Firmus Data Centre Project
Emergency Response
Management Plan

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Authority

	Title	Name	Date
Owner	Project Manager	Scott Waters	13/04/2026
Reviewer	HSEQ Manager	Anthony Gollan	13/04/2026
Approver	Project Manager	Scott Waters	13/04/2026

History

Revision	Date	Amended By (Name)	Details of Amendment
A	13/04/2026	Anthony Gollan	New Project Document

Table of Contents

1 Introduction

Emergency response planning is essential for preparing to manage events or incidents that exceed our normal day-to day capacity. While emergencies can be devastating, thorough preparation can mitigate their impact and expedited recovery. In some cases, preparedness can even prevent an emergency from escalating into a larger crisis. While planning cannot anticipate every unforeseen event, it significantly enhances organisations readiness to respond effectively.

Prior to a project commencing all emergency equipment needs will be determined through the project CRAW aligned with project-specific activities, locations, and hazards (e.g. working at heights, confined spaces, hot works). This shall be undertaken by suitably qualified individual holding at minimum a Certificate IV in Work Health and Safety or a Certificate IV in Emergency Response Coordination

All emergency equipment will be subject to regular inspection, testing, tagging, and maintenance as per manufacturer guidelines and AS/NZS standards (e.g. AS 1851 for fire protection equipment). Records will be retained for audit purposes.

The adequacy and availability of emergency equipment will be verified during routine workplace inspections, emergency drills, and after any emergency incident. Outcomes will be reviewed by the project and used to drive continuous improvement.

2 Purpose

The purpose of this Plan is to describe the Emergency preparedness and response plan established for use by SCEE Electrical Pty Ltd (SCEE). This Plan shall apply to the Firmus Data Centre Project undertaken by SCEE and shall be observed by all personnel of SCEE Electrical Pty Ltd without exception.

This plan does not guarantee automatic control of every emergency situation emergency; however, the procedures are simple, direct and give priority to the safety evacuation of workers, contractors and visitors to the SCEE Project.

Incidents that may necessitate emergency response full or partial evacuation, are:

- Fire, Bushfire, Earthquake, Flood, Severe Weather, Storm Damage, Explosion
- Hazardous Materials Incident (Chemical, toxic emission, thermal runaway of battery module)
- Physical Injury, Medical event
- Transport Accident, Building Instability
- Bomb Threat, Building Invasion, Armed Intrusion, Civil Disorder, Terrorism

Adherence to this framework is intended to:

- Avoid or minimise loss of life and property
- Ensure any emergency can be effectively dealt with, within the capability and competency of personnel involved
- Support a prompt response to any emergency
- Direct key people to act on specific tasks and provide direction

- Provide response mechanisms that support business continuity during/after an emergency

Emergencies on site will be handled by Hansen Yuncken.

The emergency response contact numbers are listed in Appendix D.

Refer: Hansen Yuncken Emergency Response Plan – Firmus Southgate

3 Scope

This Management Plan applies to all SCEE workers, subcontractors, visitors or members of the public working on or visiting sites under the control of SCEE.

4 Description

The SCEE Site Manager shall be responsible for the establishment of emergency procedures relating to the company's activities at the project for inclusion in the project safety management plan.

The procedures shall incorporate a map of the project. This map shall clearly indicate:

- Entrances and exits
- Positions of fire extinguishers
- Positions of first aid equipment
- Boundaries of the project
- Main entry
- Alternative entrance and emergency access points
- Emergency assembly areas. (Designated as muster points. All workers to be instructed at induction the location of the muster point and the method of raising the emergency alarm)

Good communication is critical in dealing with any emergency and forms a vital component of any emergency plan.

Each SCEE Site Manager shall assume the role of the On-Site Emergency Co-ordinator for emergencies involving SCEE personnel.

In all site emergencies the Hansen Yuncken or their delegated officer may assume overall control of an emergency; SCEE will manage minor first aid and illness. The Hansen Yuncken will be informed immediately of any occurrence.

Site emergency resources shall consist of some, or all of these requirements as deemed necessary and supplied by the either the Hansen Yuncken or SCEE:

- Emergency vehicles
- Fire teams
- Self-contained breathing apparatus
- Firefighting equipment
- First aid room
- Trained First Aiders
- Access to medical staff

- Rescue personnel
- Specialist equipment

5 General Overview

Specific procedures have been developed within this Emergency Response Management plan to address various emergency scenarios, including, medical emergencies, work fronts incidents, environmental/ chemical spill, and fire and explosion emergencies. They necessitate the cooperation and assistance of all personnel to minimise their potential impact on life and property.

This Emergency Response Management Plan will be reviewed periodically, and the results of scenario based emergency and evacuation drills used to identify and correct any deficiencies in the plan. Schedule set out in Appendix A

This Plan has been designed to cover a vast range of emergencies and conform to Australian Standard AS 3745 Planning for Emergencies in Facilities and has been developed from emergency scenarios identified in the Construction Risk Assessment Workshop.

6 Definitions

Area Wardens	Person(s) appointed to assist in managing the emergency response procedures for work areas and report to the Chief Warden.
Chief Warden	Person selected to head the ECO
Deputy	Person selected to support an ECO role and assume the responsibility of the role in the absence of the nominated person.
Disabled Person	Persons having either temporary or permanent physical, intellectual, visual or auditory functional limitations or impairments.
ECO	Emergency Control Organisation. A group of people nominated to implement the Emergency Response procedures.
Emergency	Any event (internal or external) which may adversely affect persons, company or the community which requires an immediate response.
IMT	Incident Management Team
ERT	Emergency Response Team
Worker	A person is a worker if the person carries out work in any capacity including work as — a) an employee; or b) a contractor or subcontractor; or c) an employee of a contractor or subcontractor; or d) an employee of a labour hire company who has been assigned to work in the person's business or undertaking; or e) an outworker; or f) an apprentice or trainee; or g) a student gaining work experience; or h) a volunteer; or i) a person of a prescribed class.

7 Communication

This Emergency Response Management Plan shall be communicated and made available to personnel who may be affected by a crisis or emergency occurring at this Project. Communication of this plan shall be integrated into the following:

- Health and Safety induction for new workers
- Training delivered to the Emergency Control Organisation (Wardens)
- Training delivered to the Emergency Management Team and Incident Management Teams

By integrating this plan into these critical communication channels, we aim to foster a culture of preparedness and ensure that all personnel are equipped to respond effectively and efficiency in the event of a crisis or emergency.

8 Training Requirements

The following training needs have been identified:

- General evacuation training - to be undertaken by all workers. Workers are to be made aware of their role and responsibilities in the case of a fire or emergency. Initial training will form part of the worker induction program.
- Emergency Response Personnel training - all appointed emergency personnel shall undertake training via the SCEE Emergency Response Warden Training Module PowerPoint presentation. This will then be followed up by a group / instructor training session to further reinforce warden duties.
- All SCEE First Aiders, the Chief and Area Wardens shall hold a qualification as outlined in SCEE-BS-HS-PRO-0029 Medical Services and First Aid
- The suitability, location and accessibility of emergency equipment such as fire extinguishers, first aid facilities, emergency communication system, signage etc. are assessed by competent person/s, to ensure compliance with relevant legislation and Codes of Practice. The competent person is defined in SCEE-BS-HS-PRO-0029 Medical Services and First Aid, and SCEE-TR-TD-GUI-0001 SCEE Global Training Needs Analysis

Refer: SCEE-TR-TD-GUI-0001 SCEE Global Training Needs Analysis
SCEE-BS-HS-PRO-0029 Medical Services and First Aid

9 Emergency Control Organisation (ECO) - SCEE Electrical

The ECO has been established to deal with all emergency incidents that may affect the health, safety or wellbeing of workers at SCEE's Projects. The ECO is comprised of a Chief and Deputy Chief Warden and several Area Wardens sourced from the project if required.

The Emergency Control Organisation (ECO) consists of:

- Chief Warden – SCEE Project Manager or delegate
- Area Wardens – Warden numbers shall be sufficient to cover both swings on a back-to-back basis and be nominated for each major office and stores area; this includes wardens for contractors and Hansen Yuncken.

The responsibilities of the Emergency Control Organisation during an Emergency include:

- Conducting an orderly evacuation of the building occupants, including visitors to a safe assembly area
- Assist external Emergency Response Teams (ERT) or emergency services personnel where required
- Operate portable firefighting equipment or fire hose reels in the building if it safe to do so

10 Emergency Response Personnel Identification

During any emergency it is essential that occupants and Emergency Services can identify wardens. Area Wardens and the Chief Warden shall wear appropriately coloured hats and hi-vis vests.

- Chief Warden/Deputy Chief Warden – Red helmet and orange vest
- Area Wardens – Yellow helmet and orange vest

A warden register is to be maintained as part of this plan and displayed on office and crib room walls.

10.1 Primary Roles and Responsibilities

The primary role of members of the ECO is to ensure that the protection of life takes precedence over asset protection. Each officer in the ECO shall have clearly defined duties and responsibilities, as follows:

On becoming aware of an emergency, the Chief Warden shall:

- Ascertain the nature of the emergency and determine appropriate action
- Ensure that the Emergency Services have been notified
- Ensure that area wardens are advised of the situation
- Ensure there are no current maintenance works taking place that can cause an issue to the exits or evacuation plan
- If necessary, initiate evacuation and control entry to the affected areas
- Ensure the progress of the evacuation and any action taken is recorded
- Assess if persons are unaccounted for and coordinate any missing persons search as required
- Brief the emergency personnel upon arrival on type, scope and location of the emergency and the status of the evacuation.
- When safe, issue “All Clear” as approved by emergency services to commence work again

The Deputy Chief Warden shall assume the duties of the Chief Warden when the Chief Warden is not on Site

Area Wardens shall:

- Assist the Chief Warden
- Alert the Area Warden(s) for siren activation in the event of an emergency
- Activate the emergency siren (Area Wardens)
- Instruct and ensure all personnel exit operational buildings and areas and commence along the evacuation routes to the muster point. Area wardens shall only leave the operational areas once they are certain all personnel have evacuated; they will be the “last person out”
- Take daily site entrance log sheets from the main office to the muster points and hand to field supervisors for roll call
- Obtain completed roll calls from field supervisors (uses radio/phone to call other muster points and supervisors where required) and hand to the Chief Warden
- Obey all directives from the chief warden

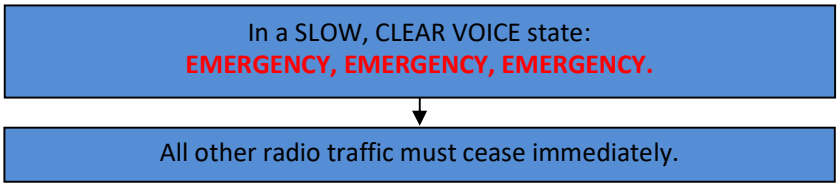
Field Supervisors shall:

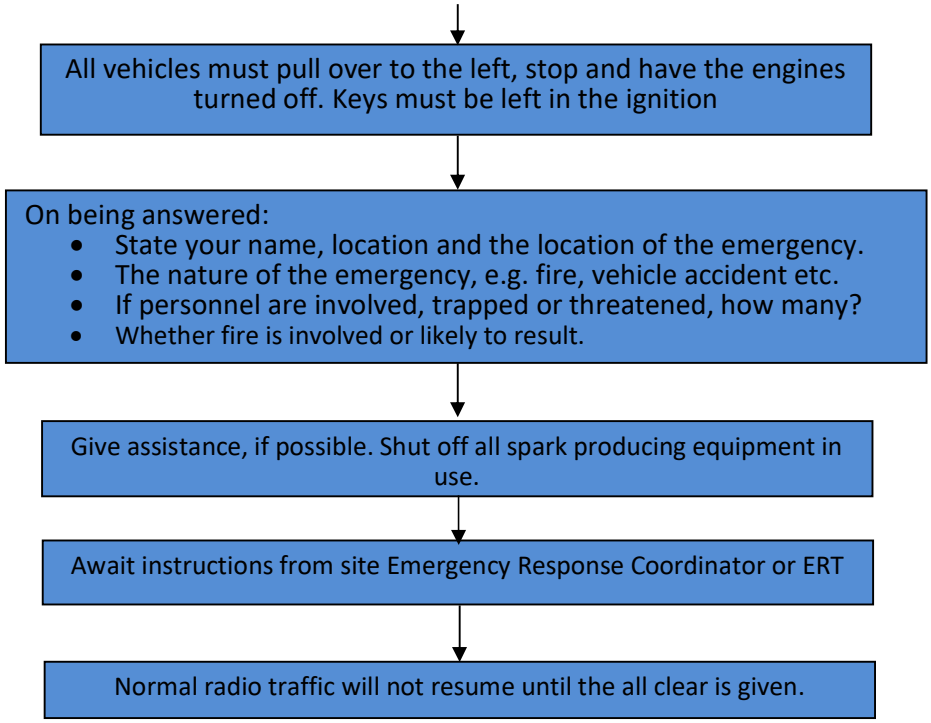
- Direct all personnel in their area of work to cease work if required, make their work area safe if time permits and move to the closest safe muster point. Supervisors shall clear all personnel from work areas regardless of who the personnel work for
- Check area of responsibility is clear of personnel
- Report to muster point and muster work crew if required
- Report muster point attendance to area warden by radio/phone
- Obey all directives from the chief warden

Visitor Escorts shall:

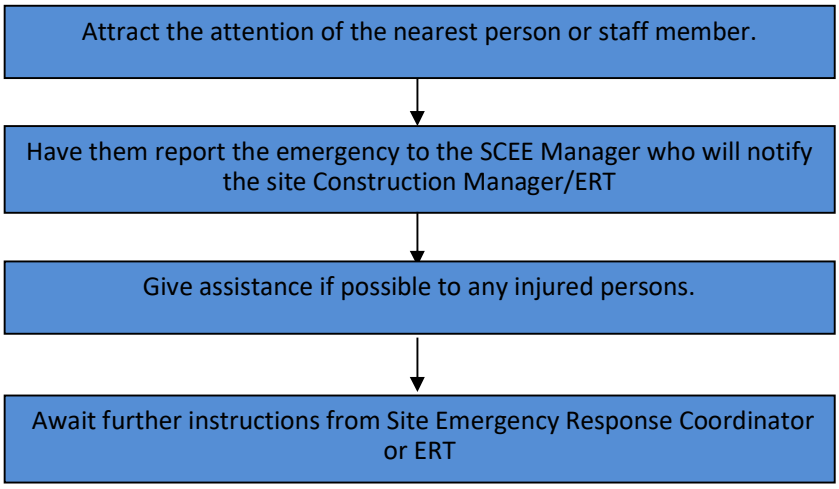
- Take visitors to the muster points
- Report to area warden/field supervisor at the muster points

11 Site Radio Emergency Channel 19





12 Site Emergency Phone – 0429 294 365



13 In all Cases

A list of emergency telephone numbers shall be displayed within the main site office. These numbers shall include:

- SCEE Site Manager/HSE Advisor/Supervisors/First Aiders, (after hours)
- Hansen Yuncken's Construction Manager, Hansen Yunckens Emergency Response Coordinator
- Hospital

- Police Station
- Doctors

14 Evacuation

14.1 Evacuation Assembly Areas

Site personnel should be made aware of all Emergency Assembly/Muster Points on site.

