

**FIRST SUPPLEMENT TO THE GIBRALTAR  
GAZETTE**

**No. 3529 of 20 April, 2006**

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I ASSENT,  
FRANCIS RICHARDS,  
GOVERNOR.

20th April, 2006.



**GIBRALTAR**

**No. 9 of 2006**

**AN ORDINANCE** to amend the Public Health Ordinance in order to transpose into the law of Gibraltar Directive 2003/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2003 amending Council Directive 96/82/EC on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

**ENACTED** by the legislature of Gibraltar.

**Title.**

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance 2006.

**Amendment to section 95A.**

2. Section 95A of the Public Health Ordinance (the principal Ordinance) is amended in subsection (1) by substituting—

(a) the following definition for the definition of “the Directive”—

““Directive” means the Council Directive 96/82/EC on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances as amended by Directive 2003/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2003;”;

(b) the following definition for the definition of “notify”—

““notify” means notify—

- (a) in writing, including in an email; or
- (b) by such other means as the recipient may allow,

and “notification” shall be construed accordingly;”.

**Amendment to section 95B.**

3. Section 95B of the principal Ordinance is amended in subsection (3) by substituting the following paragraphs for paragraphs (c) and (d)—

“(c) the exploration, extraction and processing of minerals in mines, quarries or by means of boreholes, except—

- (i) chemical and thermal processing operations; and
- (ii) storage relating to those operations,

which involve dangerous substances;

- (d) the offshore exploration and exploitation of minerals, including hydrocarbons; and
- (e) waste land-fill sites, except tailing ponds or dams and other operational tailings disposal facilities containing dangerous substances, in particular when any such facilities are used in connection with the chemical and thermal processing of minerals.”.

**Amendment to section 95D.**

4. Section 95D of the principal Ordinance is amended by substituting the following subsection for subsection (1)–

- “(1) Every operator shall without delay but in any event within 3 months after the establishment becomes subject to this section prepare, and thereafter keep, a document setting out his policy with respect to the prevention of major accidents (in this Part referred to as a “major accident prevention policy document”).”.

**Amendment to section 95E.**

5. Section 95E of the principal Ordinance is amended–

- (a) by inserting the following subsection after subsection (3)–
  - “(3A) Where subsections (1) to (3) do not apply, the operator of the establishment shall send to the competent authority a notification containing the information specified in Schedule 8 within 3 months after the establishment becomes subject to this section.”;
- (b) in subsection (4)(b)(iii), by inserting the words “under this section” after the word “authority”;
- (c) by inserting after subsection (4)(b) the following subsection–

“ (ba) modification of the establishment or an installation which could have significant repercussions with respect to the prevention of major accidents;”.

**Amendment to section 95F.**

6. Section 95F of the principal Ordinance is amended–

(a) by inserting the following subsections after subsection (8)–

“ (8A) The reports required to be sent to the competent authority under this section shall–

- (a) additionally name the relevant organisation involved in the drawing up of the report; and
- (b) contain an updated inventory of the dangerous substances present in the establishment.

(8B) Where subsections (1) to (8) do not apply, the operator shall, subject to subsection (10), without delay, but in any event within 1 year after the establishment becomes subject to this section, send to the competent authority a report which is sufficient for the purpose specified in Part 1 of Schedule 9 and comprising at least the information specified in Part 2 of that Schedule.”.

**Amendment to section 95G.**

7. Section 95G of the principal Ordinance is amended–

(a) by substituting the following subsection for subsection (1)–

“ 95G.(1) Where a safety report has been sent to the competent authority the operator shall, subject to subsection (2), review it–

- (a) whenever the operator makes a change to the safety management system (referred to in paragraph 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 9) which could have significant repercussions with respect to the prevention of major

accidents or the limitation of consequences of major accidents to persons and the environment;

- (b) whenever such a review is necessary because of new facts or to take account of new technical knowledge about safety matters; and
- (c) fully at least every 5 years,

and where in consequence of that review it is necessary to revise the report, the operator shall do so forthwith and notify the competent authority of the details of such revision.”;

- (b) in subsection (2), line 3, by substituting “(1)(c)” for “(1)(a)”;  
and
- (c) in subsection (3)(b), by substituting the word “notify” for the word “inform”.

