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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

First Meeting of the *ad-hoc* Technical Committee to select pollution hot spots for the preparation of pre-investment studies within the GEF Project

Athens, 28-29 January 2002

**REVISION OF POLLUTION HOT SPOTS
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

HOT SPOTS WITH POTENTIAL RISK OF TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECT

In cooperation with



WHO

1. Introduction

The Mediterranean countries and the EU, being Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution (Barcelona Convention) and the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources (amended in Syracuse in 1996), have an obligation to eliminate pollution deriving from land-based sources and activities. In view of the above, and taking into consideration the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) resulting from land-based activities (adopted in Washington, DC in 1995), the United Nations Environment Programme/Mediterranean Action Plan (Barcelona Convention secretariat) applied and obtained on behalf of the Contracting Parties a GEF PDF B grant. The project "Formulation of a Strategic Action Programme for the Mediterranean Sea (SAP MED), to address pollution from land-based activities" was implemented during 1997 and 1998.

In the framework of this project, a Strategic Action Programme (SAP MED) for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against degradation, particularly pollution from land-based activities, was developed and adopted by the Contracting Parties in October 1997.

Together with the SAP MED, a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and the Regional Report on Pollution Hot Spots and Sensitive Areas was prepared. The TDA identifies and assesses the perceived pollution issues and environmental problems and causes (including pollution hot spots) affecting the Mediterranean sea.

The report on priority pollution hot spots and sensitive areas was developed not only by GEF-eligible countries, but by all Mediterranean countries, utilizing funds provided by the Mediterranean Action Plan, in order to have a global situation in the Mediterranean. All countries agreed that a priority list of pollution hot spots should be prepared for each country. Therefore, the first step taken was the preparation of criteria for prioritisation prior to the preparation of national lists for priority pollution. Such a list was prepared but did not take fully into account the transboundary effects.

In order to also consider the above mentioned issue a revised list of pollution hot spots has been prepared and is presented in this report. The objective of the revised list of pollution hot spots is also to take into consideration the potential transboundary effect of those hot spots, if any. The prioritization will mainly facilitate the selection of the pollution hot spots for which investment will be needed to implement measures for pollution reduction. Adequate measures, as well as a plan of identification of sources of pollution and their respective control, will be included in pre-investment studies, which will be prepared to assist countries in implementing the necessary measures to combat land-based pollution.

2. Design of the activity

For the selection of pollution hot spots for pre-investment studies, the aim was to prepare a list of such hot spots taking fully into account the transboundary potential effect of pollution according to established and agreed criteria.

For this purpose a draft document was prepared on scientific criteria for determination of pollution hot spots in the Mediterranean, based on the already used ranking system and the parameters describing the various effects.

An experts' consultation meeting to examine and finalize the criteria for prioritisation of transboundary pollution hot spots in the Mediterranean, was jointly convened in Athens, Greece, from 5-6 April 2001, by WHO/EURO and UNEP within the framework of the

Programme for the Assessment and Control of Pollution in the Mediterranean Region (MED POL Phase III) and the GEF Project.

The objectives of the meeting were, among others, to make proposals for the revision of criteria for transboundary pollution hot spots and to prepare revised criteria for the selection and prioritisation of transboundary pollution hot spots, taking into account the need to improve the already applied criteria and consider some new elements for ranking. However, the most important objective was to prepare criteria that will allow the smooth selection of national pollution hot spots for GEF-eligible countries for pre-investment studies.

During the meeting and following extensive discussion, the participants made very substantive proposals and reached conclusions on the criteria to be adopted.

In order to have the agreement of the countries on the criteria to be used for the prioritisation, all Mediterranean countries were called to review the proposed criteria by the above meeting and to comment on them. Only minor comments were made by the National Coordinators, which were included in the final criteria, to be considered for the prioritisation.

In the next phase, and during July 2001, the countries were called upon to review the pollution hot spots already identified in 1997, taking also into account the revised and detailed criteria for potential transboundary risk of pollution. The instructions how to prepare the country report, what criteria to apply and how to fill it in, so as to allow a uniform presentation and to facilitate the work of the committee for the selection of the pollution hot spots for pre-investment studies, are included in the following chapter.

3. Preparation of country reports to review the pollution hot spots in the Mediterranean

3.1 Description of the Task

The task consisted of the following:

Review of the national inventories existing (MAP Technical Reports Series 124) of Mediterranean pollution hot spots as approved by the meeting of the Contracting Parties in Tunis in 1997. The nature of the hot spots which are included in the national inventories continues to be related to (a) coastal cities and urban coastal agglomerates with considerable population (e.g. more than 100,000 taking also into consideration the size of each individual country) and (b) main industrial facilities discharging directly into the Mediterranean.

By reviewing the existing lists, it may appear that some of the already indicated hot spots do not continue to be so due to (a) the reduction of pollution loads; (b) the elimination of pollution sources; (c) measures taken for progressive or immediate decrease of loads polluting the sea; (d) existence of another pollution hot spot with greater impact to human health and the environment than the listed ones; and (e) inappropriate inclusion in the list.

In this case, new hot spots were indicated and supported by relevant information, which comprised:

- (a) data on load, collection, treatment and disposal of the coastal cities wastewater and for each (whenever possible) of the characteristics according to the questionnaire provided; and

- (b) data on industrial pollution for every major industrial facility, discharging directly into the sea, for each of the parameters according to the questionnaire provided. If, for certain reasons, technical data are not available, then data on the activity of the industry/activity should have been provided (raw materials consumed or products manufactured).

3.2 Hot spots definition and criteria

The criteria and the definition used in the past activity as well as in the revision of the pollution hot spots were the following:

3.2.1 Hot Spots

- (a) **Point sources** on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea which potentially **affect** human health, ecosystems, biodiversity, sustainability or economy in a significant manner. They are the **main points where high levels of pollution loads** originating from domestic or industrial sources are being **discharged**;
- (b) Defined **coastal areas** where **the coastal marine environment is subject to pollution** from one or more points or diffused sources on the coast of the Mediterranean which potentially **affect** human health in a significant manner, ecosystems, biodiversity, sustainability or economy.

3.2.2 Hot Spots Indicators (primary)

- BOD, COD
- nutrients (phosphorus, nitrogen)
- total suspended solids
- oil (petroleum hydrocarbons)
- heavy metals
- persistent organic pollutants
- radioactive substances (whenever applicable)
- litter
- microorganisms (faecal coliforms, *E.coli*)

3.2.3 Evaluation of National Hot Spots

A ranking system from 1-6 was followed to show the severity of each of the effects on the identified hot spots.

It was required to prepare a table on the national hot spots by evaluating them using the following criteria:

- The risk exerted by the point sources with effects on:
 - public health
 - drinking water quality
 - recreation
 - other beneficial uses
 - aquatic life (including biodiversity)
 - economy and welfare (including marine resources of economic value).

has been graded as follows:

- 1 for no effects
- 2 for slight effects
- 3 for moderate effects
- 4 for major effects
- 5 for severe effects
- 6 for extreme effects

- In order to weigh the risk in an equal manner, a multiplier depending on the importance of the effects on the several issues was applied to the grades:

- 1.0 for public health
- 0.9 for drinking water quality
- 0.8 for recreation
- 0.8 other beneficial uses
- 0.7 for aquatic life including biodiversity
- 0.7 economy and welfare including marine resources of economic value

The following table explains the criteria for ranking the effects:

<i>Public Health</i>	
<u>extreme effects</u> (6)	Domestic wastewater loads of more than 30 tons BOD/day with no disinfection and having a high probability of direct contact to human beings. Wastewater containing more than 50 mg/L of heavy metals and having a possible contact to the public at the discharge point. Wastewater containing radioactivity or hazardous substances above WHO limitation.
<u>severe effects</u> (5)	Domestic wastewater loads of more than 15 tons BOD/day with no disinfection and having a high probability of direct contact to human beings. Wastewater containing more than 20 mg/L of heavy metals and having a possible contact to the public at the discharge point.
<u>major effects</u> (4)	Domestic wastewater loads of more than 10 tons BOD/day with no disinfection and having a high probability of direct contact to human beings. Wastewater containing more than 10 mg/L of heavy metals and having a possible contact to the public at the discharge point.
<u>moderate effects</u> (3)	Domestic wastewater or water containing heavy metals with no direct effect to human beings.
<u>slight effects</u> (2)	Any discharge which contains toxic substances or pathogens and is not mentioned in (3) - (6).
<u>no effects</u> (1)	Discharge with no effect.

<i>Drinking Water Quality</i>	
<u>extreme effects</u> (6)	Any wastewater directly discharged to a water body which is used as drinking water.
<u>severe effects</u> (5)	Any wastewater directly discharged to a water body which is not used as drinking water but is potentially a drinking water source.
<u>major effects</u> (4)	Indirect discharges to water sources with improper filtration.
<u>moderate effects</u> (3)	Indirect discharges to a water body with proper infiltration.
<u>slight effects</u> (2)	Discharge representing a potential risk in emergency situations (flood, earthquake).
<u>no effects</u> (1)	Discharge with no effect.

<i>Recreation</i>	
<u>extreme effects</u> (6)	Discharges with more than 300 mg/L of oil which may cause a significant odour that directly affects a recreational area from a distance of 100 m.
<u>severe effects</u> (5)	Discharges which may cause a significant odour that directly affects a recreational area from a distance of 500 m.
<u>major effects</u> (4)	Discharges with no odour at a distance of 1000 m from the recreational area deteriorating the aesthetic quality of waters.
<u>moderate effects</u> (3)	Discharges at a distance of 5000 m from the recreational area.
<u>slight effects</u> (2)	Discharges causing a potential risk to the environment.
<u>no effects</u> (1)	No effect.

<i>Other Beneficial Uses</i>	
<u>extreme effects</u> (6)	Discharges containing a high level of solid wastes or odours which can cease the present beneficial use of the water body (transportation, sport activities, aquaculture).
<u>severe effects</u> (5)	Discharges containing a high level of solid wastes or odours which can potentially cease the present beneficial use of the water body (transportation, sport activities, aquaculture).
<u>major effects</u> (4)	Discharges containing a high level of solid wastes or odours which can harm the present beneficial use of the water body (transportation, sport activities, aquaculture).
<u>moderate effects</u> (3)	Discharges containing a high level of solid wastes or odours which can potentially harm the present beneficial use of the water body (transportation, sport activities, aquaculture).
<u>slight effects</u> (2)	Discharges containing a high level of solid wastes or odours which may harm the present beneficial use of the water body (transportation, sport activities, aquaculture).
<u>no effects</u> (1)	Discharge with no effect.

