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Water Contingency Management in the Sava River Basin

Report from the Regional workshop In Brežice Slovenia - Croatia

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1 General information

Country:	**Slovenia**
Date & Place:	**9 September 2021**
Organizers:	Hydro power plants of Lower Sava River (ERDF PP2 - HESS); University of Ljubljana (ERDF LP - UL); International Sava River Basin Commission (ERDF PP5 - ISRBC); Slovenian Water Agency (ERDF PP1 - DRSV); Croatian Waters (ERDF PP3 - HV); Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure of Croatia (ERDF PP6 – MMPI).
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2 Summary

Main points from the workshop / short summary *(max 2000 characters)*
After the organization of the national workshops, which were held online in May and conveyed to the target groups the basic plans of the WACOM project development, strategy in tool development and approaches in the WACOM project realization, the regional workshops (RWS) followed. The purpose of the RWS was to introduce the anticipated approach in the development of the table-top exercise – simulation of accidental pollution due to an oil-freight train accident in Zidani most (SLO). The RWS gathered 50 participants at the venue and 29 via an online platform. The participants came from Slovenia (SLO), Croatia (HR) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA). These were project partners and external stakeholders, who were invited to hear and learn about the WACOM project development, preparation of the pilot actions (simulation of accidental pollution) and to share their knowledge and experiences related to contingency events. Although many of the invited institutions already participated in the online national workshops, there were new persons present at the RWS, which means that the basic information about the WACOM project needed to be shared and explained. In the discussion, the participants exchanged their experiences and different views. They gave constructive proposals for preparing Table-Top exercises and improving the overall situation in order to achieve a more effective prevention and response system to floods and accidental pollution.

At the end of the RWS, further steps in the WACOM project were presented as well as a further need for reintegration of all stakeholders into the execution of the TT exercises explained as crucial for reaching a high confidence level of the project itself.
Participants
50 participants joined the RWS in person and 29 participants online. The participants were from 40 different institutions, which includes both the project partners institutions and the target group institutions. The participants that were invited and attended the RWS come from the countries located in the Sava River Basin (SLO, HR, BA), representing the main stakeholders which are foreseen to be actively or passively involved in the pilot actions of the WACOM project. The institutions from the following fields were involved: civil protection authorities, fire departments, police departments, infrastructure companies, utility companies, power plants, local authorities (municipalities), ministries, environment agencies, meteorological services, universities, oil distribution companies, railways, industry, etc.

3 Introduction

Venue description:

This regional workshop was the first of the three envisaged RWSs to be organized within the WACOM project in the stage of preparation of the table-top exercises. The RWS was held at the location, which is closely connected to the scenario of the first table-top exercise – accidental pollution in Zidani Most (SLO). The RWS was organized in Brežice, a town by the Sava River. Near the RWS venue (Brežice castle) is the location of the hydropower plant Brežice, which is operated by the project partner HESS (Hidroelektrarne na Spodnji Savi). The visit to the power plant and the castle itself was part of the technical visit at the end of the RWS.

Organization:

The decision to organize the live physical RWS was a challenging task. The RWS had to be organized well before the event itself. To consider all possible situations regarding the COVID-19 crisis, the appropriate venue had to be considered. The most acceptable solution was to organize the meeting outdoors, in the particular case in the castle courtyards under the tent large enough to host up to 100 people. However, due to restrictive policy, a max. of 50 persons were allowed to be present in person, while others were invited to the online session.

All participants needed to meet the PCT condition (recovered-vaccinated-tested). The organizer offered COVID testing to all participants.

The RWS and the sessions were broadcasted via the ZOOM platform to the online participants, who were invited and have registered to the RWS. However, due to technical challenges, it was envisaged that they cooperate through online communication via Chat in the ZOOM platform.

As usual, at the location of the event, the welcome drinks, coffee breaks and lunch were organized.

After the technical sessions, the organizer offered a guided tour of the Knight's Hall of the castle Brežice to all participants, as well as a guided walk from the venue to the hydropower plant Brežice nearby.