- Signs will be placed at designated muster points
- Alternate muster points may be identified during an emergency by the Chief Warden if the usual muster points are determined unsafe. The change in the muster point shall be conveyed via radio and / or phone.
- Other muster points around the project areas are signposted and identified at the site awareness session.

The evacuation procedure shall be communicated through SCEE site inductions and emergency evacuation posters. Lessons learned from drills will be communicated at site toolbox meetings.

14.1 Evacuation Drills

The aim of any evacuation drill is to train workers through a practical application of emergency procedures and to detect short falls in the emergency plan. To ensure this process is effectively managed, recommendations both from the ECO and workers are encouraged to improve efficiency where appropriate. An evacuation drill exercise will be carried out once every twelve (12) months. Exceptions can be made if an actual evacuation has been carried out in the proceeding twelve months.

14.2 The Decision to Evacuate

SCEE is committed to the safety and wellbeing of its workers and is committed to its obligations under the Work Health and Safety Act/Regulations. To this end management will evacuate areas if at any time it becomes apparent that neglecting to do so could lead to injury, suffering or death of a worker.

In an emergency, each of the following scenarios should be considered:

- No evacuation - if the emergency has been contained or it is a false alarm
- Partial evacuation - if those people with appropriate training are confident of containing the emergency. This would involve clearing all workers/visitors from the immediate vicinity to a safe area. A full evacuation would follow if attempts to contain were unsuccessful. Complete evacuation - if it is apparent that workers/visitor's safety will be compromised if they do not leave the area

The decision to order a complete evacuation will be made by the Chief Warden or Deputy based on observations and information received. Information will be relayed to those in construction areas via the use of site radio. Area Wardens will be advised of the decision to evacuate to commence the evacuation of their areas. Person to person communication can still occur through two-way radios and mobile phones or runners.

15 Emergency Priorities

In the event of an emergency, it is imperative that all workers adhere to the following priority order:

First Priority:- Protection of life.

Ensure the safety of all individuals who may be at risk by promptly warning them and taking immediate action to secure their safety. This includes evacuating individuals from hazardous areas before addressing other concerns such as containing the hazard or securing assets.

Second Priority: Prevent Spread of Hazard

Take measures to limit the extent of the hazard within the building and minimise its release into the surrounding environment. This may involve activating containment measures or shutting down systems to prevent further escalation.

Third Priority: Protect Assets in the Affected Area

Safeguard workers and head office assets within the affected area from potential damage. This may include relocating critical equipment or materials to safer locations if feasible.

Fourth Priority: Eliminate the Hazard

If deemed safe and appropriate by trained personnel, take steps to eliminate the hazard completely. This could involve deploying firefighting equipment, shutting off hazardous processes, or implementing other mitigation strategies to neutralize the hazard.

Adhering to this priority order ensures a structured and effective response to emergencies, focusing first on safeguarding lives and progressively addressing other critical aspects of incident management.

16 Emergency Response level

After the alarm has been raised the SCEE Project Manager/Supervisor shall inspect the accident scene, classify the level of response, alert First Aiders, rescue personnel, ambulance and/or fire brigade.

1. Minor Injury / Illness SCEE to manage
2. Fatality Hansen Yuncken or SCEE to manage
3. Evacuation Hansen Yuncken or SCEE to manage

4. Fire or Explosion Hansen Yuncken or SCEE to manage
5. Threats to Personnel Hansen Yuncken or SCEE to manage
6. Suspect mail or Package Hansen Yuncken or SCEE to manage
7. Vehicle Emergency & Accident Hansen Yuncken or SCEE to manage
8. Traveller overdue Hansen Yuncken or SCEE to manage

17 External Alert Emergency

Should the emergency situation develop into an external alert, then SCEE emergency management will offer whatever assistance is required to the Hansen Yuncken/ ERT.

18 Emergency Drill

Practice of Scenario drills will be conducted by the Chief Warden based on emergency scenarios, ensuring a variety of the identified potential emergency situations are tested.

Project Emergency practice drill schedule should be reviewed and updated after each Project Risk Register Review if a change is made to any Emergency Scenarios identified or the scope of work changes that increase or decrease risk.

The frequency of drills will be scheduled in Project HSEMP for high-risk work frequency will not exceed 12 months.

The record of the drill is to be kept on site. After a drill, the Project Team will evaluate the effectiveness of the drill and update the emergency response plan and associated documents where required following the review. All site personnel will be informed of any changes through toolbox meetings or prestart meetings.

- Completed emergency evaluation checklist SCEE-BS-HS-LIS-0011 Emergency Response Observers Checklist for all emergency drills and critical incidents that occur on the project. The checklist has actions raised section to be added to STEMS and closed out in line with SCEE-BS-QU-PRO-0007 Non-conformance (Including corrective action) Procedure
- Located, copied and posted the plan and a site map in site offices, notice boards, First aid room.
- Ensure emergency evacuation assembly/muster points clearly identified.
- Induct all site personnel into the plan as part of site induction
- Review and audit the plan as per the audit schedule. Refer project Health Safety and Environment Management Plan.

18.1 Emergency and First Aid equipment Inspections, Testing and Maintenance

Qualified emergency warden and first aider persons (Refer SCEE-TR-TD-GUI-0001 SCEE Global TNA) must inspect, test, and maintain site emergency and first aid equipment to ensure availability, suitability for use and quality of products being provided.

An emergency response and first aid equipment register must be developed and maintained on a site level within SCEE-BS-HS-TEM-0065 SCEE Electrical HSE Master Register. Inspections are conducted at least every 3 months, to ensure equipment is maintained and up to date.

Refer: SCEE-BS-HS-WIN-0030 First Aid Risk Assessment
SCEE-BS-HS-PRO-0029 Medical Services and First Aid
SCEE-OP-OP-PRO-0003 Measuring and Test Equipment Procedure

19 Emergency Scenarios

An assessment of potential emergency incidents has been conducted and are listed below.

The Identified situations have relevant management information documented in the enclosed Emergency scenario responses which form part of this plan, this list is not an exhaustive list, ensure all emergency scenarios identified in the Project Risk Register and CRAW are included in this plan.

Criteria	High Risk Activity/ Other Emergency Focus Area	Emergency Scenario	Tick if relevant to the project
H1	Working at Heights	Retrieval of a person from EWP/Scissor Lift	✓
		Rescue of a person from a harness in Suspension	✓
H4	Asbestos	Identification of Asbestos	✓

H6	Confined Space	Rescue of a person from a confined Space	✓
H7	Excavation	Structural Collapse/ Trench Collapse	✓
H12	Electrical	Electric shock to a person	✓
		Electrical fault	✓
		Rescue of a person working near live parts	✓
		Explosion	
H14	Tilt Up/Precast Concrete		
H15	Traffic	Traffic/ Plant Incident.	✓
		Traffic- Serious Injury or Fatality.	✓
		Minor traffic Incident, vehicle breakdown within site.	✓
		Vehicle carrying dangerous goods incident.	
H16	Mobile Plant	Rescue- trapped in vehicle/plant/truck due to plant rollover	✓
		Person struck by plant/ other medical injuries to person	✓
		Plant collision	✓
		Incident due to plant mechanical failure	✓
		Mobile plant fire/explosion	✓
H17	Artificial Extremes of Temperature	Climatic conditions and natural disasters (Bushfires and floods	✓
H19	Construction Work In, Over or Adjacent to water/liquids where risk of Drowning	Drowning – Rescue a person from water	
	Health and Wellbeing	Behavioural Incidents	✓
		Aggressive behaviours	✓
		Mental health incident	✓
		Security threats (Threat, terrorism, intruders, bombs, civil unauthorised access)	✓
	Environment & Sustainability	Environmental emergencies	✓
		Fire/Smoke	✓
	Other/ General	Injury to person/ medical health emergency	✓
		Emergency evacuation	✓

19.1 Working at Heights

Each JHA for works at heights includes a specific ERP which details action to take in the event of a fall resulting in injury or potential suspension trauma, should a harness be part of the work hazard controls. If the scope of work involves non-standard work from height that is not EWP/Scissor Lift based, a rescue plan will be developed prior to work commencing.

Refer: SCEE-BS-HS-TEM-0072 Working at Height- Rescue Plan

19.1.1.1 Retrieval of a person from EWP/Scissor Lift

Retrieval of a person from EWP/Scissor Lift:	
In an emergency scenario involving an Elevated Work Platform (EWP/Scissor Lift) where a person needs to be retrieved, it is crucial to follow proper safety protocols and procedures to ensure the safety of everyone involved. Below are the general steps that may be taken during the retrieval process.	
Task Steps	Actions
Assess the Situation	Evaluate the nature of the emergency and determine the potential risks and hazards. Identify any immediate dangers, such as unstable structures, electrical hazards, or hazardous materials.
Alert Emergency services	Contact the appropriate emergency services, such as the fire department or medical services, and provide them with relevant details about the situation. Inform them about the type of emergency, the location, and any known injuries or risks.
Secure the area	Establish safety perimeter around the EWP/Scissor Lift to prevent unauthorised access and ensure the safety of bystanders. Use caution signs, barricades, or other suitable means to restrict entry.
Communicate with the person in the EWP/Scissor Lift	Establish communication with the person in the EWP/Scissor Lift, if possible, using the available communication devices. Instruct them to stay calm and follow any given instructions until help arrives.
Deploy a rescue plan	Consider factors such as the height of the platform, the condition of the person, and the equipment available.
Utilise appropriate equipment	Depending on the circumstances, use specialised equipment designed for rescue operations involving EWP/Scissor Lifts. This may include aerial lifts, cranes, harnesses, or other devices specifically designed for elevated rescues.
Coordinate with trained personnel	Ensure that personnel involved in the retrieval are properly trained in rescue procedures and familiar with the operation of the specific EWP/Scissor Lift model. Effective communication and coordination among the team members are essential.
Execute the retrieval	Implement the rescue plan while maintaining constant communication with the person in the EWP/Scissor Lift. The method of retrieval will depend on the situation and available equipment. This could involve using a harness to secure the person and then lowering them to safety or using a lift or crane to bring the EWP/Scissor Lift to the ground level. If possible, to do so, use the emergency decent device controls to carefully lower the platform (be aware that the ground controls will override the platform controls for emergency purposes).
Provide medical assistance	Once the person has been retrieved, assess their condition, and provide any necessary first aid or medical attention. If injuries are severe or if there is any doubt about their condition, call for medical professionals to evaluate and provide further treatment. Offer EAP Services as required.

19.1.1.2 Rescue of a person from a Harness in Suspension

Rescue of a person from a Harness in Suspension	
Rescuing a person suspended in a harness can be a challenging and potentially dangerous situation. It requires careful planning, coordination, and adherence to safety protocols to ensure the safety of both the victim and the rescuers	
Task Steps	Actions

Assess	Assess the situation to ensure there are no ongoing hazards or risks to the rescuers. Immediately activate the emergency response system and notify on-site personnel about the incident.
First aid	If safe to do so, provide basic first aid to the victim while awaiting specialised rescue team. .
Rescue Plan	Refer to rescue plan considering the type of harness, height, and accessibility of the location to determine next steps. Ensure that only trained and certified rescuers attempt the rescue operation.
Rigging and lowering	Rig a safe and efficient lowering system to lower the victim to the ground or a safe platform.
Communication	Establish clear communication between the victim and rescuers throughout the rescue process.
Post-Rescue Evaluation	Conduct a post-rescue evaluation and debriefing to identify any improvements and future rescues.
Suspension Trauma	
A person suspended in a harness after a fall, and there is a risk of suspension trauma, Orthostatic intolerance.	
Assess, Call for help	Understand the potential dangers of suspension trauma, which can occur due to reduced blood flow and pooling in the legs. Initiate the emergency response system and call for professional rescue teams.
Continuous Monitoring	Suspension trauma can be life threatening within a relatively short time, prioritise a rapid rescue response. If rescuers cannot reach the victim quickly, keep them conscious and talking while regularly checking their condition.
Positioning	In some cases, the victim may try to move their legs or use counter-pressure techniques to reduce the effects of suspension trauma.
Lowering Safely	If possible, lower the victim to the ground or a safe location as quickly as possible.

