



Appendix I

Emergency Response Plan

Emergency Response Plan MT EMERALD WIND FARM

Mt Emerald Wind Farm
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Document Control

Details of Version Amendments:

Plan Control

The Project Management Team will maintain, review and update the listed controlled copies of this plan.

Amendments

From time to time throughout the project lifespan the ERP will be reviewed and revised as necessary in consultation with the relevant internal stakeholders to comply with specific project requirements, legislation and standards.

Draft/tender issues of this document shall be identified as DRAFT_00. Upon initial issue this shall be changed to a sequential number from the last issued under Draft.

All copies shall be distributed in accordance with the Distribution List. On receipt of a revision, the copyholder shall discard the superseded copy and adopt the new copy.

Each new version to the plan will be distributed and changes to the recent version will be highlighted. The version number is included at the bottom of each page at the end of the document number. When amendments occur, the entire document will be reissued with the revision number updated accordingly.

All amendments to the plan will be approved by key personnel. On the authorisation of the Project Management Team, minor amendments can be made to the electronic copy of this document without reissue, but will be tracked.

Revision	Date	Details	Created	Approved
0	09 Dec 2016	First issue	Project Team	ANTC

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1. Project Description

The Mt Emerald Wind Farm project (“Wind Farm”) is a 180.45MW wind farm consisting of 53 Wind Turbine generators (WTGs) (37 x V117–3.45MW & 16 x V112–3.3MW) connected into the National Electricity Market (NEM). The Wind Farm is located in Queensland, Australia, near the town of Mareeba in the Atherton Tablelands. The region is heavily populated with banana, coffee and avocado plantations, although the site is natural scrub and not suitable for agriculture.

The Wind Farm Point of Connection to the NEM is at the Wind Farm substation 275kV Chalumbin – Woree transmission line that runs through the site. PowerLink will construct a network substation (under a separate agreement) adjacent to the wind farm substation that forms part of this scope.

The Wind Farm has full Development Approval. The Conditions are attached in Annexure B of the EPC Contract.

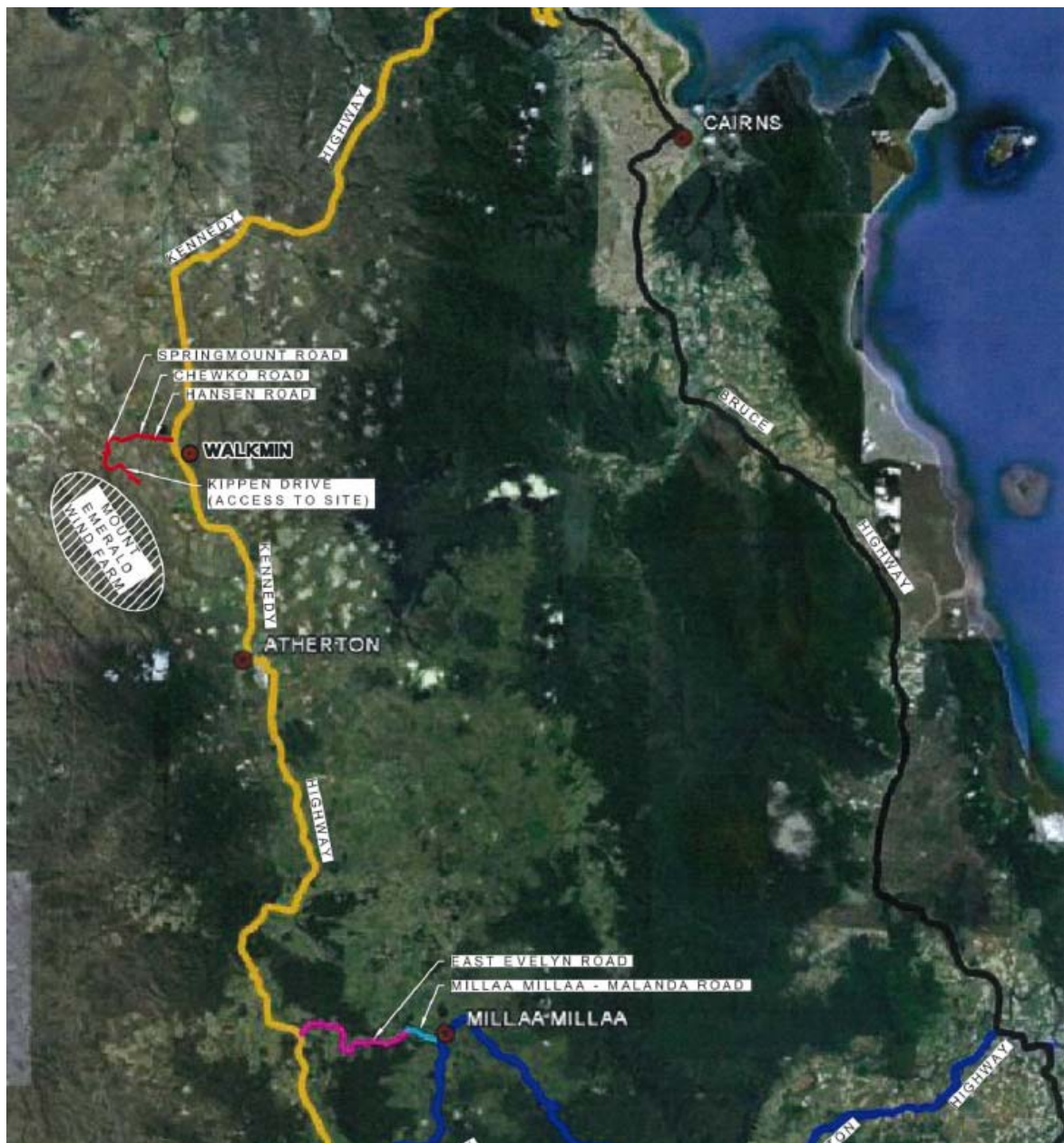


Figure 1 – Site Location

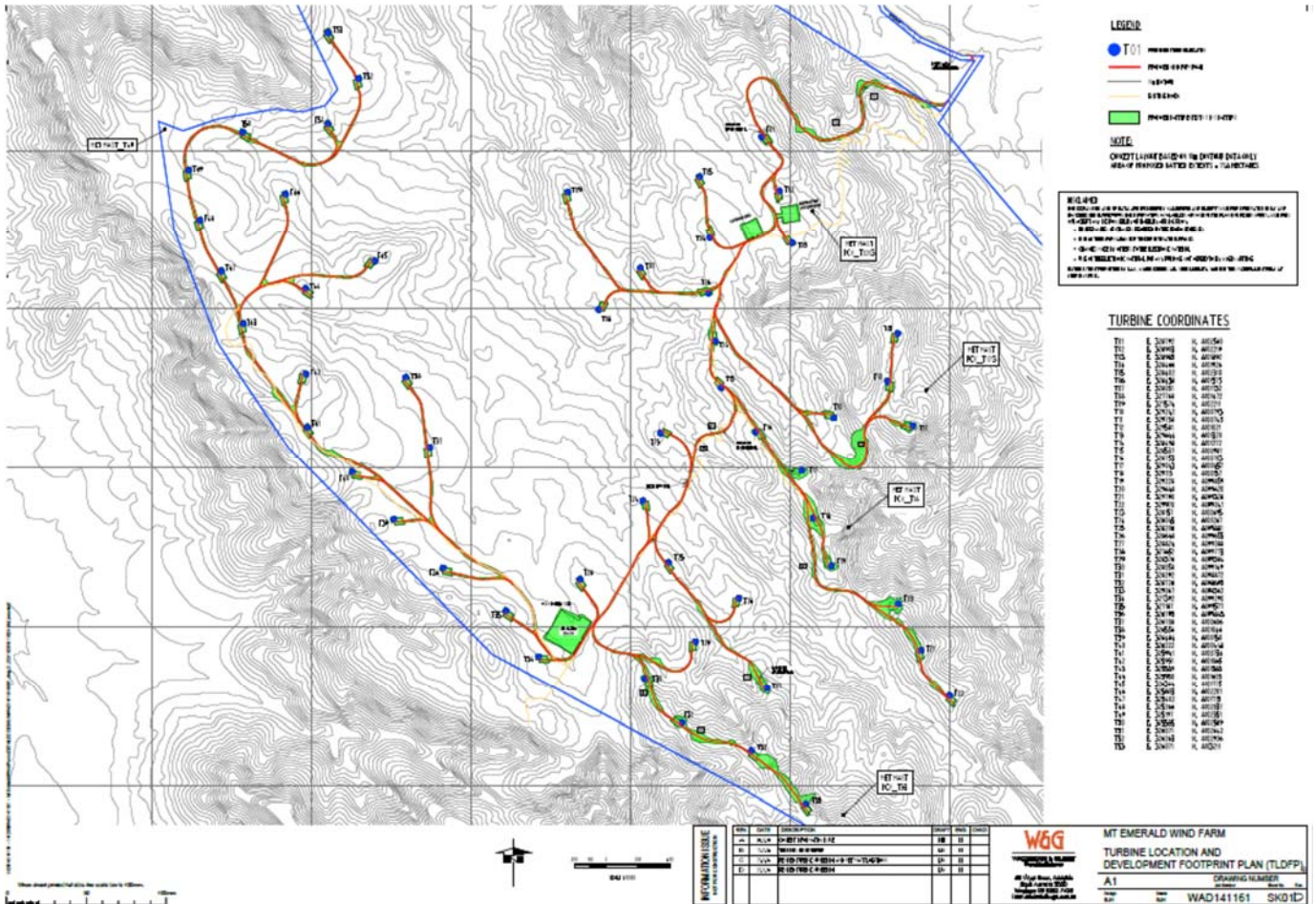


Figure 2 - Site Map

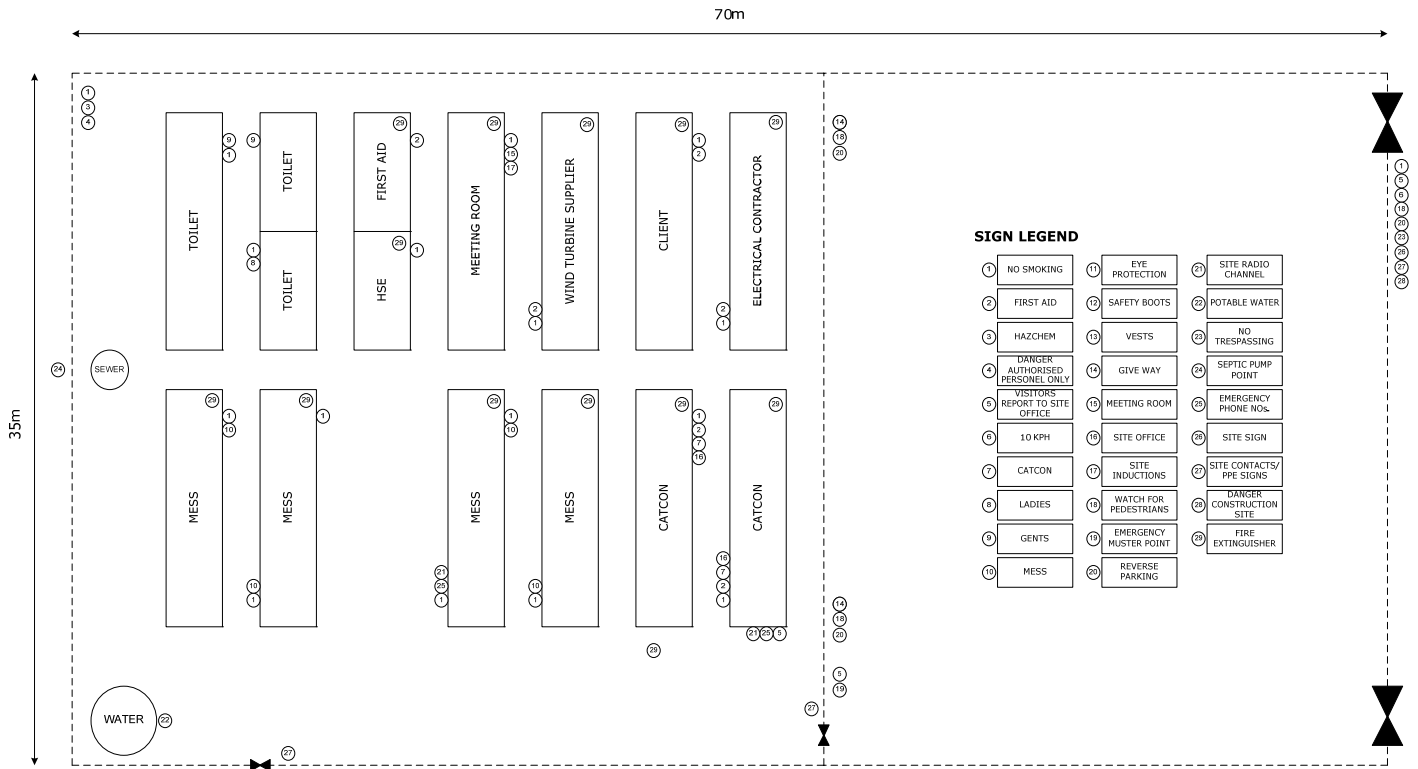


Figure 3 - Site Layout

2. Introduction

The purpose of this Emergency Response Plan (ERP) is to describe how Vestas proposes to identify potential emergency situations, respond to and manage the emergency to ensure the risks of personal, environmental and property damage are minimised.

