



**Environment, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS)
Management System (MS)**

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**LNG EXPORT PROJECT
PAMPA MELCHORITA - PERU**

Construction Phase

CONTINGENCY PLAN

**Document Number:
02/HS/PT/PN/001/A10**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

[Enlace Versión en Español](#)

	Page
CONTINGENCY PLAN DISTRIBUTION:	4
Spanish Version:	4
English Version:	4
SECTION A - INTRODUCTION AND PLAN CONTENT:	5
A1 Introduction and Plan Content:	5
A2 Reference Documents	5
A3 Name of the Plant:	6
A4 Plant Location:	6
A5 Plant Manager Information:	6
A6 PERU LNG S.R.L. Commitment:	7
A7 Objectives:	7
A8 Scope:	7
SECTION B - RESPONSE OPERATIONS:	8
B1 Notification Procedure:	8
B1.1 Internal Communication:	8
B1.2 External Communication:	8
B2 Organization:	9
B3.1 PLNG Incident Commander:	13
B3.2 PLNG Scene Commander:	13
B3.3 PLNG Internal Support:	14
B3.4 PLNG Communications:	14
B3.5 PLNG Administrator:	14
B3.6 PLNG Legal:	14
B3.7 PLNG Logistics Support:	15
B3.8 PLNG Safety:	15
B3.9 PLNG On-Scene Safety Coordinator	15
B3.10 PLNG Security:	15
B3.11 Incident Commander (Contractor):	16
B3.12 Contractor Operations Coordinator:	16
B3.13 Contractor's Safety Coordinator:	17
B3.14 Contractor's Logistic Coordinator:	17
B3.15 PLNG's/Contractor's Supervisors not assigned in Contingency Plan:	17
B4 Contingency Types:	18
B5 Emergency levels and Description:	18
B5.1 Alert:	20
B5.2 Level 1:	21
B5.3 Level 2:	23
B5.4 Level 3:	25
B5.5 Fatality:	26
B6 Definitions:	27
B7 Command Centers:	30
B8 Procedures:	32
B8.1 Emergency Alarm:	32
B8.2 Communications:	32
B8.3 Communication equipment during construction	33
B8.4 General Policies:	33
B8.5 General Incident Response Guidelines:	33
B8.6 Vehicle Incidents:	35
B8.7 First Aids Kits	37

B8.8	First Aids - Steps to Follow:	38
B8.9	Fires – Prevention and Fighting:	43
B8.10	Explosions	47
B8.11	Natural Disasters:	48
B8.12	Landslides:	51
B8.13	Social Disturbance:	53
B8.14	Kidnapping:	54
B8.15	Threats	56
B8.16	Robberies and sabotage	56
B8.17	Fall of worker into the water	56
B8.18	Emergency for Bad or Adverse Weather (Storms):	57
B8.19	Precautions in the event of Strong Winds:	57
B8.20	Procedure in Case of Hydrocarbon Spills:	57
B8.21	Contamination of Birds or other species:	61
SECTION C - RISK EVALUATION:		64
C1	Risk Evaluation:	64
C1.1	Matrix of Risk Evaluation:	64
C1.2	Chart of Risk Analysis Matrix:	65
C1.3	Identifications of Dangers and Risk factors:	66
SECTION D – PROCEDURES TO UPDATE AND CHECK THE PLAN:		70
D1	Updating, Registers and Communication:	70
D2	Changes Register:	71
SECTION E – APPENDICES:		73
E1	Contact List:	74
E1.1	Internal Contacts PLNG/COLP:	74
E1.2	External Contacts:	76
E1.3	Organization Contacts:	78
E2	Official Formats for the Incident Reports:	79
E2.1	Preliminary Incident / Accident Report:	79
E2.2	Preliminary Spill, Gas Loss or Erosion Report:	80
E2.3	Preliminary Fire / Explosion Report:	81
E2.4	Final Incident /Accident Report:	82
E2.5	Final Spill, Gas Loss or Erosion Report:	83
E2.6	Final Fire / Explosion Report:	84
E3	Internal Forms:	88
E3.1	Water Craft Briefing Checklist:	88
E3.2	Shoreline Crew and Observer Briefing Checklist:	90
E3.3	Hazard Assessment:	92
E3.4	Preliminary Incident Report Form:	95
E3.5	Changes Register Sheet:	97
E4	Training Program of the Emergency Brigades:	98
E5	Exercise Report of the Contingency Plan	100
E6	List of Maps:	107
Map 1:	Map of Location of Muster Points	107
Map 2:	Temporary Storage of the Dangerous Residues	110

Contingency Plan Distribution:

Spanish Version:

#	Nombre	#	Nombre
01	OSINERGMIN	21	Zenón Galvez
02	Luis Caverio	22	ORUS
03	DGAEE	23	Dante Callirgos
04	Fernanda Palomino	24	Pampa Melchorita
05	Cañete Office	25	Pampa Melchorita
06	Chincha Office	26	José Luís Rojas
07	Iván Barrientos	27	Armando Tassara
08	Rosa Ocana	28	CDB
09	Bárbara Bruce	29	Alberto Coya
10	Verónica Morelli	30	CDB
11	Orit Pollak	31	CDB
12	Igor Salazar	32	Security Vehicle
13	San Martín	33	Security Vehicle
14	San Martín	34	Julio Rojas
15	San Martín	35	Richard Torres
16	CBI	36	APN
17	CBI	37	DICAPI
18	CBI	38	Lima Office
19	Raymi Beltran	39	Lima Office
20	Lizinka Naranjo	40	Lima Office

English Version:

41	Jim White	56	Andy Garza
42	Gordon Bryksa	57	CBI
43	Alex Dmitrienko	58	CBI
44	Ed Elam	59	CBI
45	Alvaro Hernandez	60	Bill Pierce
46	Peter Jackson	61	Reese Wolsey
47	Wyndell Caviness	62	CDB
48	Scott Rolseth	63	CDB
49	Martin Wouch	64	CDB
50	David Chapman	65	Lima Oficina
51	Graham Lawton	66	Lima Oficina
52	Jim Rix	67	Lima Oficina
53	Security Vehicle	68	Lima Oficina
54	Security Vehicle	69	Lima Oficina
55	Neil Smoak	70	Lima Oficina

SECTION A - INTRODUCTION AND PLAN CONTENT:

A1 Introduction and Plan Content:

Peru LNG S.R.L. ("PLNG") is a company dedicated to the hydrocarbon activity in Peru, one of which is the execution of a project to liquefy and export Natural Gas (LNG) to different locations, using for this purpose the Natural Gas produced in the Camisea oil fields.

To execute the gas (LNG) exportation project, Peru LNG S.R.L. plans to build the natural gas liquefaction plant and facilities within an area of 521 hectares in the so-called Pampa Melchorita, located between the Pacific Ocean and the South Pan-American Highway, between Km. 167 km and Km. 170, in the San Vicente District, province of Cañete, department of Lima.

Peru LNG S.R.L. ("PLNG") has developed this Contingency Plan for the Construction phase of the LNG Export Project, in the Pampa Melchorita location, to the south of Cañete City, Lima (in advanced "Project"). This Project will process a gas portion coming from the Camisea field, which will be liquefied and shipped for exportation.

The present Plan has been developed based on the Environmental Protection Regulation for Hydrocarbon Activities (D.S. N° 015-2006-EM), Hydrocarbon Refinery and Process Standard Regulation (D.S. N° 051-93-EM), Safety Hydrocarbon Storage Regulation (D.S. N° 052-93-EM), Safety in the Petroleum Industry Regulation (D.S. N° 043 – 2007 EM), and according to the Guidelines for the Development of Contingency Plans in Case of Hydrocarbon Spills and Harmful Substances to the Sea, River or Navigable Lakes, issued through R.D. N° 0497 – 98/DCG, dated December 1st, 1998, from the General Direction of Port Authorities and Coast Guards, and the requirements of the 26th Regulation of Attachment I from the International Agreement to prevent ship contamination, 1973 amended by its Protocol of the Attachment I, 1978 (MARPOL 73/78).

One or several construction companies ("Contractor" or "Contractors") will be assigned by Peru LNG S.R.L. for the project execution.

In the event of an emergency this Contingency Plan will be activated. The Contractor will have total responsibility for the control and custody of the installations under construction, until its possession is officially transferred to Peru LNG S.R.L., in its quality of owner, once the construction is completed. Peru LNG S.R.L. will have a team which will provide adequate monitoring and coordination for all contractors' activities.

Peru LNG S.R.L. is responsible for implementing the Contingency Plan and will direct all efforts for its compliance, providing the necessary assistance to the responding teams, so they can carry out their functions efficiently.

The Plan contains the organization structure, as well as detailed information and instructions for execution. The present Contingency Plan has been approved by the Administration; that is why any change will be written down in the Change Register and Updating sheet attached to the Contingency Plan, having to inform any change to the Port Authority in Pisco, as a regulation requirement.

A2 Reference Documents

02/HS/PJ/PN/004/D02	Environment, Social, Health and Safety Training Plan
02/HS/PJ/PN/003/D01	Environment, Social, Health and Safety Plan
02/HS/PL/PR/001/D02	Excavation and Trenching Procedure
PROJECT N° 029 – 4217	EIA, Peru LNG Export Project, July 2003 [Plant EIA] (Golder Associates), including Annex 6:

	EIA Dredging Operations, Peru LNG S.R.L. of, July 2003 Dredging EIA EIA of Marine Environment Construction of Marine terminal Breakwater, Peru LNG S.R.L, July 2003 Marine EIA
PROJECT N° 059 – 4233	EIA Amendment, Peru LNG Export Project, November 2005 (Golder Associates)
02/ES/PT/PN/002/A01	Plant Waste Management Contractor Management Plan
02/HS/PJ/OG/003/A01	Chemical Handling and Storage Procedure
02/HS/PJ/OG/006/A01	Working in the Cold Procedure
02/HS/PJ/OG/002/A01	Combustible and Flammable Liquid Storage and Handling
02/HS/PJ/OG/001/A02	Confine Space Entry Guideline
F12254-CDB-W01-HSE-PRO-00133	Spill Prevention Response Procedure (On Shore)
F12254-CDB-W01-HSE-PRO-00157	Off Shore Spill Prevention Response procedure
	MSDS Information Document

A3 Name of the Plant:

Name:-----LNG Liquefaction Plant Pampa Melchorita

Legal Address: Av. Víctor Andrés Belaunde N° 147

Vía Principal 140

Torre Real 6, office 503

San Isidro, Lima 27 Peru

Phone Number: -----(51 - 1) 611 - 5115

Fax Number: -----(51 - 1) 611 - 5102

A4 Plant Location:

Location: Melchorita Cañete – Lima - Peru

Km. 169 South Pan-American Highway

A5 Plant Manager Information:

Construction Manager of Peru LNG S.R.L.:--Jim Rix

Address: Av. Víctor Andrés Belaunde 147, Vía Real 185
Torre Real Doce, Piso 2

Phone Number:----- (51 – 1) 707-2100

A6 PERU LNG S.R.L. Commitment:

PERU LNG is committed to having a timely reaction to any possible emergencies and to look after the health and safety of all who may be affected, as well as to protect the environment.

Establish an on-going training program for the emergency control personnel and guarantee the availability of the equipment to be used in these cases.

A7 Objectives:

The main objective of the plan is to establish general guidelines for fire fighting, explosion, emergencies, accidents, hydrocarbon or chemical spills/leaks (common to the process), natural disasters and sabotage in order to minimize its effects and consequences to safeguard:

- The physical integrity or lives of the personnel or third parties present in the companies installations.
- The physical integrity or life of the surrounding resident areas where the Project has influence.
- The integrity of the Company's property and goods.
- The physical integrity or life of the ecological systems located in the close surrounding of the company's installations.

Also:

- Provide immediate and effective emergency response.
- Establish levels of responsibility, and support in the coordination efforts.
- Provide appropriate information for future public disclosure.

One complementary objective is to establish the Notification Procedure to be followed within the Company's personnel, as well as with the Governmental Entities.

