



KYMPE

Kymenlaakso Rescue Department

SAFETY INFORMATION BULLETIN **IN THE EVENT OF A MAJOR ACCIDENT** for the residents of the Hamina region

This safety bulletin required by the EU's Seveso Directive describes:

- What kinds of leak and emission hazards exist in our region
- Whether your home or workplace is located in an area with the potential risk of an accident
- How the residents are alerted in different situations
- How to act in the case of a major accident
- When and where you can get information

Safety information bulletin is also available online

www.kympe.fi

Read the bulletin
frequently
and store it in a place
where it will be
easy to find!

A SAFE KYMENLAAKSO THROUGH CO-OPERATION

The inhabitants of our region must have the appropriate information about the chemical operation practitioners within the area.

This bulletin has been composed with the co-operation of said practitioners and the Kymenlaakso Rescue Department.

The content of the bulletin is conducted by the act on the safety of handling dangerous chemicals and explosives, the Government decree of the handling of dangerous chemicals and the supervision of their storage, the rescue act and the decree on external emergency plans by the Ministry of the Interior. Chemical railway yards are also led by a government decree on the transport of dangerous goods by rail.

The Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency (Tukes) alongside other authorities regulate the activities of businesses. In addition, companies themselves continuously assess their environmental, health and safety risks. Chemical railway yards are supervised by the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency (Traficom).

We encourage you to familiarize yourself with the content of the Safety Information Bulletin just in case of an emergency. Check whether your home or workplace is located near an area of potential impact of accidents. Learn the procedures for emergency cases.

The businesses of our region have identified the risks of major accidents related to the stored and used chemicals and are doing their best to ensure the prevention of accidents and to limit their consequences. Technical procedures, and the careful use of the equipment, aim to ensure that the result of the operations pose no serious risk to the people or the environment. The key components are the high expertise of the personnel, effective monitoring, and the continuous maintenance of the equipment. The companies organize regular training in issues regarding safety.

Accidents cannot be fully ruled out. Natural phenomena can cause even surprising accidents and consequences. The same goes for equipment failures or human actions. It is our shared goal to make sure that in the event of an accident or danger, people can act as wisely as possible to avoid, or minimize, the damage.



photo: City of Hamina

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EMERGENCY SERVICES?

The Kymenlaakso rescue department (KYMPE) are the ones in charge of the emergency services in Kymenlaakso.

The Kymenlaakso rescue department

- Takes care of the tasks concerning the emergency services
- Takes care of the supervisory jobs concerning the emergency services
- Provides guidance, advice, and safety communication pertaining to the emergency services
- Takes care the population is warned in the event of danger and accidents, as well as the necessary alarm system

Businesses posing a risk of major accidents are to compose and submit a safety report to the supervising authority to be assessed. This safety report describes the measures taken by the facility to prevent these major accidents. The preparation also includes an external rescue plan prepared by the rescue department based on the safety report, and the information in the internal rescue plan made by the facility.

The safety reports are available in the offices of the companies marked with a red square ■ in this bulletin. The companies' offices also provide information on the date of the last inspection of the facility, as well as information about the inspection and the inspection program concerning the facility.

The Kymenlaakso rescue department has composed external rescue plans and keep them up to date. An external rescue plan is a plan devised by the rescue department to ward off major accidents and minimize damages.

The rescue department organizes major accident rehearsals every three years in cooperation with businesses and other parties that take part in the emergency services.

The external rescue plans of this region are available for the residents at the permanent fire stations, in Hamina Hailikarintie 1, 49460 Hamina

**The instructions
in the case of a major accident
are on the back page!**

You can never fully rule out the possibility of serious accidents. Therefore it is important to prepare for them with care.



Juhani Carlson



Further information during office hours:

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COMPANIES AND THEIR OPERATIONS

IN THE PORT, RAILWAY AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS OF HAMINA

The following pages introduce the operations of those companies that handle chemicals or gasses that are classified as dangerous, as well as company-specific situations where the risk of an accident can arise in the port, railway and industrial areas of Hamina.

Liquid raw materials are brought into warehouse storages by railway wagons, ships or by road transport. The chemicals are stored in tanks built for them, which are placed in protective basins or protective bulwarks. The finished products are taken from the warehouses by ships, railroad or by road transport.

