GALILEE COAL PROJECT
INITIAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN FRAMEWORK - MINE AND RAIL SYSTEM

Waratah Coal
THE NEW ENERGY IN COAL

Appendix - Initial Emergency Response Plan Framework – Galilee Coal Project Mine and Rail System

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1. Introduction

This initial Emergency Response Plan (ERP) Framework for the Galilee Coal Project (the Project) is to establish the preliminary framework that the Project will use during consultation with the Emergency Services in the preparation of the final ERP.

1.1 Emergency Response Plan Overview

The ERP will be developed and implemented for the Project as part of the Health and Safety Management System (HSMS) prior to the commencement of construction activities. The system will be modified as the site transitions through to full scale operations.

The ERP will include specific procedures aimed at identifying and minimising risks in an emergency response situation, will provide for regular testing and review of emergency response procedures and prescribe the requirement for routine auditing to ensure the consistency and effectiveness of the system. A key aspect of the development of the ERP will be the initial consultation with the Queensland Ambulance Service, Queensland Fire and Rescue Service and Queensland Police Service and relevant Councils. As the ERP will be a "live" document, consultation with all key stakeholders will continue through the construction and operations of the Project.

Site safety inductions will include specific discussion in relation to emergency response procedures for the Project.

Designated first aid facilities and equipment will be established at the rail maintenance yard and at various locations along the rail corridor prior to the commencement of construction. Facilities will remain at the mine and rail maintenance yard throughout the life of the Project. Appropriately trained personnel will be onsite at all times to provide first aid and to implement emergency response procedures when required. First aid response and provision will be included in the site induction training that will be provided to all site personnel.

Several fully trained fire fighting units will be on call during the construction and operation of the mine and rail. These units will consist of appropriately trained personnel from the rail workforce and will have access to fully maintained and functional fire fighting equipment (i.e. water tankers, light units fitted with quick spray units, appropriate communications, appropriate PPE). During operations all staff will undergo regular fire protection and fighting refresher training and all fire fighting facilities and equipment will be installed, serviced, maintained and inspected by a certified agency.

All hazardous materials storages, fuel storages areas, administration buildings, workshops, industrial facilities and accommodation facilities will have a dedicated fire alarm, suppression and fire fighting systems. First aid and fire fighting equipment (hand held extinguishers and fire hoses) will be located at strategic points within each facility and building. Fire fighting equipment and exit locations will be appropriately signed and all work areas will be within the required distance to reach emergency exits. Mine vehicles and train locomotives will also be fitted with fire fighting and first aid facilities in line with current heavy haul industry practices.

1.2 Emergency Response Plan Philosophy

The ERP philosophy is shown at **Table 1.**

Table 1. Emergency Response Plan Philosophy

People	Evacuate and Muster (if deemed necessary) Account for all people and determine missing persons Stop unauthorised access Onsite response personnel WILL NOT fight major building, coal stockpile or High Voltage (HV) fires and only manage major fires using fixed fire protection (e.g. deluge) Fighting small building, stores or Low Voltage (LV) fires will only take place where appropriate isolations can be made first Provide a technical resource to the Emergency Services
Environment	For emergencies that are safe to manage, (such as small fires, leaks and/or medical first aid emergencies), trained personnel will be mobilised to control and contain the emergency to minimise environmental impact.
Assets	Monitor automatic shutdown of the equipment or part thereof, or initiate manual shutdowns where safe to do so. Mobilise emergency services to intervene.
Reputation	Notification to neighbours (if required)
Liability	All personnel responsible for responding to an emergency will be trained in this ERP The ERP will be reviewed annually and updated as necessary Exercises and drills will be conducted regularly each year in accordance with a schedule set by the Plant Manager. A variety of potential scenarios will be used when conducting drills.

1.3 Emergency Response Plan Scope

An emergency is defined as a major deviation in normal operations requiring specific steps to recover and return the activity to normal.

The final ERP will apply to all site level emergencies and to people on site including employees, contractors and visitors.

Examples of emergency scenarios and specific responses includethe following:

- Basic Response
- Muster and Evacuation
- Missing/Overdue Personnel
- Medical Emergency
- Rescue – Heights/Confined Space/Electrical
- Pollutant/Spill
- Security Alert - Civil Disturbance/Criminal Activity

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- Security Alert - Bomb Threat
- Major Structural/Mechanical Failure
- Vehicle Accident
- Fire/Explosion
- Gas Escape
- Bushfire
- Weather Related Incident (Flooding).