<i>Aquatic Life (including biodiversity)</i>	
<u>extreme effects</u> (6)	Any discharge which may reduce the oxygen content of the receiving body below 0.5 mg O ₂ /L. Any discharge which contains a heavy metal concentration of more than 50 mg/L. Any discharge which contains an oil concentration of 400 mg/L.
<u>severe effects</u> (5)	Any discharge which may reduce the oxygen content of the receiving body below 1 mg O ₂ /L. Any discharge which contains a heavy metal concentration of more than 30 mg/L. Any discharge which contains an oil concentration of 200 mg/L.
<u>major effects</u> (4)	Any discharge which may reduce the oxygen content of the receiving body below 2 mg O ₂ /L. Any discharge which contains a heavy metal concentration of more than 20 mg/L. Any discharge which contains an oil concentration of 100 mg/L.
<u>moderate effects</u> (3)	Any discharge which causes oxygen depletion.
<u>slight effects</u> (2)	Any suspicious discharge.
<u>no effects</u> (1)	Discharge with no effect.

<i>Economy and Welfare</i>	
<u>extreme effects</u> (6)	Shutting down of discharging industries would have significant effect on the economy. Investment needed for environmental sound solution more than 20 million dollars.
<u>severe effects</u> (5)	Shutting down of discharging industries would have severe effect on the economy. Investment needed for environmental sound solution more than 10 million dollars.
<u>major effects</u> (4)	Shutting down of discharging industries would have major effect on the economy. Investment needed for environmental sound solution more than 5 million dollars.
<u>moderate effects</u> (3)	Discharging industries having little effect on the economy.
<u>slight effects</u> (2)	Discharging industries having no effect on the economy.
<u>no effects</u> (1)	Discharging industries having no effect on the economy, and already non-feasible for investment.

3.2.4 Transboundary effects

The criteria used and the rationale for the preparation of the revised report on pollution hot spots and the potential transboundary effect are as follows:

Public health: it is considered that the main transboundary risk that could arise is the potential pollution and contamination of edible fish and shellfish which would eventually enter the human food chain and have an impact on human health. The risk of transboundary effects on human health due to pollutants containing persistent chemicals and heavy metals would be significant should the release of the pollutant be greater than 1/10 of the upper level specified in data supplied in the past related to national pollution hot spots (MAP

Technical Reports Series No. 124, Table III-3). The following figures show that there is a significant risk of adverse transboundary effects on human health, when the loads related to the specific pollutants listed below are greater than the referred levels:

- a. Hg > 128 kg/year rounding 130 kg/year
- b. Cd > 260 kg/year rounding 260 kg/year
- c. Pb > 427 kg/year rounding 430 kg/year
- d. Cr > 1140 kg/year rounding 1140 kg/year
- e. Cu > 2540 kg/year rounding 2540 kg/year
- f. Zn > 31317 kg/year rounding 31000 kg/year
- g. Oil > 3483 kg/year rounding 3500 kg/year

The specific pollutants listed above were addressed because relevant data was available.

Another factor is the population pressure, which through the discharge of wastewater may have an adverse effect on human health. Discharges would carry a significant risk should the population exceed 1,000,000 inhabitants. If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then a correction factor of 1/10 should be introduced. When multiplied by the actual population, this correction factor provides the actual figure to be considered (e.g. if the population equivalent is 2,000,000 inhabitants and the city is equipped with a wastewater treatment facility, then the population to be considered in order to arrive at the potential risk of adverse effects, is: $2,000,000 \times 1/10 = 200,000$ inhabitants). If the final figure is less than 1,000,000, then there is no significant risk of transboundary effects as a result of the discharge.

Marine biodiversity and habitats: the factors examined are pressure of human population (which should be considered on the same basis as for human health) and releases of phosphorus and nitrogen into the marine environment. These discharges show that there is an elevated risk to marine biodiversity and habitats due to the formation of algal blooms as a result of releases of P and N and also to chemical pollutants (persistent organic pollutants, heavy metals, etc.) that usually accompany these discharges and which have a significant impact, according to the total pollution load discharged. Data provided on releases of P and N into the marine environment were compared to the figures published in MAP Technical Reports Series No. 109 (page 11, table 2.3). These figures are an estimate of the total P and N pollution loads discharged into the Mediterranean. Considering there are about 100 pollution hot spots (the exact number is reported as 103 in MAP Technical Reports Series No. 124), which constitute a significant release of pollution into the sea, a considerable effect would result should the above loads exceed 1/100. To be precise, the total P release is referred to as being 57,000 t/year and the figure used for comparison is $57000/100 = 570$ t/year. The same formula applies to the total release of N = $200,000/100 = 2,000$ t/year.

When the above figures were used to indicate the potential risk of transboundary effects, the person responsible for recording the data indicated what, in his/her opinion, is the cause of the transboundary effect. This was a valuable source of information, especially when coming from a variety of different, and sometimes unknown places. A further element that was considered was the existence of a hot spot in an area listed in the IUCN inventory of protected areas (link: <http://www.wcmc.org.uk/cgi-bin/padb.p>) and under the SPA list of protected areas.

Fisheries: discussion of criteria to be used for fisheries led to the conclusion that significant factors that would lead to a risk of adverse transboundary effects would be BOD, COD and TSS. Based on the same formula used for the calculation of phosphorus and nitrogen, 1/100 of the total value of pollution loads related to BOD, COD and TSS (MAP Technical Reports Series No. 109, table 2.3) are 1500 t/y, 4500 t/y and 300 t/y, respectively. The relation between these parameters was considered when proposing the above values.

When reckoning pollutant loads the values were multiplied by a factor of 10 if the area (the marine pollution hot spot) was considered by the national or local authorities as a nursery ground. For example, if the actual load related to BOD was 1200 t/year and the area was considered by the national authorities as a nursery ground, then the load to be considered was $1200 \text{ t/year} \times 10 = 12,000$, which exceeds the value of 1500 t/year and results in a significant risk of transboundary effect. If the area was not considered as a nursery ground for fisheries, then the risk was non significant as the value of 1200 t/year is less than 1500 t/year.

Recreation and tourism: the factors considered were recreation, tourism and cultural heritage. The risks of adverse effects of transboundary significance was translated as depriving the public of a common shared good. The significance of risk due to recreation was evaluated by the national authorities of each country, based on available recreational facilities. The significance of risk resulting from tourism was based upon the experience gained by the competent authorities of each country and the relevant justification provided. Finally, the significance of risk to cultural heritage was based on the existence of sites of value in each country. Inventories of such sites were available from internationally and regionally recognized organizations and institutions (UNESCO and the Mediterranean Centre of One Hundred Historic Sites). Lists include the 'World Heritage List' (link: <http://www.unesco.org/whc/heritage.htm>) and a list of 'Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites'.

3.2.5 Nature of Investment and Economic Costs

The identification of the pollution hot spots in 1997 was necessarily linked to the identification of the causes and the problems that led to this critical situation. Therefore it was essential that a determination of the nature of investment, based on the causes identified and the intervention to be followed were required and a preliminary estimated financial requirement be proposed, taking into consideration the costs involved for similar projects in the particular country. The same was also followed for the revised pollution hot spots areas included in the national lists.

- Procedure

For the successful implementation of the revision of the pollution hot spots, every National Coordinator provided information and existing data on the revised Hot Spots proposed for inclusion in the national lists. In order to facilitate the procedure and in view of the limited available time for the completion of this task, the following approach was followed:

Each National Coordinator reviewed the list of hot spots in his/her country according to his/her expertise and knowledge and based on existing data, surveys carried out so far and on information already existing. Some countries also performed new measurements and analyses to adequately support their proposals. As an indication, the number of hot spots proposed was related to (a) coastal cities and urban coastal agglomerates with a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants, and other selected coastal cities with considerable population, taking into account the seasonal influence due to tourists and the size of each individual country and (b) main industrial facilities discharging directly into the Mediterranean and not through a municipal sewerage system, which are considered as potential hot spots. Some countries have proposed hot spots related to cities with considerably less inhabitants. For the above purpose, and after the identification of the hot spots for which the above

mentioned material was of assistance, appropriate questionnaires were filled in, with already-existing information, in order to support the fact that the proposed hot spot represented a real one.

The procedure followed for those who have been involved in the past, was exactly the same. The methodology was also the same, the only exception being that when calculated the weighted total, instead of writing a number it was indicated to write the category expressed with letters (A, B, C, D, E) where the calculated number fell, according to the following table:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Weighted Total</u>
A	29.4 - 24.5
B	24.5 - 19.6
C	19.6 - 14.7
D	14.7 - 9.8
E	9.8 - 4.9

The above also counted for the national hot spots already listed. It should also be added that river mouths were not referred to as hot spots because although they sometimes represent a very considerable source of pollution, the pre-investment study would not be easily applicable to them.

In the following sections, the pollution hot spots with potential risk of transboundary effect are listed in detailed tables, followed, for ease of reference by summary tables for each country.