The guidelines for emergency services (TOKEVA) define the accident situations caused by dangerous substances, as well as **the limits within which the area must be isolated, and the limits within which the public must be warned.** These limits are also visible on the map on the pages 10 - 11.



ISOLATION LIMIT = Within which a 30-minute stay outside without a respiration filter can cause permanent or severe health impacts or symptoms that make leaving the area difficult.



WARNING LIMIT = Within which a 30-minute stay outdoors without a respiration filter can cause temporary health hazards. The symptoms possibly caused by the gas, however, do not complicate leaving the area.

A fire is possible everywhere and the combustion gases formed in a fire are always toxic. The size of the area to be isolated below the wind could be hundreds of metres, even kilometres.

A natural gas pipeline runs all throughout Kymenlaakso. In the case of a natural gas leakage, the risk of ignition is in the immediate vicinity of the leak. If such a leak causes a fire the impact of the accident can extend as much as hundreds of metres, depending on the diameter of the pipe. Outside factory areas the natural gas pipelines are clearly marked.

Environmental impacts occur alongside material and personal hazards in just about all accident situations. However, those are not listed in detail in this summary. Information on the environmental impacts caused by different chemicals can be found in the OVA guidelines at: www.ttl.fi/ova

Identify
chemicals
and gases
page 8

The red squares in this bulletin indicate the companies whose activities may cause a particular risk of major accidents and from which the Finnish decree of the industrial handling and storage of dangerous chemicals, drawn up in accordance with the EU directive, requires a safety report. These companies have delivered the required safety report and chemical listing to the supervising authority. These are available to be seen by the public in the offices of said companies. Other companies do not have this obligation.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATORS



Kaasusatamantie 6

BASF Oy manufactures styrene butadiene latexes and styrene acrylate latexes. The production process works as a batch process, and the product is produced in a reactor under carefully controlled conditions. The factory area is used for the handling of substances such as butadiene, styrene, butyl acrylate and acrylonitrile.

Potential hazards:

Gaseous or liquid leaks may be caused by potential leaks in the transfer piping of acrylonitrile, butadiene, butyl acrylate or styrene. The combustion gases caused by fires at the production plant or in the transfer piping of chemicals are partially toxic and harmful. The dangerous area, within which butadiene may explode, is 30 to 40 metres from the point of leak.

The danger area, within which acrylonitrile may explode or ignite, is about 5 metres from the point of leak. The limit, within which acrylonitrile can cause damage to human health, is 900 metres.

Additional information about the activity:
Plant Manager Pekka Puttonen, tel. +358 50 521 3462



STR TECOIL Paksuniementie 15-17

STR Recoil Oy handles used lubricants for refining. The by-product of the refining process is API Group II + base oil, which is used as a raw material for lubricants. As a by-product of this regeneration light fuel and bitumen are created. In the plant area e.g. lye, bitumen, hydrogen peroxide and hydrogen are used. All tanks are placed in protective basins.

Potential hazards:

Potential major-accident hazards to the refinery and the resulting adverse effects to the outside of the refinery may be caused by a fire in a used lubricating oil storage tank, an explosion in the process and hydrogen plant area, and an oil spill at sea during a ship loading and unloading operation.

A large-scale fire of used lubricating oil generates a lot of toxic combustion gases. An explosion in the process area may cause a large-scale fire in the area, resulting in the release of toxic combustion gases into the air. Under suitable wind conditions, the isolation limit may be several hundred meters and the warning limit several kilometers.

In the leaking of the heat transfer fluid used in the refinery, the hot oil evaporates and forms a cloud of steam that is harmful to one's health. In suitable wind conditions, the isolation limit may be hundreds of meters and the warning limit a few kilometers.

Additional information about the activity:
Technical Manager Mika Pöyry, tel. +358 40 551 3463



TRINSEO

Palokankaantie 1

Trinseo Suomi Oy manufactures styrene butadiene latexes and styrene acrylate latexes. The factory area is used for handling substances such as butadiene, styrene, butyl acrylate and acrylonitrile.

Potential hazards:

Gaseous emissions can be caused for example during disturbances in the reactor or other process equipment, in the leaks of tanks and in the leaks of the transfer pipe of liquefied butadiene or styrene.