2. Project Description

Waratah Coal intends to establish a new coal mine, railway and coal stockyards and supporting infrastructure to export highly volatile, low sulphur, steaming coal to international markets. The Galilee Coal Project will incorporate:

- a new coal mine and associated infrastructure located near Alpha in the Galilee Basin, Central Queensland
- use of existing or future onshore coal infrastructure at the APSDA and port loading facilities at the Port of Abbot Point.

Figure 1 shows the location of the mine and rail infrastructure.

Waratah Coal proposes to mine 1.4 billion tonnes of raw coal from its existing tenements, Exploration Permit for Coal (EPC) 1040 and EPC 1079. The mine development involves the construction of four 9 Million Tonnes Per Annum (Mtpa) underground long-wall coal mines, two 10 Mtpa open cut pits and two coal preparation plants, each with raw washing capacity of 28 Mtpa.

The annual Run-of-Mine (ROM) coal production will be 56 Mtpa to produce 40 Mtpa of saleable export product coal. At this scale of operation, the capital expense of constructing the required rail and port infrastructure is economically viable over the life of the Project.

Processed coal will be transported by a new railway system approximately 453 kilometre (km) in length that runs from the mine in the Galilee Basin to the coal terminal at the existing Port of Abbot Point. The railway component includes a state of the art, heavy haul, standard gauge railway to support 25,000 tonne train units. The final railway easement is expected to be on average 40-80 m wide (40 m wide in sensitive environmental areas where topography permits). In areas where cross-slope cuttings are required the width of the easement will be wider – up to 150 m (with two instances exceeding this – up to a maximum width of 184 m). The easement includes both the rail and a service road.

Until recently there was a commitment to utilise coal terminal, stockpiling and loading facilities being assessed as part of the North Queensland Bulk Ports (NQBP) T4-T9 and MCF proposals. However, given the recent Queensland Government directive to defer the approval process for the expansion of Abbot Point until the end of 2012, and the associated uncertainty over the T4-T9 and MCF proposals, the limit of the assessment for this project is now defined as the boundary of the APSDA.

Various supporting infrastructure will also be constructed as part of the Project including the connection to new power and water supply infrastructure being proposed by Government.

The Project will be constructed over three years. The mine will have a life of approximately 30 years, whereas the rail and coal terminal facilities at the APSDA and Port of Abbot Point will continue to operate to support other projects.

The mine will be a combination of two surface mines and four underground mines with an ultimate export capacity of 40 Mtpa. The surface and underground mines will be supported by a purpose built Mine Infrastructure Area.