**Amendment to section 95H.**

8. Section 95H of the principal Ordinance is amended—

- (a) in subsection (2), by substituting the following paragraphs for paragraph (c)—
  - “(c) in the case of an establishment which has not started to operate, before it starts to operate;
  - (d) in any other case, without delay but in any event within 1 year after the establishment becomes subject to this section.”; and
- (b) in subsection (3), by substituting the word “working in the establishment, including long-term relevant subcontracted personnel” for the words “employed in the establishment”.

**Amendment to section 95J.**

9. Section 95J of the principal Ordinance is amended by adding the following words in subsection (1) after the words “major accidents”—

“and, in the case of a review of an off-site emergency plan, shall involve consultation by the competent authority of such members of the public as it considers appropriate”.

**Amendment to section 95M.**

10. Section 95M of the principal Ordinance is amended by substituting the following subsection for subsection (1)–

“ 95M.(1) The operator of an establishment shall–

(a) ensure that–

(i) every person who is likely to be in an area in which, in the opinion of the competent authority, that person is liable to be affected by a major accident occurring at the establishment ; and

(ii) every school, hospital or other establishment serving the public which is situated in such area,

is supplied regularly and in the most appropriate form, without their having to request it, with information on safety measures at the establishment and on the requisite behaviour in the event of a major accident at the establishment; and

(b) make that information permanently available to the public.”.

**Substitution of Schedule 6.**

11. The following Schedule is substituted for Schedule 6–

**“SCHEDULE 6**

Section 95A(1) and (7) and section 95B(1)

**DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES TO WHICH PART IIA APPLIES**

*(This Schedule sets out the provisions of Annex 1 of the Directive, with modifications)*

**PART 1  
INTRODUCTION**

1. This Schedule applies to the presence of dangerous substances at any establishment and determines the application of the relevant sections in accordance with section 95B (1).

2. Mixtures and preparations shall be treated in the same way as pure substances provided they remain within the concentration limits set according to their properties under the relevant provisions in Part 3, Note 1, unless a percentage composition or other description is specifically given.

3. The qualifying quantities set out in Parts 2 and 3 relate to each establishment.

4. The quantities to be considered for the application of the relevant sections are the maximum quantities that are present at any one time. Dangerous substances present at an establishment only in quantities equal to or less than 2 per cent of the relevant qualifying quantity shall be ignored for the purposes of calculating the total quantity present if their location within an establishment is such that it cannot act as an initiator of a major accident elsewhere on site.

5. The rules given in Part 3, Note 4 governing the addition of dangerous substances, or categories of dangerous substances, shall apply, where appropriate.

6. For the purposes of this Schedule, a gas is any substance that has an absolute vapour pressure equal to or greater than 101,3 kPa at a temperature of 20°C.

7. For the purposes of this Schedule, a liquid is any substance that is not a gas and is not in the solid state at a temperature of 20° C and at a standard pressure of 101,3 kPa.

**PART 2  
NAMED SUBSTANCES**

Where a substance or group of substances listed in this Part also falls within a category of Part 3, the qualifying quantities set out in this Part must be used.

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
<i>Dangerous substances</i>	<i>Quantity in tonnes</i>	
Ammonium nitrate (as described in Note 1 of this Part; see also Note 7(1) and (2))	5,000	10,000
Ammonium nitrate (as described in Note 2 of this Part; see also Note 7)	1,250	5,000
Ammonium nitrate (as described in Note 3 of this Part; see also Note 7(2) and (3))	350	2,500
Ammonium nitrate (as described in Note 4 of this Part; see also Note 7)	10	50
Potassium nitrate (as described in Note 5 of this Part)	5,000	10,000
Potassium nitrate (as described in Note 6 of this Part)	1,250	5,000
Arsenic pentoxide, arsenic (V) acid and/or salts	1	2
Arsenic trioxide, arsenious (III) acid and/or salts	0,1	0,1
Bromine	20	100
Chlorine	10	25
Nickel compounds in	1	1