Dangerous areas: Butadiene may ignite within 30 to 40 metres from the point of leak. Acrylonitrile may explode or ignite within about 5 metres from the point of leak. The warning limit, within which acrylonitrile can cause damage to human health, is 900 metres.

Additional information about the activity:
Production Engineer Kaisa Malinen, tel. +358 40 501 2420
Supervisor of the use of chemicals Pekka Kolhonen, tel. +358 40 152 162



Öljysatamantie 16

Prefere Resins Finland Oy manufactures formaldehyde, adhesive resins and hardeners for the mechanical wood processing industry, insulation wool industry and paper industry. The factory area is used for storing and processing substances such as formalin, phenol, urea, melamine, methanol as well as various acids and bases.

Potential hazards:

The escape of the phenolic resin reaction may result in a thermal explosion where the pressure wave and flying objects pose a danger to the environment. A fire in the methanol storage tank or in the pond surrounding it may cause an explosion as a result of static electricity, lightning, careless handling of fire. People may be injured, and serious environmental damage can occur in a potential explosion.

The harmful concentration (HTP 15min) of a large methanol pond can extend to 600 metres in favourable conditions.

Additional information about the activity:
Factory Manager Janne Ristola tel. +358 10 585 2201

FINTOIL

Kaasusatamantie 8

Fintoil Hamina Oy processes crude fatty acid, pine resin, pine pitch, crude turpentine and resin soap from crude pine oil. For example, lye is used in the factory area. Operations will begin during 2022.

Potential hazards:

The greatest risk has been identified as a possible hot oil spill, or a fire in a raw turpentine tank or a loading site. Radiating heat caused by a fire does not pose a danger to the neighbors' operations. The leakage of a liquid nitrogen evaporation system can cause a nitrogen cloud at a distance of under 100 meters.

Additional information about the activity:
Production Director Timo Saarenko tel. +358 50 310 4425



WAREHOUSING

NEOT

North European Oil Trade

Öljysatamantie 7

North European Oil Trade Oy stores, unloads and loads liquid oil and chemical products.

Potential hazards:

A large-scale leakage of chemicals in conjunction with the unloading of railway cars, ship loading, or other operations may cause a risk of accident. A fire in a tank, embankment area or at the loading/unloading sites may threaten neighboring companies. A leakage of acrylonitrile to the embankment may lead to vaporization and fire. Vapor that is heavier than air may ignite tens of metres from the point of leak. The warning limit for acrylonitrile is 900 metres.

Additional information:

Terminal Director Mika Kääpä, tel. +358 400 450 057



Terminaalitie 4

St1 Oy Hamina's production plant manufactures bioethanol products, stores, loads and unloads liquid hydrocarbons.

Potential hazards:

A fire in the tanks, in their embankment or at a truck loading station can spread to the neighboring companies.

Additional information:

Terminal Director Mika Kääpä, tel. +358 400 450 057



BBLOGISTICS.FI

Gerhardinväylä 8B

BB Logistics Oy's Hamina terminal stores and handles nickel concentrates. The product arrives by train and leaves by truck.

Potential hazards:

The nickel concentrate does not ignite and does not promote the spread of fire. The product is not explosive.

The nickel concentrate is highly toxic to aquatic organisms and has long-term side effects. Nickel concentrate dust may cause cancer when inhaled, damage to the lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled, and may cause an allergic skin reaction.

The greatest risk of an accident is if the nickel concentrate enters the sewer.

Additional information about the activity:

Terminal Manager Heikki Hemminki, tel. +358 40 197 1698
HSEQ-Manager Rauno Tamm, tel. +358 40 362 3670



BALTIC TANK

Terminaalitie 5

Baltic Tank Oy internim stores, unloads and loads liquid oil products and chemicals.

Potential hazards:

Possible chemical leakage from the tank can cause an accident risk. The harmful concentration value (HTP 15 min.) formed by a large methanol pond can reach 600 meters under favorable conditions.

Ignition of steam heavier than air is possible tens of meters from the point of leakage.

A fire in a tank and/or a dam area can cause a danger to neighboring businesses. The fire can cause burns to people outside within a radius of approx. 120 meters.

Additional information about the activity:

Terminal Manager Harri Metsola, tel. +358 40 680 3076



Kaasusatamantie 3

FGG Finngas GmbH uses pressurized tanks to handle and store flammable, non-scented liquid gases and light flammable liquid hydrocarbons that are partially hazardous to health.

