## Regulatory Notification

| Title | Revised procedure for registering polluted soil and water areas |
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| Country | Kazakhstan |
| Notification Date | 30 December 2014 |
| Topics | 7.Water protection <br> 7.04. Water use restriction and self-monitoring <br> 2.08. Soil protection requirements |
| Applicability | Any organisations performing activities that may result in soil or water pollution. |
| Description | Starting from 26 January 2015, all organisations that have discovered polluted soil or polluted water areas in the territory which they are using, must register such areas with the authorities by using the adopted procedure. <br> The registration procedure for polluted areas was adopted by Order No. 151 of 27 November 2014, replacing the procedure adopted by Decree No. 566 of 3 July 2007. The revised procedure incorporates drafting amendments and a different reporting form in comparison with the previous procedure. <br> Order No. 151 of 27 November 2014 on the Approval of the Rules for Maintaining the State Registry of Polluted Areas sets out the procedure for the registration of polluted areas of soil and water. <br> The requirement to register these areas was imposed in 2007 by the Environmental Code of Kazakhstan. <br> "Environmentally polluted areas" (in Russian: участки загрязнения окружающей среды) are defined (by the Environmental Code of Kazakhstan) as restricted areas of a water body or land polluted by hazardous substances that are present in these areas in quantities exceeding the maximum allowable concentration limits (excluding areas which have been specially designated for waste disposal or wastewater discharge). <br> The maximum allowable concentration limits for polluting substances in soil and water are set out in sanitary norms. For example, in the Sanitary Norm No. 3.01.056.97 approved on 29 November 1997 regulating maximum allowable concentrations of polluting substances in soil. <br> When an organization discovers an environmentally polluted area (e.g. during a state inspection or as a result of self-monitoring measures), it must develop a so-called "registry passport" (in Russian: реестровый паспорт) for such an area and submit it to the environmental authorities responsible for maintaining the Registry of Polluted Areas. The organization must do so within three months from the date the pollution is uncovered. This timeframe is the same as in the previous version of the Rules. The form of the passport is set out in Annex 1 to the revised Rules. |


|  | The Rules do not impose any requirements as to the remediation of the contamination of the <br> polluted areas. <br> As a result of the adoption of the new procedure, organisations are not required to renew <br> registration for any polluted areas which were already registered in accordance with the procedure <br> that was in force earlier. |
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| Impact level | Low |
| Action <br> required? | No |
| Impact/actions | If the Organisation discovers (as a result of its environmental compliance self-monitoring procedure <br> or as a result of a state inspection) an environmentally polluted area of soil or a water body, it is <br> required to register this area in the state Registry of Polluted Areas maintained by the <br> environmental authorities. <br> In order to do so, the Organisation must develop a "registry passport" (peectpoвый nacnopт) for <br> such an area and submit it to the environmental authorities responsible for maintaining the Registry <br> of Polluted Areas. <br> The Organisation must submit the passport to the authorities within three months from the date the <br> polluted area was discovered. <br> The adoption of the revised procedure does not require the Organisation to renew registration for |
| polluted areas that have already been registered. |  |