A8 Scope:

The Contingency Plan was developed to attend any emergency that takes place during the construction phase of the Plant and Marine Facilities in Pampa Melchorita.

SECTION B - RESPONSE OPERATIONS:

B1 Notification Procedure:

B1.1 Internal Communication:

The communication systems, channels and frequencies will be established for the Command Post, alternative posts and for personnel composing the Incident Command Structure.

The Qualified Person to be notified in case of an incident (including spills) or accidents will be:

Name: Jim Rix or designate
Job Title: Construction Manager (PLNG) – Incident Commander

The list of internal phone numbers is in the appendix G3 Contact List.

Any worker or personnel assigned to any working front during the construction phase, who detects any unsafe condition or incident, will inform his supervisor immediately, through radio or the fastest media available.

The Supervisor will verbally inform the following people of the incident, using the fastest and more practical mean available:

- Site Construction Manager (Contractor and/or PLNG)
- Health and Safe Site Supervisor (Contractor and/or PLNG)
- Environmental Site Supervisor (Contractor and/or PLNG)

They will verify the information; evaluate the incident; communicate with PLNG Management in Lima through the fastest media available and activate the Contingency Plan, if necessary.

B1.2 External Communication:

- In case of an Emergency (Incidents/Accidents, Spills/Leaks, Fires/Explosions) during the construction phase, PLNG shall report OSINERGMIN through a written form within the next Work Day after the incident (Art. 2° OSINERG N° 088-2005-OS/CD).
- After the Emergency, PLNG shall submit a Preliminary Report to OSINERGMIN, using forms 1, 2 or 3, as applicable, within the next Work Day after the incident (Art. 4° / 4.1 - OSINERG N° 088-2005-OS/CD).
- PLNG shall then submit a Final Report to OSINERGMIN with the incident investigation and findings, within a maximum deadline of 10 Work Days, counted since the date of the emergency, for whom it shall complete the corresponding form N°s 4, 5 or 6 (Art. 4° / 4.5 - OSINERG N° 088-2005-OS/CD).
- In case of an incident at sea the MARPOL Agreement will be applied as well as that which is determined by DICAPI. This report will be sent through the fastest mean possible: telephone, fax, and through the form of the General Direction of Captains and Coastguards (Form N° 7 – Spills Notification at sea).
- To the Local Authorities, the communication will be by telephone (Fire Stations in Cañete and Chincha, Civil Defense, INRENA, CONAM, Hospitals, among others).
- To the Public Ministry and the National Police in case of minor and grave or fatal accidents, the notification will be made in coordination with PLNG Legal Advisor.
- To the family of the injured, after he has been evacuated to the medical center; this communication will be performed through PLNG or Contractor HHRR department.

- To the Media, if possible after the accident investigation is completed, and only the person assigned by the management shall communicate with the media.
- To the Insurance Company, if the accident has affected the Plant installations; this will be Coordination with the Administration and Finances Management.

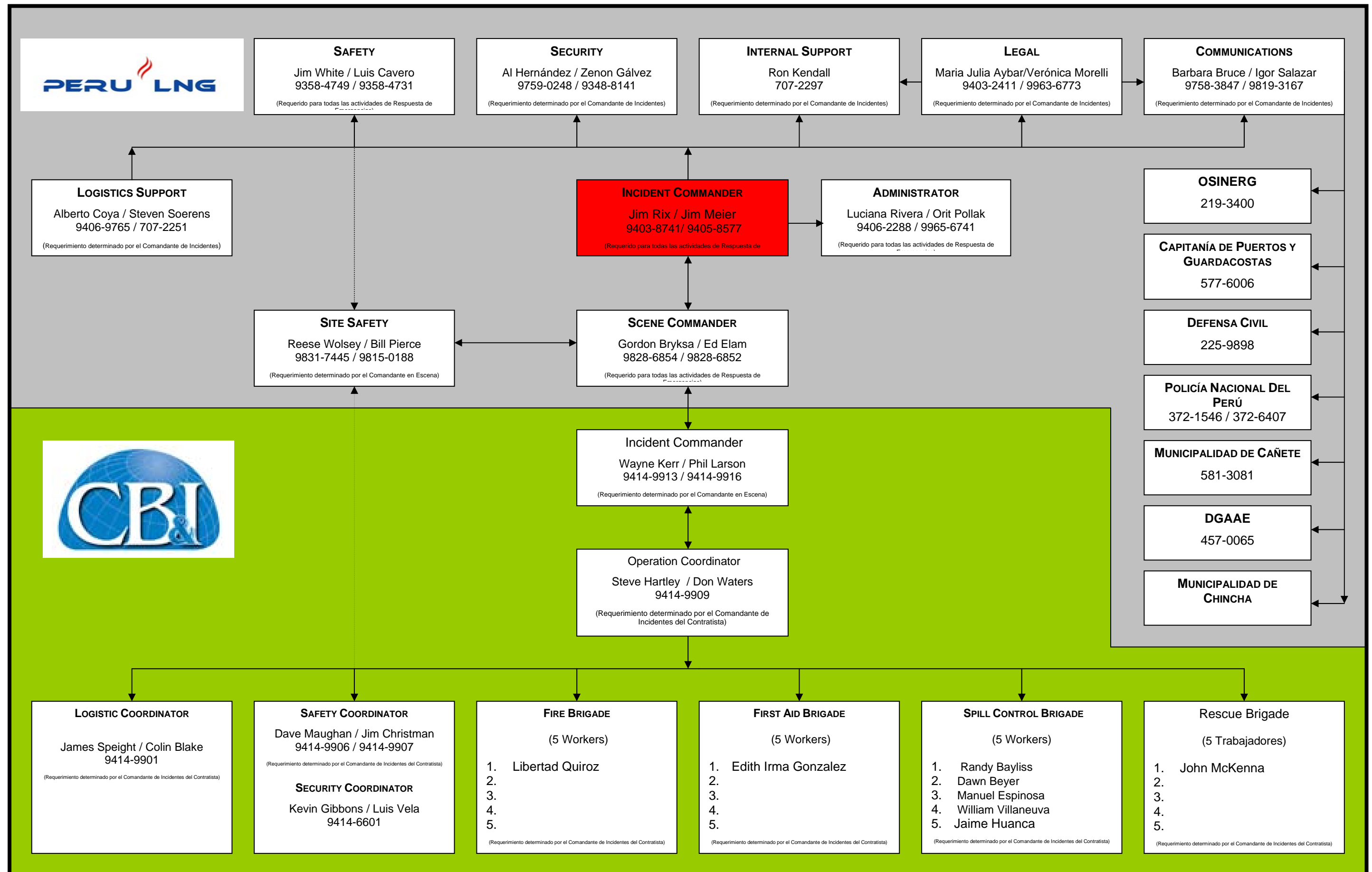
B2 Organization:

The following organization charts show the members of the Incident Command Team and the proposed communication interaction. The positions in the grey represent PLNG personnel; in green Contractor personnel; and to the right those corresponding to central and local government authorities. Specific individuals have been assigned to these roles, and have been trained.

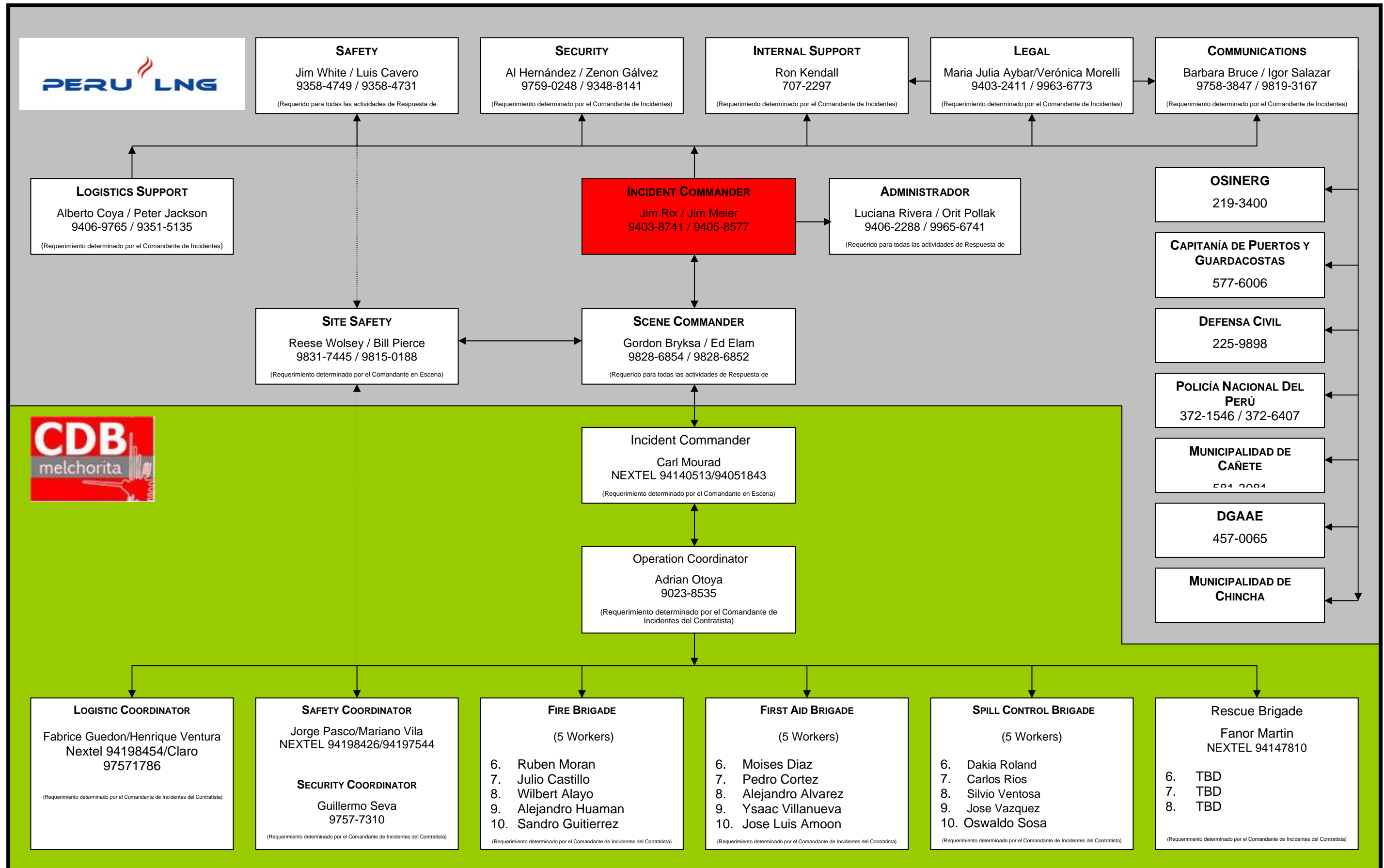
These contacts can be found in Section G3.3. If the individuals identified in Section G3.3 are unavailable, then it is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to assign alternates to these positions as required.

Note: The communication flow is as indicated with the arrows.

