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Overview

In Accordance with the Agreement between Switzerland (Represented by the Embassy of Switzerland) and the Arab Republic of Egypt (represented by the Ministry of state for Environmental Affairs) Signed in Cairo on December 15th of 2005, (*Annex 1*) the 3rd phase of the Egyptian Hazardous Substances Information and Management System (EHSIMS) Started on January 1st of 2005.

Such phase is planned to be executed within two and half years and consists of three main components.

The budget to cover the cost of the activities of the three components is up to amount of max. 710.000 CHF.

Executive Summary

This progress report concerning the risk management for the industrial facilities in the 10th of Ramadan City covers the period from the 1st of July 2005 till the end of June 2006.

This report includes the financial report and technical report which contains the main planned activities with actual implementation time schedule, unplanned new activities, outputs of Component 2 and the summary of all events (visits, training workshops and monitoring missions by SDC consultants).

I. GENERAL BACKGROUND:

The growing worldwide commitment to protect human health and environment from toxic and dangerous chemicals has catalyzed action in many countries to establish well-coordinated and integrated national programs for the sound management of chemicals. Such integrated approaches are called for particularly in Chapter 19 of Agenda 21 and by the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), Rotterdam Convention (PIC), Stockholm Convention for persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and the 10 year Strategic Plan for the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, due to the cross-section nature of chemicals management and the interested of various government ministries and other stakeholders in this area. Thus, many countries, in particular those where resources are scarce, are now considering the development of a sound organizational framework at the national level through which sustained national action and systematic progress in the area of chemicals management can be ensured.

One of the defined areas of common interest for cooperation between Switzerland and Egypt is the management of toxic chemicals. Accordingly, Egyptian experts in 1994 carried out a study and a report was presented to the Swiss authorities in November 1994. It focused on existing management, information procedures including legal and institutional framework for pharmaceuticals, agrochemical, and industrial chemicals. It proposed to create an Information Center in support of the National Management Scheme for Hazardous Substances. This project represents the first step in the cooperation between Switzerland and Egypt in the environmental sector.

The project provided Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) and the competent authorities with the required technical and informational background to allow them to properly enforce Law 4/1994 for the environment. Moreover, the project helped EEAA to carry out its mandate as specified in the above-mentioned Law, and more importantly, the issues addressed in this project are priorities of the National Strategy for the Environment. The project also streamlined the functioning of the line ministries that implement the management of hazardous substances. In that perspective, the project had a great potential for further developments.

The second phase of EHSIMS is completed with the successful results that gave EEAA and the Stakeholders an efficient tool to manage the hazard substances and its chemical life cycle. In order to keep the existing momentum, EEAA and SDC believe that it's essential to start the implementation of a third phase. From the main output of phase 2 that deals, with the potential hazard of chemicals, its essential focus on some specific hazard substances that might be more dangerous of unsafe handling like chlorine.

The industry supports the development and implementation at the country or regional levels of chemical management systems that rely on effective cooperation between producers, distributors and users of chemicals and governments, with global consistency in basic concept and fundamental approach.

The systems should apply a stepwise, practical and timely decision process that is based on sound scientific data and takes into account appropriate levels of hazard, use and exposure information in a risk characterization

model as well as feasibility of implementation. They should consider social benefits, address necessary actions in a consistent manner, should not inhibit legitimate trade and commerce, and should support innovation.

These systems should provide for the generation of priority setting, risk characterization and management information regarding the safe uses of chemicals. They should be founded upon scientific and risk-based management approach and for prioritized chemicals provide any necessary additional information generated according to information development and assessment framework. Appropriate and meaningful information concerning environmental impacts of industrial estates should be placed in the public domain. The industrial process should be studied to predict the quantities of waste and emissions, which affect the environment.

This report includes:

- The main planned activities with actual implementation time schedule.
- Unplanned new activity .
- Outputs of Component 2.
- The summary of all events (Visits, Training workshops, monitoring missions by SDC consultant)
- The financial report.

II. PHASE THREE SUMMARY:

1. Phase Three Title: Integrated Management of Hazardous Substances and Waste
2. Phase Three Period: 2.5Years
3. Phase Three Components: 3 Components
4. Phase Three Budget: 710,000 CHF
5. Phase Three Objective:

The objective of this phase is to develop, formulate and implement a practical pilot project in the Chlorine Component and thereby strengthen national capacity and enhance knowledge and understanding amongst decision making managers, the industry, and the public at large on the hazardous substances and waste. Specifically Phase 3 will;

- Raise the safety and protect the human health inside the Chlorine installations.
- Promote and issuing the principle to the integrated handling of hazardous substances and disposal of hazardous waste.
- By achieving this objective, Egypt will be prepared and able to meet its obligations under the international conventions as well as PIC Convention, POPs Conventions and ILO Convention.

6. Phase Three Expected Outcomes:

The main outputs of this phase will be the implementation of the proposed activities for each component of the three components to:

- Issue documents that summarizes information concerning the enforcement the environmental law 4/94.
- To move from the operational level to political level.

III. PHASE THREE COMPONENTS DESCRIPTION:

1. Introduction

Phase three is divided into three main components as follows:

- a. Risk Reduction for Chlorine in Water Treatment Facilities (Giza Governorate as a pilot project).
- b. Risk Management for Industrial Zone (10th Ramadan).
- c. Hazardous Waste Information and Management System (10th Ramadan).

2. Legal framework:

a. Law No.4 for 1994 and its executive regulation

The EHSIMS is supporting EEAA to Lay down the criteria and conditions which owners of projects and establishments must observe before the start of construction and during the operation of these projects, follow up the implementation of international and regional conventions related to the environment. Participate in preparing a plan to protect the country from leakages of hazardous substances and waste causing environmental pollution.