The ERP is for the use of all Vestas employees and subcontractors during the Construction phase of the project. It covers the management of emergency evacuations, fire safety, incidents involving hazardous substances and reporting, investigation and recording of injuries and incidents.

The definition of an emergency, in the context of this plan, is: *“an incident affecting one or more of the Site Offices or sites and includes fire, explosion, death or major injury, interruption of the electricity network as a result of the project actions, damage to existing infrastructure, collapse of buildings, release of contaminants, riot or civil commotion and terrorist activities such as a bomb threat”*.

The Site Manager will assess and determine whether an incident which gives rise to an emergency situation will be classified as an emergency or a crisis, using the guidelines below:

The definition of a crisis is: *“an out of the ordinary event, announcement, disclosure or set of circumstances which threatens the safety or well-being of employees and other stakeholders and/or the integrity, performance, reputation, and survival of the project and/or its project partners”*.

The Definition reflects the fact that whilst issues arise on a daily basis (which must be effectively and carefully managed) a crisis is an extraordinary event that circumvents the normal operational and communication procedures on a project where intense media and community interest is generated in the incident. An incident may also be an extraordinary event, but involves less media and community interest, and will not require escalation beyond the Emergency Response Team (ERT) to be managed effectively.

3. Emergency Response Structure

At the project site level, the site manager or nominee has overall responsibility for the Emergency Management Committee (EMC) which is charged with the management of the incident on the project.

The Vestas Project Manager is responsible for managing all the crisis management processes outlined in the APC SBU Crisis Management Plan.

The Vestas Crisis Management Team (CCT) will support the Mt Emerald crisis response and provide strategic advice and support where necessary.

The Emergency Management Committee (EMC), which is deployed by the Site Manager / delegate as soon as the incident is reported (if required). Located at the site of the incident, the Emergency Response Team (ERT) has responsibility for responding to the physical incident and other internal matters associated with the crisis, as described in the project's Emergency Response Procedures.

The EMC is headed by the Site Manager or his/her delegate and is staffed by project personnel such as Supervisors/Foremen, Site Managers, Project Engineers, Environment and Community Managers, etc. The focus of this team in a crisis is to implement the project Emergency Response Plan and respond to all matters concerning the impact of the incident on-site.

Emergency Contacts can be found in Section 8 within this document.

4. Emergency Preparation

4.1. ERP Organisation

The Emergency Management Committee is responsible for undertaking all necessary actions to control the emergency situation. This includes responding to and managing immediate activities, gathering and recording information, and reporting back to and liaising with personnel at the Vestas Head Office.

The structure and size of an Emergency Management Committee will depend on the number of personnel on site who are qualified / able to undertake and/or make decisions on the activities that are required to control the situation

The Emergency Management Committee shall be led by the Emergency Controller who liaises with other external emergency rescue units (CFA / SES etc.)

4.1.1. Emergency Controller – Site Manager/delegate

The Project shall have an *Emergency Controller*, who is responsible for leading the emergency response and is the person who is ultimately responsible for managing the emergency situation.

Refer to Duty Card 1 (Appendix 8.23)

Note: Emergency Controller is usually the Site Manager or their nominated delegate

4.1.2. Emergency Coordinator – Immediate supervisor /delegate

The ERT shall have an *Emergency Coordinator*, who is responsible for managing the logistics of an emergency situation by ensuring all necessary actions are undertaken to facilitate efficient medical treatment, rescue / recovery of employees and management of the situation at the incident scene.

Refer to Duty Card 2 (Appendix 8.23)

Note: Emergency Coordinator is the immediate supervisor or their delegate.

To help define the key roles in the emergency response, refer to their respective Emergency Response Duty Cards found in Appendix 8.23 detailed below. Activities that are generally undertaken include:

- Rescue / evacuation of personnel
- Primary and secondary treatment of injuries
- Initial contact and ongoing liaison with emergency services (i.e. police, fire, ambulance and rescue helicopter), and upon arrival at site, escort to the incident scene
- Secure and control of the incident scene (i.e. undertake appropriate actions to avoid any damage/interference to the scene and potential evidence)
- Employee relations and communications (including coordinating, counselling, etc.)
- Family liaison and communication (i.e. communicating with and support employees' families)
- Stakeholder relations (e.g. client, government, interest groups, unions etc.)

4.2. Emergency Response Duty Cards

Duty cards are to be prepared for each key role in the Emergency Response to facilitate an organised response to an emergency situation by helping to guide Emergency Response Team members through their specific activities. **Refer to Appendix 8.23.**

4.3. Checklists and Pro-forma

Checklists / pro-forma provide prompts for actions to be taken before, during and after an emergency situation, as well as the type of information that needs to be obtained during an emergency situation. These forms help provide an audit trail by establishing a method to record information received and actions undertaken. This is essential in order to confirm activities taken in any subsequent investigations and/or litigation. Refer to the following in Section 8:

- Emergency Response Checklist
- Emergency Contact Numbers

- Emergency Communication Log
- Bomb Threat Checklist

4.4. Vestas/ Contractor Vehicles

All project vehicles shall be supplied with an Emergency Response Glove box companion. The documents within this Glove box companion will ensure that all responsibilities and action required of this Emergency Response plan are able to be applied consistently. The companion will be subject to regular inspections and audit. The glove box companion comprises the following attachments:

- Emergency Response Card
- Emergency Response Check Sheet
- Emergency Response Duty Cards
- WTG Coordinates and locations
- Mt Emerald Map with Gate locations

4.5. Training and Education

Emergency simulation exercises shall be conducted to ensure procedures are current and that members of the Project Emergency Response Team are familiar with, and confident to undertake actions required to effectively manage an emergency situation. At least one emergency simulation exercise should be undertaken every 6 months or a real emergency evaluated to refresh skills and verify effectiveness of the response

All members of the Emergency Response Team are to remain familiar with the Emergency Response Plan

All members of the Emergency Response Team will be trained as needed and identified in the Learning and Development Matrix to perform their designated role.

Records of training and qualifications obtained for the position of:

- Emergency Medical Response
- Levels 1, 2 & 3 First Aider
- Fire Warden
- Tower Rescue

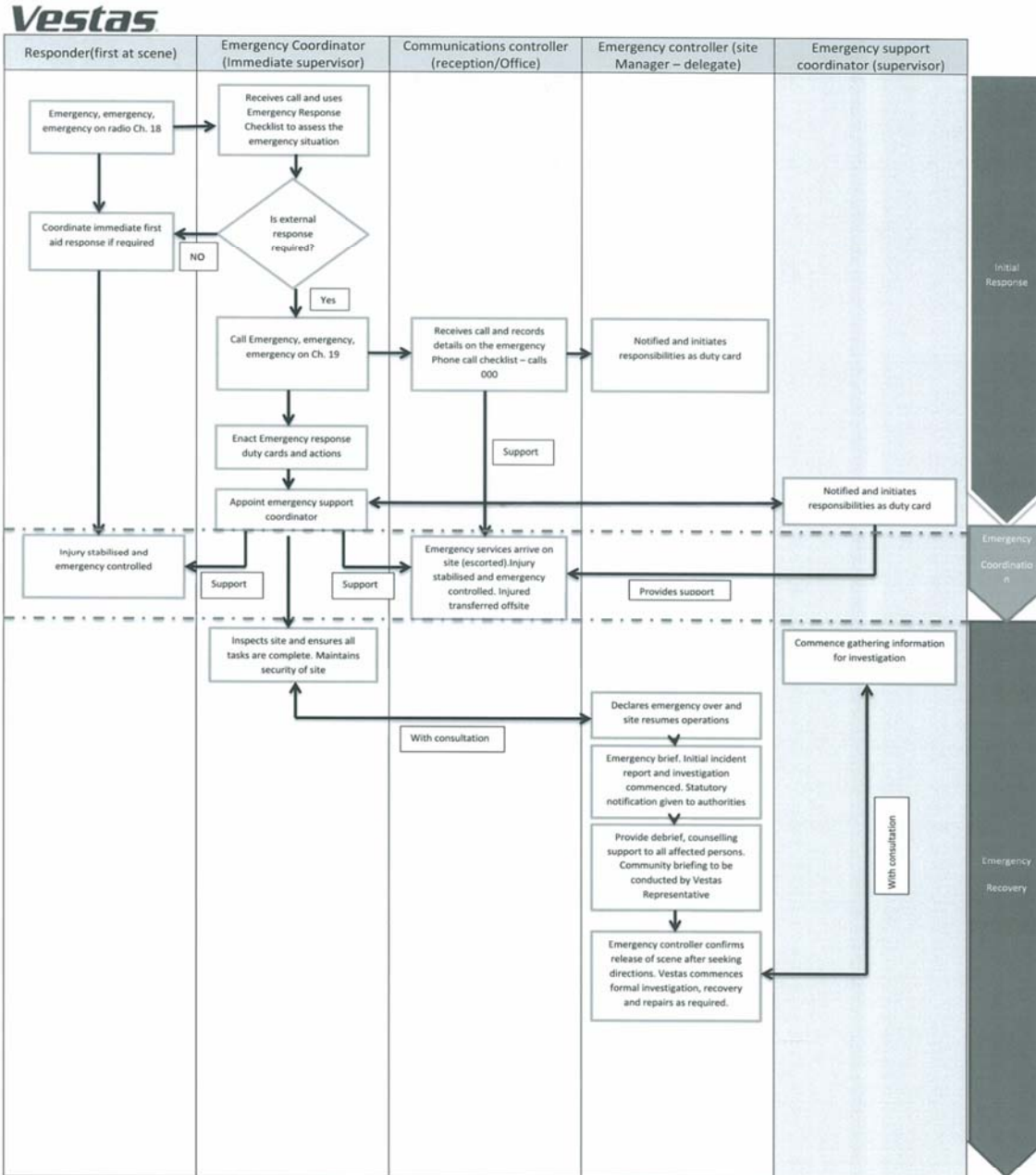
shall be recorded on the Project Learning and Development Matrix (ASP-PACIFIC-IP-0148.1) - legislative competencies shall be re-certified as a matter of priority by the Site Manager or their delegate.

All persons shall be informed during inductions of the relevant areas of the Emergency Response Plan including:

- Reporting an emergency
- Evacuation procedures

All certified First Aiders onsite will have a First Aid Sticker attached to their hard hat to denote their competency.

4.6. Emergency Response Flowchart



4.7. ERT Control Centre

Location of ERT Control Centre: Project Site (Specific Building TBA).

The control centre must be equipped as follow:

- Telephones
- Access to Computers/laptop
- Whiteboards/flip charts
- General stationery
- Access to photocopiers
- Maps, pictures, project info
- Copy of this Emergency Response Plan
- Site personnel contact list

NOTE: *Emergency response check sheet – please refer to Emergency Response Appendices*

5. Emergency Response

The health and safety of all personnel is priority. The following immediate actions shall be undertaken in an emergency situation:

5.1. General

A person involved in, or discovering, an emergency situation shall immediately report the incident via two-way radio or telephone.

The receiver of the call shall immediately direct the call to Emergency Coordinator or Controller.

All employees shall immediately cease other work activities, make machinery and task safe and stay where they are until advised otherwise.

All mobile plant shall stop in a safe fundamentally stable position, keeping access roads clear.

The incident area shall be checked for other hazards affecting personal safety by the Emergency Coordinator or the first on the scene using the *Emergency Response Checklist*.

If a person has sustained serious injury, follow the first aid procedure if safe to do so. Do not move the injured person unless there is further risk of injury.

If someone has been injured – stay with them, if possible, until help arrives.