<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
<i>Dangerous substances</i>	<i>Quantity in tonnes</i>	
inhalable powder form (nickel monoxide, nickel dioxide, nickel sulphide, trinickel disulphide, dinickel trioxide)		
Ethyleneimine	10	20
Fluorine	10	20
Formaldehyde (concentration $\geq$ 90%)	5	50
Hydrogen	5	50
Hydrogen chloride (liquefied gas)	25	250
Lead alkyls	5	50
Liquefied extremely flammable gases (including LPG) and natural gas (whether liquefied or not)	50	200
Acetylene	5	50
Ethylene oxide	5	50
Propylene oxide	5	50
Methanol	500	5,000
4, 4-Methylenebis (2-chloraniline) and/or salts, in powder form	0,01	0,01
Methylisocyanate	0,15	0,15

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
<i>Dangerous substances</i>	<i>Quantity in tonnes</i>	
Oxygen	200	2,000
Toluene diisocyanate	10	100
Carbonyl dichloride (phosgene)	0,3	0,75
Arsenic trihydride (arsine)	0,2	1
Phosphorus trihydride (phosphine)	0,2	1
Sulphur dichloride	1	1
Sulphur trioxide	15	75
Polychlorodibenzofurans and polychlorodibenzodioxins (including TCDD), calculated in TCDD equivalent	0,001	0,001
The following CARCINOGENS at concentrations above 5% by weight:	0,5	2'
4-Aminobiphenyl and/or its salts, Benzotrichloride, Benzidine and/or salts, Bis (chloromethyl) ether, Chloromethyl methyl ether, 1,2-Dibromoethane, Diethyl sulphate, Dimethyl sulphate, Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride, 1,2-Dibromo-3-		

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
<i>Dangerous substances</i>	<i>Quantity in tonnes</i>	
chloropropane, 1,2-Dimethylhydrazine, Dimethylnitrosamine, Hexamethylphosphoric triamide, Hydrazine, 2-Naphthylamine and/or salts, 4-Nitrodiphenyl and 1,3-Propanesultone		
Petroleum products:		
(a) gasolines and naphthas	2500	25000
(b) kerosenes (including jet fuels)		
(c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams)		

**NOTES**

1. Ammonium nitrate (5,000/10,000): fertilisers capable of self-sustaining decomposition.

This applies to ammonium nitrate-based compound/composite fertilisers (compound or composite fertilisers containing ammonium nitrate with phosphate and/or potash) in which the nitrogen content as a result of ammonium nitrate is—

- (a) between 15.75% and 24.5% by weight and either with not more than 0.4% total combustible or organic materials or which satisfy the detonation resistance test described in Annex II of Directive 80/876/EEC; or

- (b) 15,75% or less by weight and unrestricted combustible materials,

and which are capable of self-sustaining decomposition according to the UN Trough Test specified in United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Manual of Tests and Criteria (3<sup>rd</sup> revised Edition), Part III, subsection 38.2.

2. Ammonium nitrate (1,250/5,000): fertiliser grade.

This applies to straight ammonium nitrate-based fertilisers and to ammonium nitrate-based compound/composite fertilisers in which the nitrogen content as a result of ammonium nitrate is—

- (a) more than 24.5% by weight, except for mixtures of ammonium nitrate with dolomite, limestone and/or calcium carbonate with a purity of at least 90%;
- (b) more than 15.75% by weight for mixtures of ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate; or
- (c) more than 28% by weight for mixtures of ammonium nitrate with dolomite, limestone and/or calcium carbonate with a purity of at least 90%,

and which satisfy the detonation resistance test.

3. Ammonium nitrate (350/2,500): technical grade.

This applies to—

- (a) ammonium nitrate and preparations of ammonium nitrate in which the nitrogen content as a result of the ammonium nitrate is—
  - (i) between 24,5% and 28% by weight, and which contain not more than 0,4% combustible substances; or
  - (ii) more than 28% by weight, and which contain not more than 0,2% combustible substances; and

- (b) aqueous ammonium nitrate solutions in which the concentration of ammonium nitrate is more than 80% by weight.