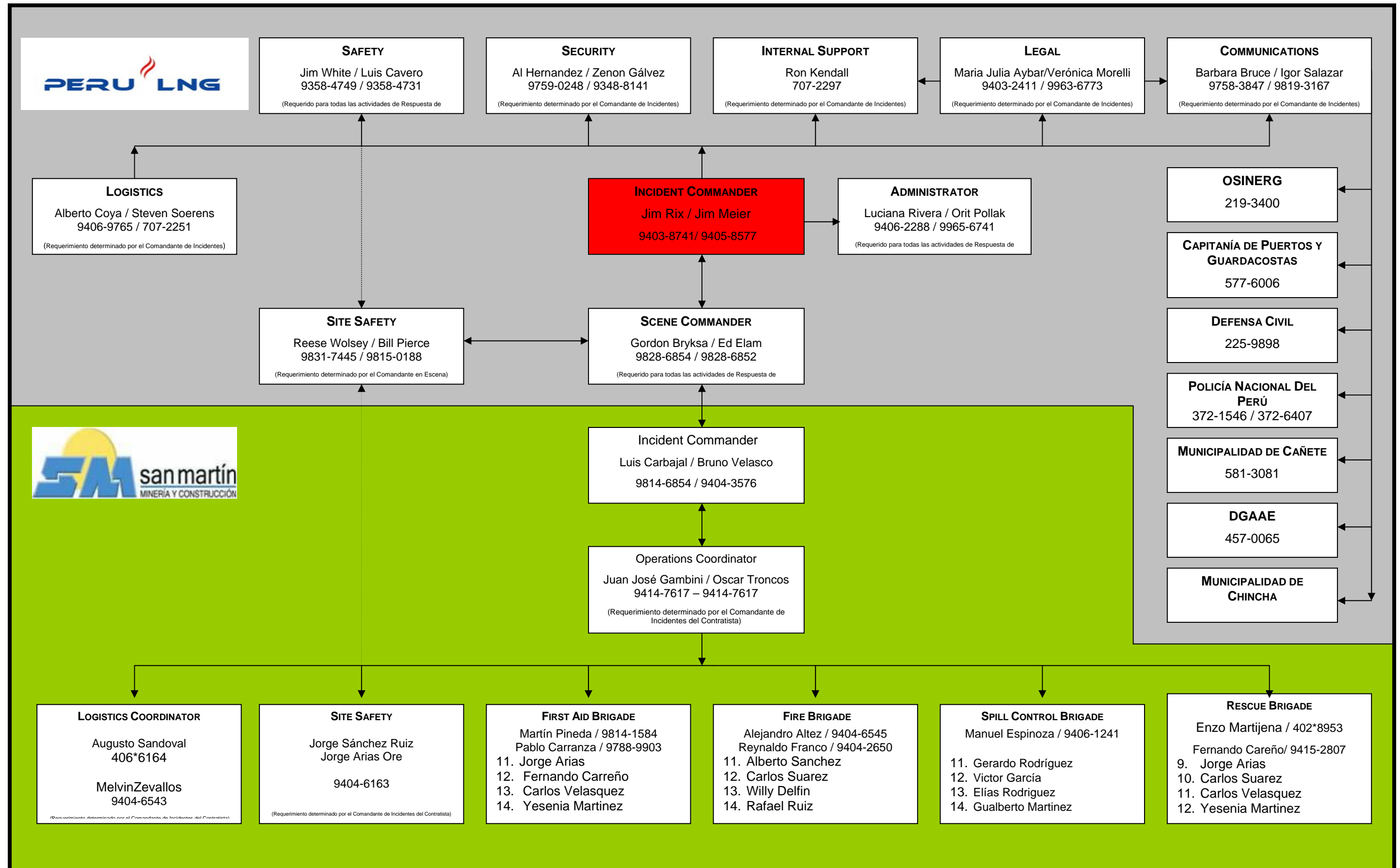
Incident Command Structure for CB&I



Incident Command Structure for CDB



Incident Command Structure for San Martín



B3 Duties/ Responsibilities:

Incident Command Team Members: This section describes the principal duties of the Incident Command members, additional duties may result as directed by the PLNG Incident Commander.

The components within the emergency organization will occupy two different but complementary scenarios:

- Support Group components. - Personnel belonging to this group will be located in the Emergency Room in Lima (Incident Command Center).
- Response Group components will be in the field.

B3.1 PLNG Incident Commander:

The PLNG Construction Manager or designate assumes this position upon receiving a call from the Scene Commander or other; as alternate the Manager, Health & Safety. This position manages the communications between the Lima support team and the Scene Commander, evaluating and directing all the emergency control measures. Responsibilities include:

- Establishes the Incident Command Center, which is a safe area outside of the emergency zone from where the Incident Commander coordinates the response to incidents.
- Ensure the Internal support team is updated on the emergency status and of the actions that have been taken to respond to the emergency.
- Responsible for the control measures that are taken during the emergency.
- Decides when to ask for external help (ambulances, firefighters, Civil Defense, etc), if the available resources in the zone may potentially be exceeded by the emergency.

B3.2 PLNG Scene Commander:

The PLNG Senior Supervisor at the work site or designate assumes this position. Responsibilities include:

- Direct communications with the Incidents Commander;
- Supervise the Contractor responding actions;
- Monitor the controlling actions of the Contractor and verify his responding capacity.
- Control all the PLNG resources “in situ”.
- Ensuring contractor maintains a response readiness, including all equipment identified within this contingency plan.
- In consult with both the PLNG and Contractor Incident Commanders define the boundary limit zones: Red, Yellow and Green (defined in Definitions), according to the incident. The zone limits must be frequently reviewed to ensure personnel and public safety.

- Ensure any visitors that may be at site at the time of the emergency have clear instructions as to what to do and where to go. Verify that visitors go to the Safe Zones.
- Register the sequence of the events developed during the contingency. Also, this person is responsible of the conservation (file) of the registered activities during the contingency and of all the documentation related to the plan.

B3.3 PLNG Internal Support:

The PLNG Construction Project Manager or designate assumes this position. As alternate will be the PLNG General Manager. Responsible for obtaining corporate resources from departments such as Engineering, Legal, Human Resources and, serves as communications hub between the Incidents Commander, PLNG Management and Contractor Management. This position is for coordination and has no control over the resources used to respond.

B3.4 PLNG Communications:

PLNG General Management or designate assumes this position. Responsibilities include:

- Contact the governmental entities and verify that notifications required by law are conducted.
- Give official updated information to the communication media and press regarding the incident, as well as the established control actions.

B3.5 PLNG Administrator:

PLNG Health and Safety Administrator Assistant or designate assumes this position. Responsibilities include:

- Attend the incident command center for all emergencies as requested by the PLNG incident commander.
- Maintain a time and event log of all activities as they occur.
- Assist as requested by the Incident Commander

B3.6 PLNG Legal:

PLNG Senior Legal Representative or designate assumes this position. Responsibilities include:

- Coordinate legal activities
- Provide legal advice to incident commander
- Provide legal support to all external communications

B3.7 PLNG Logistics Support:

PLNG Senior Construction Personnel are most qualified to assume this position; however the individual needs to be someone that can communicate with outside agencies to provide vital support as requested by the incident commander.

B3.8 PLNG Safety:

The Manager of Health and Safety or designate assumes this position. Responsibilities include:

- Attends the incident command center with the Incident Commander.
- Determine in consultation with the Incident Commander the need for members within the ICS.
- Evaluate the telephone equipment requirements;
- Depending of the emergency level, prepare the necessary provisions (shelters, evacuation) that are requested by the Incident Commander and ensure effective implementation.

B3.9 PLNG On-Scene Safety Coordinator

The Health and Safety Supervisor at the work site or designate assumes this position. Responsibilities include:

- Establish communications with the Scene Commander;
- Evaluate the situation and the risk scope regarding health and injuries.
- Monitor contractor's response and control actions.
- Discuss the remedial actions to be taken with the Scene Commander and the Incidents Commander and manage matters which are potentially related to public safety;
- Ensure that communications are maintained;
- Evaluate the telephone equipment requirements;
- Depending of the emergency level, prepare the necessary provisions (shelters, evacuation) that are requested by the Scene Commander and ensure effective implementation;
- Verify and ensure that contractors perform the identified training programs with the emergency response teams, as well as ensure all workers have an effective understanding of the contingency plan.

B3.10 PLNG Security:

PLNG Security Director or designate assumes this position. Responsibilities include:

- Assist the Incident Commander during any emergency:
- During the event, obtain intelligence regarding any social activities which may

affect construction activities.

- Monitor the contractor's response effectiveness and provide guidance when applicable.

B3.11 Incident Commander (Contractor):

Contractor Operation Manager or designate assumes this position. Responsibilities include:

- Establishes the Site Incident Command Center, which is a safe area outside of the emergency zone from where the Contractor Incident Commander coordinates the contractor's response to incidents.
- Ensure the PLNG Scene Commander is updated on the emergency status and of the actions that have been taken to respond to the emergency.
- Responsible for the control measures that are taken during the emergency.
- Decides when to ask for external help (ambulances, firefighters, Civil Defense, etc), if the available resources in the zone may potentially be exceeded by the emergency.
- During the emergency this person will maintain direct communication with the Contractors Operations Coordinator on site.
- Provide the necessary resources to face an emergency.

B3.12 Contractor Operations Coordinator:

Project Manager of the Contractor or designate assumes this position. Responsibilities include:

- Assess the situation and take action to protect personnel. Take head count, initiate first aid and/or ensure safe work procedures.

Take steps to contain and control incident – do not leave the scene.

- Call out additional resources as required.
- Implement the Contingency Plan
- Coordinate the necessary logistic and human support to control and mitigate the emergency.
- Direct and supervise all the response efforts in the field.
- Communicate to the Contractor Incident Commander all the response activities of the emergency.
- Coordinate the use of the resources with the Scene Commander of PLNG.
- In coordination with the Scene Commander of PLNG, the safety zone will be determined (Red, Yellow and Greens, defined in B6) depending of the incident's severity and nature. It will be necessary to frequently review the size of these zones to guarantee the personnel safety.

B3.13 Contractor's Safety Coordinator:

Health and Safety Manager of the Contractor or designate assumes this position. Responsibilities include:

- Ensure the correct and effective implementation of the Contingency Plan among all the workers through informative meetings, being sure that a Contingency Plan Copy is available in strategic locations Conducting exercises/drills at least four times per year related to emergencies such as but not limited to: vehicle accidents, fires, earthquakes, injuries, land slides, etc.
- Ensure that the communication system, rescue equipment, fire control and combat equipment and others that are required (especially if the installations are in remote places), can be obtained in an emergency event. This equipment should be operative and available to be used at any time. The personnel staff must be trained in the effective use of this equipment.
- Coordinate meetings with the personnel regarding the Contingency Plan.
- In the event of an emergency, go as soon as possible to the scene to be in charge of the situation, communicating it to the Contractor's Incident Commander.
- Instruct the leaders of the Emergency Response team.
- Decide in coordination with the Scene Commander of PLNG when to ask for external support (ambulances, firefighters, Civil Defense, etc.) anytime it is expected that the resources may exceed the available.
- Once the emergency is controlled, initiate the investigation.

B3.14 Contractor's Logistic Coordinator:

Job Administrator of the Contractor or designate assumes this position. Responsibilities include:

- The custody and storage of equipment and additional supply reserves that are required to attend an emergency.
- During an emergency this person will supply and coordinate timely the delivery of equipment and supplies to the emergency zone from the external warehouses.

B3.15 PLNG's/Contractor's Supervisors not assigned in Contingency Plan:

- Every supervisor will assume a leadership role and help evacuate his personnel from their respective work front during an emergency.
- Should evacuate the unnecessary personnel in a safe way.
- Should report an emergency to their boss immediately.
- If he is present in the accident scene, he will see the injured is taken to a medical post or clinic.

- Should find out about the injuries seriousness and the actions or medical treatments they will receive.
- Will be responsible of his personnel security during the emergency.
- Will prepare the incident investigation report within 24 hours from the accident occurrence, therefore will be trained in investigation techniques.
- Responsible of knowing the Contingency Plan specific for their area, identifying the evacuation routes, safety zones and to apply proper procedures for each situation.
- Provide assistance until the emergency response team arrives as long as they don't put their life at risk.
- If you were responsible of effecting procedures related to the training, traffic direction, victim's move, etc., be sure to fulfill the task properly.
- Will provide any assistance if required by the emergency response team, if not, he will leave the area.

B4 Contingency Types:

The contingencies that could result as a result of our activities and construction operations are the following:

- Incidents resulting in falls or impacts during the excavation works, heavy machinery operation and other.
- Fuel spills (Diesel) or fluids (oil, hydraulic) of the machines and vehicles.
- Transport incidents with vehicles or by equipment carrying and direct and indirect materials.
- Land and rock collapse.
- Work in Confined Spaces.
- Fires, explosions, evacuations, seismic, tsunamis.
- Social Disturbance
- Hydrocarbon spills into the sea or in the beach zone

B5 Emergency levels and Description:

A summary of the response levels provides us a guideline to define an emergency. The emergency level in any incident will be evaluated initially by the Scene Commander of PLNG in coordination with the Contractor's Incident Commander as applicable. The Incident Commander in consultation with the Scene Commander and Safety support will make the final call as to the level of emergency.