Everyone is to **stay calm** and obey **all directions** given by the Emergency Coordinator.

Unless you are in immediate danger, no-one will leave the area or start work until authorised to do so by the Emergency Coordinator.

5.2. Communication during an emergency

During emergency transmissions, all other two-way radio users shall remain silent until the Emergency Coordinator has advised that the emergency has ended.

DO NOT give the name of injured person(s) over the two-way radio.

Communicate the facts only – do not make comments relating to unknown causes and/or speculate on, or provide opinion about, the incident.

5.2.1. Making an emergency call

In the event of an emergency, the following communication protocol shall apply:

Using UHF Radio

Using Radio Channel (TBA)

- “Emergency...Emergency...Emergency” and state your:
- Name
- Location
- Type of emergency
- Assistance required (fire, ambulance etc.)

All other call signs shall observe radio silence during an emergency.

Using Mobile or landline Phone

- Dial 000 (112 from mobile phones) and wait for operator and state;
- Assistance required (ambulance, fire, police)
- You will then be put through to the relevant area. You will be asked the following:
- Name
- Location
- Type of emergency

5.2.2.Receiving an Emergency Call

An emergency call can be received via two-way radio or telephone.

All emergency calls shall be immediately directed /acted upon by the Emergency Coordinator – who will take control of the situation by assembling all necessary resources needed to efficiently manage the situation.

When the Emergency Coordinator receives an emergency call, he/she will:

- Use the Emergency Response Checklist to manage the Emergency.
- Detail all information received (in writing if possible) and repeat back to the caller to ensure that details are accurate.
- Based on information received, determine actions required.
- Enact Duty Cards (as required).
- Change radio channel to CH TBA,
- **State “Emergency...Emergency...Emergency”** – this is the **[Emergency Coordinator]** There will be radio silence until otherwise advised. Only people directly involved in managing the emergency are permitted to use the radio.”
- Nominate and or appoint Duty Card 4 for Communication Controller ensuring the following details are recorded.
 - Name of caller
 - Incident location
 - Nature of emergency (i.e. fire, wall collapse etc.)
 - Number of people involved
 - Assistance required (ambulance, fire etc.)
- The Communications Controller is to firstly notify the Emergency Controller (Duty Card 1).
- The Emergency Coordinator is to travel to the emergency location.

5.3. An Incident after normal business hours

If an emergency situation occurs after normal business hours, the Emergency Controller shall take control of the situation and coordinate the immediate response.

The role of the Emergency Coordinator will be limited to the immediate and safe rescue and recovery of personnel involved in the incident, and management and control of the emergency scene only.

5.4. Evacuation protocol for Buildings and Amenities (fires, spills, storms etc.)

The areas of the project include:

- Administration (Main Office)
- Construction Area(Field)

The protocol is as follows;

- The emergency call is received by (Administration/Safety) through verbal or phone system.
- The Emergency Coordinator will then call over UHF CH TBA “All persons, all persons, please switch your radio to channel TBA, this is an emergency.
- The Emergency Coordinator will then call over the UHF radio Channel TBA.

“All persons, All persons, please standby for evacuation, please standby for evacuation.”

- The Emergency Coordinator confirms that there is imminent danger to persons. (Fire, spills, severe storms etc.)
- The emergency Coordinator then calls over the UHF radio Channel TBA.

“This is a Code RED, I repeat this is a Code RED, in an orderly manner please evacuate the building.”

(Note: the communications controller may also give a safe direction in which to evacuate)

- The alarm will sound until evacuation is complete and confirmed.
- The Emergency Coordinator will access the list of personnel currently on site.

- During this period the Emergency Coordinator will be confirming the threat of the incident (fire, spill, severe storm etc.)
- The nominated Wardens and First Aiders will collect their helmets and standby to evacuate staff from their respective areas. Refer to Duty Card 5.
- The Warden is to evacuate his area of control and confirm.
- The First Aider is to assist the Wardens and ensure that a First Aid Kit is taken to the Emergency Assembly Point.
- No imminent threat – The Communications Controller will announce.

“This is a Code GREEN, I repeat this is a Code GREEN please stand down, please stand down”

- All persons are to ensure they understand and comply with the **Standard Fire Orders** as displayed in the workplace.

5.4.1. Site Evacuation

In the case of a site evacuation persons will be directed by their immediate supervisor to the nearest hardstand or Emergency assembly area that is not compromised.

5.5. Communications Controller (CC)

The Communications Controller (CC) will record initial details of an emergency on Emergency Communications Checklist.

The Communications Controller will then continue to record all details on the Emergency Communication Log (Incoming and outgoing).

During an emergency situation, a large number of calls should be expected. Although answering incoming calls is the main responsibility of the Administration / Reception, calls may divert to various numbers throughout the site. If you answer an incoming call:

- DO NOT DISCUSS ANY DETAILS OF THE INCIDENT with the caller.
- Advise the caller that the “incident is being investigated”.
- Write down details of the caller’s enquiry on the Emergency response Communication Log Form.
- If practical forward the form to Emergency Controller who will then determine if the enquiry needs immediate action.
- The forms must be retained for evidentiary value at the completion of the incident by the Safety Manager.

NOTE: *If the incident is protracted or the intensity of the communications is great then another person shall be allocated by the Communications Controller to assist, this is best done earlier rather than later.*

5.6. Outgoing calls

In an emergency situation, only the Site Manager is permitted to contact key stakeholders (excluding emergency services or others as required by emergency controller/coordinator to manage the immediate situation).

NOTE: *Responses to enquiries received should be documented on the Emergency Response Communication Log Form. This will enable information communicated to be tracked and monitored, and will assist with providing an information audit trail.*

5.7. Determine when a situation is no longer an emergency situation

The Site Manager or representative will determine when an incident is no longer an emergency situation. Generally, the decision will be based on the amount, type and impact of activities occurring at the incident site. Further, guidance shall always be sought from The Vestas Crisis Management Team if necessary.

5.8. Debriefing employees at or about the incident scene

Employees or subcontractors who were in or about the incident scene should be escorted to a debriefing room (Site training room). This process will minimize the likelihood of information about the incident being communicated to external parties. The debriefing of these employees should involve:

- Identifying which employees or subcontractors are eyewitnesses.

- Gathering initial information about the incident – what the eyewitnesses saw and heard. (This MUST be done separately so that witness information does not become contaminated by other views.)
- Offering counselling (Employees Assistance Provider EAP).
- Offering employees or subcontractors assistance and support, so they can understand the investigation and interview process.
- Explaining to the employees or subcontractors the:
 - Importance of not speculating about the incident. (dealing with the facts only).
 - Importance of checking comments they intend to make to external parties, so that the real causes of the incident can be identified and rectified, if necessary.
 - Importance of talking to the Work Safe Inspectors in order to assist the projects investigation and confirming with them whether or not they want assistance from the company in an interview process.

Obtaining this information is important because if the Work Safe Inspector wants to speak to these employees or subcontractors, who have confirmed they want company assistance during the interview process, then the Vestas person dealing with the Inspector can legitimately advise the Inspector that he/she can speak to the employees only with a company legal representation or support present. This will allow Vestas to more easily manage the interests in the interview process.

5.9. Employee Communication

During an emergency situation, employees or subcontractors whether directly or indirectly involved in the incident may develop extreme feelings of angst, fear, shock; worry anger etc. (Post Incident Trauma). To support employees to cope with the situation, the following activities shall be undertaken:

If practicable, the Emergency Controller or Human Resources Controller in conjunction with the EAP representative shall:

- provide all employees or subcontractors with an initial overview and regular updates about the emergency situation;
- Offer employees or subcontractors support they may need during an emergency situation (access to Employees Assistance Provider EAP).

Project debriefing meetings should cover:

- The situation – briefly outline what has happened (including time, location, number of people injured – DO NOT mention any names);
- Actions taken – discuss key actions undertaken (e.g. emergency services are in attendance at the incident scene. One person has been transferred to hospital);
- Expected outcome – when the emergency situation is expected to end;
- That ongoing counselling is available, if required (through Employees Assistance Provider EAP).

5.10. Delivery of death messages

The Police Service is responsible for delivery of death messages to next-of-kin. The police will advise relatives when a doctor has officially pronounced a person deceased. A senior Vestas representative with an EAP counsellor should accompany the police when delivering such messages.

This does not limit Vestas representatives or EAP counsellors providing support to the family prior to any notification. It may be appropriate to visit a family member's home and stay with the family to provide support during an emergency response while awaiting information.

5.11. Media enquiries

All media calls should immediately be referred to Communications Coordinator, who will be responsible for managing all media enquiries and preparing media responses, in consultation with the Vestas Crisis Management Team(s), Project Manager, Project Director and the client. All media responses (written or verbal) must have client and Vestas Corporate approval prior to distribution.

5.12. Enquiries from family members

Family members of employees are likely to call during an incident to find out if their relatives or next of kin have been directly involved in the incident.

All calls from family members should be immediately put through to the Emergency Controller or Human Resources Controller (Duty Card 9). However, if you are unable to immediately contact the controllers, you can help relatives cope with their emotions by:

- Demonstrating CARE and CONCERN – stay calm and listen to their concerns.
- Reassure them that all necessary actions are being undertaken to manage and control the situation.
- Example: “The health and safety of our people is priority. We are taking all necessary actions to ensure the safety of our employees and the community”.
- Take down contact details and advise them that Emergency Controller /Human Resources Controller will call them back as soon as practical.

NOTE: *If a relative wants to know the status of an employee – DO NOT comment, speculate or confirm status. Instead, take down contact details and advise that someone will call them back. Immediately forward the query to the Site Manager to action.*

5.13. Emergency Recovery

The key objectives at this stage are to:

- Provide ongoing support for affected parties
- Minimise the likelihood of the event recurring
- Undertake the necessary actions to ensure all business functions have resumed normal operations
- Build confidence among key stakeholders about the continued operations of Vestas business
- Minimise potential ongoing impact on business operations
- Maintain and build the company’s reputation

5.14. Secure Team Records and Logs

The Project Manager or his delegate is responsible for ensuring all information documented during the emergency situation is immediately collected. This includes:

- Employee, subcontractors briefs – written briefs or any notes taken during employee briefing meetings/updates.
- Media queries and responses, including media statements, releases and transcripts of media coverage.
- Emergency Log Incoming – mainly from the Communications Controller or any personnel who answered a call during the emergency situation.
- Emergency Log Outgoing– gather from all personnel who made external calls during the emergency situation.
- Notebooks from Sentries/Escorts.
- Factual records gathered by the Emergency Support Coordinator.

When all information is collected, the Project Manager must consult with Vestas Legal department for advice on record retention and document control.

Note: A report about the incident shall not be prepared without consultation with Vestas Legal.

5.15. Investigation – Internal and External

An investigation involving internal and external investigators will generally be conducted following an emergency situation. Refer to Manage Incident.

When the Site Manager determines an incident is no longer an emergency situation, he / she must ensure the incident scene is ‘tightly’ secure from all vehicular and pedestrian traffic to avoid any interference to the scene that could damage potential evidence.

External investigators MUST be accompanied at all times by a Vestas representative, who is responsible for documenting all observations and actions undertaken by the external investigator.

5.16. Manager (WorkSafe QLD) – Incident Hotline No 1300 362 128

The Site Manager is responsible for communicating with, and assisting the Manager, WorkSafe QLD and or the Inspectors with enquiries. If the inspector approaches you for information about the incident, immediately refer the request to the Site Manager. If the inspector is persistent, you can respond by saying:

“I need to check my rights under the Act and I wish to do that with the Site Manager.

We can do that now or we can arrange a convenient time to do that.”

Note: The Work Health and Safety Act 2011 requires you to answer certain questions, and provide assistance to the inspector upon request. However, you are entitled to legal advice and can request it if you require.

5.17. Resumption of Normal Operations

A decision to restart the Project operations should be deferred until a satisfactory investigation is completed.

The Site Manager is responsible for determining when it is appropriate to restart site operations, under guidance from WorkSafe QLD and Vestas Senior Management.

The decision will generally be based on whether or not it is safe for personnel to enter and commence work at or near the incident scene, as well as whether or not all necessary investigations (internal and external) have been completed.