Assist EEAA to prepare a contingency plan to deal with environmental disasters, which shall be approved by the Cabinet. The contingency plan will concentrate on the following:

- (1) Gathering the available information at the national and international levels as ways of confronting environmental disasters and mitigating their harmful effects.
- (2) Identifying the resources available at the national, regional and international levels and determining how they can be deployed to ensure a swift response to the disaster.(According to Article 25)
- (3) To enforce the forbidden of import hazardous waste or to allow its introduction into or its passage through Egyptian territories (According to Article 32).
- (4) Issue guidelines to those in charge of the production or displacement of hazardous substances, whether in their gaseous, liquid or solid states, to take all due precautions to ensure the non occurrence of any environmental damage, and shall be held in particular (According to Article 31).

b. Agenda 21 Chapter No. 19

Environmentally sound management of toxic chemicals, including prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products, and this chapter includes 6 programme areas as follows:

- (1) Expanding and accelerating international assessment of chemical risks;
- (2) Harmonization of classification and labelling of chemicals;
- (3) Information exchange on toxic chemicals and chemical risks.
- (4) Establishment of risk reduction programmes;
- (5) Strengthening of national capabilities and capacities for management of chemicals;

- (6) Prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products.

c. International Organization Conventions:

- (1) **ILO Convention** (No.170 For 1990,) Safety In The Use Of Chemicals At Work
- (2) **ILO Convention** (No.174 For 1990), Prevention Of Major Industrials Accidents And their Accompanying Recommendations (No.177&No.181)
- (3) **PIC Convention** :The aim of the PIC Convention is to prompt shared responsibility and cooperative efforts between Egypt and the International Parties in the International trade of certain hazardous substances in order to protect human health and environment from potential hazard of chemicals and to compute to there environmentally sound use, by facilitating information exchange about their Characteristics, by providing for a national the decision making process on there import and export and by the disseminating dissension stockholders. (Articles No. 3, 5, 6, 13, 14 and 16)
- (4) **POPs Convention**: The Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) are organic compounds with Carbon as a main element (i.e. carbon – based), also is a natural of anthropogenic origin or artificial compound , and it has a physical and chemical properties including the resistance of degradation in environment (i.e. persistent), toxically, bioaccumulation, also POPs are transported, through air, water and migratory species, across international boundaries and deposited far from their place of release where accumulate in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems

and it's considered as a dangerous source on human health and environment. (Articles No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10)

Objectives of the Convention:

- Protection of public health and environment.

General Obligation:

- Addition of new chemicals
- Implementation aspects

The main targets control actions are:

- Intentionally produced POP's.
- Unintentionally produced POP's.

d. ISO 14001: Emergency Preparedness and Response.

Performance of environmental risk assessment procedures for:

- (1) Identification of potential accidents.
- (2) Response to this accident.
- (3) Prevention or mitigation of accidents
- (4) Establishing of emergency plans.

3. Scope of Phase III

This phase of EHSIMS project focuses on the following issues:

- a. Safe handling of Chlorine cylinder capacity of 65 Kg and Chlorine drums of one ton capacity in water treatment facilities to minimize the risk on the workers and community and raise the safety measures.

- b.** Generalization of the risk analysis procedure to other industrial zones and to the potentially hazardous medium and small size industries over Egypt.
- c.** Development of an information system for the Hazardous Wastes management.

IV. COMPONENT 2: ENHANCEMENT AND GENERALIZATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

1. Introduction

Egypt as the majority of industrialized countries has adopted rules and regulations, which aim at the prevention of major accidents involving dangerous substances and the limitation of their consequences for man and environment (Law No.4 and its executing regulation). The enforcement of this law requests the development of specific techniques for the risk assessment; risk prioritization and contingency plans preparation. For that purpose, EEAA has developed, in the framework of the 2nd phase of the EHSIMS implementation, an environmental risk assessment methodology has been successfully tested in the medium size industrial zone of El-Amrya (Alexandria Governorate).

Since a lot of divergent interests are at stake economical and financial versus risk prevention and environmental protection, the methodology, which will support the law enforcement, should be absolutely faultless. It is therefore mandatory to carry out a large- scale validation of the existing procedure before its institutionalization. This is why EEAA wishes to include the enhancement and further testing of the existing environmental risk assessment in the 3rd phase of the EHSIMS project implementation.

2. Objectives

The goal is to finalize the risk assessment procedure in order to provide EEAA with an adapted and efficient tool for a smooth application of law No4, of the recent labor Law No55/2003 and of the ILO Convention 174.

The specific objectives of this component are:

- To test the existing Environmental Risk Assessment methodology in one of the major Egyptian Industrial cities which counts more than 4000 industrial facilities (10th of Ramadan City),
- To improve the screening criteria process,
- To develop the risk prioritization process,
- To enhance the risk characterization tools (Mathematical models, damage evaluation methodology,...)
- To establish a policy regarding the risk acceptability in collaboration with the Authorities, with the politicians and with the industry.
- To establish a map for industrial risks,
- To create an information system for the private and public sectors.
- To train EEAA staff to conduct risk assessment.

3. Activities

- Project management and planning
- Meeting with industrial facilities management
- Meeting with authorities
- Field survey management and supervision
- Risk / damage assessment coordination
- Risk cadastre coordination
- Revise the regulation and safety aspect of hazardous substances and waste.
- Assessment the expected risk from hazardous substances exposure and handling
- Translation of all documents needed for the project.

- Supporting all the technical and expert organize and administer relevant files efficiently and effectively.
- Prepare draft meeting agendas.
- Record minutes of meeting in summary form to administer relevant telephone and fax Communications and report efficiently and effectively.
- Administer expenditures on project activities and budget lines.
- Cash control.
- Bank relation and reconciliation.
- Organize and administer relevant files efficiently and effectively.
- General accounting.
- Financial plan and analysis according to the technical needs.
- Preparation of financial report required by SDC and SDC financial relation.
- Data base development.
- Define detailed database.
- Programs adopt functions.
- Collecting data for geographic information system.
- GIS application.
- Development of digital map of 10th of Ramadan.
- Transportation to/from 10th Ramadan.
- Training workshops for the workers of seven selected industrial sectors (2 Training Seminars for 8 sectors).
- Preliminary workshop for the criteria and standard or emergency response for senior staff of industrial sectors, the EEAA branch and civil defense.

