

# **INA** GODIŠNJE IZVJEŠĆE 2005

ZAŠTITA ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOST I ZAŠTITA  
OKOLIŠA

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION AT INA





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Drago mi je predstaviti Vam Godišnje izvješće o zaštiti zdravlja, sigurnosti i zaštiti okoliša za 2005. godinu, koje je nastavak redovitog izvještavanja o utjecaju naših djelatnosti na okruženje u kojem radimo. Izvješće donosi pregled niza značajnih aktivnosti koje INA kontinuirano provodi, postignute rezultate, ali i probleme s kojima se susrećemo u tom području rada.

Očuvanje i zaštita okoliša nezaobilazan je dio poslovne politike naše kompanije. INA ima trajnu odgovornost, svijest i znanje kad je riječ o utjecaju njenih aktivnosti na okoliš i zdravlje ljudi te nastoji funkcionirati po načelima održivog razvoja.

INA je u 2005. godini uložila preko 198 milijuna kuna u razne projekte vezane za zaštitu okoliša, zaštitu zdravlja i sigurnost što je 23,8% više nego prošle godine. Kontinuirano provodimo monitoring emisija štetnih plinova u okruženju naših postrojenja, pratimo emisije u vode i proizvodnju otpada te ulažemo velika materijalna sredstva kako bismo svoj negativan utjecaj na okoliš sveli na najmanju moguću mjeru. Tako smo pokrenuli veliki projekt modernizacije rafinerija, što će osigurati proizvodnju energenata s minimalnim postotkom štetnih tvari kao i značajno smanjenje emisija onečišćujućih tvari u okoliš. Kao i svake godine, svibanj - mjesec zaštite od požara obilježen je različitim informativnim, stručno-obrazovnim i preventivno-tehničkim aktivnostima s ciljem unapređenja sustava zaštite od požara. Takve aktivnosti u INI se odvijaju od 1993. godine. Prioriteti u zaštiti od požara, kao i kod drugih neželjenih događaja su preventiva i poboljšanje funkcioniranja zaštite, te ukupna sigurnost ljudi i ININE imovine. Nedvojbeno da je ulaganje u sustav sigurnosti

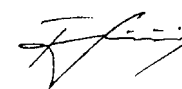
vrlo isplativo s puno izravnih i neizravnih pozitivnih učinaka. Sustavno razvijamo svijest i stručnost svih naših radnika u području zaštite zdravlja, sigurnosti te zaštite i očuvanja okoliša, a budući da su naši zaposlenici najveća vrijednost kompanije nastavljamo ulagati u njihovo usavršavanje i stjecanje novih znanja. Samo stručnjaci mogu proizvesti kvalitetne proizvode te zaštititi okoliš i svoju radnu sredinu.

Allow me to introduce you to the 2005 Annual HSE Report, which is a continuation of the regular reports on the impact of our activities on the surroundings in which we operate. The Report contains an overview of a number of important activities that INA has been undertaking as well as the results that have been achieved so far. There is also an overview of the problems that we have encountered in this area.

Preserving and protecting the environment is an indispensable part of our Company's business policy. INA has responsibility, awareness and knowledge when it comes to the impact of its activities on the environment and people's health, and attempts to act in accordance with principles of sustainable development.

In 2005, INA invested over HRK 198 million in various projects related to environmental protection, health and safety, which was 23.8% higher compared to the previous year. We have implemented the continuous monitoring of hazardous gas emissions in the surroundings of our facilities, and have also monitored waste production and discharges into water. Large sums of money have been invested in order to minimise our negative impact on the environment. Therefore, we have launched

a major project to modernise our refineries. This will ensure the production of energy sources containing a minimal percentage of harmful matter as well as a significant reduction in emissions of pollutants into the environment. Like every May, Fire Safety Month was marked with various informative, expert, educational, preventive and technical activities with the aim of improving the fire safety system. Such activities have been carried out at INA since 1993. The fire safety priorities, as with other unwanted occurrences, are prevention and the improvement of safety operations as well as the overall safety of people and INA property. Undoubtedly, investment in the safety system is worthwhile, as it has many direct and indirect positive effects. We have raised the awareness and improved the knowledge of all our employees in the field of health care, safety and environmental protection and preservation. Since our employees are our greatest asset, we shall continue to invest in their professional development and acquisition of new skills. Only experts can produce quality products and at the same time protect their environment and work surroundings.



dr.sc. Tomislav Dragičević  
Predsjednik Uprave INE / President of  
the management board





## 2. MISIJA, VIZIJA, TEMELJNE VRIJEDNOSTI / MISSION, VISION AND CORE VALUES

**Misija.** INA je vertikalno integrirana naftna korporacija, utjecajan sudionik na tržištu nafte, derivata i plina u Hrvatskoj i susjednim zemljama, koja je stalnim unaprjeđenjem poslovanja i kvalitete proizvoda i usluga, usmjerena na stvaranje veće vrijednosti.

**Vizija.** Biti uvažavan i poželjan partner, poznat po izvrsnosti proizvoda i usluga, poštenim i brižno njegovanim odnosima i zaštiti interesa naših vlasnika, kupaca, radnika i drugih partnera.

### **Temeljne vrijednosti. Korist vlasnika.**

Ostvarivati primjerenu dobit i rast vrijednosti imovine vlasnika i zainteresiranih ulagača.

**Partnerstvo s kupcima.** Zadovoljavati potrebe i očekivanja kupaca i pridobiti njihovo povjerenje i trajnu privrženost. **Respektiranje zajednice**

**-prepoznatljiv imidž.** Održavati prepoznatljiv imidž prisnom suradnjom i poštivanjem kulturnih, vjerskih i drugih osebnosti zajednica u kojima djelujemo. **Dobrobit radnika -**

**kreativnost-jedinstvenost.** Uvažavati potrebe, interese i sposobnosti radnika, poticajnim sustavom nagrađivanja i napredovanja, jer su nezamjenjiv kreativni potencijal, svekolika podrška i uporište za realizaciju ciljeva. **Zaštita zdravlja, sigurnost i zaštita okoliša.** Zaštita zdravlja, sigurnost i zaštita okoliša trajna su odgovornost i naglašen prioritet u našim razvojnim nastojanjima.

**Mission.** INA is a vertically integrated oil corporation, an influential company on the oil, derivative and gas market in Croatia and neighbouring countries, aiming to create greater value through the constant improvement of its business activities and product and service quality.

**Vision.** Being a recognised and desirable partner, known for the excellence of its products and services, its fair and carefully nurtured relationships and for the protection of the interests of its owners, buyers, employees and other partners.

**Core values. Benefiting the owners.** Making a sufficient profit and achieving asset value growth for the owners and interested investors.

**Partnerships with customers** - Satisfying the requirements and expectations of customers and gaining their trust and permanent loyalty.

**Respect for the community** - a recognisable image. Maintaining a recognisable image through close co-operation and honouring the cultures, religions and other aspects of the communities in which we operate. **Employees' welfare, creativity and uniqueness** - Meeting

the needs, interests and abilities of employees through a stimulating reward and promotion system, because they possess an indispensable creative potential and overall support and are the basis for the realisation of objectives. **Health, safety and environmental protection** - Health, safety and environmental protection are an ongoing responsibility and a priority in our attempts towards further development.





### 3. ZAŠTITA ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOST I ZAŠTITA OKOLIŠA (ZZSO) U INI / HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (HSE) AT INA

#### 3.1. ORGANIZACIJA ZAŠTITE ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I OKOLIŠA

Sektor zaštite zdravlja, sigurnosti i okoliša središnja je organizacijska jedinica u INI, zadužena za navedena područja. Djeluje u okviru Poslovne funkcije korporativnih procesa, s ciljem jedinstvenog upravljanja zaštitom zdravlja, sigurnošću i zaštitom okoliša, koje uključuje definiranje zajedničke politike, strategije i ciljeva te funkcioniranje po istim pravilima, uz uvažavanje zakonskih i drugih propisa. Sektor dnevno surađuje sa istovrsnim službama u svim ostalim organizacijskim jedinicama INE.

Usklađenost aktivnosti zaštite okoliša osigurava se i kroz Radnu grupu za koordinaciju aktivnosti zaštite okoliša imenovanu na razini INE dok se aktivnosti zaštite zdravlja i sigurnosti, a koje obuhvaćaju područja zaštite na radu i zaštite od požara, provode i putem različitih odbora za zaštitu na radu.

#### 3.1. ORGANISATION OF HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The HSE Sector is the central organisational unit at INA in charge of all three areas. It acts as part of the Corporate Processes Function with the aim of uniformly managing HSE, including defining common policy, strategy and objectives as well as operating in accordance with these rules and at the same time meeting legal and other requirements. The Sector co-operates with Departments with similar aims in other organisational units in INA on a daily basis.

Conformity in environmental protection activities is also ensured through the operations of the Working Group for the Co-ordination of Environmental Protection Activities, which is appointed at the INA level, while health and safety activities, including occupational safety and fire safety activities, are carried out by various occupational safety committees.



**Shema 1.** Organizacijska shema Sektora zaštite zdravlja, sigurnosti i okoliša.

**Chart 1.** Organisational chart of the HSE Sector

### 3. ZAŠTITA ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOST I ZAŠTITA OKOLIŠA U INI / HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AT INA

Sektor je nadležan za sljedeće aktivnosti:

- Definiranje ciljeva i smjernica zaštite okoliša, zaštite na radu, zaštite zdravlja i zaštite od požara sukladno zakonskim i drugim propisima.
- Sudjelovanje u izradi prijedloga i davanju mišljenja na zakonske i druge propise iz područja ZZSO.
- Nadzor i kontrolu poslova ZZSO.
- Izrada dokumenata sustava upravljanja okolišem kao i sustava upravljanja područja zaštite na radu, zaštite zdravlja i zaštite od požara.
- Izrada izvješća, informiranje i edukacija iz navedenih područja.
- Vođenje katastra otpada i emisija onečišćujućih tvari u zrak i vode.
- Praćenje i analiza nepredviđenih događaja s utjecajem na okoliš.
- Praćenje i analiza inspeksijskih nadzora i sudskih sporova koji se odnose na zaštitu okoliša kao i analiza mjera sigurnosti, ozljeda i profesionalnih bolesti.
- Praćenje i analiza troškova ZZSO.
- Koordinacija aktivnosti ZZSO.
- Izgradnja i održavanje središnje baze podataka iz navedenih područja.

#### 3.2. SUSTAV UPRAVLJANJA ZAŠTITOM ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOŠĆU I ZAŠTITOM OKOLIŠA

Sustavno praćenje rizika i utjecaja na okoliš prouzročenih našim djelatnostima, proizvodima i uslugama, kao i preventivno djelovanje na smanjenju/uklanjanju onečišćenja i negativnog utjecaja na zdravlje i sigurnost ljudi temelj je ININIH aktivnosti.

Sve ININE organizacijske jedinice s potencijalnim ili stvarnim značajnim utjecajem na okoliš i rizikom po zdravlje i sigurnost ljudi imaju certificirane sustave upravljanja okolišem prema normi ISO 14001 kao i sustave upravljanja zaštitom zdravlja i sigurnosti, u skladu sa zahtjevima specifikacije OHSAS 18001. Izuzetak je Sektor upravljanja maloprodajnom mrežom u kojem je sustav upravljanja zaštitom zdravlja i sigurnosti u fazi uvođenja.

Uvođenje sustava upravljanja zaštitom zdravlja i sigurnosti uključuje mogućnost kontrole rizika

u području zdravlja i sigurnosti te unapređivanje radnih uvjeta kao i poboljšanje zdravlja i dobrobiti radnika.

Certifikati jamče da su sva pitanja upravljanja okolišem i zaštitom zdravlja i sigurnosti pod stalnim nadzorom i priznanje su za sve što je do sada napravljeno na tom području.

#### ZNAČAJNI ASPEKTI OKOLIŠA

Budući da je prepoznavanje vlastitog stvarnog ili potencijalnog utjecaja na okoliš prema utvrđenim kriterijima osnovna pretpostavka upravljanja zaštitom okoliša, u INI smo definirali sve značajne aspekte koji imaju ili mogu imati značajan utjecaj na okoliš.

Osnovni pokazatelji stanja okoliša koje pratimo su emisije onečišćujućih tvari u zrak i vode, potrošnja vode i vodne naknade, gospodarenje opasnim i neopasnim proizvodnim otpadom, akcidenti s utjecajem na okoliš i troškovi zaštite okoliša.



### 3. ZAŠTITA ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOST I ZAŠTITA OKOLIŠA U INI / HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AT INA

The Sector is in charge of the following activities:

- Defining objectives and guidelines for environmental protection, occupational safety, health and fire safety in accordance with legal and other regulations.
- Participating in the preparation of proposals and providing comments on legal and other regulations within the domain of HSE.
- Supervision and control over HSE activities.
- Drafting documents related to the environment management system as well as occupational safety, health and fire safety management systems.
- Preparation of reports, information and training in relevant fields.
- Monitoring and analysis of inspection reports and lawsuits referring to environmental protection as well as analysis of safety measures, injuries and occupational illnesses.
- Monitoring and analysis of HSE costs.
- Co-ordination of HSE activities.
- Development and maintenance of a central database in relevant areas.

#### 3.2. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The systematic monitoring of risks and impact on the environment caused by our activities, products and services, as well as preventive action taken with the aim of reducing/removing pollution and any negative impact on health and the environment is at the heart of INA's activities.

All INA organisational units having a potential or actual significant impact on the environment as well as a health and safety risk possess environment management system certificates in accordance with the ISO 14001 Standard, and health and safety management system certificates in accordance with OHSAS 18001 Standard specifications. The only exception is the Retail Network Management Sector where the health and safety management system is in the implementation phase.

The implementation of a health and safety management system allows risk control in the area of health and safety as well as improvements in working conditions and the advancement of employees' health and welfare. The certificates provide a guarantee that all

environment, health and safety management issues are under constant supervision and also acknowledge all positive steps taken in these areas.

#### SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

Since the basic assumption of environmental protection management is recognising our own actual or potential impact on the environment in line with determined criteria, we at INA have defined aspects that have or may have a significant impact on the environment.

The basic indicators of the state of the environment that we monitor are emissions of pollutants into the air and discharges into water, water consumption and water-management fees, hazardous and non-hazardous industrial waste management, accidents with an impact on the environment and environmental protection costs.





##### **EBRD projekti**

Aktivnosti vezane uz realizaciju 17 projekata financiranih iz kredita Europske banke za obnovu i razvoj, u iznosu od 36 milijuna eura te vlastitih sredstava, započele su još krajem 2001. godine. Od tada je dovršeno deset projekata dok bi ostali trebali biti gotovi do 2007. godine. Projektima će se poboljšati sadašnje stanje u zaštiti okoliša, zdravlja i sigurnosti te će se unaprijediti nadzor radnog okoliša i ukupnog ekosustava.

##### **Aktivnosti u 2005.**

U Mazivima Rijeka izgrađena je nova peć na Vakuum destilaciji čime se uz ekonomičniji rad i manji utrošak energenata ostvaruje značajno smanjenje emisija otpadnih plinova, prvenstveno dušikovih oksida (NOx) i sumpor dioksida (SO<sub>2</sub>), a buka plamenika smanjena je ispod dozvoljenih vrijednosti.

Dovršeno je i postrojenje za obradu sulfidnih voda u kojem se uklanjaju plinovita onečišćenja (sumporovodik, merkaptani, ugljikovodici, amonijak) iz kiselih tehnoloških voda.