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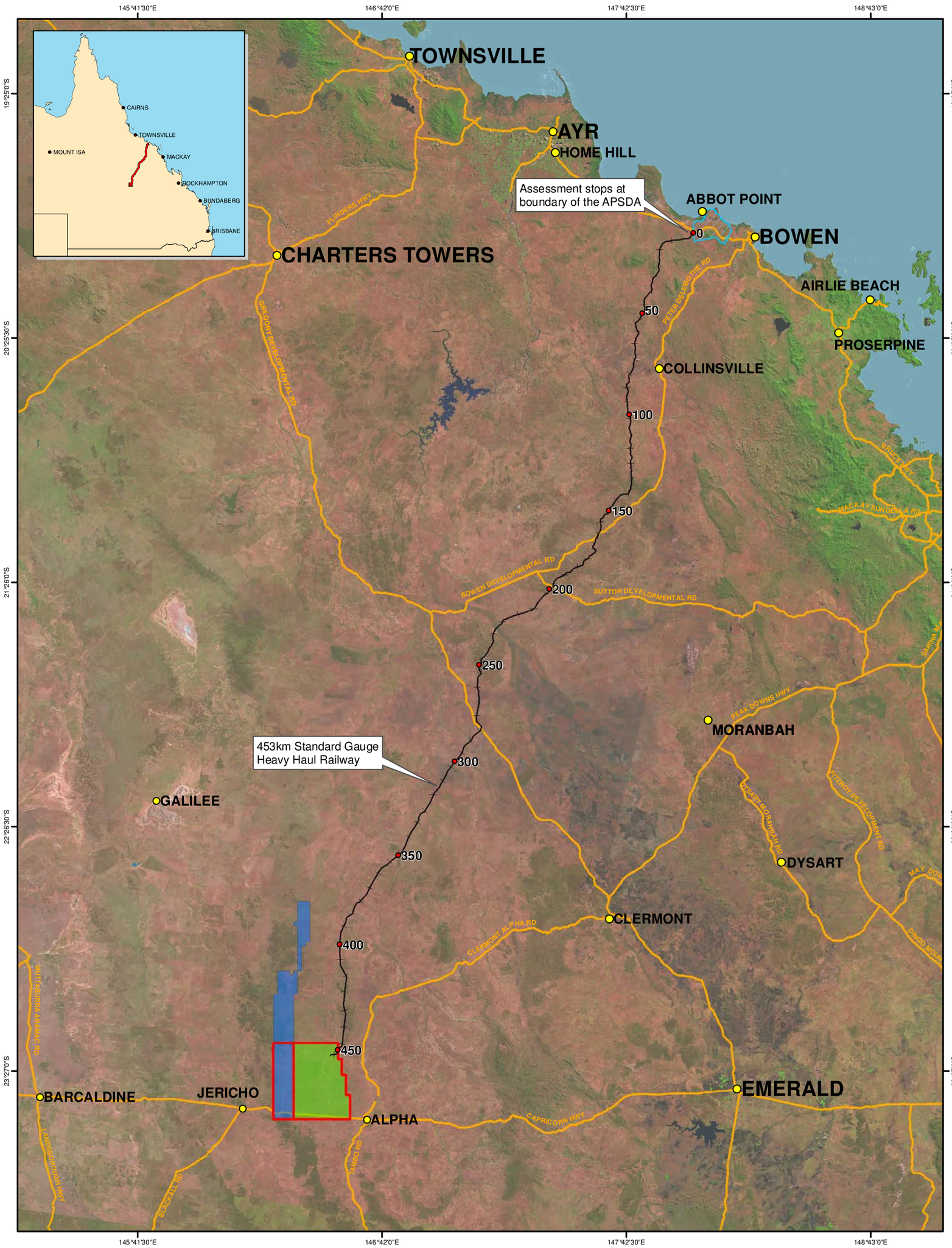
The raw coal will be washed for the export market with an overall product yield of approximately 72%. The annual raw coal production will be 56 Mtpa to produce 40 Mtpa of saleable export product coal.

The mine general arrangement will incorporate the following operations producing raw coal:

- two surface mining pits in the B seam resource producing ten Mtpa total
- two surface mining pits in the C and D seams resources producing ten Mtpa total
- one long wall mine in the B seam producing nine Mtpa
- three long wall mines in the D seams resources producing 27 Mtpa total
- raw coal stockpiles at the underground mines
- haulage roads to deliver raw coal from the surface mines to crushing and stockpile facilities
- five overland conveyor systems to transport raw coal to the coal processing plants
- nine raw coal stockpiles to feed the coal preparation plants while providing blending capability
- two coal preparation plants consisting of four 1,000 tonnes per hour modules each
- two product coal stockpiles handling product coal to rail load out facilities
- two railway balloon loops each with a single coal load out facility
- topsoil stockpiles and out of pit overburden spoil sites to create initial surface mining pit space
- water management structures including dams, levee banks and sediment traps
- tailings dams and coarse spoil disposal areas integrated into the mine spoil pile areas
- refuelling and maintenance facilities
- access roads, power lines and other services located in a central services corridor transgressing the entire resource area
- a mine office, communications, and associated amenities.



GALILEE COAL PROJECT
(Northern Export Facility)

Waratah Coal
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Mineralogy House, Level 7, 380 Queen Street, Brisbane Qld 4000, Australia

Source:	LandSat Image: Geoscience Australia 2005 EPC: DEED1 2012 Proposed Rail: Waratah Coal Pty. Ltd. 2012 Abbot Point State Development Area: Mpeta 2009
Disclaimer:	This plan is based on or contains data provided by others. Waratah Coal Pty. Ltd. gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness, currency or suitability) and accepts no liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for any loss, damage or costs (including consequential damage) relating to and use of the data. Data must not be used for disect marketing or be used in breach of privacy laws.
File:	File:WAR20-26-SEIS003a-STUDY-AREA-120605

FIGURE 1:
PROJECT REGIONAL CONTEXT

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The surface mining method will be a combination of walking draglines for overburden removal in conjunction with truck and shovel fleets for partings removal and coal recovery.