Time schedule of these activities is presented in Annex 3

4. Background of 10th of Ramadan City (Source:City Development Agency)

a. Introduction

10th of Ramadan City is one of the newly populated cities and modern industrial zones, constructed in the 70's (1976) in response to presidential instructions to expand the establishment societies on an industrial base away from the present residential mass and out of the old valley.

b. Location of 10th of Ramadan City

- The city is located at a distance of 55 Km from mid Cairo, about 65 Km from the city of Ismailia and 25 Km from the city of Belbies.
- The city is located on Cairo- Ismailia Desert Road.
- The city is connected to Delta Region by Asher-Belbeis Road that is connected to Cairo-Suez Road. This location was selected for the following considerations:
 - The location is far enough from other present surrounding cities (Cairo- Belbeis- Zagazig – Ismailia). So that the society of the city becomes independent and self-sufficient.
 - The land chosen for the location is flat, it is no highland or lowland region that could hinder construction or raise the cost of the land. The highest point to the south is (140⁺) and the lowest to the north is (100⁺).
 - The land is desert land not previously used for any other purposes.
 - The climate is dry and generally adequate similar to that of Cairo (temperature is between 7°C and 13°C in January and about 37°C

in August).The wind is mostly little or moderate north wind or north- west wind most of the year.

c. Concept of the city planning

The general planning of the city is coordinated to consist of two basic kidney-shaped parts that represent the residential areas separated by the region of central services that expands all along the city. The region of heavy industries is located on one side while the residential areas together with the central services region are on the other side, and they are separated by the Cairo-Ismailia Desert Road (The presidential resolution no. 249/1977 was concerned with planning and construction of the city).

d. Main objectives for city construction

- Relieve the pressure of increasing population in Greater Cairo and in adjacent urban and rural areas.
- Increase the national income through an independent economic base, increasing work opportunities and fulfilling demand for industrial project lands.

e. Strategy of the city Development

Planning of the city development strategy was based on:

- Achieving a proper balance between industrial and urban development, so that an immigrant to the city should find a proper job opportunity and proper housing.

- Establishing a proper housing program that fulfills economic and social needs of residents i.e. different housing models should be implemented consistent with socio-economic structures.
- Making good use of resources and other natural potentials available for achieving development.
- Flexibility of the urban design and tendency towards adaptability.
- Creating the potential for increasing work opportunities in the fields of industry, services and construction.
- Providing adequate living and housing conditions specially for those working in the fields of industry, services and construction consistent with their actual needs and affordable payments.
- Providing open green for recreation with the possibility of using such areas as a protective belt between residential and industrial zones.
- Providing means of communication and public transportation among services centers inside and outside the city.
- Not allowing the emergence of random communities for certain categories of immigrants specially workers in the field of construction.
- Preserving the environment by recognizing sources of pollution and handling them, protecting against noise and treating wastes.
- Keeping air pollution in the city at minimum level by defining possible sources of air pollution and dealing with such sources properly.
- Providing environmental requirement including protection from noise and traffic disorders.

f. Area and assignation uses

The total area of the city according to the assignation act is about 398 squares Km divided as follows:

- The green belt of a total area of 260.56 square Km or 62037.9 feddans.
- The urban mass of a total area of 137.44 square Km or 32724 feddans.

The city was planned to include a population of 500.000 when completely constructed. Thus, the total capacity of the city is about 22 persons/ feddan .The construction was planned to include four phases, each of which represents four quarters with a population of 30-40.000 in each.

5. Operational Methodology

a. Project Advisory Committee (PAC)

The project Advisory Committee, with no decision making function, was composed of representatives of the EEAA, the Swiss Embassy, the Egyptian Swiss Development fund and the SDC appointed consultant who regularly follows and guides the implementation of the project. The Committee will meet periodically, at least on a 4 monthly basis. Its main tasks consist of the following:

- Assess if the progress of the project implementation is in line with the project time schedule.
- Perform an in-depth review of the past 4 months activities and formulate recommendations.
- Plan in detail the next 4 month activities including a budget covering this period.
- Submit to SDC for approval its recommendations, detailed plan and budget for the next 4 months activities.

The Chairperson will alternate from one meeting to another between EEAA and Swiss Embassy. EEAA will be responsible to convene the meetings and to act as the secretariat of the PAC.

b. Formation of the Steering Committee for Component 2:

A new steering committee is formed for the component 2 from the following relevant stakeholders, in addition to the project Supervisor (EEAA), Project Coordinator (EEAA), Project Manager, Project Financial Manager and relevant environmental specialists.

- Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs.
- Ministry of Transportation
- Ministry of Health and Population.
- Ministry of Manpower and Immigration.
- Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry
- Civil Defense of Department of 10th of Ramadan City.
- Environmental Dept. Mansoura Branch
- 10th of Ramadan City Agency.
- 10th of Ramadan Investors Association.

The 1st meeting of the Steering Committee of Component 2 was held at EEAA on 11/9/2005 to explain the activities achieved up to that date and next activities

Details of the meeting are presented in Annex 4

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES:

1. Meeting with Authorities:

- a. A meeting with the trustees council and investors association.
- b. It was organized at the 10th of Ramadan Agency on 29th of November 2005.
- c. The main target of the meeting was to define the project of risk assessment.
- d. Explain main achievements up to that date and to ask for encouraging personnel working at the industrial facilities to cooperate with the field survey team giving all available data and fill in the questionnaires.

2. Preliminary Workshop:

- a. The 1st inception workshop was held at the 10th of Ramadan Agency to introduce the project and its objectives to the workers in the industrial facilities of the 10th of Ramadan.
- b. A questionnaire model was designed to be suitable for data collection. The questionnaires were distributed to the industrial facilities by the representatives of the environmental department at 10th of Ramadan branch.
- c. The 2nd inception workshop was held at the 10th of Ramadan Agency to collect the filled questionnaire and to explain the next steps of the project implementation specially the training workshops for the chosen industrial sectors and the field survey visits.

Photos of the meeting are presented in Annex 5

3. Training Workshops:

- a. Planning for the 1st round and training workshops for the eight chosen industrial sectors was achieved. Good coordination was done with both Cairo university and Ein Shams university to have lecturers participating in the workshops.

- b. During the period from 18/7/2005 up to 4/9/2005 the 1st round of the training workshops was conducted at the 10th of Ramadan Agency to make it easy for representatives of industrial facilities to attend the relevant workshops. The main objectives of this round was to raise the awareness of potential hazards of chemical substances

Ser.	Sector	Date
1.	Chemical Products	18/7/2005
2.	Food Stuff	24/7/2005
3.	Textiles , Dyeing ,finishing	3/8/2005
4.	Engineering	8/8/2005
5.	Plastics	14/8/2005
6.	Auto Feeding	24/8/2005
7.	Metal	29/8/2005
8.	Leather	4/9/2005

- c. During the period form 2/10/2005 up to 23/11/2005, the 2nd round of the training workshops for the chosen industrial sectors was held. The main target of this round was to discuss the risk profile of each industrial sector and the relevant analysis.