5.18. Conduct Debrief Session

Within 48 hours of the emergency situation ending, the Site Manager shall hold a debrief session with the Emergency Response Team, this shall include but not be limited to the following persons:

- First Aid personnel
- Investigators
- External agencies (Queensland Fire & Emergency Services (QFES), ambulance, SES etc.)
- Industry Inspectors
- Internal company representatives (Legal, Human Resources, Public Affairs Managers)
- Employees assistance provider (EAP)

And others as appropriate, to identify and discuss:

- Post-crisis strategies
- Issues and concerns to be addressed
- Effectiveness of preventative / corrective actions undertaken and key learning's from the emergency
- Immediate and future actions for each stakeholder group
- Improvement opportunities

5.19. Audit and Review of Emergency Response Procedure

Following an emergency situation, the emergency response procedure should be reviewed to ensure that all issues identified relating to the effective management of the situation are addressed and the procedure remains current. This can form part of the debrief session.

The Emergency Response Plan will be reviewed at six monthly intervals or when significant changes occur to the work activity on site. The schedule for review is contained within the site audit and inspection schedule attached to the WHSMP.

5.20. Emergency Response Plan Reviews and Drills

Emergency drills and coordination protocols shall be conducted at six (6) monthly intervals or when significant changes occur to the workplace or workforce.

The schedule for review is contained within the site audit and inspection schedule attached to the WHSMP.

6. Emergency Response Action Plans

Emergency Response Action Plans – Specific Incident Lists:

The following procedures outline in general, the actions required for specific emergencies. The actions listed are guidelines only and are not necessarily listed in order of execution. It will always be necessary to assess the circumstances involved with each individual incident and actions accordingly.

The following emergency procedures are described:

Medical Emergency

- General
- Fatality

Fire

- Building
- Vehicle
- Explosives
- Gas/Chemical
- Bush/Grass Fires
- Turbine

Vehicle Accident

- Light Vehicle
- Heavy Plant and Equipment

Hazardous Substance Spill

- Chemical Spill

Bomb Threat

- Bomb threat received

Electrocution or Rescue from Electrical Contacts

- Person electrocuted using portable power equipment
- Commissioning
- High Voltage

Confined/Restricted Spaces (Hub & base of WTG)

- Persons overcome in Confined Space
- Fire in Confined Space
- Medical emergency in confined/restricted space

Engulfed in Excavation /Trench

Falls from Heights – suspension trauma

Helipad Coordination

6.1. Medical Emergencies

6.1.1. General Injuries

INCIDENT	NOTES	ACTION
<p>General Injuries</p>	<p>DRSABCD.</p> <p>If the casualty is Unresponsive & Not Breathing Normally deliver 2 Rescue Breaths.</p> <p>If the casualty does not respond commence C.P.R</p> <p>Single person resuscitation</p> <p>30 Compressions / 2 Rescue Breaths. Once commenced do not stop until casualty recovers or medical assistance arrives.</p> <p>“Any attempt at resuscitation is better than no attempt at all”</p>	<p><u>All Employees</u></p> <p>Danger: To you and the patient</p> <p>Response: Talk & Touch</p> <p>Send Send for Help</p> <p>Airway Open Airway</p> <p>Breathing: Look, Listen and Feel – Rescue Breath</p> <p>Compressions: 2 hands Mid Chest</p> <p>Defibrillation: Apply defibrillator early</p> <p><u>Emergency Co-ordinator:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to Emergency Response Check List 2. Limit access to scene 3. Initiate Emergency Response 4. Have Escort (Duty Card 6) meet and escort the Fire Brigade/ ambulance on their arrival at the Emergency vehicle pick up point 5. Provide necessary assistance to Emergency Response personnel <p><u>Emergency Response Personnel:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Continue with first aid 7. Provide necessary assistance to Ambulance <p><u>Site Management Team</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Travel to scene if required. 2. Assist local emergency response services personnel if required 3. Organise for an investigation of the Emergency (Investigation Kit)

6.1.2. Fatality from Injuries

INCIDENT	NOTES	ACTION
<p>Fatality from injuries</p>	<p>Shock could have a delayed effect on persons involved in an incident of this nature, employee's involved need to be closely monitored for any signs of stress, even if they were not involved directly in the incident.</p>	<p><u>All Employees</u></p> <p>Raise alarm (Call First/Call Fast)</p> <p>Danger: To you and the patient</p> <p>Response: Talk & Touch</p> <p>Send Send for Help</p> <p>Airway Open Airway</p> <p>Breathing: Look, Listen and Feel – Rescue Breath</p> <p>Compressions: 2 hands Mid Chest</p> <p>Defibrillation: Apply defibrillator early</p> <p><u>Emergency Co-ordinator:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to Emergency Response Check List 2. Limit access to scene 3. Initiate Emergency Response 4. Have Escort (Duty Card 6) meet and escort the Fire Brigade/ ambulance on their arrival at the Emergency vehicle pick up point 5. Provide necessary assistance to Emergency Response Personnel <p><u>Emergency Response Personnel:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First aid shall be administered until the Ambulance has taken over or other safety factors prevent continuance of first aid. Unless safety issues dictate, do not move the casualty or alter the scene until authorised by representatives of the Police <p><u>Site Management Team:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Travel to scene of the accident at once. 2. Upon arrival, liaise with Emergency Response personnel or others on the current situation. 3. Once the information has been confirmed, notify the relevant parties as per APC SBU Crisis Management Plan (ASP-PACIFIC-WI-0073.2) 4. Arrange for psychological debrief of all involved in the emergency. 5. Organise for an investigation of the area (Investigation Kit)

6.2. Fires

6.2.1. Building Fire

INCIDENT	NOTES	ACTION
Building Fire	<p>Building Fires pose special problems to all involved.</p> <p>Be aware that certain materials can give off toxic gases</p> <p>Establish information on content of buildings that could affect evacuation and or response team members</p>	<p><u>All Employees:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise Alarm. (Call First/ Call Fast) 2. Evacuate building. (Fire Warden Duty Card 5) 3. Extinguish fire if Trained and safe to do so <p><u>Emergency Co-ordinator:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to Emergency Response Check List 2. Ensure employees are evacuated and have been accounted for at the muster area. 3. Do not allow anyone to re-enter the building. 4. Initiate Emergency Response 5. Have Escort (Duty Card 6) meet and escort the Fire Brigade/ ambulance on their arrival at the Emergency vehicle pick up point 6. Give Emergency Services personnel a brief report on the situation, missing employees if any, the building plan and any other inherit dangers 7. Ensure power is isolated 8. Provide necessary assistance to Emergency Response Personnel <p><u>Emergency Response Personnel:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess the situation and commence firefighting if safe to do so. 2. Ensure correct PPE, breathing apparatus and BA control protocols before entering any building. <p><u>Site Management Team:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Travel to scene if required 2. Assist local emergency services if required 3. Organise for an investigation of the area (Investigation Kit)

6.2.2. Vehicle Fire

INCIDENT	NOTES	ACTION
Vehicle Fire	<p>Danger exists from the chance of exploding tyres, fuel tank.</p> <p>Driveline and shock absorbers pose an explosive hazard to rescuers.</p> <p>Set up Fresh Air Base and Clearing station if required</p>	<p><u>All Employees:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise the alarm (Call First/ Call Fast) 2. Look for possible dangers: 3. Fallen power lines 4. Unstable vehicle 5. Oncoming traffic. 6. Render first aid where required 7. Extinguish fire if trained and safe to do so. <p>Danger: To you and the patient</p> <p>Response: Talk & Touch</p>

		<p>Airway Open Airway</p> <p>Breathing: Look, Listen and Feel – Rescue Breath</p> <p>Compressions: 2 hands Mid Chest</p> <p>Defibrillation: Apply defibrillator early</p> <p><u>Emergency Co-ordinator:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to Emergency Response Check List 2. Limit access to area 3. Call water truck for fire control, also call backup truck 4. Initiate Emergency Response 5. Have Escort (Duty Card 6) meet and escort the Fire Brigade/ ambulance on their arrival at the Emergency Vehicle pick up point 6. Provide details to Emergency Response personnel as required. <p><u>Emergency Response Personnel:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess the situation and commence firefighting if safe to do so. 2. Provide first aid where required <p><u>Site Management Team:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Travel to scene if required. 2. Assist local emergency services where required. 3. Organise for an investigation into the emergency
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6.2.3. Explosive Fire

INCIDENT	NOTES	ACTION
Explosive/Fire	<p>If persons are injured refer to the “Medical Injury” section of this manual.</p> <p>This plan is for all types of flammable or combustible materials found on site including gas.</p>	<p><u>All Employees:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise Alarm. (Call First/ Call Fast) 2. Evacuate area for a distance of not less than 1km radius of the fire. 3. Never approach an explosives fire. <p><u>Emergency Co-ordinator:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to Emergency Response Check List 2. Initiate local Emergency Response 3. Do not attempt to extinguish fire, unless a protective barrier can be placed between you and the fire. <p><u>Emergency Response Personnel:</u></p> <p>Do not attempt to extinguish fire. Total evacuation of area.</p> <p><u>Site Management Team:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Travel to scene if required. 2. Assist local emergency services where required. 3. Organise for an investigation into the emergency. (Investigation Kit)

6.2.4. Turbine Fire

Refer to Section 8.6

6.2.5. Major Gas/Chemical Fire or Explosion

INCIDENT	NOTES	ACTION
<p>Major Gas/Chemical fire or explosion</p>	<p>Major gas fires such as LPG can develop into a BLEVE (boiling liquid expanding vapour explosion) situation. Clear the area around the fire (1km plus). Keep bystanders well back.</p>	<p><u>All Employees:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise the alarm, call first, call fast and evacuate the area up wind immediately. 2. Provide first aid where required. <p><u>Emergency Co-ordinator:</u></p> <p>Refer to Emergency Response Check List</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure all employees are evacuated and limit access to area. 2. If chemicals are involved, try to identify the chemicals. Major gas fires require the area to be evacuated and all utilities turned off (power, gases, etc.) 3. Initiate local Emergency Response 4. Have Escort (Duty Card 6) meet and escort the Fire Brigade/ ambulance on their arrival at the Emergency Vehicle pick up point 5. Provide Hazardous Substances Manifest to Emergency Services <p><u>Emergency Response Personnel:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide first aid where required. 2. Assess situation and commence fighting of fire if safe to do so. 3. Use SDS to identify the PPE and extinguishing strategy for attack. <p><u>Site Management Team</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Travel to scene if required. 2. Assist the local emergency services where required. 3. Organise for an investigation into the emergency. (Investigation Kit)

6.2.6. Bush/Grass Fire

INCIDENT	NOTES	ACTION
<p>Bush/Grass fire on site or in neighbouring region that threatens the Wind farm site.</p>	<p>Grass and Bush fires can be very unpredictable in adverse weather conditions and as such must only be extinguished by trained personnel if safe and able to do so.</p> <p>Weather and environmental conditions may affect the operating condition of the wind farm site even though no fire exists.</p> <p>If a fire event has been identified outside of the site boundary but is deemed to be of impact then the Emergency Coordinator will advise the course of action to be followed.</p> <p>Refer to FIRE DANGER RATINGS in appendices with particular attention to site responses.</p>	<p><u>All Employees:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise Alarm. (Call First/ Call Fast) 2. Evacuate area.(Fire Warden Duty Card 5) 3. Extinguish fire if Trained and safe to do so <p><u>Emergency Co-ordinator:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to Emergency Response Check List 2. Ensure employees are evacuated and have been accounted for at the muster area. 3. Do not allow anyone to re-enter the area 4. Initiate Emergency Response 5. Have Escort (Duty Card 6) meet and escort the Fire Brigade/ ambulance on their arrival at the Emergency vehicle pick up point 6. Give Emergency Services personnel a brief report on the situation, missing employees if any, the site plan and any other inherit dangers 7. Ensure power is isolated if applicable 8. Provide necessary assistance to Emergency Response Personnel <p><u>Emergency Response Personnel:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess the situation and commence firefighting if safe to do so. 2. Ensure correct PPE, breathing apparatus and BA control protocols before entering area <p><u>Site Management Team:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Travel to scene if required 2. Assist local emergency services if required 3. Organise for an investigation of the area (Investigation Kit)