19.1.1.3 Use of an EWP/Scissor Lift as a method of retrieval

Use of an EWP/Scissor Lift as a method of retrieval
If the suspended person is in a location where an EWP/Scissor Lift can perform the rescue it shall as long as it can be positioned on level, stable ground, the EWP/Scissor Lift's safe working limit is not exceeded, and only competent EWP/Scissor Lift Operators shall be permitted to operate the machine in any rescue from height. Any rescue will be co-ordinated by an appointed nominated person (Supervisor/Superintendent/HSE Advisor). In the event that the suspended person(s) is/are incapable of deploying the suspension relief steps the suspended person(s) shall be given absolute priority for any rescue attempt.

Task Steps	Actions
Assess the Situation	Identify the location of the person(s) requiring rescue for potential safe access and egress points.
Rescue Plan	Attach the person to be rescued to a second lanyard, which is attached to a suitable anchor point rated at 15kn within the receiving basket. Ensure that the EWP/Scissor Lift is as secure as possible, and that the engine has been turned off The person to be rescued may now be passed over the top, always ensuring 100% hook up. Release the original lanyard, secure the basket and manoeuvre to a safe location. The basket must also be manoeuvred under any personnel, who may suffer Suspension trauma, as a result of falling out the basket and being suspended by their harness.
Administer First Aid	If able to retrieve personnel administer first aid until the ERT arrives
Emergency Services Access	Ensure access for emergency vehicles is maintained. Verify all persons are accounted for and non-essential to be removed from the vicinity

19.1.1.4 EWP/Scissor Lift Stuck at Height

EWP/Scissor Lift Stuck at Height	
Where an emergency situation arises, the operator will first attempt to self-rescue by lowering the basket to the ground. Where this is not possible, or the operator is incapacitated the spotter will attempt to bring the basket to ground using the Emergency Controls. If unsuccessful, consideration must be given to a basket-to-basket transfer at height. This rescue attempt shall be co-ordinated by a nominated person such as a Superintendent/Supervisor/HSE Advisor, along with the site Emergency Response Team (ERT).	
Task Steps	Actions
Assess the Situation	Identify the location of the person(s) requiring rescue for potential safe access and egress points.
Rescue Plan	Position the rescuing EWP/Scissor Lift so that: - It can manoeuvre to a gate-to-gate position (1st preference); If not; then into a front on position (2nd preference); or another position where the two baskets can align (3rd preference)
	Attach the person to be rescued to a second lanyard, which is attached to a suitable anchor point rated at 15kn within the receiving basket.
	Ensure that both EWP/Scissor Lifts are as secure as possible, that they both have engines turned off and are isolated.
	The person to be rescued may now be passed from one basket to the other: either through the previously opened gates or over the top, always ensuring 100% hook up.
	Release the original lanyard, secure the basket, and descend.
	The basket must also be manoeuvred under any personnel, who may suffer Suspension trauma, as a result of falling out the basket and being suspended by their harness.

19.2 Asbestos

19.2.1.1 Identification of Asbestos

Identification of Asbestos
Emergency scenarios related to asbestos can arise when there is exposure to asbestos fibres, either due to accidents, mishandling, or the presence of deteriorating asbestos-containing materials. If someone is exposed to asbestos or suspects they have been exposed, it is important to take immediate action to

minimise further exposure and seek appropriate medical attention. Here are the steps for emergency response to exposure to asbestos:	
Task Steps	Actions
Assess the Situation	For project specific detailed information on identification and managing the removal and control of asbestos that has been identified refer to the Asbestos Management Procedure.
Ensure Safety Precautions	Ensure personal safety by leaving the area where exposure occurred. If the exposure is ongoing, move to a safe location away from the source of asbestos fibres.
Notification	If substance not asbestos or ACM notify all parties If substance is confirmed as ACM, arrange for immediate containment and removal of the ACM;
Monitor	Advise all parties exposed to asbestos or ACM of findings No other parties to enter area until all ACM has been removed, air monitoring carried out, and area decontaminate.
Investigate	Check for any possibility of Asbestos entering the environment that has the protentional to cause environmental harm. If possible, refer to Management to investigate requirement to report to the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

19.3 Confined Space

19.3.1.1 Rescue a person from a Confined Space

Refer SCEE-BS-HS-TEM-0073 Confined Space Rescue Plan

Rescue a person from a Confined Space

Confined space rescue involves the safe extraction of individuals who become trapped or injured in confined spaces. Confined spaces are areas that have limited access, restricted entry of exit, and are not designed for continuous occupancy. Examples include storage tanks, pipelines, sewers, tunnels, and manholes. Performing confined space rescue requires specialised training. Equipment and adherence to safety protocols. Confined space rescues are complex operations that require the involvement of trained and experienced rescue personnel. In an emergency situation, always contact the appropriate emergency services or professional rescue teams for assistance.	
Task Steps	**Actions**
Assess the Situation	Evaluate the confined space: Gather information about the confined space, including its size, configuration, atmospheric conditions, and potential hazards (e.g. toxic gases, lack of oxygen, flammable materials) Determine the nature of the incident: Assess the reason for the rescue, such as a worker being trapped, injured, or unconscious.
Establish a rescue Plan	Develop an entry plan: Consider the best method for accessing the confined space, such as vertical or horizontal entry, and select the appropriate equipment and techniques. Assess rescue equipment and needs: Determine the rescue equipment required for the specific situation, which may include harnesses, ropes, winches, tripods, breathing apparatus, lighting, and communication devices. Formulate a communication plan
Ensure Safety Precautions	Implement isolation procedures: Isolate the confined space by locking out or tagging out any energy sources and ensuring that unauthorised personnel cannot enter the area. Test and monitor the atmosphere: Use gas detectors to analyse the air quality inside the confined space for oxygen levels, toxic gases, and flammable vapours. Continuously monitor the atmosphere during the rescue operation. Ventilate the space: If necessary, set up ventilation systems to improve air quality and reduce the risk of asphyxiation or exposure to hazardous substances
Perform the rescue	Provide initial aid if possible: If the trapped individual is conscious and able to communicate, provide basic first aid until the rescue can be completed. Enter the confined space: Utilise the designated entry method and equipment to safely access the confined space while maintaining communication with the rescue team outside. Extricate and treat the individual: Safely remove the trapped or injured person from the confined space using appropriate techniques and equipment. Administer medical treatment as necessary.

19.4 Excavation

19.4.1.1 Structural Collapse/ Trench Collapse

Structural Collapse

If you are in a building, or structure, that experiences a collapse or severe structural damage, or there is a collapse of installed plant (e.g. tower crane, perimeter scaffold, formwork deck collapse etc.), or you are in an area adjacent to such an event, or witness such an event anywhere on site contact the Supervisor/Manager immediately and advise the exact location of the incident and any other relevant information you have;	
Task Steps	**Actions**
Sound Alarm	Emergency controller, or designated person, will sound alarm and carry out evacuation procedure;
Assess the situation	If outside the building, do not attempt to enter the building yourself If you are inside, evacuate the building. Exit via stairwells only. Do NOT attempt to use elevators;
Exit	Exit quickly and calmly; do not attempt to take anything with you Assist others who may need assistance. If you cannot assist others direct emergency personnel to them;
Alternate exit if necessary	Choose an alternate exit route if building damage is in your path If the damage prevents you from exiting the building, go to an undamaged room if possible and open or break a window and signal for help;
Contact emergency services	If you are trapped in the building, attempt to call emergency services with a mobile phone so responders can be alerted to your location;
Assemble	Once outside a safe distance from the building, or in a designated assembly area, check in with Management and do not leave the area until instructed to do so.

19.4.1.2 Rescue a person from a Collapsed Trench/ Excavation

Rescue a person from a Collapsed Trench/ Excavation

An emergency scenario involving a structural collapse or trench collapse can be extremely dangerous and requires prompt and careful response. Here's an outline of the key steps to address such situations	
Task Steps	**Actions**
Ensure Personal safety	Before taking any action, prioritise your safety and the safety of others. Assess the area for any immediate dangers, such as unstable structures, ongoing collapses, or hazardous materials. Stay clear of unstable areas and potential hazards.
Alert Emergency Services	Call the appropriate emergency services (such as fire department, police, and medical services) to report the incident. Provide them with accurate information about the location, type of collapse, and any known injuries. Follow their instructions and provide updates as needed.
Evacuate the area	If you are in the vicinity of the collapse and it is safe to do so, evacuate the immediate area to a safe distance. Keep bystanders away to prevent further accidents or injuries. Follow any instructions from emergency responders regarding evacuation routes.
Establish a safety perimeter	Use caution tape, cones, or other suitable means to cordon off the area around the collapse. This prevents unauthorised access and protects both responders and other workers from potential hazards
Conduct initial assessment	If you have the necessary training and expertise, conduct a preliminary assessment of the collapsed structure or trench from a safe distance. Look for signs of victims or individuals trapped in the debris. Avoid entering unstable or unsafe areas.
Coordinate with rescue teams	Collaborate closely with the emergency responders and rescue teams on the scene. Provide them with any relevant information gathered during the initial assessment and assist them in understanding the situation and potential risks
Perform search and rescue	Trained rescue personnel equipped with appropriate safety gear, shoring equipment, and specialised tools will handle the search and rescue operations. They will systematically search for and extricate victims from the collapsed structure or trench. Avoid interfering with their work unless specifically requested by the authorities.
Provide medical assistance	If victims are found and require immediate medical attention, trained medical professionals will provide on-site treatment and stabilization. Ensure that the medical team has clear access to the affected area and can safely carry out their duties
Support ongoing operations	Throughout the response and recovery efforts, cooperate with emergency personnel and follow their instructions. Provide any additional information or assistance that may aid in the successful resolution of the situation. Provide worker assistance through BSS EAP.

19.5 Electrical

19.5.1.1 Electric Shock/Electrocution

Electric Shock	
An emergency scenario involving an electric shock to a person requires immediate action to ensure the safety of the individual and minimise further harm. All electrical accidents or incidents shall be reported immediately to the appointed electrical supervisor or Responsible person (electrical). Any person who has received an electric shock shall not be moved unless the person is in further danger, and it is safe to do so without putting further persons in danger and be attended to by the ESO at the scene of the accident. An ECG shall be performed on any person following an electric shock as the full effects of an electric shock may not materialise until sometime after the occurrence.	
Task Steps	Actions
Ensure personal safety	Before approaching the person, who has been electrocuted, ensure your own safety. Make sure the electrical source has been disconnected or turned off before touching the person. If necessary, wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as rubber gloves or non-conductive footwear
Alert Emergency services	Dial the emergency services or ask someone nearby to call for medical assistance. Clearly provide the details of the situation, including the fact that the person has suffered an electric shock.
Disconnect the power source	If it is safe to do so, turn off the power source or unplug the electrical device that caused the shock. Use insulated tools or wear rubber gloves if necessary. Do not touch the person while they are still in contact with an active electrical current.
Check for responsiveness	Assess the person's level of consciousness. Tap them gently and ask if they are okay. If they are conscious and able to respond, encourage them to stay still and not move until medical professionals arrive. If they are unresponsive, proceed to the next step.
Perform CPR	If necessary: If the person is unresponsive and not breathing, initiate cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) if you are trained to do so. Start with chest compressions and rescue breaths according to the guidelines of the local resuscitation council. Continue CPR until professional medical help arrives
Ensure an open airway	If the person is unconscious but breathing, carefully position them on their side in the recovery position to maintain an open airway and prevent choking on vomit or other fluids
Do not move the person unless necessary	Unless there is an immediate threat to their safety, avoid moving the person who has been electrocuted. Moving them could potentially worsen any spinal injuries they may have sustained
Monitor vital signs	Continuously monitor the person's breathing, pulse, and other vital signs while awaiting medical assistance. Be prepared to administer first aid, such as controlling bleeding or managing other injuries, if necessary
Provide reassurance and comfort	Stay with the person, offer reassurance, and keep them calm until medical professionals arrive. Provide emotional support and encourage them to remain still and avoid any unnecessary movement. Offer EAP Services as required.

19.5.1.2 Low Voltage Rescue

Low Voltage Rescue

Low Voltage Rescue	
Task Steps	**Actions**
Rescue Plan	☐ Isolate supply if possible ☐ Always remember DRSABCD, there is one victim already, there must not be a second ☐ Avoid direct skin-to-skin contact with the victim ☐ Use the insulated gloves and fibreglass hook ☐ Assess the situation and rescue the victim as quickly as possible ☐ Assess the victim's condition ☐ Perform resuscitation/treatment of injuries ☐ Place the victim in the recovery position awaiting further medical help ☐ Rescuer to remain with the victim ☐ If access is restricted or hazards exist, the victim should be moved to a clear, safe area for treatment. The most effective way of moving an unconscious person is the one man drag method: - Crouch behind the victim - Position your arms around the victim's upper chest - Securely grip your wrist with the opposite hand - Adopt correct lifting procedure to avoid sustaining a back injury when lifting and dragging the victim - Drag the victim to a clear, safe area ☐ Use of fire blankets - Quickly remove the fire blanket from the container - Wrap blanket around the victim to extinguish flames - Direct flames away from the victim's face ☐ One method to achieve this is to lay the fire blanket from the victim's upper body towards their feet thus pushing the flames away from the head. ☐ All Electrical Workers shall undergo Low Voltage Rescue training on a 2 yearly basis

19.5.1.3 High Voltage Rescue

High Voltage Rescue
High Voltage Rescue

Task Steps	Actions
Rescue Plan	In the event of a person receiving an electric shock from high voltage equipment, it is likely that he/she would be thrown clear of the equipment, thus removing the need to free the victim from contact with live parts
Ensure Personal Safety	Should the victim remain in contact with the live high voltage equipment, no rescue procedures shall be performed unless complete isolation and testing of equipment is carried out. Do NOT attempt to assist the victim until the equipment is isolated.
	Note: Always remember DRSABCD; there is one victim already, there must not be a second.