**POLLUTION HOT SPOTS WITH POTENTIAL RISK
OF TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECT**

**Pollution Hot spots with potential risk
of transboundary effect**

ALBANIA

COUNTRY:	Albania	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Durres, Industrial	
Category of transboundary Effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg		minus	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd	260 kg/year	Minus	
	Pb	430 kg/year	Minus	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	chromium waste are disposed +	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	Minus	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	Minus	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	50 000 m2 contaminated with organic compounds +	
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	minus	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	Minus	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	Minus	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	Minus	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	Minus	
	COD	4500 t/year**	Minus	

COUNTRY:	Albania	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Durres, Industrial	
Category of transboundary Effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
	TSS	300 t/year**	Minus	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	Plus	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	Plus	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	Plus {Durrachium}	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:		Durrës, Domestic	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments	
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	Minus	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.	
	Cd	260 kg/year	Minus		
	Pb	430 kg/year	Minus		
	Cr	1140 kg/year	Minus		
	Cu	2540 kg/year	Minus		
	Zn	31000 kg/year	Minus		
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	Minus		
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	Minus		
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	Minus		
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	Minus		
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	Minus		
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	Plus		

COUNTRY:			NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Durrës, Domestic	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments	
	COD	4500 t/year**	Plus		
	TSS	300 t/year**	Plus		
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	Plus	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	Plus	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	Plus	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign	

COUNTRY:	Albania	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Vlore, Industrial	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	60 000 m2 contaminated soil with Hg of about 10 gram/kg soil plus	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd	260 kg/year	Minus	
	Pb	430 kg/year	Minus	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	Minus	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	Minus	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	Minus	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	Minus	
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	Minus	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	Minus	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	Minus	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	Minus	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	Minus	
	COD	4500 t/year**	Minus	

COUNTRY:	Albania		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Vlore, Industrial	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects		Comments
	TSS	300 t/year**	Minus		
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	Plus		If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	Plus		If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage			If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

**Pollution Hot spots with potential risk
of transboundary effect**

ALGERIA

PAYS:		DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION: Alger		
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations
Santé publique	a) <u>Métaux lourds</u> Hg	130 kg/an		Pour un risque potentiellement significatif résultant, si les charges polluantes communiquées sont supérieures aux niveaux de référence, inscrire le signe + dans la colonne ci-contre, ou sinon, pour un risque non significatif, inscrire le signe -.
	Cd	260 kg/an		
	Pb	430 kg/an		
	Cr	1140 kg/an		
	Cu	2540 kg/an		
	Zn	31000 kg/an		
	b) <u>Polluants organiques</u> Hydrocarbures	3500 kg/an		
	c) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1000000*	+	
Biodiversité et habitats marins	a) <u>Éléments nutritifs</u> Phosphore (P)	570 t/an	+	
	Azote (N)	2000 t/an	+	
	b) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1 000 000*	+	
Pêche	DBO	1500 t/an**	+	
	DCO	4500 t/an**	+	
	TSS	300 t/an**	+	

PAYS:		DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION: Alger		
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations
Activités récréatives et tourisme	Activités récréatives	Existence de zones à usage récréatif	+	S'il y a des aménagements de loisirs, inscrire le signe +.
	Tourisme	Si des effets néfastes se manifestent	+	Si l'on estime que le tourisme a diminué en raison de la pollution, fournir la justification et inscrire le signe +
	Patrimoine culturel	Existence de biens de patrimoine culturel	+	S'il est en rapport avec une importance culturelle et inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial ou sur la Liste des 100 sites historiques de Méditerranée, inscrire alors le signe +

* S'il existe une station d'épuration des eaux usées, le nombre d'habitants à prendre en compte doit être alors celui équivalant au nombre effectif d'habitants multiplié par 1/100.

** Si les autorités nationales ou locales estiment que la zone est une aire de reproduction, les charges à rendre en compte devraient être celles qui équivalent aux charges effectives multipliées par un facteur de 10.

PAYS:			DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION: Annaba		
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations	
Santé publique	a) <u>Métaux lourds</u> Hg	130 kg/an		Pour un risque potentiellement significatif résultant, si les charges polluantes communiquées sont supérieures aux niveaux de référence, inscrire le signe + dans la colonne ci-contre, ou sinon, pour un risque non significatif, inscrire le signe -.	
	Cd	260 kg/an			
	Pb	430 kg/an			
	Cr	1140 kg/an			
	Cu	2540 kg/an			
	Zn	31000 kg/an			
	b) <u>Polluants organiques</u> Hydrocarbures	3500 kg/an			
Biodiversité et habitats marins	a) <u>Éléments nutritifs</u> Phosphore (P)	570 t/an	+		
	Azote (N)	2000 t/an	-		
	b) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1 000 000*	-		
Pêche	DBO	1500 t/an**	+		
	DCO	4500 t/an**	+		
	TSS	300 t/an**	+		

PAYS:		DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION: Annaba			
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières		Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations
Activités récréatives et tourisme		Activités récréatives	Existence de zones à usage récréatif	+	S'il y a des aménagements de loisirs, inscrire le signe +.
		Tourisme	Si des effets néfastes se manifestent	+	Si l'on estime que le tourisme a diminué en raison de la pollution, fournir la justification et inscrire le signe +
		Patrimoine culturel	Existence de biens de patrimoine culturel	+	S'il est en rapport avec une importance culturelle et inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial ou sur la Liste des 100 sites historiques de Méditerranée, inscrire alors le signe +

* S'il existe une station d'épuration des eaux usées, le nombre d'habitants à prendre en compte doit être alors celui équivalant au nombre effectif d'habitants multiplié par 1/100.

** Si les autorités nationales ou locales estiment que la zone est une aire de reproduction, les charges à prendre en compte devraient être celles qui équivalent aux charges effectives multipliées par un facteur de 10.

PAYS:		DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION: Oran		
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations
Santé publique	a) <u>Métaux lourds</u> Hg	130 kg/an		Pour un risque potentiellement significatif résultant, si les charges polluantes communiquées sont supérieures aux niveaux de référence, inscrire le signe + dans la colonne ci-contre, ou sinon, pour un risque non significatif, inscrire le signe -.
	Cd	260 kg/an		
	Pb	430 kg/an		
	Cr	1140 kg/an		
	Cu	2540 kg/an		
	Zn	31000 kg/an		
	b) <u>Polluants organiques</u> Hydrocarbures	3500 kg/an	+	
	c) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1000000*	+	
Biodiversité et habitats marins	a) <u>Éléments nutritifs</u> Phosphore (P)	570 t/an	+	
	Azote (N)	2000 t/an	+	
	b) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1 000 000*	+	
Pêche	DBO	1500 t/an**	+	
	DCO	4500 t/an**	+	
	TSS	300 t/an**	+	

PAYS:		DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION: Oran		
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations
Activités récréatives et tourisme	Activités récréatives	Existence de zones à usage récréatif	+	S'il y a des aménagements de loisirs, inscrire le signe +.
	Tourisme	Si des effets néfastes se manifestent	+	Si l'on estime que le tourisme a diminué en raison de la pollution, fournir la justification et inscrire le signe +
	Patrimoine culturel	Existence de biens de patrimoine culturel	+	S'il est en rapport avec une importance culturelle et inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial ou sur la Liste des 100 sites historiques de Méditerranée, inscrire alors le signe +

* S'il existe une station d'épuration des eaux usées, le nombre d'habitants à prendre en compte doit être alors celui équivalant au nombre effectif d'habitants multiplié par 1/100.

** Si les autorités nationales ou locales estiment que la zone est une aire de reproduction, les charges à prendre en compte devraient être celles qui équivalent aux charges effectives multipliées par un facteur de 10.

PAYS:		DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION: Skikda		
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations
Santé publique	a) <u>Métaux lourds</u> Hg	130 kg/an		Pour un risque potentiellement significatif résultant, si les charges polluantes communiquées sont supérieures aux niveaux de référence, inscrire le signe + dans la colonne ci-contre, ou sinon, pour un risque non significatif, inscrire le signe -.
	Cd	260 kg/an		
	Pb	430 kg/an		
	Cr	1140 kg/an		
	Cu	2540 kg/an		
	Zn	31000 kg/an		
	b) <u>Polluants organiques</u> Hydrocarbures	3500 kg/an		
c) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1000000*	-		
Biodiversité et habitats marins	a) <u>Éléments nutritifs</u> Phosphore (P)	570 t/an	+	
	Azote (N)	2000 t/an	+	
	b) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1 000 000*	-	
Pêche	DBO	1500 t/an**	+	
	DCO	4500 t/an**	+	
	TSS	300 t/an**	+	
Activités récréatives et tourisme	Activités récréatives	Existence de zones à usage récréatif	+	S'il y a des aménagements de loisirs, inscrire le signe +.

PAYS:		DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION: Skikda		
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations
	Tourisme	Si des effets néfastes se manifestent	+	Si l'on estime que le tourisme a diminué en raison de la pollution, fournir la justification et inscrire le signe +
	Patrimoine culturel	Existence de biens de patrimoine culturel	+	S'il est en rapport avec une importance culturelle et inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial ou sur la Liste des 100 sites historiques de Méditerranée, inscrire alors le signe +

* S'il existe une station d'épuration des eaux usées, le nombre d'habitants à prendre en compte doit être alors celui équivalant au nombre effectif d'habitants multiplié par 1/100.

** Si les autorités nationales ou locales estiment que la zone est une aire de reproduction, les charges à prendre en compte devraient être celles qui équivalent aux charges effectives multipliées par un facteur de 10.

PAYS:		DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION: Bejaia		
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations
Santé publique	a) <u>Métaux lourds</u> Hg	130 kg/an		Pour un risque potentiellement significatif résultant, si les charges polluantes communiquées sont supérieures aux niveaux de référence, inscrire le signe + dans la colonne ci-contre, ou sinon, pour un risque non significatif, inscrire le signe -.
	Cd	260 kg/an		
	Pb	430 kg/an		
	Cr	1140 kg/an		
	Cu	2540 kg/an		
	Zn	31000 kg/an		
	b) <u>Polluants organiques</u> Hydrocarbures	3500 kg/an		
c) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1000000*	-		
Biodiversité et habitats marins	a) <u>Éléments nutritifs</u> Phosphore (P)	570 t/an	+	
	Azote (N)	2000 t/an	+	
	b) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1 000 000*	-	
Pêche	DBO	1500 t/an**	+	
	DCO	4500 t/an**	+	
	TSS	300 t/an**	+	
Activités récréatives et tourisme	Activités récréatives	Existence de zones à usage récréatif	+	S'il y a des aménagements de loisirs, inscrire le signe +.

PAYS:		DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION: Bejaia		
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations
	Tourisme	Si des effets néfastes se manifestent	+	Si l'on estime que le tourisme a diminué en raison de la pollution, fournir la justification et inscrire le signe +
	Patrimoine culturel	Existence de biens de patrimoine culturel	+	S'il est en rapport avec une importance culturelle et inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial ou sur la Liste des 100 sites historiques de Méditerranée, inscrire alors le signe +

* S'il existe une station d'épuration des eaux usées, le nombre d'habitants à prendre en compte doit être alors celui équivalant au nombre effectif d'habitants multiplié par 1/100.

** Si les autorités nationales ou locales estiment que la zone est une aire de reproduction, les charges à prendre en compte devraient être celles qui équivalent aux charges effectives multipliées par un facteur de 10.