6.3. Vehicle Accidents

6.3.1. Light Vehicle Accident

INCIDENT	NOTES	ACTION
<p>Light vehicle accident</p>	<p>Vehicle accidents are very unstable situations and must be treated with caution until the situation is stabilised.</p>	<p><u>All Employees:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise the alarm. Call first, Call fast 2. Check for dangers, which could affect the first person on the scene (fire, oncoming vehicles, leaking fuel, fallen power lines, etc.) 3. Render first aid and extinguish fires if trained and safe to do so. <p>Danger: To you and the patient</p> <p>Response: Talk & Touch</p> <p>Airway Open Airway</p> <p>Breathing: Look, Listen and Feel – Rescue Breath</p> <p>Compressions: 2 hands Mid Chest</p> <p>Defibrillation: Apply defibrillator early</p> <p><u>Emergency Co-ordinator:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to Emergency Response Checklist 2. Limit access to area 3. Establish road blocks as required 4. Initiate Emergency Response 5. Have Escort (Duty Card 6) meet and escort the Fire Brigade/ ambulance on their arrival at the Emergency Vehicle pick up point <p><u>Emergency Response Personnel :</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stabilise all vehicles involved in the accident. 2. Isolate the area. 3. Render first aid and extinguish fires. <p><u>Site Management Team:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Travel to scene if required. 2. Assist Local emergency services where required 3. Organise for an investigation into the emergency. (Investigation Kit)

6.3.2. Heavy Vehicle Accident

INCIDENT	NOTES	ACTION
<p>Heavy Plant or equipment</p>	<p>Vehicle accidents are very unstable situations and must be treated with caution until the situation is stabilised.</p> <p>Due to the size of equipment involved, additional effort may</p>	<p><u>All Employees:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise the alarm, Call first, Call fast 2. Check for dangers to the first person on the scene (fire, oncoming vehicles, leaking fuel, fallen power lines, etc.). 3. Render first aid and extinguish fires if trained and safe to do so. <p><u>Emergency Co-ordinator:</u></p>

	<p>be required in extracting persons from heavy vehicles or buses.</p> <p>Be sure to assess loads as these may move causing further injury to persons or rescuers.</p> <p>Consider engaging other plant to stabilise overturned plant, either directly or by placing fill behind to support.</p> <p>Consider isolation of the plant as a priority</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to Emergency Response Checklist 2. Limit access to area. 3. Initiate Emergency Response 4. Have Escort (Duty Card 6) meet and escort the Fire Brigade/ ambulance on their arrival at the Emergency Vehicle pick up point 5. Contact mechanical engineer to Isolate all potential Energy Sources if required <p><u>Emergency Response Personnel:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stabilise all vehicles involved in the accident. 2. Isolate the area. 3. Render first aid and extinguish fire. 4. If multiple casualties, establish triage and prioritise response. Call for backup ambulances if conditions dictate. <p><u>Site Management Team:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Travel to scene if required. 2. Assist local emergency services where required. 3. Organise for an investigation into the emergency. (Investigation Kit)
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6.4. Chemical Spill

INCIDENT	NOTES	ACTION
<p>Chemical Spill</p>	<p>If after obtaining the SDS, you decide expert help is required contact with the CFA and SES should be made.</p> <p>If urgent ring 000.</p> <p>www.3eonline.com has an Emergency Information Page EIP on every chemical to assist with Emergency response.</p> <p>Refer to HAZCHEM Card for response. Please see "Hazchem Card" under appendix</p> <p>Check the proximity of waterways, drains etc.</p> <p>Check weather forecast as environmental changes may affect emergency response actions</p>	<p><u>All Employees:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise alarm. 2. Identify substance and refer to SDS for action 3. Render first aid where required. 4. Evacuate area if substance is known to be potentially harmful when exposed to atmosphere or reactive with other substance. 5. Control / contain leak if safe to do so. 6. If possible, isolate the spill <p><u>Emergency Co-ordinator:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to Emergency Response Checklist 2. Limit access to area. 3. Ensure all people are accounted for. 4. Construction of earth bund where required. 5. Refer to Hazmat Card for Emergency Response (Emergency Response Summary) <p><u>Emergency Response Personnel:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confirm spilt substance. 2. Formulate action plan for controlling the spill: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Control the spill b) Contain the spill c) Clean up affected area. <p><u>Environmental Representative:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist in formulating an action plan in handling spilt substance. <p><u>Site Management Team:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Travel to scene if required. 2. Assist local emergency services where required. 3. Organise for an investigation into the emergency (Investigation Kit)

6.5. Bomb Threat

6.5.1. Bomb Threat Received

INCIDENT	NOTES	ACTION
<p>A bomb threat has been received</p>	<p>Accurate records are very important to properly assess the bomb threat</p> <p>Use the Vestas Bomb Threat Checklist to record information to support further investigations</p> <p>Evacuation is a decision usually made by the Site Manager in consultation with the local police.</p> <p>Local police may use certain persons to assist in a search. These persons are usually familiar with the work area and are able to recognise something (an object) that is not familiar to the workplace.</p> <p>Depending to the device stated or established in the call or investigations. Radio and cell phone usage should be kept to a minimum.</p>	<p><u>All Employees:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If receiver of call, note details many details as possible. 2. Raise alarm, commence evacuation 3. Personnel must take only their personal belongings to Muster Point (Bags, luggage, kits, backpacks etc.) 4. Open doors and windows on exiting <p><u>Emergency Co-ordinator:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to Emergency Response Checklist 2. Ensure evacuation of area, and establish exclusion zone. 3. Ensure all people are accounted for 4. Call required emergency services Police/Ambulance/Fire Truck/Rescue Personal 5. Have Escort (Duty Card 6) Meet and guide the Police/Fire Brigade/ Ambulance on their arrival. <p><u>Emergency Response Personnel:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Await instructions from Police. 2. If bomb detonates, prior to Police arrival, render first aid where required and if safe to do so, and await further instructions from Police. <p><u>Site Management Team:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Travel to scene if required 2. Assist local emergency services where required. 3. Assist Police once they arrive on site.

6.6. Electrocutation or Rescue from Electrical Contact

6.6.1. Person Is Electrocuted While Using Portable Electrical Power Equipment

INCIDENT	NOTES	ACTION
<p>Person is electrocuted while using portable electrical equipment</p>	<p>Ensure the Electrical Manager has been notified:</p> <p>Do Not approach person unless ENERGY IS ISOLATED or Low Voltage Rescue Kit is available and you are trained in its use</p> <p>Persons receiving any sort of electrical shock must be transported to hospital for ECC and Urine Analysis. See Safety manager for details DO NOT USE DEFIBRILLATOR ON STEEL OR WET GROUND</p>	<p><u>All Employees:</u></p> <p>Always look for a power source if persons are on the ground and the cause is not known</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do not touch or go near casualty until power is isolated or proper rescue kit is used Keep calm. 2. Raise the alarm, Call first, Call fast. 3. Isolate power tool at the power point or switch board if able and competent 4. Remove person from danger. 5. Follow the DRABCD action plan. <p><u>Emergency Co-ordinator:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to Emergency Response Checklist 2. Initiate Emergency Response 3. Confirm that the power is to be isolated and emergency aid called for. 4. Have Escort (Duty Card 6) meet and escort the Fire Brigade/ ambulance on their arrival at the Emergency Vehicle pick up point 5. Have someone meet the emergency aid on arrival. <p><u>Emergency Response Personnel:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confirm that the power is isolated 2. Use low voltage rescue kit as required 3. Commence first aid as per DRABCD protocol. <p><u>Site Management Team:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Travel to scene if required 2. Assist local emergency response personnel where required. 3. Organise for an investigation into the emergency. (Investigation Kit)

6.6.2. Electric shock during High Voltage Commissioning

INCIDENT	NOTES	ACTION
<p>Person is electrocuted while commissioning High Voltage electrical apparatus</p>	<p>Ensure the Electrical Manager has been notified:</p> <p>Do Not approach person unless ENERGY IS ISOLATED or High Voltage Rescue Kit is available and you are trained in its use</p> <p>Persons receiving any sort of electrical shock must be transported to hospital for ECC and Urine Analysis. See Safety manager for details DO NOT USE DEFIBRILLATOR ON STEEL OR WET GROUND</p>	<p><u>All Employees:</u></p> <p>Always look for a power source if persons are on the ground and the cause is not known</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do not touch or go near casualty until power is isolated or proper rescue kit is used. Keep calm. 2. Raise the alarm, Call first, Call fast. 3. Isolate power supply to equipment if able and competent. This may require the feeding circuit to be isolated elsewhere. Communicate with Emergency Coordinator 4. Remove person from danger. Only if safe to do so 5. Follow the DRABCD action plan. <p><u>Emergency Co-ordinator:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to Emergency Response Checklist 2. Initiate Emergency Response 3. Confirm that the power is to be isolated and emergency aid called for. 4. Have Escort (Duty Card 6) meet and escort the Fire Brigade/ ambulance on their arrival at the Emergency Vehicle pick up point 5. Have someone meet the emergency aid on arrival. <p><u>Emergency Response Personnel:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confirm that the power is isolated 2. Use High voltage rescue kit as required 3. Commence first aid as per DRABCD protocol. <p><u>Site Management Team:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Travel to scene if required 2. Assist local emergency response personnel where required. 3. Organise for an investigation into the emergency. (Investigation Kit)

6.7. Confined Space

6.7.1. Persons Overcome in Confined Space

INCIDENT	NOTES	ACTION
<p>Persons overcome in Confined Space. (SCBA or supplied air respirators not in use)</p>	<p>Rescue from a confined space must only be performed by highly trained persons.</p> <p>Ensure ventilation fans are operational</p> <p>Do not enter a confined space to rescue if not trained. Unknown gases can render persons unconscious in seconds.</p>	<p><u>All Employees:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raise the alarm. 2. Evacuate all personnel from the confined space and request power isolation. 3. Do not attempt to rescue unconscious person/s unless safe to do so i.e. if gas detector alarm is on, do not attempt rescue, evacuate immediately. If gas detector alarm is not on, confirm readings, confirm atmosphere with second unit if possible, and if deemed safe, approach casualty. Adopt DRABCD protocol. Maintain caution and look out for other causes such as electricity. <p><u>Emergency Co-ordinator:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to Emergency Response Checklist 2. Ensure the confined space has been evacuated and prevent entry to area. 3. Initiate Emergency Response Team 4. Have Escort (Duty Card 6) meet and escort the Fire Brigade/ ambulance on their arrival at the Emergency Vehicle pick up point <p><u>Emergency Response Personnel:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess the situation and commence rescue of trapped personnel using SCBA. Use gas detector to monitor possible explosive levels. If explosive atmosphere is registered, purge space until atmosphere is within safe limits. Ensure all power is isolated and naked flames are not present within area. 2. Provide first aid where required. <p><u>Site Management Team:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Travel to scene if required 2. Assist local emergency response personnel where required. 3. Organise for an investigation into the emergency. (Investigation Kit)

6.7.2. Fire in a Confined Space

INCIDENT	NOTES	ACTION
<p>Fire in Confined Space</p>	<p>Rescue from a confined space must only be performed by highly trained persons.</p> <p>Ensure all gases being supplied to the confined space are isolated. (disconnected)</p> <p>A considerable evacuation distance should be preferred in the case of explosion using objects/buildings as a means of providing protection</p>	<p><u>All Employees:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confirm the presence of a fire and raise the alarm 2. Evacuate all personnel from the Confined Space and isolate power to the respective area. 3. Do not attempt to extinguish the fire. 4. Close off all ventilation and close doors only when confirmation has been made that all people are out. <p><u>Emergency Co-ordinator:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to Emergency Response Checklist 2. Limit access to area. 3. Confirm that all people have been evacuated. 4. Confirm all ventilation is closed, hatches are shut, and power is isolated. 5. Initiate Emergency Response 6. Have Escort (Duty Card 6) meet and escort the Fire Brigade/ ambulance on their arrival at the Emergency Vehicle pick up point <p><u>Emergency Response Personnel:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess the situation and commence firefighting only if safe to do so. SCBA must be used. <p><u>Site Management Team:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Travel to location if required. 2. Assist local emergency services where required 3. Organise for an investigation into the emergency. (Investigation Kit)

