Javnost se alarmira s pomočjo interne sirene, ki se nahaja na objektu Obrata, ID stavbe 805, k.o. Rače, interna oznaka stavbe 11 (Zgradba za proizvodnjo praškov in granul). Sirena se vklopi po potrebi in po presoji vodje intervencije.

Obveščanje in alarmiranje potencialno prizadetih oseb v neposredni bližini tovarne Albaugh TKI d.o.o., poda ReCO na osnovi obvestila vodje intervencije. Poleg ReCO obvešča podjetje Albaugh TKI d.o.o. še posebej osnovno šolo, vrtec in občino Rače-Fram in sicer telefonsko ali pisno.

INFORMACIJE ZA JAVNOST O PRAVILNEM RAVNANJU V PRIMERU NESREČE:

V primeru zaznave, obvestila ali alarmiranja o nesreči na obratu je potrebno nemudoma zapreti vsa okna in vrata, se zadrževati v zaprtem prostoru in

Substances and Fires and is provided by the Industrial Fire Department (IGE) of the Albaugh company, the Regional Information Center (ReCO) and the Municipality of Rače-Fram.

Observation of the development of events, the general situation at the location, and especially the pursuit of threats to other components of the facility are carried out by the intervention manager, who also decides on additional measures regarding the behavior of employees and the public.

The public is alerted using an internal siren located at the Plant building, building ID 805, c.m. Rače, internal building code 11 (Building for the production of powders and granules). The siren is activated when necessary and at the discretion of the intervention leader.

Informing and alerting potentially affected persons in the immediate vicinity of the Albaugh TKI d.o.o. factory is provided by ReCO based on a notification from the intervention manager. In addition to ReCO, the company Albaugh TKI d.o.o. informs the elementary school, kindergarten and the municipality of Rače-Fram in particular, either by phone or in writing.

INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC ON PROPER PROCEDURE IN THE EVENT OF AN ACCIDENT:

In the event of detection, notification or alarm about an accident at the facility, it is necessary to immediately close all windows and doors, remain in an

<p>spremljati sredstva javnega obveščanja. Zaprte prostore se lahko zapusti šele po tem, ko je sprožen alarm za konec nevarnosti.</p>	<p>enclosed space and monitor public information media. Enclosed spaces may only be left after the alarm has been triggered to indicate the end of the danger.</p>
<p>6. Datum zadnjega inšpekcijskega nadzora v obratu ali navedba mesta, na katerem je ta informacija dostopna v elektronski obliki in informacije o tem, kje je mogoče dobiti podrobnejše podatke o inšpekcijskem nadzoru in načrtu nadzora obratov</p> <p>Datum zadnjega inšpekcijskega nadzora v obratu: 15. in 22. maj 2025. Informacije o tem, kje je mogoče dobiti podrobnejše podatke o inšpekcijskem nadzoru in načrtu nadzora obratov: inšpektorat, pristojen za varstvo okolja, in inšpektorat, pristojen za varstvo pred naravnimi in drugimi nesrečami.</p>	<p>6. Date of last inspection of the establishment or indication of the place where this information is available accessible in electronic form and information on where to obtain more detailed information on the inspection and control plan of establishments</p> <p>Date of last inspection at the establishment: 15 May and 22 May 2025. Information on where to obtain more detailed information on the inspection and control plan of installations: the inspectorate responsible for environmental protection and the inspectorate responsible for protection against natural and other disasters.</p>
<p>7. Podrobnosti o tem, kje je mogoče dobiti dodatne informacije ob upoštevanju predpisov o dostopu do informacij javnega značaja</p> <p>Dodatne informacije so dostopne na sedežu podjetja Albaugh TKI, d.o.o., Grajski trg 21, 2327 Rače; e-mail: skarl@albaugh.eu in dbencik@albaugh.eu.</p>	<p>7. Details of where to obtain further information, subject to the regulations on access to public information</p> <p>Additional information is available at the headquarters of Albaugh TKI, d.o.o., Grajski trg 21, 2327 Rače; e-mail: skarl@albaugh.eu and dbencik@albaugh.eu.</p>
<p>8. Splošne informacije o naravi nevarnosti večjih nesreč, vključno z njihovimi možnimi učinki na človekovo zdravje in okolje, povzetek glavnih</p>	<p>8. General information on the nature of major accident hazards, including their potential effects on human health and the environment, a summary of the main</p>

scenarijev večjih nesreč in ukrepov za njihovo preprečitev in zmanjšanje njihovih posledic