PAYS:		DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION: Mostaganem		
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations
Santé publique	a) <u>Métaux lourds</u> Hg	130 kg/an		Pour un risque potentiellement significatif résultant, si les charges polluantes communiquées sont supérieures aux niveaux de référence, inscrire le signe + dans la colonne ci-contre, ou sinon, pour un risque non significatif, inscrire le signe -.
	Cd	260 kg/an		
	Pb	430 kg/an		
	Cr	1140 kg/an		
	Cu	2540 kg/an		
	Zn	31000 kg/an		
	b) <u>Polluants organiques</u> Hydrocarbures	3500 kg/an		
c) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1000000*	-		
Biodiversité et habitats marins	a) <u>Éléments nutritifs</u> Phosphore (P)	570 t/an	+	
	Azote (N)	2000 t/an	+	
	b) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1 000 000*	-	
Pêche	DBO	1500 t/an**	+	
	DCO	4500 t/an**	+	
	TSS	300 t/an**	+	

PAYS:		DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION: Mostaganem			
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières		Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations
Activités récréatives et tourisme		Activités récréatives	Existence de zones à usage récréatif	+	S'il y a des aménagements de loisirs, inscrire le signe +.
		Tourisme	Si des effets néfastes se manifestent	+	Si l'on estime que le tourisme a diminué en raison de la pollution, fournir la justification et inscrire le signe +
		Patrimoine culturel	Existence de biens de patrimoine culturel	-	S'il est en rapport avec une importance culturelle et inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial ou sur la Liste des 100 sites historiques de Méditerranée, inscrire alors le signe +

* S'il existe une station d'épuration des eaux usées, le nombre d'habitants à prendre en compte doit être alors celui équivalant au nombre effectif d'habitants multiplié par 1/100.

** Si les autorités nationales ou locales estiment que la zone est une aire de reproduction, les charges à prendre en compte devraient être celles qui équivalent aux charges effectives multipliées par un facteur de 10.

PAYS:		DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION: Ghazaouet		
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations
Santé publique	a) <u>Métaux lourds</u> Hg	130 kg/an		Pour un risque potentiellement significatif résultant, si les charges polluantes communiquées sont supérieures aux niveaux de référence, inscrire le signe + dans la colonne ci-contre, ou sinon, pour un risque non significatif, inscrire le signe -.
	Cd	260 kg/an		
	Pb	430 kg/an		
	Cr	1140 kg/an		
	Cu	2540 kg/an		
	Zn	31000 kg/an		
	b) <u>Polluants organiques</u> Hydrocarbures	3500 kg/an		
	c) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1000000*	-	
Biodiversité et habitats marins	a) <u>Éléments nutritifs</u> Phosphore (P)	570 t/an	-	
	Azote (N)	2000 t/an	-	
	b) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1 000 000*	-	
Pêche	DBO	1500 t/an**	+	
	DCO	4500 t/an**	+	
	TSS	300 t/an**	+	

PAYS:		DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION: Ghazaouet			
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières		Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations
Activités récréatives et tourisme		Activités récréatives	Existence de zones à usage récréatif	+	S'il y a des aménagements de loisirs, inscrire le signe +.
		Tourisme	Si des effets néfastes se manifestent	+	Si l'on estime que le tourisme a diminué en raison de la pollution, fournir la justification et inscrire le signe +
		Patrimoine culturel	Existence de biens de patrimoine culturel	+	S'il est en rapport avec une importance culturelle et inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial ou sur la Liste des 100 sites historiques de Méditerranée, inscrire alors le signe +

* S'il existe une station d'épuration des eaux usées, le nombre d'habitants à prendre en compte doit être alors celui équivalant au nombre effectif d'habitants multiplié par 1/100.

** Si les autorités nationales ou locales estiment que la zone est une aire de reproduction, les charges à prendre en compte devraient être celles qui équivalent aux charges effectives multipliées par un facteur de 10.

**Pollution Hot spots with potential risk
of transboundary effect**

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA

COUNTRY:	Bosnia and Herzegovina	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Hot spot 1.: City of Konjic	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	Data not available	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd	260 kg/year	Data not available	
	Pb	430 kg/year	Data not available	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	Data not available	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	Data not available	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	Data not available	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	Data not available	
(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	20,000		
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	Data not available	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	Data not available	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	Data not available	
	COD	4500 t/year**	Data not available	
	TSS	300 t/year**	Data not available	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign

COUNTRY:		Bosnia and Herzegovina		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:		Hot spot 1.: City of Konjic	
Category of transboundary effect criteria		Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects		Comments	
		Tourism	If adverse effect exists	+		If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign	
		Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage			If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	Bosnia and Herzegovina	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Hot spot 2.:City of Mostar	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	Data not available	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd	260 kg/year	Data not available	
	Pb	430 kg/year	Data not available	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	Data not available	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	Data not available	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	Data not available	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	Data not available	
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	130,000	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	Data not available	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	Data not available	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	Data not available	
	COD	4500 t/year**	Data not available	
	TSS	300 t/year**	Data not available	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas		If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign

COUNTRY:	Bosnia and Herzegovina	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Hot spot 2.:City of Mostar	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	+	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	+	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:		Bosnia and Herzegovina		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:		Hot spot 3.: Alumina factory - Mostar			
Category of transboundary effect criteria		Factors		Levels		Potential risk of Transboundary effects		Comments	
Public Health		(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg		130 kg/year		Data not available		For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.	
		Cd		260 kg/year		Data not available			
		Pb		430 kg/year		Data not available			
		Cr		1140 kg/year		Data not available			
		Cu		2540 kg/year		Data not available			
		Zn		31000 kg/year		Data not available			
		(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil		3500 kg/year		Data not available			
		(c) <u>Population</u>		1000000*		-			
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats		(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)		570 t/year		Data not available			
		Nitrogen (N)		2000 t/year		Data not available			
		(b) <u>Population</u>		1000000*		-			
Fisheries		BOD		1500 t/year**		Data not available			
		COD		4500 t/year**		Data not available			
		TSS		300 t/year**		Data not available			
Recreation and Tourism		Recreation		Existence of recreational areas				If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign	

COUNTRY:		Bosnia and Herzegovina		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:		Hot spot 3.: Alumina factory - Mostar	
Category of transboundary effect criteria		Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects		Comments	
		Tourism	If adverse effect exists			If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign	
		Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	+		If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	Bosnia and Herzegovina	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Hot spot 4.: City of Bileca	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	Data not available	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd	260 kg/year	Data not available	
	Pb	430 kg/year	Data not available	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	Data not available	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	Data not available	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	Data not available	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	+	
(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	15,000		
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	Data not available	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	Data not available	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	Data not available	
	COD	4500 t/year**	Data not available	
	TSS	300 t/year**	Data not available	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign

COUNTRY:		Bosnia and Herzegovina	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:		Hot spot 4.: City of Bileca
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	+	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage		If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	Bosnia and Herzegovina	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Hot spot 5.: Neum	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	Data not available	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd	260 kg/year	Data not available	
	Pb	430 kg/year	Data not available	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	Data not available	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	Data not available	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	Data not available	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	Data not available	
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	Data not available	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	Data not available	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	Data not available	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	Up to 3.000 – seasonal	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	Data not available	
	COD	4500 t/year**	Data not available	
	TSS	300 t/year**	Data not available	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign

COUNTRY:	Bosnia and Herzegovina		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Hot spot 5.: Neum	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects		Comments
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	+		If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage			If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

**Pollution Hot spots with potential risk
of transboundary effect**

CROATIA

COUNTRY:	CROATIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	RIJEKA and KVARNER BAY	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	-	
(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-		
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	-	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	+	
	COD	4500 t/year**	-	
	TSS	300 t/year**	+	

COUNTRY:	CROATIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	RIJEKA and KVARNER BAY	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	+	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	-	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	CROATIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	ZADAR	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	-	
(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-		
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	-	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	-	
	COD	4500 t/year**	-	
	TSS	300 t/year**	+	

COUNTRY:	CROATIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	ZADAR	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	+	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	+	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	CROATIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	KAŠTELA BAY	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	-	
(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-		
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	-	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	-	
	COD	4500 t/year**	-	
	TSS	300 t/year**	+	

COUNTRY:	CROATIA		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	KAŠTELA BAY	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	+	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	+	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	CROATIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	DUBROVNIK	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	-	
(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-		
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	-	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	-	
	COD	4500 t/year**	-	
	TSS	300 t/year**	+	

COUNTRY:	CROATIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	DUBROVNIK	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	+	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	+	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	CROATIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	SPLIT	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	-	
(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-		
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	-	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	-	
	COD	4500 t/year**	-	
	TSS	300 t/year**	+	

COUNTRY:	CROATIA		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	SPLIT	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects		Comments
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+		If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	+		If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	+		If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	CROATIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	ŠIBENIK	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	-	
(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-		
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	-	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	-	
	COD	4500 t/year**	-	
	TSS	300 t/year**	-	

COUNTRY:	CROATIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	ŠIBENIK	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	+	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	+	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	CROATIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	PULA	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	-	
(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-		
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	-	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	-	
	COD	4500 t/year**	-	
	TSS	300 t/year**	-	

COUNTRY:	CROATIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	PULA	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	+	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	+	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	CROATIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	OIL REFINERY (MLAKA and URINJ)	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	+	
(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-		
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	-	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	-	
	COD	4500 t/year**	-	
	TSS	300 t/year**	-	

COUNTRY:	CROATIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	OIL REFINERY (MLAKA and URINJ)	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	+	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	-	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	CROATIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	NERETVA RIVER	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	-	
(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-		
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	-	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	-	
	COD	4500 t/year**	-	
	TSS	300 t/year**	-	

COUNTRY:	CROATIA		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	NERETVA RIVER	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	+	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	-	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	CROATIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	STON (NEUM)	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	-	
(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-		
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	-	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	-	
	COD	4500 t/year**	-	
	TSS	300 t/year**	-	

COUNTRY:	CROATIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	STON (NEUM)	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	+	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	-	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

**Pollution Hot spots with potential risk
of transboundary effect**

EGYPT

COUNTRY:	Egypt	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	El'Mex Bay	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd	260 kg/year	+	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	+	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	+	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	-	
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	50,000.	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	+	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	50,000	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	+	
	COD	4500 t/year**	+	

COUNTRY:	Egypt	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	El'Mex Bay	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
	TSS	300 t/year**	+	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	-	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	-	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	-	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

*If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

**If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	Egypt	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Alexandria	
Category of transboundary Effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	-	
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	50,000	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	-	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	50,000	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	+	
	COD	4500 t/year**	-	

COUNTRY:	Egypt	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Alexandria	
Category of transboundary Effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
	TSS	300 t/year**	+	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	-	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	+	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	Egypt	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Abu Qir Bay	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	-	
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	50,000	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	-	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	50,000	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	+	
	COD	4500 t/year**	+	