Završetkom projekta rekonstrukcije spremnika i platformi za utakanje bitumena u auto/vagon cisterne, zbog sustava povrata parne faze u spremnik znatno je smanjena emisija bitumenskih plinova neugodnih mirisa (H<sub>2</sub>S, SO<sub>2</sub>, CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, ketoni, aldehidi i dr.), čime su direktno poboljšani uvjeti u radnoj okolini, a indirektno i na širem području mazivaških postrojenja.

U Rafineriji nafte Sisak pušten je u rad novi separator zauljenih procesnih i oborinskih voda u kojem se sakupljeni ugljikovodici vraćaju u slop sustav na ponovnu obradu. Rekuperacijom otpadnih ugljikovodika ostvaruje se ušteda na sirovini i energentima, a poboljšana je i kvaliteta otpadnih voda koje se ispuštaju u rijeku Savu. Rekonstrukcijom KP-2 u HDS plinskih ulja i koking benzina proizvest će se dizelsko gorivo europske kvalitete. Manji sadržaj sumpora u proizvedenom gorivu direktno utječe na smanjenje emisija sumpornih spojeva u zrak iz prometa. Rekuperacijom topline procesnih tokova unutar postrojenja, smanjuju se toplinski gubici u okoliš te se štedi na gorivu za procesne peći, čime se također smanjuje emisija onečišćujućih tvari u zrak.

U SD Istraživanje i proizvodnja nafte i plina, na CPS Molve III izgrađeno je postrojenje za sušenje sumpornog mulja čime se rješava problem njegovog odlaganja i smanjuju se količine emitiranog sumporovodika, dok se izdvojeni CO<sub>2</sub> koristi za povećanje iscrpka nafte. Drugim projektom na CPS Molve III, projektom smanjenja emisije H<sub>2</sub>S/RSH katalitičkom konverzijom, postiže se smanjenje emisije sumporovodika i merkaptana, u skladu sa zakonskim zahtjevima. Oba postrojenja na Molvama su u probnom radu.

Treći projekt, pokretno postrojenje za zbrinjavanje otpada utiskivanjem u duboke bušotine trajno i sigurno rješava zbrinjavanje

pojedinih tehnoloških fluida. Zahvat je u skladu s EU Direktivom o vodama (2000/60/EC), a obuhvaćen je novom strategijom gospodarenja otpadom Republike Hrvatske koju je donio Sabor 2005. godine.

U Rafineriji nafte Rijeka nastavljen je rad na realizaciji preostalih EBRD projekata, koji trebaju biti gotovi 2007. godine. U sklopu projekta eliminacije procurivanja, potpuno je dovršena sanacija 26 spremnika (od ukupno 38). Sanirane su podnice i ugrađeni pokrovi u devet spremnika, a u tijeku je sanacija desetog. U okviru projekta modernizacije sustava kontrole nivoa u spremnicima završeni su radovi na polaganju novih trasa instrumentacijskih kablova, a u rad je pušteno i 12 mjerača razine. Također, ispitano je i očišćeno 9500 metara kanalizacije.



#### 4. PROJEKTI U FUNKCIJI ZAŠTITE ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I ZAŠTITE OKOLIŠA U 2005. GODINI / 4. HSE PROJECTS IN 2005

##### **EBRD Projects**

Activities related to the implementation of 17 projects financed by a loan from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, amounting to 36 million euros, as well as from our own financial sources were initiated in late 2001. Since then, ten projects have been completed and the remaining projects are to be completed by 2007. The aims of the projects are to improve the current state of environmental protection, health and safety and upgrade monitoring of the working environment and overall ecosystem.

##### **Activities in 2005**

A new furnace was built at the Vacuum Distillation Unit at Rijeka Lubricants. Besides enabling more efficient energy use, it significantly reduces the emission of waste gases, especially nitrogen oxides (NOx) and sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), and the noise from the burner has been decreased to below permitted levels.

In addition, a sulphide water treatment unit has been completed. It serves to remove gas pollutants (hydrogen sulphur, mercaptans, hydrocarbons and ammonium) from acid process waters.

Following the completion of the reconstruction of tanks and platforms for loading bitumen into

tankers trucks/rail cars in the vapour phase recovery system, the emission of foul-smelling bitumen gases (H<sub>2</sub>S, SO<sub>2</sub>, CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, ketones, aldehydes, etc.) has been significantly reduced. This has directly improved conditions in the working environment and indirectly conditions in the wider area of the lubricant plant.

At Sisak Oil Refinery, a new oil process water and rainwater separator has been put into operation. In the separator, collected hydrocarbons are returned to the slop system to be treated again. The recuperation of waste hydrocarbons helps save feedstock and energy sources. The quality of wastewater discharged into the River Sava has also improved.

The reconstruction of KP-2 into a gas oil and petrol coking HDS unit will enable the production of diesel fuel in line with European quality standards. Reduced sulphur content in the fuels produced directly influences reductions in air emissions of sulphur compounds from traffic.

The recuperation of heat from process courses within the plant will reduce levels of heat escaping into the environment and preserve process furnace fuel, thus reducing air emissions of pollutants.

As far as Oil and Gas Exploration and Production is concerned, at Molve III CGS (Central Gas Station), a Unit for Sulphur Sludge Drying has been constructed. This solves the problem of disposal and reduces the quantity

of hydrosulphur emissions, while the extracted CO<sub>2</sub> is used for enhanced oil recovery. The second project at Molve III CGS - the H<sub>2</sub>S/RSH Catalytic Conversion Project for Emission Reduction, helps to achieve a hydrosulphur and mercaptan emission reduction in accordance with legal requirements. Both process units are currently undergoing a test run period.

A third project - a mobile unit for waste disposal, which by injecting waste into deep wells enables a permanent and safe solution to the problem of disposal of process fluids. The project is in accordance with the EU Directive on Waters (2000/60/EC) and is included in the new Waste Management Strategy of the Republic of Croatia enacted by the Croatian Parliament in 2005.

At Rijeka Oil Refinery, operations on the implementation of the remaining EBRD projects have continued, and their completion is expected in 2007. As part of the Leakage Elimination Project, the renovation of 26 (out of 38) tanks has been entirely completed. Tank floors have been renovated and roofs installed in nine tanks. The renovation of a tenth tank is underway. As part of the tank level control system modernisation project, work on laying new instrumentation cable routes has been completed, and 12 level gauges put into operation. In addition, 9,500 metres of the sewerage system have been examined and cleaned.







## 5. OSTALI PROJEKTI I AKTIVNOSTI ZAŠTITE ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I ZAŠTITE OKOLIŠA U ININIM ORGANIZACIJSKIM JEDINICAMA / OTHER PROJECTS AND HSE ACTIVITIES WITHIN INA ORGANISATIONAL UNITS

### 5.1. SD ISTRAŽIVANJE I PROIZVODNJA NAFTE I PLINA

Uz segment zaštite zraka vezani su projekti smanjenja emisije sumporovodika iz Lo-Cat postrojenja na CPS Molve i EOR projekti zbrinjavanja CO<sub>2</sub>. Utiskivanjem ugljičnog dioksida u ležište povećati će se proizvodnja nafte iz starih polja te će se na ekološki najprihvatljiviji način smanjiti emisija ovog stakleničkog plina.

U suradnji s Agronomskim fakultetom Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, kontinuirano se izrađuju agroekološke studije rekultivacije tla. Tijekom posljednje tri godine sustavno se pratio utjecaj proizvodnje ugljikovodika na ukupni ekosustav (tlo, vodu, biljni i životinjski fond) šume Žutica, koja se nalazi na rubnom području Parka prirode Lonjsko polje. U 2005. godini izneseni su rezultati trogodišnjeg monitoringa koji pokazuju da se pokrenutim projektima uspješno zaštititi i unaprijediti stanje okoliša. Tijekom 2005. godine pokrenut je i postupak zbrinjavanja prekomjernih zaliha kemikalija sa skladišta.

### 5.2. RAFINERIJA NAFTE SISAK

Poduzete su mjere za smanjenje emisija/imisija sumporovodika (H<sub>2</sub>S) iz rafinerijskih postrojenja te je uveden monitoring imisija, a pokrenuta je i izrada Sanacijskog programa za smanjenje emisija/imisija benzena. Krajem 2005. godine potpisan je ugovor za izgradnju Claus

postrojenja za izdvajanje sumpora, što je prvi korak u modernizaciji rafinerija. Izgradnja ovog postrojenja znatno će pridonijeti smanjenju neugodnih emisija sumpornih spojeva u okoliš, čime će biti riješen problem prekomjernog onečišćenja zraka sumporovodikom u Sisku. Završena je rekonstrukcija Unifininga na HDS postrojenju, rekonstrukcija vodovodne mreže kao i istakalište degradirane robe.

Započela je i realizacija tri ekološka projekta čije su investicijske studije pozitivno ocijenjene u 2005. godini. To su projekt ugradnje trećeg stupnja separatora krutih čestica (TSS) na sustavu otpadnih plinova FCC postrojenja, zatim sanacija magistralnih vodova hidrantske mreže, rashladnih sustava i sirovine te projekt smanjenja evaporacijskih gubitaka i revitalizacija Dorade II (faza I).

### 5.1. GAS AND OIL EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION

The project to reduce hydrosulphur emissions from the Lo-Cat Unit at CGS Molve and the EOR CO<sub>2</sub> disposal project are linked to air protection. Injecting carbon dioxide into the reservoir will increase the oil recovery from old oil fields and at the same time reduce the emission of this greenhouse gas in the most environmentally-acceptable manner.

Agro-ecological studies of soil re-cultivation have been conducted on an ongoing basis in conjunction with the Faculty of Agriculture of Zagreb University.

Over the last three years, the impact of hydrocarbon production on the overall ecosystem (soil, water, flora and fauna) of the Žutica forest has been systematically monitored. This takes place in the border area of Lonjsko Polje nature park. In 2005, the results of the three-year monitoring period were presented. It was shown that the initiated

projects serve to protect and improve the state of the environment. During 2005, the procedure of disposing of excess stocks of chemicals from storage areas was also initiated.

### 5.2. SISAK OIL REFINERY

Measures towards reducing hydrosulphur (H<sub>2</sub>S) emissions/immissions from refinery plants have been carried out and the monitoring of emissions introduced. In addition, the drawing-up of the Improvement Programme for Benzene Emission/Immission Reduction was undertaken. In late 2005, a contract to construct the Claus Sulphur Recovery Unit was signed. This marked the first step in the modernisation process of the refinery. The construction of the new unit will significantly contribute to the reduction of unpleasant emissions of sulphur compounds into the environment and solve the problem of excessive hydrosulphur air pollution in Sisak. The reconstruction of Unifining at the HDS Unit was also completed, as well as the reconstruction of the water network and discharging of degraded materials.

The implementation of three environmental protection projects has been initiated, the feasibility studies of which were evaluated positively in 2005. These are: a project to install a third-level solid particle separator in the FCC Unit waste gas system; the repair of hydrant network major lines, cooling systems and feedstock and a project to reduce evaporation losses as well as Blending and Manipulation II revitalisation (Phase I).

## 5. OSTALI PROJEKTI I AKTIVNOSTI ZAŠTITE ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I ZAŠTITE OKOLIŠA U ININIM ORGANIZACIJSKIM JEDINICAMA / OTHER PROJECTS AND HSE ACTIVITIES WITHIN INA ORGANISATIONAL UNITS

### 5.3. RAFINERIJA NAFTE RIJEKA

Tijekom 2005. odvijao se proces prilagodbe postojećeg sustava upravljanja okolišem normi ISO 14001:2004, koji je uspješno završen te je dobiven certifikat. Nastavljeno je sa sanacijom zagađenja podzemlja, koja uključuje monitoring stanja i crpljenje ugljikovodika iz aktivnih bušotina.

Zaštita mora i priobalja provodila se kroz optimalnu funkciju sustava zaštitnih brana i funkciju drenažnog kanala i hidrauličkih barijera. Rezultati navedenih aktivnosti očitovali su se čistoćom obalnog mora, što potvrđuju i ispitivanja mora od strane Zavoda za javno zdravstvo. Tijekom turističke sezone 2005. zabilježena je visoka kakvoća mora na plažama u neposrednoj blizini Rafinerije.

U izradi je projekt smanjenja buke uzrokovane radom rafinerijskih postrojenja.

### 5.4. MAZIVA RIJEKA

Svakodnevno su poduzimane aktivnosti na zaštiti Petrolejske luke, zbog čega nije bilo onečišćenja mora Kvarnerskog zaljeva.

Provedena je revizija uređaja za obradu otpadnih voda i čišćenje bazena API separatora.

Napravljen je kompletan servis postaje za mjerenje kakvoće zraka, a podaci su dostupni Nastavnom zavodu za javno zdravstvo Primorsko goranske županije, koji je ovlašten za interpretaciju izmjerenih vrijednosti.

### 5.3. RIJEKA OIL REFINERY

During 2005, the process of adjusting the existing environment management system to the ISO 14001:2004 Standard took place and was successfully completed and the certificate was obtained.

Action on underground pollution was continued, including monitoring levels as well as pumping hydrocarbons from active wells

Sea and coastal area protection was carried out through the optimal functioning of a system of protective dams and drainage channels as well as hydraulic barriers. The result of these activities was clean sea in the coastal area, confirmed by the research undertaken by the Public Health Institute. During the 2005 tourist season, high-quality seawater was recorded on the beaches near the Refinery.

A project concerning the reduction of noise caused by the operations of the refinery process units is currently being prepared.

### 5.4. RIJEKA LUBRICANTS

Due to the fact that petroleum port protection activities are carried out on a daily basis, no pollution has been determined in the sea in Kvarner Bay.

A revision of the wastewater treatment unit and cleaning of the API separator pool were both performed.

A complete overhaul of the air-quality measuring station has been performed, and data are available to the Public Health Institute of Primorje and Gorski Kotar County, which has the authorisation to interpret the measured values.



## 5. OSTALI PROJEKTI I AKTIVNOSTI ZAŠTITE ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I ZAŠTITE OKOLIŠA U ININIM ORGANIZACIJSKIM JEDINICAMA / OTHER PROJECTS AND HSE ACTIVITIES WITHIN INA ORGANISATIONAL UNITS

### 5.5. SEKTOR UPRAVLJANJA MALOPRODAJNOM MREŽOM

I tijekom 2005. godine nastavljeno je s rekonstrukcijom postojećih benzinskih postaja te su izgrađene dvije nove. Kod takvih zahvata grade se spremnici sa dvostrukim dnom te se primjenjuju najviši standardi gradnje takvih objekata, u skladu s EU propisima.

Sonde za kontrolu nivoa goriva koje su ugrađene u spremnike na benzinskim postajama, u punoj su funkciji i služe kao alat za nadzor eventualnog procurivanja spremnika.

U tijeku je usklađivanje poslovanja Sektora s normom ISO 14001:2004, kroz izradu ili revidiranje postojećih postupaka sustava upravljanja okolišem te edukaciju radnika i internih auditora.

U suradnji s vanjskom tvrtkom pokrenut je projekt procjene stanja okoliša, identifikacije eventualnih postojećih onečišćenja, procjene troškova te izrade prijedloga i mjera za sanaciju, na određenom broju benzinskih postaja. Nastavljeno je sa sakupljanjem zauljene ambalaže i otpada na benzinskim postajama, čišćenjem spremnika i separatora te zbrinjavanjem tako nastalog otpada.