Not all incidents may fall under an emergency category; these cases will be managed through normal construction procedures. There are several factors that must be considered to determine the emergency level, such as the extension of the affected area, the potential impact potential over the worker, public, property and the number of resources required for an effective management of the situation.

No individual should hesitate to initiate Level 1 procedures, even if they feel uncomfortable with a specific situation or if uncertain of the scale of the threat to safety.

Note: For “Accident Classification” see section D3

B5.1 Alert:	
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-site incidents where immediate control of the hazard is achieved through the application of normal operating procedures which result in the progressive resolution of the situation.
Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate control of the hazard is established using on-site resources. Equipment, Hazard Control and Relief systems are functioning normally. Impact to public or worker safety is confined to the site itself. Public safety is not threatened. Environmental impacts are confined to the site. Intelligence that indicates a potential for outside sources to cause interruption to our construction activities.
Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any controlled situation, outside of normal operating conditions, which has the potential to affect work activity and has the potential to escalate in severity. Minor injuries to personnel requiring first aid only. A spill or controlled flow of hydrocarbons or hazardous substance on Company property. Public concern, inquiry, complaint or observation of an incident that does not require or result in the escalation of the incident beyond an alert level. All controls and monitoring systems are functioning correctly.
Initial actions required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the safety and protection of life. Immediately implement control and corrective actions using established procedures and onsite resources. Alert the following Key Responders to be on 'Standby'. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PLNG Incident Commander or designate PLNG Manager, Health and Safety or designate PLNG Administrator / Scribe or designate Quick review of the incident to determine response.

B5.2 Level 1:	
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate control of hazard is becoming progressively complex due to deteriorating conditions. • Equipment, Hazard Control and Relief systems are functioning normally. • Impact to public or worker safety is confined to the site itself, with possible impact off-site. • Environmental impact is confined on-site with some potential impact off-site. • The situation is minor or short-term in nature and can be handled entirely by on-site personnel. • There is little or no media interest.
Example	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Hydrocarbon spill (diesel or damaging substances) partially controllable. • Small hydrocarbon fire in a non-critical area. • Non-hydrocarbon fed fire controlled on site. • Demonstrators are outside the property and are making no attempts to enter the property. This includes demonstrator activity attempting to disrupt access to the work site. • Minor injury vehicle accident. • Incident with a potential for loss/damage resulting from natural causes, accidents or criminal activity.
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the actions are identified in the Alert status. • Assemble all required on-site personnel and equipment. • Key Responders assemble at the command center. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLNG Incident Commander or designate • PLNG Manager, Health and Safety or designate • PLNG Administrator / Scribe or designate • Provide support as required to control the incident. • Prepare to provide additional resources. • Review the Incident Command Structure to determine which positions need to be filled, and have personnel respond. • Initiate monitoring as required. • Block access to personnel not essential to the incident scene. • Evaluate worker and public safety

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define zones• Document Activities and communications.
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B5.3 Level 2:	
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imminent and/or intermittent control of hazard is possible. • Some equipment, Hazard Control and Relief systems are not functioning normally. • Impact to public or worker safety confined to site, possible impact off-site. • Impact to environment on-site with some impact off-site. • The situation is minor or short-term in nature. Government agencies must be alerted. • Local media interest, proactive approach may be required.
Example	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explosion or fire in critical area. • An uncontrolled flow of hydrocarbon or hazardous substance that has impact beyond company property. • Incidents placing public/company/contract personnel at risk. • Any potential for significant loss/damage that may result from natural causes or accidents. • Any hydrocarbon flow or any dangerous substance flowing into a water body. • Missing person. • Demonstrators both outside and inside the property and are making gestures to cause damage to property and/or injury to workers. This includes demonstrator activity disrupting public activities adjacent our work site.
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All identified actions in Alert and Level One Status. • Additional Key Responders summoned to the command center. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLNG Communications or designate • PLNG Legal or designate • PLNG Internal Support or designate • Fully activate company emergency response procedures with command centers established. • Inform government agencies of situation and incorporate support as required. • Establish proactive media communication. • Identification of risk areas and establish barriers to identify the authorized personnel restricted areas. • Evacuation of non-essential workers from the area of risk.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepared for potential of the situation to escalate to a Level Three.
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B5.4 Level 3:	
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imminent control of the hazard is not possible • Key equipment, hazard control and relief systems are not functioning normally. • Potential for public/personnel safety to be jeopardized. • Significant and ongoing/long term environmental impacts. • Immediate governmental agency involvement.
Example	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explosion or fire with extensive injuries to public, personnel or extensive damage to property. • A leak of hydrocarbons or hazardous substances to the atmosphere which forces a public evacuation or it involves the contamination of a water body. • Major accident impacting the public or worker(s) safety. • Fatal injury. • Major impacts due to natural causes. • Demonstrators both outside and inside the property causing damage to property and/or injury to workers. This includes demonstrator activity disrupting public activities and damaging public property adjacent our work site.
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All identified actions in Alert, level 1 and 2 • Mobilization of additional support and the resources as required. • Additional Key Responders summoned to the command center. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLNG Logistics or designate • PLNG Security or designate • PLNG Internal Support or designate • Continue with external media communication. • Begin preparation for relief of key responders. • Invite government regulator to attend the command center. • Determine if mobilization of military forces is required.

B5.5 Fatality:	
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any emergency that has resulted in a fatality will require a specific response and proper documentation. An individual's death as a direct result of the PLNG or Contractors activities will require taking action from Level 3.
Example	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fatality as a result of an emergency described previously. Fatality as a result of normal activities or traffic accidents that involves the PLNG or Contractors personnel.
Company Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designation of a safe area during accidents. Mobilization of the additional personnel and resources as required. Notification to the Scene Commander of PLNG. Adequate notification to the authorities and family members. All fatalities are considered suspicious until the police survey shows otherwise. The notification to the family will be conducted personally consulting with the Police and after talking with PLNG Management. In all cases no names will be given (to the communication Medias, radio, etc). Only the designated PLNG Management is authorized to give names after consulting with the appropriate authorities. Document for investigation.

B6 Definitions:

“Acronyms and definitions for Routine Communication”:

The acronyms and definitions for routine and emergency communication are given in common ordinary language for easy understanding. If there is the necessity of a special vocabulary that the Government Authority deems convenient, the Contingency Plan will be updated.

“**Accident**”: Eventual and unexpected event, that causes injuries to people or death to one of more people, material, environmental damages and/or production losses.

“**Work Accident**”: (a) Any violent or sudden event taking place while worker is performing his job functions, which may cause damage and/or injuries or functional disturbance to personnel at work or to any related activity; caused by any unexpected action, fortuitous or occasional external force, sudden and violent over a worker, causing a temporary or permanent or total incapacity to work or death.

(b) Any event taking place while worker is executing employer's orders, even out of the work site and hours, as well as before, during and after any work interruption; if worker is for any reason at any location inside an authorized company or while satisfying basic physiological needs.

(c) Any event that takes place by third party actions or by another member of the company during the workday.

(d) Any event that takes place when personnel of the authorized company or subcontractor are traveling to or from their workplace, by any transportation provided by the authorized company or by the subcontractor.

“**Fatal Accident**”: Is all work injury that causes the worker's death. In this case the autopsy certificate will accompany the accident party, issued by the Forensic Doctor of the locality.

“**Serious or disqualification accident**”: All work injury with time loss for the company and whose result is that the injured worker require more than 24 hours of medical rest. We can classify them in six types:

1. **Death**: Any fatality resulting from a work injury, without considering the passed time between the injury and the death.
2. **Permanent Total Disability**: Is the impossibility for life in which the person remains as consequence of an injury non-rehabilitating, which will impede that he/she makes any lucrative occupation.
3. **Temporary Total Disability**: Is the one that conditions the total loss of the physical integrity or functional capacity of the affected or injured person, whose medical treatment will allow him/her a total rehabilitation (more than 24 hours of rest).
4. **Permanent Partial Disability**: Is the one that conditions the loss of physical

integrity or functional capacity of the affected or sick person, allowing him/her some lucrative occupation.

5. **Temporal Partial Disability:** Is the one that conditions the partial loss of the physical integrity or functional capacity of the affected or sick person, whose treatment will allow him/her a total rehabilitation (24 hours of minimum rest).
6. **Injury by Medical Treatment:** Work injury due to a mistake in the initial diagnosis and treatment of the patient, which entails other complications. It is also produced by a bad treatment of the patient during his/her attention and move.

“Slight Accident”: All work injury that requires medical ambulatory treatment, it does not require medical rest.

“Member of a brigade”: Contractor's worker that belongs to one of the Emergency Response Brigade, trained to act for eventual emergencies or out of the facilities.

“Emergency Shutdown” (EMS - Emergency Shut Down): Is a device of manual activation or by sensors of automatic control that allows to control or stop in a safe and rapid way an operation or industrial process.

“Fuel Spills”: When an escape or leak can not be controlled immediately by using the available resources.

“Reportable Spill”: Incidents regarding spills, leaks and hydrocarbon non regulated discharges and any other chemical hazard being handled as part of the activities, shall be recorded by PLNG. These incidents shall be reported to OSINERGMIN, when the volume of the spill, leak or non regulated discharge is greater to:

- 01 Barrel (42 gallons) in the case of hydrocarbon liquids, and
- 1000 cubic feet in case of hydrocarbon gases or the quantity approved by the General Energetic Environmental Matters (DGAAE) proposed by the Holder (PLNG) through his Environmental Management Plan (PMA) for other chemical substances (see Art. 53 of the D.S. 015-2006-EM).

“Emergency”: Lose control of an activity, out of the specified operation parameters that turned to be o has potential for:

- Threaten personnel's life in the site and habitant's life in the influence area.
- Threaten the environment.
- Cause a loss of meaningful value.
- Damage to the company's image

“Link”: The medium from which the initiation sign of the ESD is given; it can be pass on from the water vessel to the ESD in land or vice verse.

“Security Fault”: Plant and equipment designed to perceive the minimum risk condition about faults in the ESD system or strength loss of itself.

“Fuse”: Element designed to measure temperatures between 98°C and 104°C, which acts over the ESD system and causes the valves close in a fire.

“Liquefied Petroleum Gas”: A hydrocarbon that, at normal pressure condition and temperature, is found in gaseous state, but at normal temperature and moderately high pressure is liquefiable. Usually it is composed of propane, butane, polypropylene or mix of them. In determined percentages they form an explosive mix. It is storage in liquid state, in pressure containers.

“Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)”: Is the natural Gas converted to the liquid state by cryogenic process or others that just change it physical nature, being considered for all its effects as Natural gas.

“Gas pipeline”: pipeline for the transport of natural gas at high pressure and long distances.

“Fire”: Fire that extends without control due to some combustible material.

“Pendent Extension”: Is a manual control that activates the ESD in a distant place.

“Contingency Plan”: The document that details the actions to be taken in case of an emergency, as a result of spills, leaks, fires, natural disasters, etc. Must include the following information:

- The respective organization and procedure to control the emergency.
- Procedure to follow to report the incident and to establish a communication between the personnel in the place where the emergency occurred, the executive personnel of the establishment, OSINERGMIN, and other entities, as required.
- Procedure for the personnel training of the establishment in emergency and response techniques.
- List of the equipment types to be used to be prepared for emergencies.
- A list of contractors or people that are part of the response organization, including medical, services and logistic support.

Skimmer: A component of the spill recovery system used on a water surface; has a flotation device and a device for suctioning the hydrocarbon through decantation.

“Surfactant”: Is a contractor of spilled hydrocarbon, totally opposite to the dispersant.