Potential hazards:

Emission of liquid gas (butane, propane, butadiene). In an emission of almost 3 hours (approx. 20 tonnes, i.e. one rail waggon), the ignition hazard area is about 100 metres from the point of leak.

An instantaneous emission of about 100 tons may result from the tearing of a storage tank and cause a risk of ignition over a distance of 600 metres. A gas emission may result in an explosion or fire, which may cause loss of life and significant material damage within or also outside the terminal area.

At worst, an accident at the unloading and loading station of trucks or railway cars may result in a fire and a consequent BLEVE explosion, where the resulting throw-out can reach up to a distance of 600 metres.

For additional information on the safety report and inventory of chemicals:

Warehouse Manager Vesa Vahtera, tel. +358 5 755 1100



Öljysatamantie 10

Oiltanking Finland Oy currently only handles and stores methanol at its Hamina terminal.

Potential hazards:

Large-scale leaks and fires can have an impact on neighboring business areas. In such situations, significant amounts of gaseous emissions classified as harmful or toxic may occur.

The size of the warning limit varies from 25 m to 500 m depending on the substance to be treated and/or stored.

For additional information on the safety report and chemical inventory:

Terminal Manager Merja Porkka tel. +358 50 385 2363



Öljysatamantie 8 ja 14

Oy Teboil Ab's Hamina terminal stores, loads and unloads petroils, naphtha, diesel oils, heavy fuel oils, base oils, lubricating oils and additives.

The products are brought to the terminal by ships, tanker trucks and railway carriages. Transport and heating fuels are mainly delivered to the customers by tanker trucks.

Potential hazards:

A leak or a fire at car loading site. A fire in a tank or tank enclosure or at the unloading site of railway tank wagons can spread to the side of a neighboring company. Storage 2 temporarily stores large amounts of methanol and naphtha. In the event of a fire and the ensuing tank explosion or railway car explosion, serious damage will be caused to neighboring businesses. The smoke generated by a fire can spread hundreds of meters, even kilometers, depending on weather and wind conditions.

A leakage due to a break in the shipping arm may cause a ship fire or serious damage to the environment.

For additional information on the safety report and chemical inventory:

Terminal Manager Pauli Kolsi, tel. +358 40 152 2006



Terminaaliranta 5

At Hamina LNG Oy's LNG terminal, liquefied natural gas (LNG) is received, stored, distributed by trucks and ships, and liquefied natural gas (LNG) is evaporated into natural gas transmission and distribution networks.

The liquefied natural gas is mainly methane (CH₄) and has been liquefied by freezing the natural gas to -163°C. When liquefied, a natural gas consumes about 1/600 of the volume of natural gas in gaseous form. The maximum amount of LNG at the terminal is 30 000 m³.

Potential hazards:

Liquefied natural gas is odorless, colourless, non-toxic and non-corrosive. In liquid form, it is also not explosive or flammable.

When heated, LNG evaporates again into natural gas and is lighter than air when evaporated and evaporates quickly.

The most serious incidents at the LNG terminal have been assessed as situations in which the vaporized natural gas cloud resulting from a possible LNG leak may ignite. If the gas cloud ignites, the danger areas of the gas cloud and the resulting fire are extending up to 350 m outside the plant area. Insulation limit 750 m.

A short-lived fog fire recedes to the source of the leak as a pond or shower fire. Neither of these causes significant effects outside the terminal area.

Additional information about the activity:

President and CEO Esa Hallivuori, tel. +358 40 581 5027
esa.hallivuori@haminalng.fi



Puotelinkuja 1

Neste Oil Corporation's Hamina terminal handles train unloading, storage and loading of oil products and chemicals.

Potential hazards:

The direct impacts of potential major accidents may extend to the immediate neighborhood, where the maximum number of simultaneously exposed persons is estimated to be 50.

The combustion gases of a large-scale fire may spread to the railway yard and, depending on the wind, to the centre of Hamina or out to the sea. A large-scale chemical leakage from a tank can cause over-flooding of the oil separation basin and a consequent oil spill in its environment. The access of oil to the sea can be prevented by closing the valves in the drainage pipe leading to the safety reservoir.