### 5.6. SEKTOR ZA DOBAVU NAFTE I LOGISTIKU

S ciljem smanjenja emisija u okoliš u Sektoru za dobavu nafte i logistiku izvršena je rekonstrukcija cjevovoda za manipulaciju i sanacija podnice rezervoara na Skladištu Solin, a u tijeku je realizacija projekta ugradnje plivajuće membrane na rezervoaru za motorni benzin.

### 5.5. RETAIL NETWORK MANAGEMENT SECTOR

During 2005, the renovation of existing petrol stations has continued and two new petrol stations have been constructed. Such projects require the installation of double-bottom tanks and the application of the highest standards in accordance with EU regulations.

Probes installed in tanks at petrol stations to control fuel levels are fully operational and serve as a tool for the surveillance of possible tank leakage.

The process of harmonising Sector operations with the ISO 14001:2004 Standard is underway, through the drawing-up and revision of existing procedures in the environment management system and through the training of employees and internal auditors.

In co-operation with an external associate firm, a project comprising state of the environment assessment, identification of possible existing pollution, calculation of cost estimates and making proposals and preparing improvement measures has been initiated at certain petrol stations.

Activities concerning the collection of oil packaging and waste at petrol stations have continued, as has tank and separator cleaning and disposing the waste resulting from such activities.

### 5.6. CRUDE OIL SUPPLY AND LOGISTICS SECTOR

With the aim of reducing emissions into the environment in the Crude Oil Supply and Logistics Sector, pipeline manipulation and reconstruction has been undertaken as well as improvement of the tank bottom at the Solin storage facilities. A project to install a floating membrane in petrol tanks is also underway.





## 6. POKAZATELJI STANJA ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I OKOLIŠA U 2005. / KEY HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS IN 2005

### 6.1. Emisije u zrak

U 2005. godini reducirana je ukupna emisija 'stakleničkog plina' CO<sub>2</sub> iz ININIH postrojenja za 7,5%, a krutih čestica za 9,8%. Značajno je 56,2%-tno smanjenje emisije H<sub>2</sub>S koje je rezultat učinkovitog rada Lo-Cat postrojenja izgrađenog prvenstveno s ciljem očuvanja i zaštite okoliša, točnije zraka. S druge strane, porasla je emisija SO<sub>2</sub> za 3,1%, NO<sub>2</sub> za 10,7% dok je značajno povećana emisija CO, za 86,1% u odnosu na prošlu godinu.

Uzrok tom povećanju su emisije CO iz SD Istraživanje i proizvodnja nafte i plina koje su 162% veće nego 2004. zbog toga što su mjerenja emisija provedena na 22 izvora više nego prošle godine.

Emisije ugljik (II) oksida rezultat su nepotpunog izgaranja goriva, emisije dušikovih oksida ovise o režimu rada procesnih peći dok emisije sumpornih oksida i krutih čestica ovise o kvaliteti korištenih energenata.

U blizini Rafinerije nafte Rijeka provodi se kontinuirano mjerenje kvalitete zraka na četiri mjerne postaje. Emisijski monitoring u 2005. godini u RN Rijeka obuhvatio je 19 stacionarnih izvora. Rezultati mjerenja pokazuju smanjenje emisije većine praćenih parametara, osim emisije SO<sub>2</sub> koja je 7,1% veća nego 2004. godine. Povećanje SO<sub>2</sub> uzrokovano je korištenjem energenata zasićenijih sumpornim spojevima. Emisija NO<sub>2</sub> smanjena je za 35,8%, CO za 7,2%, krutih čestica za 5,1%, a CO<sub>2</sub> za 0,9%.

U Mazivima Rijeka provodi se kontinuirani imisijski monitoring na dvije mjerne postaje. Tijekom 2005. emisije su mjerene na 13 stacionarnih izvora koji su bili u radu. Emisija SO<sub>2</sub> je 23,8% veća nego 2004. godine što je rezultat korištenja loživog ulja sa većim postotkom sumpornih spojeva dok su sve ostale emisije manje nego prošle godine i to: CO za 61%, NO<sub>2</sub> za 6% i krutih čestica za 21,7%.

Na pogonima SD Istraživanja i proizvodnje nafte i plina mjerenja emisija obavljena su na 187 mjernih mjesta na pogonima Šumečani, Etan-Ivanić Grad, Molve, Stružec-Popovača, Šandrovac-Bjelovar, Vinkovci, Beničanci, Koprivnica i Žutica odnosno na 22 izvora više nego 2004. godine. Rezultati pokazuju značajno

smanjenje emisije H<sub>2</sub>S od 56,2% dok je emisija CO<sub>2</sub> smanjena za 9,9%. Međutim, znatno su povećane emisije CO, NO<sub>2</sub>, krutih čestica i SO<sub>2</sub>.

U RN Sisak u 2005. mjerene su emisije na 22 stacionarna izvora. Ukupne emisije su manje zbog smanjenja primarne (9,7%) i sekundarne prerade (18,1%). Tako je emisija SO<sub>2</sub> 4,5% manja nego prošle godine, emisija NO<sub>2</sub> 16,1%, emisija CO 16,3%, krutih čestica 15,9% dok je emisija CO<sub>2</sub> reducirana za 16,3%.

Budući da posljednjih nekoliko godina Rafinerija nafte Sisak ima poteškoća s emisijom/imisijom vodikovog sulfida, imisijski monitoring provode i Rafinerija i grad Sisak. U industrijskoj zoni grada kvaliteta zraka je na žalost, ostala III. kategorije po pitanju sumporovodika, ali je prosječna godišnja imisijska koncentracija benzena manja za 48,5% u odnosu na prošlu godinu te je kvaliteta zraka poboljšana sa III. na I. kategoriju. Problem povećanih koncentracija sumporovodika u okruženju Rafinerije biti će trajno riješen izgradnjom Postrojenja za obradu kiselih plinova aminom i Claus postrojenja za proizvodnju elementarnog sumpora.

U Rafineriji nafte Rijeka kao energenti su se podjednako koristili loživi plin sa 0,47% sumporovodika i loživo ulje sa 2,3% sumpora, dok se u Rafineriji nafte Sisak više koristio rafinerijski plin sa sadržajem H<sub>2</sub>S-a od 0,7-3,1%. U Mazivima Rijeka korišteni su miješani plin, loživo ulje sa 2,16% sumpora i reciklirajući vodik, a u SD Istraživanje i proizvodnja nafte i plina korišten je zemni/prirodni plin, bez sumpora.





## 6. POKAZATELJI STANJA ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I OKOLIŠA U 2005. / KEY HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS IN 2005

### 6.1. Emissions into the Air

In 2005, the total emission of CO<sub>2</sub> greenhouse gas from INA facilities was reduced by 7.5%, and that of solid particles by 9.8%. There has been a considerable reduction of 56.2% in H<sub>2</sub>S emissions, which is the result of the effective operations of the Lo-Cat Unit which was constructed from the outset with the aim of preserving and protecting the environment, particularly the air. On the other hand, SO<sub>2</sub> emissions increased by 3.1% and NO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 10.7% while CO emissions increased considerably by 86.1% compared to the previous year.

The cause of such a considerable increase is the CO emissions from Oil and Gas Exploration and Production facilities. These increased by 162% compared to 2004 because the measurement of emissions was carried out on 22 more sources than in the previous year.

Emissions of carbon (II) oxide are the result of incomplete fuel combustion. Nitrogen oxide emissions depend on the operating regimes of process furnaces, while the emissions of sulphur and solid particles depend on the quality of the energy sources used.

Continuous measurements of air quality have been carried out near the Rijeka Oil Refinery at four measuring stations. The monitoring of emissions in 2005 at the Rijeka Oil Refinery included 19 stationary sources. Measurement results indicate that most of the relevant parameters were reduced, except SO<sub>2</sub> emission,

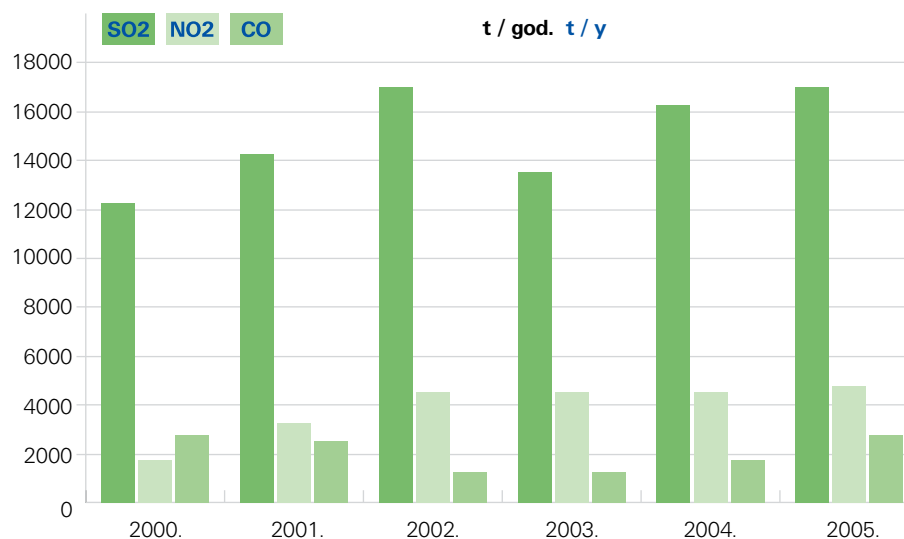
which increased by 7.1% compared to 2004. The increase in SO<sub>2</sub> emissions was caused by the use of energy sources more saturated with sulphur compounds. NO<sub>2</sub> emissions were reduced by 35.8%, CO by 7.2%, solid particles by 5.1% and CO<sub>2</sub> by 0.9%.

Continuous emission monitoring has been carried out at two measuring stations at Rijeka Lubricants. During 2005, emissions were measured at 13 stationary sources that were in operation. SO<sub>2</sub> emissions increased by 23.8% compared to 2004, which is the result of the use of fuel oil with a higher content of sulphur compounds, while other emissions were reduced compared to the previous year, i.e. CO by 61%, NO<sub>2</sub> by 6% and solid particles by 21.7%.

At Oil and Gas Exploration and Production facilities, measuring of emissions was carried out at 187 measuring locations at the Šumečani, Etan-Ivanić Grad, Molve, Stručec-Popovača, Šandrovac-Bjelovar, Vinkovci, Beničanci, Koprivnica and Žutica facilities, which was 22 sources more than in 2004. The results indicate a significant reduction in H<sub>2</sub>S emissions of 65.2%, while CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were reduced by 9.9%. However, emissions of CO, NO<sub>2</sub>, solid particles and SO<sub>2</sub> increased considerably. In 2005, at Sisak Oil Refinery, emissions were measured at 22 stationary sources. Total emissions were reduced due to the reduction of primary (by 9.7%) and secondary processing (by 18.2%). Thus, SO<sub>2</sub> emissions were reduced by 4.5% compared to 2004, NO<sub>2</sub> by 16.1%, solid

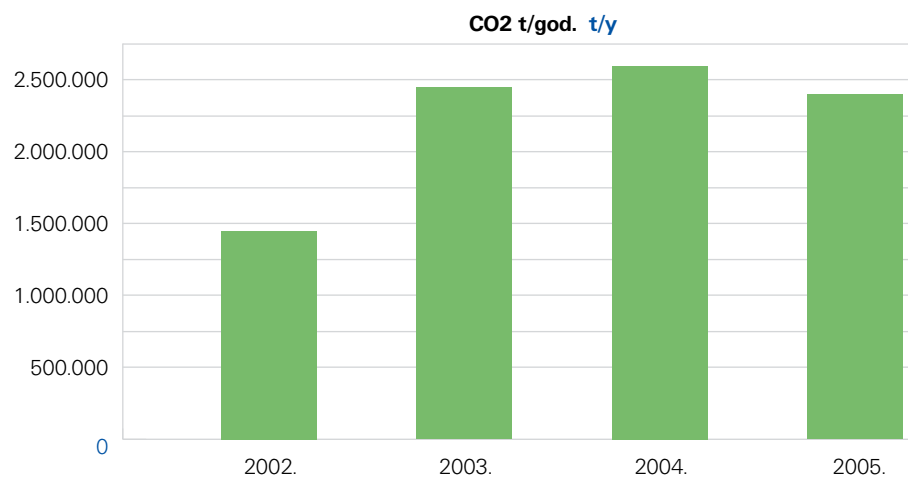
particles by 15.9% while emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> were reduced by 16.3%. Since in the last few years Sisak Oil Refinery has been having difficulties with hydrogen sulphide emissions/immissions, emission monitoring has been performed both by the Refinery and the town of Sisak. Unfortunately, in the industrial zone, air quality has remained in the III category with regard to hydrosulphur, but average annual benzene emission concentration has been reduced by 48.5% compared to the previous year and air quality has been upgraded from the III category to the I category. The problem of increased hydrosulphur concentration in Refinery surroundings will be solved by constructing a Sour Gases Amine Treatment Unit and Claus Unit for the recovery of elementary sulphur. At Rijeka Oil Refinery, fuel gas with 0.47% hydrosulphur content and fuel oil with 2.3% sulphur content were used proportionally (on an equal basis) as energy sources, while at the Sisak Oil Refinery, more refinery gas with 0.7 to 3.1% H<sub>2</sub>S content was used. At Rijeka Lubricants, mixed gas, fuel oil with a 2.16% sulphur content and recycled hydrogen were used and in Oil and Gas Exploration and Production, natural gas, without any sulphur was used.

## 6. POKAZATELJI STANJA ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I OKOLIŠA U 2005. / KEY HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS IN 2005



**Slika 1.** Emisije onečišćujućih tvari u zrak iz ININIH postrojenja od 2000. do 2005. godine.

**Figure 1.** Air pollutant emissions from INA facilities from 2000 to 2005



**Slika 2.** Ukupna emisija CO2 iz ININIH postrojenja u posljednje četiri godine.

**Figure 2.** Total emissions of CO2 from INA facilities in the last four years

U svim ININIM postrojenjima smanjena je emisija ugljičnog dioksida, što je rezultiralo ukupnim smanjenjem emisije CO2 od 7,5% u odnosu na prethodnu godinu.

Carbon dioxide emissions were reduced at all INA facilities, which resulted in a total reduction of CO2 emissions by 7.5% compared to the previous year.

## 6. POKAZATELJI STANJA ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I OKOLIŠA U 2005. / KEY HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS IN 2005

### 6.2. Emisije u vode

2005. godine smanjena je ukupna emisija slijedećih onečišćujućih tvari u vode: fenola za 34,3%, ukupnih ulja i masti za 18,7% i KPK dikromatom za 1,7% u odnosu na prošlu godinu. Emisija suspendiranih tvari veća je za 5,5%, BPK5 za 14,2% dok je emisija mineralnih ulja značajno povećana, 101,6%.

U Rafineriji nafte Rijeka smanjene su emisije suspendirane tvari za 2%, KPK za 4,6% i ukupnih ulja i masti za 7% dok su ostale emisije onečišćujućih tvari u vode nešto veće u odnosu na 2004. godinu (BPK5 za 10,1%, fenola za 25%, i mineralnih ulja za 3,2%).

U Mazivima Rijeka vrijednosti emisija svih mjerenih parametara povećane su u odnosu na 2004, ali su manje od dopuštenih vrijednosti prema vodopravnoj dozvoli, nakon što je napravljena kompletna revizija uređaja za obradu otpadnih voda.