4. Ammonium nitrate (10/50): “off-specs” material and fertilisers not satisfying the detonation resistance test.

This applies to—

- (a) material rejected during the manufacturing process and to ammonium nitrate and preparations of ammonium nitrate, straight ammonium nitrate-based fertilisers and ammonium nitrate-based compound/composite fertilisers referred to in Notes 2 and 3, that are being or have been returned from the final user to a manufacturer, temporary storage or reprocessing plant for reworking, recycling or treatment for safe use, because they no longer comply with the specifications of Notes 2 and 3; or
- (b) fertilisers referred to in Note 1, first indent, and Note 2 which do not fulfill the requirements of Annex II of Directive 80/876/EEC.

5. Potassium nitrate (5,000/10,000): composite potassium nitrate-based fertilisers composed of potassium nitrate in prilled/granular form.

6. Potassium nitrate (1,250/5,000): composite potassium nitrate-based fertilisers composed of potassium nitrate in crystalline form.

7. Polychlorodibenzofurans and polychlorodibenzodioxins.

The quantities of polychlorodibenzofurans and polychlorodibenzodioxins are calculated using the following factors:

<i>International Toxic Equivalent Factors (ITEF) for the congeners of concern (NATO/CCMS)*</i>			
2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD	1	2, 3, 7, 8-TCDF	0.1
1, 2, 3, 7, 8-PeCDD	0.5	2, 3, 4, 7, 8-PeCDF	0.5
		1, 2, 3, 7, 8-PeCDF	0.05
1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8-HxCDD	}		
1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8-HxCDD		0.1	
1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9-HxCDD			
		1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8-HxCDF	}
		1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9-HxCDF	
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8-HpCDD	0.01	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8-HxCDF	
OCDD	0.001		
		1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8-HpCDF	}
		1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9-HpCDF	
		OCDF	0.001

Notes: \* (T = tetra, Pe = penta, Hx = hexa, Hp = hepta, O = octa)

(1) 15,75% nitrogen content by weight as a result of ammonium nitrate corresponds to 45% ammonium nitrate.

(2) 24.5% nitrogen content by weight as a result of ammonium nitrate corresponds to 70% ammonium nitrate.

(3) 15,75% nitrogen content by weight as a result of ammonium nitrate corresponds to 45% ammonium nitrate.

(4) 28% nitrogen content by weight as a result of ammonium nitrate corresponds to 80% ammonium nitrate.

**PART 3**

**CATEGORIES OF SUBSTANCES AND PREPARATIONS NOT SPECIFICALLY NAMED IN PART 2**

Column 1	Column 2	
Categories of dangerous substances	Quantity in tonnes	
1. VERY TOXIC	5	20
2. TOXIC	50	200
3. OXIDISING	50	200
4. EXPLOSIVE (see Note 2) where the substance, preparation or article is an explosive within UN/ADR Division 1.4	50	200
5. EXPLOSIVE (see Note 2) where the substance, preparation or article is an explosive within UN/ADR Division 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5 or 1.6 or risk phrase R2 or R3	10	50
6. FLAMMABLE, where the substance or preparation falls within the definition given in Note 3(a)	5,000	50,000
7a. HIGHLY FLAMMABLE, where the substance or preparation falls within the definition given in Note 3(b)(i)	50	200
7b. HIGHLY FLAMMABLE liquids, where the substance or preparation falls within the definition given in Note 3(b)(ii)	5,000	50,000

8. EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE, where the substance or preparation falls within the definition given in Note 3(c)	10	50
9. DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT risk phrases:		
(a) R50: "Very toxic to aquatic organisms" (including R50/53)	100	200
(b) R51/53: "Toxic to aquatic organisms: may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment"	200	500
10. ANY CLASSIFICATION not covered by those given above in combination with risk phrases-		
(a) R14: "Reacts violently with water" (including R14/15)	100	500
(b) R29: "in contact with water, liberates toxic gas"	50	200

**NOTES**

1. Substances and preparations are classified according to the following Directives and their current adaptation to technical progress:

- (a) Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances; and
- (b) Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 1999 concerning the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations.