4 Outcomes

The workshop was organized in two parts. In the first part, which was more theoretical, the WACOM project partners presented the following topics: Presentation of the WACOM project and positioning of the regional workshop; Theory of planning Table-Top exercises; Presentation of the design of auxiliary tools for simulation of the core exercise (support for information exchange ICS 207, ICS 209 and IAP); Presentation of a hypothetical sudden spill event simulation scenario with defining the role of a WACOM project partner). This part was essential to present the project, its activities, and expectations from the representatives of the target group institutions and their participation in the project and the Table-Top exercise – the project's Pilot action.

In the second part of the workshop, all participants (project partners and representatives from the target group institutions) were divided into five groups within which they discussed two central topics: 1) the place and role of institutions in extraordinary events; 2) suggestions and views regarding the organization of Table-Top exercises. This part is vital because it was important for all participants to get to know each other, learn more about how different institutions work, and express the most common challenges in real situations that need attention in the preparation and implementation of Table-Top exercises.

4.1 WACOM project framework relevant to the implementation of the Table-Top exercise

The outcomes of the WACOM project framework relevant to implementing the Table-Top exercise are important the creation of a common starting point between the WACOM project partners and the representatives of the target group institutions in the upcoming activities. The main highlights from each of the topics are briefly presented below.

Presentation of the WACOM project and positioning of the regional workshop - The project and purpose of the regional workshop were presented. The workshop aims to create a starting point for the successful preparation and implementation of a simulation within the Table-Top exercise in case of accidents with spillage of large quantities of oil products from a freight train in Zidani Most (SLO). This introductory presentation served to introduce all the participants in the workshop to the topics that follow.

Theory of planning Table-Top exercises – The lecture provided an overview of the types of exercises, emphasizing that they are the most effective way to check readiness, efficiency, procedures and business processes, review the knowledge and skills of employees, identify gaps and shortcomings, also provide the opportunity to improve all desired values of any organization or a particular system. A special attention was paid to the presentation of the simulation-communication exercise (Table-Top exercise) that encourages participants to engange in in-depth discussion and make decisions by systematic problem solving, instead of rapid, spontaneous decision-making that happens in real or simulated extraordinary conditions. The presentation then focused on the segment related to the development of the exercise scenario, i.e. a description of adverse events, everything that leads to adverse events, the circumstances in which adverse events occur and their consequences.

Presentation of the design of auxiliary tools for simulation of the core exercise (support for information exchange ICS 207, ICS 209 and IAP) – The tools that are aready developed or that are planned to be developed within the WACOM project were presented in great detail.

Presentation of a hypothetical sudden spill event scenario with defining the role of a WACOM project partner – The project partners discussed a hypothetical event of a sudden oil spill from a freight train accident in Zidani Most, the roles and cooperation of the competent institutions of Slovenia, Republic of Croatia, as well as the protocols for communication, decision making and complex response in such crises.

The role of the project partners UL, DRSV, HESS, MMPI and ISRBC at the Table-Top exercise was explained as follows.

- ***University of Ljubljana, UL*** will cooperate in the role of the narrator, storyteller, representing the response of nature as it has no role in the event of accidental pollution.
- ***DRSV*** cooperates as an expert, supporting the main headquarters with expert knowledge on water management.
- ***HESS*** explained its role as an operator of hydropower plants. They are acting in case of identification of polluting events, informing the 112, and are cooperating with the headquarters (CP or 112) to mitigate or prevent consequences. The response of HESS is carried out by adapting the operation of the hydropower plant infrastructure.
- ***HV*** is involved as an expert unit at a higher level, offering expert knowledge, cooperates in emergency cases, organizes operative units to prevent or mitigate the risks or consequences of accidental pollution. HV offers laboratory services to perform analyses of contaminations and is activated by the main 112 headquarters.
- ***MMPI*** offers legal support, explains the existing protocols and laws (water, navigation, response plans in case of accidental pollutions, protection and rescue plan), framework agreement related to accidental pollution within the International Sava River Basin Commission
- ***ISRBC***, during the event of accidental pollution, the Sava Commission does not cooperate actively, but it cultivates and prepares the protocols, enabling the countries to be able to cooperate in case of an emergency at the transnational level.

The online participants were also invited to explain how the institution they represent would be involved in the theoretical case of accidental pollution in Zidani most. The comments were left in the Chat area of the ZOOM platform.