19.6 Traffic

19.6.1.1 Traffic Plant Incident

Traffic Plant Incident	
Traffic/plant incident could impact on several project areas by nature of the potential hazards under the scope of works being undertaken now and in the future. In addition, close proximity of surrounding roads. The potential for a road traffic or plant incident has set several challenges with considerations to: • Possibility of traffic collision • Public-pedestrians • Spills on public roads • Out of hours road traffic incidents, • Emergency services access to the project • Vehicle, plant incident on the project • Untrained persons assisting (site team members and general public) It's noted the response required is dependent on the nature of the incident; the designated emergency response personnel have been picked with consideration to skill base knowledge in specific areas a group of personnel who can respond to any number of incidents. Members of the team may respond. In small and large events, specific members may work jointly under the direction of the Project Manager and or assist external Emergency Services incident controller if required.	
Task Steps	Actions
Minor	A minor incident is one where the person involved suffers an injury that will only need first aid attention on the project site or plant damage is minor in nature. If required notify Site management or, Emergencies Services on 000 More serious incidents involving plant, and categorised by either serious incident or danger of injury to person(s), the following applies:
Serious	Notify Emergencies Services on 000 and site management. If person(s) has suffered injuries, call the site first aider to attend the scene. Only remove injured person(s) from the location if injury sustained is life threatening. Otherwise leave them until Emergency Service arrives. Supervisor to notify Incident Warden. Supervisor to make area safe by either evacuation of the area or Deploy spotters/traffic control either side of incident area
Evaluate	Emergency Warden to evaluate the incident. Do not remove any persons that are trapped between objects, or plant-this could increase the likelihood of shock, in addition to gases in the body system. In the event of spills-notification to WHS Manager: Implement spill control kits. If plant collision has occurred and no injury sustained - Do not move plant until notified to do so. Remove all non-emergency personnel to the muster point

19.6.1.2 Traffic – Serious Injury of Fatality

Traffic – Serious Injury or Fatality

In the case of serious injury or fatality occurring within the traffic management site all work shall cease immediately, machinery and vehicles turned off and the area cleared of personnel as soon as possible. Traffic Controllers (and other personnel if necessary) shall be deployed immediately to ensure no traffic or other road users approach the area.	
Ensure personal safety	Before approaching the scene, ensure your own safety. Park your vehicle in a safe location, activate hazard lights, Be mindful of traffic and potential hazards in the area.
Assess the scene	Evaluate the situation to determine the severity of injuries and potential risks. Look for hazards such as oncoming traffic, downed power lines, or leaking fuel. Approach the scene cautiously and be aware of any ongoing dangers.
Call emergency services	Dial the emergency services number (000) to report the incident. Provide accurate information about the location, the number of injured or deceased individuals, and any specific details about the incident
Preserve the scene	All road workers and traffic management personnel shall preserve the scene leaving everything in situ, until direction is given by Police or WorkSafe
Set up Road Closures	A site-specific detour route and/or road closure point will be determined, signed, and controlled by traffic management personnel and advised to Police, who will take charge of the site upon arrival. Detour routes will be determined cater for all types of vehicles required to use them.
Stabilise the scene	If it is safe to do so, stabilise the scene to prevent further injuries. Turn off vehicles involved in the incident and activate hazard lights. alert other drivers and create a safe zone around the accident area
Provide first aid, if trained	If you have appropriate first aid training and it is safe to approach the injured, provide immediate first aid care. Assess the injured individuals and prioritise treatment based on the severity of their injuries. Control bleeding, perform CPR if necessary, or assist with other life-saving techniques.
Comfort and reassure individuals	Offer emotional support to those involved in the incident. Reassure them that help is on the way and encourage them to remain calm and still until medical professionals arrive. Avoid moving injured individuals unless they are in immediate danger. Offer EAP Services as required.
Follow instructions from emergency responders	When emergency personnel arrive, provide them with accurate information about the incident and any first aid measures you have taken. Follow their instructions and cooperate fully to assist them in their rescue and medical efforts.
Support traffic Management	If requested by emergency personnel or law enforcement, assist with traffic management by redirecting vehicles, setting up detours, or providing information to motorists. Help maintain a safe environment for emergency workers and prevent further incidents from occurring.

19.6.1.3 Motor Vehicle Accident

Motor Vehicle Accident - MVA

MVA onsite will be managed by the ECO/ Hansen Yuncken Response Team/s. On external roads outside the site this shall be managed by Local Government/State Emergency Teams (Police, FESA, Royal Flying Dr Service). Journey Management Plans are used for accountability for driving offsite	
Task Steps	**Actions**
Assess the situation	Make the area safe and contact emergency services, if necessary, ensure you and your passenger can move to a safe area (If not injured) Notify emergency services if there are injuries.
Contact Emergency Services	When contacting emergency services, state the following: • Your name • Company name • Type of incident • Address of incident and nearest cross street and suburb • Types of injuries, property damage or environmental harm sustained, • Any other relevant information
Control Hazards	Stay in communication unless told otherwise. Ensure all vehicles involved in the accident have their ignition switches turned off. Extinguish any fires if it is safe to do so.
Provide first aid, if trained	First aid treatment to be administered if qualified to do so. Do not move casualties unless necessary
Report	Immediately report the incident to your supervisor.
Support	Where possible, do not leave casualties alone
Warn Others	Place warning signs across the road to warn other traffic. Await emergency services arrival

19.7 Mobile Plant

19.7.1.1 Rescue – Trapped in Vehicle/ Plant/ Truck due to Plant Rollover

Rescue – Trapped in Vehicle / Plant/ Truck due to Plant Rollover	
By nature of the works being carried out this covers a broad range of incidents that may involve different items of plant or equipment and or vehicles. An occupant of a self-propelled vehicle/plant/truck etc. is unable to exit the item of plant and or equipment being driven/operated. In the first instance the operator, driver of the vehicle, truck or plant must remain within the cabin of the vehicle, truck or item of plant until an assessment has been made.	
Task Steps	Actions
Ensure scene safety	Before rescue, ensure the safety of the rescuers the trapped individual and any others in the area. Identify and mitigate immediate hazards including leaking fluids, unstable structures, or the risk of fire. Set up a safe zone of the area.
Assess the situation	Evaluate the condition of the vehicle or plant and the extend of entrapment. Assess stability of the vehicle and identify potential hazards such as crushed or entangled structures, broken glass or sharp objects. Assess the trapped persons level of consciousness or any visible injuries.
Notify emergency services	Call the emergency services (000) to report the incident and request assistance. Provide accurate information including location, number of trapped individuals and nature of the entrapments.
Stabilise the vehicle or plant	Stabilise the plant to prevent further movement or collapse. Use appropriate equipment such as cribbing or stabilisation tools securing the vehicle or plant and create a safe working environment for the rescue operation
Communicate with the trapped individual	Establish communication with the trapped individual to assess their condition and provide reassurance. Obtain necessary information, such as any medical conditions, injuries or special considerations that may impact the rescue.
Extricate the individual	Advise driver or operator to remain in the cabin/vehicle if it is safe to do so ensure extraction is carried out by professionally trained emergency services. If extraction is required due to extreme risk to person, only do so if you are not putting yourself or others at further risk.
Provide medical care if trained	Provide immediate medical care as required. Assess their airway, breathing and circulation. Administer first aid and perform life-saving interventions, such as CPR, if necessary. Continue to monitor their condition and provide ongoing medical support until advanced medical help arrives.
Coordinate with emergency services	Collaborate with the arriving emergency services personnel and update them on the progress of the rescue operation

19.7.1.2 Person struck by plant/ Other Medical Injuries to Person

Person Struck by plant/ Other medical injuries to person	
A person being struck by a plant, such as heavy machinery or equipment, is a serious emergency scenario that requires immediate action. Remember, responding to a person struck by a plant emergency requires prompt action, prioritising the person's well-being and summoning appropriate medical assistance. Always prioritise safety and follow the instructions of trained professionals when providing aid in such situations.	
Task Steps	Actions
Assess the situation	Quickly assess the scene to ensure own safety and identify any immediate hazards. Note the condition of the injured person and the location of the plant involved in the incident.
Call for emergency assistance	Dial emergency services to report the incident and request medical assistance. Provide accurate information about the place, the nature of the incident and the condition of the injured person.
Secure the area	If it is safe to do so, establish a safe zone around the injured person to prevent further harm. Restrict access to the area and keep passers-by away to minimise interference with emergency response.
Communicate with the injured person	If the person is conscious and able to communicate, provide reassurance and keep the informed about the actions being taken. Encourage them to remain calm and as still as possible to prevent further exacerbating any potential injuries
Preserve the scene	Preserve the scene and avoid moving equipment or objects involved in the incident. This will aid investigators in determining the cause and circumstances of the incident. Take photos or notes if possible, documenting the plant's condition and any relevant details.
Coordinate with emergency responders	When emergency medical services arrive provide with accurate information about the situation and condition of the injured person. Collaborate with the responders, follow their directions and aid as needed.

19.7.1.3 Plant Collision

Plant Collision	
A plant collision emergency scenario refers to an incident where two or more plants (heavy machinery or equipment) collide with each other. This type of incident can occur in multiple settings and requires immediate action. Here's a step-by-step guide for responding to a plant collision emergency.	
Task Steps	Actions
Ensure personal safety	Before taking any action. Ensure your own safety. Assess the immediate environment for any ongoing hazards, such as moving machinery, unstable structures or potential falling objects. Move to a safe place if necessary.
Call for emergency assistance	dial emergency services number to report the incident and request medical assistance if there are any injuries. Provide accurate information about the location, number of people involved and the collision's nature.
Assess the situation	Evaluate the scene to determine the extent of the damage, injuries, or entrapment. Note any hazards, leaks or potential dangers resulting from the collision, such as fuel spills or exposed electrical wires.
Provide immediate aid	If there are injured individuals, prioritise their medical needs. Administer first aid to the best of your abilities while waiting for professional medical help to arrive. Do not move seriously injured individuals unless there is immediate threat to their safety,
Secure the area	Establish a safe perimeter around the collision site to prevent further accidents or injuries. Control access to the area and keep passers-by away from potential hazards.
Coordinate with emergency services.	When emergency services arrive, provide them with accurate information about the situation, the condition of the injured individuals, and any hazards present. Collaborate with the responders, follow their instructions, and aid as needed

19.7.1.4 Incident due to Plant Mechanical Failure

Incident due to Plant Mechanical Failure	
An incident due to plant mechanical failure refers to a situation where a piece of machinery or equipment experiences a malfunction or failure, resulting in potential risks to safety or operational disruptions.	
Task Steps	Actions
Ensure personal safety	Prioritise your safety and those around you. Assess the immediate environment for any ongoing risks caused by mechanical failure, such as moving parts, electrical hazards, or potential release of hazardous substances. Take necessary precautions to protect yourself and others from further harm to them.
Stop equipment operation	If it is safe, stop the operation of the plant or machinery to prevent further mechanical failures or accidents. Follow appropriate shutdown procedures as specified by the manufacturer or established protocols.
Assess the situation	Evaluate the extent of the mechanical failure and its potential impact. Determine any immediate risks to personnel, nearby structures, or the environment. Assess the need for evacuation or isolation measures if needed.
Communicate and Report	Notify supervisor, maintenance team, or emergency response team, about the mechanical failure. Provide precise details of the incident, including the type of equipment involved, the nature of the failure, and any potential dangers involved.
Secure the area	Set a safe perimeter around the affected area to restrict access and prevent unauthorized personnel from entering. Place warning signs or barricades as needed. Control access to the area and ensure proper communication with all involved.
Mitigate immediate risks	Take immediate action to mitigate any immediate risks of mechanical failure. This may include isolating power sources, contain leaks or spills, or address potential hazards, fire, electrical issues, or structural instability. Follow established protocols and use appropriate equipment or resources to address specific risks.
Evaluate the need for additional resources	Assess the need for additional resources, specialised technicians, maintenance personnel, equipment to address mechanical failure effectively. Communicate through appropriate channels and coordinate arrival if needed.
Document and report the incident	Document relevant details of the mechanical failure incident including timeline, observations, and actions.

19.7.1.5 Plant Fire/ Explosion

Plant Fire/ Explosion	
involving a mobile plant, such as a vehicle, machinery, or equipment. Responding to such incidents requires quick action and adherence to safety protocols.	
Task Steps	Actions
Ensure Personal Safety	Prioritise your safety and the safety of others. Move to a safe location away from the mobile plant to avoid any potential risks from fire, explosions, or hazardous materials. Assess the immediate environment for any current risks, such as the presence of flammable substances or possible structural collapse of structural collapse.
Activate Emergency Response	If you have access to communication devices, immediately notify the appropriate personnel or emergency services (000) to report the incident. Provide accurate information about the location, type of mobile plant involved, and the nature of the fire or explosion.
Evacuate the area	Initiate an immediate evacuation of all personnel in the vicinity of the mobile plant. Follow established evacuation procedures and ensure that everyone moves to a safe distance away from the plant and potential hazards. Do not try to fight the fire or control the situation unless you have been trained to do so and it is safe to proceed.
Establish a safe zone	Once you have evacuated, establish a safe zone around the mobile plant. This area should be clearly marked and secured to prevent unauthorised access. Control access to the area and keep passers-by to minimize the risk of injury or further incidents.
Provide information to emergency responders	When emergency services arrive, provide them with accurate and detailed information about the situation, including the type of mobile plant, any known hazards, and the location of any injured or trapped individuals. Cooperate fully with emergency responders and follow their instructions.
Use appropriate fire extinguishing equipment	If you have access to fire extinguishing equipment, trained, and it is safe to do so, attempt to control the fire using the correct type of extinguisher. Follow proper procedures and aim the extinguisher at the base of the fire, sweeping from side to side. However, prioritise your safety and do not put yourself at risk to put out the fire.
Prevent Spread of fire	If it is safe and within your capabilities, take measures to prevent the spread of the fire. This may include shutting off fuel sources or isolating nearby flammable materials. Use appropriate barriers or fire suppression methods to contain the fire until professional assistance arrives
Support injured individuals	Provide first aid or assistance to any injured individuals while waiting for medical help to arrive. Attend to any life-threatening conditions and prioritise the wellbeing of those affected by the incident.

