Ichthys Explorer Facility (CPF) Emergency Response Plan

PLN - Plan

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RECORD OF AMENDMENT

Revision	Section	Amendment
1	Entire Document	First review after initial issue. Includes revision of supporting IMGs where required.
2	Appendix A	Removal of "Perform Medic responsibilities if Medic is injured or missing" from Action of Medical Support
2	1.9	Removal of reference to IHUC
2	6	Removal of IHUC abbreviation / Term
4	All	Operations Superintendent role changed to Operations Team Leader
5	2.10.2	Non MAE Events, Table 2-2. Add Non MAE IMG 17 – Offshore COVID 19 Disease Response to the table
	4.4.6	Incident Management Guides, Table 4-1. Remove incorrect Hyperlinks and replace with up to date hyperlinks. Add IMG 17 to the table: Non MAE Scenario
7	vii	Replace CPF Emergency Activation Guide. Updated details.
8	4.7	Update hyperlink for the Emergency Contact Directory: Replace DMS link with CDS link
9	1.2.2	Include cross references covering arrangements for POB>200 (i.e. when ASV / FLOTEL is engaged)
9	vii	Update CPF Emergency Activation Guide, remove redundant contact numbers for the Emergency Call Centre

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Emergency Call Centre
+61 8 6213 6350

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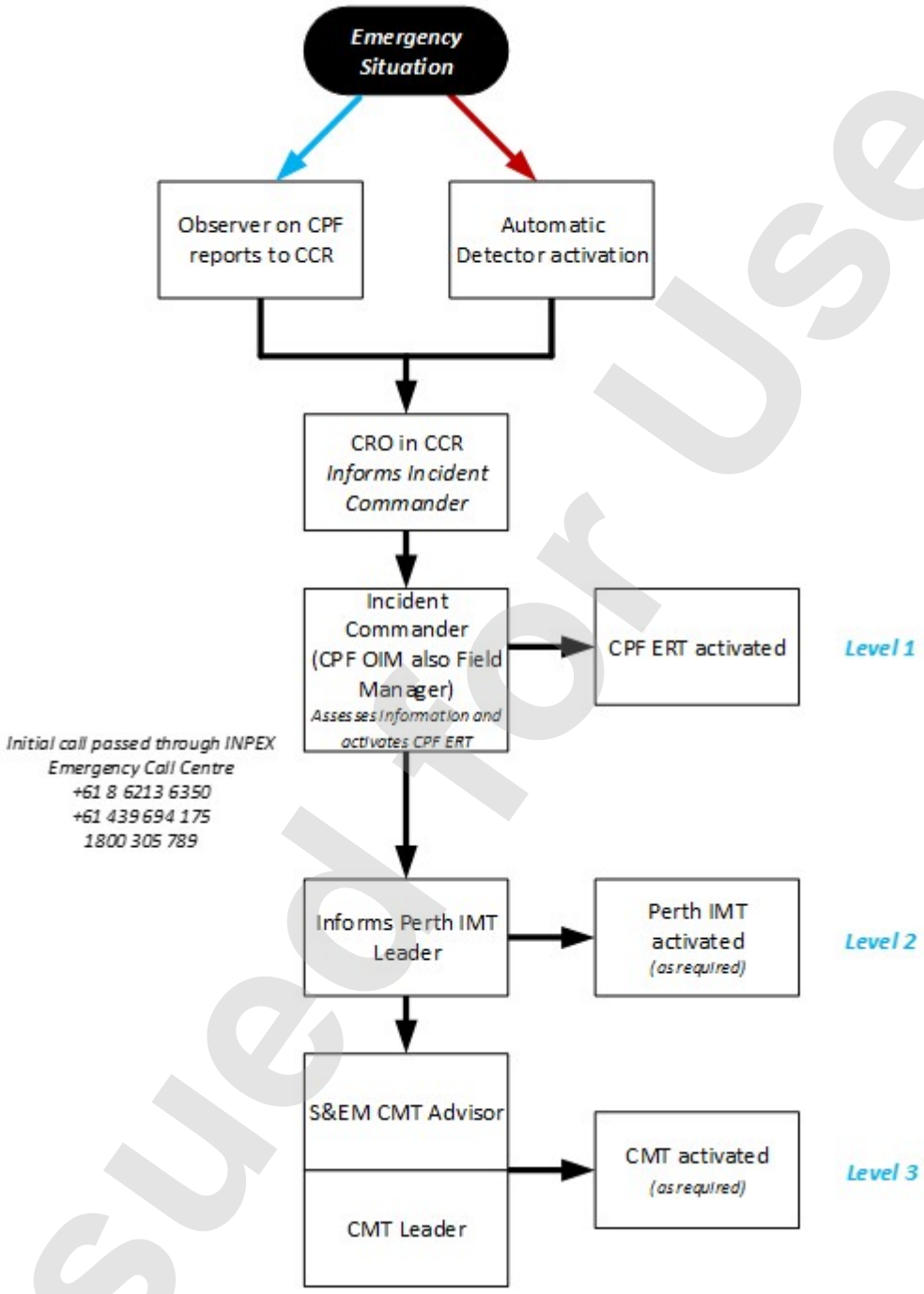


1 INTRODUCTION

INPEX is committed to protecting the health and safety of people, those who work with INPEX and the communities where INPEX operates. "Anzen Dai Ichi" or Safety Number One encapsulates INPEX's focus for acting safely and promoting safety.

Emergency planning is a key component of this commitment to maintain health, safety and environmental values across INPEX's operations.

This Emergency Response Plan (ERP) outlines the processes for managing and responding to emergencies on the Ichthys Explorer Central Processing Facility (CPF).

Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery (PPRR) are a central feature of the Company's emergency management (EM) planning approach and this ERP uses this same approach to outline the integrated activities completed to deliver effective emergency response.

This ERP is divided into five parts:

1	Introduction	The framework under which this ERP is developed.
2	Prevention	Processes which seek to eliminate or reduce the impact of hazards and reduce the susceptibility and increase the resilience of the CPF.
3	Preparedness	Activities that establish arrangements and plans, provide training and familiarisation or verify processes and equipment which will prepare the CPF to effectively manage emergencies that could eventuate.
4	Response	The activation of emergency preparedness arrangements, plans and processes to effectively manage an emergency situation at the CPF.
5	Recovery	Actions that assist the CPF affected by an emergency restore the physical infrastructure, emotional, social, economic and physical well-being and environmental values.

This ERP outlines the CPF's emergency management framework and is supported by a number of Incident Management Guides (IMGs) that detail actions to resolve potential emergency scenarios identified in CPF risk planning. IMGs are part of this ERP.

To print the ERP and issued IMG's as one document, go to Dossier B060-AH-MAN-60001 in DMS. Right click on Dossier and then click on "View assembled rendition". You will be able to see the whole compilation in the one location and print the ERP and issued IMG's as one document.

1.1 ERP Aim and Objectives

Objectives of this ERP are:

- Provide an overview of the CPF's design elements, systems and processes established to prevent emergencies from occurring
- Document the overall emergency response process and key interfaces
- Define the roles and responsibilities of personnel in an emergency on the CPF or situation that threatens the CPF
- Detail information flows and communication mediums to be used during an emergency situation
- Identify credible potential emergency scenarios that could occur
- Detail the procedures that will be implemented to manage emergency events
- Outline how to initiate Incident Management Team (IMT) support to assist in the management of a significant emergency
- Establish a framework of assurance activities to maintain the CPF's emergency response capability in a state of readiness.

1.2 ERP Scope

This ERP contains the emergency planning and response processes for:

- CPF hull and topsides including process, utilities and accommodation facilities
- CPF mooring system and seabed piles
- Well and subsea production systems including Christmas Trees (XT) and production manifolds
- Infield transfer flowlines and risers (flash / fuel gas and Condensate Rich MEG) between the CPF and the Floating Production Storage Offtake (FPSO), up to the riser shutdown valve at the FPSO
- Gas export risers, Gas Export Riser Base (GERB) and 42" tie in spool
- The 42" Gas Export Pipeline (GEP) that transfers gas to the onshore Ichthys Liquified Natural gas (ILNG) plant in Darwin. (See Section 1.2.1 below)

The FPSO has a separate ERP.

1.2.1 GEP Responsibility

Operationally, Offshore Operations are responsible for the GEP from the CPF up to the Beach Valve located on Middle Arm Peninsular, Darwin approximately 8 Kms from the onshore gas plant.

Legislatively, Offshore Operations are responsible for the GEP up to the NT coastal waters, in the Timor Sea approximately 80 Kms (45nm) offshore from the GEP Beach Valve.

Functionally, for emergency response purposes, if Offshore Operations identify a GEP emergency, they are responsible for initiation and control of the emergency response until it is agreed with Onshore Operations who is best placed to manage the ongoing response. If, due to the location of the emergency, it is agreed that Onshore Operations will conduct the ongoing GEP emergency response, control will be handed over to Onshore Operations.

To guide initial emergency response actions Incident Management Guides (IMGs) have been developed for Incident Commanders to reference when responding to a GEP loss

of containment (LOC) event. IMG CPF 2 LOC Gas Export Pipeline and IMG ICHTYS LNG-13 Loss of Onshore Pipeline (GEP). Incident Commanders at both CPF and ILNG shall collaborate on the appropriate response strategy to a GEP emergency incident.

1.2.2 Periods of increased POB >210 (Accommodation Support Vessel)

In some situations, an accommodation support vessel (ASV) will be engaged to provide additional POB capacity above the 200 beds available on CPF.

In these situations, changes to the mustering and emergency response arrangements are required.

These arrangements are documented in the CPF and ASV POB Management and Mustering Procedure [B770-A1-PRC-70000].

1.3 Definition of an Emergency

An emergency is defined as:

"An unplanned or uncontrolled situation that harms or has the potential to harm people, the environment, assets, Company reputation or Company sustainability and is unable to be contained or controlled, by the implementation of Company standard operating procedures."

Actions necessary to manage security-related events are detailed in the Ichthys Explorer CPF Offshore Facility Security Plan with some security events included in this ERP as they have potential to impact the safe operation of the CPF.

The response elements of this ERP will be activated when any emergency situation occurs on the CPF, or where an external event threatens the facility. The CPF Safety Case and hazard planning has identified potential emergency situations that could arise on the CPF. Detailed procedures have been developed to manage these events should they actually occur. See CPF Incident Management and Security Response Guides in Section 4.4.6.

1.4 Response Priorities

Emergency response priorities are to be based on the philosophy of *People, Environment, Assets, Reputation and Sustainability* (PEARS). Elements of *PEARS are* considered concurrently and not in isolation as follows:

***P*eople** – minimise immediate and long-term impact to our people by ensuring the safety and welfare of personnel immediately or subsequently involved, peripheral to the event or affected by our operations.

***E*nvironment** – minimise immediate and long-term impact to the environment, environmentally significant and sensitive habitats and resources as a result of the emergency and response activities.

***A*sset** – minimise the impact of the emergency on Company and public assets; facilitate the restoration of normal business operations and protection of the operational integrity of the asset base.

***R*eputation** – defend and minimise the immediate and long-term impact to INPEX reputation within the communities in which we operate, Regulators we work with, external stakeholders and the industries we are a part of through implementation of core Company values.

***S*ustainability** – minimise the impact to INPEX through utilisation of business continuity plans to facilitate restoration of the business to normal operations as quickly as possible whilst ensuring compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements.

The health and welfare of people will always be the highest priority.

1.5 Levels of Emergency

The Company's response to emergency situations is graduated with three levels of response depending on the severity of the incident, Level 1, 2 or 3. A Level 1 incident is a lower magnitude situation while significant events that involve complex scenarios and consequences will be classified as Level 3.

The emergency response resourcing, activations and notifications will depend upon the incident level classification. See Table 1.1.

In determining the appropriate incident level classification, the Incident Commander (IC) and Incident Management Team (IMT) Leader shall consider both the:

- current situation of an emergency incident and evaluation of current risk; and
- potential for escalation of the current emergency situation and evaluation of potential risk.

Table 1-1: Emergency Classification Levels

Level 1 ***ERT***	A Level 1 event is an event that can be managed at a tactical level utilising the CPF response resources without the need for additional assistance. Generally, a Level 1 event is managed at the facility level. The Perth IMT (P-IMT) Leader will be notified of any CPF ERT activation.
Level 2 ***IMT activation***	A Level 2 event is an event where the CPF emergency response resources require, or may require, additional external assistance or resources to assist with response to, or recovery from, an emergency event. All *(or part)* of the P-IMT will be activated for a Level 2 event. The INPEX Crisis Management Team (CMT) Leader will be advised of any Level 2 event.
Level 3 ***CMT activation***	A Level 3 event is an event where a very high level of business strategic direction and decision making is required to respond to or recover from a crisis event. Level 3 incidents, given their complexity, require Company strategic direction due to the potential impact on reputation, liabilities, business continuity and stakeholders. All (or part) of the CMT can be activated as determined by the CMT Leader for a Level 3 event. CMT activation can also occur where there is a developing threat or issue or can occur when there is a standalone event where the ERT and IMT are not activated.

A matrix displaying attributes of incidents across the three incident levels is available at Table 3-1.

1.6 Supporting Documentation

The following references are used in support of this ERP.

Table 1-2: Supporting Documentation References

Reference Number	***Document***
0000-AH- STD-60051	Emergency and Crisis Management Standard
0000-AH-OVR-60002.	Emergency and Crisis Management Process Overview
B070-AH-SCA-10000	CPF Safety Case
B070-AH_REP-1000	CPF Major Accident Event Register
B060-AH-GLN-60033	CPF Emergency Drills Guideline
S060-AH-PLN-60001	FPSO Emergency Response Plan
	CPF and ASV POB Management and Mustering Procedure

Reference Number	*Document*
B770-A1-PRC-70000	
X075-AH-PLN-00015	Ichthys Project Offshore Facilities (Operation) Environment Plan
X075-AH-PLN-00016	Ichthys Project Offshore Facilities (Operation) Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
0000-AH-PRC-60005	Event Reporting and Investigation Procedure
0000-AH-FRM-60028	Major Event Internal Notification Flow Chart
0000-AH-TPL-60005	Event Notification Email Template
0000-AH-PLN-60001	Medical Emergency Response Standard
HOLD	Mass Casualty Incident Plan – Western Australia
C075-AH-PLN-10009	Offshore Cyclone Response Management Plan
0000-AH-PLN-60007	INPEX Australia Incident and Crisis Management Preparedness Plan
0000-AH-PLN-60002	Management of Fatalities Plan
B060-AH-REP-70005	Security Risk Assessment Matrix
0000-AH-STD-60053	Extreme Weather Management Standard
B060-AH-PLN-60008	INPEX ICHTHYS Explorer Offshore Facility Security Plan
External Regulator Guidance Note [N-04300-GN1053]	NOPSEMA Emergency Planning Guidance Note

1.7 ERP Custodian

The Security & Emergency Management Lead is the custodian of this ERP and responsible for scheduling the ERP review. See Section 3.16 for information on the ERP review process.