Ser.	Sector	Date
1.	Chemical Products	2/10/2005
2.	Food Stuff	9/10/2005
3.	Textiles , Dyeing, finishing	16/10/2005
4.	Engineering	23/10/2005
5.	Plastics	30/10/2005
6.	Auto Feeding	9/11/2005
7.	Metal	16/11/2005
8.	Leather	23/11/2005

The reports of all training workshops are presented in Annex 6

4. Field Survey management and supervision:

- a. To make use if the field survey visits, complete coordination between the 10th of Ramadan Agency information center and the project survey team was achieved, by having all available data concerning the inhabited zones.
- b. Validation of data was done by the field survey visits.
- c. A questionnaire model was designed (Arabic and English) to be suitable for data collection. The questionnaires were distributed to the industrial facilities by the field survey team. The Arabic and English versions of the questionnaires are presented in Annex 7
- d. At first such field survey visits were correlated with the workshops & according to an invitation coordinated with the representatives of the industrial facilities participating in the workshop. But that had a negative impact on survey visits rate due to long distances between industrial zones leading to waste in time and high cost of visits.

- e. According to experience gained during preliminary visits, it was planned to make the field survey visits zone-wise to save time & money and to visit all industrial facilities, not only the chosen sectors as they are viable to the same risk, specially for those of very small & limited areas.
- f. In case of availability of faxes at the industrial facilities to be visited the questionnaires were sent by fax to fix a date for the visit to be ready for it. Such procedure had a good impact on visits rate acceleration.
- g. Also a preliminary questionnaire was designed to be filled by the visitor himself of the survey team during the visit, as it was impossible to get the questionnaire filled during the visit or even within two weeks later, this procedure had good impact on database entry procedure
- h. A survey team consisting of three groups was chosen to implement the field survey.
- i. Up till today, around 1100 (95 %) industrial facilities have been covered and visited in industrial zones (A1, A1', A2, A3, A6, B1, B2, B3, C3, C4).
- j. Only three industrial zones are not yet covered including (B4) most of the industrial facilities in these zones are small scale industries.
- k. Also, a sample of craftsmen workshops have been visited in the industrial zones B3. Each workshop has only one or two workers at maximum and is specialized to do only services to the near-by industrial facilities. Each workshop has an area of 50 m² at maximum.
- l. The detailed reports of all field survey visits including the number of visits, companies have been visited, their location, their environmental situation and their requirements. Annex 8

5. Risk Assessment:

- a.** The 1st risk assessment will be carried out according to the methodology developed by the international Atomic Energy Agency (in particular the “guidelines for integrated risk assessment & management in large industrial areas.”)
- b.** As a result of the field survey visits, the industrial installations representing a significant risk will be identified and the priorities in matter of risk management and risk reduction will be set up.
- c.** Then, using a more sophisticated methodology (atmospheric dispersion model, probabilities Calculation) detailed investigations will be conducted on a selected number of facilities. This detailed risk assessment will be carried out in close cooperation with the concerned industries management, the relevant authorities and the expected intervention forces.
- d.** Eventually, Solution destined to reduce the risk for acceptable level will be identified, discussed with all parties involved & implemented.
- e.** Risk cadastre: In parallel with the help of EEAA Geographical Information system (GIS), will be established.
- f.** Off – site emergency response plans based on the information gathered during field survey, the risk assessment results (preliminary and detailed assessment) and the “risk cadastre”, aeries of “off-site emergency response plans” will be issued.
- g.** So at this stage, the risk existing in the 10th of Ramadan City will be fully identified and characterized. Accorodingly an active policy of awareness and preparedness at local level could then be implemented.
- h.** In the course of project implementation, the risk analysis process will be periodically reviewed, discussed with all parties involved and optimized.

- i. Also a review of other ongoing national or international projects concerning the same issues will be carried out in order to find out if synergies are possible with the HSIMS future developments.

Risk in Component 2

- Risk / Damage assessment coordination.
- Risk cadastre coordination.
- Revise the regulations and safety aspect of hazardous substances and waste.
- Assessment of the expected risk from hazardous substances exposure and handling.

6. Database system:

- a. A database system is designed to include all existing factories not only those related to the chosen industrial sectors.
- b. Each factory has full information concerning the followings items:
 - General information.
 - Main and secondary raw materials used.
 - Data of resulting waste (liquid, solid).
 - Waste treatment and disposal.
- c. According to the questionnaire's analysis, the data model architecture was designed, then the interface also was designed.

- d. According to the received complete questionnaires, data entry application started.
- e. Meanwhile application enhancement has been done.
- f. A lot of statistical reports were issued.
- g. Up till now around 800 data entries were achieved.

A presentation showing the designed database is presented in **Annex 9**

7. Geographic Information System - GIS:

a. Definition of GIS

Geographic Information System (GIS) is defined as an information system that is used to input, store, retrieve, manipulate, analyze and output geographically referenced data or geospatial data, in order to support decision making for planning and management of land use, natural resources, environment, transportation, urban facilities, and other administrative records.

b. Why is a GIS needed?

GIS is necessary for the following reasons:

- Geospatial data are poorly maintained.
- Maps and statistics are out of date.
- Data and information are inaccurate.
- There is no data retrieval service.
- There is no data sharing.