19.8 Artificial or Extreme Temperatures

Climatic conditions and natural Disasters (bushfires and Floods)

Winds, storms, flood, earthquake are natural disasters and have the potential to cause death, injury and significant damage. SCEE has the procedures of the Emergency Response Management Plan and the services of the emergency services available. The ECO will take control and determine action's that may be necessary depending on the nature of the emergency. Fire equipment must be kept ready to be used during these incidents.

19.8.1.1 Fire/Smoke

Fire / Smoke	
While strategies can be put in place to minimise the impact of fire, its uncertainty still means that it can occur at any time. As a result, SCEE management will ensure that the correct training, drills and where needed, assistance from emergency services are provided to install confidence in its staff. The following procedure is to be followed if fire/smoke is identified.	
Task Steps	Actions
Alert	Chief Warden will notify emergency services if required and move workers away from the fire.
Evacuate	Area Wardens are to evacuate staff and visitors in the following order: • Out of immediate danger (e.g. out of room) – verbal order • Out of area (e.g. to another building) – verbal order/air horn • Total evacuation of the area – air horn/siren/radio Evacuation routes and muster points should be checked for safety prior to evacuation
Assembly	On evacuation all personnel should muster at the Muster point. Selection of muster point may be wind direction/smoke related.
Movement to Safe Area	Although an unlikely scenario, if a fire hazard does prevent safe evacuation of personnel

19.9 Health and Wellbeing

19.9.1.1 Aggressive Behaviour

Aggressive Behaviour	
The following guideline is to be adopted when faced with a person exhibiting threatening or aggressive behaviour. The safety and well-being of individuals should be the top priority in situations involving aggressive behaviour. It is important to rely on the expertise of security personnel, authorities, or professionals who are trained to handle such situations. Regular training and awareness of appropriate responses can help individuals react effectively and ensure the safety of everyone involved. Provide Worker assistance through BSS EAP	
Task Steps	Actions
Remain calm	• Treat the person as normal; answer questions politely, do not debate the issue. • Do not raise your voice or make sudden movements; and • Do not tell half-truths or attempt to trick the aggressor
Call for assistance	At the earliest opportunity call for assistance. Attract the attention of a co-worker. If possible, excuse yourself and explain that you will see your supervisor and discuss matters with them to resolve the situation. In other circumstances, attempt to use the phone to contact your supervisor; and If possible, ensure that another member of staff is present to act as a witness or render physical assistance if required
Keep out of reach	If the aggressor is or becomes violent, keep out of reach. Keep a safe distance – at least two arm lengths. Do not converge on the offender; and Defend yourself when there is no other option
Don't antagonise	Move away from the aggressor. Do not stand around the area if not required or there is no need to converse with the aggressor. Do not abuse or ridicule the aggressor. Do not detain the aggressor if they wish to leave; and Do not block the aggressor's exit.
Report the incident	Notify your supervisor or HR after being confronted by an aggressive person. Your supervisor or HR may organise counselling if needed.
Notify police when	Damage to property has occurred. People have been assaulted; and A threat was made with a weapon

19.9.1.2 Mental Health

Mental Health	
Incidents can include; Panic attacks, Psychosis, Trauma Reaction, Self-harm or threat of self-harm, Drug/ Alcohol abuse	
Task Steps	Actions
Support Person	Do not leave the person alone. Assess danger to themselves or others – keep them away from potential danger. Reassure the person by talking calmly to them. Try to get them to control their breathing. Maintain eye contact. Engage the person by talking. Ask straight forward questions. Do not judge them. Ask if there is someone you can call to come and be with them. Must ensure that they get home safely. Contact next of kin listed on induction form so that they can come and get them
Emergency Support	Contact emergency services (000) Try to de-escalate the situation by talking calmly to them. Establish what their concerns are and try to develop a positive course of action if only as a delaying tactic Always maintain clear personal boundaries Evacuate the site if required. Help Lines: BSS EAP Ph: 1800 30 30 90 Lifeline Ph: 13 11 14 Beyond Blue Ph: 1300 22 4636 Provide Worker assistance through BSS EAP

19.9.1.3 Security Threats (Threat, Terrorism, Intruders, Bombs, Civil Unauthorised Access)

Security threat
Recognised as an unlikely threat, should this issue arise, the problem can be minimised by proper planning, co-ordination by emergency services, assistance by the Chief Warden, and regular drills to install confidence in SCEE workers. Bomb or substance threats are often the result of individuals/groups seeking to inflict alarm and confusion on an organisation usually in the form of a communication, either written or verbal. A suspicious item may come in the post or be found on the premises and felt to be, by virtue of its appearance, location and circumstances, a possible threat. In such cases:

Task Steps	Actions
Bomb Threat	Report the item to a Warden or the Chief Warden - give the location and description of the item • Clear people from the immediate area • Do not handle the item • Do not try to open, squeeze, and prod it • Do not immerse it in water or sand or put it in a metal container • Do not smoke or use a radio transmitter near the item - both could set off a bomb • If possible open windows and doors near the suspicious item • Lights should be left on, and plant and machinery shut down where practicable
Written Threat	Any letter received containing a bomb threat should be placed with its envelope in a plastic folder, plastic bag or a large envelope and given to the police
Telephone Threat	This type of call would usually be received by the site administration but may be received by anyone. The person receiving the call should keep the caller on the line for as long as possible and remain calm. Try to get as much information as possible regarding the caller and the threat. Use another phone to dial 000 and report the bomb threat and to advise the Police the information gathered on the call.
Suspected Bombs	Report the item to a Warden or the Chief Warden - give the location and description of the item • Clear people from the immediate area • Do not handle the item • Do not try to open, squeeze, and prod it • Do not immerse it in water or sand or put it in a metal container • Do not smoke or use a radio transmitter near the item - both could set off a bomb • If possible open windows and doors near the suspicious item • Lights should be left on, and plant and machinery shut down where practicable

Evaluation of Threat
The Chief Warden on collation of all data appertaining to bomb threat will determine the degree of threat, this falls into two separate categories:
Notification
On receipt of a bomb threat or discovery of a suspect object/device the police need to be notified

immediately. The Police may conduct a bomb search, or they may elect to wait for specialist bomb squad officers from either the Police or Defence forces.
Evacuation Due to a Bomb Threat Due to the Uncertainty associated with Bomb Threats such as type, location and potential trigger, bomb threats need careful evaluation, as such the Chief Warden may decide one of the following based on knowledge received or under guidance from Emergency/ Military Services: a. Partial Evacuation b. Search without evacuation c. Evacuate and search d. Evacuate without search Should evacuation occur under no circumstances is the area or building to be re-entered until all clear is given by the Chief Warden or emergency service personnel.

19.10 Environment and Sustainability

19.10.1.1 Environmental Emergencies

Fire/ Smoke	
While strategies can be put in place to minimise the impact of fire, its uncertainty still means that it can occur at any time. As a result, SCEE management will ensure that the correct training, drills and where needed, assistance from emergency services are provided to install confidence in its staff. Where personnel are confident that they can control the fire, have the required training, and have access to adequate resources such as a fire extinguisher, they may attempt to extinguish the fire. The primary objective is always preservation of personnel, including the person extinguishing the fire. Protection of assets is a secondary objective, at no time should people be placed at risk attempting to extinguish a fire.	
Task Steps	Actions
Alert	The Chief Warden will notify emergency services if required and move workers away from the fire.
Evacuate	Area wardens are to evacuate staff and visitors in the following order • Out of immediate danger (e.g. out of room) • Our of area (e.g. to a lower level of the building) • Evacuation routes and muster points should be checked for safety prior to evacuation.
Assembly	On Evacuation all personnel should muster at the Emergency Assembly point. Selection of muster point may be wind direction/ smoke related.
Movement to safe area	

19.10.1.2 Discovery of Fire

Discovery of Fire	
Remain calm, remember **RACE**	
Task Steps	Actions
Rescue	Rescue any people in immediate danger (Only if safe to do so)
Alarm	Raise the alarm to others. Notify ECO -
Contain	If practicable, close all doors and windows to contain the fire (only if it is safe to do so)
Extinguish	Only try to extinguish the fire if you are qualified / comfortable in operating firefighting appliances and it is safe to do so.

19.11 Other/ General

19.11.1.1 Medical Emergency

Medical Emergency	
A medical emergency should not be confused with a first aid incident. A medical emergency is an injury or illness, which the SCEE First Aid Officers may not be able to stabilise immediately and requires urgent medical assistance - usually emergency services. If a medical emergency arises take the following action:	
Task Steps	Actions
Notify Emergency Services	Notify emergency services – Utilise site emergency contact numbers and send another worker to find a First Aid Officer • First aid officers in conjunction with the area supervisor will. • Clear the immediate area • Apply first aid as appropriate and qualified • Assist emergency services officers if required
Assess Situation	It may be the case that a medical emergency arises as a side effect of another emergency, e.g. an explosion causes injuries and the need to evacuate. In these cases, efforts should be directed at isolating the cause of the emergency, preventing further casualties through evacuation, and attending to those who have already been injured. Note: moving or evacuating casualties should be a last resort but may be necessary
Ensure personnel safety	Should a medical emergency develop within an area of restricted access, such as in a pit, RMU, trench, or similar area, the medic shall attend and stabilise the patient until emergency services unless it is being done to remove them from a dangerous area, in which case they shall be moved the minimum distance possible. The site is close to, and accessible to, emergency services, and these personnel are best placed to decide upon, and carry out, appropriate rescue from these areas when they arrive on the scene
Defibrillators	There is 1 defibrillator on the project/site, this is located at the First Aid Room, this location will be displayed on the relevant evacuation route diagrams posted in the site buildings In line with SCEE-BS-HS-PRO-0029 Medical Services and First Aid

20 Critical Incidents

Any situation faced by an individual that causes him or her to experience unusually strong emotional and/or physical reactions that can interfere with their ability to productively carry on with their everyday lives and which has a detrimental impact on the efficient productive operations of the Project, is termed a Critical Incident. Also considered to be any situation that could adversely affect SCEE or the Hansen Yuncken, such as public perception and/or outrage.

If SCEE personnel are involved in a Critical Incident, Project Management shall refer to the Critical Incident Management process, SCEE-BS-HS-MNP-0001 Crisis Management Plan. SCEE personnel shall be provided the following in the event of a critical incident:

- Appropriate counselling services for as long as required
- Access to the Worker assistance program
- Notification or contact with their family or next of kin
- Direct access to communications such as phone lines

Refer: SCEE-BS-HS-MNP-0001 Crisis Management Plan

21 Worker Assistance Program

SCEE Electrical provide access to a Worker Assistance Program, which is accessible using the numbers provided on office and crib hut walls, or from the site supervisor. The EAP may assist personnel who are affected by a site emergency or critical incident.

22 References

Document ID	Document Title

SCEE-BS-HS-GUI-0001	Event Notification Guide
SCEE-BS-HS-MNP-0001	Crisis Management Plan
SCEE-BS-QU-PRO-0007	Non Conformance (Including corrective action) Procedure
SCEE-TR-TD-GUI-0001	SCEE Global Training Needs Analysis
SCEE-BS-HS-LIS-0010	Chief Warden Muster Point Checklist
SCEE-BS-HS-LIS-0011	Emergency Response Observers Checklist
SCEE-BS-HS-PRO-0014	Confined Space Entry Procedure
SCEE-BS-HS-PRO-0017	Working at Height (High Risk)
SCEE-BS-HS-PRO-0023	Working Over or Near Water
SCEE-BS-HS-PRO-0029	Medical Services and First Aid
SCEE-BS-HS-WIN-0030	First Aid Risk Assessment Guide
SCEE-BS-HS-TEM-0072	Working at Height Rescue Plan
SCEE-BS-HS-TEM-0073	Confined Space Rescue Plan
SCEE-OP-OP-PRO-0003	Measuring and Test Equipment Procedure
SCEE-BS-HS-MNP-0001	Crisis Management Plan