1.8 Background Information

The CPF is a permanently moored, semi-submersible processing facility, approximately 110m wide and 150m long, supported by four vertical columns and pontoons which form a rectangular ring. Water depth at the CPF is approximately 250 metres and seven mooring lines are attached to each CPF column and connect to anchor piles installed on the seabed.

- The CPF receives hot multiphase wellstream fluids, from the drill centres via the infield flowlines and flexible risers on the northern side of the CPF.
- Three CPF process trains separate gas from condensate and rich Mono-Ethylene Glycol (MEG), dehydrates and compresses the dry gas for export via the 42" GEP 890km to the onshore LNG plant in Darwin.

- The CPF also provides chemical injection facilities for subsea injection through umbilical cores.
- Condensate rich MEG is transferred for further processing to the FPSO, which is located approximately 3.5km to the south-west.
- The CPF imports or exports flash/fuel gas to/from the FPSO, via two transfer lines.

The CPF has been designed to withstand severe weather conditions and it is not planned to fully de-man during tropical cyclones.

The Shell Prelude FLNG facility is located approximately 15 km to the north-east.

The Ichthys Field facilities will receive aviation and vessel support from the mainland with the following travel times.

Table 1-3: Ichthys Field Travel Times

Mainland location	Distance (Nm)	Approximate Flight Time (minutes)	Vessel Steaming Time
Broome	250	100	24 hours
Lombadina	156	70	
Truscott	180	75	
Darwin	455	n/a	48 hours

Further information on the operations and layout of the CPF is available in the CPF Safety Case.

1.9 People covered by the Emergency Plan

The CPF has a maximum Persons on Board (POB) of 210 persons with bedspace for 200 persons.

In scenarios where the POB is increased above 210, through an ASV, amended arrangements apply, refer to Section 1.2.2.

1.10 Assumptions Incorporated in CPF Emergency Planning

CPF emergency planning has been developed based on the following assumptions.

- The OIM of the CPF 'Ichthys Explorer" will be the Incident Commander and responsible for activating the ERP during any emergency on the CPF and executing all emergency actions to protect the safety of personnel, the environment and the CPF asset.
- The OIM of CPF will also predominantly fulfil the role of the Ichthys Field Manager in steady-state operations and is responsible for overall coordination of combined emergency operations in the Ichthys Field.
- The Ichthys Field Manager will be supported by a corporate incident management framework that supports to the Ichthys Field emergency response when required. The Perth IMT is the primary IMT supporting offshore infield emergencies.
- The design of the CPF involves passive protection features complemented by active monitoring and automatically initiated suppression systems.
- There may be a support vessel available in the field to assist during emergency situations. Vessel availability is not assured.

- Contractor facilities, vessels and aviation operators have their own ERPs which detail their emergency response organisation and the roles and responsibilities to be performed in an emergency. These emergency plans will be aligned to the Company's Ichthys Field emergency arrangements as part of the contractor engagement process.
- A 500-metre waterside security zone restricting unauthorized vessel access is in place around the CPF.
- No loss of power to safety critical equipment is expected as uninterruptable power supplies are incorporated in the CPF design. Firefighting water supplies also have multi-level redundancy.
- Back-up telecommunications, alarms and mustering systems are available in the event of a failure of the primary system.
- The primary means of transferring personnel to and from the CPF is by helicopter. Helicopter operations will normally occur during daylight hours, but may be completed in hours of darkness for emergency medical evacuations. There may be conditions where helicopters are unable to fly to the Ichthys Field.
- A medical treatment facility is available on the CPF staffed by a qualified healthcare practitioner. When patient condition requires treatment beyond the scope available on the CPF, Company medevac processes based on the patient's medical condition shall be initiated to evacuate patient to an appropriate healthcare facility. Less critical cases can be transferred to shore via routine helicopter flights.
- Muster points (Primary, Secondary and Alternative) and the Temporary Refuge in the Living Quarters provide personnel a safe refuge from the impacts of an emergency and are in close proximity to CPF evacuation points.
- In the event of an extreme deteriorating event where emergency response processes cannot restore the CPF to a safe condition, an order to abandon the CPF will be issued to maintain safety of life.
- The primary means of escape (evacuation) from the CPF is by freefall lifeboats. If these are unavailable, evacuation by liferaft is possible.
- Regular emergency preparedness assurance activities will be undertaken as per the HSEQ annual assurance plan to validate that the CPF emergency response capability is maintained in a state of readiness.

1.11 Emergency Response Philosophy – Management of Risk

The responsibility for maintaining CPF emergency preparedness capability and implementing a timely, effective response to **all** emergencies rests with the Emergency Command *(lead by the OIM/Incident Commander)* and the response organisation *(lead by ERT Leader and Medic).*

Where an emergency involves potential loss of hydrocarbon containment, the response philosophy will be:

- Emergency shutdown of production
- Activation of emergency alarm system
- All personnel will proceed to the nearest safe muster point
- Isolate inventories and depressurise safely to protect exposures
- Activate mechanical suppression systems to reduce escalation potential

- ERT will only attempt search and rescue or deploy mobile equipment, when it is safe to do so.

Emergency response activities can generate significant risk to personnel, the environment, assets and INPEX reputation. Inherent in the Incident Commander's role is implementing actions to manage incident priorities and making decisions on an informed level of risk.

In most situations, a defensive approach will be taken utilising the protective measures incorporated into the design of the CPF's process safety controls and active suppression systems. A risk-based offensive response to protect personnel, the environment or assets under threat may be taken if the risk is assessed as acceptable.

1.12 Deviation from Emergency Response Defined Events

These emergency response procedures provide direction and guidance for actions to be carried out in any of the documented credible scenarios.

The CPF Emergency Response Team personnel shall not be limited by these procedures. The Incident Commander can implement other actions they determine enhance safety and security of all personnel, protection of the environment or the integrity of the installation.

2 PREVENTION

2.1 Prevention Features in CPF Design and Operation

CPF design includes the following features to mitigate risk and maintain safe operations to protect personnel, the environment and asset:

- Maintaining separation of potential ignition sources and potential product release areas by the use of hazardous area classification and strict permit control systems
- Installation of fire zones, blast walls and other passive protection measures to prevent spread of any impacts from a fire or explosion
- Separation of processing and storage areas from living quarters
- An integrated control and safety system that monitors processing activities that automatically initiates protective measures, and when required activation of suppression systems when abnormal operations are detected
- a facility emergency response and medical capability that can be rapidly deployed to any emergency situation.

Detailed information on the CPF's safety and risk mitigation design features is contained in the CPF Safety Case.

2.2 Emergency Shutdown and Blowdown

2.2.1 Process Area Emergency Shutdown and Depressuring

The CPF Integrated Control and Safety System (ICSS) facilitates the monitoring, control and shutdown of the processing systems and CPF's essential services. This includes Process Control System (PCS), Safety Instrumentation System (SIS), Fire and Gas Detection Systems (FGS) which are all monitored by personnel in the Central Control Room (CCR).

Emergency depressurisation or shutdown processes may be initiated during an emergency to maintain safety.

Further information on these processes is available in the CPF Safety Case.

2.2.2 Subsea Isolation and Emergency Shutdown

Subsea Isolation Valves (SSIV) for each riser are located on the production and gas export riser base to isolate the production flowline or GEP inventory from the CPF in the event of a significant release on the CPF or failure of a flexible riser. These valves are hydraulically operated, fail-safe closed and will automatically close in the event of a significant abnormal event on the CPF.

Further information on these processes is available in the CPF Safety Case.

2.3 Active Fire Suppression Systems

Active fire protection can limit the consequences of a fire event and assists in maintaining safe emergency egress paths.

Active fire systems may be initiated automatically or locally. Further information on the CPF active fire suppressions systems is available in the CPF Safety Case.

2.4 Emergency Response Infrastructure

2.4.1 Emergency Response Base

Located in Level 4 of the LQ, the Emergency Response Base (ERB) is the assembly / staging area for the emergency team and the principal emergency response equipment storage area.

Emergency response equipment associated with a helicopter emergency is provided near the HLO Office on Level 6.

2.4.2 Medical Centre

A two-bed capacity medical centre is located on Level 6 of the LQ.

A telemedicine system in the Medical Centre allows the CPF Medic to video conference with the Company's designated telehealth service provider when required.

The corridors in the LQ are wide enough for stretcher access and internal stair and elevator provide clear passage to the helideck for medevac purposes.

Further information on the functions and equipment on the Medical Centre is available in the CPF Safety Case.

2.4.3 Fast Rescue Craft

The CPF is equipped with a diesel-powered Fast Rescue Craft (FRC) to rescue personnel from the sea. The FRC is located on the southern side of the CPF, at Level 4 of the LQ and can accommodate 12 personnel. The use of the FRC is subject to Incident Commander (OIM) approval.

2.4.4 Temporary Refuge

The Temporary Refuge (TR) is located within the LQ on Levels 4 and 6. The TR design incorporates fire-rated construction, internal pressurisation to prevent flammable gas entry and includes the following emergency response functions:

- Level 4- Central Control Room / Incident Control Centre (CCR / ICC), Emergency Response Base, Primary and Secondary Muster Points, lifeboats and rescue boat.
- Level 6 - Medical centre.
- Level 7 - HLO and connection to helideck

Information on the muster facilities and arrangements are contained in Section 3.6.

2.4.5 Lifeboats

Four (4) Freefall Totally Enclosed Motor Propelled Survival Craft (TEMPSC) lifeboats (70 person capacity) are located at the south side of the TR, Level 4. *(Primary and Secondary Muster Points)*

Lifeboats can also be released in a "black" facility condition *(ESD 0).*

Information on CPF abandonment processes is contained at Section 3.7.

2.4.6 Liferafts

Liferafts provide CPF evacuation from the Alternative Muster Point in the event lifeboats are unavailable at the TR. Personnel will access liferafts via escape chutes. Four escape chute systems are available on CPF, one on each corner of the CPF. On the southern corners, the chutes are accessed from the lower deck mezzanine level and at the lower deck for the northern corners.

Four (4) liferafts are installed with each of the southern escape chute systems, with the northern stations provided with two (2) liferafts. Each liferaft has a capacity for 35 persons, providing a total capacity for 420 personnel.

Liferafts once released remain connected to the CPF via a tether and automatically inflate once they reach the sea level.

2.4.7 Other Life-saving Equipment

The CPF has other life-saving equipment including:

- Emergency Escape Breathing Devices
- Smoke Hoods
- Grab Bags
- Life jackets
- Self-descent devices
- Lifebuoys, line throwing devices
- Safety Showers, eye wash stations
- Helicopter crash rescue equipment
- Fireman's equipment
- Man Overboard System

2.5 Telecommunications

Communications on the CPF are used to alert personnel of emergency incidents, direct emergency response operations and provide a means of maintaining contact with external parties (internal and external to the Company) who will support the CPF emergency response.

Information on the telecommunication equipment available and redundancy measures is included in the CPF Safety Case.

2.6 Logistics supporting the CPF

2.6.1 Helicopter operations

INPEX have a contracted fleet of helicopters based in Broome. Helicopters provide the following support to the CPF.

- Crew changes
- Medical evacuation (Medevac)
- Search and Rescue (SAR)
- Cyclone down-manning.

Helicopter operations are scheduled for daylight hours, with night flying only conducted in an emergency. A trained helideck crew is on board the CPF at all times to support helicopter operations and any emergency response requirements.

2.6.2 Vessel operations

Vessels are required to assist the CPF during operations including:

- Supply vessels

- Offtake Support vessels
- Anchor Handling vessels
- Inspection, maintenance and repair vessels.

These vessels may be involved in supporting an emergency response on the CPF.

2.7 Environmental Management

Environmental management during emergency response operations will be completed in accordance with the Ichthys Project Offshore Facilities (Operation) Environment Plan and Ichthys Project Offshore Facilities (Operation) Oil Pollution Emergency Plan.

2.8 Risk Management

Processes and procedures are in place to identify and manage hazards in the workplace including structured systematic risk assessment procedures to reduce risk to tolerable and as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).

Processes and procedures are also in place to facilitate an effective and integrated risk-based approach to change management. Any change on the CPF that has the potential to impact on design, engineering, technical or business process will be subject to risk assessment and demonstration that it is ALARP prior to approval and implementation.

If necessary, emergency response processes shall be amended to address the change.

2.9 Security Risks-Potential Impacts

The CPF design and safe operating procedures are based on maintaining restricted access and preventing any security threats that could impact on the CPF. An Offshore Facility Security Plan is in place.

Security Threat and Vulnerability Assessments are completed and appropriate arrangements put in place and upgraded, when appropriate, during an elevated threat period.

A 500 metre waterside security zone is established around the CPF and no vessel can enter this zone without OIM approval. The CCR will monitor all vessels approaching the CPF via the marine security radar which provides 360^0 detection, identification and surveillance around the CPF. The security radar has a range of 25 nm and capable of recognising and displaying automatic vessel identification information. Alarms will alert CCR operators when unauthorised vessels are in the vicinity of the CPF.

The management of security-related events such as unauthorised vessel access, unauthorised personnel gaining access to CPF and criminal acts are included in this ERP. Specific actions to be implemented by the CPF ERT are detailed in Security Response Guides (SRGs) stored securely in the CCR.

2.10 Hazards and their Potential Impacts

The CPF Safety Case and Operations Hazard Register has identified the following events as credible threats that may require an emergency response.