COUNTRY:	Egypt		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Abu Qir Bay	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments	
	TSS	300 t/year**	+		
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	-	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	-	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	-	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	Egypt	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Lake Manzala	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd	260 kg/year	+	
	Pb	430 kg/year	+	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	+	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	+	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	+	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	+	
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	+	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	+	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	+	

COUNTRY:	Egypt	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Lake Manzala	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
	COD	4500 t/year**	+	
	TSS	300 t/year**	+	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	-	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	-	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	-	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

*If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

**If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	Egypt	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Port Said	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	-	
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	5000	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	-	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	5000	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	+	

COUNTRY:	Egypt	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Port Said	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
	COD	4500 t/year**	+	
	TSS	300 t/year**	+	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	-	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	-	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	-	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

*If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

**If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

**Pollution Hot spots with potential risk
of transboundary effect**

LEBANON

COUNTRY: Lebanon	Name of pollution Hot Spot: Greater Beirut			
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	+	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic pollutants</u> <i>Oil</i>	3500 kg/year	+	
	(c) Population	1000000*	+	
Marine biodiversity and habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/an	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000t/an	+	
	(b) Population	1000000*	+	
Fisheries	BOD	1500t/year**	+	
	COD	4500t/year**	+	
	TSS	300t/year**	+	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+	
	Tourism	If adverse effects exists	+	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	-	

COUNTRY: Lebanon	Name of pollution Hot Spot: Saida (Sidon)			
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	-	
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-	
Marine biodiversity and habitats	(b) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/an	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000t/an	-	
	(b) Population	1000000*	-	
Fisheries	BOD	1500t/year**	-	
	COD	4500t/year**	-	
	TSS	300t/year**	-	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+	
	Tourism	If adverse effects exists	+	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	+	

COUNTRY: Lebanon	Name of pollution Hot Spot: Gazieh			
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	-	
	(c) Population	1000000*	-	
Marine biodiversity and habitats	(c) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/an	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000t/an	-	
	(b) Population	1000000*	-	
Fisheries	BOD	1500t/year**	-	
	COD	4500t/year**	-	
	TSS	300t/year**	-	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	-	
	Tourism	If adverse effects exists	-	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	-	

COUNTRY: Lebanon	Name of pollution Hot Spot: Tripoli			
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic pollutants</u> <i>Oil</i>	3500 kg/year	+	
	(c) Population	1000000*	-	
Marine biodiversity and habitats	(d) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/an	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000t/an	-	
	(b) Population	1000000*	-	
Fisheries	BOD	1500t/year**	-	
	COD	4500t/year**	-	
	TSS	300t/year**	-	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+	
	Tourism	If adverse effects exists	+	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	-	

COUNTRY: Lebanon	Name of pollution Hot Spot: Batroun- Selaata			
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	
	Cd	260 kg/year	+	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic pollutants</u> <i>Oil</i>	3500 kg/year	-	
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-	
Marine biodiversity and habitats	(e) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/an	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000t/an	-	
	(b) Population	1000000*	-	
Fisheries	BOD	1500t/year**	-	
	COD	4500t/year**	-	
	TSS	300t/year**	-	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	-	
	Tourism	If adverse effects exists	-	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	-	

COUNTRY: Lebanon	Name of pollution Hot Spot: Sour (Tyr)			
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	-	
	(c) Population	1000000*	-	
Marine biodiversity and habitats	(f) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/an	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000t/an	-	
	(b) Population	1000000*	-	
Fisheries	BOD	1500t/year**	-	
	COD	4500t/year**	-	
	TSS	300t/year**	-	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+	
	Tourism	If adverse effects exists	+	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	+	

COUNTRY: Lebanon	Name of pollution Hot Spot: Jbail (Byblos)			
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic pollutants</u> Oil	3500 kg/year	-	
	(c) Population	1000000*	-	
Marine biodiversity and habitats	(g) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/an	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000t/an	-	
	(b) Population	1000000*	-	
Fisheries	BOD	1500t/year**	-	
	COD	4500t/year**	-	
	TSS	300t/year**	-	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+	
	Tourism	If adverse effects exists	+	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	+	

COUNTRY: Lebanon	Name of pollution Hot Spot: Jounieh			
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg	130 kg/year	-	
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic pollutants</u> <i>Oil</i>	3500 kg/year	-	
	(c) Population	1000000*	-	
Marine biodiversity and habitats	(h) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P)	570 t/an	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000t/an	+	
	(b) Population	1000000*	-	
Fisheries	BOD	1500t/year**	-	
	COD	4500t/year**	-	
	TSS	300t/year**	-	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+	
	Tourism	If adverse effects exists	+	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	-	

**Pollution Hot spots with potential risk
of transboundary effect**

MOROCCO

PAYS:	MAROC	DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION:		Tanger (MORI)
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations
Santé publique	a) <u>Métaux lourds</u> Hg	130 kg/an	<21,6Kg/an	Pour un risque potentiellement significatif résultant, si les charges polluantes communiquées sont supérieures aux niveaux de référence, inscrire le signe + dans la colonne ci-contre, ou sinon, pour un risque non significatif, inscrire le signe -.
	Cd	260 kg/an	720 Kg/an +	
	Pb	430 kg/an	+ 62,26 Kg/an	
	Cr	1140 kg/an	720 Kg/an	
	Cu	2540 kg/an	422 Kg/an	
	Zn	31000 kg/an	1800 Kg/an	
	b) <u>Polluants organiques</u> Hydrocarbures	3500 kg/an	5500 Kg/an +	
	c) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1000000*	526.215 +	
Biodiversité et habitats marins	a) <u>Éléments nutritifs</u> Phosphore (P)	570 t/an	105 t/an	
	Azote (N)	2000 t/an	600 t/an	
	b) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1 000 000*	526.215 +	

PAYS	MAROC	DESIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD " DE POLLUTION :	TANGER (MOR I)	
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets tranfrontières	Observations
Pêche	DBO	1500 t/an**	1541 t/an +	
	DCO	4500 t/an**	5102 t/an +	
	TSS	300 t/an**	2226 t/an +	
Activités récréatives et tourisme	Activités récréatives	Existence de zones à usage récréatif	+	S'il y a des aménagements de loisirs, inscrire le signe +.
	Tourisme	Si des effets néfastes se manifestent	*Aménagements touristiques au front de la mer, à proximité de la baie de Tanger +; *Odeurs nauséabondes à proximité des Oueds Moghora et Oued Souani Régression de l'engraissement des sables de la baie, rendant francs les contacts entre les émissaires et la mer.	Si l'on estime que le tourisme a diminué en raison de la pollution, fournir la justification et inscrire le signe +
	Patrimoine culturel	Existence de biens de patrimoine culturel	- Existence de sites historiques mais non inscrits dans la liste des 100 sites historiques méditerranéens.	S'il est en rapport avec une importance culturelle et inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial ou sur la Liste des 100 sites historiques de Méditerranée, inscrire alors le signe +

* S'il existe une station d'épuration des eaux usées, le nombre d'habitants à prendre en compte doit être alors celui équivalant au nombre effectif d'habitants multiplié par 1/100.

** Si les autorités nationales ou locales estiment que la zone est une aire de reproduction, les charges à prendre en compte devraient être celles qui équivalent aux charges effectives multipliées par un facteur de 10.

PAYS:	MAROC	DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION:	TETOUAN (MORII)	
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations
Santé publique	a) <u>Métaux lourds</u> Hg	130 kg/an	<11 Kg/an	Pour un risque potentiellement significatif résultant, si les charges polluantes communiquées sont supérieures aux niveaux de référence, inscrire le signe + dans la colonne ci-contre, ou sinon, pour un risque non significatif, inscrire le signe -.
	Cd	260 kg/an	958 Kg/an +	
	Pb	430 kg/an	39 Kg/an	
	Cr	1140 kg/an	164 Kg/an	
	Cu	2540 kg/an	416 Kg/an	
	Zn	31000 kg/an	3000 Kg/an	
	b) <u>Polluants organiques</u> Hydrocarbures	3500 kg/an	383 Kg/an	
	c) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1000 000*	404 000	
Biodiversité et habitats marins	a) <u>Éléments nutritifs</u> Phosphore (P)	570 t/an	35 t/an	
	Azote (N)	2000 t/an	209 t/an	
	b) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1 000 000*	404 000	
Pêche	DBO	1500 t/an**	329 t/an	
	DCO	4500 t/an**	690 t/an	

PAYS:	MAROC	DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION:	TETOUAN (MORII)	
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations
	TSS	300 t/an**	1095 t/an +	
Activités récréatives et tourisme	Activités récréatives	Existence de zones à usage récréatif	+	S'il y a des aménagements de loisirs, inscrire le signe +.
	Tourisme	Si des effets néfastes se manifestent	-Aménagements touristiques au front de la mer, longeant la côte de Martil + ; - L'Oued Martil transformé en égout à ciel ouvert représente le principal réceptacle des tous les rejets de Tetouan.	Si l'on estime que le tourisme a diminué en raison de la pollution, fournir la justification et inscrire le signe +
	Patrimoine culturel	Existence de biens de patrimoine culturel	-	S'il est en rapport avec une importance culturelle et inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial ou sur la Liste des 100 sites historiques de Méditerranée, inscrire alors le signe +

* S'il existe une station d'épuration des eaux usées, le nombre d'habitants à prendre en compte doit être alors celui équivalant au nombre effectif d'habitants multiplié par 1/100.

** Si les autorités nationales ou locales estiment que la zone est une aire de reproduction, les charges à prendre en compte devraient être celles qui équivalent aux charges effectives multipliées par un facteur de 10.