U Rafineriji nafte Sisak povećana je vrijednost BPK5 za 36,6%, vrijednost emisije KPK ostala je gotovo ista dok su emisije fenola smanjene za 15,6%, ukupnih ulja i masti za 20,6%, a suspendiranih tvari za 15,5% u odnosu na 2004.

U SD Istraživanje i proizvodnja nafte i plina mjerenjem je određena emisija onečišćujućih tvari u vode na pogonima Šandrovac, Etan i Okoli. Sve vrijednosti emisija manje su u odnosu na prethodnu godinu.

U Sektoru upravljanja maloprodajnom mrežom zabilježeno je smanjenje emisije mineralnih ulja od 82,3% dok su vrijednosti ostalih emisija veće nego prošle godine, što je posljedica povećanja broja benzinskih postaja na kojima se prate emisije. Srednje vrijednosti godišnjih analiza ne prelaze zakonom dozvoljene vrijednosti, međutim u nekim su analizama pojedini parametri (najčešće KPK i BPK5) bili iznad dozvoljenih vrijednosti, nakon čega su očišćeni separatori

### 6.2. Discharges into Water

In 2005, total discharges into water of the following pollutants were reduced: phenol by 34.3%; total oils and fats by 18.7% and CCO Dichromate by 1.7% compared to the previous year. The emission of suspended matter, however, was increased by 5.5%, BCO5 by 14.2%, while the discharge of mineral oils significantly increased by 101.6%.

At Rijeka Oil Refinery, suspended matter discharges were reduced by 2%, discharges of CCO by 4.6% and total oils and fats by 7%, while other discharges of pollutants slightly increased compared to 2004 (BCO5 by 10.1%, phenol by 25% and mineral oils by 3.2%).

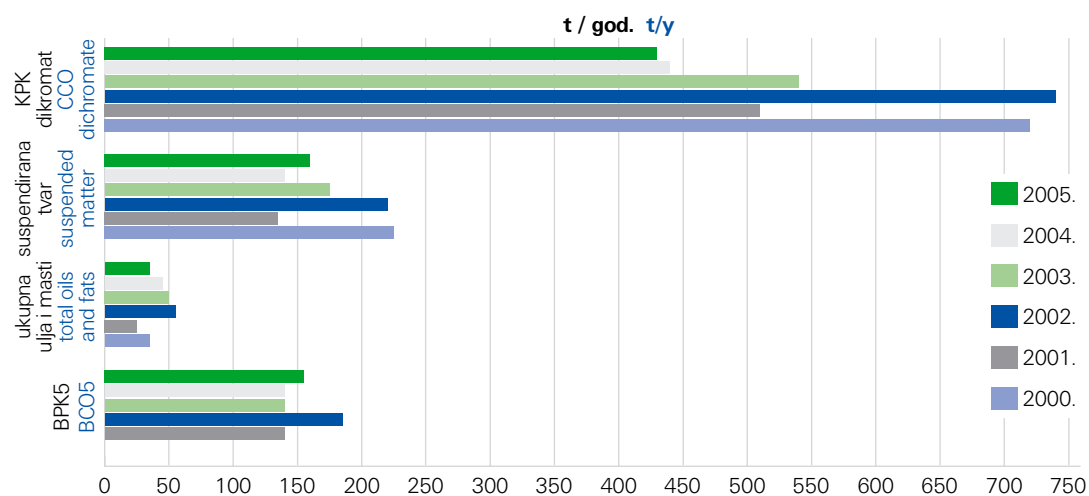
After the finalisation of the overhaul of the wastewater treatment unit at Rijeka Lubricants, the emission values of all measured parameters have increased compared to 2004, but are below the allowed limits according to the Water-Management Permit.

At Sisak Oil Refinery, the value of BCO5 emissions increased by 36.6%, CCO discharges remained almost the same, but phenol discharges were reduced by 15.6% together

with discharges of total oils and fats by 20.6% and suspended matter by 15.5% compared to 2004.

In Oil and Gas Exploration and Production, the discharge of pollutants into water was measured at the Šandrovac, Etan and Okoli facilities. All emission values were reduced compared to the previous year.

In the Retail Network Management Sector, a reduction of mineral oil discharges by 82.3% was recorded while the values of other emissions increased compared to the previous year, which is the result of an increase in the number of petrol stations where discharges into water are monitored. Mean values of annual analysis did not exceed the limits allowed by the law. However, some analyses indicated that certain parameters (most frequently COO and BCO5) were above allowed values. The separators were cleaned upon learning of such results.



Slika 3. Emisije onečišćujućih tvari u vode iz ININIH postrojenja, od 2000. do 2005. godine.

Figure 3. Pollutant discharges into water from INA facilities from 2000 to 2005

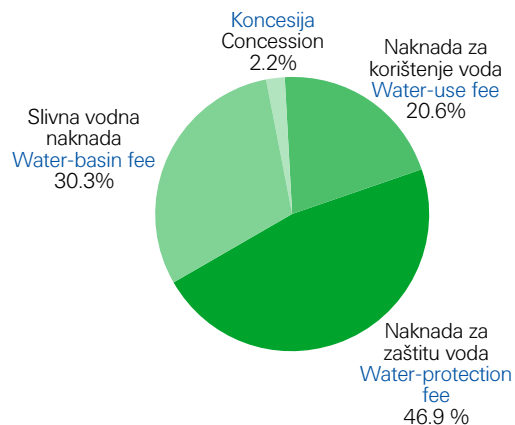
## 6. POKAZATELJI STANJA ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I OKOLIŠA U 2005. / KEY HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS IN 2005

### 6.3. Potrošnja vode i vodne naknade

U radu i poslovanju INA do 1. siječnja 2006. godine naplaćivale su se tri vrste vodnih naknada: naknada za korištenje voda, naknada za zaštitu voda i slivna vodna naknada.

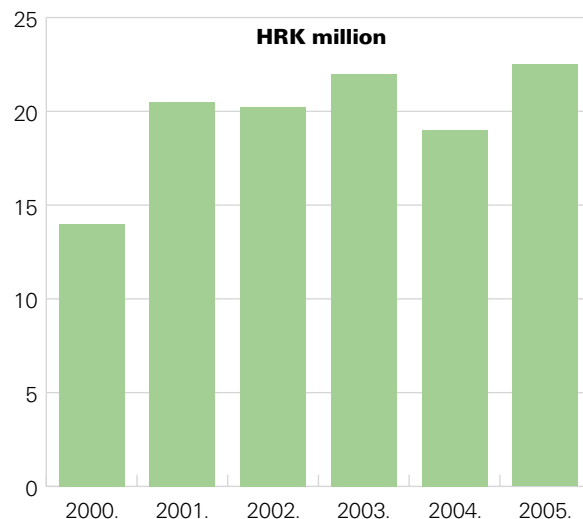
U 2005. godini INA je za vodne naknade platila 22,8 milijuna kuna, što je 19,2% više nego godinu prije. Od tog iznosa 46,9% otpada na naknadu za zaštitu voda, 20,6% na naknadu za korištenje voda, 30,3% na slivnu vodnu naknadu, a 2,2% je plaćeno za koncesije.

Zahvaćeno je 6,24 milijuna m<sup>3</sup> vode odnosno 25% manje nego 2004, a ispušteno 5,6 milijuna m<sup>3</sup> odnosno 28% manje. Uz te količine Rafinerija nafte Rijeka zahvatila je još 48,7 milijuna m<sup>3</sup> morske vode, koja služi kao rashladna u tehnološkom procesu.



Slika 4. Struktura vodnih naknada u 2005. godini.

Figure 4. The structure of water-management fees in 2005



Slika 5. Kretanje troškova vodnih naknada u INI od 2000. do 2005. godine.

Figure 5. Trends in water-management fee costs at INA from 2000 to 2005

### 6.3. Water Consumption and Water-Management Fees

During INA's operations and business activities until January 1st 2006, three types of water-management fees were paid: water-use fees, water-protection fees and basin-water fees.

In 2005, INA paid HRK 22.8 million in water-management fees, 19.2% more than in 2004. 46.9% of this amount went on water-protection fees, 20.6% on water-use fees, 30.3% on basin-water fees and 2.2% on payment of concessions.

The intake of water amounted to 6.24 million m<sup>3</sup> or 25% less compared to 2004. 5.6 million m<sup>3</sup> of water was discharged or 28% less compared to the previous year. In addition, at Rijeka Oil Refinery, seawater intake was 48.7 million m<sup>3</sup>. This served as cooling water.

## 6. POKAZATELJI STANJA ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I OKOLIŠA U 2005. / KEY HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS IN 2005

### 6.4. Gospodarenje otpadom

U INI se opasni i neopasni otpad kontrolirano sakuplja, obrađuje i evidentira.

Ukupna količina opasnog i neopasnog otpada nastalog u INI tijekom 2005. godine smanjena je za 34% u odnosu na 2004. i iznosi 33 599 tona. Proizvedeno je 20% manje opasnog i 38% manje neopasnog otpada.

Najviše opasnog otpada nastalo je u Rafineriji nafte Rijeka (44%) i Rafineriji nafte Sisak (41%), a zatim slijede Maziva Rijeka (9%) i Sektor upravljanja maloprodajnom mrežom (5%). Najmanje opasnog otpada nastalo je u SD Istraživanje i proizvodnja nafte i plina (samo 1% ukupne količine opasnog otpada nastalog u INI). Naime, na Pogonu Koprivnica i Pogonu Molve Okruga Podravina pojedine vrste tehnoloških fluida se trajno zbrinjavaju odlaganjem u duboku utisnu bušotinu Kal-6. U 2005. godini u toj je bušotini trajno zbrinuto ukupno 11123 tona otpada.

Najzastupljenije vrste opasnog otpada u INI su muljevi iz spremnika, muljevi iz odvajača ulje/voda i zauljeni muljevi od održavanja uređaja i opreme.

Maziva Rijeka obrađuju rabljena maziva ulja I i II kategorije od svojih kupaca kao i zauljene metalne bačve, dok se sav ostali opasni otpad šalje na obradu ovlaštenim obrađivačima. Rafinerija nafte Rijeka obrađuje određene vrste zauljenog otpada doziranjem korisnih ugljikovodika u sirovu naftu.

Najviše neopasnog otpada u 2005. godini registrirano je u Rafineriji nafte Sisak (64%) i SD Istraživanje i proizvodnja nafte i plina (29%).

Najzastupljenija vrsta neopasnog otpada su zasićene ili istrošene smole ionskih izmjenjivača, a zatim slijede isplačni muljevi koji sadrže slatku vodu i muljevi od obrade industrijskih otpadnih voda.

U INI se selektivno prikuplja i koristan otpad, kao što su papir, staklo, plastika, elektronički otpad i slično koji se zatim predaje sakupljačima/obrađivačima ovlaštenim od strane Ministarstva zaštite okoliša, prostornog uređenja i graditeljstva.

### 6.4. Waste Management

At INA, hazardous and non-hazardous waste is collected, treated and recorded in a controlled manner. The total amount of hazardous and non-hazardous waste produced at INA during 2005 was 33,599 tonnes, 34% less compared to 2004. 20% less hazardous and 38% less non-hazardous waste was produced.

The largest quantity of hazardous waste was produced at Rijeka Oil Refinery (44%) and Sisak Oil refinery (41%), followed by Rijeka Lubricants (9%) and the Retail Network Management Sector (5%). The smallest quantity of hazardous waste was produced by Oil and Gas Exploration and Production (only 1% of the total quantity of hazardous waste produced by INA).

At the Koprivnica and Molve Facilities in the Podravina District, certain types of process fluids were permanently disposed of by injecting them into the deep Kal-6 well. In 2005, a total of 11,123 tonnes of waste was permanently disposed of at the Kal-6 well.

The most common types of hazardous water at INA are tank sludge, oil/water separator sludge and oily sludge resulting from unit and equipment maintenance.

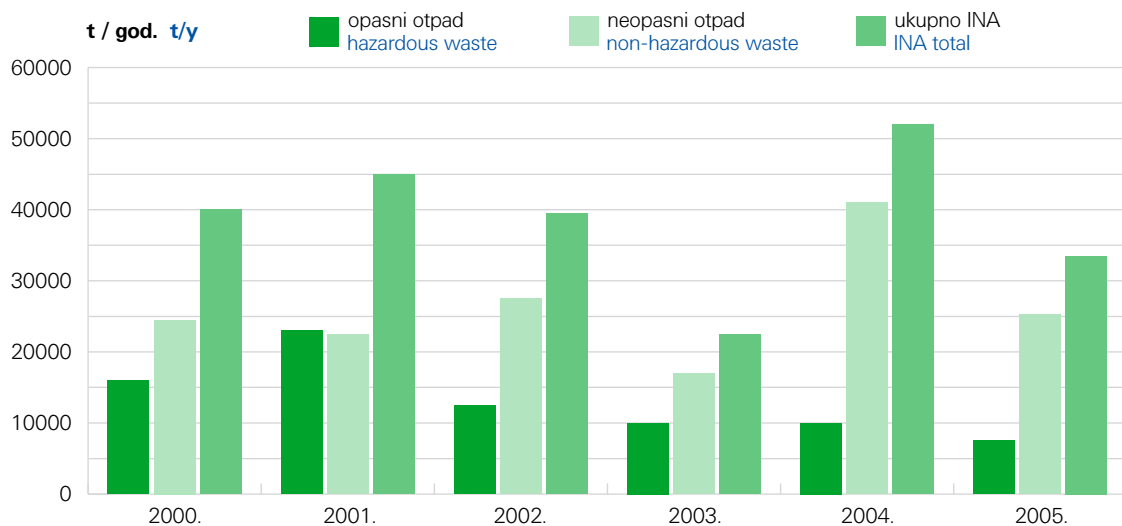
Rijeka Lubricants treat used I and II category lubricating oils obtained from their buyers as well as metal oil drums, while all other hazardous waste is sent for treatment to authorised waste management companies. Rijeka Oil Refinery treats certain types of oil waste by dosing useful hydrocarbons into crude oil. The largest quantity of hazardous waste in 2005 was recorded at the Sisak Oil Refinery (64%) and by Oil and Gas Exploration and Production (29%).

The most common type of non-hazardous waste is saturated or used felts from ionic exchangers, followed by mud containing freshwater and sludge from industrial wastewater treatment.

At INA, selective collection of useful waste, such as paper, glass, plastics, electronic waste, etc., is carried out. This is then handed over to waste collection/recycling facilities authorised by the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction.