In ship operations, the impacts of major accidents can be directed to the pier area, the sea or the shoreline, depending on the type of accident. Imaginable major accidents can include a significant oil spill and a fire or explosion on a ship.

Imaginable major accidents in railway unloading terminal can include a bad train crash, a fire or explosion in a tank wagon and a significant oil spill to the ground.

For additional information on the safety report and chemical inventory:

Terminal Manager Antti Holopainen +358 50 458 1692
antti.holopainen@neste.com

LOGISTICS



Väylävirasto
Trafikledsverket

The Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency is responsible for the development and maintenance of the state road network, railways, and waterways. The Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency is the operator of the railway network intended for the transport of dangerous goods in the designated VAK railway yards, responsible for the navigability of the railway yards as well as the fulfillment of the safety and quality requirements.

There are several operators in the multifunctional environment of the network. Some operators transport dangerous goods on the network. Operators responsible for the transport of dangerous goods from the yard shall strive to transfer them as soon as possible to the unloading tracks or further transport of the recipient companies.

Potential hazards:

There is a risk of a major accident in the event of a major leak, accident, or fire. The distance between the isolation and evacuation boundaries varies from tens of meters to kilometers, depending on the substance being transported.


Additional information about the activity:

Project Manager Arto Muukkonen, tel. +358 29 534 3069
Expert Atte Kanerva, tel. +358 29 534 3848


IDENTIFY CHEMICALS AND GASES

The following highly flammable, harmful, irritating and toxic chemicals and gases, including those hazardous to the environment, are stored and handled in the port and industrial area of Hamina and transported by rail. The transport of dangerous goods is marked with warning labels and identification plates. Based on these, the authorities can identify the substance being transported.


This list indicates the most essential hazards of the substance by means of labeling in accordance with EC Regulation No 1272/2008:




explosives




highly flammable




oxidizing




corrosive, causing serious eye damage




hazardous to (aquatic) environments




gas under pressure













acutely toxic


















acutely toxic, inducing skin, eye or respiratory tract irritation, narcotic, skin sensitizers



carcinogenic, mutagenic, toxic to reproduction, causing damage to organs, respiratory tract sensitizers

SUBSTANCE	IDENTIFIERS	IMPACTS
Acrylonitrile 	Liquid: Colourless, delicate in mobility, volatile, lighter than water, may turn yellow in light. Vapors: Heavier than air, odor sweet-ish, pungent, pyridine or onion-like. Odor does not warn of health hazards.	Highly flammable, vapours very susceptible to ignition. Polymerises very easily under the influence of heat, light or bases, and the reaction may cause an explosion. Toxic on the skin and if swallowed and inhaled. Life-threatening in high concentrations. Dangerous to the environment, may cause long-term adverse effects in an aquatic environment.
Ammonia 	Gas: Colourless, strongly pungent in odor. Can be liquefied easily to become a colourless liquid	May form an explosive mixture with air. Reacts vehemently. Develops heat with acids and oxidants. Toxic by inhalation, very irritating to the respiratory tract, eyes and skin. Corrodes mucous membranes and retinas. Toxic to aquatic organisms.
Benzene 	Liquid: Clear, colourless, lighter than water, aromatic odor. Vapors: Heavier than air.	Highly flammable. Toxic on the skin and if swallowed or inhaled. In high concentrations, may cause loss of consciousness or loss of life (20,000 ppm / 2 vol%).
Butane 	Gas: Colourless, invisible, almost odorless, heavier than air.	Extremely flammable. Suffocating in high concentrations.
Butadiene 	Gas: Colourless, mildly aromatic odor.	Extremely flammable. Toxic, a long-term exposure causes a risk of cancer. In high concentrations, irritates the upper respiratory tract and causes slight eye irritation, blurred vision and distortion of perceptions.
Butyl acrylate 	Liquid: Colourless, pungent odor.	Extremely volatile, flammable. Irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory system.
Phenol 	Solid in railroad cars and molten at 50 to 55 °C in tanker trucks: at a normal temperature colourless, pungent odor, turns reddish by the effect of air and light.	Strong oxidizing acids can cause an explosion with phenol. Calcium hypochlorite reacts with phenol, releasing heat and toxic flammable vapors. Isocyanates cause violent polymerization and heat generation with phenol. Corrosive. Toxic on the skin and if swallowed. Vapors cause nausea, dizziness and headache. High concentrations may cause liver and kidney damage. Large splashes on the skin (400 cm2) can cause death. Toxic to aquatic organisms.
Formalin 	Liquid: Colorless, formaldehyde content does not exceed 55%.	Corrosive, toxic by inhalation, ingestion and on the skin, also sensitization. Risk of severe permanent damage as a result of long-term exposure. Suspected of causing cancer. Harmful to aquatic organisms.
Oxygen, liquefied 	Liquid: Blueish, odorless, tasteless, extremely cold.	Accelerates combustion, reacts easily with fats, oils and flammable materials. Symptoms resembling burns on the skin, risk of serious eye damage.
Nickel mattes 	Solid, odorless, dark gray in colour.	May cause cancer when inhaled. Causes damage to the lungs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