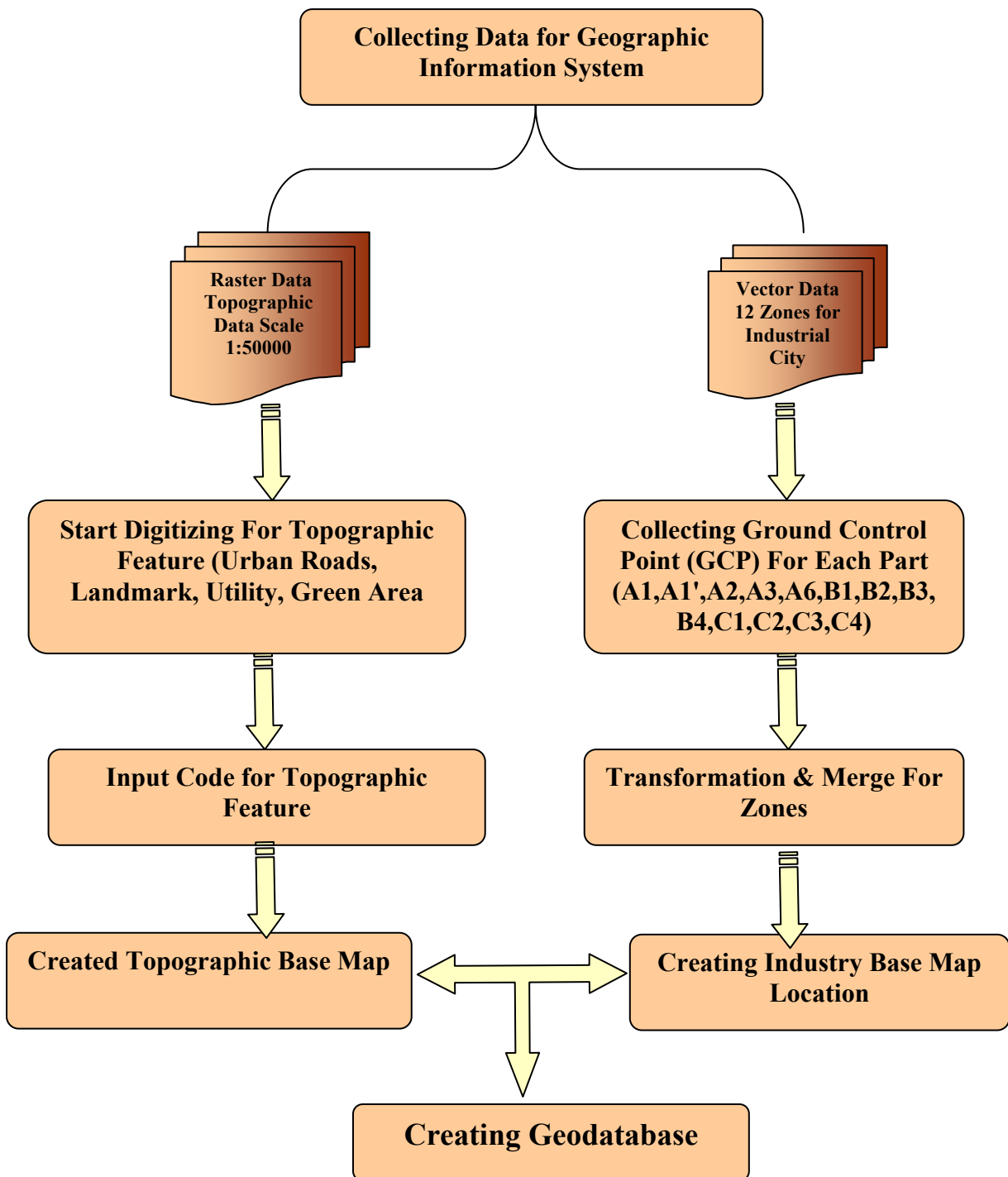
c. GIS benefits

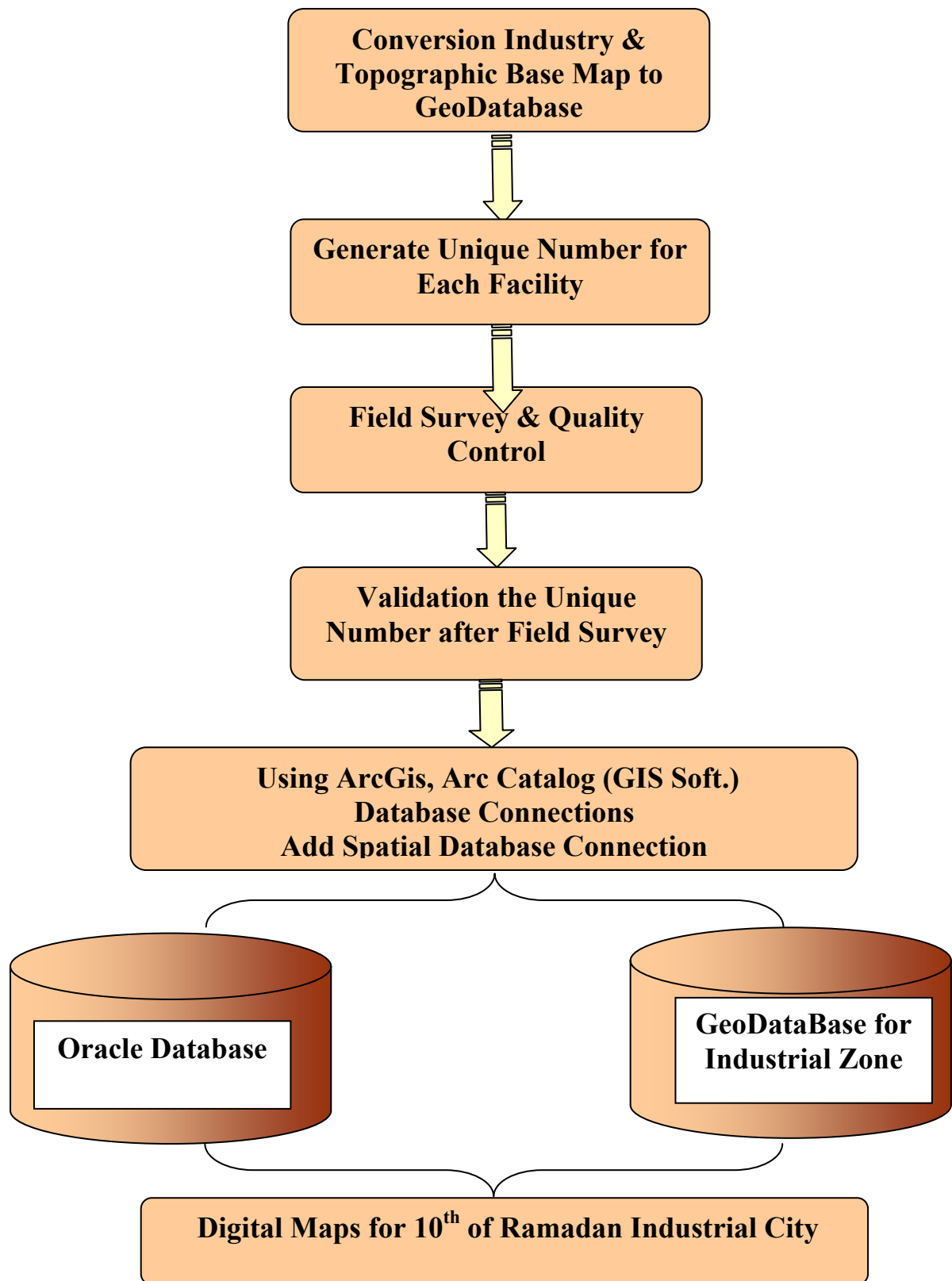
- Geospatial data are better maintained in a standard format revision and updating are easier
- Geospatial data and information are easier to search, analyze and represent
- More value added product geospatial data can be shared and exchanged Freely.
- Productivity of the staff is improved and more efficient time and money saving.
- Better decisions can be made.

d. Why GIS application for “10th of Ramadan City“?