23 Appendix A - Emergency Drill Schedule and Register

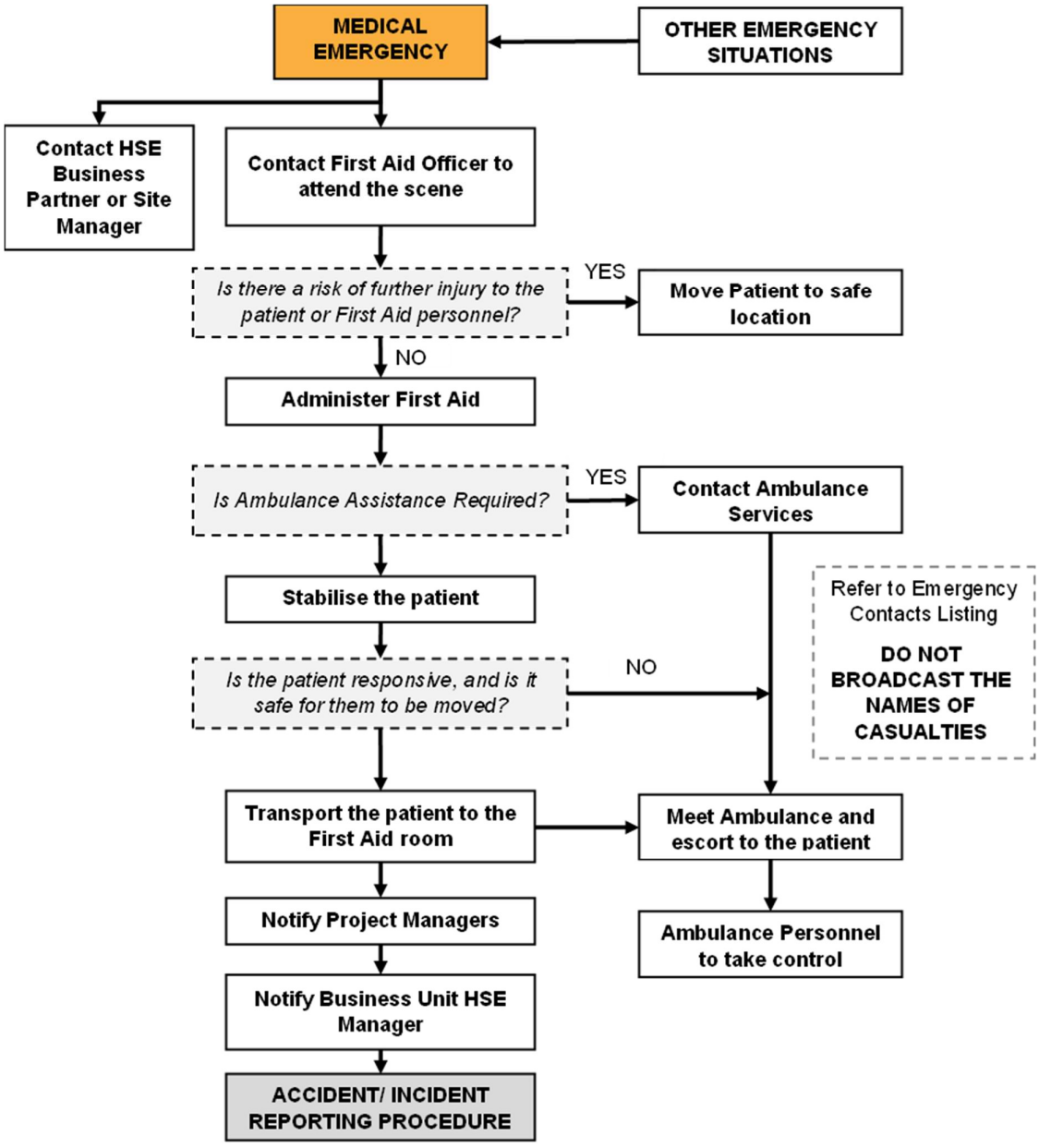
Date	Description	Completed Date	Initial	Actions

24 Appendix B – Hansen Yuncken Emergency Response Charts

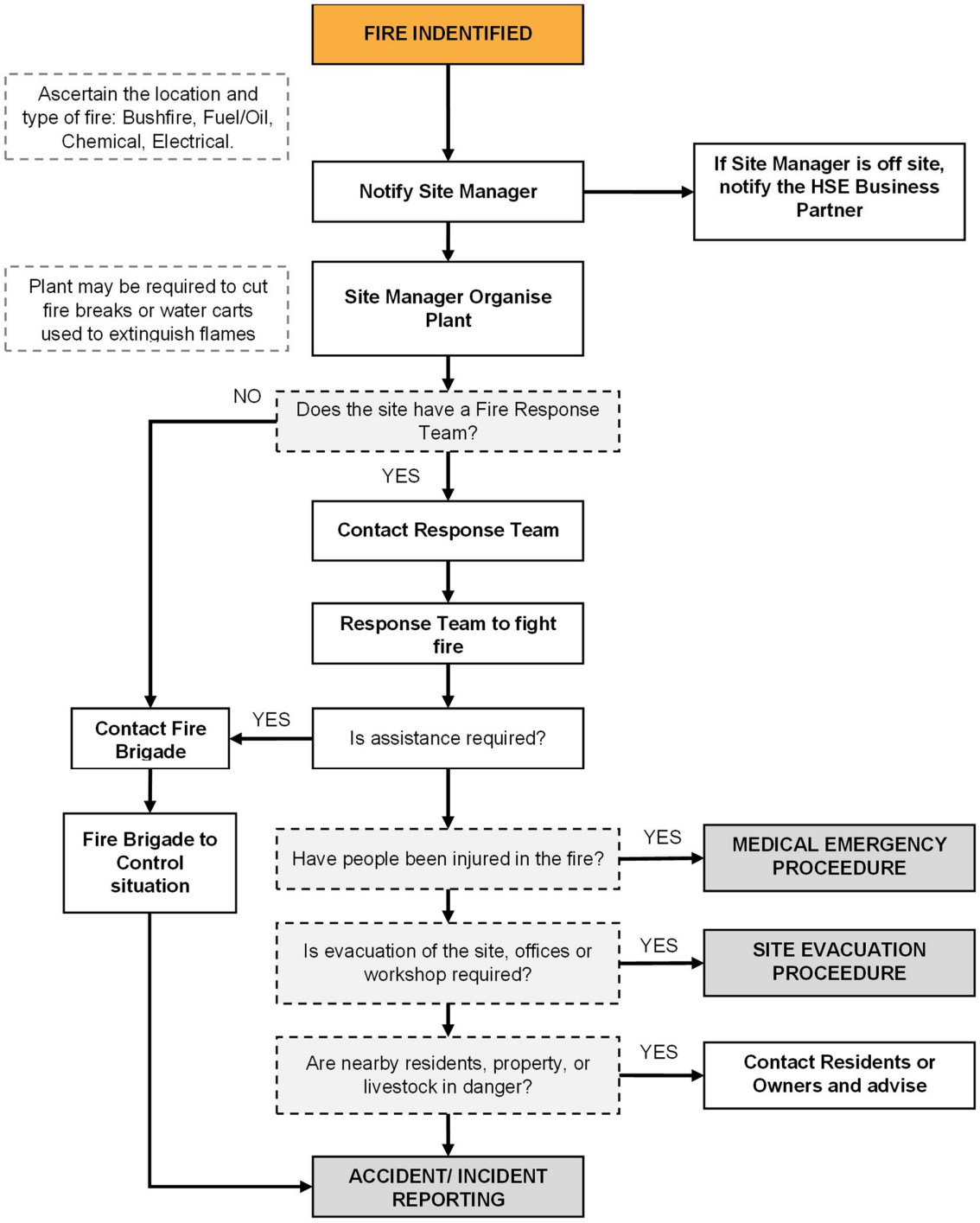
24.1 Medical Emergency

The following lists summarise the role of the key personnel in relation to key stakeholders only.

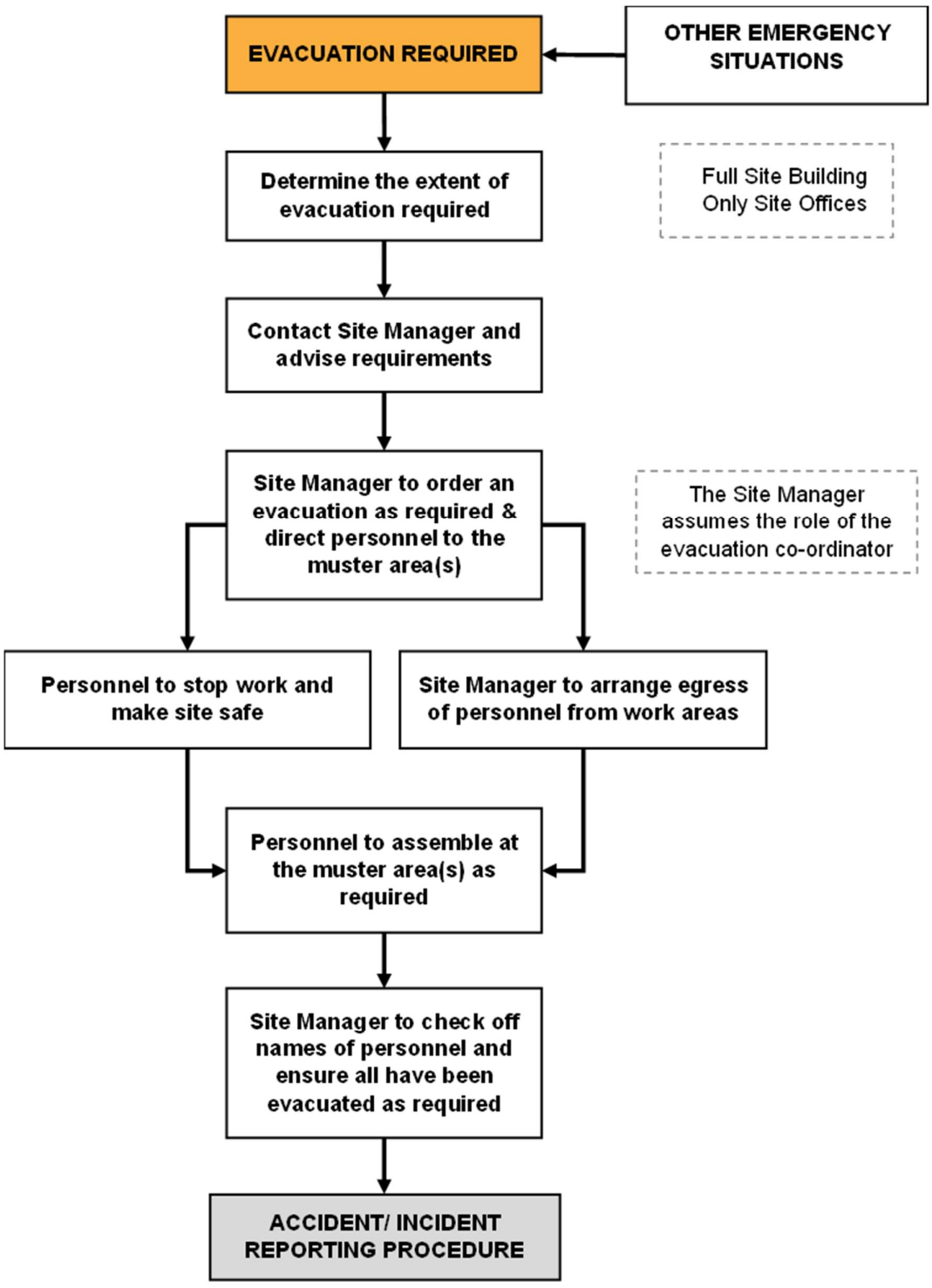
Defibrillators must be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and their locations clearly marked on the site layout plan.



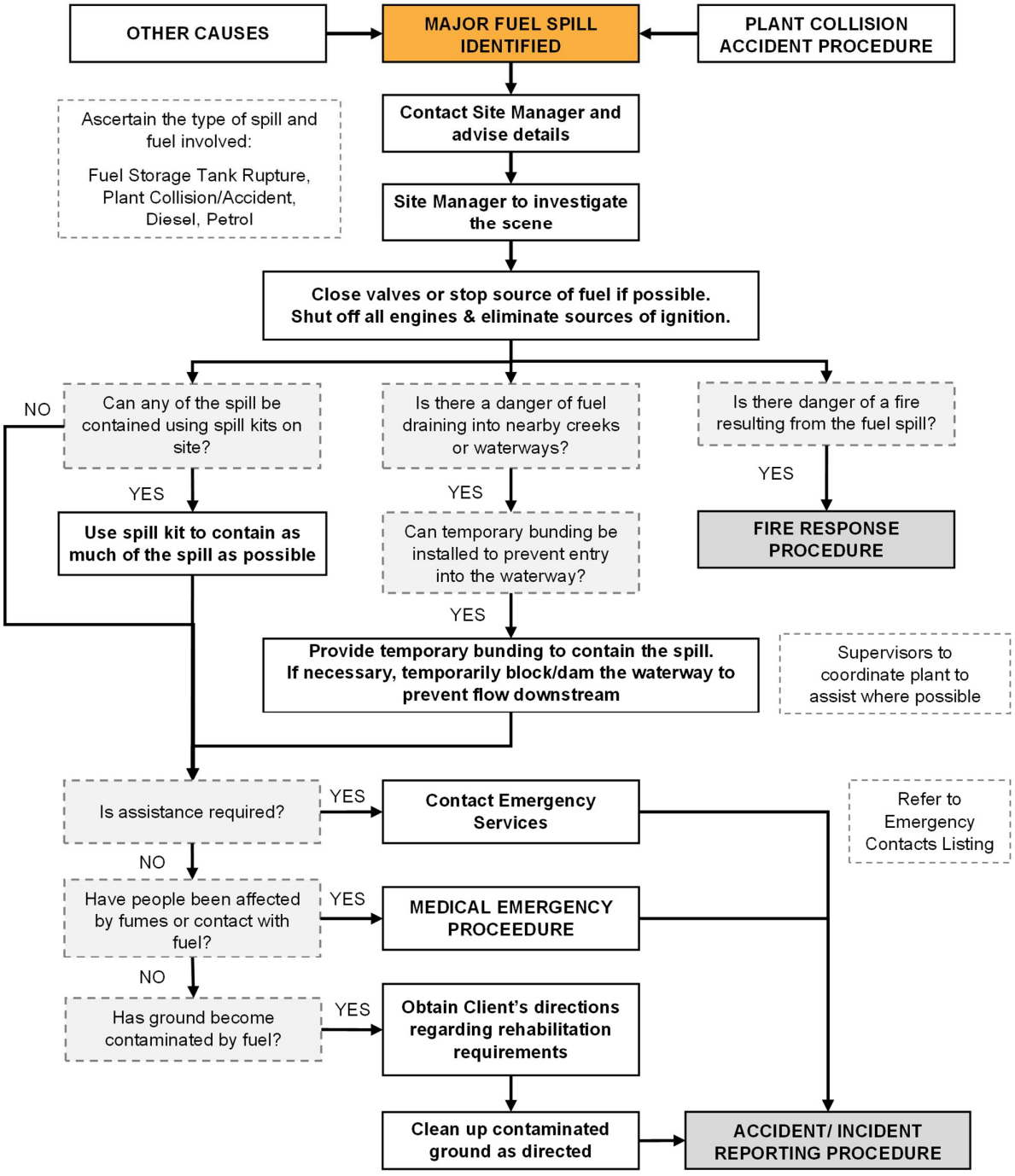
24.2 Fire


FIRE INDENTIFIED
Ascertain the location and type of fire: Bushfire, Fuel/Oil, Chemical, Electrical.
Notify Site Manager
If Site Manager is off site, notify the HSE Business Partner
Plant may be required to cut fire breaks or water carts used to extinguish flames
Site Manager Organise Plant
NO
Does the site have a Fire Response Team?
YES
Contact Response Team
Response Team to fight fire
Contact Fire Brigade
YES
Is assistance required?
Fire Brigade to Control situation
Have people been injured in the fire?
YES
MEDICAL EMERGENCY PROCEEDURE
Is evacuation of the site, offices or workshop required?
YES
SITE EVACUATION PROCEEDURE
Are nearby residents, property, or livestock in danger?
YES
Contact Residents or Owners and advise
ACCIDENT/ INCIDENT REPORTING