V obratu so možne naslednje nesreče z nevarnimi snovmi:

- scenarij 1: požar/eksplozija v cisternskem skladišču,
- scenarij 2: prelom cevovoda, požar/eksplozija/razlitje na neutrjena tla,
- scenarij 3: požar v skladišču pakiranih kemikalij/skladišču odpadkov,
- scenarij 4: požar v sežigalnici odpadkov (primarna komora, delovna posoda B3 sekundarne komore).

Scenarij 1 – požar/eksplozija v cisternskem skladišču

V cisternskem skladišču se skladišči 323,4 t vnetljivih snovi ter 54 t odpadnih olj. Navedene nevarne snovi se skladiščijo v vertikalnih in horizontalnih rezervoarjih, ki se nahajajo v zaprtem objektu ter v betonski lovilni skledi. V cisternskem skladišču lahko pride do požara vnetljivih tekočin v primeru, da bi iz enega od rezervoarjev, ki se nahajajo v stavbi, zaradi njegove odpovedi, iztekla vnetljiva tekočina, ki bi se razlila po tleh stavbe. V primeru prisotnosti vira vžiga bi se razlita tekočina vžgala in gorela, pri tem bi se tvorile nevarne snovi, tipične za požar kot so CO₂, CO, saje ter dioksini in furani. V primeru, da se razlita tekočina ne bi vžgala, bi pričela postopoma izhlapevati, kar bi pripeljalo do tega, da bi se znotraj stavbe nabrala eksplozivna atmosfera, ki bi se vžgala v primeru stika z virom vžiga. Eksplozija bi poškodovala kovinsko

major accident scenarios and measures to prevent them and reduce their consequences

The following accidents involving hazardous substances are possible at the plant:

- Scenario 1: fire/explosion in a tank warehouse,
- Scenario 2: pipeline rupture, fire/explosion/spill onto unpaved ground,
- Scenario 3: Fire in a packaged chemicals warehouse/waste warehouse,
- Scenario 4: Fire in a waste incinerator (primary chamber, working vessel B3 secondary chambers).

Scenario 1 – Fire/Explosion in a Tank Warehouse

The tank warehouse stores 323.4 tons of flammable substances and 54 tons of waste oils. The listed hazardous substances are stored in vertical and horizontal tanks located in a closed facility and in a concrete catch basin. A fire involving flammable liquids may occur in a tank warehouse if one of the tanks located in the building fails and a flammable liquid leaks out and spills onto the floor of the building. In the presence of an ignition source, the spilled liquid would ignite and burn, producing hazardous substances typical of fire, such as CO₂, CO, soot, and dioxins and furans. If the spilled liquid did not ignite, it would gradually begin to evaporate, which would lead to an explosive atmosphere building up inside the building, which would ignite in the event of contact with an ignition source. An explosion would damage the