An additional overburden removal system utilising large electric rope shovels loading onto overburden conveyors will also be used in conjunction with the draglines. This configuration offers the flexibility to create additional pit space by moving overburden over longer distances rather than through the use of walking draglines without the expense of truck and shovel fleets to achieve this.

The underground mining system is based on large scale long wall mining with each mine accessing the underground resource at 120 metre depth through two cross measure drifts and a ventilation shaft.

The rail corridor runs from the boundary of the APSDA to the mine and is approximately 453 km in length (to the beginning of the balloon loop at the mine end). The final railway easement is expected to be on average 40-80 m wide (40 m wide in sensitive environmental areas where topography permits). In areas where cross-slope cuttings are required the width of the easement will be wider – up to 150 m (with two instances exceeding this – up to a maximum width of 184 m). The easement includes both the rail and a service road.

The rail line traverses the Barcaldine, Isaacs and Whitsunday Regional Council administrative areas.

2.1 Detailed Building and Asset Description

This section will be added at the completion of final design.

2.2 Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Substances

Identification, Locations and quantities will be added at the completion of final design.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

Indicative roles and responsibilities are presented in **Table 2**.

Table 2. Emergency Roles and Responsibilities

Roles and Responsibilities	
First Responder	Responsible for: 1. Activating Emergency Shut Down (ESD)/isolate equipment as necessary and if safe to do so 2. Raising the alarm (report location, type and extent of incident) by radio or telephone to Site Emergency Response Team (ERT) Leader (if applicable) 3. Providing First aid, as required and if qualified to do so 4. Mustering.
Site ERT Leader (Mine or Rail Manager or Duty Operator)	Responsible for: 1. Responding to emergency 2. Evaluating the emergency 3. Coordinating the workplace emergency team 4. Assisting emergency services personnel 5. Reporting outcomes of emergency response.
Site ERT Members	Respond to the situation as directed by the Site ERT Leader. Perform key roles (appointed by the Site ERT Leader) Community LiaisonOfficer - Responsible for: 1. Managing the potential increase in calls resulting from the event and to screen and effectively route calls relating to the event to the correct recipient 2. Completing an Emergency Response Log. This will be found in the Emergency Response Toolkit. **Emergency services escort** - Responsible for: 1. Escorting the emergency services upon arrival to where the Site ERT Leader is situated 2. Providing information relating to site safety (e.g. prohibited items, personal protective equipment, hazardous/restricted areas) 3. Debriefing the emergency services on the current situation.
ERT Wardens	Coordinate muster.
Contractor Liaison Officer	All contractors, with five or more persons on site, will have their own designated Contractor Liaison Officer. They must submit their name before starting work to Galilee

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Roles and Responsibilities	
	Coal personnel. They shall account for their own team and report to Site ERT Leader, and must carry a radio.

If the Site ERT Leader is unable to undertake their responsibilities an alternate/delegate Site ERTLeader (with required training) shall be appointed to ensure that the Site ERT continues to function.

4. Communications

The communication resources that will be available onsite for use during an emergency are shown in **Table 3**.

The communication resource table will be finalised prior to the commencement of construction.

Table 3. Communication Resources (example only)

COMMUNICATION RESOURCES			
	Position	**Number/Channel**	**Mobile**
UHF			
Two way radios			
Phone			
Facsimilie			

Where a need arises to contact local landowners in an emergency, this will be initiated by the Site ERT Leader.

Notifications required to regulatory authorities will be carried out as soon as practicable after the emergency situation is over, by the one up manager in consultation with the Site ERT Leader.

As necessary, stakeholder communications will be coordinated by the Galilee Coal Emergency Management Team (GCEMT).

Further appropriate details regarding communication protocols will be included here after consultation with the emergency services agencies, relevant councils and community volunteer groups (i.e. Salvation Army Crisis Counselling).

5. Emergency Equipment

The final ERP will include a list of all emergency equipment located onsite. Table 4 - Table 8 provide examples of the types of information that will be recorded in the completed ERP.