2.10.1 Major Accident Events

A Major Accident Event (MAE)[1] is defined as an event connected with a facility, including a natural event, having the potential to cause multiple fatalities of persons at or near the facility.

Table 2-1 lists the MAEs identified in CPF hazard and risk planning. Incident Management Guides (IMG) are in place for each of these potential MAE scenarios to guide the CPF ERT with actions to be taken safely manage an emergency response resulting from these events. See Section 4.4.6.

Table 2-1: CPF Major Accident Events

MAE Group	ID	CPF MAE	CPF IMG Number
	1.1	Loss of Containment of Hydrocarbon Gas / Condensate from Risers and Infield Transfer Flowlines	***IMG 1*** *LoC Hydrocarbon Gas / Condensate from production wells or subsea production Infrastructure*
	1.2	Loss of Containment of Hydrocarbon Gas / Condensate from Subsea Production Infrastructure	
	1.3	Loss of Containment of Hydrocarbon Gas from the Gas Export Pipeline (GEP)	***IMG 2*** *LoC of Hydrocarbon Gas from the Gas Export Pipeline (GEP)*
	1.4	Loss of Containment of Hydrocarbon Gas / Condensate from Risers and Infield Transfer Flowlines	

[1] OPGGS Regulations 2009 - Regulation 1.5

MAE-01 Loss of Containment of Process Hydrocarbon Gas / Condensate	1.5	Loss of Containment of Hydrocarbon Gas / Condensate in the Riser Balcony	***IMG 3*** *LoC or fire Hydrocarbon Gas / Condensate Risers, Topsides and Utilities*
	1.6 to 1.8	Loss of Containment of Process Hydrocarbon Gas / Condensate from the CPF Topsides	
MAE-02 Loss of Containment of Non-Process Hydrocarbons or Chemicals / Non-Process Fires	2.1	Loss of Containment of Pressurised Diesel (Machinery Space Fire)	***IMG 4*** *Fire / Smoke in Machinery Space*
	2.2	Loss of Containment of Helifuel	Included in **IMG 003** and **IMG 008**
	2.3	Living Quarters Fire	Included in **IMG 003** and **IMG 005**
	2.4	Loss of Containment of Non Process Gas into Enclosed Space	Included in **IMG 003** and **IMG 005**
	2.5	Release of Hydrogen from Battery Vent Caps in the Battery Room	Included in **IMG 004** and **IMG 005**
MAE-03 Loss of Structural Integrity	3.1	Loss of Hull Integrity / Stability	***IMG 6*** *Loss of Hull Integrity / Stability*
	3.2	Loss of Integrity of Topside Structures	Included in **IMG 003**
MAE-04 Lifting Operations / Dropped Objects	4.1	Dropped / Swinging Load	Included in **IMG 001** and **IMG 003**
	4.2	Dropped / Swinging Personnel Basket during Personnel Transfers	Included in **IMG 014 (MOB)**
	4.3	Catastrophic Failure of Elevator	***IMG 7*** *Lift Failure*
	4.4	Dropped FRC	Included in **IMG 014 MOB**
	5.1	Helicopter Crash	Spilt across two IMGs ***IMG 8*** *Helicopter Fire / Crash on Deck* ***IMG 9*** *Helicopter Ditch*
	5.2	Project Vessel Collision	***IMG 10***

MAE-05 Marine / Aircraft Operations	5.3	Errant Vessel Collision	Vessel Collision
	5.4	Loss of CPF Mooring	***IMG 11*** Loss of CPF Mooring
MAE-06 Occupational Hazards	6.1	Personnel Exposed to Unsafe Atmosphere in Confined Space	***IMG 12*** Confined Space Incident
	6.2	Catastrophic Failure of Scaffolding	Included in **IMG 003, IMG 004, IMG 014**
	6.3	Accidental Launch of Lifeboat with Personnel Inside	Included in **IMG 014 MOB**
	6.4	FRC Capsize	Included in **IMG 014 MOB**
	6.5	Catastrophic Failure of Rotating Equipment	Included in **IMG 003**
	6.6	Chain / Winch Wires or Rigging Parting under Tension	Included in **IMG 001, IMG 003**

2.10.2 Non-MAE Events

Table 2-2 lists the non-MAE scenarios identified in CPF hazard and risk planning. IMGs are in place for each of these potential emergency situations to guide the CPF ERT with actions required to safely manage an emergency response resulting from these events. See Section 4.4.6.

Response to Security related events can be found in the Security Response Guides (SRGs) in the Security Management Plan (PER-2152631845 – Restricted Access).

Individual SRGs are available in the CCR stored in a secure location.

For bomb threat, a threat checklist can be found in **Appendix E**.

Table 2-2: CPF Non-MAE Emergency Scenarios

CPF Non MAE Scenario	***CPF IMG No***
Radioactive Material Incident	***IMG 13***
Man Overboard (MOB)	***IMG 14***
Hazardous Material Spill	***IMG 15***
Rescue from Height	***IMG 16***
Offshore COVID 19 Disease Response	***IMG 17***
Condensate/Diesel Spill to Marine environment	*Included in IMG 1 and IMG 2*
Unauthorised Maritime Arrivals	*Included in IMG 10 Vessel collision*
CPF Security Response Guides	***CPF SRG#***
Vandalism and Sabotage Guideline	SRG 001

Issue Motivated Groups Guideline	SRG 002
Industrial Unrest Guideline	SRG 003
Bomb Threat Guideline	SRG 004
Theft of Company or Personal Property	SRG 005
Workplace Violence Guideline	SRG 006
Unplanned Maritime Contact Guideline	SRG 007
Unlawful Access to an Offshore Security Zone Guideline	SRG 008
Fatality Guideline	SRG 009
Crime Scene Management Guideline	SRG 010
Terrorism Guideline	SRG 011
CPF Lockdown Guideline	SRG 12

3 PREPAREDNESS

The following processes are established and activities completed to maintain the CPF's capacity to effectively manage an emergency incident.

ERP Validation	Conducting regular exercises and drills to validate emergency planning and response processes to achieve the objectives of the ERP.
Emergency Preparedness Assurance	Assurance activities such as emergency equipment preparedness checks, audits and regular interactions with key emergency response stakeholders to maintain the CPF in a state of readiness for an emergency response.
Competence Management	Emergency response personnel complete specialised training and competence maintenance activities to enable them to complete their allocated emergency roles effectively and safely.
Emergency Plan Analysis and Continual Improvement	Analysis of all emergency responses, training activities and exercises to identify any functions within the emergency plan that require to be amended. A focus on continual improvement.
Emergency Plan Review	Regular scheduled reviews of the emergency response plans and processes in conjunction with key emergency response stakeholders so emergency processes remain current.

3.1 Emergency Functions and Organisational Structure

3.1.1 Role of Ichthys Field Manager

In most circumstances, the CPF Offshore Installation Manager (OIM) will be the Incident Commander for any CPF emergency and also the Ichthys Field Manager responsible for overall coordination of combined emergency operations in the Ichthys Field.

During SIMOPS and other periods of high infield activity, a separate Field Manager may be in place.

The Ichthys Field Manager has the following responsibilities:

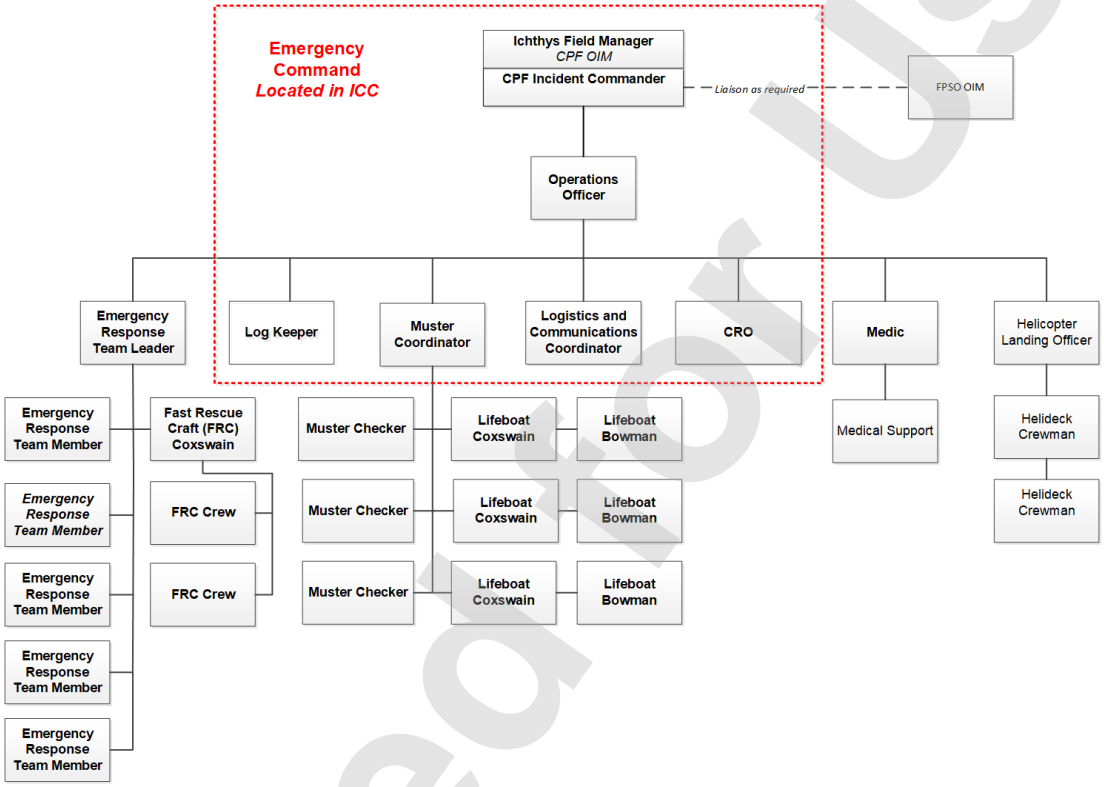
- Manages the incident response from a Field-wide perspective
- Assesses the Incident level classification for the incident, in consultation with the CPF Incident Commander (IC) – *if required*
- Maintains an open line of communication with the Perth IMT Leader to allow the appropriate emergency response support to be initiated
- Maintains communication and coordination between facilities and vessels within the Ichthys Field
- Assesses the incident situation and provides leadership and guidance
- Decides if Ichthys Field operational activities should continue during the emergency
- Declares the end of emergency in consultation with the CPF IC. - *if required*

3.1.2 CPF ERT Structure

The CPF's ERT is under the leadership of the Incident Commander (IC) who has the primary responsibility to safely deploy emergency responders to manage the tactical response to an incident. An illustration of the CPF ERT structure is displayed in Figure 3-1.

The Incident Commander is supported by team members in the CCR and a team deployed to the scene of the emergency that physically performs the emergency response tasks.

Figure 3-1: CPF ERT Structure



3.1.3 ICC and ERT Responsibilities

Checklists detailing the responsibilities for all ERT positions located in the ICC and those who respond to the incident scene are illustrated in Figure 3-1 are located in **Appendix A**.

These checklists contain role specific requirements that is generic for all incident types. Hazard specific information is contained in the IMGs but only includes key ERT roles. It is recommended that ERT personnel consult their role-specific checklist in **Appendix A** during incident response and training activities/drills to ensure they are familiar with the full-range of their emergency responsibilities.

3.2 IMT and CMT Support during a Significant CPF Emergency

When the CPF Incident Commander / Ichthys Field Manager determines that the emergency will require additional support outside the field-based resources, the P-IMT may be activated (Level 2).

This decision to activate the P-IMT will occur in consultation with the P-IMT Leader.

The P-IMT will assist with the provision of additional resources, advice, logistical and technical support to resolve the emergency safely.

The Crisis Management Team (CMT) may be activated if an escalating emergency requires strategic management to address enterprise level impacts resulting from the emergency event.

A matrix to assist in the classifying the level of emergency is available in Table 3.1 .

3.3 CPF Incident Control Centre

The CPF Incident Control Centre (ICC) is located within the CCR on Level 4 of the LQ. When any emergency is reported and confirmed, the OIM (as Incident Commander) and other members of the ERT will move to the ICC to coordinate the incident response.

In the event that the CCR /ICC is impaired, the Incident Commander and ERT members can relocate to the Secondary Incident Control Centre (SICC) located adjacent to the Emergency Response Base on Level 4 of the LQ. The SICC has a workstation providing access to essential CPF control functions (reduced SIS and Fire and Gas, ESD and fire pump activation), PA/GA, radio and external telecommunications systems access.

3.4 CPF Security Function Responsibilities

The Operations Team Leader is the Offshore Facility Security Officer and the CPF OIM is the Alternate.

The Offshore Facility Security Officers (OFSO) have the responsibility to maintain security and implement security response actions in accordance with the CPF Offshore Facility Security Plan. [These responsibilities are requirements outlined in Regulation 1.33 of the *Maritime Transport and Offshore Facilities Security Regulations 2003.*] and Ichthys Explorer Offshore Facility Security Plan.

Table 3-1: Offshore Emergency Classification / Response Level Examples

INPEX RESPONSE	ERT Activation		
	Incident Commander must brief IMT Leader *IMT Leader informs CMT Leader*	IMT Activation	
		IMT Leader must brief CMT Leader	CMT Activation
Severity Level	**Level 1 (Site)**	**Level 2 (IMT)**	**Level 3 (CMT)**
People	• Minor injury • Lost Time Injury • Non-Urgent Medevac	• Serious injury • Multi casualty event	• Multiple serious injuries • Fatality
Environment	• Any loss of containment to land, air or water that can be resolved with local or first-strike resources • Single jurisdiction response	• Any loss of containment to land, air or water that is beyond Level 1 response • May require deployment of resources beyond first strike response • Multiple jurisdiction response	• Catastrophic failures or major releases • May require national and international response • High degree of complexity that requires strategic leadership
Assets	• Minor fire (non-process area) • Adjacent incident threatens facility • Possible security activity near facility	• Any fire in process, storage or loading area • Helicopter emergency (on facility or ditching) • Forced entry to Facility • Ongoing criminal acts • Vessel collision in Field • Significant emergency on offshore contractor's Field-based asset	• Major Fire or Explosion • Widespread damage to Facility • Offshore Facility abandonment / Onshore Facility Evacuation • Well Blowout
Reputation	• Immediate vicinity concern • Potential local media attention	• National public concern • Extensive negative national media attention • Potential for litigation and fines	• Likely to attract national and international public attention • Potential for extensive negative international media attention • Potential for prosecutions and fines • Significant loss of confidence in INPEX operations
Sustainability	• No or minimal production loss • Breach of internal standards minor issues • Local industrial relations issues	• Potential for: ➢ production loss ➢ breaches to licence conditions	• Facility Shutdown • Potential for: ➢ Significant production and commercial loss ➢ Threat to operating licence and future approvals

3.5 Emergency Alarm Systems

3.5.1 Detection and Activation

The CPF's emergency alarms can be activated by:

1. Automatic detection systems (including flammable gas and infrared flame detectors), thermal detection (high temperature), toxic gas detectors (H_2S), Oxygen detectors, Hydrogen detectors and aspirated smoke detection in high reliability areas of the CPF.