6.8. Engulfed in Excavation or Trench

INCIDENT	NOTES	ACTION
<p>Engulfed in Excavation or Trench</p>	<p>Based on the current information, is this a rescue or a body recovery?</p> <p>Most victims die from asphyxiation if they do not die from trauma. Every time the victim exhales, soil filters into the extra space around the chest. This restricts chest expansion more with every breath until the victim is not able to take a breath at all. This can happen even if the victim's head is out of the soil.</p> <p>The average trench rescue may take as little as a couple of hours to several hours to complete safely. Do not rush in recklessly</p> <p>Rotate rescuers every 15-20 minutes as exhaustion may cause recklessness and further injury</p> <p>Do not use rescuers to return the trench/excavation back to a safe area. This will be done later with the input from technical experts. Secure area for further investigations</p>	<p><u>All Employees:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Call first, Call Fast – Advanced resuscitation is required 2. Immediately shut down equipment in the area 3. Do not enter into a trench or under a trench lip without a “safe area” being provided. E.g. shoring/supports etc. 4. Do not use machinery to extract persons without knowing location <p><u>Emergency Co-ordinator:</u></p> <p>The following questions must be answered en route, or immediately after arrival, to effectively size-up what has already happened:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to Emergency Response Check sheet 2. How many victims are there? 3. When and where in the trench were they last seen? 4. Condition of the victim(s) 5. Completely or partially buried? 6. How long have they been buried? 7. How deep are they buried? 8. What has been done so far to rescue the victim(s)? 9. What is the depth and intent of the trench? 10. What are the existing and potential on-site hazards? 11. Shut down any potential vibration from machinery in the area 12. Limit access to the area 13. Initiate Emergency Response 14. Have Escort (Duty Card 6) meet and escort emergency services to the incident scene <p><u>Emergency Response Personnel:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Always use lifeline 2. Dig with small tools only 3. Remove soil from head and chest area first 4. Place a trace line to victim 5. Uncover victim completely before removal – <p>DO NOT PULL THE VICTIM WITH ROPE OR OTHER MEANS</p> <p><u>Site Management Team:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Travel to location if required. 2. Assist local emergency services where required 3. Organise for an investigation into the emergency.(Investigation Kit)

6.9. Falls from Heights – Suspension Trauma

INCIDENT	NOTES	ACTION
<p>Falls from heights (suspension trauma)</p>	<p>The longer the casualty is suspended without moving, the greater the chances are of suspension trauma developing and the more serious it is likely to be. Therefore, an injured person hanging in a harness awaiting rescue should be removed from upright suspension as quickly as possible. The aim should be to do this within 10 minutes. This is particularly important for a casualty who is motionless.</p> <p>A conscious casualty should be encouraged to exercise their legs gently, to stimulate circulation of the blood.</p>	<p><u>All Employees:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Call first, Call fast. 2. Arrange for first aid kits and or rescue kits 3. Only Working at Heights/Vertical/Rope rescue trained personnel to attempt rescue. <p><u>Emergency Co-ordinator:</u></p> <p>Assess the situation fully before commencing a rescue operation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to emergency response checklist 2. Initiate emergency Response 3. Have Escort (Duty Card 6) meet and escort emergency services to the incident scene 4. Identify proper position from which to carry out the operation. 5. Identify proper anchorage points 6. Identify a point of safety to move the casualty to 7. Make sure all involved are aware of the procedure to be carried out and their role within it 8. Ensure personnel have been trained in rescue procedures are competent to carry out their role. 9. Carry out the rescue steadily and in a controlled manner. 10. Make sure communication is maintained at all times with the victim 11. Monitor the casualty's condition at all times and where possible provide the necessary first aid <p><u>Emergency Response Personnel:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During rescue, a position with the lower limbs slightly elevated may be preferable. 2. After rescue, position the casualty in an upright sitting position, with knees bent – DO NOT allow them to lie flat. 3. Only move the casualty to a fully horizontal position at the advice of qualified medical personnel. 4. If suspension trauma is a possibility, alert medical agencies immediately and advise them of the issues, the casualty might need dialysis to protect the kidneys <p><u>Site Management Team:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Travel to location if required. 2. Assist local emergency services where required 3. Organise for an investigation into the emergency.(Investigation Kit)

7. Helipad Coordination

INCIDENT	NOTES	ACTION
<p>Helicopter Rescue (Use of the Helicopter Emergency Medical Services)</p>	<p>HEMS will always be arranged by the local police and or ambulance onsite at the medical emergency. Our planning and preparation in receipt of the HEMS is critical.</p>	<p><u>Response</u></p> <p><u>Communications Controller:</u></p> <p>In the event of a medical emergency incident:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determine the location of the incident 2. Closest Wind Tower 3. GPS coordinates (either verbally or by referencing WTG Locations – Latitude/Longitude spreadsheet) 4. Appoint a Helipad Coordinator (Duty Card 8) to attend the nominated WTG location <p><u>Emergency Coordinator:</u></p> <p>In the event of dry weather or night the Helicopter evacuation the Emergency Coordinator must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure a water truck is able to wet down the nominated WTF foundations to reduce dust 2. Ensure that vehicles are provided for lighting as required to assist arrival of HEMS 3. Remove all plant / equipment and any loose items from the WTF to allow safe arrival of HEMS. <p><u>Recovery:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Once the helicopter has left the area the Helipad Coordinator will notify Communications Controller of the situation <p>The Emergency Coordinator will give the “all clear” for work to recommence</p>

8. Emergency Response Appendices

8.1. Mt Emerald Project Emergency Contact List

	NAME / EMAIL	NUMBER
SITE MANAGER	Craig Buckman crban@vestas.com	Mob: 0491 212 245
SITE SAFETY OFFICER	TBA TBA@vestas.com	Mob:
CIVIL SUPERVISOR	TBA	Mob: TBA
PROJECT MANAGER	Sefa Izzet seizz@vestas.com	Mob: 0439 368 272

8.2. Mt Emerald Emergency Contacts

Map Reference	Access:	TBA
	Control Room:	TBA
Site Location/Address	Mt Emerald Wind Farm Kippen Drive, Mareeba, QLD 4880	
Telephone		
SITE SUPERVISOR (Owners Engineers - OSR)	TBA	TBA
OPERATIONS MANAGER (MEWF)	TBA	TBA
VESTAS SUPERVISOR	TBA	TBA
VESTAS MANAGER	TBA	TBA

Emergency Numbers

Keep this information close to your home phone.
Store important numbers in your mobile to use in an emergency.



Fire, Police, Ambulance 000	SES 13 25 00	Ergon (Faults) 13 22 96
Road Condition Reports 13 19 40	Qld Health 13 HEALTH / 13 43 25 84	Mareeba Shire Disaster Coordination Centre 4092 4566

For more information visit...
Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.com.au
Road conditions and travel information:
www.highload.131940.qld.gov.au/#NorthernQueensland
Mareeba Shire Council:
www.msc.qld.gov.au/disaster-coordination-centre/

In an event, tune in to...
ABC Far North 106.7 FM • 95.5 FM • 801 AM • 720 AM
UHF-CB 10: use this channel if standard communications fail.

Early Warning Network...

Mareeba Shire residents can register for the **Early Warning Network** to receive free alerts about severe weather and other emergency events relevant to our area. Alerts can be by email, SMS or voice messages to a landline. Conditions apply.

Register at:
www.msc.qld.gov.au/early-warning-network/

www.facebook.com/MareebaShireDCC



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8.3. Mt Emerald Local Emergency Contacts

	LOCATION	NUMBER
POLICE	Mareeba Police Station 167 Walsh St, Mareeba QLD 4880	000 or 012 on Mobile Tel: 07 4030 3300
FIRE	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (HQ) Emergency Services Complex Cnr Park Road and Kedron Park Road, Kedron QLD 4031	000 or 012 on Mobile Tel: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) – 24hr General Enquiries
FIRE - QFES Local	Far Northern Fire Communications Centre is co-located with Queensland Ambulance Service in Anderson Street Cairns Mareeba Fire Station (Stn # 37) 22-26 Mammino St, Mareeba QLD 4880	000 or 012 on Mobile Tel: 07 4092 1044 Tel: 07 4092 2557
FIRE – RFS Local	Rural Fire Service QFRS Cairns Fire Station Cnr Grogan & Gatton Sts Westcourt QLD 4870	000 or 012 on Mobile Tel: 07 4232 5468
BUSHFIRE INFO LINE		DOES NOT EXIST IN QLD
AMBULANCE		000 or 012 on Mobile
HOSPITAL	Mareeba Hospital (has Accident & Emergency dept) 21 Lloyd St, Mareeba QLD 4880 (Cairns Hospital 70km away)	000 or 012 on Mobile Tel: 07 4092 9333
HOSPITAL	Cairns Hospital (has A&E and 24hr acute care) 165 The Esplanade, Cairns City QLD 4870	000 or 012 on Mobile Tel: 07 4226 0000
SES	Far North Region PO Box 242, Cairns Qld 4870	000 or 012 on Mobile 07 4032 8682
ELECTRICITY	PowerLink 33 Harold St, Virginia QLD 4014	1800 353 031 Emergency Tel: 07 3860 2111 Freecall: 1800 635 369
POISONS INFO CENTRE		13 11 26
WORKSAFE QLD		1300 362 128 Report Incident
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	EHP GPO Box 2454 / 400 George St, Brisbane QLD 4001	13 QGOV (13 74 68) Tel: 1300 130 372 Permits, Approvals, Wildlife incidents
OFFICE OF THE TECHNICAL REGULATOR - QLD	GPO Box 349, Brisbane QLD 4000	Tel: (07) 3221 3772

8.4. Emergency Response Team

The site Emergency Response Team is responsible for the management and review of the project Emergency Response plan. This includes risk reviews, emergency response equipment, resources, and training requirements including drills. Every month this team will hold a meeting facilitated by the Emergency Response Controller to review the current condition of this plan and the ability to manage emergency response through the life of the project. This committee could include stakeholders from, Police, Ambulance, CFA, SES and the client. It may from time to time include representation from local landowners.

Records of minutes and the associated actions will be documented and circulated for review and action. Emergency Response Preparedness Inspections and audits will be completed in accordance with the WHS Site Audit and Inspection Schedule and reviewed by the team as part of the meeting agenda.

8.5. Counselling and Support Services

In the event of an emergency the project has access to Converge International (ph.1800 337 068) counselling and support services. The service is available 24/7 for any critical incident where stress management or counselling is required.

8.6. Turbine Incident

Establishing a Temporary Clearance Area

1. When establishing a temporary clearance area in the event of a turbine incident (i.e., fire, runaway or debris).
2. Separation, rope off or otherwise temporarily clear an area with a minimum radius of 500 metres measured from the base of the turbine.
3. Best judgment and common sense should always be employed when establishing a temporary clearance area. If a turbine incident is identified, but the situation appears to be mitigated, the establishment of a temporary clearance area may not be required.

Fire

In case of fire in or near a turbine:

1. Push the emergency-stop button. If it is physically safe to do so and it will not delay your exit from the turbine, disconnect the turbine at the main high-voltage circuit breaker. Personnel outside the turbine should not approach the turbine to push the emergency-stop button.
2. Immediately exit the turbine, only using firefighting equipment to ensure a safe escape route from the wind turbine.
3. Establish a temporary clearance area and move upwind outside the clearance area, or seek shelter, if appropriate.
4. Notify the site office who can contact local emergency responders if assistance is required to extinguish the fire.

Runaway

In case of a runaway:

1. Push the emergency stop button. If it is physically safe to do so and it will not delay your exit from the turbine, disconnect the turbine at the main high-voltage circuit breaker. Personnel outside the turbine should not approach the turbine to push the emergency stop button.
2. Immediately exit the turbine, and establish a temporary clearance area, if appropriate.
3. Move upwind outside the clearance area, or seek shelter, if appropriate.
4. Notify site office who can contact local emergency responders if assistance is required to address the situation.

Debris Separation

In case of debris separation:

1. Push the emergency stop button. If it is physically safe to do so and it will not delay your exit from the turbine, disconnect the turbine at the main high voltage circuit breaker. Personnel outside the turbine should not approach the turbine to push the emergency stop button.
2. Immediately exit the turbine, and establish a temporary clearance area, if appropriate.
3. Move upwind outside the clearance area, or seek shelter, if appropriate.
4. Notify site office who can contact local emergency responders if assistance is required to address the situation.

NOTE: *If debris separation is identified, but the situation appears to be mitigated, following the steps above may not be necessary. Best judgment and common sense should always be employed. Consult with your site manager for guidance.*

8.7. Lightning Emergency Response

Procedure: Lightning Emergency Response

Mt Emerald Wind Farm - 40km

Lightning Emergency Response Plan is triggered when any lightning is detected by any means on, or within 40km radius.

Purpose:

To define a procedure that will be activated and followed in the event of lightning in close proximity to the Wind Farm. Proximity activation to be no less than 40km in a radius from the boundary of the Wind Farm.

Scope:

Applies to all Sites with particular reference to the following works:

- Working at Heights (EWP)
- Working within a tower (at any height)
- Any crane work (elevated boom)
- Any work within Mt Emerald Sub-Station
- Any work on 33Kv Reticulation Cables

While other work parties may be exposed during lightning events, the listed works are those deemed to be at greatest risk.