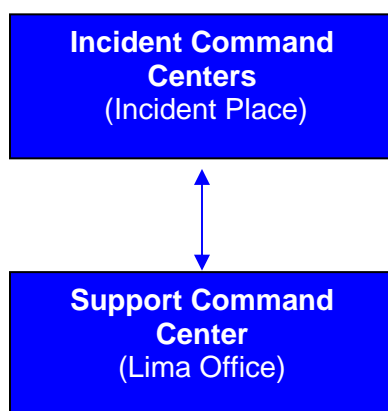
Zones

- **“Green Zone”:** This is an area where the Command Centers, the response plan and the storage zone are coordinated. Also it could make easier the feeding and rest of the response group members.
- **“Yellow Zone”:** Is a transition zone between the red and green zones. This zone is far away from danger. The activities in the Yellow Zone generally include controlled access to the Red Zone. The Yellow Zone is also a potentially storage place of the required resources and (if applicable) for the decontamination of the response personnel and of the equipment. It also requires that the personnel use personal protective equipment.
- **“Red Zone”:** This zone, usually close to the incident, is considered dangerous or sense and the access must only be allowed for the qualified personnel. They should have adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

B7 Command Centers:

To coordinate the response efforts of PLNG, Command Centers will be established to make easier the required actions. These centers represent strategic places where the response members can settle down temporally (in a vehicle for example) or in long – term (field or central office), depending of the emergency nature y the availability. The following Command Centers will be established when required, depending of the accident's nature and severity.

Diagram of the Command Centers (for Emergencies) and Communication



The “Incident Command Center” is the location of primary response. The Support Command Center will be located in the central head office of PLNG (Lima), while the Incident Command Center will be located near the incident's place.

Command Center:

Command Center	Purpose	Activities	Location
Incident Command Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct all the operations in the place-related to the incident, except for the public security. Direct all the initial evacuation activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suppression and control. Supervision and security. Environmental supervision. Perimeters delimitation in the red zone. Workers register in and outside the red zone. Able to work with a local government representative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the place where the Scene Commander is. Very close to the incident. Could be a vehicle.
Support Command Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide primary support to the Incident Command Center. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination for the confinement and security. Expenses registration and control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PLNG Office in Lima.

B8 Procedures:

B8.1 Emergency Alarm

A visual and audible alarm (wind siren or electric buzzer) will be arranged. The audible alarm will have a power or sound intensity of 95Db or higher. The alarm's location will be transferable as its location is relative to the work being conducted and the concentration of personnel in the construction phase. The alarm will be activated for any of the following cases:

- Fire (Uncontrolled/unplanned)
- Gas spill or leak
- Diesel spill
- Escape of toxic steam or hazardous substances
- Possibility of Tsunamis
- Imminent danger of bomb or explosion
- Desire to evacuate the area for emergency conditions

B8.2 Communications:

The procedure to be followed to report an emergency and to establish a shift and efficient communication is as follows:

a) For workers:

- Immediately report the emergency (verbally) to his Supervisor/Foreman (using the fastest mean available).

b) For supervisors:

- Immediately report the emergency to the Scene Commander via radio or telephone.

In both cases the person to report the emergency must remain calm and must provide the following information:

- Identify yourself.
- Work area.
- Location and time of occurrence of the emergency.
- Victims: Number and conditions.
- Brief description of the emergency and possible causes.
- Visible release: product spill, gas leak, etc.
- Meteorological conditions and wind direction.
- Symbols or marks to help identify a material involved in the emergency.
- Phone number from which you are calling.

- Evacuation requirements for the evacuation of injured personnel.
- Circumstances in which the emergency occurred.

Simultaneously, the personnel assigned to the work site in the affected zone or the area responsible will activate the Contingency Plan, proceeding (if possible) to take response actions with the purpose of minimizing and facilitating the control of the emergency.

It is important not to cut off or turn off the radio until all the information has been supplied, the worker must remain on line for any additional coordination. Communicate immediately the Scene Commander of PLNG the emergency via radio or telephone.

DO NOT CALL:

- The local press to report the emergency
- The family (parents) or friend of the persons involved in the emergency
- To the governmental entities

B8.3 Communication equipment during construction

- Regular (fixed) telephones
- VHF or UHF radios
- Cell phones
- E-mails
- Fax

B8.4 General Policies:

- In an emergency, most important is a timely communication with responding personnel, and the evacuation of exposed workers to avoid interference with the emergency brigade's performance.
- The supervisor of the shift will stop the works and will evacuate the workers and equipment until they are instructed to return. He will also confine the area.
- The scene Commander of PLNG will be in charge of the coordination together with the Contractor Incident Commander the performance of the Emergency Brigades.

B8.5 General Incident Response Guidelines:

When an accident takes place during working activities, personnel belonging to the Incident Command Structure established in Section 2 of the present Plan will do the following:

- Once the accident has been detected, issue an alarm through the quickest means possible; whether radio, telephone or personnel near the area. Make sure a communications system is always available to issue an alarm in each work area within the site.

-
- Assess the scene of the emergency, paying particular attention to possible hazards which may still exist. Taking care to protect themselves and those responding to the emergency. Request assistance from other persons to keep vehicles and persons away from the scene of the emergency or safe area.
 - Prepare the team to conduct a rescue taking action to control the lives of those workers responding to the emergency. If necessary, carrying the injured outside the hazard zone. (Life over Limb).
 - Try to keep the injured person calm. Avoid other people to get close to the affected people and interrogate him/her unnecessary.
 - Do not move the injured person(s) unless their lives or the lives of the rescuers are at imminent risk; a bad move could be fatal. Wait for the arrival of specialized personnel.
 - Apply first aid (only if you have been trained). Following the procedure outlined in the contingency plan. Always ensure you are protected with the adequate PPE.
 - Never apply a tourniquet, unless it is the last option to stop the hemorrhage.
 - In case of electric shock, disconnect the power from the system. If you have appropriate training and it is required immediately apply artificial respiration and CPR, as may be needed. Any other injury could wait for the arrival of the Medical Unit.
 - If the Ambulance or Emergency Brigade have problems locating the emergency, the Supervisor or worker in charge of the area will designate a person to encounter and guide the ambulance or Emergency brigade to the place.
 - Once the ambulance has arrived, a detail account of the event must be given to the paramedic personnel, making the victims available so they can be given better care.
 - Depending on the magnitude and nature of the incident, external assistance may be requested (fire brigade, hospitals, others) or the necessary evacuation may be performed, to transfer the victims to the hospitals in the area.
 - In the case where external assistance is required (fire brigade, hospitals, others), everything possible will be completed so that the injured will be safely transferred and given the proper care.
 - The PLNG Scene Commander, if deemed safe, will resume operations or part thereof, as determined by risk assessment.
 - The equipment and material used in the rescue operation will not be removed from the place until the PLNG Scene Commander so authorizes, unless they are further threatening the lives of persons or the condition of other equipment.
 - The incident scene will not be disturbed beyond what was required to respond to the incident until the PLNG Public Safety Coordinator has given the authorization to disturb the scene.

B8.6 Vehicle Incidents:

In the event that a vehicle accident occurs to you on or near the site the following actions shall be followed:

- An accident caused by a strong impact against a structure or another vehicle may cause great injuries to passengers and damage to the vehicle.
- Make sure you and your passengers are Ok and place them where they can be safe and at no risk.
- Turn the engine off, as well as any other source of ignition; disconnect the battery of the vehicle.
- Notify PLNG Communication Center (TEL. **707-2122 / 707-2123**) as soon as possible (the Com center is to call the police).
- Give your name, location and telephone number, if possible, and describe the nature of the accident. Remain at this location until a police officer arrives.
- Advice the Com. Center if the nature of the accident requires an ambulance, fire truck or police.
- If a hydrocarbon tanker truck is involved in the accident, and there is a visible spill, try to stop it if you know how; close valves where possible or use wooden rubber cones or plugs if available; don't touch or walk over the spill; if possible try to prevent the spill from going into a watercourse, sewer, basement or confined area. If the spill control is not possible, back off as far as you can from the tanker (min. 300 meters); go against the wind.
- Return to the injured person and attempt to keep him/her as calm and comfortable as possible. Do not move the person unless absolutely necessary to prevent further injury. First aid should only be given to the injured person by a trained person.
- Do not leave the scene of the accident until excused by the proper authorities. A police report is required for insurance purposes. Do not make any statement regarding the accident to anyone except to the police. The vehicle driver or operator will file a report at the corresponding police post as soon as safe to do so, taking an alcohol test at the infirmary of the police facilities and request the police to perform a specialist's report of the damages.
- The Com. Center will initiate the proper notification procedure for contacting appropriate personnel when an accident occurs on or near the site.
- If possible, drivers or operators will obtain data regarding the other driver(s) / vehicle(s), prior to or in conjunction with filing the police complaint.
- If the accident has serious consequences for the driver, as soon as the accident is reported, the occurrence will be reported to the driver's Supervisor, who will initiate the required procedures with the respective authorities, including the driver's alcohol test.
- PLNG or Contractor personnel will respond to evaluate the situation.

- Incident investigate will be performed and or notify the proper agency necessary.
- All the procedures followed with the respective authorities will be conducted as soon as possible, trying to perform them within two (2) hours of the occurrence of the accident.

B8.7 First Aids Kits

First aid must only be administered by adequately trained personnel, to which effect, PLNG, and Contractors, will train all personnel in first aid procedures. They will also implement First Aid Brigades, who will have a kit containing, as a minimum, the medical supplies listed in the table below.

Medicines	Principle	Unit	Minimum Stock
Alermizol	Antialergic – Antihistamine	Unit	3
Atural 150 mg.	Antiacid	Unit	3
Ceporex 500 mg.	Antibiotic	Unit	3
Framycort	Collyrium	Unit	1
Dexacort	Antialergic - Corticoid	Unit	3
Donafan	Antidiarrheal	Unit	3
Alcohol	Antiseptic	Unit	1
Keterolaco	Antinflammatory	Unit	3
Panadol	Analgesic / Antifever	Unit	3
Picrato / Silverdiazina	Burns	Unit	1
Plidam	Antiespasmodic	Unit	3
Repellent	Repellent	Unit	1
Antilachesico	Antiofidic serum	Unit	1
Isodine	Disinfectant	Unit	1

Material	Unit	Minimum Stock
Cotton	Bag	1
Band - aids	Unit	5
Surgical collar	Unit	1
Plaster	Roll	1
Cast	Unit	2
Sterile lint	Unit	5
Oral Thermometer	Unit	1
Tijeras	Unit	1
Bandages	Unit	2
Stretcher	Unit	1

Note: The existing first aid kit in the different departments or sections are for simple treatments of first aids, under no circumstance does this treatment of first aid exempt the duty of notifying the supervisor, who may transfer the injured to the site medical post for further exam and treatment as required.

B8.8 First Aids - Steps to Follow:

B8.8.1 Step Back:

This initial step is designed to protect you the responder. You will not be able to help anyone if you yourself become injured while attempting to help someone else. Never rush into the scene without looking for dangers and ensuring that the scene is safe.

B8.8.2 Assess and Secure the Scene:

1. Look over the **whole scene**:
 - a. Is the scene safe?
 - b. Do you need to move the victim?
 - c. Can you determine the injury mechanism (hit, burning, etc)?
 - d. How many injuries are they? For instance, you may see one person injured in a car but miss the two others that were thrown out into a ditch 25 meters away from the vehicle.
2. Take a good look around when assessing the scene.
 - a. Determine what kind of help is needed.
 - b. Are victims trapped
 - c. Is rescue needed?

B8.8.3 Calling for Help: (TEL. 707-2122 / 707-2123)

When calling for help, be prepared to provide the following specific information:

1. The complete address and location
2. The nature of the problem
3. The number of injured people (more ambulances could be needed)
4. The telephone number you are calling from
5. Your name

REMEMBER – they may want to ask more questions. Keep the line open.

B8.8.4 Approaching the Victim:

You may be approaching a very disturbing scene, so try to remain calm. Take a few deep breaths and introduce yourself to the victim. Do this even if you think the victim is unconscious. To provide first aid it is important that you first identify yourself.

After introducing yourself say the following to the victim:

"I have been trained to provide first aid"

This second phrase will enable you to access the victim and gain the public cooperation in most of the cases.