PAYS:	MAROC		DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION:	MORIII	
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations	
Santé publique	a) <u>Métaux lourds</u> Hg	130 kg/an	<2Kg/an	Pour un risque potentiellement significatif résultant, si les charges polluantes communiquées sont supérieures aux niveaux de référence, inscrire le signe + dans la colonne ci-contre, ou sinon, pour un risque non significatif, inscrire le signe -.	
	Cd	260 kg/an	7,5 Kg/an		
	Pb	430 kg/an	27 Kg/an		
	Cr	1140 kg/an	9,4 Kg/an		
	Cu	2540 kg/an	4,4 Kg/an		
	Zn	31000 kg/an	212 Kg/an		
	b) <u>Polluants organiques</u> <u>Hydrocarbures</u>	3500 kg/an	62,8 Kg/an		
	c) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1000000*	122 000		
Biodiversité et habitats marins	a) <u>Éléments nutritifs</u> Phosphore (P)	570 t/an	11,5 t/an		
	Azote (N)	2000 t/an	75,5 t/an		
	b) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1 000 000*	122 000		
Pêche	DBO	1500 t/an**	63 t/an		
	DCO	4500 t/an**	108,3 t/an		
	TSS	300 t/an**	50,3 t/an		

PAYS:	MAROC		DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION:	MORIII	
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations	
Activités récréatives et tourisme	Activités récréatives	Existence de zones à usage récréatif	+	S'il y a des aménagements de loisirs, inscrire le signe +.	
	Tourisme	Si des effets néfastes se manifestent	-Aménagements touristiques au front de la mer, longeant la côte d'AL Hoceima.	Si l'on estime que le tourisme a diminué en raison de la pollution, fournir la justification et inscrire le signe +	
	Patrimoine culturel	Existence de biens de patrimoine culturel	-	S'il est en rapport avec une importance culturelle et inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial ou sur la Liste des 100 sites historiques de Méditerranée, inscrire alors le signe +	

* S'il existe une station d'épuration des eaux usées, le nombre d'habitants à prendre en compte doit être alors celui équivalant au nombre effectif d'habitants multiplié par 1/100.

** Si les autorités nationales ou locales estiment que la zone est une aire de reproduction, les charges à prendre en compte devraient être celles qui équivalent aux charges effectives multipliées par un facteur de 10.

PAYS:	MAROC	DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION:	NADOR (MOR IV)	
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations
Santé publique	a) <u>Métaux lourds</u> Hg	130 kg/an	+	Pour un risque potentiellement significatif résultant, si les charges polluantes communiquées sont supérieures aux niveaux de référence, inscrire le signe + dans la colonne ci-contre, ou sinon, pour un risque non significatif, inscrire le signe -.
	Cd	260 kg/an	14,60 Kg/an	
	Pb	430 kg/an	81,3 Kg/an	
	Cr	1140 kg/an	22 Kg/an	
	Cu	2540 kg/an	64 Kg/an	
	Zn	31000 kg/an	102 Kg/an	
	b) <u>Polluants organiques</u> Hydrocarbures	3500 kg/an	91,3 Kg/an	
	c) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1000000*	269 000	
Biodiversité et habitats marins	a) <u>Éléments nutritifs</u> Phosphore (P)	570 t/an	26,3 t/an	
	Azote (N)	2000 t/an	200,4 t/an	
	b) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1 000 000*	269 000	
Pêche	DBO	1500 t/an**	192 t/an	
	DCO	4500 t/an**	496,4 t/an	
	TSS	300 t/an**	412,5 t/an +	

PAYS:	MAROC	DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION:	NADOR (MOR IV)	
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations
Activités récréatives et tourisme	Activités récréatives	Existence de zones à usage récréatif	+	S'il y a des aménagements de loisirs, inscrire le signe + .
	Tourisme	Si des effets néfastes se manifestent	-Aménagements touristiques au front de la mer, longeant la côte de Nador et arekmane +	Si l'on estime que le tourisme a diminué en raison de la pollution, fournir la justification et inscrire le signe +
	Patrimoine culturel	Existence de biens de patrimoine culturel		S'il est en rapport avec une importance culturelle et inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial ou sur la Liste des 100 sites historiques de Méditerranée, inscrire alors le signe +

* S'il existe une station d'épuration des eaux usées, le nombre d'habitants à prendre en compte doit être alors celui équivalant au nombre effectif d'habitants multiplié par 1/100.

** Si les autorités nationales ou locales estiment que la zone est une aire de reproduction, les charges à prendre en compte devraient être celles qui équivalent aux charges effectives multipliées par un facteur de 10.

**Pollution Hot spots with potential risk
of transboundary effect**

SLOVENIA

COUNTRY:	SLOVENIA		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	RIVER RIŽANA	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	-	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	-	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	SLOVENIA		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	IZOLA	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects		Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>			-	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Hg	130 kg/year		-	
	Cd	260 kg/year		-	
	Pb	430 kg/year		-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year		-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year		-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year		-	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>			-	
	Oil	3500 kg/year		-	
	(c) <u>Population</u>		1000000*		
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>			-	
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year		-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year		-	
Fisheries	(b) <u>Population</u>		1000000*		-
	BOD	1500 t/year**		-	
	COD	4500 t/year**		-	
	TSS	300 t/year**		+	

COUNTRY:	SLOVENIA		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	IZOLA	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects		Comments
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+		If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	-		If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	-		If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	SLOVENIA		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	PIRAN	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects		Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>		-		For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Hg	130 kg/year			
	Cd	260 kg/year			
	Pb	430 kg/year			
	Cr	1140 kg/year			
	Cu	2540 kg/year			
	Zn	31000 kg/year			
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>				
	Oil	3500 kg/year			
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*			
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>		-		
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year			
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year			
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*			
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**			
	COD	4500 t/year**			
	TSS	300 t/year**			

COUNTRY:	SLOVENIA		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	PIRAN	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects		Comments
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+		If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	-		If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	+		If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	SLOVENIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	BADAÆEVICA	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>		-	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Hg	130 kg/year	-	
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>		-	
	Oil	3500 kg/year	-	
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>		-	
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	-	
Fisheries	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-	
	BOD	1500 t/year**	-	
	COD	4500 t/year**	+	
	TSS	300 t/year**	+	

COUNTRY:	SLOVENIA		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	BADAĀEEVICA	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects		Comments
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	+		If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	-		If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	-		If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	SLOVENIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	DRAGONJA	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>		-	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Hg	130 kg/year	-	
	Cd	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>		-	
	Oil	3500 kg/year	-	
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>		-	
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year	-	
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	-	
Fisheries	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	-	
	BOD	1500 t/year**	-	
	COD	4500 t/year**	-	
	TSS	300 t/year**	-	

COUNTRY:	SLOVENIA		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	DRAGONJA	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects		Comments
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	-		If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	-		If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	+		If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

**Pollution Hot spots with potential risk
of transboundary effect**

SYRIA

COUNTRY :	SYRIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Banias	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg - 2002	130 kg/year	+	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd – 4.6 kg/year	260 kg/year	–	
	Pb – 13.7 kg/year	430 kg/year	–	
	Cr – 45.3 kg/year	1140 kg/year	–	
	Cu – 191 kg/year	2540 kg/year	–	
	Zn - 135 kg/year	31000 kg/year	–	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil – 438,000 kg/year	3500 kg/year	+	
	(c) <u>Population</u> : ¹ 168,900	1000000*	–	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P) 82 tons/year	570 t/year	–	
	Nitrogen (N) 162 tons/year	2000 t/year	-	
	(b) <u>Population</u> : 168,900	1000000*	-	

¹ There are no municipal wastewater treatment facilities on the Syrian Coast

COUNTRY :	SYRIA		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Banias	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments	
Fisheries	BOD: 2342 t/year	1500 t/year**	+		
	COD: 6893 t/year	4500 t/year**	+		
	TSS: 2862 t/year	300 t/year**	+		
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation: YES	Existence of recreational areas	+	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign	
	Tourism: YES	If adverse effect exists	+	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign	
	Cultural Heritage: YES	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	+	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY :	SYRIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Lattakia	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg - 131	130 kg/year	+	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd – 20 kg/year	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb – 51 kg/year	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr – 126 kg/year	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu – 641 kg/year	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn - 2441 kg/year	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil – 3650 kg/year	9140 kg/year	+	
	(c) <u>Population:</u> ² 746,851	1000000*	-	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P) 377 tons/year	570 t/year	-	
	Nitrogen (N) 1664 tons/year	2000 t/year	-	
	(b) <u>Population:</u> 746,851	1000000*	-	

² There are no municipal wastewater treatment facilities on the Syrian Coast

COUNTRY :	SYRIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Lattakia	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Fisheries ³	BOD: 7367 t/year	1500 t/year**	+	
	COD: 12,222 t/year	4500 t/year**	+	
	TSS: 9503 t/year	300 t/year**	+	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation: YES	Existence of recreational areas	+	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign
	Tourism: YES	If adverse effect exists	+	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage: YES	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	+	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

³ There are no nurseries on the Syrian coast

COUNTRY :	SYRIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Tartous	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg - 144	130 kg/year	+	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd – 3.1 kg/year	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb – 10.4 kg/year	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr – 51.6 kg/year	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu – 313 kg/year	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn - 539 kg/year	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil – 20000 kg/year	3500 kg/year	+	
	(c) <u>Population:</u> ⁴ 319,152	1000000*	-	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P) 136 tons/year	570 t/year	-	
	Nitrogen (N) 552 tons/year	2000 t/year	-	
	(b) <u>Population:</u> 319,152	1000000*	-	

⁴ There are no municipal wastewater treatment facilities on the Syrian Coast

COUNTRY :	SYRIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Tartous	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Fisheries	BOD: 3240 t/year	1500 t/year**	+	
	COD: 7846 t/year	4500 t/year**	+	
	TSS: 3353 t/year	300 t/year**	+	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation: YES	Existence of recreational areas	+	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign
	Tourism: YES	If adverse effect exists	+	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage: YES	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	+	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY :	SYRIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Jableh ⁵	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u> Hg - NA	130 kg/year	-	For potentially significant risk which results if the pollution loads reported are more than the levels, insert the + sign in the previous column, otherwise, for non significant risk insert the - sign.
	Cd – 9.5 kg/year	260 kg/year	-	
	Pb – 26.6 kg/year	430 kg/year	-	
	Cr – 105.9 kg/year	1140 kg/year	-	
	Cu – 360 kg/year	2540 kg/year	-	
	Zn - NA kg/year	31000 kg/year	-	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u> Oil – 730 kg/year	3500 kg/year	-	
	(c) <u>Population:</u> ⁶ 166,799	1000000*	-	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u> Phosphorus (P) 180 tons/year	570 t/year	-	
	Nitrogen (N) 705 tons/year	2000 t/year	-	
	(b) <u>Population:</u> 166,779	1000000*	-	

⁵ Due to lack of data in MAP Report No. 124 on the Jableh Hot Spot, data were obtained from the Water Pollution Control Department, Ministry of Irrigation