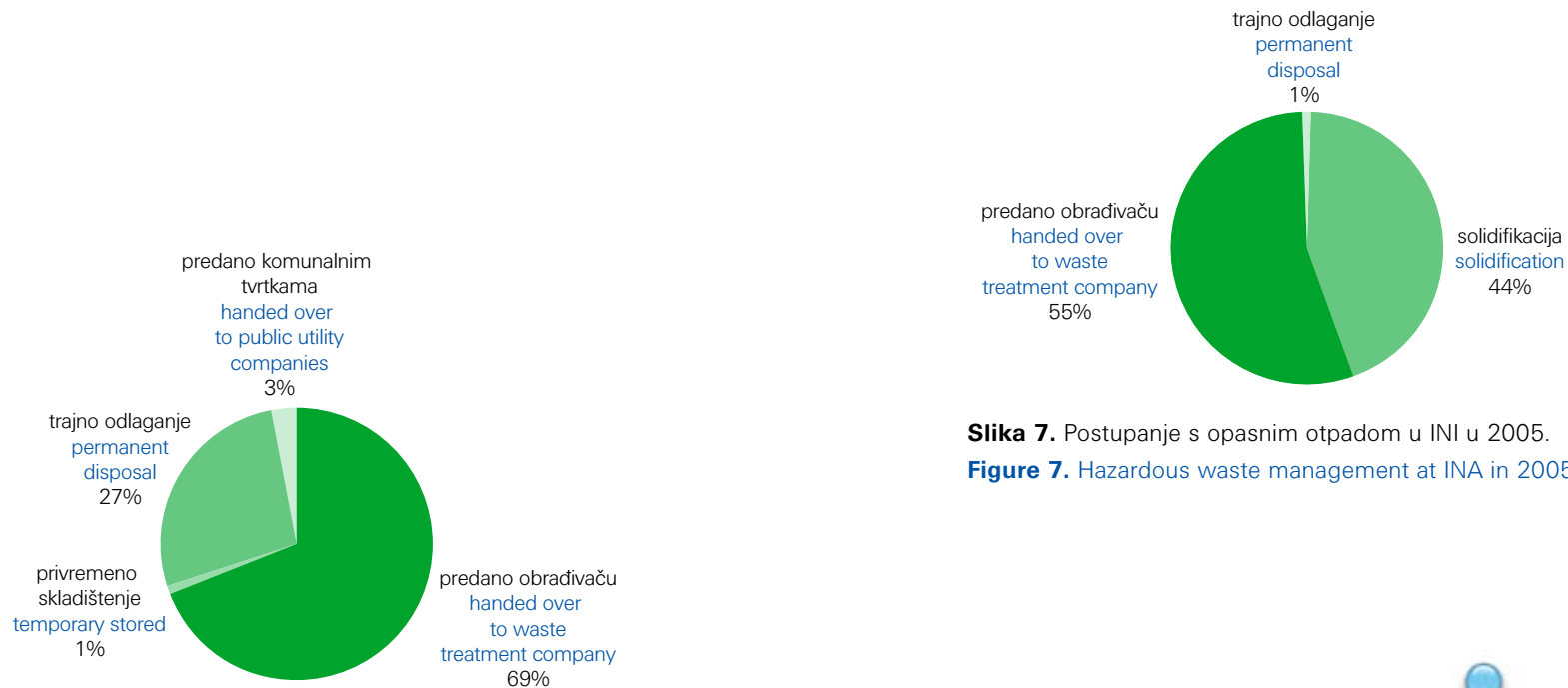


## 6. POKAZATELJI STANJA ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I OKOLIŠA U 2005. / KEY HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS IN 2005



**Slika 6.** Količine opasnog i neopasnog otpada nastalog u INI od 2000. do 2005. godine.

**Figure 6.** Quantities of hazardous and non-hazardous waste produced at INA from 2000 to 2005



**Slika 8.** Postupanje s neopasnim otpadom nastalim u INI u 2005.

**Figure 8.** Treatment of non-hazardous waste produced at INA in 2005

**Slika 7.** Postupanje s opasnim otpadom u INI u 2005.

**Figure 7.** Hazardous waste management at INA in 2005



## 6. POKAZATELJI STANJA ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I OKOLIŠA U 2005. / KEY HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS IN 2005

### 6.5. Akcidenti s utjecajem na okoliš

U 2005. godini dogodila su se 32 nepredviđena događaja s utjecajem na okoliš, koji su bili uzrokovani puknućem naftovoda, oštećenjem opreme, poremećajem u tehnološkom procesu ili nekontroliranim izlivanjem. Odmah nakon uočavanja događaja utvrđeni su uzroci te se pristupilo sanaciji oštećenja i okoliša, za što je utrošeno 3,7 milijuna kuna.

U potpunosti su sanirane posljedice 25 događaja. Razliveni ugljikovodici su sakupljeni i vraćeni u tehnološki proces, a onečišćeno tlo/voda očišćeno je prikladnim upijajućim sredstvima. Za ostalih 7 događaja (5 puknuća

naftovoda i 2 propuštanja spremnika) sanacija onečišćenja je u tijeku, a poduzete su sve korektivne radnje kao pražnjenje i zatvaranje naftovoda, postavljanje plutajućih brana za sakupljanje ugljikovodika, postavljanje nasipa, pražnjenje spremnika i stavljanje van upotrebe i slično.

Najveći broj akcidenata prouzročen je puknućima naftovoda u SD Istraživanje i proizvodnja nafte i plina, uslijed dotrajalosti i korozije, međutim taj se broj značajno smanjio u posljednje dvije godine zbog velikih ulaganja u revitalizaciju i zamjenu cjevovoda, kao i optimalizaciju sustava sabiranja na proizvodnim pogonima.

### 6.5. Accidents with an Environmental Impact

In 2005, there were 32 unforeseen accidents with an impact on the environment. These were caused by oil pipeline ruptures, damage to equipment, interruptions in technological processes or uncontrolled spillage. Immediately after the accidents were noticed, the causes were determined and measures to repair the damage and the environment initiated. The cost was HRK 3.7 million.

The consequences of 25 accidents were dealt with completely. Spilled hydrocarbons were collected and returned to technological processes, and contaminated soil/water was cleaned with appropriate absorbents. The cleaning up of the remaining 7 accidents (5 oil pipeline ruptures and 2 tank leakages) is underway and all corrective measures have been taken, such as the emptying and closing-down of oil pipelines, placing of floating dams for collecting hydrocarbons, the setting up of embankments, and tank emptying and putting out of operation.

The largest number of accidents were caused by pipeline ruptures in Oil and Gas Exploration and Production. These were due to obsolescence and corrosion. However the number has been significantly reduced in the last two years because of major investments into the revitalisation and replacement of pipes, as well as the optimisation of the collection system at production facilities.

Vrsta događaja / Type of accident	Broj nepredviđenih događaja / Number of unforeseen accidents
Poremećaj u tehnološkom procesu / Interruption in technological processes	5
Oštećenje opreme / Damage to equipment	9
Puknuće naftovoda / Oil pipeline ruptures	10
Puknuće plinovoda / Gas pipeline ruptures	2
Puknuće cjevovoda / Pipeline ruptures	2
Nekontrolirano izlivanje / Uncontrolled spillages	4
UKUPNO / TOTAL	32

**Tablica 1.** Broj i vrste nepredviđenih događaja s utjecajem na okoliš u 2005. godini.

**Table 1.** Number and type of unforeseen accidents with an impact on the environment in 2005

## 6. POKAZATELJI STANJA ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I OKOLIŠA U 2005. / KEY HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS IN 2005

### 6.6. Ozljeđe na radu i profesionalne bolesti

U zadnjih deset godina pratimo trend smanjenja ozljeda na radu u INI. U istom razdoblju u našoj kompaniji nije zabilježen niti jedan smrtni slučaj, kao niti jedna profesionalna bolest.

Ukupan broj ozljeda u kontinuiranom je padu s iznimkom 2002. godine u kojoj se broj ozljeda povećao za 5%.

U odnosu na 2004. godinu pad ukupnog broja ozljeda u 2005. godini iznosi 6,8%.

U proteklih osam godina najčešći način ozljeđivanja bio je pad radnika, što je uzrokovalo lakše ozljeđe.

Trend smanjenja broja ozljeda na radu rezultat je dobrog menadžmenta koji konstantno motivira, ohrabruje, uvodi sigurnije tehnologije, razgovara s zaposlenicima, sve dok ljudi ne prihvate da je briga za sigurnost sastavni dio rada.

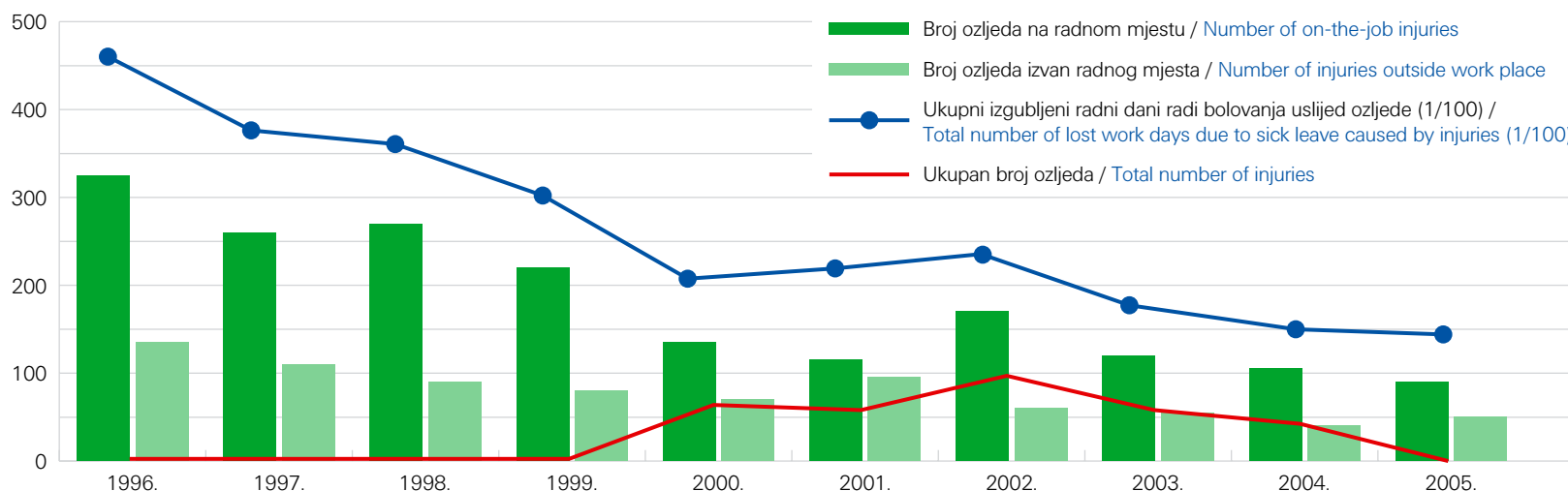
### 6.6. On-the-job injuries and occupational illnesses

The number of on-the-job injuries at INA has declined in the last 10 years. During this period, not one death or occupational illness has been recorded in our company.

The total number of injuries is continuously decreasing, with the exception of the year 2002, when the number of injuries rose by 5%. In relation to 2004, the total number of injuries decreased by 6.8% in 2005.

During the last eight years, the most frequent types of injury were falls that caused minor injuries.

The decreasing trend in the number of on-the-job injuries is a result of good management, which constantly motivates, encourages, introduces new technologies, and talks with employees, until employees accept the fact that attention to safety is an integral part of work.



Slika 9. Prikaz ozljeda prema mjestu nastanka od 1996. do 2005. godine.

Figure 9. Injuries according to place of occurrence 1996-2005

## 6. POKAZATELJI STANJA ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I OKOLIŠA U 2005. / KEY HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS IN 2005

### 6.7. Potencijalne opasnosti, početni požari i požari

INA je veliki i značajan gospodarski subjekt s brojnim potencijalnim opasnostima od požara u proizvodnji, preradi i trgovini naftom i derivatima. 36 objekata razvrstano je u I. i II. kategoriju ugroženosti od požara, a 15 objekata u III. i IV. Zbog toga u INI tijekom cijele godine stručne službe i za to osposobljeni zaposlenici provode cijeli niz aktivnosti u zaštiti od požara, od preventivnih i edukativnih do velikog broja internih i službenih inspekcijskih nadzora.

U 2005. godini u INI se dogodilo 106 potencijalnih opasnosti, 36 početnih požara i 5 požara.

Zamijećen je veliki pad broja požara, sa 26 požara 2003. godine na svega 2 požara u 2004. godini te zatim blagi rast tijekom 2005. godine (5 požara), što u usporedbi s brojem potencijalnih opasnosti (106), koje su mogle dovesti do puno većeg broja požara i eksplozija, govori o spremnosti i organiziranosti zaštite od požara u INI.

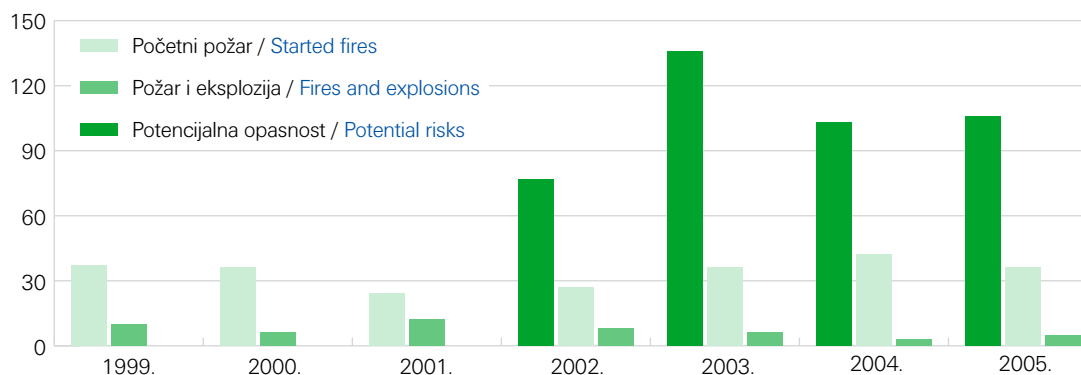
### 6.7. Potential hazards and fire

INA is a large and important company subject to numerous potential fire risks in oil and oil product production, refining and sales. There are 36 facilities classified as I and II fire danger category, and 15 facilities as fire danger categories III and IV. For the reasons mentioned above, specialised departments and employees trained for the purpose conduct a range of fire protection activities, from preventive and educational inspections to a great number of internal and official inspections.

There were 106 potential risks, 36 started fires and 5 full fires in 2005. The number of full fires dropped from 26 fires in 2003 to only 2 in 2004. In 2005, this number rose slightly (5). Compared to the number of potential risks (106), which could have caused a greater number of fires and explosions, this proves the readiness and organisation of the fire protection section at INA.

Vrsta događaja / Type of event	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Potencijalna opasnost / Potential risks				77	137	103	106
Početni požar / Started fires	37	34	23	27	36	42	36
Požar i eksplozija / Fires and explosions	10	6	12	8	6	2	5

**Tablica 2.** Vrste događaja od 1999. do 2005. godine  
**Table 2.** Types of event in the period 1999 - 2005



**Slika 10.** Događaji iz zaštite od požara za razdoblje od 1999. do 2005. godine.

**Figure 10.** Events in the fire protection section in the period 1999 - 2005

## 6. POKAZATELJI STANJA ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I OKOLIŠA U 2005. / KEY HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS IN 2005

### Svibanj - „Mjesec zaštite od požara“

Mjesec svibanj već se tradicionalno obilježava kao mjesec zaštite od požara u kojem se provode aktivnosti u svrhu sprječavanja požara i efikasne zaštite od požara. To uključuje promotivno-informativne, stručno-obrazovne i preventivno tehničke aktivnosti.

U 2005. godini održane su 64 pokazne taktičke vježbe s ciljem provjere ispravnosti vatrogasne tehnike i uvježbanosti postrojbe, a završna pokazna vatrogasna vježba održana je 8. lipnja 2005. na benzinskoj postaji „Šibenik-obala“. Provjera spremnosti ININIH radnika te koordinacija sa svim ostalim nadležnim službama za brzu i učinkovitu intervenciju i sprječavanje

nastanka većih šteta na maloprodajnom objektu bio je jedan od ciljeva ove vježbe.