4.2 Work in groups: Suggestions and views for the organization of Table-Top exercises

The discussion about different views on the preparation and implementation of the Table-Top exercise was conducted in five smaller groups that included project partners and representatives of the target group institutions. The discussion was based on two different sets of questions.

The first set of questions referred to the description of the role of agency/company/institution in the case of accidental pollution and floods. The discussion focused on the following issues:

- Existing protocols in the case of accidental pollution and floods addressing your agency (contingency planning).
- How is your institution and its functions activated in the case of accidental pollution and floods (activation pathways, internal build-up)?
- Which are the functions of the active participant (relative to the type of agency)? SOPs and crisis management.
- Which are planned/expected activities of the active participant in the case of a large-scale accidental pollution and floods?
- With whom will the active participant communicate and coordinate its work?
- How will the active participant maintain the key ICS functions (span of control, decision-making capacity, incident facilities, resources, communications, organizational structure, action plans)?

The second set of questions related to the identification of issues, gaps, botle-necks in the preparation and execution of the table-top exercises, followed by open discussion about questions that the participants recognize as critical in real situations, and which need to be addressed and prepared for the simulation exercise.

4.2.1 Working group 1

The working group 1 was led by Andraž Hribar (HESS). This group compised of representatives from RUCZ RS Civil Protection (RUCZ, BA), Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure of Croatia (MMPI, HR), DRSV SO Spodnja Sava (DRSV, SLO), HESS (SLO), Police department Brežice (SLO), DIRH (HR), URSZR Celje (SLO), Komunala Brežice (SLO) in Komunala Sevnica (SLO).

The conclusions of this group about the role of institutions in the Pilot action were as follows:

- MMPI is the institution that could be involved in the table-top exercise, but not for the emergency cases in SLO since there is no organized and permanent water traffic.

- DRSV represents one of the major entities that must be involved in the table-top exercise. DRSV is involved as a theoretical expert in cases of emergency situations on the river and supports the emergency headquarters. DRSV explains that the company VGP Drava is responsible for the on-site practical realization of tasks connected to accidental pollution. It was emphasized that Civil protection plays an important role in all aspects of the table-top exercise and it has to be involved.

- The police department appoints a person when needed by the headquarter of civil protection. The headquarters defines the tasks and involvement of the police. Therefore, Police is an active participant in emergency situations.

- DIRH HR has an important role in cases of accidental pollution on the Sava river. The Sava is in HR divided into regions, each region has an inspector who is the main person to communicate with other institutions in emergency cases. It is necessary to include DIRH HR and the inspectors in the communication during the table-top exercise.

- URSZR is the main institution that gathers all the major responding institutions. It operates the 112 centre and organizes DRSV, GEŠP (fire departments of a broader activity scope), VGP Drava, utility companies, etc., all in line with the existing protocols and emergency plans. It was emphasized that the communication takes place on several levels – regional and local, and that these need to be harmonized, also in the cases of the table-top simulation.

- Utility companies (Komunala Brežice, Komunala Sevnica) are the institutions that respond in line with the specific influence of the accidental event. In Sevnica, the pollution of river Sava endangers the water sources and municipal wastewater treatment plant, while in Brežice, the drinking water sources and treatment plants will not be affected. In conclusion, different utility companies respond differently; however, they are informed about the emergency and respond if required.

The conclusions regarding the challenges and obstacles in the preparation and execution of the table-top exercise are seen as follows:

- The good predictivity of the scenario is in the first stage safe solution and improves the performance of the TT

- In the WACOM tool afterlife, the learning interactions are required to improve the use of the communication protocols.

- It is necessary to prepare the following elements of the TT well: organization chart (entities), a timeline of the event, clear responsibilities of individual persons involved.

4.2.2 Working group 2

The working group 2 was led by Primož Banovec (UL). This group comprised of participants from RUCZ RS (BA), Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure of Croatia (HR), University of Ljubljana (SL), Hydropower plant HESS (SLO), AZUR (BA), City of Zaprešić (HR), Občina Grosuplje (SLO), DIRH (HR), Štab CZ Posavje (SLO), HŽ infrastruktura (HR), JANAF (HR).