<p>konstrukcijo skladišča.</p> <p>Vpliv toplotnega sevanja pri požaru, ki bi že lahko povzročil opekline, bi segal do 96 metrov od skladiščnega objekta, vpliv nadtlaka, ki bi lahko povzročil manjše poškodbe z letečimi delci pa do 75 m. Vplivno območje požara in eksplozije v cisternskem skladišču ima radij do največ 115 m in ne sega izven območja obrata.</p> <p>Scenarij 2 – prelom cevovoda in požar/eksplozija/razlitje na neutrjena tla</p> <p>Kot posledica poškodbe cevovoda v obratu na trasi med cisternskim skladiščem in proizvodnjo oziroma sežigalnico v času pretakanja vnetljivih tekočin (odpadna topila) bi prišlo do razlitja vnetljive tekočine po zunanjih površinah obrata na trasi pod cevovodom. Do preloma cevovoda lahko pride zaradi različnih razlogov (korozija, slabi vari, vibracije, potres) ali njihove kombinacije, kot je prelom na oslabiljenem (korodiranem) mestu zaradi sunka ob potresu. V primeru, da bi do poškodbe prišlo v času pretakanja vnetljive tekočine, bi se ta razlila po tleh pod traso cevovoda in v prisotnosti vira vžiga tudi takoj zagorela, ali pa formirala lužo, iz katere bi pod vplivom okoliške temperature izhajali eksplozivni hlapi, ki bi na določeni razdalji od mesta izpusta lahko tvorili tudi eksplozivno atmosfero, ki bi v stiku z virom vžiga lahko tudi eksplodirala.</p> <p>Vpliv toplotnega sevanja pri požaru, ki bi</p>	<p>metal structure of the warehouse.</p> <p>The impact of thermal radiation in a fire, which could already cause burns, would reach up to 96 meters from the storage facility, and the impact of overpressure, which could cause minor injuries with flying particles, would reach up to 75 m. The impact area of a fire and explosion in a tank storage facility has a radius of up to 115 m and does not extend beyond the plant area.</p> <p>Scenario 2 – pipeline rupture and fire/explosion/spill onto unpaved ground</p> <p>As a result of damage to the pipeline in the plant on the route between the tank warehouse and the production or incineration plant during the transfer of flammable liquids (waste solvents), flammable liquid would spill onto the external surfaces of the plant on the route under the pipeline. A pipeline rupture can occur for various reasons (corrosion, poor welds, vibrations, earthquakes) or a combination of these, such as a rupture at a weakened (corroded) point due to the shock of an earthquake. If damage were to occur during filling of flammable liquid, it would spill onto the ground under the pipeline route and, in the presence of an ignition source, would immediately catch fire, or form a puddle from which explosive vapors would emerge under the influence of the ambient temperature, which could also form an explosive atmosphere at a certain distance from the point of release, which could also explode in contact with an ignition source.</p> <p>The impact of thermal radiation in a fire,</p>
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že lahko povzročil opekline, bi segal do 19 metrov od mesta izpusta, vpliv nadtlaka, ki bi lahko povzročil manjše poškodbe z letečimi delci pa do 31 m. Vplivno območje preloma cevovoda in posledičnega požara/eksplozije ima radij 33 m in ne sega izven območja obrata.

V primeru požara bi se tvorile nevarne snovi, tipične za požar kot so CO₂, CO, saje ter dioksini in furani. Pri scenariju 1 in 2 kot posledica emisije snovi v zrak, ki bi nastala ob eventualnem vžigu odpadnih topil in njihovem gorenju, največja količina odpadnih topil, ki bi bila udeležena, bi bila 101,1 t odpadnih topil oziroma bi nastalo 45,5 mg dioksinov in furanov. Če bi bilo v scenariju poškodovanih vseh 7 rezervoarjev, bi to pomenilo 302 t odpadnih topil udeleženih v požaru ter nastanek 135,9 mg dioksinov in furanov.

Scenarij 3 – požar v skladišču pakiranih kemikalij/skladišču odpadkov

V obratu se nahaja večje število skladišč (regalna skladišča – objekti 15, 15.1 in 15.2, druga skladišča – objekti 5, 12 in 14 ter kontejner SO), kjer se skladiščijo pakirane kemikalije. Vnetljive kemikalije se skladiščijo v objektih 12 in 15 (v vsakemu po 1 tona), vendar pa so v vseh navedenih skladiščih prisotne druge gorljive snovi, predvsem lesena, kartonska in plastična embalaža, v objektu SO pa tudi oksidativne snovi.

V objektih 21 in 22 se skladiščijo nevarni odpadki, in sicer v objektu 22 vnetljivi

which could already cause burns, would extend up to 19 meters from the release point, and the impact of overpressure, which could cause minor injuries with flying particles, would reach up to 31 m. The impact area of a pipeline rupture and the resulting fire/explosion has a radius of 33 m and does not extend beyond the plant area.