U vježbi je simulirano gašenje požara na autocisterni diesel goriva, razlivenog tijekom istakanja u podzemni spremnik benzinske postaje i istovremena evakuacija kupaca. U vježbi su uz ININE radnike sudjelovali Javna vatrogasna postrojba Šibenik, Državna uprava za zaštitu i spašavanje, Policijska uprava šibensko-kninska, Lučka kapetanija Šibenik i Hitna služba grada Šibenika.

Ova vježba odvijala se u uobičajenim uvjetima, odnosno niti jedan sudionik nije posebno uvježbavao svoj dio zadatka, već ga je obavio u skladu sa svakodnevnim aktivnostima. Povodom mjeseca zaštite od požara izrađuju se prigodni plakati koji na benzinskim postajama u cijeloj zemlji podsjećaju, kako djelatnike tako i potrošače, na iznimnu važnost sprječavanja i otklanjanja uzroka požara. Ove godine naglasak je stavljen na budućnost djece i mladih generacija.



## 6. POKAZATELJI STANJA ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I OKOLIŠA U 2005. / KEY HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS IN 2005



### May - Fire protection month

The month of May is traditionally fire protection month. This is a month in which activities aimed at fire prevention and effective fire protection are conducted. These include promotional-informative activities, expert-training activities and preventive technical activities.

In 2005, 64 demonstration tactical drills were carried out, aimed at testing fire-fighting techniques and the training level of employees. The final demonstration fire-fighting drill was conducted on June 8th 2005 at the Šibenik coastal petrol station. One of the main objectives of this drill was to test the training level of INA employees and to co-ordinate with all other relevant departments quick and efficient intervention and the prevention of greater damage to the retail facility. The drill simulated extinguishing a fire involving a tanker with diesel fuel that had spilled during unloading into the petrol station's reservoir below ground and the simultaneous evacuation

of customers. The Šibenik Fire Brigade, the State Authority for Protection and Rescue, the Šibensko-Kninska County Police Department, the Šibenik Harbour Master's Office and the Šibenik Emergency Services participated in the drill along with INA employees.

The drill in question took place under regular conditions, i.e. none of the participants rehearsed their role in the drill, but was a part of everyday activities.

To mark fire protection month, posters are created reminding employees and consumers at petrol stations across the country that prevention and elimination of causes of fire is extremely important. This year, the emphasis was on the future of children and the younger generations.

## 6. POKAZATELJI STANJA ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I OKOLIŠA U 2005. / KEY HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS IN 2005

### 6.7. Edukacija radnika

Osposobljavanje kao posebno pravilo zaštite na radu najvažnija je preventivna aktivnost za obavljanje poslova iz područja zaštite na radu i zaštite od požara. To znači osigurati uvjete rada bez opasnosti po zdravlje i sigurnost radnika i svih onih koji po bilo kojoj osnovi borave u prostorima i prostorijama u vlasništvu INE. Radnici se stalno podučavaju o sigurnosti na radu, no na sreću, sve više radnika razumije da sigurnost ne znači poštivanje pravila i uputa nego osjećaj da radite u sigurnoj okolini i da se zdravi vraćate kući. Ondje gdje se osnovnim pravilima zaštite na radu ne mogu otkloniti opasnosti ili se ne može smanjiti preostali rizik utvrđen procjenom opasnosti obavezno se provode dodatna osposobljavanja uvažavajući specifičnosti organizacijske jedinice. U 2005. godini provedeno je 6180 osposobljavanja, 5715 ostalih edukacija iz područja zaštite na radu i zaštite od požara te 737 vatrogasnih vježbi.

### 6.8. Medicina rada

Temeljem Zakona o zaštiti na radu liječnici specijalisti medicine rada sudjeluju u radu odbora zaštite na radu te u izradi i reviziji procjene opasnosti i utvrđivanju radnih mjesta s posebnim uvjetima rada. Osim navedenog, obavljaju i detaljne analize stanja zaštite zdravlja i sigurnosti. Radi provjere zdravstvenog stanja radnika s osnova ovisnosti, prilikom zapošljavanja radnika na poslovima s posebnim uvjetima rada na benzinskim postajama, provodi se testiranje na droge. Također se provode zdravstveni pregledi radnika na poslovima s posebnim uvjetima rada kako bi se utvrdilo njihovo zdravstveno stanje i psihička sposobnost za rad na takvim poslovima.

### 6.7. Training of employees

Training as a special part of occupational safety is the most important preventive activity for performing work in the areas of occupational safety and fire protection. This includes the provision of working conditions without risk to the health and safety of employees and all those people who spend time in areas and rooms owned by INA. Employees are trained in occupational safety on a regular basis. Fortunately, the number of employees who understand that safety does not only mean recognising rules and instructions but feeling that one works in a safe environment and that one will return home healthy is growing. Areas where risk cannot be eliminated by means of basic occupational safety rules

or where the remaining risk determined by risk assessments cannot be curtailed, require mandatory additional training taking into account the specific character of the organisational unit concerned. There were 6,180 training activities carried out in 2005, as well as 5,715 other educational activities in occupational safety and fire protection, and 737 fire-extinguishing drills.

### 6.8. Occupational medicine

In line with the Occupational Safety Act, occupational medicine specialists participate in the activities of the occupational safety board, as well as in the preparation and revision of risk assessments and the determination of work posts with special working conditions. Apart from the above-mentioned, detailed analyses of the health and safety situation are performed. In order to check the health of employees in terms of possible addiction, employees who work in special conditions in petrol stations are tested for drugs. In addition, medical check-ups are performed on employees who work in special working conditions in order to determine their health status and physical ability to work in such posts.





## 6. POKAZATELJI STANJA ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I OKOLIŠA U 2005. / KEY HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS IN 2005

### 6.9. Radna mjesta s posebnim uvjetima rada (PUR)

U INI je zaposleno 4990 radnika na 534 radna mjesta s posebnim uvjetima rada. Od toga je 4234 radnika obavilo periodički liječnički pregled, prema potrebama svog radnog mjesta.

### 6.9. Posts with special working conditions (SWC)

There are 4,990 employees employed at INA in 534 work places that involve special working conditions, 4,234 of whom have performed periodical medical check-ups in accordance with the requirements of such posts.

Organizacijska jedinica	Poslovi s PUR	Raspoređeni radnici na poslove s PUR	Obavljeni liječnički pregledi u 2005.
Poslovne funkcije i korporativna podrška	98	146	2
SD istraživanje i proizvodnja nafte i plina	50	384	302
SD trgovina na malo	3	2,667	2,832
SD dobava i prerada nafte i veleprodaja naftnih derivata (bez Sektora za preradu nafte)	38	349	339
Rafinerija nafte Rijeka	153	525	182
Rafinerija nafte Sisak	62	551	351
Maziva Rijeka	130	368	226
UKUPNO	534	4,990	4,234

**Tablica 3.** Podaci vezani uz posebne uvjete rada po organizacijskim jedinicama.

Organisational unit	Jobs involving SWC	Employees assigned to work posts involving SWC	Performed medical check-ups in 2005
Business functions and corporate support	98	146	2
Oil & Gas Exploration and Production Division	50	384	302
Retail Division	3	2,667	2,832
Refining and Wholesale Division (without the Refining Sector)	38	349	339
Rijeka Oil Refinery	153	525	182
Sisak Oil Refinery	62	551	351
Rijeka Lubricants	130	368	226
TOTAL	534	4,990	4,234

**Table 3.** Data on special working conditions per organisational unit

## 6. POKAZATELJI STANJA ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I OKOLIŠA U 2005. / KEY HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS IN 2005



### 6.10. Troškovi zaštite okoliša

Troškovi zaštite okoliša rastu iz godine u godinu, a rezultat su povećanja investicija u svim segmentima okoliša, od zaštite tla, vode i zraka do zbrinjavanja otpada i troškova analitičkih usluga. U 2005. godini troškovi su iznosili 198,13 milijuna kuna što je 23,8% više nego 2004. godine.

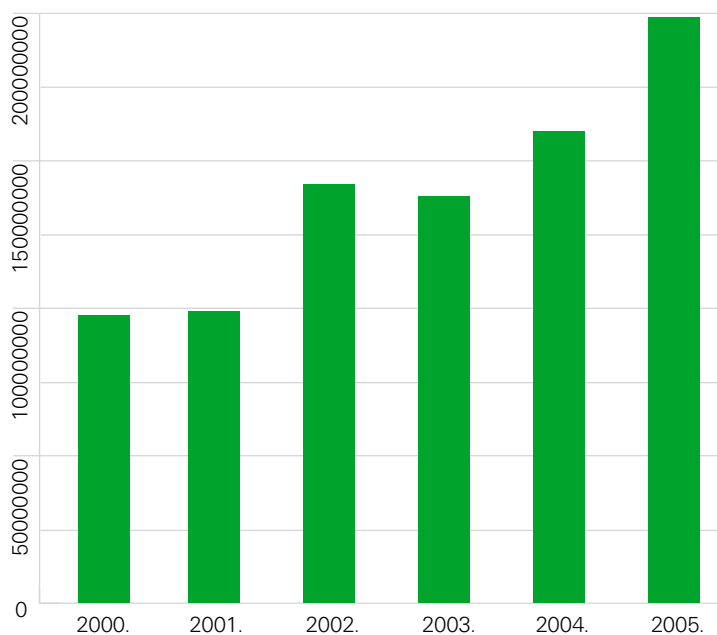
Kao i prethodnih godina, najveći udio troškova odnosi se na investicije u zaštitu tla te zatvaranje naftnih polja i vraćanje okoliša u prvobitno stanje (73%), a zatim slijede troškovi zaštite voda (14%).

### 6.10. Environmental protection costs

Environmental protection costs grow each year and are a result of increased investment in all environmental areas from soil, water and air protection to waste management and the costs of analytical services. In 2005, these costs amounted to HRK 198.13 million, which represents a 23.8 % increase on 2004.

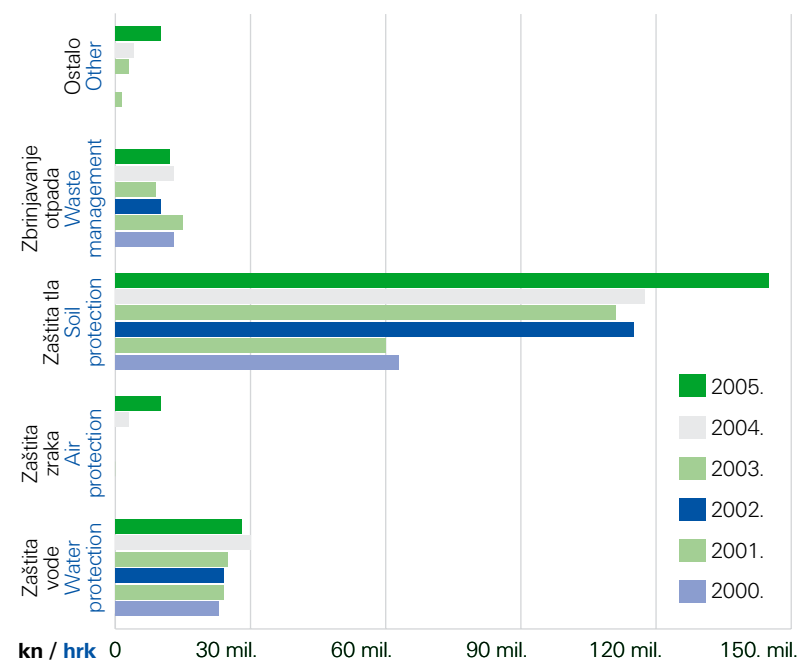
As in previous years, the biggest share of costs concerns investments in soil protection, shutting down oil fields and environment recovery (73%), followed by water protection costs (14%).

kn / god. hrk/y



Slika 11. Troškovi zaštite okoliša od 2000. do 2005. godine.

Figure 11. Environmental protection costs in the period 2000 - 2005



Slika 12. Struktura troškova zaštite okoliša u INI od 2000. do 2005. godine.

Figure 12. Structure of environmental protection costs at INA in the period 2000 - 2005

## 6. POKAZATELJI STANJA ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I OKOLIŠA U 2005. / KEY HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS IN 2005

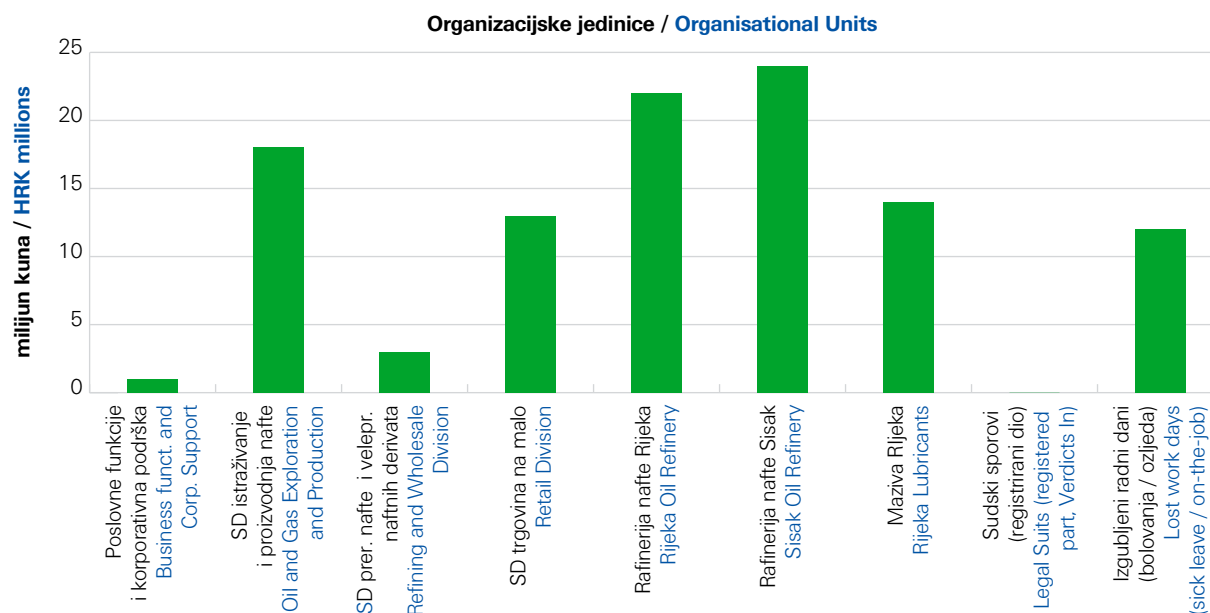
### 6.11. Troškovi zaštite zdravlja i sigurnosti

Ukupni troškovi zaštite zdravlja i sigurnosti u 2005. godini iznosili su 90,62 milijuna kuna. Najveći dio troškova odnosi se na zaštitu od požara. To su troškovi redovnog najma stručnih i operativnih kadrova, ispitivanja funkcionalnosti i servisiranja te nabave nove opreme, aparata i sustava za dojavu i gašenje požara, troškovi osposobljavanja radnika iz područja zaštite

od požara, izrade dokumentacije kako bi se zadovoljili zahtjevi zakonskih propisa i provođenja vježbi evakuacije i spašavanja. Ostali troškovi se odnose na troškove zaštite na radu koji podrazumijevaju nabavu osobnih zaštitnih sredstava i opreme, osposobljavanje za rad na siguran način, usavršavanje i specijalizacije, zdravstvene usluge medicine rada, ispitivanja i sanacije te izrada stručne dokumentacije.