   Any fire or flammable gas detector activation will be displayed on the Fire & Gas (F&G) panel in then CCR. Confirmed *(2 or more coincident activations)* will generate a General Platform Alarm (GPA).

   H_2S toxic gas detectors will generate a toxic gas alarm in the CCR, activate local warning beacons and generate a 1 KhZ warning tone to the FWD and AFT areas via the PA system. *Toxic gas detector activation will not generate a GPA.*

2. Operation of a fixed fire suppression system will generate a GPA.
3. Manual initiation by persons activating manual alarm call (MAC) points strategically located across the CPF will activate a GPA.
4. A GPA can be manually operated from the CCR.

On the activation of a GPA, the actions listed in Table 3.2 shall be implemented. The actions for a toxic alarm are listed in Table 3.3.

The actions for CPF personnel to follow for an emergency alarm activation is listed in Section 3.5.3.

3.5.2 Emergency Awareness Warning

The PA/GA system provides voice broadcasts and communicates emergency alarms throughout the CPF via loudspeakers or visual alarms in high noise areas. The system is interfaced with the ICSS and FGS so confirmed (2 or more detector activations) will automatically generate an emergency alarm.

The PA/GA system has the following functions:

- Sounds the GPA alert to alert CPF personnel of an emergency situation
- Will sound a toxic gas warning tone in affected areas of the CPF
- The ability to provide emergency announcements to give instruction to personnel on the actions to take during the emergency
- Sounds a Prepare to Abandon Platform Alarm (PAPA) when the Incident Commander considers that conditions on the CPF are deteriorating to a point where the best option for maintenance of personal safety is to evacuate the facility
- Communicates that an emergency alarm situation has been resolved.

The PA/GA system has in-built redundancy and speakers and beacons are placed throughout the facility and are certified for Zone 1 hazardous area use.

PA/GA system access units are located in the CCR, ICC, SICC, HLO and Telecommunications Equipment Room.

Transcripts for standard emergency PA announcements are contained at **Appendix B**.

3.5.3 General Actions on Emergency Alarm

All personnel shall receive training on the actions required for each emergency alarm response as part of the CPF induction.

If a muster is required, all CPF personnel shall:

- Stop all work.
- Shutdown all equipment/ tools and ensure the work site is left in a safe condition.
- Proceed immediately to the PMP. If access to the PMP is impaired, then proceed to either the SMP or AMP. *(ERT members will report to their designated emergency assembly point)*
- Listen for any supplementary information on the emergency. This may include information to avoid a particular location due to impacts of the emergency.
- Await instructions from the Muster Checker.

Once the emergency has resolved, an ALL CLEAR message will be sounded and personnel can return to their work area. Area Operators will endorse suspended permits prior to work re-commencing.

3.5.4 Emergency Alarm Actions Checklists

Table 3-2: Actions Required for a General Platform Alarm Activation

EVENT	GENERAL PLATFORM ALARM CHECKLIST

Critical Information *Confirmed = activation of two detectors.*

- GPA will sound when either:
  - *The FGS detects a confirmed fire within a fire zone*
  - *The FGS detects a confirmed 'low gas' condition*
  - *Operation of a Manual Alarm Call point*
  - *Activation of any fixed fire suppression system*
  - *Initiated via telecoms system PA access unit.*
- All non-emergency personnel will muster and emergency teams report to emergency duty locations

Response Phase	Action	Responsible	Status/ Time
Immediate Response Actions	Confirm initiation event and location	CRO	
	PA call as per alarm announcement templates	CRO	
	Confirm automatic systems have initiated. Activate manually if required.	CRO	
	Monitor FGS for escalation	CRO	
	Inform FPSO of GPA activation	CRO	
	Assemble at Emergency Response Base	ERT members	
Establish Incident Command	Assume Incident Command. Brief ICC and ERT Leader	IC	
Execute Protective Actions	Check process conditions for stability; Consider isolation/shutdown.	IC	
	Expand CCTV coverage adjacent to alarm activation area	CRO	
	If emergency egress paths are compromised, make PA announcement advising alternative muster arrangements.	CRO	
	If casualty rescue / treatment is a potential – Brief Medical Response Team.	IC	
	Consider postponing Platform Support Vessel approach, transfer operations or emergency release to a safe standby location.	IC	
Establish Situational Awareness	Confirm operation of primary safety systems	CRO	
	Verify status of muster; POB numbers? Missing? Casualties?	Muster Coordinator	
	Check for active permits	IC	
	Monitor CCTV and FGS	CRO	
	Determine potential for escalation	IC	
Incident Control Actions	Shut down general access external comms.	IC	
	Deploy ERT to investigate	IC	
	Initiate actions to resolve GPA event	IC	
	Brief the Field Manager and IMT Leader as required	IC	
Recovery	Announce when emergency situation has been resolved, permits can be endorsed by Area Operators and normal operations can commence.	IC	

Table 3-3: Actions Required for of Toxic Gas Alarm Activation

EVENT	H_2S TOXIC GAS ALARM CHECKLIST

Critical Information

- *H_2S gas detectors are located on the gas export manifold, the Fuel Gas Skid (Topsides).*
- *H_2S alarm set points 5 ppm (Low) and 10ppm (High)*
- *The PA/GA system will provide continuous 1kHz - Toxic Gas alarm alert tone.*
- *Local area toxic gas warning beacons will operate*
- *Audible and visual alarm at the FGOP and CCR Operator workstation(s).*
- *If the H_2S alarm is activated and goes unacknowledged for 2 minutes, then the Helicopter wave off lights are activated*

Response Phase	Action	Responsible	Status/ Time
Immediate Response Actions	Confirm initiation event and location	CRO	
	PA call as per alarm announcement templates	CRO	
	Personnel in area to be instructed to move into LQ or TR if unable to make LQ.	CRO	
	Consider initiating GPA	CRO	
	Monitor FGOP for escalation.	CRO	
	Expand CCTV coverage adjacent to alarm activation area	CRO	
	Confirm if local beacons have operated.	CRO	
	Inform PTL and IC of toxic alarm activation	CRO	
	If emergency egress paths are compromised, make PA announcement advising alternative muster arrangements	CRO	
	Stop Platform Support Vessel operations and or Postpone approach operations.	PTL	
Establish Situational Awareness	Deploy 2 Area Technicians to investigate with portable gas detector. SCBA to be worn.	CRO	
	Monitor CCTV and FGOP	CRO	
	Consider potential for escalation	CRO	
Incident Control Actions	Assess information received from Area Technicians	PTL	
	If incident is likely to escalate, take protective actions including GA activation and notify Incident Commander. Treat as LoC and initiate actions as per **IMG 3** (LoC Risers, Topsides and Utilities)	PTL	
	If incident has been resolved, standown incident response	PTL	
Recovery	Announce when toxic gas has returned to normal	IC	

3.6 Muster Arrangements

3.6.1 Escape Routes

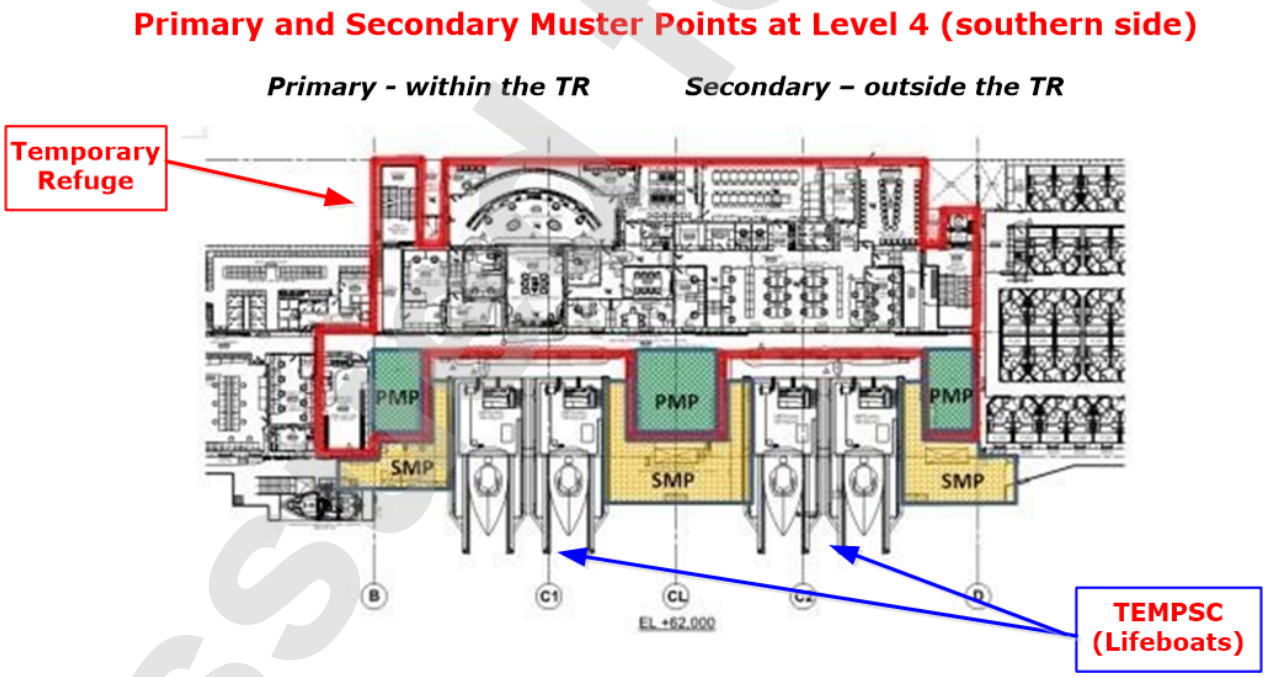
All levels of the CPF have escape routes available in two directions. All escape routes lead to the TR, PMP and AMP. Escape routes and muster points are shown on the CPF fire emergency plan which is prominently displayed in common areas across the CPF.

3.6.2 Muster Points

The CPF Muster Points are as follows and illustrated in Figure 3-2:

Primary Muster Point (PMP)	Inside the LQ on level 4, with direct access to the lifeboats (TEMPSC), liferafts and the helideck. *(4 x TEMPSC)*
Secondary Muster Points (SMP)	Outside the TR / LQ on the southern side of the LQ on Level 4 with direct access to the lifeboats, liferafts and helideck.
Alternative Muster Point (AMP)	At the north east corner of the lower deck with liferafts accessible via escape chutes.

Figure 3-2: CPF Primary, Secondary and Alternative Muster Points



3.6.3 Personnel Tracking and Mustering System

The integrated personnel tracking and mustering system is not available on the CPF. Any mustering is conducted at the Primary and if required Secondary Muster Points where 'T Cards' will be turned and the numbers reported by the assigned Muster Coordinator on the CPF.

3.7 CPF Abandonment Processes

Protection of people is the primary objective during any emergency. If the Incident Commander determines that evacuation of personnel provides the best prospect to maintain CPF personnel safety, the Prepare to Abandon Facility Alarm (PAPA) will be activated. A CPF abandonment checklist is located at **Appendix C**.

If personnel are not at the muster point, they shall report immediately to the nearest safe muster point.

Once at the muster point, instructions will be provided on the means of evacuation.

Evacuation via helicopter is the preferred option, however, this may not be practical given the travel time for helicopters to reach the Ichthys Field.

The primary means of CPF evacuation is by freefall lifeboats (TEMPSCs) located at the PMP. The Muster Checker will direct personnel to a TEMPSC and the Coxswain will provide further instructions.

If the TEMPSCs are unavailable, the secondary evacuation means is by liferafts accessed via the escape chutes.

Once clear of the CPF, lifeboats will make their way to the FPSO or a nearby infield support vessel.

3.8 Emergency Procedures (Incident Management Guides)

Specific detailed guidance, in the form of Incident Management Guides (IMG's), have been developed to provide the CPF emergency responders guidance on the actions and tasks required to safely respond to emergency events that have been deemed as a credible occurrence at the facility. This guidance contains both CPF MAE and non-MAE Events as classified in Section 2.10.1 and 2.10.2. A list if the CPF IMGs including DMS links is available at Section 4.4.6.

These IMGs shall be tested during the CPF emergency drills and exercises to verify their currency and updates to improve effectiveness shall be made as required.

3.9 CPF Emergency Response Performance Standards

The following emergency response performance standards have been established for the CPF.

Table 3-4: Emergency Response Performance Standards

Emergency Response Function	***Performance Standard***
All personnel to be assembled at Muster points	20 minutes from activation emergency warning
Muster checkers completed muster check (roll-call)	10 minutes from assembly of all personnel
ERT members assembled at ERB	10 minutes from GPA activation or other request to assemble
Medic deployment	7 minutes from request for medical assistance
FRC launch to water	25 minutes from OIM approval to launch
MOB recovered to a place of safety	30 minutes from FRC detachment

Where appropriate, these performance standards are included in CPF emergency response drills and exercises to assist in evaluating the effectiveness of the response.

3.10 CPF Emergency Response Assurance

An emergency assurance framework is in place to maintain the CPF's preparedness and capability to effectively manage credible potential emergency scenarios. Assurance activities are completed at facility level with specialist support from the HSEQ S&EM team.