In the event of a fire, hazardous substances typical of fire would be formed such as CO₂, CO, soot, and dioxins and furans. In scenarios 1 and 2, as a result of the emission of substances into the air that would occur during the possible ignition of waste solvents and their burning, the maximum amount of waste solvents that would be involved would be 101.1 t of waste solvents, or 45.5 mg of dioxins and furans would be generated. If all 7 tanks were damaged in the scenario, this would mean 302 t of waste solvents involved in the fire and the formation of 135.9 mg of dioxins and furans.

Scenario 3 – Fire in a warehouse of packaged chemicals/waste depot

The plant has a large number of warehouses (rack warehouses - facilities 15, 15.1 and 15.2, other warehouses - facilities 5, 12 and 14 and SO container) where packaged chemicals are stored. Flammable chemicals are stored in facilities 12 and 15 (1 ton each), but other combustible substances are present in all of the aforementioned storage facilities, mainly wooden packaging, cardboard and plastic packaging, and in facility SO also oxidizing substances.

Hazardous waste is stored in facilities 21

odpadki in v objektu 21 okolju nevarni odpadki, oba objekta pa imata vgrajen sistem gašenja z gasilno peno.

V objektu 12 ali 15, kjer se v embalaži skladišči maksimalno 1 t vnetljivih snovi ter druge surovine, lahko pride do požara, v katerem gorijo vnetljive tekočine in druge gorljive snovi, ki so v skladišču (lesena, plastična in kartonska embalaža).

Do požara bi lahko prišlo zaradi okvare na elektro instalacijah ali samovžiga gorljivih odpadkov iz kombinacije odpadnih krp ter olj, lakov ali lepil. V primeru požara bi v okolico iz skladišča uhajala vroča zmes plinov in dima. Pri gorenju skladiščenih snovi bi se tvorile nevarne snovi tipične za požar kot so CO₂, CO in saje ter dioksini in furani. Pri tem scenariju bi bila kot posledica nepopolnega izgorevanja surovin in izdelkov ali trdih in pastoznih odpadkov njihova največja količina udeležena pri požaru objekta 21 in 22, kjer je lahko skladiščenih do 200 t odpadkov (ker so nekateri odpadki pakirani v kovinske sode in vsebujejo mulje, ne bi zgoreli vsi odpadki) in bi pri tem nastalo do maksimalno 90 mg dioksinov in furanov.

Vpliv toplotnega sevanja pri požaru, ki bi že lahko povzročil opekline, bi segal do 10 metrov od mesta požara. Vplivno območje požara v skladišču pakiranih kemikalij ne sega izven območja obrata.

and 22, namely flammable waste in facility 22 and environmentally hazardous waste in facility 21, and both facilities have a built-in fire extinguishing system with fire-fighting foam.

In facilities 12 or 15, where a maximum of 1 t of flammable substances and other raw materials are stored in packaging, a fire may occur in which flammable liquids and other combustible substances in the warehouse (wooden, plastic and cardboard packaging) burn.

A fire could occur due to a fault in the electrical installations or spontaneous combustion of combustible waste from a combination of waste rags and oils, varnishes or adhesives. In the event of a fire, a hot mixture of gases and smoke would leak from the warehouse into the surrounding area. Burning stored materials would produce hazardous substances typical of fire, such as CO₂, CO and soot, and dioxins and furans. In this scenario, as a result of incomplete combustion of raw materials and products or solid and pasty waste, their largest quantity would be involved in the fire of facilities 21 and 22, where up to 200 t of waste can be stored (since some waste is packed in metal barrels and contains sludge, not all waste would be burned), and up to a maximum of 90 mg of dioxins and furans would be generated.