In the case of substances and preparations which are not classified as dangerous according to either of the above directives, for example waste, but which nevertheless are present, or are likely to be present, in an establishment and which possess or are likely to possess, under the conditions found at the establishment, equivalent properties in terms of major-accident potential, the procedures for provisional classification shall be followed in accordance with the relevant article of the appropriate Directive.

In the case of substances and preparations with properties giving rise to more than one classification, for the purposes of Part IIA of the Ordinance the lowest qualifying quantities shall apply. However, for the application of the rule in Note 4, the qualifying quantity used shall always be the one corresponding to the classification concerned.

2. An “explosive” means–

- (a) a substance or preparation which creates the risk of an explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition (risk phrase R2);
- (b) a substance or preparation which creates extreme risks of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition (risk phrase R3); or
- (c) a substance, preparation or article covered by Class 1 of the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (UN/ADR), concluded on 30 September 1957, as amended, as transposed by Council Directive 94/55/EC of 21 November 1994 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States with regard to the transport of dangerous goods by road.

Included in this definition are pyrotechnics, which for the purposes of Part IIA of the Ordinance mean substances (or mixtures of substances) designated to produce heat, light, sound, gas or smoke or a combination of such effects through self-sustained exothermic chemical reactions.

Where a substance or preparation is classified by both UN/ADR and risk phrase R2 or R3, the UN/ADR classification shall take precedence over assignment of risk phrases.

Substances and articles of Class 1 are classified in Divisions 1.1 to 1.6 in accordance with the UN/ADR classification scheme. The Divisions concerned are-

- (a) Division 1.1: “Substances and articles which have a mass explosion hazard (a mass explosion is an explosion which affects almost the entire load virtually instantaneously).”
- (b) Division 1.2: “Substances and articles which have a projection hazard but not a mass explosion hazard.”
- (c) Division 1.3: “Substances and articles which have a fire hazard and either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but not a mass explosion hazard—
  - (i) combustion of which gives rise to considerable radiant heat; or
  - (ii) which burn one after another, producing minor blast or projection effects or both.”
- (d) Division 1.4: “Substances and articles which present only a slight risk in the event of ignition or initiation during carriage. The effects are largely confined to the package and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range is to be expected. An external fire shall not cause virtually instantaneous explosion of virtually the entire contents of the package.”
- (e) Division 1.5: “Very insensitive substances having a mass explosion hazard which are so insensitive that there is very little probability of initiation or of transition from burning to detonation under normal conditions of carriage. As a minimum requirement they shall not explode in the external fire test.”
- (f) Division 1.6: “Extremely insensitive articles which do not have a mass explosion hazard. The articles contain only extremely insensitive detonating substances and demonstrate a negligible probability of accidental initiation or propagation. The risk is limited to the explosion of a single article.”

Included in this definition are also explosive or pyrotechnic substances or preparations contained in articles. In the case of articles containing explosive or pyrotechnic substances or preparations, if the quantity of the substance or preparation contained is known, that quantity shall be considered for the purposes of Part IIA of the Ordinance. If the quantity is not known, then, for the purposes of Part IIA of the Ordinance, the whole article shall be treated as explosive.

3. “Flammable”, “highly flammable” and “extremely flammable” mean–

(a) flammable liquids–

substances and preparations having a flash point equal to or greater than 21°C and less than or equal to 55°C (risk phrase R10), supporting combustion;

(b) highly flammable liquids–

(i) substances and preparations which may become hot and finally catch fire in contact with air at ambient temperature without any input of energy (risk phrase R17);

substances and preparations which have a flash point lower than 55°C and which remain liquid under pressure, where particular processing conditions, such as high pressure or high temperature, may create major-accident hazards;

(ii) substances and preparations having a flash point lower than 21°C and which are not extremely flammable (risk phrase R11, second indent); and

(c) extremely flammable gases and liquids–

(i) liquid substances and preparations which have a flash point lower than 0°C and the boiling point (or, in the case of a boiling range, the initial boiling point) of which at normal pressure is less than or equal to 35°C (risk phrase R12, first indent); and

- (ii) gases which are flammable in contact with air at ambient temperature and pressure (risk phrase R12, second indent), which are in a gaseous or supercritical state; and
- (iii) flammable and highly flammable liquid substances and preparations maintained at a temperature above their boiling point.