Table 4. First Aid Equipment (example only)

FIRST AID EQUIPMENT	
Equipment	**Location**
Defibrillator	1 x First Aid Room
First Aid Kit(s)	1 x First Aid Room
Medivac Stretcher	1 x First Aid Room
Oxy Viva O2	1 x First Aid Room
Portable First Aid Kit(s)	1 x First Aid Room 1 x Crib Room 1 x Bath House 1 x Vehicle Workshop Crib Room
Eye Trauma Kit	1 x First Aid Room 1 x Crib Room 1 x Bath House 1 x Hazardous Materials Store

Table 5. Fixed Gaseous Deluge (example only)

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT – FIXED GASEOUS DELUGE		
Equipment	**Location**	**Comments**
CO2 Fire suppression system	Longwall 1 Switchroom	Up to 12 cylinders with flow regulation Each system is activated via fire detectors in a dual loop / cross zone arrangement (two separate detector loops within the same protected area). An alarm from each line must be activated before the CO2 is released. The system can also be activated either by manual release push-buttons at the enclosure entrances.
Inergen Fire System	Control Room - Admin Building	12 x Inergen Cylinders with VESDA and Heat detection Local and Automatic Fire Trip and interfaced with ventilation system
Inergen Fire System	Computer Room-Admin Building	3 x Inergen Cylinders with VESDA and Heat detection Local and Automatic Fire Trip and interfaced with ventilation system

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FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT – FIXED GASEOUS DELUGE		
Equipment	**Location**	**Comments**
Inergen Fire System	Communication Room – Admin Building	1 x Inergen Cylinders with VESDA and Heat detection Local and Automatic Fire Trip and interfaced with ventilation system

Table 6. Firewater and Foam (example only)

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT – FIREWATER AND FOAM		
Equipment	**Location**	**Comments**
Fire water	Fire water pumps Fire pump Skid	5 x Electric (94l/sec - 338m3/hr) 5 x Diesel (94l/sec - 338m3/hr) • The Firewater system is supplied From the Bore Water Tank, capacity 1250kL, 1000kL Fire reserve • Additionally up to 750kL is available from the Treated Water Tank with 500kL reserved for fire water • The electric fire water pump is supplied from normal and Standby power supplies, with no essential or emergency power supply. • The diesel pump is supplied with sufficient fuel for a run time of approximately 10 hours at full Load/RPM. • Firewater pump discharge pressure varies between 600-700kpa. • System has double headed hydrants connected by underground ring main with standard hydrant connectors. • There is a provision for fire brigade to connect to the hydrant system at the Fire Pump House, with a Storz Fitting • Quartzoid Bulb is installed for fire detection on the Diesel Fire pump.
Transformer Firewater deluge systems	2 x Longwall 1 2 x Longwall 2 2 x Longwall 3 2 x Longwall 4	Supplies firewater from automatic deluge valves. Dry system otherwise. Power does not require isolation prior to activation of the deluge system. Activation of this system is triggered from transformer protection schedule or Manually from valve sets

Water deluge system	Coal Preparation PlantUnit Goods Warehouse Stores Areas 1 and 2 Above Diesel fire pump	Supplies firewater from pressurised deluge system. Quartzoid Bulb activation on these systems

Table 7. Portable Fire protection (example only)

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT – PORTABLE FIRE PROTECTION		
Equipment	**Location**	**Comments**
Fire Trailer	1 x Workshop 1 1 x Workshop 2	1kL of fire water and Pump set, Foam proportioning equipment for oil fires as required. 1 x 20L drum
CO_2 Portable Fire Extinguishers	Site Wide	Refer to Operation procedure xxxxxx
DCP Portable Fire Extinguishers	Site wide	Refer to Operation procedure xxxxxx
Fire Hydrant Locations	Site Wide	Refer to Operation procedure xxxxxx
Fire Blankets Kitchen	Admin Building Crib room	Kitchen areas

Table 8.Portable Safety equipment (example only)

SAFETY EQUIPMENT		
Number	**Equipment**	**Location**
6	Combination Safety Shower / Eyewash units	1 x Workshop 1 x Hazardous material store 1 x Longwall 1 1 x Longwall 2 1 x Longwall 3 1 x Longwall 4
4	LV Rescue Equipment	1 x Longwall 1 1 x Longwall 2 1 x Longwall 3 1 x Longwall 4

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SAFETY EQUIPMENT		
Number	**Equipment**	**Location**
		Opencut 1 Opencut 2
6	Spill Response Kits (Chemical)	1 x Adjacent to Chemical store on unloading bund 1 x Fueling Point 1 and 2 1 x Workshop 1 and 2
10	Spill Response Kits (Hydrocarbons)	1 x Fuel Point 1 and 2 1 x Workshop 1 and 2 1 x Oil Handling Bund 5 x Emergency Diesel Generators

6. Emergency Control

6.1 Operations Shutdown

Table 9 illustrates an example of theinformation that will be included in the final ERP in relation to specific building or asset emergency shutdowns.