The impact of thermal radiation in a fire, which could already cause burns, would reach up to 10 meters from the fire site. The fire zone in the packaged chemicals warehouse does not extend beyond the plant area.

odpadkov

Če v sežigalnici v eni od treh primarnih komor odpove ventilator za odsesavanje, ki skrbi za podtlak v peči, je možen povratni udar plamena. Pri polnjenju primarne komore (potiskanje odpadkov iz nakladalne rampe v peč) pride do udara plamena navzven, pri čemer zagorijo odpadki, ki se jih potiska v peč. Trdni del odpadkov zgori na mestu (nakladalna rampa), tekoči in pastozni odpadki pa se razlijejo po okolici nakladalne rampe. Pri tem lahko zagorijo v prostoru prisotni gorljivi predmeti, kjer se poleg šarže odpadkov nahajajo tudi vodi za upravljanje bata peči. Vplivno območje nesreče v smislu toplotnega sevanja pri požaru je omejeno na notranjost objekta sežigalnice oziroma neposredno okolico nakladalnih ramp. Dim, ki nastane pri opisanem požaru, se skozi odprtine na zunanji konstrukciji sežigalnice širi tudi v okolico sežigalnice, z vetrom pa tudi v okolico obrata.

Pri požaru bi se tvorile nevarne snovi kot so CO₂, CO in saje ter dioksini in furani. V primeru požara odpadkov na primarni komori bi lahko nekontrolirano zgorelo do 1,1 t odpadkov ter pri tem nastalo do 0,5 mg dioksinov in furanov; v primeru požara v prostoru z vmesno posodo B3, kjer se lahko nahaja maksimalno 4 m³ odpadnega topila (3,44 t), pa bi nastalo do 1,5 mg dioksinov in furanov.

Opredelitev in opis varnostnih ukrepov v obratu

Scenario 4 – fire in a waste incinerator

If the exhaust fan that provides negative pressure in the furnace fails in one of the three primary chambers of the incinerator, flame flashback is possible. When filling the primary chamber (pushing waste from the loading ramp into the furnace), the flame is blown outward, igniting the waste being pushed into the furnace. The solid part of the waste burns on site (loading ramp), while liquid and pasty waste is spilled around the loading ramp. This can cause flammable objects present in the room to catch fire, where, in addition to the batch of waste, there are also pipes for controlling the furnace piston. The area affected by the accident in terms of thermal radiation from the fire is limited to the interior of the incinerator building or the immediate vicinity of the loading ramps. The smoke generated in the described fire spreads through the openings in the external structure of the incinerator into the surroundings of the incinerator, and with the wind also into the surroundings of the plant.

In a fire, hazardous substances would be formed such as CO₂, CO and soot, and dioxins and furans. If fire catches waste in the primary chamber, up to 1.1 t of waste could burn uncontrolled, generating up to 0.5 mg of dioxins and furans; in the event of a fire in the room with the intermediate container B3, where a maximum of 4 m³ of waste solvent (3.44 t) can be located, up to 1.5 mg of dioxins and furans would be generated.