The assurance framework is based on three pillars:

- Competent emergency responders
- Emergency plans and processes are effective
- Fit for purpose emergency response equipment

3.10.1 HSEQ S&EM Assurance Support

As part of the ongoing emergency response advice and support HSEQ S&EM provides to operational facilities, an S&EM subject matter expert (SME) will undertake an ER assurance visit and inspection at least twice per year.

During each visit the S&EM SME will:

- Observe the ERT complete a challenging emergency exercise and provide feedback, coach/mentor as required to enhance ER capability and confidence of personnel.
- Review effectiveness of skills management activities and Level 1 exercises being completed and adjust for any new hazards.
- Monitor facility review of IMGs and provide support as required.
- Inspect serviceability of emergency response equipment to verify it remains in a fit for response condition.
- Undertake additional assurance support as requested by the Operations Team Leader.

HSEQ S&EM visit schedule will maximise opportunities to review different shifts.

At the completion of each inspection visit, the S&EM SME will have a close-out session with the OIM (or delegate) to discuss inspection findings. A subsequent report will confirm findings and agreed improvement actions.

3.11 ERT Training and Competency Requirements

All ERT personnel shall acquire and maintain competency in skills relevant to their allocated emergency response position. Training shall comply with the PMA08 Chemical Hydrocarbon Training Package (or equivalent).

Training will include (but not limited to) incident command, firefighting, rescue, first-aid in line with allocated ERT roles. ERT Competency requirements are listed in the Incident and Crisis Preparedness Plan – Appendix B

Competency maintenance records are maintained in MYCapability which can produce management reports to identify the currency of an individual's competency. The Operations Training Team manages these processes.

Specified competencies that require re-certification have been identified.

3.12 Competency Maintenance

ERT skill proficiency is maintained by personnel completing a program of skills maintenance activities and participating in Level 1 exercises.

To retain currency, ERT personnel are required to complete a minimum of 70% of planned annual ERT skills maintenance activities and Level 1 exercises.

Definitions

ER Skills Maintenance

Scheduled training activities to maintain proficiency in the use of emergency equipment or awareness of procedures to complete an ER function effectively. Scene responders and CCR personnel involved in an emergency response will complete ongoing maintenance training as required.

A skills maintenance activity may involve drills eg FRC drill - practices safe deployment and retrieval of the FRC.

Level 1 Exercise

Shall involve both emergency command elements (CCR/ICC) and scene responders managing a simulated emergency scenario based on selected IMG(s) to evaluate facility ER effectiveness. Level 1 exercises will incorporate multiple response elements and provide a more holistic assessment of the effectiveness of the coordinated emergency response.

3.12.1 ER Skills Maintenance Program

An annual skills maintenance training program is in place for each shift where ER personnel undertake activities to retain proficiency in equipment and emergency processes used in their emergency role.

A minimum of one (1) ER skills maintenance activity per swing will be completed as per annual program.

Activities will have specified training outcomes and where possible performance indicators to guide the proficiency requirements to be maintained.

The ER focal point for each shift will coordinate the development and revision of the scene responder's skills maintenance program.

The OIM will be responsible for identifying ER skills maintenance requirements for ICC/CCR personnel with emergency response duties.

3.13 Plan Validation

This ERP and IMGs will be validated by the following:

- 1 x muster alarm drill – may be combined with Level 1 exercise
- 1 x Level 1 exercise per swing where simulated emergency scenario based on selected IMG(s) will evaluate ER effectiveness.
- 1 x Level 2 exercise per annum

3.13.1 Level 1 Exercise Program

A program of Level 1 exercises that review the effectiveness of ER processes to simulated credible emergency scenarios is in place. Each shift will complete a Level 1 exercise every swing.

A holistic evaluation of the emergency response will include observations of the actions of CCR personnel and scene response crews. Exercise validation includes reviewing the completeness of information contained in the IMG to guide the emergency response to this event type.

Over a 24-month period, each defined event (MAE and non-MAE) identified in this ERP shall be practiced by each shift.

The OIM (or delegate) shall review each Level 1 exercise and identify recommendations for corrective actions to improve emergency response effectiveness.

3.13.2 Level 2/3 Exercises

One major Level 2/3 exercise shall be conducted on an annual basis and incorporate the Company IMT/CMT as per Company Emergency and Crisis Management Standard to test information flow and interoperability. The exercise scenario may include either the CPF or FPSO and may alternate each year.

Level 2/3 exercises are managed by the HSEQ S&EM team.

3.14 Annual Skills Maintenance and Exercise Plan

The ER focal points for each shift shall develop an annual plan of skills maintenance activities and Level 1 exercises across each shift by 31 October each year in preparation for the following year.

HSEQ S&EM team can provide assistance with emergency scenario development as required and will undertake periodical review of specific Level 1 exercises and skills maintenance activities as part of S&EM's assurance processes.

3.14.1 Exercise Requirements

The following principles are incorporated into the annual CPF emergency skills maintenance and exercise program.

- All MAE scenarios defined within the CPF Safety Case are to be exercised.
- Exercises should incorporate credible association scenarios, including system failures that could occur both as a result of the initial incident and the escalation scenarios.
- Planned exercises should not be limited to facility initiated events such as system malfunction or accidents on the facilities. They shall include other identified emergency scenarios in the ERP and include security threats as appropriate.
- Drill and exercise planners shall not expose personnel to any additional hazards when participating in simulated emergency situation exercises and environmental requirements are identified and complied with.
- Records of all skills maintenance activities (training) and exercises shall be maintained, including any notes, meeting minutes. Skills maintenance activities – MYCAPABILITY and exercises OPSHAART. The Operations Team Leader or delegate shall be responsible for ensuring all records are maintained.

3.15 Monitor and Audit

In accordance with the Company's Emergency and Crisis Management Standard, a comprehensive emergency preparedness audit of the CPF is scheduled every two (2) years. The audit is designed to review the capability of CPF emergency response personnel, equipment, systems and processes to effectively manage emergency incidents.

3.16 ERP Review

This ERP shall be tested during exercises and actual emergencies and improvements identified in the debrief process shall be included. The plan shall be reviewed every 12 months, or when any of the following occur:

- major modifications or alterations occur at the facility;
- the type and quantities of hazardous materials on the CPF change significantly;
- an incident (or near miss) indicates the need to do so;
- changes occur that will impact the execution of the plan, such as resources, safety systems, and personnel and contact numbers;
- health and safety issues are raised within the workplace consultation;
- legislation changes;
- there are advances in technology and equipment;
- organizational direction changes;
- changes arise in products and activities;
- consultation with emergency support organisations identifies changes to emergency support arrangements; or
- findings of audits, emergency reporting or communication changes which affect the CPF.

The ERP Custodian (S&EM Team Lead) will ensure the ERP review is completed collaboratively with Offshore Operations as the end users of the plan.

4 RESPONSE

4.1 Reporting an emergency

Any person on the CPF that observes an emergency incident is responsible for reporting the emergency. The first priority is personal safety and other persons in the vicinity of the emergency.

An emergency can be reported by radio, via the designated Emergency Number **90**, activating a manual call point or activation of automated fire and gas detection. All these systems are all monitored by the CCR.

4.2 Activation of this Emergency Plan

The response procedures of this ERP will be activated by the CCR Operator when:

- reports are received of any emergency situation where consequences of the emergency could impact the safety of personnel or the CPF, or
- CPF process control systems detect abnormal conditions in any area of the CPF.

The CCR Control Room Operator will confirm emergency conditions by monitoring process controls and CCTV if available.

An Emergency Activation Guide at the front of this ERP displays the emergency activation and communication process.

4.3 Formation of the ERT

The Incident Commander will determine when the ERT is to be assembled and emergency response crews deployed to the incident scene. The Incident Commander will operate from the CCR or ICC.

The Incident Commander is supported by an Operations Officer, Control Room Operator, Logistics and Communications Coordinator, Muster Coordinator and a Log Keeper. The Incident Commander can add further positions if necessary.

The Incident Commander will rely on information from the CCR process control monitoring systems when developing an incident containment and control plan to conduct emergency operations safely. Guidance on possible objectives and control strategies is available in the Command and Control Section of **Appendix F.**

The Incident Commander will deploy emergency teams if it is safe to do so.

The Emergency Response Team Leader (ERTL) will manage scene operations and direct emergency teams.

On activation of the ERT, the ERTL will initially report to the CCR and receive a briefing from the Incident Commander/Operations Officer. This will include the incident priorities and strategies and in the event of a loss of containment, a safe route to approach the release scene. The ERTL will then establish a Forward Command Point, monitor site safety and remain in constant communication with the Operations Officer in the CCR and emergency teams at the incident scene.

The HLO may take initial command over response to a helideck emergency, handing over to the ERTL when arriving on-scene.

Considerations for the ERTL on tactical guidance for scene safety and scene management is available in the Command and Control **Appendix F**.

The Incident Commander will continually monitor incident progress against planned tactical objectives and provide regular situation updates to the Ichthys

Field Manager, the P-IMT (as agreed with the Field Manager) and CPF personnel as appropriate.

4.4 Response Arrangements

4.4.1 Medical Emergencies

The CPF Medic will manage medical emergencies on the CPF in accordance with the Company Emergency Medical Response Standard.

No specific IMG has been prepared for the management of medical emergencies as medical actions are incorporated in the IMGs developed for all credible emergencies. Any illness not resulting from an emergency will be managed in accordance with the CPF's medical arrangements.

If the CPF medic considers a patient's medical condition cannot be safely treated on the CPF, the Medic will discuss the situation with the CPF OIM /Field Manager, and a medical evacuation can be initiated as per Company's medevac processes [Ref Doc Ref Required]

In the event of an emergency with multiple casualties that is beyond the CPF medical care capability, a specific offshore Mass Casualty Incident Plan is in place. [Doc Ref Not available]. The CPF Medic will provide advice to the Incident Commander on the activation of this plan.

In the event of a fatality on the CPF a checklist of actions to be completed is available at **Appendix F.** (Refer Management of Fatalities Plan) [0000-AH-PLN-60002]

4.4.2 Extreme Weather Events

The CPF is located in a cyclone prone area. The Offshore Cyclone Response Management Plan [C075-AH-PLN-10009] details the preparedness and response actions taken to maintain safe operations during a cyclone.

This includes the close monitoring of cyclone activity and consultation with the Bureau of Meteorology to identify low pressure systems that could impact the Ichthys Field. Timely activation of preparedness actions is critical to effective cyclone management.

Down manning by removing non-essential personnel may be completed as a precaution and production will cease if sea state and wind tolerances are exceeded.

4.4.3 Field Vessel Emergencies

The CPF will provide assistance where possible to any infield vessel supporting Company operations that declares an emergency.

4.4.4 Oil Spill Response

Any incident resulting in hydrocarbons being released to the marine environment will be managed in accordance with the Ichthys Project Offshore Facilities (Operation) Oil Pollution Emergency Plan. This includes first strike actions to minimize impact and deployment of satellite tracking buoys to remotely monitor the trajectory of the release.

A significant oil spill event will require P-IMT activation. (Level 2/3)

4.4.5 Diving Emergencies

This ERP does not address diving emergencies. Any diving activities undertaken on, or near the CPF, will be subject to specific safety measures and emergency response planning for the scope of work. The OIM will provide assistance where possible to diving contactors / vessels in the event of a diving emergency.

4.4.6 Incident Management Guides

Table 4-1 lists the IMGs in place to provide the ERT information on the procedures to be implemented in the event of an emergency to hazards identified in CPF risk planning.

These IMGs are part of this ERP.

Table 4-1: CPF Incident Management Guides

CPF IMG#	**CPF IMG Title**	**Reference and Link**
Major Accident Emergencies		
IMG 1	*LoC Hydrocarbon Gas / Condensate from production wells or subsea production Infrastructure*	B060-AH-GLN-60017
IMG 2	LoC of Hydrocarbon Gas from the Gas Export Pipeline (GEP)	B060-AH-GLN-60018
IMG 3	*LoC or fire Hydrocarbon Gas / Condensate Risers, Topsides and Utilities*	B060-AH-GLN-60019
IMG 4	*Fire / Smoke in Machinery Space*	B060-AH-GLN-60020
IMG 5	*Living Quarters Fire*	B060-AH-GLN-60021
IMG 6	Loss of Hull Integrity-Stability	B060-AH-GLN-60022
IMG 7	Catastrophic Failure of Elevator	B060-AH-GLN-60023
IMG 8	Helicopter Fire or Crash on CPF	B060-AH-GLN-60024
IMG 9	Helicopter Ditch into Sea	B060-AH-GLN-60025
IMG 10	Unauthorised Vessel / Vessel Collision	B060-AH-GLN-60026
IMG 11	Loss of CPF Mooring	B060-AH-GLN-60027
IMG 12	Confined Space Incident	B060-AH-GLN-60028
IMG 14	Man Overboard (MOB)	B060-AH-GLN-60030
Non MAE Scenario		
IMG 13	Radioactive Material Incident	B060-AH-GLN-60029
IMG 15	Hazardous Material Spill	B060-AH-GLN-60031
IMG 16	Rescue from Height	B060-AH-GLN-60032
IMG 17	Offshore COVID 19 Disease Response	B900-AH-GLN-70000
	Condensate/Diesel Spill to Marine environment	o
	Unauthorised Maritime Arrivals	Part of IMG 10 Vessel collision
CPF SRG#	**CPF Security Response Guides**	**Document Reference**

SRG 001	Issue Motivated Group	X060-AH-GLN-70000 This secured document lists all the SRG's in a singular document
SRG 002	Industrial Unrest	
SRG 003	Bomb Threat	
SRG 004	Theft	
SRG 005	Workplace Violence	
SRG 006	Unplanned Maritime Contact	
SRG 007	Fatality	
SRG 008	Crime Scene Management	
SRG 009	Fatality Lockdown	
SRG 010	CPF Lockdown	
SRG 011	FPSO Lockdown	

Further information on the above guidelines and response to security related events can be found in the Security Management Plan (PER-2152631845).