⁶ There are no municipal wastewater treatment facilities on the Syrian Coast

COUNTRY :	SYRIA	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	Jableh ⁵	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Fisheries	BOD: 2560 t/year	1500 t/year**	+	
	COD: 5250 t/year	4500 t/year**	+	
	TSS: 1320 t/year	300 t/year**	+	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation: YES	Existence of recreational areas	+	If there is a recreation facility insert the + sign
	Tourism: NO	If adverse effect exists	-	If it is considered that tourism has been decreased due to pollution, provide justification and insert the + sign
	Cultural Heritage: YES	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	+	If it is related to cultural importance and included in the World Heritage List or Mediterranean Hundred Historic Sites, then insert the + sign

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

**Pollution Hot spots with potential risk
of transboundary effect**

TUNISIA

PAYS:	Tunisie	DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION:	Gabès / Sfax Sud	
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations
Santé publique	a) <u>Métaux lourds</u> Hg	130 kg/an	-	Pour un risque potentiellement significatif résultant, si les charges polluantes communiquées sont supérieures aux niveaux de référence, inscrire le signe + dans la colonne ci-contre, ou sinon, pour un risque non significatif, inscrire le signe -.
	Cd	260 kg/an	(+ Gabès et aussi (+) Sfax Sud (à cause des réjets du phosphogypse - présence du Cd)	
	Pb	430 kg/an	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/an	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/an	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/an	-	
	b) <u>Polluants organiques</u> Hydrocarbures	3500 kg/an	-	
c) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1000000*	-		
Biodiversité et habitats marins	a) <u>Éléments nutritifs</u> Phosphore (P)	570 t/an	-	
	Azote (N)	2000 t/an	-	
	b) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1 000 000*	-	
Pêche	DBO	1500 t/an**	-	
	DCO	4500 t/an**	-	
	TSS	300 t/an**	-	
Activités récréatives et tourisme	Activités récréatives	Existence de zones à usage récréatif	-	S'il y a des aménagements de loisirs, inscrire le signe +.

PAYS:	Tunisie		DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION:	Gabès / Sfax Sud	
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations	
	Tourisme	Si des effets néfastes se manifestent	-	Si l'on estime que le tourisme a diminué en raison de la pollution, fournir la justification et inscrire le signe +	
	Patrimoine culturel	Existence de biens de patrimoine culturel	-	S'il est en rapport avec une importance culturelle et inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial ou sur la Liste des 100 sites historiques de Méditerranée, inscrire alors le signe +	

* S'il existe une station d'épuration des eaux usées, le nombre d'habitants à prendre en compte doit être alors celui équivalant au nombre effectif d'habitants multiplié par 1/100.

** Si les autorités nationales ou locales estiment que la zone est une aire de reproduction, les charges à prendre en compte devraient être celles qui équivalent aux charges effectives multipliées par un facteur de 10.

PAYS:	Tunisie	DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION:	Lac Sud de Tunis	
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations
Santé publique	a) <u>Métaux lourds</u> Hg	130 kg/an	-	Pour un risque potentiellement significatif résultant, si les charges polluantes communiquées sont supérieures aux niveaux de référence, inscrire le signe + dans la colonne ci-contre, ou sinon, pour un risque non significatif, inscrire le signe -.
	Cd	260 kg/an	-	
	Pb	430 kg/an	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/an	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/an	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/an	-	
	b) <u>Polluants organiques</u> Hydrocarbures	3500 kg/an	+	
c) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1000000*	-		
Biodiversité et habitats marins	a) <u>Éléments nutritifs</u> Phosphore (P)	570 t/an	-	
	Azote (N)	2000 t/an	-	
	b) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1 000 000*	-	
Pêche	DBO	1500 t/an**	-	
	DCO	4500 t/an**	-	
	TSS	300 t/an**	-	
Activités récréatives et tourisme	Activités récréatives	Existence de zones à usage récréatif	-	S'il y a des aménagements de loisirs, inscrire le signe +.

PAYS:	Tunisie		DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION:	Lac Sud de Tunis	
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations	
	Tourisme	Si des effets néfastes se manifestent	-	Si l'on estime que le tourisme a diminué en raison de la pollution, fournir la justification et inscrire le signe +	
	Patrimoine culturel	Existence de biens de patrimoine culturel	-	S'il est en rapport avec une importance culturelle et inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial ou sur la Liste des 100 sites historiques de Méditerranée, inscrire alors le signe +	

* S'il existe une station d'épuration des eaux usées, le nombre d'habitants à prendre en compte doit être alors celui équivalant au nombre effectif d'habitants multiplié par 1/100.

** Si les autorités nationales ou locales estiment que la zone est une aire de reproduction, les charges à prendre en compte devraient être celles qui équivalent aux charges effectives multipliées par un facteur de 10.

PAYS:	Tunisie	DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION:	Lac de Bizerte	
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations
Santé publique	a) <u>Métaux lourds</u> Hg	130 kg/an	-	Pour un risque potentiellement significatif résultant, si les charges polluantes communiquées sont supérieures aux niveaux de référence, inscrire le signe + dans la colonne ci-contre, ou sinon, pour un risque non significatif, inscrire le signe -.
	Cd	260 kg/an	-	
	Pb	430 kg/an	-	
	Cr	1140 kg/an	-	
	Cu	2540 kg/an	-	
	Zn	31000 kg/an	-	
	b) <u>Polluants organiques</u> Hydrocarbures	3500 kg/an	+	
c) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1000000*	-		
Biodiversité et habitats marins	a) <u>Éléments nutritifs</u> Phosphore (P)	570 t/an	-	
	Azote (N)	2000 t/an	-	
	b) <u>Nombre d'habitants</u>	1 000 000*	-	
Pêche	DBO	1500 t/an**	-	
	DCO	4500 t/an**	-	
	TSS	300 t/an**	-	
Activités récréatives et tourisme	Activités récréatives	Existence de zones à usage récréatif	-	S'il y a des aménagements de loisirs, inscrire le signe +.

PAYS:	Tunisie		DÉSIGNATION DU "POINT CHAUD" DE POLLUTION:	Lac de Bizerte	
Catégorie de critères d'effets transfrontières	Facteurs	Niveaux	Risque potentiel d'effets transfrontières	Observations	
	Tourisme	Si des effets néfastes se manifestent	-	Si l'on estime que le tourisme a diminué en raison de la pollution, fournir la justification et inscrire le signe +	
	Patrimoine culturel	Existence de biens de patrimoine culturel	+	S'il est en rapport avec une importance culturelle et inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial ou sur la Liste des 100 sites historiques de Méditerranée, inscrire alors le signe +	

* S'il existe une station d'épuration des eaux usées, le nombre d'habitants à prendre en compte doit être alors celui équivalant au nombre effectif d'habitants multiplié par 1/100.

** Si les autorités nationales ou locales estiment que la zone est une aire de reproduction, les charges à prendre en compte devraient être celles qui équivalent aux charges effectives multipliées par un facteur de 10.

**Pollution Hot spots with potential risk
of transboundary effect**

TURKEY

COUNTRY:	TURKEY	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	ICEL	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>		No information available	
	Hg	130 kg/year		
	Cd	260 kg/year	No information available	
	Pb	430 kg/year	No information available	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	No information available	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	No information available	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	No information available	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>		No information available	
	Oil	3500 kg/year		
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(+)	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>		(-)	
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year		
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	(-)	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(+)	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	(-)	
	COD	4500 t/year**	(-)	
	TSS	300 t/year**	(-)	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	(+)	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	(+)	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	(-)	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	TURKEY		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	ERDEMLI	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects		Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>		No information available		
	Hg	130 kg/year			
	Cd	260 kg/year	No information available		
	Pb	430 kg/year	No information available		
	Cr	1140 kg/year	No information available		
	Cu	2540 kg/year	No information available		
	Zn	31000 kg/year	No information available		
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>		No information available		
	Oil	3500 kg/year			
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(+)		
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>		(-)		
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year			
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	(-)		
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(+)		
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	(-)		
	COD	4500 t/year**	(-)		
	TSS	300 t/year**	(-)		
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	(+)		
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	(+)		
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	(+)		

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	TURKEY		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	SILIFKE	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments	
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>			No information available	
	Hg	130 kg/year			
	Cd	260 kg/year			
	Pb	430 kg/year			
	Cr	1140 kg/year			
	Cu	2540 kg/year			
	Zn	31000 kg/year			
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>			No information available	
	Oil	3500 kg/year			
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*		(-)	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>			(-)	
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year			
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year		(-)	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*		(-)	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**		(-)	
	COD	4500 t/year**		(-)	
	TSS	300 t/year**		(-)	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas		(+)	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists		(+)	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage		(+)	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	TURKEY		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	TARSUS	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects		Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>		No information available		
	Hg	130 kg/year			
	Cd	260 kg/year	No information available		
	Pb	430 kg/year	No information available		
	Cr	1140 kg/year	No information available		
	Cu	2540 kg/year	No information available		
	Zn	31000 kg/year	No information available		
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>		No information available		
	<u>Oil</u>	3500 kg/year			
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(-)		
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>		(-)		
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year			
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	(-)		
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(-)		
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	(-)		
	COD	4500 t/year**	(-)		
	TSS	300 t/year**	(-)		
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	(+)		
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	(+)		
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	(+)		

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	TURKEY	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	ANTALYA	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>		No information available	
	Hg	130 kg/year		
	Cd	260 kg/year	No information available	
	Pb	430 kg/year	No information available	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	No information available	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	No information available	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	No information available	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>		No information available	
	Oil	3500 kg/year		
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(+)	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>		(-)	
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year		
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	(-)	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(+)	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	(-)	
	COD	4500 t/year**	(-)	
	TSS	300 t/year**	(-)	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	(+)	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	(+)	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	(+)	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	TURKEY	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	ALANYA	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>		No information available	
	Hg	130 kg/year		
	Cd	260 kg/year	No information available	
	Pb	430 kg/year	No information available	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	No information available	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	No information available	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	No information available	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>		No information available	
	Oil	3500 kg/year		
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(-)	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>		(-)	
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year		
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	(-)	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(-)	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	(-)	
	COD	4500 t/year**	(-)	
	TSS	300 t/year**	(-)	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	(+)	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	(+)	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	(+)	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	TURKEY		NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	SIDE	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects		Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>		No information available		
	Hg	130 kg/year			
	Cd	260 kg/year			
	Pb	430 kg/year			
	Cr	1140 kg/year			
	Cu	2540 kg/year			
	Zn	31000 kg/year			
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>		No information available		
	<u>Oil</u>	3500 kg/year			
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(-)		
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>		(-)		
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year			
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	(-)		
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(-)		
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	(-)		
	COD	4500 t/year**	(-)		
	TSS	300 t/year**	(-)		
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	(+)		
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	(+)		
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	(+)		