AINE	TUNNISTEET	VAIKUTUKSET
LNG (liquefied natural gas) 	Liquid -162 °C. Gas: Odorless and colourless, lighter than air. Natural gas can be scented.	Extremely flammable. High concentrations displace oxygen, resulting in a risk of suffocation. May cause severe frostbite on the skin or eyes.
Natural gas 	Gas: Scented for consumer use.	Extremely flammable. High concentrations displace oxygen, resulting in a risk of suffocation. Frostbite is also possible.
Methanol 	Liquid: Colourless, clear, mild alcoholic odor.	Highly flammable, explosive when gaseous. Vapours in low concentrations cause headache, fatigue and dizziness. Causes a risk of very serious, permanent damage by inhalation, skin contact and ingestion. Very small swallowed doses may cause death (80 - 150 millilitres) or blindness (4 millilitres).
Motor petrol 	Liquid: Yellowish, aromatic and ethereal in odor.	Extremely flammable. Toxic, causes a risk of cancer. Environmentally hazardous due to its toxicity to aquatic organisms and poor degradation. Additive MTBE is harmful to groundwater.
MTBE 	Methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether. Liquid: Clear, mobile. Strong ethereal characteristic odor.	A highly flammable liquid. Volatile. The vapor is heavier than air and can form an explosive mixture with air. Irritating to the skin. Not biodegradable. Toxic to groundwater.
Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) 	In solid state white, odourless and non-volatile, or lye.	May react strongly with many substances, generating so much heat that the nearby flammable materials will ignite. When diluted with water, so much heat may be generated that the solution begins to boil. Corrodes metals such as zinc, magnesium and aluminum, releasing flammable hydrogen gas. Dust and a diluted solution irritate the respiratory tract. A strong solution is corrosive and causes ulcerations. Risk of shock in the abdomen, risk of loss of eyesight in the eyes. A solution of less than 50% can migrate and dissolve various detrimental substances from the soil to groundwater. Harmful to aquatic organisms.
Propane 	Colourless and invisible when gaseous, almost odourless.	Extremely flammable. Suffocating in high concentrations.
Sulphur dioxide 	Colourless when gaseous, pungent smell.	Toxic and corrosive by inhalation, irritating to the eyes and respiratory organs, life-threatening in high concentrations. Harmful to aquatic organisms.
Sulfuric acid 	Liquid: Colourless or brownish in colour, odorless or slightly a pungent odor, oily. A strong acid that generates heat when dissolved into water.	Reacts violently with water and several metals. Quickly corrodes aluminum, copper and alloys containing these. Flammable gas may be created in a reaction with metal. Organic substances such as paper and cotton may ignite by the effect of sulfuric acid.
Hydrogen sulfide 	Gas: Colourless, a strong smell of rotten egg.	Leakage causes a risk of ignition outdoors and a risk of explosion indoors. A mixture of hydrogen sulfide and air can ignite anywhere. Reacts violently with strong oxidants and metal oxides and may ignite by itself. In a hot environment, hydrogen sulfide disintegrates into hydrogen and sulphur. The combustion and decomposition products are toxic. Dangerous to the environment. Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
Styrene 	Liquid: Colourless, syrupy, volatile, pungent in odor. Vapors: Heavier than air.	Flammable, combustion products are carbon dioxide and toxic carbon monoxide. Harmful by inhalation, irritating to the eyes and skin. Corrodes copper, may react violently with oxidants and strong acids. May polymerize by heat, light and peroxides, resulting in an explosion hazard. Toxic to aquatic organisms, may migrate to groundwater.
Toluene 	Liquid: Colourless, a sweetish and slightly pungent odor, benzene-like.	Highly flammable, corrodes some plastics and rubber, not metal. Harmful by inhalation. Toxic to aquatic organisms, may migrate to groundwater.
Hydrogen peroxide 	Liquid: Odorless, tasteless, strongly foaming, steaming.	Strongly oxidizing, does not burn but accelerates, and maintains, combustion. Disintegrates into water and oxygen forming heat that can ignite a burning material. Corrosive, irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory organs. Toxic to aquatic organisms.
Vinyl acetate 	Liquid: Colourless, odor is pleasantly fruity, ethereal, but the sensation quickly becomes pungent and irritating.	Highly flammable, vapors are highly volatile. Can react in an explosion with hydrogen peroxides or oxygen and form an explosive mixture with vinyl acetate ozone and ozone. Harmful to aquatic organisms.
Hydrogen 	Colourless and odorless.	An extremely flammable gas.