Table 9. Emergency Shutdowns (example only)

EMERGENCY SHUTDOWN		
Equipment	**Location**	**Comments**
Water Treatment Plant (WTP)	An Emergency Shut Down (ESD) is located on the front panel of the main control board (located within WTP area) of the WTP	The ESD will cause an immediate trip of motors and also close all valves into and out of the system. Note: Use of this ESD may cause irreversible damage to the Reverse Osmosis (RO) membranes and is to be used only in emergency situations.

6.2 Raising the Alarm and Evacuating

To raise the alarm the following methods will likely be available for use:

- In person
- Radio (channel 1)
- By Siren or flashing light
- Mobile phone and/or landline phone.

When the alarm is raised, the following steps shall be followed:

- Stop all work and make sure the worksite is safe (i.e. isolate cylinders, de-energise equipment, stop truck load-out operations etc.)
- If a vehicle is to be left/abandoned, pull over and park it in a safe area to ensure that access/egress to any parts of the site is not impeded, switch off the vehicle and leave keys in the ignition
- Plan a safe route to the muster area and avoid movement through unsafe areas
- Ensure all visitors are escorted to the muster area.

The primary muster point will be determined during the final preparation of the ERP. For the purpose of illustrating the intent of the initial ERP it can be assumed the primary point is located at the main entry gate car park. If the primary muster point is compromised analternate muster point is located at the truck entry gate car park to the south of the main entry gate.

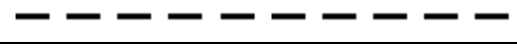
When assembled at the muster point:

- The Site ERT Leader will account for all persons

- If a person is determined missing, the Site ERT Leader shall assist Emergency Services in a Search and Rescue, only if and when safe to so
- All personnel shall standby at muster point until stood-down or instructed to evacuate the site
- If instructed to evacuate, direction will be given on evacuation route and evacuation points.

Illustration of the likely alarms signals are provided in **Table 10**.

Table 10. Indicative alarm signals

ALARM SIGNALS ON SITE	
Sound	Situation
	Emergency Alert (single tone repeating)
	Evacuation siren (sweeping tone repeating) requires all persons to muster
Verbal “Evacuate”	Verbal Evacuation
Verbal “All Clear”	All Clear

7. Scenario Responses

The HSMS will include the Emergency Response Toolkit module that will contain Emergency Response Task Guides which will outline the responses for situations classified as emergencies.

7.1 Termination of Emergency

The emergency status will to be maintained until instruction is given by the Site ERT Leader that the emergency situation is over. If necessary, all involved parties will be informed that the situation has been controlled and the emergency is over.

An incident investigation shall be carried out as soon as practicable after the emergency using the Emergency Response Site Log (to be located within the Emergency Response Toolkit module of the HSMS). The following steps should be considered:

- It is important that the incident area is not disturbed before the investigation is completed;
- Care should be taken to ensure evidence is not disturbed, take photographs, store site emergency response logs, make sketches of the incident area and do not wipe off white boards. If necessary, collect samples and data for future analysis (i.e. weather, wind direction etc); and
- Where a serious injury or fatality has occurred, work may not be resumed until permission has been received from the relevant government agency.

7.2 Recovery Actions

Prior to the resumption of work, the following actions would be required to be completed:

- Check plant and equipment for structural, physical and electrical/instrumentation integrity
- Ensure all active fire protection measures are restored (i.e. foam replaced)
- Replenish emergency response equipment as required
- Replace/return any third party emergency equipment.

In addition, consider the following points:

- Personnel involved may require counselling, depending on the nature of the incident
- A debrief of personnel should be conducted, with all relevant information captured for a 'lessons learnt'
- Conduct a tool box talk on specific start up activities prior to commencing work
- Emergency response plans and training may need to be revised prior to a resumption of activities.