4.5 Emergency Communication Principles

- Communications to be kept brief
- Communication must be factual – no speculation or rumours;
- The Incident Commander (or Ichthys Field Manager) will authorise all external emergency communications;
- Communications shall be timely in accordance with Company approved notifications e.g. Incident Commander / Ichthys Field Manager notifies the Perth IMT Leader for all incidents that have the potential to escalate to a Level 2 incident; and

Where an emergency is upgraded to a Level 2 incident, the Ichthys CPF Incident Commander / Field Manager is to maintain regular communications with the IMT Leader. This includes completing the initial notification form and regular situation reports (SITREPs).

4.6 Notifications

Notifications shall be made to the following as per Company protocols or as per agreed arrangements defined during ERP planning.

- Support vessels
- Helicopter shore base
- Neighbouring facilities
- Regulators

4.7 Emergency Contact Numbers

Internal and external contact numbers to be used during an emergency are contained in the INPEX Australia Emergency Contacts Directory (C075-AH-LIS-10002).

Individual page owners have been identified across INPEX and responsible for updating the contact numbers to maintain currency.

4.8 Termination of an Emergency Incident

Emergency events will be terminated once the response objectives have been achieved and there is no likelihood that the emergency situation will re-occur. While an emergency may have been terminated, it is highly likely that actions and or repairs, as identified by the ERT or IMT, will still be continuing when the incident response has been terminated.

5 RECOVERY

Recovery processes assist the CPF restore the physical infrastructure, emotional, social, economic and physical well-being of personnel and environmental values following an emergency. Some recovery actions may continue well after the emergency phase has concluded.

Recovery actions ideally should commence as early as possible and can be carried out concurrently with response functions. Recovery actions are included in IMGs. For a significant emergency, it is likely the P-IMT will also be involved in facilitating recovery operations.

The following issues should be considered in recovery planning when the incident is nearing or under control.

5.1 Damage Assessment

Access to an emergency site will be tightly controlled and restricted as there will be uncontrolled hazards and impact areas may be subject to an investigation and the physical site cannot be disturbed.

As soon as it is a safe to do so, the Incident Commander will approve escorted access to designated personnel to undertake an assessment of damage to plant and infrastructure required to return to normal operations.

5.2 Physical and Emotional Well-Being of Emergency Responders

The Incident Commander monitors the general welfare of all CPF personnel.

Emergency responders suffering any injury in their emergency response duties shall be treated as soon as possible and appropriate accident reporting processes followed.

The welfare of emergency responders should be considered during all stages of the emergency. Situations involving serious injuries will pose additional stress on the emergency responders and may require ongoing support for their emotional wellbeing.

5.3 Clean-Up

Clean-up of emergency areas should commence when it is safe to do so. An assessment of the materials being removed shall be completed to verify that the arrangements are in accordance with Company waste management practices.

5.4 Post-Incident Investigation

Any incident will require some level of post-emergency review. The Event Reporting & Investigation Procedure [PER-00207575] shall be consulted.

Review of minor emergency situations can be completed during normal 'hot' debrief of operations and outcomes completed by the Operations Officer.

More significant emergency events will require formal review to identify lessons learned to improve emergency preparedness and response. Support organisations involved in the emergency response should be invited to contribute to the review.

The ERP shall be updated as necessary following the post-emergency review.

Following a major emergency at the CPF, Regulators and other agencies with statutory responsibilities may also be conducting an investigation. This may include regulators travelling to the facility and requiring escorted access.

5.5 Record Keeping

All incident records will need to be collated and stored in line with Company document record processes. The Log Keeper will collect all information used in the CCR to manage the emergency response.

Any personal records or notes made by individual ERT members shall also be stored with the incident records with a copy retained by the individual.

6 ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Table 6-1: Abbreviations and Definitions

Abbreviation / Term	Definition
AIIMS	Australasian Inter-services Incident Management System
ALARP	As Low as Reasonably Practicable
AMP	Alternative Muster Point
CCR	Central Control Room
CMT	Crisis Management Team
Company	INPEX Australia Pty Ltd
CPF	Central Processing Facility
DIFFS	Deck Integrated Firefighting System (fire protection on CPF helideck)
EM	Emergency Management
Emergency	An unplanned or uncontrolled situation that harms or has the potential to harm people, the environment, assets, Company reputation or Company sustainability and is unable, through the implementation of Company standard operating procedures, to be contained or controlled. A report of an emergency situation will see the response elements of the Facility's ERP activated.
ER	Emergency Response
ERB	Emergency Response Base
ERP	Emergency Response Plan – a plan which provides procedural guidance to control, coordinate and respond to an emergency/incident
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ERTL	Emergency Team Leader (responsible for incident scene operations)
ESD	Emergency Shutdown
Facility	Any offshore installation, as defined in the Offshore Petroleum Act, or subordinate Regulations & Greenhouse Gas Storage Act (OPGGSA 2009)
FPSO	Floating Production Storage Offloading Facility
FRC	Fast Rescue Craft
GA	General Alarm
GEP	Gas Export Pipeline

Abbreviation / Term	Definition
HC	Hydrocarbon
H2S	Hydrogen Sulphide
HLO	Helicopter Landing Officer
HP	High Pressure
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, Air-Conditioning
ICC	Incident Control Centre
ICSS	Integrated Control and Safety System
ILNG	Ichthys Liquefied Natural Gas Plant (Darwin, Bladin Point)
IMG	Incident Management Guide
IMT	Incident Management Team – personnel comprised of the Leader, and those appointed to be responsible for the functions of Operations, Planning, Logistics and Log Keeper.
Incident	Events, accidentally or deliberately caused which require a response.
Incident Commander (IC)	The individual responsible for the management of all incident operations. The Incident Controller is allocated for the tactical response, resolution and recovery to an incident or emergency.
LoC	Loss of Containment
LQ	Living Quarters
MAE	Major Accident Event
MEG	**Mono-Ethylene Glycol**
Nm	Nautical mile
OIM	Offshore Installation Manager (Person in charge of Facility)
OPEP	Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
PA/GA	Public Address / General Alarm *(a system used to communicate emergency awareness)*
PCS	Process Control System
PEARS	People, Environment, Asset, Reputation and Sustainability
P-IMT	Perth Incident Management Team
PMP	Primary Muster Point
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment

Abbreviation / Term	Definition
POB	Persons on Board
SAR	Search and Rescue
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (or BA)
SCE	Safety Critical Element
SICC	Secondary Incident Control Centre (Level 5 LQ)
SIMOPS	Simultaneous Operations
SITREP	Situation Report – A report describing the current situation. May also be referred to as an update.
SMP	Secondary Muster Point
SRG	Security Response Guide (secure document)
TEMPSC	Totally Enclosed Motor Propelled Survival Craft (lifeboat)
TR	Temporary Refuge
UPS	Uninterruptable Power Supply

For general terms please visit the INPEX Global Glossary (https://mysa.inpex.com.au/bms/inpexlists_globalglossary_na.htm).

APPENDIX A: **ERT CHECKLISTS**

CPF	**FIELD MANAGER**	
Responsibilities during Response Phase • *Maintains communications with Facility OIM's and other vessels/assets in-Field.* • *Provides leadership, assesses the incident situation including potential for escalation.* • *Coordinates field activities to support incident response.* • *Establishes and maintains regular communication Perth IMT.*		
Reports to	**Perth IMT Leader**	
Management Position	**FIELD MANAGER / CPF OIM**	
Response Phase	**Action**	**Status /Time**
Immediate Response Actions	Proceed to the CCR. Gain an understanding of the event from Control Room Operator	
	Consider whether routine Field operations need to be suspended.	
	Verify incident records are being maintained	
Establish Situational Awareness	Confirm location, extent of emergency	
	Identify any damaged systems	
	Identify risks, assess incident escalation potential	
	Confirm muster status	
	Provide situation reports to Perth IMT *	

Execute Protective Actions	Consider isolations and separation of assets infield to mitigate escalation potential	
	Activate additional emergency plans if required	
Recovery Phase	Complete regulator notifications as appropriate *	
	Consider emotional wellbeing of CPF and FPSO personnel	
	Participate in Facility incident debrief	

* *For FPSO emergencies, the FPSO Incident Commander will complete these functions as agreed with the Field Manager*

CPF	INCIDENT COMMANDER	
Responsibilities during Response Phase • *Maintains the safety of all CPF personnel and initiates actions to protect the environment and the CPF asset* • *Provides leadership, assesses the incident situation including potential for escalation, determines protection priorities, implement tactical plans and directs CPF ERT* • *Establishes and maintains regular communication Perth IMT*		
Reports to	**Perth IMT Leader and Field Manager** *(if role is being performed by another person)*	
Management Position	**CPF OIM**	
Response Phase	**Action**	**Status/ Time**
Immediate Response Actions	Proceed to the CCR. Gain an understanding of the event from Control Room Operator	
	Confirm automatic systems have activated (if appropriate)	
	Consider whether routine operations need to be suspended.	
	Determine if ERT is to be activated	
	Verify incident records are being maintained	
Execute Protective Actions	Confirm activation of GPA, if necessary	
	Manual activation of additional protective systems (if required)	
	Determine isolation zone for the incident	
	Evacuate personnel from isolation zone	
	Brief ERT. If injuries, deploy Medic	
Establish Situational Awareness	Confirm location, extent of emergency	
	Identify any damaged systems	
	Review open permits	
	Review detailed plan for the incident area (IMG or others) if available	
	Identify risks, assess incident escalation potential	
	Establish protection priorities	
	Confirm muster status	
	Order Platform Abandonment (if required after assessment)	
Incident Control	Develop Initial Incident Plan. *See **Appendix F** Command and Control*	
	Brief Operations Officer	
	Commit ERT if safe to do so	
	Activate additional incident plans if required	
	Assess effectiveness of emergency response and initiate changes where necessary	
	Conduct timeouts with CCR team as necessary	
	Provide situation reports to Perth IMT	
	PA announcements to crew on emergency situation	
	Determine Incident under control when appropriate. Stand down PA announcement.	
	Continued Over Page	
	Complete regulator notifications as appropriate	

Recovery Phase	Determine when it is safe to access emergency area. Identify any restrictions	
	Consider emotional wellbeing of CPF personnel	
	Initiate Facility incident debrief	

CPF	OPERATIONS OFFICER	
Responsibilities during Response Phase • *Second in charge of emergency response* • *Directs and coordinates all actions of the Emergency Response Team* • *Assist in developing incident tactical objectives and strategies* • *Back up to IC*		
Reports to	**Incident Commander**	
Management Position	**Operations Team Leader**	
Response Phase	**Action**	**Status/Time**
Immediate Response Actions	Proceed to CCR. Obtain briefing from Incident Commander	
	Assist Incident Commander with initial incident assessment	
	Communicates with ERT Leader. Verifies all Emergency Team members have responded.	
Execute Protective Actions	Determine safe access route for ERT	
	Brief ERT on emergency and likely hazards	
	Establish scene control of isolation areas	
Establish Situational Awareness	Obtain information from F&G operator on systems activated	
	Confirm protective systems are operating and providing protection	
Incident Control	Assist in developing incident plan and tactical objectives	
	Maintain communication with Emergency Team Leader	
	Provide information to Emergency Team Leader urgently when unsafe conditions are detected.	
	Identify additional resources to control emergency	
	Provide regular scene situation updates to Incident Commander	
	Reviews effectiveness of incident response and recommend potential changes of incident tactics to the Incident Commander.	
Recovery Phase	Implement isolation zones as identified by the Incident Commander	
	Verify emergency resources have been replenished.	
	Monitor and evaluates emotional wellbeing of emergency team personnel	
	Conduct debrief of emergency team response	

CPF	CONTROL ROOM OPERATOR	
Responsibilities during Response Phase • *Initiate emergency alarm and response processes* • *Monitor control panel and takes any action deemed necessary to safeguard personnel, plant and equipment.*		
Reports to	**Operations Officer**	
Management Position	**CCR Operator**	
Response Phase	**Action**	**Status/ Time**
Immediate Response Actions	Confirm incident report, location and details	
	Confirm activation of GPA (if required)	
	Notify Incident Commander of emergency situation	
	Confirm automatic systems have activated	
	If necessary, makes initial PA announcement	
	Monitor status of adjacent systems	
Execute Protective Actions	Verify all escalation controls have been activated	
	Activate adjacent systems if necessary to contain escalation	
	Provide information to Incident Commander / Operations Officer on unsafe areas	
	Advise any vessels in immediate vicinity	
	Consider wind direction for plume and thermal impact	
Establish Situational Awareness	Maintain CCTV coverage of incident area	
	Consult appropriate plans / procedures to identify cause and effect	
	Monitor depressurisation and inventory levels	
	Identify any safety critical systems that may be compromised	
	Review open permits	
	Identify potential risks, assess potential and communicated to Incident Commander / Operations Officer	
Incident Control	Provide input into development of incident tactical plans as required	
	Provide regular status updates on CPF systems	
Recovery Phase	When Incident Commander declares incident safe, make PA call to allow personnel to return (include any isolations if necessary)	
	Reinstates systems when incident is resolved	
	Participate in post incident debrief	

CPF	LOGISTICS AND COMMUNICATIONS COORDINATOR	
Responsibilities during Response Phase • *Identify and liaises with all incident support and surrounding assets to assist emergency response;* • *Transmit external communications when authorised by Incident Commander*		
Reports to	**Operations Officer**	
Management Position	**Materials Coordinator**	
Response Phase	**Action**	**Status /Time**
Immediate Response Actions	Proceed to CCR. Obtain briefing from Incident Commander.	
	Advise FPSO CCR of event and status/actions being undertaken	
Execute Protective Actions	Advise vessels in immediate vicinity of emergency any required action	
	Verify that logistics essential to emergency response are not impacted	
Establish Situational Awareness	Ascertain location of Field support vessels	
	Liaise with HLO on planned helicopter movement / helicopter availability	
	Consider potential resource requirements and highlight possible issues	
Incident Control	Assists Log Keeper with updating boards and chronological log.	
	Transmit external communications when authorized by Incident Commander	
	Monitor emergency response resource levels	
	Liaise with onshore IMT Logistics Section to source additional equipment / resources for emergency response	
	Advise resource resupply timeframes	
	Responsible for retrieval of ICC voice recorder if CPF abandonment is ordered	
Recovery Phase	Collect all incident information and passes to Log Keeper	
	Assist with reinstatement of logistics to normal operations	
	Participate in post incident debrief	