- In order to help decision makers to establish the risk profile for the industrial facilities handling chemicals in production.
- According to the system quantity of the main and secondary chemicals used in production.
- The resulting waste (liquid or solid) and how to treat or dispose.

e. Methodology





Samples of the designed digital maps for the 10th of Ramamdan City and for each industrial zone are shown in **Annex10**.

8. Obstacles and Barriers

a. Technical

- Missing infrastructure for integrated management:
 - Databases
 - Insufficient testing facilities in labs.
 - Lack of adequate training.
- Lack of capabilities for waste characterization & identification & disposal.
- Non-availability of data, specially for chemical substances MSDS.
- Lack of an accurate up to date environmental records, for most small industrial facilities.
- Lack of recognition of health and environmental impacts of Hazardous substances.
- Lack of preparedness to face the potential available hazards of chemical substances.
- Lack of understanding technical terms.
- Lack of relevant guidelines.
- A lot of facilities are in poor conditions.
- Lack of awareness of the environmental law 4/94 and its executive regulation.
- Absence of specialist for environmental affairs.

b. Administrative

- Reluctance of officials in Industrial facilities to provide information for fear of owner's discontentment .

- Lack of accurate up-to-date data concerning the existing industrial facilities.
- Lack of confidence and credibility of concerned authorities.
- Random distribution of industrial sectors inside the different industrial zones, ie there is no special zone for one industrial sector to be furnished with all required capabilities.
- Lack of specific or unifying policy.
- Lack of personal knowledge.
- Most of industrial facilities representatives who participated in the training workshops are no longer available .

c. Financial

- Lack of Sufficient funding.
- Lack of human resources.
- Having different priorities.
- Lack of financial and economic sources.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION OF ADDITIONAL UNPLANNED ACTIVITY:

100% field survey

According to experience gained during preliminary visits, it was planned to make the field survey visits zone-wise to save time & money and to visit all industrial facilities, not only the chosen sectors as they are viable to the same risk, specially for those of very small & limited areas.

So a 100% field survey was done for all industrial facilities not only those of the chosen sectors .

All factories in all visited zones, have been given questionnaire to be filled and returned within two weeks.

A preliminary questionnaire was designed to be filled by the survey team during the visit.

VII. EVENTS:

In the following table a listing of all events conducted during the implementation of phase III (Component 2) are given.



Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation



Egyptian Hazardous Substances Information and
Management System (Third Phase)



Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs (MSEA)
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES INFORMATION & MANAGEMENT SYSTEM EVENTS Component (2)

No.	EVENT	kind of Event	Date	Remarks
1.	Field visit to two factories .	Field visit	6/7/2005	Survey of Existing Risk and Emergency response plans at technogas & Al islamiya Al Dawliya Co.
2.	Inceptive workshop	I . w/s	10/7/2005	To introduce the objectives of this component of the project to the 10th of Ramadan factories & disturbing the questionnaire to all of them .
3.	1st training w/s for chemicals Industries Sector (1st round) .	T.w/s	18/7/2005	To build up capabilities & raise awareness of personnel working in Chemicals sector .
4.	Field visit to three factories	survey visit	20/7/2005	To characterize and identify existing risk and Emergency response plans at SIPES, T.C.L & master technologies



Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation



Egyptian Hazardous Substances Information and
Management System (Third Phase)



Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs (MSEA)
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)

No.	EVENT	kind of Event	Date	Remarks
5.	2 nd training w/s for food industries sector (1st round).	T.w/s	24/7/2005	To build up capabilities and raise awareness of personal working in food industries sector .
6.	Field visit to three factories .	Survey visit	27/7/2005	To characterize and identify existing risk and Emergency response plans at Alwataneya Company For Corn Products , Cadburygroup & The United Company For Neutral Glass .
7.	3 rd training w/s for weaving , spinning ,dyeing & finishing sector (1st round)	T.w/s	3/8/2005	To build up capabilities and raise awareness of personal working in weaving & spinning dyeing & finishing sector .
8.	4th training w/s for Engineering sector . (1st round)	T.w/s	8/8/2005	To build up capabilities and raise awareness of personal working in Engineering sector .



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No.	EVENT	kind of Event	Date	Remarks
9.	Field visit to three factories .	Survey visit	10/8/2005	To characterize and indentify existing risk and Emergency response plans at EL kordsa company , Coats Egypt company & YKK Egypt Company.
10.	5th Training w/s for plastics industries sector . (1st round) .	T.w/s	14/8/2005	To build up capabilities and raise awareness of personnel working in plastic Industries sector .
11.	6th Training w/s for Autofeeding Industries sector . (1st round)	T.w/s	24/8/2005	To build up capabilities and raise awareness of personnel working in (auto feeding) Industries sector .
12.	7th Training W/S for metal Industries Sector .(1st round)	T.w/s	28/8/2005	To build up capabilities and raise awareness of personnel working in metal Industries sector.



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No.	EVENT	kind of Event	Date	Remarks
13.	8th Training W/S for Leather Industries Sector .(1st round)	T.w/s	4/9/2005	To build up capabilities and raise awareness of personnel working in leather Industries sector.
14.	1st Steering Committee	St.C	11/9/2005	To discuss procedure of implementation such component of the project related to risk assessment in the industrial zones of 10th of Ramadan city .
15.	Field Survey visit for three factories .	Survey visit	18/9/2005	To survey the existing raw materials , potential hazards & emergency response plans at Qualival Co. & Link Misr international company .
16.	Field Survey visit to four factories.	Survey visit	21/9/2005	at UTEC , Profile Mac , Plast Mac Companies .
17.	Field Survey visit to five companies	Survey visit	28/9/2005	at family Nutirition , Adwia , Islamic International company for paints , Egyptian group for medical industries , Al masrya for printing and packing .