4. In the case of an establishment where no individual substance or preparation is present in a quantity above or equal to the relevant qualifying quantities, the following rules shall be applied to determine whether the establishment is covered by the relevant requirements of Part IIA of the Ordinance.

If the sum—

$q_1/Q_{U1} + q_2/Q_{U2} + q_3/Q_{U3} + q_4/Q_{U4} + q_5/Q_{U5} + \dots$  is greater than or equal to 1, where—

- (a)  $q_x$  = the quantity of dangerous substance x (or category of dangerous substances) falling within Part 2 or 3 of this Schedule; and
- (b)  $Q_{Ux}$  = the relevant qualifying quantity for substance or category x from column 3 of Part 2 or 3,

then Part IIA of the Ordinance shall apply.

If the sum—

$q_1/Q_{L1} + q_2/Q_{L2} + q_3/Q_{L3} + q_4/Q_{L4} + q_5/Q_{L5} + \dots$  is greater than or equal to 1, where—

- (a)  $q_x$  = the quantity of dangerous substance x (or category of dangerous substances) falling within Part 2 or 3 of this Schedule; and
- (b)  $Q_{Lx}$  = the relevant qualifying quantity for substance or category x from column 2 of Part 2 or 3,

then Part IIA of the Ordinance shall, save sections 95F, sections 95H to 95L, sections 95M and 95N, apply.

These rules contained in this paragraph shall be used to assess the overall hazards associated with toxicity, flammability and eco-toxicity. They must therefore be applied three times–

- (a) for the addition of substances and preparations named in Part 2 and classified as toxic or very toxic, together with substances and preparations falling into category 1 or 2;
- (b) for the addition of substances and preparations named in Part 2 and classified as oxidising, explosive, flammable, highly flammable or extremely flammable, together with substances and preparations falling into category 3, 4, 5, 6, 7a, 7b or 8; and
- (c) for the addition of substances and preparations named in Part 2 and classified as dangerous for the environment (R50 (including R50/53) or R51/53), together with substances and preparations falling into category 9(a) or 9(b),

and the relevant provisions of Part IIA of the Ordinance shall apply if any of the sums thereby obtained is greater than or equal to 1.”.

**Amendment to Schedule 7.**

12. Schedule 7 of the principal Ordinance is amended–

- (a) in paragraph 4(a), by substituting the words “The involvement of persons working in the establishment” for the words “The involvement of employees and, where appropriate, sub-contractors”; and
- (b) by substituting the following paragraph for paragraph 4(e)–
  - “(e) planning for emergencies- adoption and implementation of procedures to–
    - (i) identify foreseeable emergencies by systematic analysis;

- (ii) prepare, test and review emergency plans to respond to such emergencies; and
- (iii) provide specific training for all persons working in the establishment.

Such training shall be given to all personnel working in the establishment, including relevant subcontracted personnel.”.

**Amendment to Schedule 8.**

13. Schedule 8 of the principal Ordinance is amended by adding to paragraph 5 the words “including, in relation to petroleum products listed in Part 2 of Schedule 6, the quantity falling within each of classes (a) to (c)”.

**Amendment to Schedule 9.**

14. Schedule 9 of the principal Ordinance is amended—

- (a) in paragraph 2(a) of Part 2 by substituting the word “geological” for the word “geographical”, where it secondly occurs;
- (b) in paragraph (4) of Part 2 by substituting the following sub-paragraph for sub-paragraph (b)—
  - “(b) assessment of the extent and severity of the consequences of identified major accidents including maps, images or, as appropriate, equivalent descriptions, showing areas which are liable to be affected by such accidents arising from the establishment;”.

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Passed by the Gibraltar House of Assembly on the 6th day of April, 2006.

D. J. REYES,  
Clerk to the Assembly.



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