CPF	MEDIC	
Responsibilities during Response Phase • *Undertake medical assessment duties;* • *Liaise with onshore medical personnel as appropriate;* • *Determine if there is a need for Medevac assistance;* • *Prepare casualties for Medevac if required; and* • *Supervise medical support team*		
Reports to	**Operations Officer**	
Management Position	**Medical Support Coordinator**	
Response Phase	**Action**	**Status /Time**
Immediate Response Actions	Proceed to Medical Centre. Obtain briefing from Incident Commander.	
	Identify if any injured persons	
Execute Protective Actions	Identify potential hazards at incident scene	
	Deploy to incident scene to assess and render medical assistance on the instruction of the Operations Officer/ Incident Commander	
Establish Situational Awareness	Complete triage of injured persons	
	Determine extent of medical support required (stretcher bearers etc)	
	Assess potential for medevac assistance	
Incident Control	Establish casualty clearing area if required	
	Provide regular updates to Operations Officer on injured persons' status	
	Liaise with onshore medical support as required for specialist medical support	
	Prepare injured persons for medevac if required	
Recovery Phase	Treat injured persons as required	
	Replenish medical stock used	
	Monitor emotional wellbeing of personnel	
	Participate in post incident debrief	

CPF	MEDICAL SUPPORT	
Responsibilities during Response Phase • *Assist the Medic treat and care for injured persons* • *Trained first-aiders*		
Reports to	**Medic**	
Management Position	**Voluntary**	
Response Phase	**Action**	**Status/ Time**
Immediate Response Actions	When deployed, assemble in the medical centre (or as directed) and receive a briefing from the Medic.	
	Prepare equipment for deployment	
	Conduct safety checks	
Execute Protective Actions	Wear appropriate PPE	
	When deployed to scene, report to Emergency Team Leader who will provide hazard briefing and identify tasks	
	Monitor own safety and other team members continuously	
Incident Control	Assist Medic in treatment of injured persons	
Recovery Phase	Replenish medical supplies	
	Assist Medic in other duties as required	
	Monitor team members emotional wellbeing (Peer Support)	
	Participate in post incident debrief	

CPF	LOG KEEPER	
Responsibilities during Response Phase • *Maintain a chronological record of events during the emergency*		
Reports to	**Operations Officer**	
Management Position	**Operations Technician**	
Response Phase	**Action**	**Status/ Time**
Immediate Response Actions	Proceed to CCR. Obtain briefing from Incident Commander.	
	Commence information collection	
Establish Situational Awareness	Commence establishing chronological record of events	
	Record weather information e.g. wind speed and direction, sea state (current and forecast)	
	Collect information on casualty status, logistics movements and emergency team resources	
	Sketch a plan of the incident location	
Incident Control	Obtain information from Incident Commander timeouts	
	Prompt the Incident Commander for regular public address announcements	
	Record time when Incident Commander declares incident safe (resolved)	
Recovery Phase	Collect all incident information for inclusion into incident records	
	Participate in post incident debrief	

CPF	MUSTER COORDINATOR	
Responsibilities during Response Phase • *Confirm the muster status of the CPF (including the ERT)* • *Direct Muster checkers and coxswains on instructions from the Incident Commander*		
Reports to	**Operations Officer**	
Management Position	**HSE Adviser**	
Response Phase	**Action**	**Status/ Time**
Immediate Response Actions	On sounding of GPA proceed to CCR. Obtain briefing from Incident Commander.	
	Obtain POB list	
	Verify e-muster system is operational. If not use hard copy POB list for roll call	
	Establish communication with muster checkers	
Execute Protective Actions	Identify and communicate hazards that may affect muster area	
	Liaise with CRO to make PA announcement to alert personnel of hazard and advise alternative path	
Establish Situational Awareness	Monitor muster progress on CCTV	
	Monitor muster number on e-muster system	
Incident Control	Receive reports from muster checkers (e-muster system)	
	Compile muster information and report muster status to Operations Officer	
	Direct muster checkers and coxswains to deploy personnel on instructions from the Incident Commander	
	If CPF abandonment, take muster records	
Recovery Phase	Assist with safe return of personnel when muster has been released	
	Undertake other duties as assigned to assist recovery processes	
	Pass incident information to Log Keeper	
	Participate in post incident debrief	

CPF	MUSTER CHECKER	
Responsibilities during Response Phase • *Reports details of the muster check promptly to the Muster Coordinator in the CCR / ICC* • *Leads personnel to evacuation points for helicopter or lifeboat on an Abandon Facility alarm*		
Reports to	**Muster Coordinator**	
Management Position	**Hotel Services Caterer**	
Response Phase	**Action**	**Status/ Time**
Immediate Response Actions	On activation of GPA, respond immediately to allocated muster position.	
	Don muster checker identification and maintain visibility at muster point.	
	Establish communication with Muster Coordinator in CCR	
	Verify e-muster system is operational	
	Monitor welfare needs of personnel at the muster point	
	Maintain clear access to lifeboats or helipad	
Establish Situational Awareness	Provide periodic reports to Muster Coordinator	
Incident Control	Report details of the muster check promptly to the Muster Coordinator in the CCR / ICC	
	Dispatch personnel from the muster area as requested from the Muster Coordinator	
	Maintains an accurate record of personnel deployed	
	Lead personnel to evacuation points for helicopter or lifeboat on an Abandon Facility alarm	
	Lifeboat boarding: 1. Conduct roll-call of persons allocated to lifeboat 2. Lead personnel to lifeboat station 3. Supervise boarding of personnel into the lifeboat 4. Conduct a head-count on boarding 5. Handover responsibility to the Coxswain	
Recovery Phase	Provide any records to Muster Coordinator	
	Undertake incident recovery actions as directed	
	Participate in post incident debrief	

CPF	EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM LEADER	

Responsibilities during Response Phase

- *Monitor Emergency Team members during incident and maintain their safety.*
- *Lead and directs the Emergency Response Team using the following principles:*
  - *Undertake Rescue Operations (when it is safe to do so and instructed by IC / Operations Officer)*
  - *Protect adjacent areas to reduce incident spread*
  - *Contain incident to origin point*
  - *Establish control of incident and render operations safe*
  - *Protect undamaged equipment from subsequent heat, smoke, water or hydrocarbon product damage*
  - *Initiate recovery measures and prevent incident reoccurrence.*

Reports to	**Operations Officer**	
Management Position	**On-shift PTL**	
Response Phase	**Action**	**Status /Time**
Immediate Response Actions	Proceed to CCR for face to face briefing from Incident Commander	
	Identify critical protection priorities and potential hazards	
Execute Protective Actions	With Operations Officer and CRO identify safe access path to incident scene	
	Deploy Emergency Team when authorised by Incident Commander	
	Verify isolations and depressurization are at appropriate levels	
	Define potential hazards to crew members	
	Activate any additional equipment such as portable monitors, gas monitoring to protect from exposure	
	Establish scene control. Remove non-essential personnel	
Establish Situational Awareness	Identify potential safety critical systems that may be compromised	
	Establish Forward Command Point and communications with Operations Officer	
	Review scene for hazards and potential escalation factors	
	Determine source of emergency that needs to be contained.	
	Determine tactical priorities	
	Identify any potential for environmental impact	
Incident Control	Brief ERT members	
	always Maintain radio contact with emergency team	
	Monitor scene safety. Implement controls to reduce hazards. See Tactical Response in Command & Control **Appendix F**	
	Provide regular situation report back to Operations Officer	
	Identify additional resources to control incident	
	Advise when scene is under control or safe	

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Response Phase	Action	Status/ Time
Recovery Phase	Identify any systems isolations or access restrictions that will need to remain.	
	Assist with damage assessment	
	Assist with scene investigation (if initiated)	
	Replenish emergency team equipment and consumables	
	Monitor emotional wellbeing of emergency team.	
	Participate in post incident debrief	

CPF	EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM MEMBER	
Responsibilities during Response Phase • *Follow directions given by the Emergency Response Team Leader* • *Conduct all emergency activities in as safe a manner as possible*		
Reports to	**Emergency Response Team Leader**	
Management Position	**Production Technicians and INLECs.**	
Response Phase	**Action**	**Status /Time**
Immediate Response Actions	Report to Emergency Response Base and collect equipment and don PPE	
	Perform safety equipment checks	
	Complete radio communications check with CCR and ERTL	
	Await instructions to deploy including safe approach route	
Execute Protective Actions	Proceed to incident scene on nominated safe approach route	
	Assess hazards, use monitoring equipment and appropriate PPE	
	Await briefing from Emergency Team Leader	
	Activate any local equipment that will aid in incident containment	
	Establish isolations as directed	
Establish Situational Awareness	Identify potential hazards at scene	
	Attempt to identify source of emergency if it is safe to do so.	
	Communicate any new or emerging hazards	
Incident Control	Respond as directed by the Emergency Team Leader	
	Continually monitor other team members	
	Conduct all emergency actions in accordance with procedures	
	Maintain communication with Emergency Team Leader	
	Withdraw when requested to maintain safety	
Recovery Phase	Replenish emergency response equipment and consumables	
	Monitor emotional wellbeing of emergency team members	
	Participate in post incident debrief.	

CPF	FAST RESCUE CRAFT COXSWAIN AND CREW	
Responsibilities during Response Phase • *Launch the Fast Rescue Craft when authorised by the Incident Commander*		
Reports to	**Emergency Team Leader**	
Management Position	**Coxswain – SERV 1** **FRC Crew – MECH 1, MECH 2**	
Response Phase	**Action**	**Status /Time**
Immediate Response Actions	When activated report to the FRC launching area	
	Complete all pre-launch checks	
	Coxswain to make contact with the Emergency Team Leader	
	Await instructions	
Execute Protective Actions	Coxswain will coordinate the survival and rescue activities after launch	
Establish Situational Awareness	Monitor sea state and wind conditions	
	Evaluate other hazards that may impact on safe operations of Fast Rescue Craft	
Incident Control	Fast Rescue Craft will only be deployed on authorization of the Incident Commander	
	Complete rescue / recovery as tasked	
	Maintain radio contact with Emergency Team Leader and CCR	
	Assist with patient care	
Recovery Phase	Recover Fast Rescue Craft and return to launching position	
	Maintain Fast Rescue Craft equipment as required	
	Participate in post incident debrief	

CPF	LIFEBOAT COXSWAIN AND BOWMAN	
Responsibilities during Response Phase • *Prepares lifeboat for CPF abandonment* • *Launches when authorised by the Incident Commander*		
Reports to	**Muster Checker**	
Management Position	**Coxswain – SERV 1** **Bowman – MECH 1 MECH 2**	
Response Phase	**Action**	**Status /Time**
Immediate Response Actions	On GPA activation, report to allocated muster area	
	Conduct lifeboat pre-launch checks	
	Make contact with Muster Checker	
Execute Protective Actions	Coordinate the survival and rescue activities after launch.	
Establish Situational Awareness	Monitor sea state and wind conditions	
	Assess other hazards that may impact on lifeboat launch or entry to water	
Incident Control	If the abandonment order if issued by the Incident Commander, conduct the boarding of personnel into the lifeboat	
	Liaise with the Muster Checker who will verify lifeboat allocation	
	Complete final checks and launch	
	Make passage to FPSO or support vessel	
Recovery Phase	Assist in recovery actions as directed	
	Participate in post incident debrief	

CPF	HELICOPTER LANDING OFFICER	
Responsibilities during Response Phase • *Manage helicopter movements safely during emergency* • *In the absence of the ER Team Lead provide initial command response for the Helideck Crew during a helideck emergency*		
Reports to	**Operations Officer**	
Management Position	**SERV 1, SERV 2**	
Response Phase	**Action**	**Status /Time**
Immediate Response Actions	Proceed to CCR and receive briefing from Incident Commander	
	Identify any potential implications for CPF safe helicopter operations	
Execute Protective Actions	Radio any inbound aircraft and helicopter shore base and advise of emergency (if necessary)	
	Change helideck warning lights if necessary	
	Activate helideck ER crew if required. Take initial command and provide direction to the helideck ER crew	
	Verify helideck is clear and access from temporary refuge is clear	
Establish Situational Awareness	Ascertain helicopter availability (if needed)	
	Monitor incident for emerging hazards that may impact helicopter operations	
	Liaise with Logistics and Communications Coordinator	
Incident Control	Provide helicopter information and support as required.	
	Manage helideck emergency response activities initially until the arrival of, or in the absence of the ER Team Lead	
	Hand over command to the Emergency Response Team Lead when available on-scene	
Recovery Phase	Manage helicopter support to assist with incident recovery purposes	
	Participate in post incident debrief	

CPF	HELIDECK CREW	
Responsibilities during Response Phase • *Provide emergency support at helideck to maintain safe helicopter operations*		
Reports to	**Helicopter Landing Officer**	
Management Position	**SERV 1, SERV 2**	
Response Phase	**Action**	**Status /Time**
Immediate Response Actions	When activated, report to helideck area	
	Don PPE and complete equipment safety checks	
	Communications links with HLO and CCR checked	
Execute Protective Actions	Deploy monitors and DIFFS as required to protect helideck area	
	Protect exposures to prevent incident spread	
	Remove all personnel from incident isolation zone	
Establish Situational Awareness	Identify potential hazards and potential for escalation	
	Receive briefing from HLO / Emergency Team Leader	
	Continual hazard assessment to identify any new or emerging hazards	
Incident Control	Respond to the helideck emergency as directed by HLO / Emergency Team Leader	
	Maintain communications	
	Maintain personal and team safety	
	Render situation safe	
Recovery Phase	Assist with safe recovery of helideck facilities	
	Participate in post incident debrief	

APPENDIX B: **EMERGENCY PA ANNOUNCEMENTS**

General Alarm Announcement

ATTENTION ALL PERSONNEL….. ATTENTION ALL PERSONNEL.

The General Alarm has sounded due to <*insert alarm description*>.

All work must stop, equipment must be made safe and all hot work must cease immediately.

Emergency teams report to their team muster points.

All other personnel report to the primary muster area with your life jacket if immediately accessible.