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No.	EVENT	kind of Event	Date	Remarks
18.	9th Training W/S for Chemical Industries Sector.(2 nd round)	T.w/s	2/10/2005	Discussing risk profile for Chemical Industries sector.
19.	Field Survey of one factory in B1 zone.	Survey visit	5/10/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
20.	10th Training W/S for nutrients Industries Sector.(2 nd round)	T.w/s	9/10/2005	Discussing risk profile for for nutrients Industries Sector.
21.	Field Survey of one factory in A1 zone.	Survey visit	10/10/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
22.	11th Training W/S for Textiles ,dyeing and finishing Industries Sector.(2 nd round)	T.w/s	16/10/2005	Discussing risk profile for Textiles,dyeing and finishing Industries Sector
23.	Field Survey of 2 factories in A1, A'1 zone.	Survey visit	17/10/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
24.	Field Survey of 4 factories in B2 zone.	Survey visit	19/10/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
25.	Field Survey of 4 factories in A1 zone.	Survey visit	22/10/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire &



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No.	EVENT	kind of Event	Date	Remarks
				preliminary data collection.
26.	12th Training W/S for engineering Industries Sector.(2 nd round)	T.w/s	23/10/2005	Discussing risk profile for for engineering Industries Sector.
27.	Field Survey of 5 factories in A1 zone.	Survey visit	24/10/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
28.	Field Survey of 9 factories in A1 zone.	Survey visit	26/10/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
29.	Field Survey of 10 factories in A'1 zone.	Survey visit	29/10/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
30.	13th Training W/S for Plastic Industries Sector.(2 nd round)	T.w/s	30/10/2005	Discussing risk profile for Plastic Industries Sector .
31.	Field Survey of 4 factories in A'1 zone.	Survey visit	31/10/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
32.	Field Survey of 6 factories in A'1 zone.	Survey visit	6/11/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire &



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No.	EVENT	kind of Event	Date	Remarks
				preliminary data collection.
33.	Field Survey of 10 factories in A'1 zone.	Survey visit	7/11/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
34.	14th Training W/S for Cars feeding Industries Sector.(2 nd round)	T.w/s	9/11/2005	Discussing risk profile for Cars feeding Industries Sector.
35.	Field Survey of 12 factories in A'1 zone.	Survey visit	9/11/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
36.	Field Survey of 13 factories in A'1zone.	Survey visit	12/11/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
37.	15th Training W/S for Metals Industries Sector.(2 nd round)	T.w/s	16/11/2005	Discussing risk profile for Metals Industries Sector.
38.	Field Survey of 11 factories in A'1zone.	Survey visit	13/11/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.



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No.	EVENT	kind of Event	Date	Remarks
39.	Field Survey of 11 factories in A'1zone.	Survey visit	16/11/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
40.	Field Survey of 22 factories in A2 zone.	Survey visit	19/11/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
41.	Field Survey of 4 factories in A2 zone.	Survey visit	20/11/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
42.	16th Training W/S for Metals Industries Sector.(2 nd round)	T.w/s	23/11/2005	Discussing risk profile for Metals Industries Sector.
43.	Field Survey of 4 factories in A3, A'1zone.	Survey visit	26/11/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
44.	Meeting With Higher Authorities of 10 th of Ramadan City.	Meeting with Authorities	29/11/2005	To discuss procedure of implementation such component of the project related to risk assessment in the industrial zones of 10th of Ramadan city .



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No.	EVENT	kind of Event	Date	Remarks
45.	4 th mission of SDC expert (Mr. Alain Pasche)	Mission 4	3-8/12/2005	To follow-up 2 nd component activities and to attend commissioning of the pilot plants.
46.	Visit to the two pilot plants in Giza Governorate.	Survey Visit	5/12/2005	To see the existing facilities for raising safty measures.
47.	Field Survey of 11 factories in A'1 zone.	Survey visit	10/12/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
48.	Field Survey of 16 factories in A'1 zone.	Survey visit	11/12/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
49.	Field Survey of 17 factories in A'1 zone.	Survey visit	15/12/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
50.	Field Survey of 16 factories in A'1 zone.	Survey visit	18/12/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
51.	Field Survey of 21 factories in A'1 zone.	Survey visit	19/12/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
52.	Field Survey of 7 factories in A'1zone.	Survey visit	22/12/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire &



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No.	EVENT	kind of Event	Date	Remarks
				preliminary data collection.
53.	Field Survey of 7 factories in A3,A2 zones.	Survey visit	25/12/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
54.	Field Survey of 13 factories in A3 zone.	Survey visit	26/12/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
55.	Field Survey of 12 factories in B1 zone.	Survey visit	29/12/2005	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
56.	Field Survey of 7 factories in B1 zone.	Survey visit	2/1/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
57.	Field Survey of 10 factories in B1 zone.	Survey visit	4/1/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
58.	Field Survey of 11 factories in B1 zone.	Survey visit	5/1/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
59.	Field Survey of 10 factories in A1 zone.	Survey visit	18/1/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.



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No.	EVENT	kind of Event	Date	Remarks
60.	Field Survey of 13 factories in A1zone.	Survey visit	22/1/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
61.	Field Survey of 14 factories in A1zone.	Survey visit	24/1/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
62.	Field Survey of 21 factories in A1zone.	Survey visit	25/1/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
63.	Field Survey of 18 factories in A1zone.	Survey visit	26/1/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
64.	Field Survey of 18 factories in A1,A2 zones.	Survey visit	29/1/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
65.	Field Survey of 18 factories in A2 zone.	Survey visit	1/2/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
66.	Field Survey of 16 factories in A2 zone.	Survey visit	2/2/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
67.	Field Survey of 15 factories in A2 zone.	Survey visit	5/2/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire &



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No.	EVENT	kind of Event	Date	Remarks
				preliminary data collection.
68.	Field Survey of 10 factories in A2 zone.	Survey visit	6/2/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
69.	Field Survey of 17 factories in A1 zone.	Survey visit	8/2/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
70.	Field Survey of 20 factories in A2 zone.	Survey visit	9/2/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
71.	Field Survey of 14 factories in A2 zone.	Survey visit	12/2/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
72.	Field Survey of 19 factories in A2 zone.	Survey visit	15/2/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
73.	Field Survey of 22 factories in A2 zone.	Survey visit	16/2/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
74.	Field Survey of 11 factories in A2 zone.	Survey visit	19/2/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.