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	TURKEY	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	MANAVGAT	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>		No information available	
	Hg	130 kg/year		
	Cd	260 kg/year	No information available	
	Pb	430 kg/year	No information available	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	No information available	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	No information available	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	No information available	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>		No information available	
	Oil	3500 kg/year		
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(-)	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>		(-)	
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year		
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	(-)	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(-)	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	(-)	
	COD	4500 t/year**	(-)	
	TSS	300 t/year**	(-)	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	(+)	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	(+)	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	(+)	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	TURKEY	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	ADANA	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>		No information available	
	Hg	130 kg/year		
	Cd	260 kg/year	No information available	
	Pb	430 kg/year	No information available	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	No information available	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	No information available	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	No information available	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>		No information available	
	Oil	3500 kg/year		
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(+)	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>		(-)	
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year		
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	(-)	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(+)	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	(-)	
	COD	4500 t/year**	(-)	
	TSS	300 t/year**	(+)	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	(+)	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	(+)	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	(-)	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	TURKEY	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	CEYHAN	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>		No information available	
	Hg	130 kg/year		
	Cd	260 kg/year	No information available	
	Pb	430 kg/year	No information available	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	No information available	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	No information available	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	No information available	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>		No information available	
	Oil	3500 kg/year		
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(-)	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>		(-)	
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year		
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	(-)	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(-)	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	(-)	
	COD	4500 t/year**	(-)	
	TSS	300 t/year**	(-)	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	(+)	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	(+)	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	(-)	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	TURKEY	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	ANTAKYA	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>		No information available	
	Hg	130 kg/year		
	Cd	260 kg/year	No information available	
	Pb	430 kg/year	No information available	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	No information available	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	No information available	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	No information available	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>		No information available	
	Oil	3500 kg/year		
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(+)	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>		(-)	
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year		
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	(-)	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(+)	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	(-)	
	COD	4500 t/year**	(-)	
	TSS	300 t/year**	(-)	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	(+)	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	(+)	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	(+)	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	TURKEY	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	ISKENDERUN	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>		No information available	
	Hg	130 kg/year		
	Cd	260 kg/year	No information available	
	Pb	430 kg/year	No information available	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	No information available	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	No information available	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	No information available	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>		No information available	
	Oil	3500 kg/year		
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(+)	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>		(-)	
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year		
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	(-)	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(-)	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	(-)	
	COD	4500 t/year**	(-)	
	TSS	300 t/year**	(-)	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	(+)	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	(+)	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	(-)	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	TURKEY	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	DORTYOL	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>		No information available	
	Hg	130 kg/year		
	Cd	260 kg/year	No information available	
	Pb	430 kg/year	No information available	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	No information available	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	No information available	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	No information available	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>		No information available	
	Oil	3500 kg/year		
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(+)	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>		(-)	
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year		
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	(-)	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(+)	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	(-)	
	COD	4500 t/year**	(-)	
	TSS	300 t/year**	(-)	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	(+)	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	(+)	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	(+)	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	TURKEY	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	KIRIKHAN	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>		No information available	
	Hg	130 kg/year		
	Cd	260 kg/year	No information available	
	Pb	430 kg/year	No information available	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	No information available	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	No information available	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	No information available	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>		No information available	
	Oil	3500 kg/year		
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(+)	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>		(-)	
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year		
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	(-)	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(+)	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	(-)	
	COD	4500 t/year**	(-)	
	TSS	300 t/year**	(-)	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	(+)	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	(+)	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	(+)	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	TURKEY	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	BODRUM	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>		No information available	
	Hg	130 kg/year		
	Cd	260 kg/year	No information available	
	Pb	430 kg/year	No information available	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	No information available	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	No information available	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	No information available	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>		No information available	
	Oil	3500 kg/year		
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(-)	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>		(-)	
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year		
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	(-)	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(-)	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	(-)	
	COD	4500 t/year**	(-)	
	TSS	300 t/year**	(-)	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	(+)	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	(+)	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	(+)	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	TURKEY	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	MARMARIS	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>		No information available	
	Hg	130 kg/year		
	Cd	260 kg/year	No information available	
	Pb	430 kg/year	No information available	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	No information available	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	No information available	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	No information available	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>		No information available	
	Oil	3500 kg/year		
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(-)	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>		(-)	
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year		
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	(-)	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(-)	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	(-)	
	COD	4500 t/year**	(-)	
	TSS	300 t/year**	(-)	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	(+)	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	(+)	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	(+)	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	TURKEY	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	DATCA	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>		No information available	
	Hg	130 kg/year		
	Cd	260 kg/year	No information available	
	Pb	430 kg/year	No information available	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	No information available	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	No information available	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	No information available	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>		No information available	
	Oil	3500 kg/year		
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(-)	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>		(-)	
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year		
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	(-)	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(-)	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	(-)	
	COD	4500 t/year**	(-)	
	TSS	300 t/year**	(-)	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	(+)	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	(+)	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	(+)	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	TURKEY	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	FOCA	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>		No information available	
	Hg	130 kg/year		
	Cd	260 kg/year	No information available	
	Pb	430 kg/year	No information available	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	No information available	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	No information available	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	No information available	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>		No information available	
	Oil	3500 kg/year		
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(+)	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>		(-)	
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year		
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	(-)	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(-)	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	(-)	
	COD	4500 t/year**	(-)	
	TSS	300 t/year**	(-)	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	(+)	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	(+)	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	(+)	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

COUNTRY:	TURKEY	NAME OF POLLUTION HOT SPOT:	CESME-ALACATI	
Category of transboundary effect criteria	Factors	Levels	Potential risk of Transboundary effects	Comments
Public Health	(a) <u>Heavy Metals</u>		No information available	
	Hg	130 kg/year		
	Cd	260 kg/year	No information available	
	Pb	430 kg/year	No information available	
	Cr	1140 kg/year	No information available	
	Cu	2540 kg/year	No information available	
	Zn	31000 kg/year	No information available	
	(b) <u>Organic Pollutants</u>		No information available	
	Oil	3500 kg/year		
	(c) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(+)	
Marine Biodiversity and Habitats	(a) <u>Nutrients</u>		(-)	
	Phosphorus (P)	570 t/year		
	Nitrogen (N)	2000 t/year	(-)	
	(b) <u>Population</u>	1000000*	(+)	
Fisheries	BOD	1500 t/year**	(-)	
	COD	4500 t/year**	(-)	
	TSS	300 t/year**	(-)	
Recreation and Tourism	Recreation	Existence of recreational areas	(+)	
	Tourism	If adverse effect exists	(+)	
	Cultural Heritage	Existence of properties of cultural heritage	(+)	

* If a wastewater treatment facility exists, then the population considered should be that resulting from the actual population multiplied by 1/100.

** If the local or national authorities consider the area as a nursery ground, then the loads to be considered should be that resulting from the actual loads multiplied by a factor of 10.

**SUMMARY COUNTRY TABLES OF POLLUTION
HOT SPOTS WITH POTENTIAL RISK
OF TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECT**

**Pollution hot spots with potential risk
of transboundary effect**

ALBANIA

Name of the pollution hot spot	Total transboundary aspect ranking
Durres domestic	6+
Durres industrial	5+
Vlore domestic	3+

**Pollution hot spots with potential risk
of transboundary effect**

ALGERIA

Name of the pollution hot spot	Total transboundary aspect ranking
Alger	9+
Annaba	7+
Oran	9+
Skikda	7+
Bejaia	7+
Mostaganem	7+
Ghazaouet	6+

Pollution hot spots with potential risk of transboundary effect

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA

Name of the pollution hot spot	Total transboundary aspect ranking
Hot spot 1.: City of Konjic	2+
Hot spot 2.: City of Mostar	2+
Hot spot 3.: Alumina factory – Mostar	1+
Hot spot 4.: City of Bileca	3+
Hot spot 5.: City of Neum	2+

* Note: The only coastal hot spot in Bosnia & Herzegovina is the city of Neum

**Pollution hot spots with potential risk
of transboundary effect**

CROATIA

Name of the pollution hot spot	Total transboundary aspect ranking
RIJEKA	4+
ZADAR	4+
KAŠTELA BAY	4+
DUBROVNIK	4+
SPLIT	4+
ŠIBENIK	3+
PULA	3+
OIL REFINERY (MLAKA+URINJ)	3+
NERETVA RIVER	2+
STON	2+

**Pollution hot spots with potential risk
of transboundary effect**

EGYPT

Name of the pollution hot spot	Total transboundary aspect ranking
Lake Manzala	11+
El'Mex Bay	7+
Alexandria	4+
Abu Qir Bay	3+
Port Said	3+

Pollution hot spots with potential risk of transboundary effect

LEBANON

Name of the pollution hot spot	Total transboundary aspect ranking
Greater Beirut	10+
Jounieh	3+
Saida (Sidon)	3+
Tripoli	3+
Jbail (Byblos)	3+
Sour (Tyr)	3+
Batroun - Selaata	1+
Gazieh	-

**Pollution hot spots with potential risk
of transboundary effect**

MOROCCO

Name of the pollution hot spot	Total transboundary aspect ranking
Tanger	7+
Tetouan	4+
Al Hoceima	1+
Nador	3+

**Pollution hot spots with potential risk
of transboundary effect**

SLOVENIA

Name of the pollution hot spot	Total transboundary aspect ranking
River Riž ana	2+
Izola	2+
Piran	2+
Badaæevica	3+
Dragonja	1+

**Pollution hot spots with potential risk
of transboundary effect**

SYRIA

Name of the pollution hot spot	Total transboundary aspect ranking
Banias	8+
Lattakia	8+
Tartous	8+
Jableh	5+

**Pollution hot spots with potential risk
of transboundary effect**

TUNISIA

Name of the pollution hot spot	Total transboundary aspect ranking
Gabès	1+
Sfax Sud	1+
Lac Sud de Tunis	1+
Lac de Bizerte	2+

**Pollution hot spots with potential risk
of transboundary effect**

TURKEY

Name of the pollution hot spot	Total transboundary aspect ranking
ICEL	4+
ERDEMLI	5+
SILIFKE	3+
TARSUS	3+
ANTALYA	5+
ALANYA	3+
SIDE	3+
MANAVGAT	3+
ADANA	5+
CEYHAN	2+
ANTAKYA	5+
ISKENDERUN	3+
DORTYOL	5+
KIRIKHAN	5+
BODRUM	3+
MARMARIS	3+
DATCA	3+
FOCA	4+
CESME-ALACATI	5+