7.3 Post Incident Clean-Up

Post incident clean-up will be carried out under the following principles:

- Initial inspection is conducted to identify extent of equipment/plant damage

- Assess potential decontamination needs (e.g. removal of chemicals / oil / foam from plant / equipment, contaminated soil etc)
- All contaminated material will be stored in proper containers pending offsite disposal by licensed hazardous waste contractors
- Repair or replacement of damaged equipment / plant
- Inspection and testing of equipment
- Commissioning and site reinstatement.

7.4 Training

All personnel shall be provided with specific instruction and training on how to respond to emergencies and on the use of emergency equipment available at the site.

7.5 Drills and Exercises

Drills and exercises shall be carried out to ensure that all personnel are familiar with the actions to be taken in the event of an emergency situation. Responses to scenarios will be discussed periodically in conjunction with toolbox talks at site.

- 6 months an evacuation exercise is held testing the emergency response planning
- 12 months an exercise is held to include internal reporting / escalation to Senior Emergency Management
- 2 yearly an exercise is held to include the Emergency Services.

The effectiveness of the exercise in conjunction with the ERP is to be evaluated and documented.

Where inadequacies are identified they would be addressed through assigning appropriate corrective actions and ensuring that the actions are closed. All exercise reports and associated actions are to be recorded and tracked using HSMS.

8. Review and Update

The ERP will be reviewed and updated as necessary fulfilling the following condition:

- Every year; or
- When major changes which may affect the Emergency Response coordination or capabilities have occurred; or
- Following routine testing of the plan; or
- Following an actual emergency; or
- Before the installation and commencement of new plant and equipment.

During the review, the following aspects are also to be considered:

- Lessons learned from an emergency
- Changes in legal requirements
- Improvements to effectiveness in terms of response strategy, management and communication
- Developments in the latest techniques/technology in handling an emergency
- Changes to, or movement of personnel within the organisation
- Changes to contact numbers of internal and external organisations
- Revisions to existing, or availability of Emergency Management tools and equipment and resource suppliers and contractors.

9. Emergency Response Plan Framework

Prior to commencement of construction activities, Waratah Coal will prepare the complete ERP and this will be undertaken in consultation with emergency services representatives, Government agencies, relevant councils and other stakeholders as necessary.

The purpose of the ERP will be to define the processes for emergency response for incidents occurring within the mine footprint, along the rail corridor or rolling stock yard. It will be used as a guide for the Emergency Response Team Leader, Emergency Response Team Members and all site personnel. The ERP will form a critical component of the SHMS. Separate Safety Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be prepared for the safe day to day operation of the mine and rail system.

The following structure outlines the typical format that will be adopted for the ERP. This structure should be considered as an interim guide providing the basis for consultation with the various stakeholders. The final ERP structure will be dependent on the final development and structure of the overall HSMS and noting that this system will be developed in full, closer to the commencement of construction activities. Notwithstanding the document style identifies the key factors of an ERP, namely the statement of purpose of the ERP, the development of defined procedures to implement in emergency situations, identification of key roles and the identification of responsibilities each of those roles fulfill in an emergency situation, training requirements for all personnel and the processes for testing the ERP.

- Introduction:
    - Purpose; and
    - Scope.
- Procedure:
    - Notification of an Emergency;
    - Identifying Emergency;
    - Personnel First on Scene;
    - Emergency Response Team;and
    - Emergency Management Team.
- Roles and Responsibilities:
- Specific Incident Procedures;
- Training;
- Emergency response training and Exercise mandatory rules;
- Emergency Vehicles and Equipment;
- Emergency Siren Testing;
- References:

  Appendix A – Evacuation Procedure;

  Appendix B – Personal injury Procedure;

  Appendix C – Fire or Explosion Procedure;

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Appendix D – Tyre Fire/Explosion Procedure;

Appendix E – Vehicle Accident Procedure;

Appendix F – Flooding Procedure;

Appendix G – Hazardous Substances Spill or Release Procedure;

Appendix H – Bomb or Arson Threat Procedure;

Appendix I – Bomb or Arson Threat Checklist;

Appendix J – Emergency Reporting Form;

Appendix K – Structure Collapse;

Appendix L – Act of Sabotage; and

Appendix M – External Directory.