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No.	EVENT	kind of Event	Date	Remarks
75.	Field Survey of 12 factories in A2 zone.	Survey visit	20/2/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
76.	Field Survey of 35 factories in A2 zone.	Survey visit	22/2/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
77.	Field Survey of 35 factories in A2, east A2 zones.	Survey visit	23/2/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
78.	Field Survey of 38 factories in C4 zone.	Survey visit	1/3/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
79.	Field Survey of 38 factories in C4 ,A2 zones.	Survey visit	2/3/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
80.	Field Survey of 19 factories in A6 zone.	Survey visit	5/3/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
81.	Field Survey of 19 factories in A6,A2 zones.	Survey visit	6/3/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.



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No.	EVENT	kind of Event	Date	Remarks
82.	Field Survey of 29 factories in A6 zone.	Survey visit	9/3/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
83.	Field Survey of 22 factories in A6 zone.	Survey visit	12/3/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
84.	Field Survey of 16 factories in B2 zone.	Survey visit	15/3/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
85.	Field Survey of 25 factories in B2 zone.	Survey visit	16/3/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
86.	Field Survey of 21 factories in B2 zone.	Survey visit	19/3/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
87.	Field Survey of 15 factories in B2 zone.	Survey visit	23/3/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
88.	Field Survey of 10 factories in B2 zone.	Survey visit	26/3/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
89.	Field Survey of 4 factories in B2,A1 zones.	Survey visit	27/3/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire &



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No.	EVENT	kind of Event	Date	Remarks
				preliminary data collection.
90.	Field Survey of 6 factories in B2 zone.	Survey visit	29/3/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
91.	Field Survey of 3 factories in A'1 zone.	Survey visit	30/3/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
92.	Field Survey of 3 factories in A'1,A6 zones.	Survey visit	2/4/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
93.	Field Survey of 5 factories in A'1 zone.	Survey visit	3/4/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
94.	Field Survey of 6 factories in B2 zone.	Survey visit	6/4/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
95.	Field Survey of 16 factories in B2,A6 zones.	Survey visit	12/4/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
96.	Field Survey of 18 factories in B3 zone.	Survey visit	13/4/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.



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No.	EVENT	kind of Event	Date	Remarks
97.	Field Survey of 9 factories in B3 zone.	Survey visit	20/4/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
98.	Field Survey of 5 workshops in small-scale industries zone at B3& 18 factories.	Survey visit	23/4/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
99.	Field Survey of 9 workshops in small scale industries zone at B3& 12 factories.	Survey visit	26/4/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
100.	Field Survey Of 14 Factories at B3 zone.	Survey visit	27/4/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
101.	Field Survey of 7 factories at B3 zone.	Survey visit	29/4/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
102.	Field Survey of 23 factories at B3 zone.	Survey visit	4/5/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
103.	Field Survey of 20 factories at B3 zone.	Survey visit	7/5/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.



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No.	EVENT	kind of Event	Date	Remarks
104	5th mission of SDC expert (Mr.Alain-Pasche).	Mission 5	12-18/5/2006	To follow-up 2nd component activities and to visit the two pilot plants.
105	Meeting With Higher Authorities of 10th of Ramadan City (Trustees Council).	Meeting	15/5/2006	To make the trustees council aware of the importance of risk assessment.
106	Visit to the two pilot plants at Giza Governorate.	Survey Visit	16/5/2006	To see the exact situation of the two pilot plants after rehabilitation.
107	Risk management for industrial installations (Mr.Alain Pasche).	Seminar	17/5/2006	To raise awareness of personnel working at 10th of Ramadan industries installation concerning risk management
108	Field Survey of 10th of Ramdan factories.	Survey Visit	28/5/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
109	Field Survey of 10th of Ramdan factories.	Survey Visit & Follow-up	29/5/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.



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No.	EVENT	kind of Event	Date	Remarks
110	Field Survey of 10th of Ramdan factories.	Survey Visit	30/5/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
111	Follow-up of activities at Manial Sheha & Abu el-Nomros.	Follow-up	5/6/2006	To make sure of sound running & make any corrective action in due time.
112	Follow-up of activities at Manial Sheha & Abu el-Nomros.	Follow-up	6/6/2006	To make sure of sound running & make any corrective action in due time.
113	Field Survey of 10th of Ramdan factories at B4 zone.	Survey Visit	7/6/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
114	Field Survey of 10th of Ramdan factories.	Survey Visit	8/6/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
115	Field Survey of 10th of Ramdan factories.	Survey Visit	10/6/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.



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No.	EVENT	kind of Event	Date	Remarks
116	Field Survey of 10th of Ramdan factories.	Survey Visit	11/6/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
117	Field Survey of 10th of Ramdan factories.	Survey Visit	12/6/2006	Distribution of Questionnaire & preliminary data collection.
118	Follow-up activities at Manial Sheha & Abu el-Nomros.	Follow-up	13/6/2006	To make sure of sound running & make any corrective action in due time.

VIII. OUTPUTS:

- Issuing the chemical profiles for the chosen industrial sectors.
- Identification of chemicals used in 10th of Ramadan City.
- Identification of resulting wastes (hazardous / non-hazardous) in 10th of Ramadan City.
- Identification of the safe disposal procedures in 10th of Ramadan City.
- Issued the "Risk / Damage assessment coordination".
- Issued the "Risk cadastre coordination".
- Issued the "Revise the regulations and safety aspect of hazardous substances and waste".
- Assessment of the expected risk from hazardous substances exposure and handling.
- Issuing guidelines for occupational safety and health, for work environment.
- Building a database for all factories in 10th of Ramadan City.
- Issuing of environmental profile of 10th of Ramadan City.

IX. INDICATORS OF PROGRESS:

- Increase of attendance to participate in the workshops.
- Raise of awareness of the personnel working for industrial installations.
- Lots of industrial installations started after our survey visits to build the environmental record.
- Welcoming the survey team instead of reluctance to cooperate.
- Doing their best to fill the questionnaires as accurate as possible instead of neglection.

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