The conclusions of this group about the role of institutions in the Pilot action were as follows:

- DIRH - State Water Inspection in Croatia has an important role during the event of accidental pollution. It takes care of the response management, defines the level of pollution and response activities, performs analyses of the samples which lead to the recognition of the responsiblity for the event. In the simulation, it would have an active role.

- HŽ Infrastruktura – Croatian railway operator in case of an accident immediately reports to the traffic supervisor and dispatcher. Smaller accidents can be mitigated by internal staff while in the case of accidents of greater importance, the DIRH is activated for coordination

and crisis management. In the particular simulation, HŽ Infrastruktura plays the role of the observer.

- JANAF – Jadran oil pipeline has well-developed response units for the cases of emergency situations - accidental pollutions. They have their own response units but in case of events of a larger scale, they cooperate with the water law inspector (DIRH). The role of JANAF in the simulation is that of an observer; they could also offer operative help.

- Civil protection – Posavje (Regional)- The regional centre of CP has a major role in receiving information, notification coordination of response, activation of response units (VGP Drava). In the case of transnational reach of pollution, the State CP is activated. In the case of accidental pollution in the area of HESS's power plants, the communication follows the existing response plans.

- Municipality Grosuplje – The local communities have relatively limited tasks in cases of accidental pollution – the main tasks are public notification, evacuation of residents, supplying of drinking water, etc. In the simulation, they are in the role of an observer.

- RUCZ (BA) – The civil protection in BA activates the local CP headquarter in cases of emergency. If additional help is needed, the Cantonal headquarters are activated, the forces of the Federation BH, Republic of Srpska and federal forces via Ministry of Security, which is responsible for the coordination in the event of a transnational incident. It cooperates with other agencies (Vode Srpske, Agencija za sliv reke Save).

The conclusions regarding the challenges and obstacles in the preparation and execution of the table-top exercise are seen as follows:

- It is necessary to realize that a river is a dynamic object, the events happen extremely fast – a dynamic simulation is therefore of great importance since it improves the situational awareness.

- The situational awareness is crucial so that the decision-makers have a reliable source of information – usually the source can be relatively deficient. The media should not be the main source of information in such cases.

- The role of hydropower plants – dam is recognized as crucial for limiting the propagation of the pollution – this role needs to be considered in the PA.

- It is important to define the role of the coordinator of the response for the simulation in PA well.

- A difference between the incident coordinator in SLO and HR has been detected - Intervention Leader (in SLO) and Water Rights Inspector (in HR). It needs to be clarified who takes leadership of dynamic intervention in a complex event.

- The communication towards media needs to be unified between both countries; strong and reliable PR service must be established.

- Collecting the documentation during the accident is very important for coordination. The documentation gives an overview after each event and allows to perform the analysis of the

situation. In practice, each institution collects the documentation, but usually there is no common documentation.

4.2.3 Working group 3

The working group 3 was led by Andreja Žerjav (UL). This group compirsed of participants from RUCZ RS (BA), Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure of Croatia (HR), University of Ljubljana (SL), Hydropower plant HESS (SLO), RACVIAC (RH), Professional Fire Brigade Krško and Celje (SI), Municipality of Krško (SI), DRAVA vodnogospodarsko podjetje Ptuj d.o.o. (SI), ARSO Environment Agency RS (SI).

The conclusions of this group about the role of institutions in the Pilot action were as follows:

- The representatives of the Professional Fire Brigade Celje and Krško (PGE) said that in the event of an intervention, they were the first at the scene, as CORS first called the competent fire brigade. In the event of an accidental pollution in Zidani most, the PGE Celje would be activated first, and then the downstream PGE (Sevnica, Krško). In the case of pollution to such an extent, the activation of the downstream PGEs would be very rapid.
    - They are an important actor in the intervention.
- The Municipality of Krško, municipal headquarters of CP Krško: the headquarters is activated after the upstream municipalities are activated.
    - They are an important actor in the intervention.
- ARSO is called immediately after the call of the PGE (by CORS), as it is a support institution in the intervention with its information. It provides important information about current conditions (river flow) and condition forecasting.
    - They are an important actor in the intervention.
- VGP Drava Ptuj is called in as a concessionaire for watercourse pollution during the intervention to inspect and assess the situation. At the time of rehabilitation, they are the main actors. In the case of pollution, the competent PGE will immediately call them for activation and viewing the terrain. During the intervention, they carry out inspection and give instructions for stopping the pollution, if necessary. At the time of remediation, they perform cleaning and a condition assessment.
    - They are an important actor in the intervention.
- The RACVIAC representative emphasized that their role is that of an observer. As a former soldier, he provided information regarding the conscription of the army at the time of the intervention. This is ordered by the President of the State after the activation of the State Staff, usually for major floods and fires.
    - They are observers, as they don’t play a role in the intervention.
- The protocols and plans were also disscused. All activities are carried out according to the National Protection and Rescue Plan and municipal plans. Professional Fire Brigade representatives pointed out that the Savinja-Sava Operational Firefighting Plan is missing.

Group 3 participants confirmed their participation in the staff exercise simulation.

The conclusions regarding the challenges and obstacles in preparation and execution of the table-top exercise are seen as follows:

- The crucial question we have asked as a group is whether the envisaged scenario will have cross-border effects?
- 180 m3 of oil spill into the Sava. In the case of the average flow of the Sava, the first or second downstream HPP will likely stop most of the pollution.
- For greater cross-border impact, HPPs should shut down turbines, which only happens at high flow or during particular maintenance activities. However, at high flow, the self-cleaning capacity of the watercourse is greater.
- We found that a smaller cross-border effect would occur in each case, which is important when planning a table-top exercise simulation with a cross-border effect.
- We also determined who else is an important actor in the implementation of the staff exercise simulation and must be invited to participate in the exercise:
    - Slovenian Railways: they have their operational unit for intervention,
    - Nuclear Power Plant Krško,
    - Utility companies for the protection of water catchments (and informing users in case of pollution),
    - Gas Power Plant Brestanica (TEB),
    - Fishermen.

4.2.4 Working group 4

The working group was led by Alenka Kotar (DRSV). This group comprised of participants from Croatian Waters (HR), Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure of Croatia (HR), Hydropower plant HESS (SLO), Slovenian Fire brigade (SLO), Minicipality Sevnica (SLO), Gas Power Plant Brestanica TEB (SLO), URSZ regional office Brežice (SLO), Petrol d.d. (SLO).

The conclusions of this group about the role of institutions in the Pilot action were as follows:

- A representative of the Slovenian fire brigade highlighted that their roles in accidents were already set in advance. In every accident they would be contacted by RECO (regional center for information) and they would be always first on the spot of any kind of accident. In case of event in Zidani Most, two fire brigades PGE Celje and PGE Sevnica would most likely be activated. In case of a major accident, the PGE Krško would be also activated.
    - *Firefighters are crutial actors in the intervention and they must be included into simulation of a table-top exercise.*

- The representatives of the enterprises Petrol d.d. and TEB have said that they had their own internal contingency plan as proscribed by the law, and also their own emergency services. In case of a major disaster, they also concluded contracts with local fire brigades.

    - *Enterprises can be potential perpertrators of accidents but they are not active actors in the simulation of a table-top exercise. They are very welcome as observers and advisors.*

- The representatives of civil protection from the Municipalty of Sevnica services are, in comparable disasters, actively supporting firefighters with their regional knowledge and staff.

    - *Municipalty civil protection is a necessary actor in the intervention and they have to be included into simulation of a table-top exercise.*

- The representative of the regional office Brežice URSZ explained the role of Civil Protection Headquarters, which are included in case of large-scale accidents covering the area of several municipalites.

    - *Representatives of the regional offices URSZ are necessary actors in the interventions of larger scale and they have to be included in the simulation of a table-top exercise.*

The conclusions regarding the challenges and obstacles in the preparation and execution of the table-top exercise are seen as follows:

The most important conclusion that should be emphasized but was not highlighted in other work groups is that the water flow of the Sava river should be bigger than 500m3/s for the pollution to reach Croatia and to have a transboundary effect. If the water flow is lower, the hydropower plants could intercept the stain. The plans of the table-top exercise must take into account the fact that safe navigation on the Sava river is possible when its flow is lower than 500 m3/s.

