



Welcome to MJV  
programme on inspection  
under Seveso III directive

Workshop on Explosives and  
Pyrotechnics

Torill Tandberg, DSB 9th November 2016

## The Norwegian Directorate for Civil protection

- Established in 2003
- A merger between two former directorates
- One of the directorates moved from Oslo to Tønsberg in 2004 – new Head Office
- DSB works under the jurisdiction of the Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security



# Vision

**A safe and robust society**  
*where everyone takes  
responsibility*

# Areas of responsibility

- National Civil protection
- Local and regional civil protection
- National fire protection authority
- Civil Defence
- Electrical safety authority
- Handling of Hazardous substances
  - Industrial safety
  - Explosives safety and security
  - Transport of dangerous goods
  - Seveso III directive - National coordination body
  - National Authority to the CWC
- Individual Safety
  - Safety in the everyday life
  - Product- and consumers safety



# DSB consists of

- Approximately 600 employees, 230 of which are stationed at Head Office in Tønsberg
  - 20 Civil Defence districts including 1 training centre
  - The Norwegian Fire Protection Training Institute
  - The National Emergency Planning College
  - 5 regional electrical safety inspectorates



# Legislation

- The Act relating to the Prevention of Fire, Explosion and Accidents involving Hazardous Substances and the Fire Services' Duties connected with Rescue Operations
- The Act relating to Inspection and Control of Electrical Plants and Equipment
- The Act on the Control of Products and Consumer Services
- The Act relating to Civil protection and civil defence