Even if you believe that the patient is unconscious, your next question will be:

"Can I help you?"

It is hard to understand but many people in an emergency situation will say no. Usually they will be very nervous and confused. This simple conversation will allow you to obtain his/her trust.

If the patient is unconscious or unable to answer, this implies consent allowing you to initiate evaluation and care.

REMEMBER – Do not move the victim unless there is an immediate danger

B8.8.5 Primary Survey (Principle Steps):

It is defined as the process carried out in order to detect problems that may threaten the person's life. As these problems are detected, actions to save or stabilize the person's life must be taken. There are three situations that can threaten life that must be evaluated systematically and orderly. This evaluation is known as ABC:

1 A for Airway

- Does the person have a clear Airway?

2 B for Breathing

- Is the person breathing adequately?

3 C for Circulation

- Does the person have a pulse indicating that the patient's heart is beating?
- Is the person bleeding severely?

If there are any problems with the ABC's, treat the problem immediately. It is also at this time that you determine if the victim is conscious or not.

A PRIMARY SURVEY MUST BE MADE TO EACH PERSON

1 Airway

a) Establish Responsiveness

Determine if the patient can respond (if he/she is conscious). This can be done by touching the victims shoulder and asking with a strong voice:

"Are you Ok?"

Do not shake the victim! After determining unconsciousness ask for help.

b) Open Airway:

The next thing you want to do is to open the airway and check for breathing. The main cause of a blocked airway in an unconscious person is the tongue. When a person is unconscious, the tongue loses its muscle tone and can fall back and block the airway. If the airway is blocked, breathing will stop.

If the person is not breathing, they should be rolled onto their back.

If spinal injury is suspected, be very careful and move the victim as a unit to prevent twisting of the spine

If the person is conscious it means he is breathing and has blood circulation. The breathing may not be adequate and may still need to clear the airway. This condition may change rapidly and constant monitoring is critical and continuation of the primary survey.

To open the airway, use the following techniques:

1. **Head extension – chin elevation:** when neck injury is not suspected.
 - Place victim onto their back and kneel at the victim's side by the shoulders.
 - Use one hand to lift the chin and the other to press down the forehead.
2. **Chin thrust – no head extension:** If a neck injury is suspected.
 - Place victim onto their back and kneel in front of the upper part of the head.
 - Open the mouth with your thumbs pushing down on the chin and the index, middle and fourth fingers pulling up on the jaw.

c) Determine if there is breathing

Once the airway is opened, the next step is to **LOOK, LISTEN** and **FEEL** for the victim's breathing.

- Look for movement of the chest
- Listen for breathing sounds
- Feel for victim's breath on your cheek

This evaluation procedure should take only 3 to 5 seconds. If the victim does not breathe, you must start **ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION** (you will breathe for them).

Procedure:

- Open the airway with adequate method and seal the nose with the hand holding the head.
- Take a deep breath.
- Place your lips around the victim's and insufflate the air until till you see the chest lifts and feel the flow resistance of the insufflations. Insufflate two slow and deep breaths. Insufflate for 2 seconds every 5 seconds or 12 per minute.
- Remove your mouth and allow the air to escape from the lungs between breaths. For the jaw thrust, the victim's nose must be sealed with your cheek.
- Use barrier devices

2 Determine the absence of Circulation:

a) First Steps:

- After the first two breaths, check for a pulse. Use the CAROTID ARTERY, which is found on both sides of the neck, about 3.8 cm on either side of the Adam's apple on an adult. Do not use your thumb as it has a pulse of its own.
- Check for signs of circulation – look for movement, coughing or breathing.
- Take no more than 10 seconds to check for a pulse.
- Continue artificial ventilations at a rate of 12 breaths per minute, or once every 5 seconds, and check for a pulse every few minutes to be sure the person still has one.
- If there is No Pulse, you must start CPR (Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation). As you begin CPR, make sure that someone is going for help. CPR will circulate the blood that you provided with oxygen to (when you gave the ventilations).

b) Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR):

- While you initiate, be sure that someone has already gone for help. The CPR will provide circulation of the blood which provides the oxygen (when you were giving breath).
- The heart will be compressed between the ribs and the spine, forcing the blood out of the heart into the blood vessels. In the best case, only 25% of the normal blood exits the heart this way, so it is very important that CPR is done correctly.

c) Compression Technique:

- Position your shoulders so they are over the victim's sternum, and with your arms in a straight position (locked at the elbows), compress the sternum so it depresses 4 to 5 cm. Use the weight of your body for the compressions.
- This should be done with a smooth motion and the relaxation stage should be equal in time to the compression stage.
- When you have finished compressing, release the pressure completely, but do not remove your hands for the chest between cycles.
- If you are the only rescuer, you must provide both the ventilations and the compressions.

Note:

- Compressions should be at a rate of about 100 compressions per minute.
- 15 compressions by 2 ventilations.
- Do 4 sets of 15 compressions, and then check for a pulse.
- If pulse has not resumed, continue compressions and ventilations.

B8.8.6 Secondary Survey:

After you have assessed that the victim has a good airway and is breathing, has a pulse and has no massive bleeding, you can begin a SECONDARY SURVEY. However, if there is a problem with any of the above, fix it before the Secondary Survey.

A Secondary Survey is used to look for any further injuries that might have occurred. Sometimes the injuries might not be too obvious. It is also easy to get tunnel vision, to focus on one injury and forget to treat the rest of the victim.

A secondary Survey is a hands-on survey – you are searching on further injuries.

a) Head and Neck:

- Check for lacerations, bleeding, bumps or a straw-colored fluid coming from the nose or ears.
- Check the mouth for broken teeth.
- Check pupils of the eyes and note if they are the same size and react to light. Gently feel the neck for any pain or deformity.

b) Chest:

- Look for any lacerations, bruises or puncture wounds.
- Check to see if both sides of the chest expand normally.
- When you press, and the victim complains of pain, it may be an indication of a chest injury.
- Ask the victim if they can take a deep breath. If this causes pain, it may be a sign of a chest injury.

c) Abdomen:

- Look for lacerations, bruising, or any other kind of wound. If a person has internal injuries, sometimes the abdomen will feel extremely hard.

d) Pelvis:

- Check for pain, incontinence (loss of bladder control), or bleeding.

e) Back:

- Gently slide your hand under the victim and check for pain or bleeding.
- Do not apply pressure over the spinal.

f) Medic Alert Tags:

- The Medic Alert tags contain information about medical conditions or allergies of the person. These are very useful to the medical staff.

B8.8.7 History:

You should start your history taking when you first see the victim. Sometimes this can be done by observing the scene.

- Was the person hit by a piece of equipment?
- Did they fall?

A history can be taken from the victim or bystanders, providing they saw the accident.

- Ask the victim what happened. Let the victim tell you, after all, the victim is the one who is involved.
- Ask what the problem is. The person might have a broken leg but their primary problem is that they cannot breathe.
- Ask if the person has any medical conditions. Examples can include heart conditions, diabetes, asthma, etc.

a) Vital Signs:

Vital signs are taken to give the medical personnel an idea if there is any change going on in the victim's condition. They may also be a sign of a certain condition such as shock or heat stroke.

b) Pulse:

- Is it strong, regular or weak and fast?
- It is regular or irregular?
- Count the pulse for 15 seconds then multiply by 4, this gives you the beats per minute. The normal pulse range is 60 – 100 beats per minute.

c) Respirations:

- Does the victim breathe easily or is it difficult for him?
- Are the respirations fast or slow? Deep or shallow?
- Watch the chest rise for breathing. Count the breaths for 15 seconds and multiply by 4, this gives you breaths per minute. The normal respiration range is 12 – 20 breaths per minute.

d) Skin's Temperature and Color:

- Is the skin pale, cyanosed (blue) dry, damp (sticky), warm, cold?

e) Level of Consciousness:

- Conscious and orientated
- Conscious and disorientated
- Unresponsive

The victim should be conscious of:

- Person – Who they are
- Place – Where they are
- Time – What day is it and the approximate hour

Move the patient as soon as adequately possible to the closest medical center, if necessary.

B8.9 Fires – Prevention and Fighting:

a) Prevent the Liberation of Vapors

- Follow proper operating procedures
- Use vapor-tight sealing mechanisms
- Use vent tubes to isolate vapors away from possible ignition sources
- Work in well-ventilated atmospheres.

b) Prevent the heat (or other free ignition sources):

- Store the flammable materials in cool, dark or remote areas.
- Uses properly rated electric equipment and perform adequate electric inspections and maintenances.
- Isolate open flames
- Use proper grounding and bonding techniques

c) Keep the Work Area Clean and Tidy:

- Messy workplaces are usually an indicator of a fire hazard
- At best, messy workplaces make fire prevention difficult.
- The tidy places are indicators that the workers take care their work places, in regard to the safety and the fire prevention

B8.9.1 Equipment against Fire:

Fire extinguishers are first aid fire fighting appliances. Their best use is on small fires that can be quickly extinguished before they turn into large fires. Fire extinguishers are most effective when the correct size and type of extinguisher is close at hand for immediate use, and when it is properly used to extinguish a small fire in its initial stage.

Before you even think of using a fire extinguisher, ensure:

- The correct size and type of extinguisher is properly located and that it is in good working order.
- A process is in place to be able to detect a fire quickly, while it is still small enough to be extinguished with a hand-held extinguisher.
- At least one person is trained in fire extinguisher use, and is willing and able to use the extinguisher.
- That everyone knows where the fire alarm is located and knows how to use it.

B8.9.2 Fire Control:

Controlling a fire means limiting its size and intensity, and keeping it from getting any hotter. Once a fire is under control, it is much easier to attack and extinguish. Controlling is often achieved by removing or wetting down adjacent combustible material to prevent it from catching fire. A critical tactic is to confine the fire within an area that can be handled with the available equipment.

Speed is of the utmost importance when fighting a fire. The longer a fire is allowed to burn, the hotter it becomes. If you can keep a fire from spreading by getting it under control, you are preventing it from getting hotter.

Getting control of a fire may be accomplished by moving combustibles away from the scene, though this is not always possible. The next best thing is to keep the surrounding combustible material from getting hot enough to catch fire. Remember that a flame or spark is not always required to start a fire. Material may burn simply because it is too close to an existing fire, or it may be heated by hot gases escaping from a fire. If you do not address these problems, you may well end up fighting two or three fires instead of just one

The most common fire risks at the works are due to the products listed below:

- Combustible and flammable fluids (benzene, petroleum, etc.)
- Compressed gases
- Oils
- Electrical appliances and electrical circuits
- Paints and solvents
- Resins
- Flammable and combustible solids (wood, paper, cardboard).
- Clothes impregnated with grease or oil, waste.

B8.9.3 Basic steps for attacking a Fire:

There are three basic steps to attack a fire; anyone detecting the start of a fire must:

1. Locate the fire and active the alarm; give the alarm voice through the fastest available medium (radio, telephone or person close to the area). Inform your Supervisor. The first action to take must be the electric energy cut.
2. Get the fire under control. Make use of the available extinguisher equipment (only if you are sure and secure to do it).
3. Extinguish the fire.

After sounding the alarm, the person (who detects the fire) must quickly determine the following:

1. The exact location of the fire
2. What is burning
3. The extent of the fire
4. What combustible materials are in the immediate vicinity? Evaluate carefully the incident scene, paying special attention to invisible dangers such as poisonous gases or electricity.
5. The best method of extinguishment
6. The best technique to prevent the spread of the fire
7. The best techniques to extinguish the fire

The first responder to a fire must initially determine the exact location of the fire and, if possible, the center of the fire. Locating the fire and fire center is often easy, but you may be hampered by smoke. Therefore, always approach the fire from the windward side, where the heat and smoke will be minimal.

Having located the fire, the firefighter must then determine the class of fire (A, B, C, D, or K) by what is burning. This will help determine what extinguishing agent to use.

The next step is to determine the extent (size) of the fire. If it is a small fire, the firefighter may decide to attack it immediately with a portable extinguisher. Remember that speed is of the essence – if the fire cannot be put out with the extinguisher, it may spread out over a large area.