Definition and description of safety

<p>Varnostni ukrepi v obratu so namenjeni preprečevanju požarov, eksplozij, razlitij, razsutij in širjenja nevarnih snovi ter zmanjševanju njihovih posledic. Ukrepi, ki jih navajamo v nadaljevanju, se delijo na organizacijske in tehnične ukrepe.</p> <p>Organizacijski ukrepi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organizacija gasilske (IGE) in varnostne službe v obratu, • organizacija Civilne zaščite v podjetju, • sistem alarmiranja alarmiranja ob nesrečah, • usposabljanje za gašenja požarov za vse zaposlene, • usposabljanje za evakuacijo in reševanje za vse zaposlene, • organizacija usposabljanja za primer razlitja ali razsutja nevarne snovi, • organizacija in izvajanje rednega vzdrževanja naprav in objektov, • organizacija in izvajanje požarne straže pri dobavi in pretakanju vnetljivih tekočin, • dosledno izvajanje predpisov in navodil za delo ter reden nadzor nad izvajanjem tega, • skladiščenje surovin, končnih izdelkov in odpadkov v skladu s skladiščnim redom. <p>Tehnični ukrepi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protipožarni ukrepi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ požarno varni gradbeni projekti, ○ stalna preskrba z zadostno količino vode – lasten 800 m³ bazen s hidrantnim omrežjem z dnevno kontrolo ter meritvami hidrantnega omrežja, ○ vgraditev sistema aktivne požarne zaščite - stabilna 	<p>measures in the facility</p> <p>Safety measures at the facility are intended to prevent fires, explosions, spills, releases and the spread of hazardous substances and to reduce their consequences. The measures listed below are divided into organizational and technical measures.</p> <p>Organizational measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organization of the fire department (IGE) and security services in the facility, • Civil protection organization in the company, • emergency alarm system, • firefighting training for all employees, • evacuation and rescue training for all employees, • organization of training in the event of a spill or release of a hazardous substance, • organization and implementation of regular maintenance of devices and facilities, • organization and implementation of fire protection during the supply and transfer of flammable liquids, • consistent implementation of regulations and work instructions and regular supervision of their implementation, • storage of raw materials, finished products and waste in accordance with the storage order. <p>Technical measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire prevention measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ fire-safe construction projects, ○ constant supply of sufficient water – own 800 m³ basin with hydrant network with daily control and measurements of the
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<p>gasilna naprava za vodo in s peno v objektu, kjer se nahajajo vnetljive tekočine,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ vgraditev sistema avtomatskih in ročnih javljalnikov požara, ○ sistem sprožitve alarma, ○ zadostno število nameščenih ustreznih ročnih gasilnikov in hidrantov z redno periodično kontrolo in servisiranjem, ○ video nadzor objektov, ○ lastna vremenska postaja, ○ oprema za gašenje in reševanje, ○ zagotavljanje intervencijskih poti, ○ namestitve telefonov za klic v sili po celotnem območju (direktna povezava z dežurnim centrom za obveščanje na tel. št. 112). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protieksplzijski ukrepi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ definiranje eksplozijskih con v obratu v elaboratu eksplozijske ogroženosti, ○ pridobljeni in vzdrževani certifikati s področja eksplozijske varnosti, ○ v skladiščnih, proizvodnih, poslovnih in manipulativnih prostorih na celotnem področju družbe je prepovedano kajenje in delo z odprtim plamenom (varjenje, brušenje ipd.) ter delo z orodjem, ki iskri, ○ znotraj proizvodnih obratov in v conah eksplozijskih nevarnosti je prepovedana uporaba viličarjev brez lovilnikov isker. • Ukrepi za razlitje/razsutje nevarnih snovi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ sistem zapore v javno kanalizacijo (fizično se zapre ventil v bazenu 	<p>hydrant network,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ installation of an active fire protection system - a stable water and foam fire extinguisher in a facility where flammable liquids are located, ○ installation of a system of automatic and manual fire detectors, ○ alarm triggering system, ○ a sufficient number of suitable hand-held fire extinguishers and hydrants installed with regular periodic inspection and servicing, ○ video surveillance of facilities, ○ own weather station, ○ firefighting and rescue equipment, ○ providing intervention pathways, ○ installation of emergency telephones throughout the area (direct connection to the emergency call center tel. no. 112). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explosion protection measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ defining explosion zones in the plant in the explosion hazard study, ○ explosion safety certificates obtained and maintained, ○ Smoking, working with open flames (welding, grinding, etc.) and working with tools that create sparks are prohibited in storage, production, business and handling areas throughout the company. ○ The use of forklifts without spark arresters is prohibited within production facilities and in explosion hazard zones.