Identification of potential lightning events:

Lightning may be detected as posing a potential hazard to the project from any of the following

Information sources: (not limited)

- Daily weather reports
- Reviews of weather conditions throughout the day
- Existing lightning detection equipment (if available)
- Reports from stakeholders within the Wind Farm
- Reports from other parties external to the Wind Farm
- Direct visual evidence reported by any party
- Media reports

Action to be taken in the event of lightning detection:

1. Lightning is detected by any of the defined means.
2. The first person to become aware of the lightning reports to their supervisor IMMEDIATELY, by the most expedient means (i.e. verbal, radio or mobile phone).
3. The Supervisor immediately informs Site Management.

4. An announcement is made via the approved communication methods to inform the site that lightning is becoming an immediate hazard and that all teams should prepare to stop work, secure their areas and return to the construction compound.
5. All personnel are required to keep a close visual inspection of the horizon for visible lightning and report any sightings.

Lightning is confirmed inside the 20km radius:

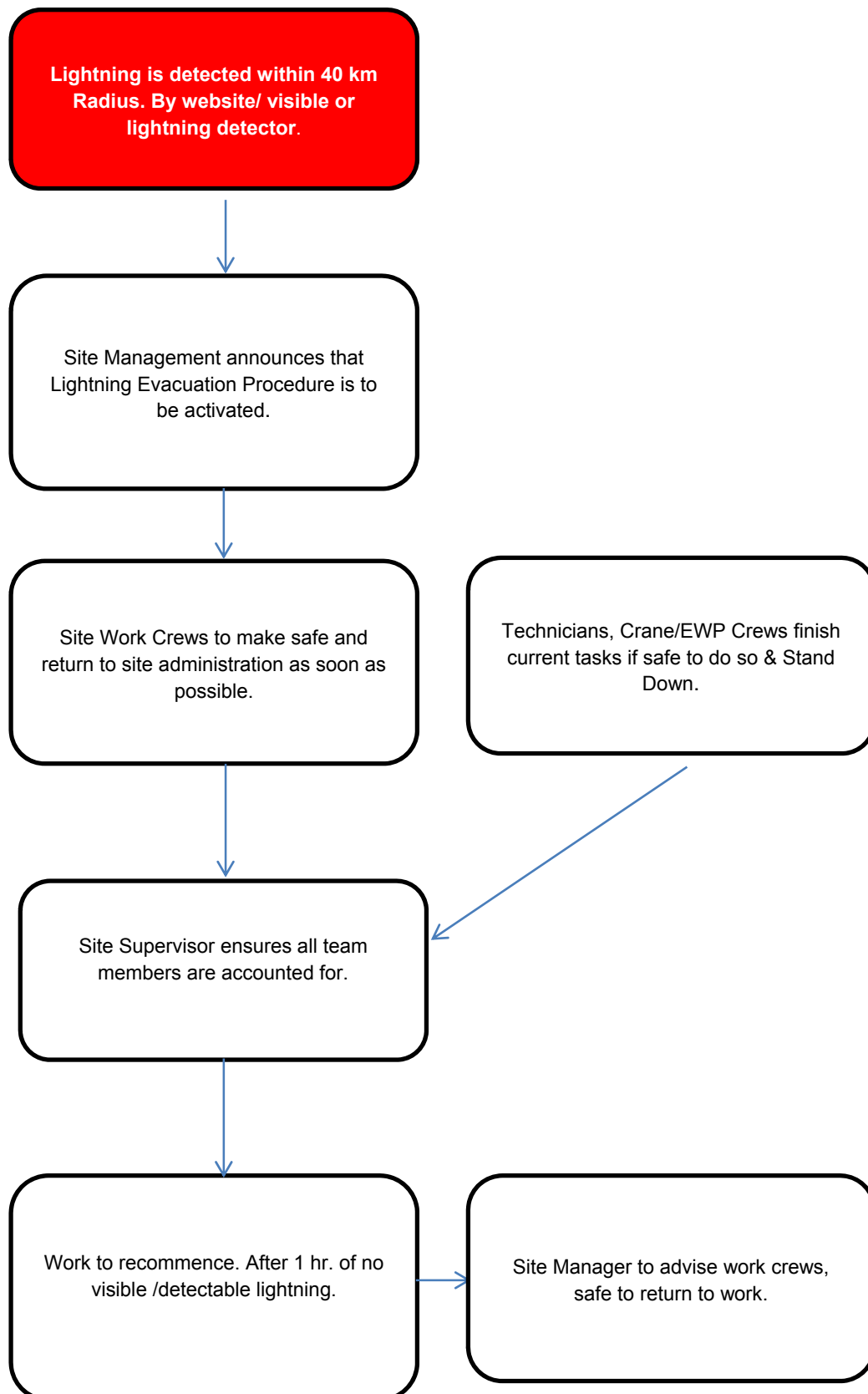
1. The Site Manager or his representative advises supervisors that an evacuation will be called.
2. Supervisors communicate to their work teams that work will cease as soon as the area can be made secure.
3. The evacuation is called by approved communication method (SMS/Radio/Phone).
4. All personnel secure their work sites.
5. Site Supervisor are to ensure all personnel are accounted for and are returning to the construction compound.
6. All personnel return to the construction compound.
7. Work ceases.

Returning to work:

1. Site Supervisor to continue to monitor weather reports and communicate status.
2. NO LESS than 1 hour after the last visible or reported lightning event a return to work can be reviewed.
3. Site Supervisor will review the opportunity to return to work with the work parties and if deemed appropriate, work will re-commence.

Lightning Detection Resources:

- Lightning detection unit
- Online weather mapping resources
- UHF Radios
- Weather Warning SMS/Email
- Mobile phone



8.8. Emergency response equipment (Firefighting equipment & first aid, Spill kits)

Serial No	Description / Location	Frequency	Responsible	Inspect Date	Next inspect	Comments

8.9. Emergency Phone Call Checklist

1. Reassure Caller. Speak slowly and clearly.	Time: _____ Date: _____
2. (a) Caller's Name: Caller's Radio/Pass/Phone Number:	
(b) Location of the incident:	
(c) Type of Incident:	
(d) Number of persons Injured:	
(e) Type of Injuries:	Laceration Burn Bite/Sting Poisoning Fracture Spinal Fit Heart Attack Other: _____
(f) Is patient/s conscious: YES / NO	(g) Is First Aid Attendant required? YES / NO If YES, number? _____
(h) Is an emergency vehicle required? YES / NO If YES - what type?	(i) Is a Doctor required?
3. Repeat the details back to the caller and advise all other units to maintain radio silence. State which base station you are calling from and advise that you will control the emergency. Advise the caller that they are to act as the coordinator for the incident site until relieved.	
4. Call required emergency services (Refer 2). Notify Police if there is a fatality.	
5. Contact coordinator, advise of situation regarding emergency assistance and ask for any additional information.	(a) Will someone meet the emergency vehicle? Yes / No Who?
(b) Are other services required? Electrician / Police / Fire / Rescue / Council / Others	(c) First Aid - Has first aid arrived?
(d) Medical - Any information the ambulance might need?	(e) On Site - Do you require any other assistance?
6. Once completed, ask the caller to stay on standby in case further communications are needed.	7. Emergency Numbers: AMBULANCE: 000 POLICE: 000 FIRE: 000

8.10. Bomb Threat Checklist

Record the wording of the threat (be as accurate as possible)

Keep the caller talking (try to gain as much information as possible)

Even though the caller may have hung up, do not hang up your telephone.

Questions to ask:

General questions to ask	
What does it look like?	When is the bomb going to explode?
Where is it?	Did you put it there?
Why did you put it there?	
Bomb threat questions	
What type of bomb is it?	What is in the bomb?
What will make the bomb explode?	How will the bomb explode?
Chemical/biological threat questions	
What kind of substance is in it?	Is the substance a liquid, powder or gas?
How will the substance be released?	How much of the substance is there?

For immediate or emergency advice please contact your local police service.

Caller's voice

Accent (specify):	Any impediment (specify):
Voice (loud, soft, etc.):	Speech (fast, slow, etc.):
Dictation (clear, muffled):	Manner (calm, emotional, etc.):
Did you recognise the caller?	If so, who do you think it was?
Was the caller familiar with the area?	

Threat language

Well spoken:
Incoherent:
Irrational:
Taped:
Message read by caller:
Abusive:
Other:

Background noises

Street noises:	
House noises	
Aircraft:	
Voices:	
Music:	
Machinery:	
Local call noise:	
STD:	
Sex of the caller:	Estimated age:
Duration of call:	Number called:
Who received the call:	Advice from supervisor:
Phone number:	Report call immediately to:
Name (print):	Telephone number:
Date call received:	Time received:

8.11. Chemical Storage Map

No chemical storage currently on site, site plan to be added at next review.

8.12. Administration – Emergency Exits and Assembly Point

Temporary site office in use, details to be added at next review.

Current procedure detailed in induction process.

8.13. Administration Emergency Evacuation Plan

Temporary site office in use, details to be added at next review.

Current procedure detailed in induction process.

8.14. Emergency Response Checklist

TICK	ACTIONS/CONSIDERATIONS	COMMENTS
	Consider escalation of emergency response control	
	Consider activation of Emergency resources (Duty Cards)	
	Is evacuation needed?	
	Request(through Communications Controller) support from external resources (Fire/Police/Authorities/Utilities)	
	Establishment of Emergency Control Centre as appropriate	
	Secure inner perimeter of scene	
	Identify and secure access and egress routes	
	Control traffic and personnel	
	Notify Emergency Controller	
	Arrange briefings/meetings/ assembly area	
	Commence statutory investigation requirements Secure as accident scene Secure property/collate/record	
	Ensure each agency can perform its roll unimpeded, liaise and coordinate requested resources/support	
	Establish emergency evacuation areas for personnel and equipment	
	Establish and secure outer perimeter	
	Maintain a log of events and communication	
	Provide regular reports to the Emergency Controller and information to the ERT	
	Consider communication with external stakeholders/land holders and premises/businesses	
	Record personnel particulars	
	Release resources and personnel no longer needed after consultation with the ERT	
	Arrange debriefs	
	Coordinate reports	
	Coordinate post consultation/support services	
	Coordinate a return to normal operations	

8.15. Emergency Response Debrief Form

Debrief Details

Day/Date/Time:	
Venue: <i>(Include room, floor/level, building, street address and general reception contact details)</i>	
Facilitator: <i>(Name, organisation and contact number)</i>	
Related Emergency Event or Exercise: <i>Exercise Debrief for <Insert exercise name> conducted on <Insert dates/times etc.></i> <i><Response OR Recovery></i> <i>Operation Debrief for <insert event type> at <Insert location> on <insert dates/times></i>	
Access Requirements: <i>Note any special access requirements/arrangements e.g. Photo identification etc.</i>	

Event and Consequence Summary

Outlined below is a brief summary of the related event:

Day/Date/Time:	
Type of Emergency/Drill:	
Response Management Authority:	
Supporting Agencies:	
Summary of current known consequences: <i>(May include injuries/fatalities, \$\$ damage or economic impact, / specific infrastructure damage, environmental effects etc.)</i>	

Debrief Purpose & Scope

The purpose of this debrief is to:

Debrief Scope exclusions / this debrief does not relate to:

Sequence of Events

Procedure	Emergency Response Action

Discrepancies between Procedure and actual response

No.
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Recommendations

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Invited Attendees

No.	Name	Position	Organisation
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