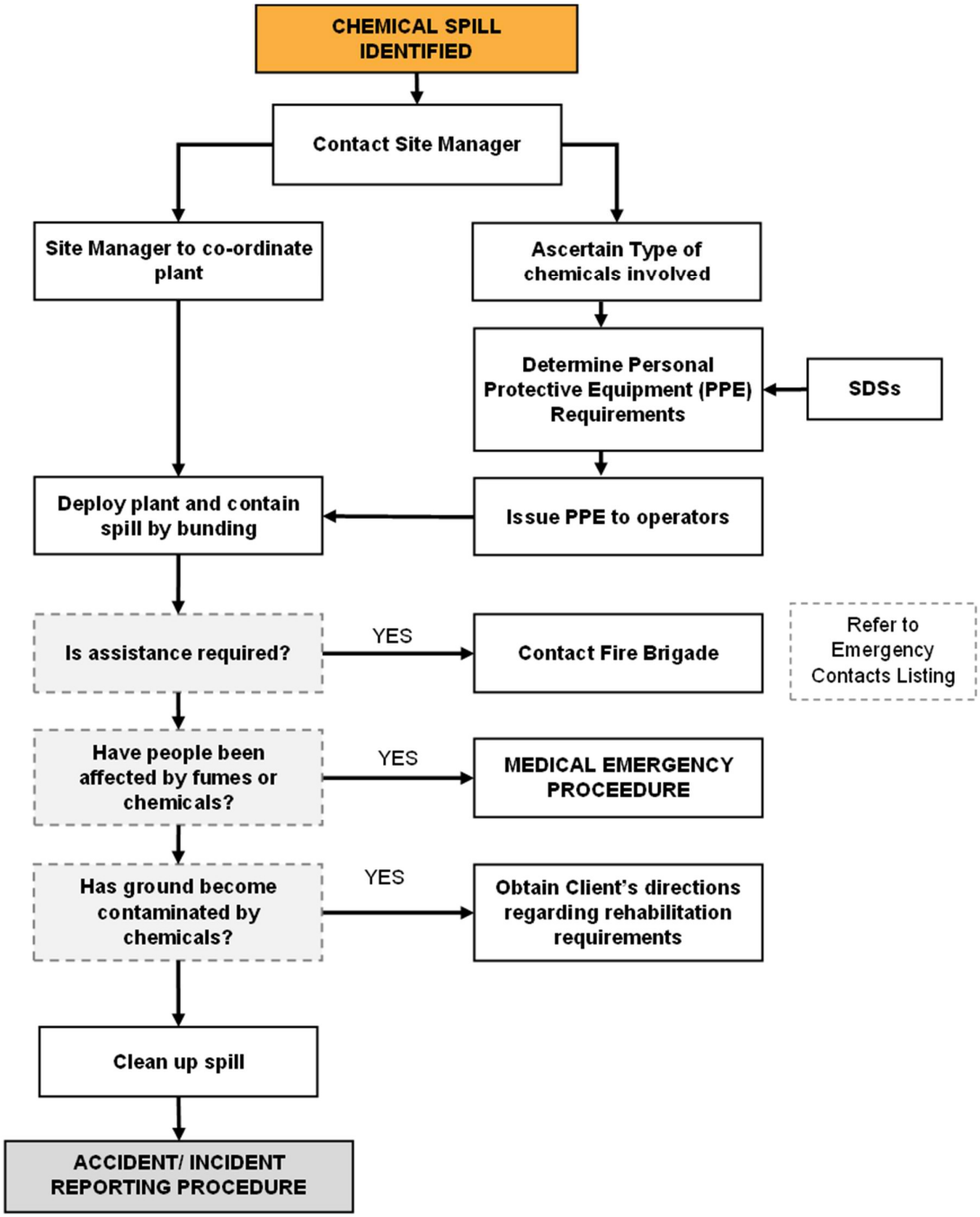
24.3 Site Evacuation



24.4 Major Fuel Spill



24.5 Chemical Spill



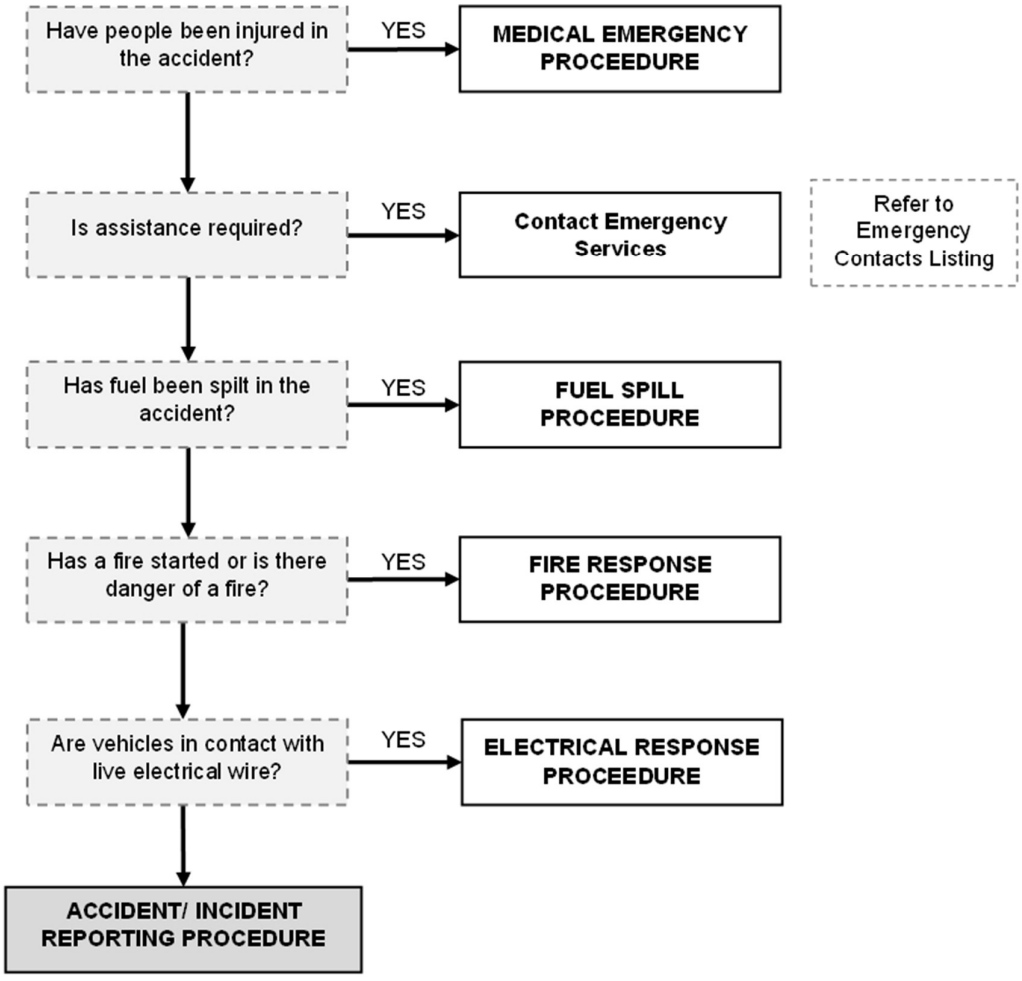
24.6 Plant Collision/Accident

Upon arrival at the accident scene the site manager or site supervisor is to:

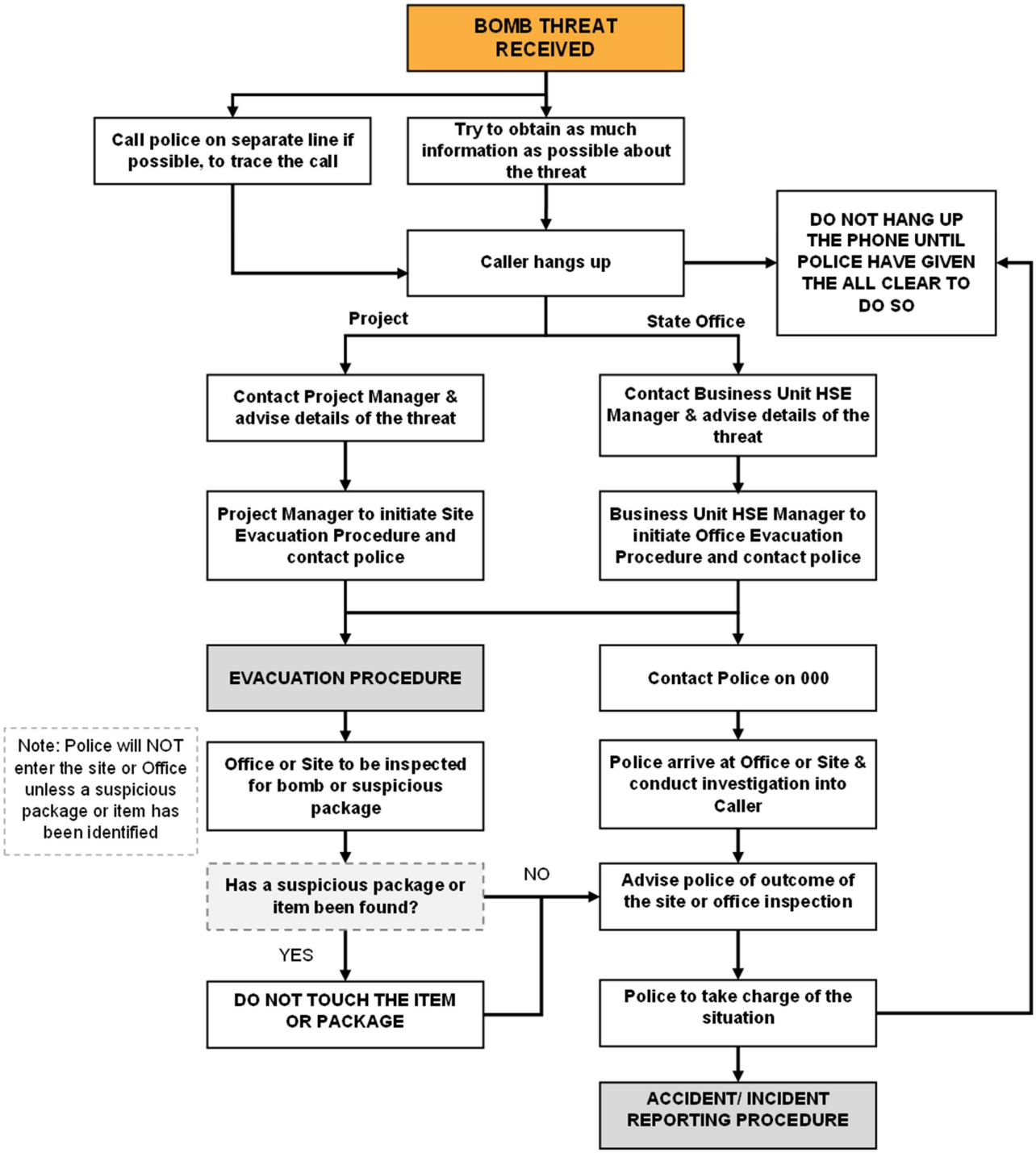
1. Switch off the plant/vehicle ignition