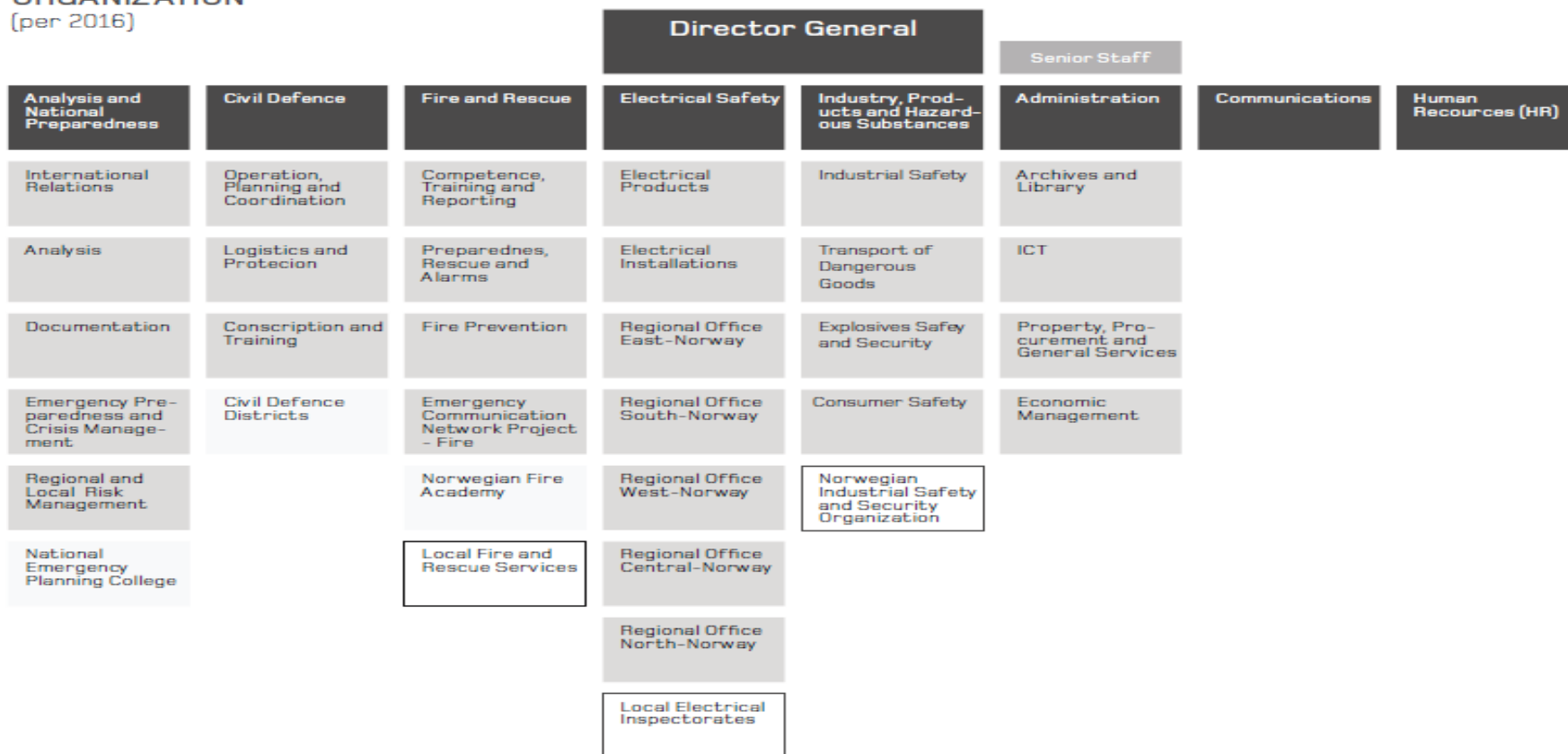
## Some policy instruments

- Laws and regulations
- Inspections and approvals/licencing
- Guidelines
- Sharing information and knowledge
- Coordination
- Analysis and research
- Education and training
- Exercises



# NORWEGIAN DIRECTORATE FOR CIVIL PROTECTION ORGANIZATION

(per 2016)



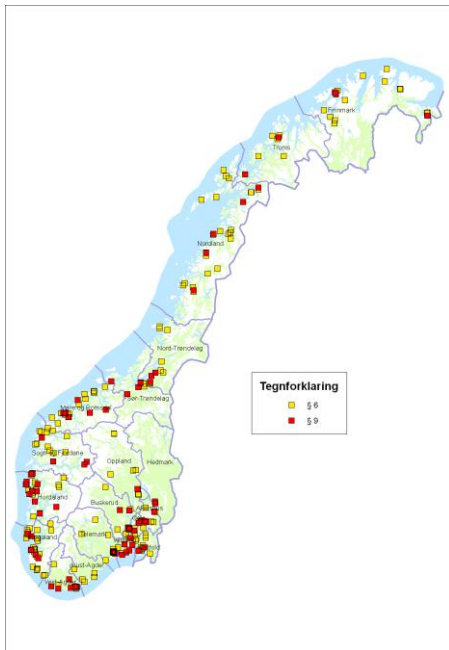


# Our efforts and initiatives must lead to

- The legal handling of explosives must be performed without accidents, and in a way that the surrounding area is protected. (Safety)
- Explosives must not «follow the wrong paths» or coming into the «wrong hands». This to avoid them for being misused by criminals or terrorists. (Security)



## Seveso sites in Norway



- For the time being 327 seveso sites
  - Upper tier 89
  - Lower tier 238
- Number of explosives sites
  - Upper tier 14
  - Lower tier 119
- Number of pyrotechnics sites.
  - Upper tier 4
  - Lower tier 4
- 165 municipalities have at least one seveso site
- DSB – responsible for national coordination



# Control of hazardous installations

## Policy and Legislation

- Norway has a long history of industrial safety, and has established necessary legislative instruments, control arrangements and co-operation mechanisms
- Scale of hazardous industry in Norway relatively modest
- Policy on risk is based on the ALARP principle, i.e. that risk shall be reduced as low as reasonably practicable
- Prevention of accidents is the main focus, and authorities put considerable emphasis on inherent safety of installations



# Explosives safety and security

- Regulated from «cradle to grave»
  - Permits, certificate for blasting,
- No production site of explosives (dynamite) or detonators for civil use
- Mobile Explosives Manufacturing Units (MEMU)
- Six licensed manufacturers of bulk emulsion
- Appr 60-70.000 t/year
  - 300-400 blasts each day
  - Civil construction



# Challenges

- Competence
- Raise awareness
- Land use planning
- «Housekeeping»
- Reduce the amount of accidents, learn from them and avoid thefts
- Inspections
- Revision of the national legislation on explosives and explosive substances
  - Storage of ammonium nitrate
  - Mobile production
  - EU 2014/28