HAMINA 2020

Map legend:



Permanent fire station



Contract fire department



High-power alarm device/
coverage area



Rescue area reach - 10 min

Company-specific alert limits:



Isolation limit



Warning limit

- Trinseo Suomi Oy
- STR Tecoil Oy
- Oy Teboil Ab
- Oiltanking Finland Oy
- Neste Oil Oyj
- Prefere Resins Finland Oy
- Fintoil (alk.2022)
- BASF Oy
- FGG Finngas GmbH
- Baltic Tank Oy
- Hamina LNG

• Väylävirasto
The Finnish Transport
Infrastructure Agency

• BB Logistics Oy



KYMPE
Kymenlaakso Rescue Department

INSTRUCTIONS IN THE EVENT OF AN ACCIDENT

Everyone in the region must obey the instructions and regulations given by the authorities in the event of an accident.

An accident is notified by means of the GENERAL DANGER SIGNAL.



This is a rising and descending sound signal which lasts a minute, which is REPEATED SEVERAL TIMES IN A REAL SITUATION.

A danger bulletin is always associated with the general danger signal. The bulletin is read on all radio channels and displayed in TV-programmes as a ribbon of text running at the top of the screen. Also, on the teletext page 112. The danger bulletins will also appear in the smartphone application 112 Suomi if it is downloaded. If necessary, sound trucks are also used.

DANGER OVER -SIGNAL

A continuous steady sound with the length of ONE MINUTE.

TEST SIGNAL

is a 7-second-long, steady sound. There may be a rise in the beginning of the sound and a descent at the end. This test signal can be heard in Kymenlaakso

on the FIRST MONDAY OF EACH MONTH AT 12.00.

Additionally, the rescue officials and industrial plants in the region test their alarm systems regionally by using the test signal.

IF YOU ARE INSIDE



- 1 Close the doors, windows and stop the air conditioning.



- 2 Switch on the radio or tv and follow the instructions given.



- 3 Use the telephone only if you need immediate help.



- 4 If you sense the odor of gas, breathe through a damp cloth.

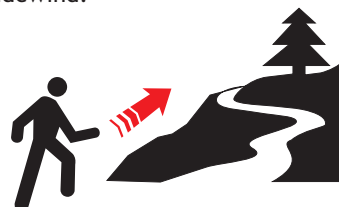


- 5 Try to get to the upper floors of the building if possible.

IF YOU ARE OUTSIDE



- 1 Go indoors and follow the adjacent instructions. If you cannot get indoors, check the direction of the wind and try to avoid the gas by moving to the direction of the sidewind.



- 2 Try to get to a higher ground. It is safer higher up.



- 3 If you are exposed to gaseous air, move calmly. Protect yourself by inhaling through damp clothing.

Do not leave the area without permission from the authorities. Follow the instructions and wait until the danger is over



Suosittellemme lataamaan älypuheliin 112 Suomi -sovelluksen.

Viranomaisten vaaratiedotteet julkaistaan sovelluksen kautta. Alueelliset vaaratiedotteet voidaan lähettää puhelimen sijaintitietoon perustuen. Vaaratiedotteiden lisäksi sovelluksella välitetään viranomaistiedotteita.

Lisätietoa hätänumeroon soittamisesta www.112.fi

HÄTÄNUMERO
SUOMI

112