2. Survey the accident scene for:

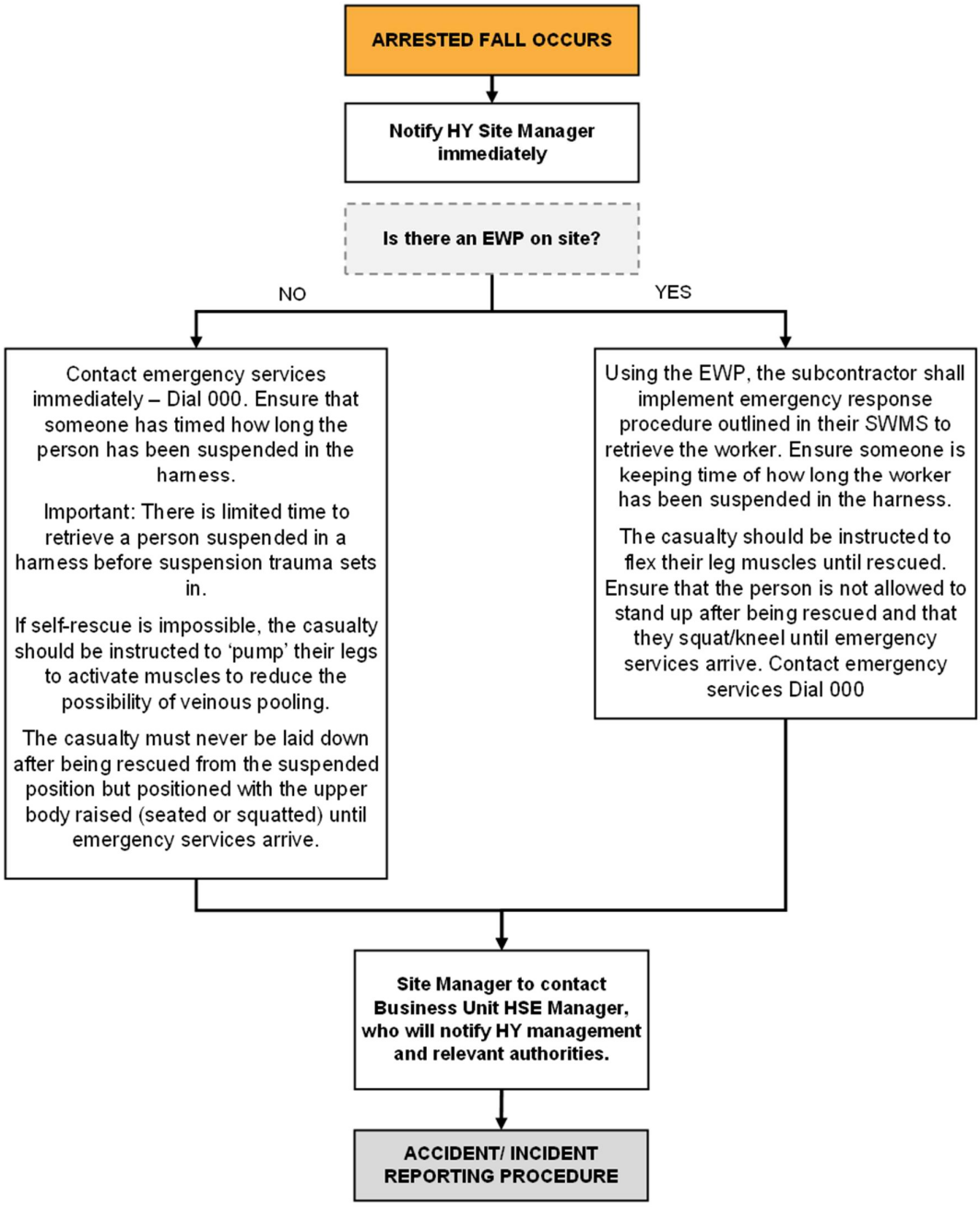
   - Hazards to themselves
   - Hazards to rescue personnel
   - Spilt Fuel
   - Electrical supply lines that may have been brought down



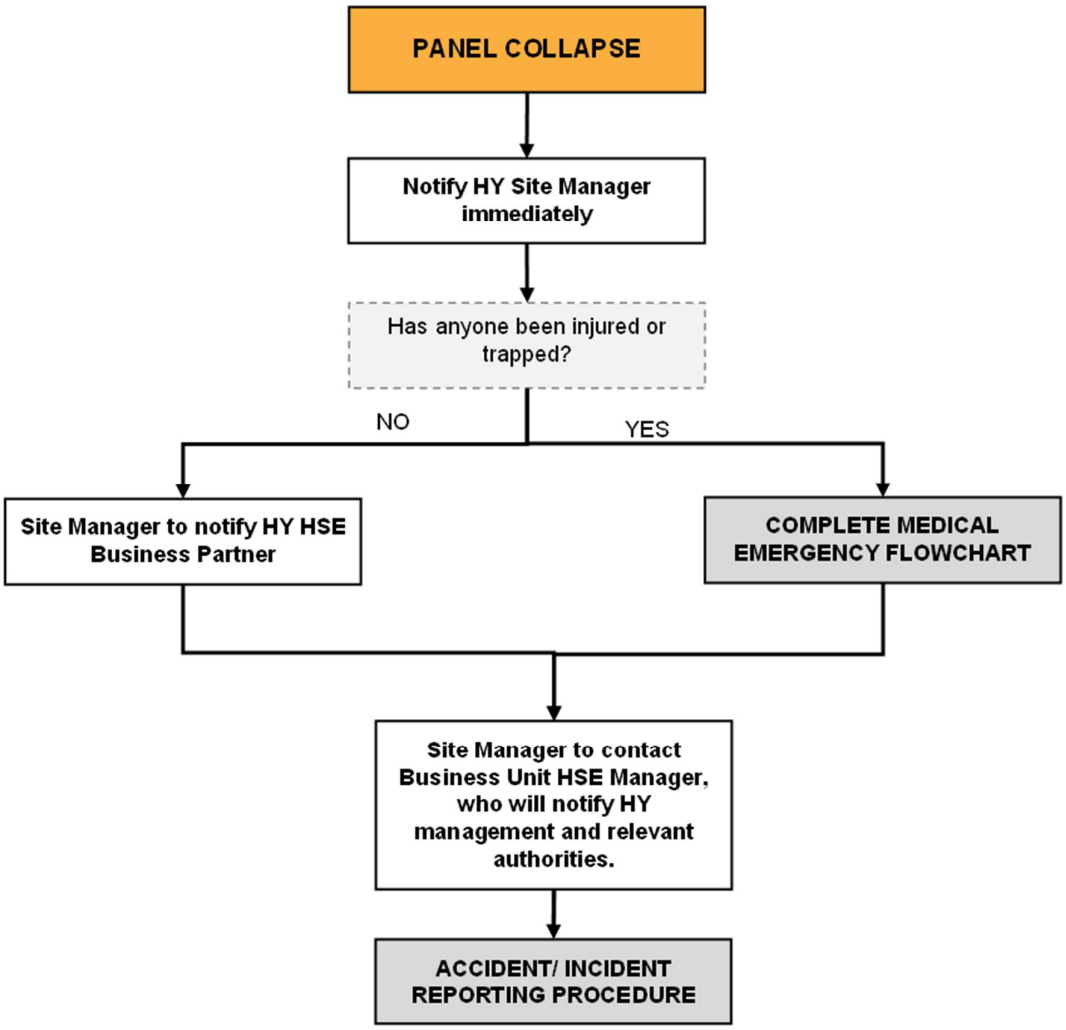
24.7 Bomb Threat



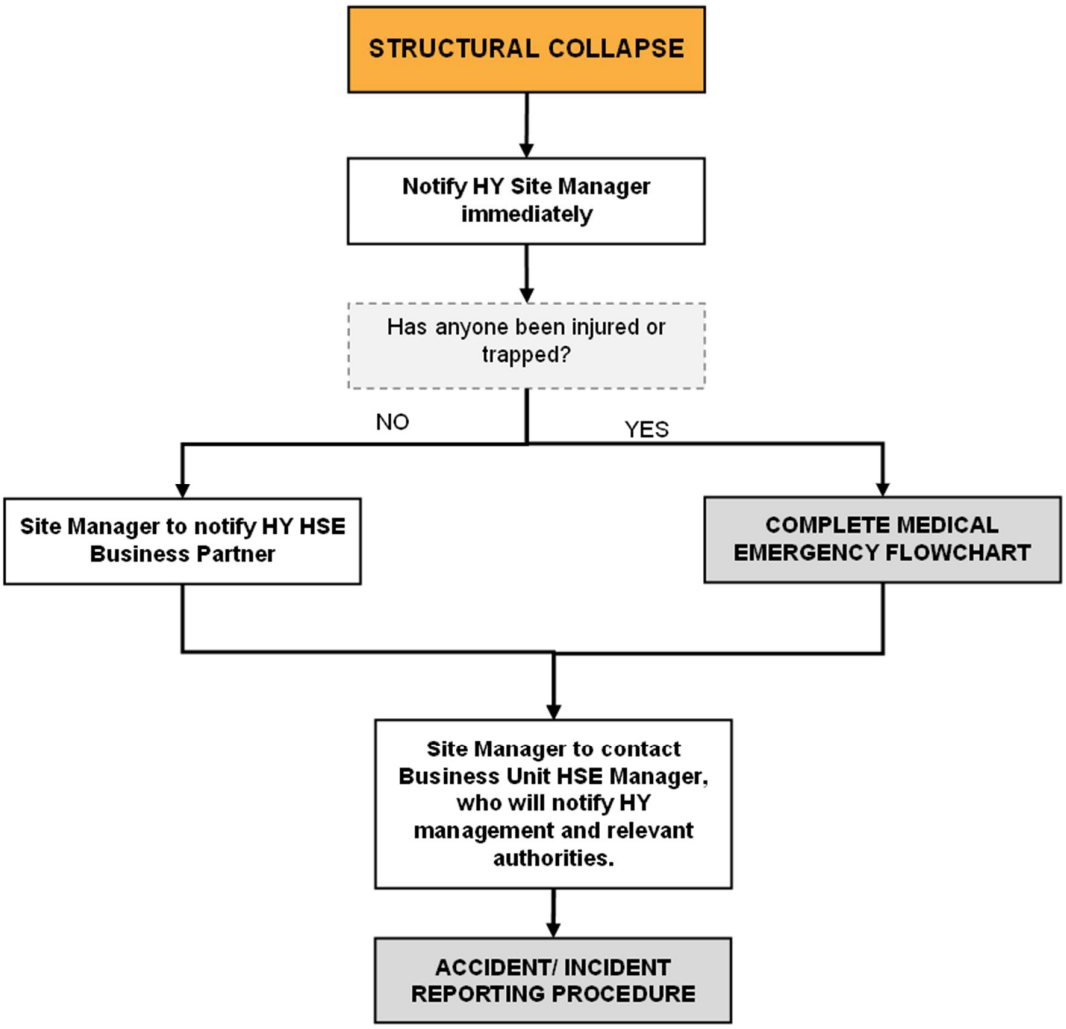
24.8 Arrested Fall in a Harness



24.9 Precast Panel Collapse



24.10 Structural Failure/Collapse



25 Appendix C – Hansen Yuncken Emergency Contacts

NOTE: Emergency CHANNEL 19 to be used on the two-way radios.

Emergency Response Roles	Name	Qualifications
Chief Warden	***Tim Everett*** ***Project Manager***	Nominate Training below: *Warden & extinguisher Training* *First Aid Training* *Internal Emergency Response Plan & Crisis Management Plan Training*
Chief Warden Relief:	***Rob Carlisle*** ***Project Manager***	Nominate training below: *Warden & extinguisher Training* *First Aid Training* *Internal Emergency Response Plan & Crisis Management Plan Training*
Field Warden 1	***Colin Curlewis*** ***Senior Site Manager***	Nominate Training below: *Warden & extinguisher Training* *First Aid Training* *Internal Emergency Response Plan & Crisis Management Plan Training*
Field Warden Relief:	***David Spiteri*** ***Site Manager***	Nominate training below: *Warden & extinguisher Training* *First Aid Training* *Internal Emergency Response Plan & Crisis Management Plan Training*
Field Warden 2	***Andrew Cornish*** ***Site Manager***	Nominate Training below: *Warden & extinguisher Training* *First Aid Training* *Internal Emergency Response Plan & Crisis Management Plan Training*
Field Warden Relief:	***David Spiteri*** ***Site Manager***	Nominate training below: *Warden & extinguisher Training* *First Aid Training* *Internal Emergency Response Plan & Crisis Management Plan Training*
Evacuation Warden	***Jessie Gaston*** ***HSE Business Partner***	Nominate Training below: *Warden & extinguisher Training* *First Aid Training* *Internal Emergency Response Plan & Crisis Management Plan Training*
Evacuation Warden Relief:	***Ben Cornish*** ***Labourer***	Nominate training below: *Warden & extinguisher Training* *First Aid Training* *Internal Emergency Response Plan & Crisis Management Plan Training*
Egress Wardens	***- Andrew Cornish*** ***- Riley Hooker*** ***- David Spiteri***	Nominate Training below: *Warden & extinguisher Training* *First Aid Training* *Internal Emergency Response Plan & Crisis Management Plan Training*

Emergency Response Roles	Name	Qualifications
Egress Warden Relief:	***TBC***	Nominate training below: *Warden & extinguisher Training* *First Aid Training* *Internal Emergency Response Plan & Crisis Management Plan Training*
Electrical Sub-Contractor Supervisor	***RBD – Alex Findlater Mobile: 0417 109 870***	A-Class Electrical License
Plumbing Sub-Contractor Supervisor	***CDR – Scott Schroder 0447 617 153***	Registered Plumber

26 Appendix D – Site Emergency Contacts

Ambulance:	Serious accident/Injury or medical emergency Ph: 000
Electricity Emergency:	Tas Networks Electrical Emergency Ph:132 004
Environmental Emergency:	Environmental Protection Authority 134 Macquarie Street Hobart, Ph: 6165 4599 Veolia Environmental Services, Ph: 6244 0000
Medical Centre:	Urgent Care Centre Launceston PH: (03) 6338 9898
Fire:	Ph: 000
Gas Emergency:	TAS GAS Ph:1800 770 018
Hospital:	Launceston General Hospital PH: (03) 6777 6777
Poisons Information:	Poisons Information Centre 13 1126
Police:	Cimitere Street, Launceston TAS 7250 Ph: 13 14 44 or (03) 6336 3701
Water:	TAS Water Ph. 136992
State Emergency Service:	State Emergency Service GENERAL INQUIRIES Ph: 132 500
Project Manager:	Rob Carlisle – Mobile: 0401 996 144
Senior Site Manager:	Colin Curlewis – Mobile: 0448 890 210
Site Manager	Andrew Cornish – Mobile: 0428 624 528
HSE Business Partner:	Jessie Gaston – Mobile: 0438 621 517
First Aid Officer(s):	Colin Curlewis – Mobile: 0448 890 210 Andrew Cornish – Mobile: 0428 624 528 Jessie Gaston – Mobile: 0438 621 517
Site Electrical Contact:	RBD - Alex Findlater Mobile: 0417 109 870
Site Plumbing Contact:	CDR - Scott Schroder Mobile: 0447 617 153