If the firefighter feels that more help is needed to extinguish the blaze, he or she must sound the alarm to get that help, and then take whatever steps possible to control the fire until extra help arrives.

Additionally the following must be contemplated:

- Make a general evacuation of the area.
- Worker return once the fire is completely extinguished.
- Restorations' tasks: clearance and removal of the debris or burned materials, general cleaning and resumption of the activities.
- If it is necessary apply first aid until medical service arrives.
- In a situation where a serious injury has occurred, the area must be isolated (delimiting it with ropes and security bands) to keep the accident scene until completion of the investigation. In these situations you must not move or change the scene.

B8.9.4 Use of the Extinguishers of Chemical Dry Powder

For all types of fires, the initial sequence for hand-held extinguisher use is as follows:

1. Immediately, upon discovering a fire and ensuring your own safety, sound an alarm by telephone, fire alarm or any other means handy.
2. Locate the nearest fire extinguisher (ensure that it is a Class B extinguisher if the fire involves flammable liquids).
3. Lift the extinguisher by its carrying handle and place your other hand around the shell. Lift the extinguisher up and away from its hanger.
4. Carry the extinguisher in the upright position by using its carrying handle and walk quickly (do not run) to the fire.
5. Proceed to the upwind side of the fire, staying well clear of the flames.
6. At a safe distance, pull the hose free from behind (or under) the puncture lever.
7. Take a firm grip on the nozzle, and remove the ring pin on the puncture lever.
8. Push the puncture lever down firmly (do not place any body part above the cap); if it is a pressurized type, press the valve on top of the extinguisher; discharge to test the unit.
9. Approach to about 3 meters from the fire.

10. Aim at the base of the fire using an aggressive sweeping motion

B8.10 Explosions

Establish preventive and control measures in case of explosions caused by explosives and/or pressurized systems.

B8.10.1 General Recommendations

- Every powder magazine shall be installed in a remote area, far away from the camp according to Safety regulations and standards.
- By no means will trucks carrying explosives will enter the camp to be supplied with fuel.
- Only authorized personnel will handle explosives.
- The explosives powder magazine (storage area) shall have a permanent Security watch.
- All pressurized containers must be stored properly and be fastened.
- All vehicle trucks carrying high pressurized gas bottles must have these adequately fastened and with protection caps.
- By no reason will oxygen bottles be used as air substitute to start a generator or other equipments.
- Never handle oxygen bottles that have grease or oil stains (especially within the valve); do not put oxygen in contact with grease or oil.
- Never put yourself in front of any vapor discharge relief valve.
- Every blasting (use of explosives) must be communicated a day before to the workers.

B8.10.2 Procedure for managing Emergencies by explosions

- In case of a fire in or close to potential explosive areas, evacuate the area as soon as possible.
- Whenever possible find a shelter to protect yourself.
- In case of fire in or near an area where compressed gas cylinders and/or compressors are stored, and there is not enough resources to control it, evacuate the area immediately and alert others.
- In case of an imminent explosion, throw yourself to the floor in fetal position, take out any rings or metallic jewelry, opening your mouth and close your eyes until the explosion takes place.

B8.11 Natural Disasters:

Not all emergencies are related to construction activities; therefore personnel must be trained to deal with non-operational or natural disasters. Following are procedures to follow in the event of a natural disaster.

B8.11.1 Earthquakes - Preventive actions:

In case of a strong earthquake, the procedure to follow will be as set out below:

- Administrative staff and construction personnel must be familiar with safety and evacuation rules. It is important to denote that after the occurrence of an earthquake of a magnitude above 6 degrees in the Richter scale, within 100 miles from our coasts a tsunami could result and cause damage and floods.
- The Muster Points are adequately marked and signaled in all the work fronts (See Section E8 - Map 1).
- Muster Point locations are indicated within the Safety inductions and in the 5 minute chats provided during the training to be imparted to all the workers of PLNG and Contractors.

The following is a description of some of the preventive measures to be adopted:

- Every working area will have a designated Warden to be responsible for the evacuation.
- Make sure that evacuation areas are in a safe place, which is free of obstacles.
- Escape routes will be established, free of obstructions, and properly marked.
- A drill will be conducted during the execution of the works.
- Evacuation areas will be marked (marking the points of encounter in the event of emergencies).

a) During an Earthquake

a.1) indoors:

- Keep calm and search for a safe place to protect yourself (columns, elevator hall); keep away from windows, shelves, hanging glasses and Lights.
- Advise visitors as to what they shall do.
- Stay there until the earthquake is over, and is safe to evacuate.

a.2) outdoors:

- Remain calm and avoid panicking
- Advise visitors as to what they shall do.
- Keep distant from buildings or structures that could collapse, or from lamp poles and electrical cables and any other structure which may fall.

- Immediately stop any loading activity if performing them at the time of the occurrence.

a.3) if inside a vehicle

- Stop the vehicle and remain inside until the tremor is over.
- Do not stop near structures or buildings which may crumble.

b) After an Earthquake:

b.1) indoors:

- EVACUATE.
- WALK ALONG THE EVACUATION ROUTE TOWARDS THE EXIT DOOR OR STAIRWAYS.
- CONTINUE UNTIL YOU EVACUATE FROM THE BUILDING towards the muster point or any open and safe space outside the building. Before leaving the building, make sure there are no falling glasses.

b.2) outdoors:

- Immediately examine your area and determine secondary emergencies, such as fires, pouring / spills of chemicals or explosions.
- If there are any injured persons or other emergencies requiring the presence of the Emergency Brigade, report the situation as prescribed above.
- The assign **Head Counter** will record all personnel at the muster point and will report the Scene Commander the result. This person will be recognized and located near a white flag with the Company's logo. All personnel shall check in with the Head Counter once in the muster point.
- Personnel must check the condition of the equipment and of the machinery in order to prevent any possible hydrocarbons leak.
- Do not take any action which may cause a spark, including striking a match.
- Maintenance and engineering workers must inspect the areas searching for faults and breakages, which may represent a hazard for the personnel.
- The Head Supervisor or Foreman will issue instructions for the undertaking of a careful inspection of the entire area once the quake is over, in order to detect leaks, filtering and other damages, provided the quake's intensity was moderate (3 to 4 degrees in the Richter scale). If the quake was stronger (5 to 8 degrees in the Richter scale), he will order the evacuation of all personnel, as this could cause a Tsunami or aftershocks with the same or greater intensity.
- In case of evacuation move away from the coast, against the wind and upwards (if possible).

B8.11.2 Tsunamis:

It is important to take into account that if a tsunami was to occur in a distant area, the National System of Tsunamis Warning will alert the population through the Civil Defense Authorities (the district Major, Harbor Master, etc.). However, if the Tsunami occurs nearby, the natural alert will be the earthquake itself that is felt 15 to 25 minutes before the Tsunami's arrival to the coast line; this is why the workers should quickly move away from the coast and go to higher ground after the occurrence of a strong earthquake. The evaluations of both possibilities must be made immediately.

a) General Instructions for Evacuees:

Evacuation upon emergencies, such as fires, earthquakes, etc., will only take place when it is safe to do it. Normally an assigned Warden will indicate when to evacuate. Personnel must wait until the evacuation order is issued, or in case of imminent danger.

The order will be issued verbally or through alarms or speakers. Personnel will proceed as follows:

- Personnel will go towards the muster point previously identified, in an orderly and swift manner, without running or panicking.
- Personnel who have been given the task to withdraw important non-replaceable and/or confidential documents, if possible, will take such documents with him to the muster point.
- If someone falls during the evacuation and there is no major injury, he must try to get up immediately to prevent others from falling causing an agglomeration which could inflict fatal injuries. Personnel near the fallen person must help him quickly get up.
- When reaching the muster point, all personnel must report to the Head Counter to record his exit.

b) Personnel at the Beach Zone:

- Personnel working in the construction of the offshore components (trestle or wave breaker) will go to the beach zone by the fastest and most secure means available: rescue vessel or by their own means (walking quickly).
- Any persons working near the shore will go to muster Point located a height between 20 and 25 mosl.
- Two pick up trucks or buses will be available for personnel transport to the upper zone of the plant.
- The water crafts will be stored next to the trestle in a way that they are available in an emergency. While there is no trestle, these will be located in the beach shore, close to the temporary storage of the rescue equipment and spill control.

B8.12 Landslides:

a) Preventive Actions:

To avoid landslides the following measures will be taken:

- Specific Geotechnical criteria's has been established for the soil types found in the terrain, those of which will serve as construction specifications to indicate the best angle or slope to avoid collapses or slides.
- In case of local excavations, shoring will be applied, timbering or retaining equivalent means.
- Cutting works will be performed using heavy equipment, where the operators' cabin will be protected.
- Works performed on gradients or semi-confined slopes: In the case that you would have to develop works with demolitions, shaping and slope leveling, when the heavy machinery can not conclude the works, the assigned personnel will enter the work area having the security tools. To avoid crumble dangers and/or blows with the demolition elements, it will be develop up to down, in order that the person will be always over the materials that have to be demolished, counting with the case security, as the corresponding to height works. It means, that the personnel will work with the following equipment:
 - Protection harness.
 - Life lines.
 - Nylon ropes
 - Hermetic protection glasses.
 - Safety helmet
 - Tool-carrier belt
 - Safety boots.
 - Leather gloves
 - Others as required.
- A supervisor must constantly monitor the development of the works from a safe place, in such manner that he may provide assistance and warn of any emergency or hazard presented.
- In the areas where there is poor oxygen concentration $U < U_{19.5\%}$ per volume, atmospheres where breathing is not possible or where the exits and/or entries are restricted (case of deep wells, pits, boxes, cisterns, tanks, vessels, pipes, tunnels and similar), the Confine Space Entry Guideline referenced in Section A2 will be applied.

b) Control Actions

- Take a personal count to identify any missing or potentially buried persons.
- Observe the health of those involved and establish injuries and the severity of these injuries.
- Report the incident to the supervisor or the person responsible for safety.
- Respond to the needs that the affected workers could have.
- Recommend external assistance for search and rescue of disappeared people.
- Re-evaluate the area to prevent any similar event.
- Confine and isolate the area to prevent unnecessary vehicle movement or unauthorized access.
- Identify the affected area, including vegetation type and owner (if there is one).

Prior to the commencement of the rescue operation:

- Analyze the site to identify any potential hazard for the rescuers, making sure that no additional landslides are eminent.
- Identify the necessary controls to prevent any major risk of exposure to the rescuers.
- Implement the identified controls.
- Perform a visual and audio search of possible victims, minimizing the number of rescuers involved.
- Determine how much material resulting from landslide(s) must be removed.
 - Major amounts of material resulting from landslide(s) may require the use of heavy equipment.
 - Small amounts of material resulting from landslide(s) may require removal by hand.
- When possible, testing can be performed as the material is being removed.
- Remove the material slowly, with the use of at least two observers located in a nearby – but safe - area.
- Once the victim's location has been identified, the material will be removed manually; and if there is a need to use equipment, great care must be taken not to further injure the victim(s).
- Make sure the paramedic's team is available for immediate response.
- Follow the Emergency Procedure: Attention and Evacuation of the Victim.

- Issue a report of the occurrence, indicating the causes and conditions under which the landslides occurred.

The Work Safety Analysis (WSA) must be communicated to all personnel involved in the work.

B8.13 Social Disturbance:

The facilities may be targeted by population due to impact perception or real impacts caused by the project or external social conflicts (such as strikes, public disorder, robberies, threats, kidnappings, etc.). This could generate unsafe conditions both for the workers and the facilities.

This plan establishes a series of preventative and action measures for social disturbances. These measures are aimed to reduce uncertainty and serve as guidelines for personnel involved in the construction phase of the project (workers, contractors, and visitors). This emergency situation has priority over other areas; therefore, the material and human resources will be at person's disposal in charge of this emergency management.