4.2.5 Working group 5

The working group 5 was led by Samo Grošelj (ISRBC). This group comprised of participants from Croatian Waters (HR), Town Zaprešić and Municipality Brdovec (HR), INA (HR), Police station Krško (SI), INFRA (SI), URSZR Celje (SI) and Maritime Directorate (SI). The discussion was divided into three parts: the existing situation regarding emergency response, the coordination of the actions at the local, regional and national levels and the challenges to be addressed within the tabletop exercises.

The discussion of this group about the role of institutions in the Pilot action was as follows:

- At the local level (e.g., INA), the operational plans exist. These plans should be presented to the Water Inspectors (e.g., at Croatian Waters) at the national level.

- At the local level (e.g. enterprise, municipality), the responsible body for coordination is the Civil Protection Administration which coordinates the operative bodies (e.g., firefighters and police). At the national level, the Centre 112 is the body which collects information on actions and coordinates help to the bodies at the local/regional level.

- In case of emergency situations, the local Civil Protection body is responsible for coordination of all other bodies at the site. The Operative Headquarter is established. It is led by the representative of Civil Protection. The Headquarters coordinates the action with other bodies like firefighters, police, railway companies - in case of a railway accident, and enterprises responsible for maintenance of infrastructure (e.g. HESS in SI).

- The Civil protection at the site is in contact with the civil protection at the regional level (town/municipality). The head of civil protection at the regional level is in most cases the deputy mayor.

- The Civil Protection Administration at the regional level (e.g., municipality/town) is in touch with the institutions at the national level (in SI URSZS and in HR - Croatian Firefighters Community).

The challenges which could occur during the intervention:

- The cutting of phone and internet lines - the problem could be solved with the UKV radio although not all institutions involved in the incident have it. It is necessary that the written documentation on the intervention exists.

- The capacity of the actors involved in the intervention - the capacity should be enhanced during periodical trainings and exercises.

- The availability of equipment - the supplies of the equipment should be sufficient. This should be coordinated at the national level.

- Incompatibility of local participants - awareness raising should be enhanced. The time and proper information dissemination should be considered.

In the table top exercise, it would be necessary to check the division of responsibilities of all actors in the intervention, their capacity, access to information about available equipment, dissemination of information among the bodies involved in the intervention and also dissemination of information to the public.

4.3 Other feedback

The stakeholders also provided some other crucial feedback and recommendations.

Generally, the workshop was assessed as useful since the participants were able to learn and to hear about the existing role of individual institutions in the particular simulation of an accidental pollution event.

Most of the institutions (e.g. URSZR) are already well prepared and organized and the communication is well organized at the national level. If a new tool is about to be implemented (for national and transnational levels), it must be harmonized with other different levels of communication (state, regional, local).

5 Conclusion

Based on the feedback and cooperation of all participants of the RWS, it was concluded that the overall great project output was provided. The invited participants, i.e. stakeholders from the target groups, were informed about the main objectives of the WACOM project, and they received an important message regarding the development and execution of the project's pilot actions - the simulation of accidental pollution.

The project partners received a lot of important information regarding the role, responsibilities and activities of individual participants (stakeholders), thus the intervention and the pilot action can be developed at a higher quality level. Therefore, during the following steps of the WACOM project development, active participation and role of stakeholders can be easier defined and positioned in the pilot action scenario, events or workshops.

Many participants agreed that it was important to involve them in the execution of the table-top exercise and they expresed no general doubt about active or passive participation. In any case, the exercise must be well prepared (with instructions, scenario, individual roles, familiarization with new tools, etc.), so it can run smoothly and deliver useful outputs and conclusions.

Regarding the Covid situation and the past experiences with the WACOM events, this RWS, which was organized as a physical event, improved the relationship between the project partners and stakeholders, providing a better starting point for further cooperation in the following project activities.