### 6.11. Health and safety costs

Total health and safety costs in 2005 amounted to HRK 90.62 million. The biggest share of costs concerned fire protection. These costs include hiring professional and operating personnel, testing and servicing existing equipment and the procurement of new equipment, fire-fighting and fire alarm systems, and extinguishers. In addition, costs include training in fire protection, as well as drawing up documentation to meet the requirements of legal regulations, as well as evacuation and rescue drills. The remaining costs are concerned with occupational safety including the cost of procurement of personal safety means and equipment, training for working in a safe manner, specialised and additional training, occupational medicine services, testing and improvement, as well as drawing up specialised documentation.



**Slika 13.** Troškovi zaštite zdravlja i sigurnosti u 2005. godini.

**Figure 13.** Health and safety costs in 2005



## 7. INA I ZAJEDNICA / INA AND THE COMMUNITY

INA u skladu s vlastitim opredjeljenjima, zakonskim zahtjevima, internim dokumentima i strateškim planovima i programima ima otvorenu komunikaciju o pitanjima zaštite okoliša, zdravlja i sigurnosti s javnošću, lokalnom zajednicom i svim zainteresiranim stranama.

INA sponzorira razne stručne projekte, udruge i pojedince koji se bave područjem zaštite okoliša te je otvorena prema svim poticajima, prijedlozima i inovacijama za poboljšanje odnosa prema okolišu.

Isto tako, u 2005. INA je svojom donacijom potpomogla otvaranje prvog dječjeg centra "Centar za transplantaciju matičnih stanica" u Republici Hrvatskoj. Time je objavljen uspješan završetak projekta "HITNA SLUŽBA za djecu s malignim tumorima". Zahvaljujući ovom projektu Onkološki odjel Klinike za dječje bolesti Zagreb opremljen je svim aparatima za izvođenje postupaka autologne transplantacije krvotvornih matičnih stanica.

2005. godina proglašena je u Europi godinom borbe protiv buke, a odvijala se pod motom "Stišajmo buku na radnom mjestu".

Problem buke očituje se u slučaju općine Kostrena na čijem se području nalaze industrijska postrojenja nekoliko tvrtki, između ostalih i Rafinerija nafte Rijeka, zbog čega je u izradi projekt smanjenja buke uzrokovane radom rafinerijskih postrojenja.

Od eko-projekata pomogla je provedbu projekta Udruge Dupinov san iz Zagreba „Podržimo boje Jadrana-zeleno 2005“, spašavanje ptica na Vranskom jezeru u organizaciji Hrvatskog ornitološkog društva i mnoge druge.

2005. godine ININA benzinska postaja

Svačićeva-nova u Slavonskom Brodu po treći put za redom dobila je priznanje Hrvatske turističke zajednice „Zeleni cvijet“ za najuređeniju benzinsku postaju dok je nagradu Turističke zajednice grada Zadra, „Nasmiješeno sunce“ u istoj kategoriji dobila ININA benzinska postaja u predjelu Voštarnica. U akciji „čovjek-ključ uspjeha u turizmu“ po treći put za redom najboljim je proglašen upravo ININ prodavač, na benzinskoj postaji Genscherova u Vinkovcima, gospodin J. Dragun.

In accordance with its own commitments, legal requirements, internal documents and strategic plans and programmes, INA is open to communication on environmental protection and health and safety issues with the local community, as well as other interested parties. INA sponsors various expert/professional projects, associations and individuals engaged in the field of environmental protection, and is open to all encouragement, suggestions and innovations which will improve our relationship with the environment.

In addition, in 2005 INA supported the opening of the first children's "Stem Cell Transplantation Centre" in the Republic of Croatia. This brought a successful conclusion to the "EMERGENCY SERVICE for children with malignant tumours". As a consequence of this project, the Oncology Department of the Zagreb Children's Hospital was equipped with the apparatus to perform blood stem cell autologue transplantation procedures.

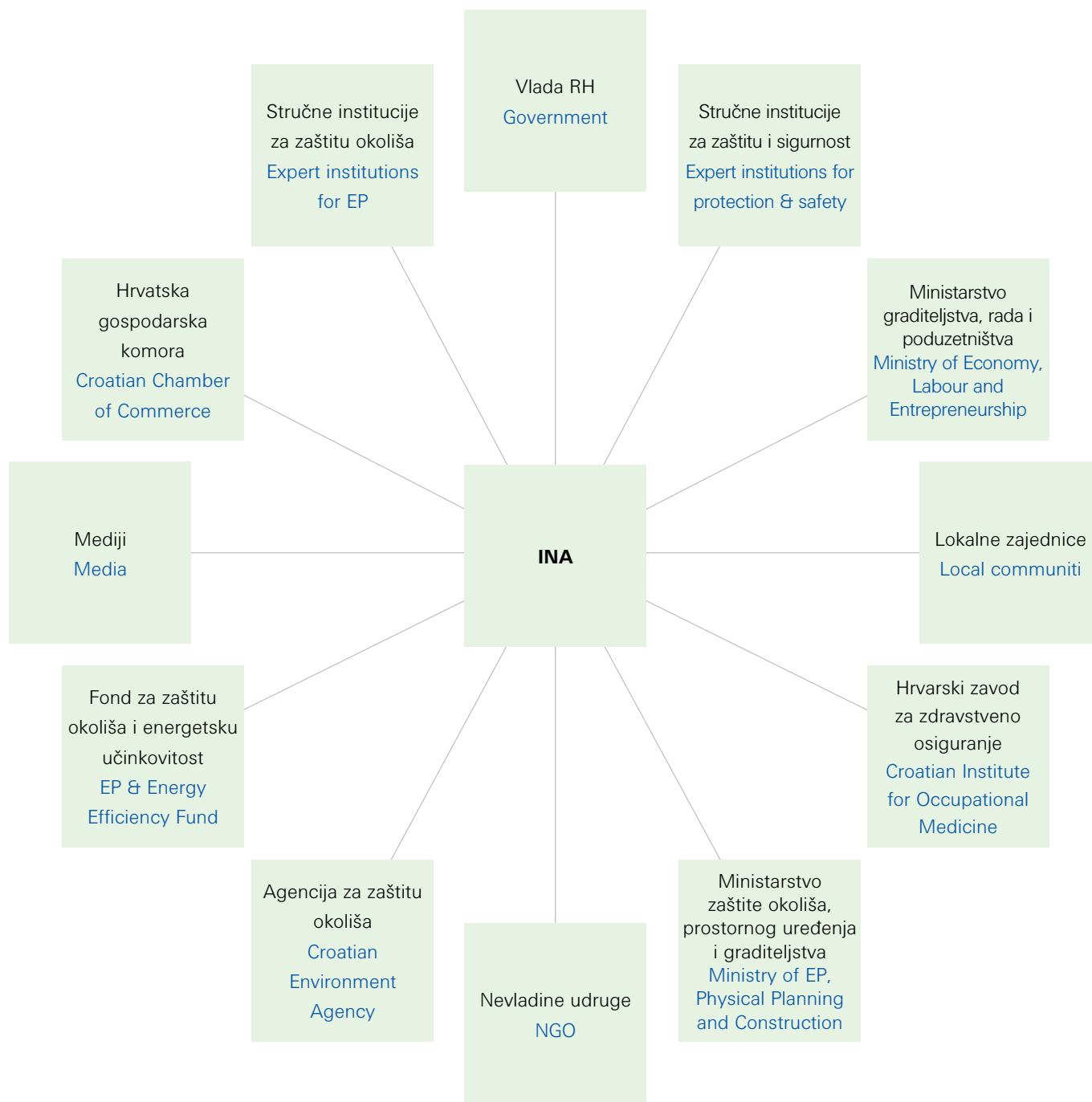
2005 was declared the European year against noise, with the slogan "Lower Noise Levels in

the Work Place."The issue of noise is relevant in the case of Kostrena, a municipality whose area includes the industrial facilities of several companies, including Rijeka Oil Refinery. Consequently, a project to lower noise levels caused by the operation of refinery facilities is in preparation.

INA has also supported certain ecological projects, such as the realisation of the project of the Dolphin's Dream Association (Udruga Dupinov san) "Support the Colours of the Adriatic DGreen 2005", the rescue of birds at Vransko Lake organised by the Croatian Ornithology Organisation, and many others.

In 2005, INA's Svačićeva petrol station in the town of Slavonski Brod received the "Green Flower" award from the Croatian National Tourism Office for the best arranged petrol station for the third time in a row. The "Smiling Sun" award in the same category was awarded to INA's petrol station in the district of Voštarnice by the Tourism Association of the City of Zadar. As part of the "People - The Key to Successful Tourism" campaign, Mr J. Dragun, working at INA's Genscherova petrol station in the town of Vinkovci, was declared the best salesperson for the third time, as well.

## 7. INA I ZAJEDNICA / INA AND THE COMMUNITY





## 7. INA I ZAJEDNICA / INA AND THE COMMUNITY

Po pitanjima zaštite okoliša, zdravlja i sigurnosti, odnosno zaštite na radu i zaštite od požara INA je u kontaktu s:

- Ministarstvom zaštite okoliša, prostornog uređenja i graditeljstva,
- Agencijom za zaštitu okoliša,
- Fondom zaštite okoliša i energetske učinkovitosti,
- Hrvatskom gospodarskom komorom,
- Hrvatski zavod za norme,
- Državnim zavodom za statistiku,
- Ministarstvom gospodarstva, rada i poduzetništva,
- Ministarstvom mora, turizma, prometa i razvitka,
- Državnim hidrometeorološkim zavodom,
- Hrvatskim centrom za čistiju proizvodnju,
- Hrvatskim poslovnim savjetom za održivi razvoj,
- Ministarstvom zdravstva i socijalne skrbi,
- Hrvatskom udrugom za promicanje zaštite na radu,
- Nacionalnim odborom za zaštitu na radu,
- Visokom školom narodnog zdravlja Andrije Štampara,
- nadležnim inspeksijskim službama,
- javnim vatrogasnim postrojbama, liječnicima medicine rada, dobrovoljnim vatrogasnim društvima,
- medijima, međunarodnim organizacijama i svim ostalim zainteresiranim stranama,
- drugim tvrtkama, bankarima, investitorima, osiguravajućim društvima, kupcima, korisnicima, dobavljačima, konkurentskim tvrtkama i udrugama,
- lokalnom zajednicom.

INA maintains open lines of communication with the following institutions in matters of environmental protection, health and safety, i.e. occupational safety and fire protection issues:

- the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction;
- the Croatian Environment Agency;
- the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund;
- the Croatian Chamber of Commerce;
- the Croatian Standards Institute;
- the Central Bureau of Statistics;
- the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship;
- the Ministry of Sea, Tourism, Transport and Development;
- the Meteorological and Hydrological Service;
- the Croatian Organisation for Cleaner Products;
- the Croatian Business Council for Sustainable Development;
- the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare;
- the Croatian Organisation for the Promotion of Occupational Safety;
- the National Board for Occupational Safety;
- the Andrija Štampar School of Public Health;
- relevant inspection departments;
- fire brigades, doctors of occupational medicine, voluntary fire fighting organisations;
- the media, international organisations and other interested parties;
- other companies, bankers, investors, insurance companies, customers, users, suppliers, competitor companies and associations;
- the local community.



## 7. INA I ZAJEDNICA / INA AND THE COMMUNITY

Važnije datume iz područja zaštite zdravlja, sigurnosti i zaštite okoliša obilježavamo prigodnim predavanjima, plakatima ili lecima.

Important dates in the field of health, safety and environmental protection are marked with occasional lectures, posters and brochures.

22.03.	Svjetski dan voda	World Water Day
07.04.	Svjetski dan zdravlja	World Health Day
22.04.	Dan planeta Zemlje	International Earth Day
28.04.	Svjetski dan zaštite zdravlja i sigurnosti na radu	World Day for Health and Safety at Work
04.05.	Sv. Florijan - Međunarodni dan vatrogasaca	St. Florian's Day - International Fire-fighters' Day
22.05.	Svjetski dan biološke raznolikosti	International Biological Diversity Day
05.06.	Svjetski dan zaštite okoliša	World Environment Day
17.06.	Svjetski dan suzbijanja nestašice voda i suše	World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought
26.06.	Međunarodni dan protiv zlouporabe droge i ilegalnog trgovanja drogom	International Day against Drug Abuse and Illegal Drug Trafficking
16.09.	Međunarodni dan zaštite ozonskog omotača	International Ozone Layer Protection Day
26.09.	Svjetski dan srca	World Heart Day
17.11.	Svjetski dan nepušača	Worlds Non-Smokers' Day
03.12.	Međunarodni dan invalida	International Disabled Persons Day





## 8. NOVI PROPISI IZ PODRUČJA ZAŠTITE ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I ZAŠTITE OKOLIŠA / NEW HSE REGULATIONS

### ZAKONSKI PROPISI IZ PODRUČJA ZAŠTITE OKOLIŠA U 2005.

1. Odluka o određivanju godišnje količine tekućih naftnih goriva koja se smije stavljati u promet na domaćem tržištu, a ne udovoljava graničnim vrijednostima značajki kakvoće tekućih naftnih goriva propisanih Uredbom o kakvoći tekućih naftnih goriva (NN 20/05).

2. Objava dopune popisa izabranih stručno i tehnički osposobljenih pravnih i fizičkih osoba za otklanjanje posljedica nastalih u slučajevima iznenadnog zagađenja (NN 22/05).

3. Lista otrova čija se proizvodnja, promet i uporaba zabranjuju (NN 29/05).

4. Lista otrova koji se mogu stavljati u promet (NN 30/05).

5. Izmjena i dopuna Liste otrova čija se proizvodnja, promet i uporaba zabranjuju (NN 34/05).

6. Uredba o kategorijama, vrstama i klasifikaciji otpada s katalogom otpada i listom opasnog otpada (NN 50/05).

7. Pravilnik o rukovanju opasnim tvarima, uvjetima i načinu obavljanja prijevoza u pomorskom prometu, ukrcavanja i iskrcavanja opasnih tvari, rasutog i ostalog tereta u lukama, te načinu sprječavanja širenja isteklih ulja u lukama (NN 51/05).

8. Zakon o zaštiti prirode (NN 70/05).

9. Popis pravnih osoba koje imaju suglasnost za obavljanje stručnih poslova zaštite okoliša (NN 71/05).

10. Zakon o izmjenama Zakona o kemikalijama (NN 79/05).

11. Pravilnik o ambalaži i ambalažnom otpadu (NN 97/05).

12. Uredba o izmjenama i dopunama Uredbe o kakvoći tekućih naftnih goriva (NN 98/05).

13. Pravilnik o izmjenama i dopunama Pravilnika o ambalaži i ambalažnom otpadu (NN 115/05).

14. Uredba o tvarima koje oštećuju ozonski sloj (NN 120/05).

15. Strategija gospodarenja otpadom Republike Hrvatske (NN 130/05).

16. Uredba o ozonu u zraku (NN 133/05).

17. Uredba o graničnim vrijednostima onečišćujućih tvari u zraku (NN 133/05).

18. Uredba o kritičnim razinama onečišćujućih tvari u zraku (NN 133/05).

19. Uredba o kakvoći biogoriva (NN 141/05).

20. Zakon o kemikalijama (NN 150/05).

21. Zakon o izmjenama i dopunama Zakona o vodama (NN 150/05).

22. Zakon o izmjenama i dopunama Zakona o financiranju vodnog gospodarstva (NN 150/05).

23. Uredba o izmjeni i dopuni Zakona o otpadu (NN 153/05).

24. Pravilnik o praćenju kakvoće zraka (NN 155/05).



## 8. NOVI PROPISI IZ PODRUČJA ZAŠTITE ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I ZAŠTITE OKOLIŠA / NEW HSE REGULATIONS

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LEGAL REGULATIONS IN 2005

1. Decision on Determining the Annual Quantity of Liquid Oil Fuels that can be sold on the Domestic Market, but which does not comply with the marginal values of liquid oil fuel characteristics, regulated by the Decree on Liquid Oil Fuel Quality (OG 20/05).