REPEAT ANNOUNCEMENT

Toxic Gas Alarm Announcement

ATTENTION ALL PERSONNEL….. ATTENTION ALL PERSONNEL.

A Toxic Gas Alarm has sounded in the <*insert alarm description and area*>.

All personnel in the vicinity of this area should proceed to your team muster point.

The alarm is being investigated and I will provide an update shortly.

REPEAT ANNOUNCEMENT

All Clear Announcement

ATTENTION ALL PERSONNEL…….ATTENTION ALL PERSONNEL

The facility has returned to normal status. Suspended work permits are to be endorsed by Area Operator prior to work re-commencing.

REPEAT ANNOUNCEMENT

Prepare to Abandon Facility Alarm (If abandonment is ordered by the OIM / Incident Commander)

Preferably delivered by the Incident Commander / OIM

ATTENTION ALL PERSONNEL…….ATTENTION ALL PERSONNEL

This is the OIM

Prepare to abandon facility. Prepare to abandon facility.

All personnel are to proceed to the Primary Muster Area for lifeboat embarkation. Carry your escape bag and life jacket if immediately accessible.

Switch radios to emergency Channel xx

REPEAT ANNOUNCEMENT

APPENDIX C: **ABANDONMENT CHECKLIST**

EVENT	**PREPARE TO ABANDON PLATFORM ALARM CHECKLIST**

Critical Information

- *Preferred mode of abandonment is by helicopter. (min 2 hour lead time)*
- *Factors that will affect the abandonment decision include:*
  - *Time of day*
  - *Helideck status / helicopter availability*
  - *Nature of incident (size of vapour cloud, condensate spill, smoke)*
  - *Prevailing weather / sea state*
  - *Number of casualties*
- *PAPA can be activated from CCR / ICC and SICC*

Action	**Responsible**	**Status/ Time**
Confirm incident is so severe that total abandonment is necessary: • Event is out of control and escalating • Personnel are in danger • The integrity of the facility is threatened	IC	
Re-confirm numbers at muster	IC / Muster Coordinator	
Monitor and track location of ERT members on CCTV	CRO	
Inform personnel in the ICC and ERT of abandonment decision	IC	
Prepare casualties for transfer. Deploy stretcher bearers	Medic / ERT Leader	
Inform Perth IMT of abandonment decision	IC	
Handover CPF emergency response responsibility to FPSO OIM	IC	
Notify any support vessels in vicinity to assist as required and FPSO OIM is coordinating CPF emergency response	IC / Comms	
Withdraw ERT from incident scene safely	IC / ERT Leader	
Make PA announcement informing all personnel	IC	
Activate PAPA	IC	
Gather all records, logs and photograph ICC boards.	Log Keeper	
ICC personnel proceed to abandonment point	ICC personnel	
Retrieve voice recorder ('Red Box" in TER1)	Comms	☐
ERT crew make way to abandonment point	ERT members	☐
Conduct final muster check prior to personnel moving to lifeboats *(or other abandonment means)*	Muster Checkers / Muster Coordinator	☐
Activate ESD0 immediately prior to abandoning CPF	IC	☐
Launch lifeboats and clear incident scene	Coxswain	☐

APPENDIX D: **FATALITY MANAGEMENT CHECKLIST**

This checklist is contained in Management of FENTER TITLE OF DOCUMENT Plan [0000-AH-PLN-60002**Error! Unknown document property name.**]

Onsite Management of Fatality Response Check List			
Senior INPEX Manager/Management - OIM	**Status**		
	Yes	**No**	**N/A**
If necessary initiate a site muster and suspend work	☐	☐	☐
Inspect scene with Medic	☐	☐	☐
Inform staff of the situation. Direct not to mention any details of the incident until Police have given approval and notified the Next Of Kin.	☐	☐	☐

Secure the fatality scene as per the following:
• Restrict access and establish a cordon (this can be achieved with reflective tape or similar)
• Instruct persons not to disturb any evidence that may be used by Police forensic teams
• Establish and maintain a log of entry to the scene
• Establish one route for persons entering and leaving the scene
• Appoint a person to act as a sentry to:
  • Record the names of persons entering the scene
  • Date and time that person entered and departed the scene
  • Purpose for why that person entered the scene
  • Details of anything left or taken from the scene
• Direct CCTV at the scene (if available)
• If applicable take photographs or video
• If appropriate, isolate witnesses and instruct them to write a statement
	☐	☐	☐

Notify Police and provide them with a summary of what has occurred • Telephone WA Police: 131 444 or alternative for off-shore +61 8 93510699	☐	☐	☐
Identify any witnesses to the events and advise them to write statements. (Note-Section 5.4) Identify, Isolate, Interview & Evidence principles.	☐	☐	☐
If there is suspicion surrounding the fatality or on the advice of Police/Authority, consider restricting any suspected personnel to their accommodation in line with (Refer- Section 5.5)	☐	☐	☐
Use Company Event Reporting and Investigation Procedure (0000-AH-PRC-60005) and the Event Reporting and Investigation Standard (0000-AH-STD-60050) for an Actual C or higher if appropriate	☐	☐	☐

Onsite Management of Fatality Response Check List			
Senior INPEX Manager/Management - OIM	**Status**		
	Yes	**No**	**N/A**
Is the individual or personnel involved Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI)? If so, contact INPEX Senior Aboriginal Affairs Advisor	☐	☐	☐
Log all key events, calls and any direction given by Police	☐	☐	☐
Due to possible time delay, confirmed with Police if the deceased can be removed and preserved appropriately	☐	☐	☐
Agree on transport arrangements to facility with Police including their expected time to be at the Departure location. (Off-Shore requirement)	☐	☐	☐
In consultation with Police organise the transportation of the deceased to onshore location i.e. Broome / Darwin (Off-Shore requirement)	☐	☐	☐
Aeromedical support notified of event and put on stand by for body retrieval (Off-Shore requirement)	☐	☐	☐
Notify the INPEX IMT Leader (on duty) via INPEX Call Centre • Within Australia - 1800 305 789 • Outside Australia - +61 8 6213 6350 • Mobile (Redundancy) - +61 439 694 175	☐	☐	☐
Assist the INPEX Perth Office in managing any internal or external communications	☐	☐	☐
Notify Regulator (as per regulatory reporting requirements)	☐	☐	☐
• NOPSEMA: 08 6461 7090	☐	☐	☐
• Worksafe WA: 1800 678 198	☐	☐	☐
Confirm that the Regulator will attend the scene	☐	☐	☐
Transport arrangements for Regulator and or Police have been organised	☐	☐	☐
Transport arrangements for Regulator and or Police are confirmed	☐	☐	☐
Grant travel exemptions for Regulator and or Police	☐	☐	☐
Appoint a person to meet and escort Regulator and or Police on arrival	☐	☐	☐

APPENDIX E: **RECEIVING THREAT CHECKLIST**

THREATENING PHONE CALL CHECKLIST

INSTRUCTIONS

Be calm, be courteous, LISTEN carefully, and do not interrupt the caller. Write down the caller's message in its entirety and any additional comments on a separate sheet of paper and attach it to this checklist.

Threatening Phone Call Checklist

Caller's Identification:

Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female

Approximate Age: ☐ Young ☐ Middle Aged ☐ Older

Mental/Emotional State: _____

_____

Knowledge of Building or Employees: _____

_____

Voice: ☐ Loud ☐ Soft ☐ High Pitched ☐ Deep ☐ Raspy

☐ Intoxicated ☐ Slurred ☐ Other _____

Speech: ☐ Fast ☐ Slow ☐ Distinct ☐ Nasal ☐ Lisp ☐ Stutter ☐ Distorted

Accent: ☐ Local ☐ Foreign

Background Noise: ☐ Machines ☐ Trains ☐ Animals ☐ Traffic ☐ Voices

☐ Music ☐ Planes ☐ Party ☐ Mixed ☐ Quiet

☐ Other _____

Manner: ☐ Fast ☐ Slow ☐ Rational ☐ Irrational ☐ Incoherent

☐ Righteous ☐ Emotional ☐ Laughing ☐ Deliberate

☐ Other _____

Language Skills: ☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Foul

Continued on next page

THREATENING PHONE CALL CHECKLIST

THREATENING PHONE CALL CHECKLIST

Important questions to ask:

Where did you put it? _____

When is the bomb going to explode? _____

What does it look like? _____

Exact wording of threat:

_____

_____

_____

General questions to ask:

How will the bomb explode? _____

Or How will the substance be released? _____

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? _____

Chemical / biological threat questions:

What kind of substance is in it? _____

How much of the substance is there? _____

How will the substance be released? _____

Is the substance a liquid, powder or gas? _____

Other questions to ask:

What is your name? _____

Where are you? _____

What is your address? _____

Who received the call:

Name of Person Receiving the Call: _____

Date and Time of Call: _____

Telephone Number Threat Received: _____

TREAT ALL BOMB THREATS AS REAL!

THREATENING PHONE CALL CHECKLIST

APPENDIX F: **COMMAND AND CONTROL CHECKLIST**

Command and Control

Objectives

- ☐ Account for POB **(PRIMARY)**
- ☐ Provide a safe operating environment for ERT
- ☐ Rescue/treat trapped/injured personnel safely
- ☐ Contain/make safe/ clean up spill substance
- ☐ Re-establish facility essential services
- ☐ Return facility to normal operating conditions

Strategies

- ☐ Offensive ☐ Defensive ☐ Non-intervention
- ☐ Evacuate personnel to a safe location
- ☐ Use the PLS to identify names/location of missing people
- ☐ Accurately assess incident scene
- ☐ Prepare for rescue operations
- ☐ Search for, identify and rescue casualties
- ☐ Contain/ extinguish the fire safely with all available resources
- ☐ Used fixed detectors to monitor Gas Clouds and firefighting system to aid dispersion.
- ☐ Re-establish main power generation

Site Safety

- ☐ Approach from upwind
- ☐ ERTL to control access to incident area
- ☐ Setup command post in safe area.
- ☐ Identify isolations required (electrical, HC inventory and stored energy)
- ☐ Ensure a safe working environment for ERT
- ☐ Identify potential hazards
- ☐ Determine PPE requirements
- ☐ Stop work if any operation is deemed unsafe
- ☐ Monitor ERT for signs of fatigue and mental health

Site Management

- ☐ Hot, warm and cold zones established
- ☐ Conduct isolations/ gas testing
- ☐ Determine human exposures and best way to protect threatened/ affected people:
  - ☐ Muster
  - ☐ Shelter in place
  - ☐ Evacuate
- ☐ Determine any threats to the environment, including:
  - ☐ Air
  - ☐ Surface water
  - ☐ Wildlife
- ☐ Maintain a safe operational environment
- ☐ Log persons (including ERT) who come in contact with hazardous substance/ involved in incident
- ☐ Identify/ mark/ record location/s of casualty/casualties
- ☐ Re-evaluate zones and security as required
- ☐ Consider food, water, shelter, PPE and sanitation services for ERT and personnel at the muster stations
- ☐ Preserve incident scene for subsequent investigation

Tactical Response

Firefighting Actions

Tactics are to follow the **RECEOVES** process of incident control

- ☐ Rescue
  Identify locations and numbers of missing persons, plan search
- ☐ Exposure
  Protect exposure from involvement, water curtains, removal
- ☐ Containment
  Attempt to contain the fire in a specific zone/area
- ☐ Extinguishment
  Plan method of extinguishment whilst maximising safety for ERT
- ☐ Overhaul
  Complete fire overhaul after initial fire knockdown
- ☐ Ventilation
  Ventilate safely to maximise search ability, if possible
- ☐ Environment
  Consider water runoff direction, contaminants
- ☐ Salvage
  Cover/remove any uninvolved assets, if possible. Consider extinguishing media

Considerations

- ☐ Initiate additional resources available including specialist equipment, i.e Supply vessel firefighting capabilities
- ☐ Determine potential for a mass casualty event
- ☐ Develop an immediate action plan in consultation with FTL considering;
- ☐ Location of fire - Process area/ Turret/LQ/Helideck/Machinery Spaces/Cargo Deck/Storage Tanks/Poop Deck/Offloading Area/Sea Surface
- ☐ Access issues
- ☐ Class of fire
  - ☐ Class A – Ordinary combustibles
  - ☐ Class B – Flammable liquids
  - ☐ Class C – Flammable gases
  - ☐ Class D – Metal fires
  - ☐ Class E – Electrical fires
  - ☐ Class F – Cooking oil/fat
- ☐ Stage of fire
  - ☐ Developing ☐ Fully developed ☐ Decaying

  Spread of fire
  - ☐ Potential for fire to spread via Conduction, Convection, Radiation, Direct Heat
- ☐ Ventilation
  - ☐ Consider location, risk and method
- ☐ Ventilation

Assign firefighting/rescue tasks to ERT members

Search and Rescue Actions

- ☐ Determine search type/pattern
- ☐ Determine numbers of missing or injured persons
- ☐ Conduct assessment of hot zone as soon as practical
- ☐ Initiate search and rescue operations, if required
- ☐ Record location of casualties
- ☐ Remove casualties from hot zone prior to triage
- ☐ Consider protocols if a fatality is confirmed/involved

Tactical Response

HAZMAT/DG Actions

- ☐ Receive/compile and size up information on incident:
- ☐ Identify materials involved
  Review SDS or IMDG code books Manifest/ Shipping document/
- ☐ HAZCHEM Placarding/ Specialist Advise etc to ID substance/ hazards/risks
  Discuss situation with site personnel (i.e. Materials and Logistics
- ☐ Coordinator)
- ☐ Review results of site characterisations
- ☐ Request specialist advice - Chemist (On-site) and external support
- ☐ Determine the following:
  - ☐ Location of incident
  - ☐ Primary and alternate access points
  - ☐ Nature and approximate quantity of materials spilled or emitted
  - ☐ Type and condition of container, if appropriate
  - ☐ Exposure types and distance
  - ☐ Path of material travel
  - ☐ Unusual signs (e.g., smoke, fire, etc.)
  - ☐ Prevailing weather conditions
  - ☐ Threat that materials pose to people, the environment, and property
  - ☐ Arrival times for other response resources
  - ☐ Path of material travel

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