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<p>prvega naliva in se tako prepreči, da bi prišle nevarne kemikalije ob razlitju v vode),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ lovilni jaški, ○ objekti zgrajeni v obliki lovilnih skled, ○ dvoplaščni rezervoarji z nivojskimi sondami, ○ enoplaščni rezervoarji v lovilnih skledah, ○ na območju obrata je urejeno eno stalno pretakalno mesto, na drugih mestih pretakanja se uporablja mobilna (napihljiva) pretakalna ploščad v obliki lovilnega bazena, ○ zagotovitev absorpcijskih materialov v vsakem prostoru, ○ zaščita tal v proizvodnji in skladiščih s posebnimi premazi, odpornimi na kemikalije, ○ usposobljenost zaposlenih za ukrepanje ob nesreči, ○ izvajanje navodil za transport in manipulacijo posamezne kemikalije, ○ izvajanje navodil za primer razlitja - izobešena v vsakem prostoru, ○ zagotavljanje tesnosti rezervoarjev in povezanih sistemov, lovilnih skled s preizkusi in meritvami tesnosti. <p>7. Potrditev, da mora upravljavec za obravnavo večjih nesreč in zmanjševanje njihovih učinkov ustrezno ukrepati na kraju samem ter sodelovati z reševalnimi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spill/release measures for hazardous substances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a shut-off system into the public sewer (the valve in the first-flow basin is physically closed, thus preventing hazardous chemicals from spilling into the water), ○ catch pits, ○ buildings built in the shape of catch basins, ○ double-walled tanks with level probes, ○ single-walled tanks in catch basins, ○ There is one permanent transfer point on the site, and a mobile (inflatable) transfer platform in the form of a catch basin is used at other transfer points, ○ providing absorbent materials in every room, ○ floor protection in production and warehouses with special chemical-resistant coatings, ○ employee training for responding to an accident, ○ implementing instructions for the transport and manipulation of individual chemicals, ○ implementation of instructions in case of spillage - posted in every room, ○ ensuring the tightness of tanks and related systems, catch basins through tightness tests and measurements. <p>7. Confirmation that the operator must take</p>
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<p>službami.</p> <p>Albaugh TKI d.o.o. ima vzpostavljen Sistem obvladovanja varnosti, ki omogoča in zagotavlja doseganje ciljev preprečevanja večjih nesreč. Stalno in sistematično prepoznavamo in ocenjujemo tveganje za nesreče pri vseh aktivnostih, ki potekajo v Obratu in predstavljajo potencialno nevarnost za ljudi in okolico. Skrbimo za izvajanje vseh ukrepov, ki so potrebni za zmanjševanje tveganja pojava večjih nesreč. Redno spremljamo upoštevanje sprejetih varnostnih ukrepov in izvajamo njihovo preverjanje v praksi.</p> <p>V okviru zagotavljanja varnosti na lokaciji Obrata, zaposlenim v obratu in sosednjih gospodarskih družbah ter ljudem in premoženju v okolici obrata, aktivno sodelujemo z zunanjimi organi, organizacijami in reševalnimi službami na lokalni in državni ravni:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lokalna skupnost (Občina Rače-Fram) • Civilna zaščita • Poklicne gasilske enote • Prostovoljna gasilska društva • Zdravstveni domovi in službe nujne medicinske pomoči • Reševalne službe • Policija • Inšpekcijski organi <p>V primeru nesreče neposredni vodja in dežurni gasilec Obrata odločita, ali je potrebno aktiviranje sil za zaščito in reševanje, pri čemer po pozivanju in napotitvi sil upravljavec sodeluje in omogoči določitev delovišča za izvedbo</p>	<p>appropriate action on site and cooperate with emergency services to deal with major accidents and mitigate their effects.</p> <p>Albaugh TKI d.o.o. has a Safety Management System in place, which enables and ensures the achievement of major accident prevention goals. We constantly and systematically identify and assess the risk of accidents in all activities that take place at the Plant and pose a potential danger to people and the surrounding area. We ensure the implementation of all measures necessary to reduce the risk of major accidents. We regularly monitor compliance with the adopted security measures and carry out their verification in practice.</p> <p>In order to ensure safety at the Plant location, for employees of the plant and neighboring companies, and for people and property in the vicinity of the plant, we actively cooperate with external authorities, organizations, and rescue services at the local and national levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local community (Municipality of Rače-Fram) • Civil protection • Professional fire departments • Volunteer fire departments • Health centers and emergency medical services • Emergency services • Police • Inspection bodies <p>In the event of an accident, the immediate manager and the on-duty firefighter of the Plant decide whether it is necessary to activate protection and rescue forces.</p>
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ukrepov na kraju samem, ki jih vodi vodja intervencije in vodje posameznih enot, tako da se reševalno intervencijo izvede ustrezno in učinkovito.

Rače, maj 2025

Stephen Karl
direktor

Revizija: 1


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After the forces are called and deployed, the operator cooperates and enables the determination of a work site for the implementation of on-site measures, which are supervised by the intervention manager and the heads of individual units, so that the rescue intervention is carried out appropriately and efficiently.

Rače, May 2025

Stephen Karl
Director

Revision: 1