2. Announcement of Amendments to the List of Professionally and Technically Trained Legal and Physical Persons selected for the Removal of Consequences of Cases of Unplanned Pollution (OG 22/05).

3. List of Poisons the Production, Sale and Use of which is Forbidden (OG 29/05).

4. List of Poisons that can be placed on the Market (OG 30/05).

5. Amendments to the List of Poisons the Production, Sale and Use of which is Forbidden (OG 34/05).

6. Decree on the Category, Type and Classification of Waste with the Waste Catalogue and Hazardous Waste List (OG 50/05).

7. Rulebook on Handling Hazardous Material, the Conditions and Manner of Transporting it in Maritime Transport, Loading and Unloading Hazardous Material, Bulk and other Cargo in Ports, and Preventing the Spread of Spilled Oils in Ports (OG 51/05).

8. The Nature Protection Act (OG 70/05).

9. List of Legal Persons with Permission to Perform Specialist Activities in the Field of Environmental Protection (OG 71/05).

10. The Amendments to the Act on Chemicals Act (OG 79/05).

11. Rulebook on Packing and Packing Waste (OG 97/05).

12. Decree on Amendments to the Decree on Liquid Oil Fuel Quality (OG 98/05).

13. Rulebook on Amendments to the Rulebook on Packing and Packing Waste (OG 115/05).

14. Decree on Ozone Layer Pollutants (OG 120/05).

15. Waste Management Strategy of the Republic of Croatia (OG 130/05).

16. Decree on Ozone in the Air (OG133/05).

17. Decree on Marginal Values of Pollutants in the Air (OG 133/05).

18. Decree on Critical Levels of Pollutants in the Air (OG 133/05).

19. Decree on Bio-fuel Quality (OG 141/05).

20. The Chemicals Act (OG 150/05).

21. The Amendments to the Act on Waters Act (OG 150/05).

22. The Amendments to the Act on Financing Water Management Act (OG 150/05).

23. Decree on Amendments to the Waste Act (OG 153/05).

24. Rulebook on Monitoring Air Quality (OG 155/05).

## 8. NOVI PROPISI IZ PODRUČJA ZAŠTITE ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I ZAŠTITE OKOLIŠA / NEW HSE REGULATIONS

### MEĐUNARODNI UGOVORI IZ PODRUČJA ZAŠTITE OKOLIŠA U 2005.

1. Objava o stupanju na snagu Ugovora o zajmu između Republike Hrvatske i Međunarodne banke za obnovu i razvoj za financiranje Projekta zaštite od onečišćenja voda u priobalnom području (M.u. 2/2005).
2. Ispravak Objave o stupanju na snagu Okvirnog sporazuma o slivu rijeke Save i Protokola o režimu plovidbe uz Okvirni sporazum o slivu rijeke Save (M.u. 2/2005).
3. Uredba o objavi Protokola iz 1997. godine kojim se mijenja i dopunjuje Međunarodna konvencija o sprječavanju onečišćenja

s brodova iz 1973., kako je preinačena Protokolom iz 1978. (M.u. 4/2005).

4. Uredba o objavi Ugovora između republike Hrvatske i Međunarodne banke za obnovu i razvoj o darovnici za sufinanciranje Projekta očuvanja krških ekoloških sustava: Program malih darovnica (M.u. 4/2005).
5. Uredba o objavi Sporazuma o izmjenama Okvirnog sporazuma o slivu rijeke Save i Protokola o režimu plovidbe uz Okvirni sporazum o slivu rijeke Save (M.u. 5/2005).
6. Zakon o potvrđivanju Protokola iz 2003. godine uz Međunarodnu konvenciju o osnivanju Međunarodnog fonda za naknadu štete zbog onečišćenja uljem iz 1992. godine (M.u. 12/2005).

### INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGREEMENTS IN 2005

1. Announcement on the Coming into Force of the Loan Contract between the Republic of Croatia and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for Financing Water Pollution Protection in the Inshore Grounds Project (IA 2/2005).
2. Correction to the Announcement on the Coming into Force of the Frame Agreement on the River Sava Basin and the Protocol on River Traffic accompanied by the Frame Agreement on the River Sava Basin (IA 2/2005).
3. Decree on the Announcement of the Protocol of 1997 to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (IA 4/2005).

4. Decree on the Announcement of the Contract between the Republic of Croatia and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on the grant to co-finance the Karst Ecosystem Conservation Project: Small Grants Project (IA 4/2005).
5. Decree on the Announcement of the Agreement on Amendments to the Frame Agreement on the River Sava Basin and the Protocol on River Traffic accompanied by the Frame Agreement on the River Sava Basin (IA 5/2005).
6. Act on Confirmation of the 2003 Protocol accompanied by the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992 (IA 12/2005).





## 8. NOVI PROPISI IZ PODRUČJA ZAŠTITE ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I ZAŠTITE OKOLIŠA / NEW HSE REGULATIONS

### ZAKONSKI PROPISI IZ PODRUČJA ZAŠTITE ZDRAVLJA I SIGURNOSTI U 2005.

1. Pravilnik o zdravstvenim uvjetima za rad s izvorima ionizirajućih zračenja te mjerilima, sadržaju, načinu i rokovima čuvanja podataka o zdravstvenim pregledima osoba koje rade s izvorima ionizirajućih zračenja (NN 1/2005).
2. Pravilnik o toksinima, metalima, metaloidima, te drugim štetnim tvarima koje se mogu nalaziti u hrani (NN 16/2005).
3. Pravilnik o uvjetima i načinu ostvarivanja prava na ortopedska i druga pomagala (NN 25/2005).
4. Pravilnik o sigurnosnim znakovima (NN 29/2005).
5. Lista otrova čija se proizvodnja, promet i uporaba zabranjuju NN 29/2005
6. Lista otrova koji se mogu stavljati u promet (NN 30/2005).
7. Zakon o izmjenama i dopunama Zakona o profesionalnoj rehabilitaciji i zapošljavanju osoba s invaliditetom (NN 33/2005).
8. Zakon o izmjenama i dopunama Zakona o zaštiti od požara (NN 33/2005).
9. Izmjena i dopuna Liste otrova čija se proizvodnja, promet i uporaba zabranjuju (NN 34/2005).
10. Zakon o obaveznim odnosima (NN 35/2005).

11. Odluka o osnovici za određivanje naknade zbog tjelesnog oštećenja i o usklađivanju novčanih naknada zbog tjelesnog oštećenja od 1. siječnja 2005. (NN 38/2005).
12. Odluka o naknadi za troškove smještaja i prehrane za vrijeme profesionalne rehabilitacije izvan mjesta prebivališta korisnika u 2005. godini (NN 38/2005).
13. Ispravak Pravilnika o uvjetima i načinu ostvarivanja prava na ortopedska i druga pomagala (NN 41/2005).
14. Pravilnik o rukovanju opasnim tvarima, uvjetima i načinu obavljanja prijevoza u pomorskom prometu, ukrcavanja i iskrcavanja opasnih tvari, rasutog i ostalog tereta u lukama, te načinu sprječavanja širenja isteklih ulja u lukama (NN 51/2005).
15. Odluka o visini prosječnog troška s naslova priznate ozljede na radu i profesionalne bolesti za 2004. godinu (NN 62/2005).
16. Pravilnik o programu, sadržaju i načinu provjere znanja poslodavca ili njihovih ovlaštenika iz područja zaštite na radu (NN 69/2005).
17. Pravilnik o sigurnosti i zaštiti zdravlja pri radu s računalom (NN 69/2005).
18. Pravilnik o jedinstvenom europskom broju za hitne službe (NN 108/2005).
19. Pravilnik o opremi i zaštitnim sustavima namijenjenim za uporabu u prostorijama ugroženim eksplozivnom atmosferom (NN 123/2005).
20. Pravilnik o sigurnosti strojeva (NN 135/2005).
21. Pravilnik o tlačnoj opremi (NN 135/2005).

22. Pravilnik o jednostavnim tlačnim posudama (NN 135/2005).
23. Pravilnik za plinske aparate (NN 135/2005).
24. Pravilnik o zahtjevima za stupnjeve djelovanja novih toplovodnih kotlova na tekuće i plinovito gorivo (NN 135/2005).
25. Pravilnik o električnoj opremi namijenjenoj za uporabu unutar određenih naponskih granica (NN 135/2005).
26. Odluka o načinu ostvarivanja poticaja pri zapošljavanju osoba s invaliditetom (NN 141/2005).
27. Pravilnik o tehničkim zahtjevima za eksplozivne tvari (NN 146/2005).
28. Pravilnik o temeljnim zahtjevima za zaštitu od požara elektroenergetskih postrojenja i uređaja (NN 146/2005).
29. Pravilnik o osiguranju pristupačnosti građevina osobama s invaliditetom i smanjenom pokretljivošću (NN 151/2005).

## 8. NOVI PROPISI IZ PODRUČJA ZAŠTITE ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I ZAŠTITE OKOLIŠA / NEW HSE REGULATIONS

### HEALTH AND SAFETY LEGAL REGULATIONS IN 2005

1. Rulebook on Health Requirements for Working with Ionising Radiation Sources and Measures, Contents, Manner and Terms of Keeping Data on Medical Check-ups of Persons Working with Ionising Radiation Sources (OG 1/2005).
2. Rulebook on Toxins, Metals, Metalloids and other Harmful Substances that can be found in Food (OG 16/2005).
3. Rulebook on Manner and Conditions of Exercising the Right to Orthopaedic and Other Aids (OG 29/2005).
4. Rulebook on Safety Signs (OG 29/ 2005).
5. List of Poisons the Production, Sale and Use of which is Forbidden (OG 29/2005).
6. List of Poisons that can be placed on the Market (OG 30/2005).
7. The Amendments to the Act on Professional Rehabilitation and Employment of Disabled Persons Act (OG 33/2005).

8. The Amendments to the Act on Fire Protection Act (OG 33/2005).
9. Amendments to the List of Poisons the Production, Sale and Use of which is Forbidden (OG 34/2005).
10. The Mandatory Relations Act (OG 35/2005).
11. Decision on the Basis for Determining Compensation for Physical Impairment and on Bringing into Line Financial Compensation for Physical Impairment from January 1st 2005 (OG 38/2005).
12. Decision on Return of Accommodation and Food Expenses during Professional Rehabilitation outside User's Place of Residence in 2005 (OG 38/2005).
13. Corrections to the Rulebook on Conditions and Manner of Exercising Rights to Orthopaedic and Other Aids (OG 41/2005).
14. Rulebook on Handling Hazardous Material, the Conditions and Manner of Transporting it in Maritime Transport, Loading and Unloading Hazardous Material, Bulk and other Cargo in Ports, and Preventing the Spread of Spilled Oils in Ports (OG 51/05).
15. Decision on the Level of Average Costs of Recognised On-the-job Injuries and Occupational Illnesses for the Year 2004 (OG 62/2005).
16. Rulebook on the Programme, Content and Manner of Testing the Proficiency of the Employer or Persons authorised by the Employer in the Field of Occupational Protection (OG 69/2005).
17. Rulebook on Health and Safety while Working with Computers (OG 69/2005).

18. Rulebook on the Unified European Emergency Service Number (OG 108/2005).
19. Rulebook on Equipment and Safety Systems intended for Use in Areas Endangered by Explosive Atmospheres (OG 123/2005).
20. Rulebook on Machine Safety (OG 135/2005).
21. Rulebook on Pressure Equipment (OG 135/2005).
22. Rulebook on Simple Pressure Vessels (OG 135/2005).
23. Rulebook on Gas Devices/Apparatus/ Instruments (OG 135/2005).
24. Rulebook on Requirements for Operating Levels of Heating Boilers Operating on Liquid and Gas Fuel (OG 135/2005).
25. Rulebook on Electrical Equipment Intended for Use within Specified Voltage Limits (OG 135/2005).
26. Decision on the Manner of Achieving Incentives for Employment of Disabled Persons (OG 141/2005).
27. Rulebook on Technical Requirements for Explosives (OG 146/2005).
28. Rulebook on Basic Requirements for Fire Protection of Electrical Energy Facilities and Devices (OG 146/2005).
29. Rulebook on Provision of Accessibility of Buildings to Disabled Persons and Persons with Reduced Mobility (OG 151/2005).

## 8. NOVI PROPISI IZ PODRUČJA ZAŠTITE ZDRAVLJA, SIGURNOSTI I ZAŠTITE OKOLIŠA / NEW HSE REGULATIONS

### MEĐUNARODNI UGOVORI IZ PODRUČJA ZAŠTITE ZDRAVLJA I SIGURNOSTI U 2005.

1. Zakon o potvrđivanju Konvencije za zaštitu osoba glede automatizirane obrade osobnih podataka i Dodatnog protokola uz Konvenciju za zaštitu osoba glede automatizirane obrade osobnih podataka u vezi nadzornih tijela i međunarodne razmjene podataka (M.u. 4/2005).
2. Uredba o objavi Ugovora između Republike Hrvatske i Međunarodne banke za obnovu i razvoj o darovnici za pripremu Projekta održivog zdravstvenog sustava (M.u. 4/2005).
3. Zakon o potvrđivanju Konvencije o suzbijanju protupravnih čina usmjerenih protiv sigurnosti pomorske plovidbe iz 1988. godine i Protokola o suzbijanju protupravnih čina usmjerenih protiv sigurnosti nepokretnih platformi smještenih

- iznad epikontinentalnog pojasa iz 1988. godine (M.u. 4/2005).
4. Objava o stupanju na snagu Konvencije za zaštitu osoba glede automatizirane obrade osobnih podataka (M.u. 6/2005).
5. Objava o stupanju na snagu Konvencije o suzbijanju protupravnih čina usmjerenih protiv sigurnosti pomorske plovidbe iz 1988. i Protokol o suzbijanju protupravnih čina usmjerenih protiv sigurnosti nepokretnih platformi smještenih iznad epikontinentalnog pojasa iz 1998. godine (M.u. 9/2005).
6. Zakon o potvrđivanju izmjena i dopuna Konvencije za zaštitu osoba glede automatizirane obrade osobnih podataka (ETS br. 108) koje Europskim zajednicama omogućavaju pristupanje (M.u. 12/2005).

### INTERNATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AGREEMENTS IN 2005.

1. Act on the Confirmation of the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to automatic processing of Personal Data, and the Additional protocol accompanied by the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to automatic processing of Personal Data regarding supervisory authorities and cross-border data flows (IA 4/2005).
2. Decree on the Publication of the Contract between the Republic of Croatia and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on the grant for the preparation of the Sustainable Medical System Project (IA 4/2005).
3. Act on confirmation of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988 and the

- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, 1988 (IA 4/2005).
4. Declaration of the coming into force of the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to automatic processing of Personal Data (IA 6/2005).
5. Declaration on the coming into force of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988 and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, 1988 (IA 9/2005).
6. Act on Confirmation of Amendments to the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to automatic processing of Personal Data (ETS No. 108) providing for Accession to the European Union (IA 12/2005).



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