8.16. WTG Locations

Turbine ID as per DA	Proposed Turbine ID	Final Turbine ID	Coord Sys:	UTM WGS84	Turbine Type
			Easting [m]	Northing [m]	
T03	T01	T53	326071	8103211	V117-3.45MW
T04	T02	T52	326263	8102926	V117-3.45MW
T05	T03	T51	326071	8102642	V117-3.45MW
T06	T04	T50	325535	8102589	V112-3.3MW
T07	T05	T49	325197	8102351	V117-3.45MW
T08	T06	T48	325266	8102037	V112-3.3MW
T09	T07	T47	325402	8101713	V112-3.3MW
T10	T08	T43	325539	8101383	V112-3.3MW
T11	T09	T44	325930	8101603	V117-3.45MW
T12	T10	T46	325803	8102201	V117-3.45MW
T13	T11	T45	326364	8101775	V117-3.45MW
T15	T12	T42	325931	8101065	V112-3.3MW
T16	T13	T41	325941	8100734	V112-3.3MW
T17	T14	T40	326222	8100448	V112-3.3MW
T18	T15	T39	326484	8100150	V112-3.3MW
T19	T16	T36	326793	8099845	V112-3.3MW
T20	T17	T35	327187	8099577	V117-3.45MW
T21	T18	T34	327392	8099290	V117-3.45MW
T22	T19	T28	327652	8099773	V117-3.45MW
T29	T20	T38	326556	8101046	V117-3.45MW
T30	T21	T37	326708	8100606	V117-3.45MW
T31	T22	T24	328045	8100267	V117-3.45MW
T32	T23	T25	328206	8099881	V117-3.45MW
T33	T24	T26	328648	8099655	V117-3.45MW
T34	T25	T29	328376	8099384	V117-3.45MW
T35	T26	T30	328058	8099149	V112-3.3MW
T36	T27	T31	328292	8098872	V117-3.45MW
T37	T28	T27	328824	8099088	V117-3.45MW
T38	T29	T32	328726	8098695	V112-3.3MW
T39	T30	T33	329067	8098362	V117-3.45MW
T44	T31	T22	329970	8099041	V117-3.45MW
T45	T32	T21	329790	8099328	V117-3.45MW
T46	T33	T20	329648	8099620	V117-3.45MW
T47	T34	T19	329228	8099859	V112-3.3MW
T48	T35	T18	329113	8100157	V112-3.3MW
T49	T36	T17	329043	8100457	V117-3.45MW
T50	T37	T11	329738	8100745	V117-3.45MW
T51	T38	T12	329581	8101021	V117-3.45MW
T52	T39	T13	329644	8101320	V117-3.45MW
T53	T40	T10	329242	8100793	V112-3.3MW
T54	T41	T16	328753	8100703	V117-3.45MW
T55	T42	T23	328157	8100695	V112-3.3MW
T56	T43	T15	328537	8100981	V117-3.45MW
T57	T44	T14	328498	8101272	V117-3.45MW
T58	T45	T06	328458	8101575	V117-3.45MW
T59	T46	T04	328466	8101926	V117-3.45MW
T60	T47	T05	328402	8102310	V117-3.45MW
T63	T48	T01	328792	8102560	V117-3.45MW
T64	T49	T02	328903	8102219	V117-3.45MW
T65	T50	T03	328983	8101892	V117-3.45MW
T66	T51	T07	328031	8101732	V117-3.45MW
T67	T52	T08	327768	8101472	V112-3.3MW
T69	T53	T09	327574	8102211	V117-3.45MW

8.17. Radio Communication channels

UHF Radio EMERGENCY Channel TBA

UHF Radio site communication Channel TBA

8.18. Emergency contact card

EMERGENCY CONTACTS		
Ambulance - Police – Fire Brigade		000
Project Manager	Sefa Izzet	0439 368 272
Vestas Site Manager	Craig Buckman	0491 212 245
Vestas Safety Officer	TBA	
Vestas Construction supervisor	TBA	TBA
CCCPP Safety Officer	TBA	TBA
Construction Manager	TBA	TBA
UHF radio		TBA
Office Reception	Office Staff	TBA
First Aid Room		TBA
Poison Info		131 126
WorkSafe QLD		1300 362 128
Department of Environment & Heritage Protection		13 QGOV (13 74 68)
All emergencies to be called on the working UHF channel TBA		

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Vestas

Identify the following to the Supervisor / Operator

1. Your Name
2. Location – i.e. Hardstand no.
3. Type of Incident - Fire, Personal Injury, Spill
4. Type of Injury - abrasion, burn, head injury etc.
5. Is the patient conscious?
6. Is a First Aid Attendant required?
7. Is an emergency vehicle required?

D anger
R esponse
S end for help
A irway
B reathing
C irculation
D efibrillation

Double sided card to be kept with the Glovebox Companion

8.19. Bites and Stings

Workers on site with allergies or anaphylaxis should be recorded on the induction paperwork and an epi pen be stored in the first aid room, or on their persons.



Epinephrine auto-injector (EPI PEN)

8.20. Hazchem Card



HAZCHEM Emergency Action Code FOR FIRE OR SPILLAGE

A **Hazchem** Code offers guidance on appropriate initial emergency response in a potentially dangerous situation such as leakage, spillage or fire involving the dangerous goods to which it relates. It is composed of a number, sometimes preceded by a bullet (•), followed by one or more letters.

For more specific guidance, consult the Standards Australia handbook *HB76 'Dangerous Goods – Initial Emergency Response Guide'*.

1. **COARSE SPRAY**
 2. **FINE SPRAY**
 3. **FOAM**
 4. **DRY AGENT**
- **ALCOHOL RESISTANT FOAM**

P	V	LTS	DILUTE
R			
S	V	BA & FIRE KIT	CONTAIN
T			
W	V	LTS	CONTAIN
X			
Y	V	BA & FIRE KIT	CONTAIN
Z			
E PUBLIC SAFETY HAZARD			

Additional Information

DRY AGENT Water must not be allowed to come into contact with the substance at risk.

ALCOHOL RESISTANT FOAM Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred medium.

If not available:

- If •2 – use Fine Spray or Water fog
- If •3 – use Normal Protein Foam

V Substance can be violently or even explosively reactive, including combustion.

LTS Liquid-Tight Chemical Protective Suit with BA.

Full **FIRE KIT** should also be worn for thermal protection if the substance is:

- Liquid Oxygen, or
- Liquefied Toxic Gas (Division 2.3), or
- Toxic Gas with sub-risk 2.1 or 5.1, or
- Class or sub-risk 3, or
- Division 5.1 PGI with sub-risk 6.1 or 8, or
- Carried at temperature >1000C.

DILUTE May be washed to drain with large quantities of water where necessary for life saving operational procedures, but due care must still be exercised to avoid unnecessary pollution of watercourses.

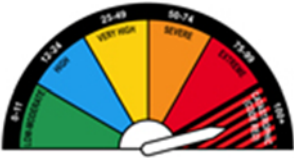
CONTAIN Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or watercourse.


E People should be warned to stay indoors with all doors and windows closed, - but evacuation may need to be considered. Consult Control, Police and product expert.


8.21. Land Owners




Property Owners	Main Contact	Address of Contact	Contact Phone	Comments
Port Bajool Pty Ltd	TBA	TBA	TBA	

8.22. Fire Danger Ratings

FIRE DANGER rating				
	Fire Behaviour	Impact Potential	Your action	Site Response
 <p>CATASTROPHIC</p> <p>FIRE DANGER INDEX 100 +</p>	<p>If a fire starts, some fires will be uncontrollable, unpredictable and very fast moving with highly aggressive flames extending high above tree tops and buildings. A thick river of embers will attack homes violently causing other fires to start rapidly and spread quickly up to 20 km ahead of the main fire.</p>	<p>Fire will threaten suddenly, without warning and be incredibly hot and windy making it difficult to see, hear or breathe. Lives will be lost, people injured and homes and business destroyed or damaged. Even well prepared and constructed homes will not be safe. Expect power, water and phone networks to fail as severe winds bring down trees, power lines and blow roofs off buildings well ahead of the fire.</p> <p>DO NOT EXPECT A FIRE TRUCK</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that your survival is the primary consideration in any decision. • The safest option is for you and your family to leave early, hours or the day before a fire occurs. • Under no circumstances will it be safe to Stay and Defend. • Ensure you stay well informed of current fire activity by monitoring local media and regularly checking for updates on the RFS website or Information Line. 	<p>Site open – No hot work tasks, tracking of excavators or rock breaking activities is to be undertaken. All vehicles must stay on access roads No Smoking onsite – restricted to designated areas only. This does not include Hardstands All water carts are to be filled and operational SMS to all Emergency Management Team members on the Fire Danger rating</p>

 <p>EXTREME</p> <p>FIRE DANGER INDEX 75 - 99</p>	<p>If a fire starts, fires will be uncontrollable, unpredictable and fast moving with flames in the tree tops, and higher than roof tops. Thousands of embers will be blown into and around homes causing other fires to start and spread quickly up to 6 km ahead of the main fire.</p>	<p>Fire will threaten suddenly, without warning and be very hot and windy making it difficult to see, hear and breathe. Lives may be lost and people injured and expect homes and business to be destroyed or damaged. Only very well prepared, constructed and actively defended homes are likely to offer any degree of safety. Power, water and phone networks are likely to fail because severe winds will bring down trees, power lines and blow roofs off buildings well ahead of the fire.</p> <p>DO NOT EXPECT A FIRE TRUCK</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that your survival is the primary consideration in any decision. • Leaving early (hours before) will always be the safest option for you and your family. • If your Bush Fire Survival Plan includes the decision to Stay and Defend, only do so if your home is well prepared, specifically designed and constructed for bush fire and you are currently capable of actively defending it. • Stay well informed of current fire activity by monitoring local media and regularly checking for updates on the RFS website or Information Line. 	<p>Site open – No hot work tasks, tracking of excavators or rock breaking activities is to be undertaken.</p> <p>All vehicles must stay on access roads</p> <p>No Smoking onsite – restricted to designated areas only. This does not include Hardstands</p> <p>All water carts are to be filled and operational</p> <p>SMS to all Emergency Management Team members on the Fire Danger rating</p>
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 <p>SEVERE</p> <p>FIRE DANGER INDEX 50 - 74</p>	<p>Fires will be difficult to control, unpredictable and fast moving with flames that may reach the tops of the trees and be higher than roof tops. Expect embers to be blown into and around homes causing other fires to start and spread up to 4 km ahead of the main fire</p>	<p>Fire can threaten suddenly, without warning and be hot and windy which at times will make it difficult to see, hear and breathe. There is a chance lives may be lost and people injured and expect that some homes and business will be destroyed or damaged. Well prepared, constructed and actively defended homes are likely to offer safety during a fire. Power, water and phone networks may fail as winds may bring down trees, power lines and blow roofs off buildings ahead of the fire.</p> <p>DO NOT EXPECT A FIRE TRUCK</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that your survival is the primary consideration in any decision. • Leaving early (hours before) is the safest option for you and your family. • Follow your Bush Fire Survival Plan. • If your Bush Fire Survival Plan includes the decision to Stay and Defend, only do so if your home is well prepared, and you are currently capable of actively defending it. • Stay informed of current fire activity by monitoring local media and regularly checking for updates on the RFS website or Information line. 	<p>Site Open – Permit to undertake Hot Works must be sought All vehicles must stay on site access roads All water carts are to be filled and operational SMS to all Emergency Management Team members on the Fire Danger rating</p>
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 <p>VERY HIGH</p> <p>FIRE DANGER INDEX 25 - 49</p>	<p>Fires can be difficult to control quickly and may be fast moving. Embers may be blown into and around homes causing other fires to occur up to 2 km ahead of the main fire.</p>	<p>Fire can threaten suddenly, without warning and it may be hot and windy and at times difficult to see, hear and breathe. Loss of life and homes is unlikely. Well prepared and constructed homes that are actively defended can offer safety during a fire. Power, water and phone networks may fail.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that your survival is the primary consideration in any decision. • Be prepared to implement your Bush Fire Survival Plan. • Stay informed of current fire activity by monitoring local media and regularly checking for updates on the RFS website or Information Line. 	<p>Site Open – Hot work task to be risk assessed by the Permit Issuer in consultation with the Permit Holder to determine if a permit is required or the task can be managed under an approved SHEWMS</p> <p>All water carts are to be filled and operational</p>
 <p>HIGH</p> <p>FIRE DANGER INDEX 12 - 24</p>	<p>Fires can be controlled but can still present a threat. Embers may be blown ahead of the fire and into and around homes causing other fires to occur close to the main fire.</p>	<p>A fire may threaten suddenly and without warning. Loss of life and homes is highly unlikely and well prepared homes that are actively defended can offer safety during a fire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure your family, home and property is well prepared for the risk of bush fire. • Review and practice your Bush Fire Survival Plan. • Monitor local media for fire activity and regularly check the RFS website or Information Line. 	
 <p>LOW – MODERATE</p> <p>FIRE DANGER INDEX 0 - 11</p>	<p>Fires can be easily controlled and are slow moving with low flame heights.</p>	<p>Little or no risk to life or homes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure your family, home and property is well prepared for the risk of bush fire. • Review and practise your Bush Fire Survival Plan. • Refer to the RFS website or Information Line for changes in fire activity. 	

8.23. Emergency Duty Cards

Duty Cards to be added after site mobilisation