Annex 1: List of participants

In person at the venue Brežice:

No.	Name and Surname	Contact	Institution
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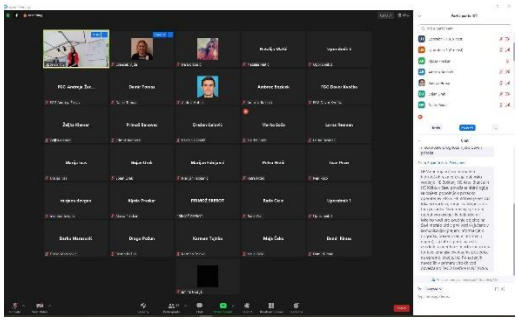
Annex 2: Agenda

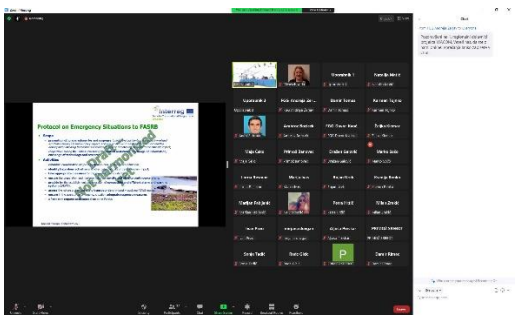
08.30 – 09.00	Prihod in registracija udeležencev	
09:00 – 09:10	Dobrodošlica	Bogdan Barbič, direktor HESS Duška Kunštek, MMPI, predsedujoča ISRBC
09:10 – 09:30	Predstavitev projekta WACOM in umestitev regionalne delavnice v projektu	Primož Banovec, UL
09:30 – 09:45	Teorija načrtovanja štabnih vaj	Robert Mikac, AZUR
09:45 – 10:00	Predstavitev zasnove podpornih orodij za simulacijo štabne vaje[1] (podpora pri izmenjavi informacij ICS 207, ICS 209 in IAP)	Primož Banovec, Matej Cerk, UL
10:00 – 10:30	Predstavitev hipotetičnega dogodka izrednega razlitja in simulacijskega scenarija za simulacijo štabne vaje (z opredelitvijo vloge partnerjev projekta WACOM)	UL, HESS, DRSV, HV, MMPI, ISRBC
10:30 – 11:00	Odmor za kavo	
11:00 – 11:30	Razprava o vlogah udeležencev delavnice v načrtovani simulaciji štabne vaje (pripovedovalec, aktivni udeleženec, opazovalec)	Razprava po skupinah
11:30 – 12:00	Vodena razprava v manjših skupinah – možne omejitve in tveganja pri izvedbi simulacije štabne vaje	Razprava po skupinah
12:00 – 12:30	Poročanje o rezultatih dela v skupinah	Vodje skupin
12:30 – 13:00	Sklepi delavnice in nadaljnji koraki pri pripravi simulacije štabne vaje (izredno onesnaženje Zidani most) do izvedbe vaje, ki bo maja 2022	Primož Banovec, UL
13:00 – 14:00	Kosilo	
14:00	Tehnični obisk	HESS

Annex 3:Photos:

Participants:

On-line participants:





Working groups:


Guided tour:

Visit of hydropower plant Brežice and the "Knight's hall" in Castle Brežice


Annex 4: List of Target groups

The following target groups have been reached and have participated at the Regional workshop in Brežice:

Local public authority

Organization
SLOVENIA:
Občina Grosuplje
PGE Krško
Občina Sevnica
Občina Krško
CROATIA:
Občina Brdovec

National public authority

Organization
SLOVENIA:
Uprava RS za zaščito in reševanje
Uprava za pomorstvo
Agencija RS za okolje
CROATIA:
Hž infra
Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development
Državni inšpektorat RH

Infrastructure and (public) service provider

Organization
SLOVENIJA:
Slovenske železnice - Infrastruktura
GZ sevnica
GZ Slovenije
Policija
VGP Drava
Komunala Brežice
Petrol
Komunala Sevnica
PGE Celje
CROATIA:
HŽ Infrastruktura
MC čiscenje
Civilna zaštita
Vatrogasci Zapresic

Enterprises, excluding SMEs

Organization
SLOVENIJA:
GEN Energija

Infra
Implet pletiva
Termoelektrarna Brestanica
CROATIA:
Ina
Jadranski naftovod JANAF