The objectives herein are:

- Anticipating the crisis by adopting preventative measures, so as to minimize risk.
- Set forth operational and administrative tasks and responsibilities.
- Provide behavioral guidelines during the emergencies.

a) Preventive Measures:

- If an emergency occurs, all workers must report their location and destination to their supervisor or to the persons in charge.
- The supervisor will be informed of any suspicious situation and of any possible violent act.
- The speculations, opinions and rumors will be avoided. Only the fact will be taken in account.
- The sensitive information should be kept in reserve (for example, the VIPs arrival, the flight's plan, the radio frequencies, etc.).

b) Notification Procedure:

The worker who notices, detects, or senses a social contingency has occurred, or is about to occur, must take certain safety measures for his own protection. If the situation allows, he will inform his immediate supervisor and this one to the following:

- Scene Commander (PLNG or Contractor)
- Safety Coordinator (PLNG or Contractor)

c) Specific Evacuation Plan Social Disturbance:

The objective of this procedure is to provide guidelines for evacuation of all those working for PERU LNG and visitors present in the project area and are at potential risk.

c.1) Evacuation - steps to follow:

1. **Alert and communication for displacement:** once the decision to evacuate has been made, all personnel inside the risk area will be informed. People must be ready for displacement. Entry to the risk area will be restricted.
2. **Muster Point:** this will be the place where personnel will go until receiving further instructions to moving elsewhere. The gathering spot may be within the installations, or away from them.
3. **Relocation Center:** this is an area of acceptable risk where the personnel will be temporarily evacuated to. Therefore, proper communication, logistics, and lodging conditions are necessary for a short stay. Once the emergency situation has been overcome, and the Scene Commander gives the all clear, the workers can return to their posts.
4. **Final Destination:** this situation occurs only if the emergency cannot be controlled and therefore, personnel cannot return to work. In this case personnel will be evacuated to towns or cities.

c.2) Recommendations:

- Bring only the essentials: IDs and medicine, water, etc.
- Non-essential but desirable effects: extra clothing for the cold, personal hygiene items, flashlights, money, radios, and first aid kits.
- Keep a cool head at all times, as well as good disposition to any inconveniences in transportation and stay at the relocation centers.

c.3) Security Recommendations when Encountering with People, y Vehicles:

- If a blockade is noticed along the road, or if you were informed of one, stop as soon as possible, get away or seek for a safe place.
- If surprised by strangers with no way out, keep calm and do not resist. If they are armed, give up whatever they ask for.
- If this occurs while driving a vehicle, stop the unit, keep your hand on the steering wheel, and do not move.
- When the attackers leave, seek shelter, and inform your superiors.

B8.14 Kidnapping:

- Do not talk with strangers.
- Stay calm. Your objective should be to make a safe return.
- Obey every command with no objections. Avoid making comments that

may irritate the kidnappers. Even if they do not appear to be aggressive, their behavior is always unpredictable.

- Do not try to escape unless you are absolutely certain you can.
- Should the police show up, immediately drop to the floor, or seek cover in the event of a shootout.
- Once the kidnappers leave, seek shelter and inform your superiors.

a) Armed assault inside the facilities

- If hostile events took place (shoot-outs, grenades) inside the installations, look for shelter and keep calm.
- If the events occur at night, stay inside the room, with doors locked; hide under the bed or lie down on the bathroom floor.
- If it occurs during daytime, drop to the floor and protect yourself in the best way possible. Do not look outside, and remain in that position until you're certain the danger has passed.
- When safe, check for wounded, and damages.
- Personnel outside of the facility or camp should not try to return to help. Instead, they should immediately communicate the events to the police authorities and to PLNG management. .

b) Incursion and/or occupation of camp, stations, or bases

- Any incursion event shall be immediately communicated to PLNG Lima office.
- If possible, hide communication equipment, cellular and satellite phones, and keys to equipment.
- All orders shall be obeyed without discussion.
- Do not stare at the intruders, and avoid giving the impression of attempting to remember their physical characteristics.
- Do not tell the intruders about the actions the company could take.
- Do not physically resist the intruders.
- Avoid making comments that could irritate your captors.
- Do not try to escape unless absolutely certain you can.
- If you can leave the area where the intruders are, do so quickly, and remain hidden and quiet until the danger has passed.
- Personnel outside of the facility or camp should not try to return to help. Instead, they should immediately inform the proper authorities.

When the delinquents leave:

- Avoid speaking with strangers outside of the company.
- Communication will only be done with authorization.

B8.15 Threats

- Immediately inform your superior of the events.
- If it is a bomb threat, keep the callers talking, so as to learn whether or not the threat is for real.
- If it is a written threat, immediately deliver the note to your supervisor for evaluation by Security.
- If a suspicious object or package is found, do not touch it or anything around it. Immediately inform your supervisor.
- If it is a direct or indirect verbal threat, listen and do not argue. Inform your supervisor as soon as possible.

B8.16 Robberies and sabotage

- If you are near an act of armed robbery or other violent action, proceed as set forth by previous recommendations.
- If the intention of the saboteurs is to cause material damage, leave the area immediately and warn your superiors.

B8.17 Fall of worker into the water

For this type of emergency there will be a number of water crafts provided with appropriate rescue stretchers and lifeguard buoys. These water crafts will be used by trained and qualified personnel, with proven experience in water rescue operations.

- In the event a worker falls into to the sea during the trestle construction or other offshore activities, rescue personnel will be immediately reported to start the rescue operation with the water crafts. The emergencies medical service will immediately go to the shore to provide medical care as the victim is brought from the sea.
- The rescue personnel on the water crafts will approach immediately close to the victim and carefully move in closer and make every attempt to maintain the person calm.
- The assistant will throw the buoy life-guard to the person, indicating him to grab it, towing the worker to the water craft and proceeding with the evacuation to the shore.
- In the event the victim does not respond to the calls, a state of unconsciousness will be assumed. In this event, the water craft will come in close to the victims side, and the assistant will grab the victim and pull him face up(ward) on the stretcher, trying to maintain the head and neck in the straightest and rigid position possible, proceeding to the shore to make a medical evaluation and providing the required first aid.

B8.18 Emergency for Bad or Adverse Weather (Storms):

- Avoid prolonged expositions to rain and strong winds
- Learn to recognize the symptoms to cold exposure in yourself and in other people.
- If you are operating with a vehicle in places densely cloudy that obstruct your visibility, stop the vehicle in a safe place and wait until the visibility conditions are acceptable. If possible, notify your location and the weather conditions to your Supervisor.

B8.19 Precautions in the event of Strong Winds:

- Watch for material that could be blown by the wind. Secure it if necessary.
- All cranes must be secured to prevent damages to the facilities or close equipment.
- Avoid exposing your body to the cold.

B8.20 Procedure in Case of Hydrocarbon Spills:

B8.20.1 on Land

Whenever a spill occurs due to leaks, or when there are spills from machinery or vehicles, during the execution of the construction works, the construction personnel or the organization established in the Contingency Plan must carry out the following actions:

a) Small spills (less than 01 barrel)

- Once the spill has been detected, eliminate all possible ignition sources (no smoking, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- Don't touch or walk over the spill.
- Absorb the product with dry soil, sand or other absorbent non-combustible material and transfer it to containers.
- Use clean anti-spark tools to pick up the absorbed material.

b) Big Spills (more than 01 barrel)

- Sound the Alarm thus activating the Contingency Plan.
- As an immediate precautionary measure isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Locate the response personnel upwind.
- Ventilate close spaces before entering.
- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) to

approach and control the spill or leak area.

- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters.
- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.
- Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.
- Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Remove the contaminated soil using excavation equipment (picks, shovels, etc.) storing it in areas which will prevent future contamination (impermeable areas, use of geo-membrane) in an adequate manner. The remediation of the affected soils will be completed and prepared at the works for such purpose.
- Dike far ahead of the liquid spill for later disposal.
- Fill the excavation with material similar to the original material; compaction of the area afterwards.
- If the product comes in contact with any part of a person's skin, they must remove any contaminated clothes and wash the affected area for a minimum of 15 minutes. Refer to the MSDS Site Manual (file) for details.

The worst scenario that could be expected in regards to a spill incident would be if a 12,000 gallon fuel tanker tank failed resulting in product to release onto the ground.

The internal form N° 8 has been established to register internal spill incidents, where the following information is indicated:

- Name (who reports),
- Location and place of the incident,
- Number of affected persons,
- Estimated amount of spill, and
- If possible the injury type or damage.

B8.20.2 Required Spill Control Equipment:

For any spill incident, deployment of Spill control equipment shall not take more than 5 minutes after the alarm or communication has been given.

EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY	LOCATION
Absorbent pads 18" x 18"	20	Workshop Area and Service Platform
Absorbent roll 19" 140'	2	Workshop Area and Service Platform
Absorbent Rope 40'	10	Workshop Area
Gloves	8 pairs	Workshop Area and Service Platform
Special bags with Polyethylene mooring	200	Workshop Area and Service Platform
Polyethylene Cylinders of 55 Gal. Capacity	2	Workshop Area
Bag for Granular peat of 25 lb. Capacity	1	Workshop Area
Absorbent Rope 10'	110	Workshop Area and Service Platform
Absorbent Rope 70'	33	
Absorbent pads 3/8" X 18" X 18"	100	Service Platform
Absorbent ropes 4" X 40'	100	Service Platform
Polyethylene tin of 55 gallons	2	Service Platform
Bag Granular/Peat 25 Libras	1	Service Platform
Dispersant tin of 55 gallons	1	Service Platform

B8.20.3 into the Sea:

In case of a hydrocarbon spill into the sea, the Contingency Plan will be activated, and the incident will be reported as soon as possible to the Pisco Harbor Master's Office (DICAPI) and OSINERGMIN through the established communication channels.

a) at the Beach Zone

- If a hydrocarbon is spilled on the beach the response will be to contain all contaminated soils.
- The constant swell must be monitored to avoid hydrocarbon from sweeping out to the sea.
- Shovels will be used to pick up any contaminated sand.
- The contaminated sand will be placed in suitable containers in a safe area where it will receive a biological degradation treatment or transported to an approved site for treatment.

b) at the Water Breaker Zone

- If a hydrocarbon spill takes place in this zone, due to the oceans' characteristics (swell, wind, and current) this will quickly disperse the product and will be almost impossible to confine it and recover it.

- Hydrocarbon recovery tasks in this area will be risk assessed to determine the most appropriate recovery method avoiding placing personnel to greater exposure risks due to sea conditions.
- In the event there was a leak of any product or substance, the procedure to be followed will be the one corresponding the products specific Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). This task will only be performed if there is acceptable risk to personnel's safety within the zone of the water breaker.

c) at the Open water zone:

In the event of a hydrocarbon spill in this area, the first action will be:

- Identify the substance or hydrocarbon; also evaluate the sea conditions: wind, currents, etc. Parallel to this, the Pisco Harbor Master's Office will be informed through the authorized communication channels.
- If hydrocarbon recovery is possible without placing personnel at an unacceptable risk, a water craft will pick the spill control equipment from the storage room and take it to the spill zone immediately.

The following steps will be taken:

c.1) Positioning of Containment barriers

- Water crafts will be used to place the spill containment barrier(s) / boom(s) in front of the hydrocarbon zone, downstream of the water current, forming a "U"; the hydrocarbon will be captured inside the "U".

c.2) Recovery of hydrocarbons

- Another water craft containing a "skimmer" with a suction pump will get near the exterior part of the boom where it will start the suctioning; spill recovery will be placed in hermetic containers.
- In the event the spill containers are inadequate, the spill recovery will be modified and the water crafts will have to bring additional containers to proceed and finish the task.

Note: At all times, the use of dispersants should be avoided, as over time these result more dangerous than the spill itself.

- If dispersants are to be used, these should be previously authorized by the DICAPI and they shall comply with the Peruvian Regulation DR N° 066 – 96- DGC, related to the use of dispersants.

Note: These dispersants may only be used in areas with more than 20 meters deep, and authorized by the Pisco Harbor Master's Office on a case-by-case basis.

- The worst scenario expected in regards to the amount of spill that could be released into the ocean during the construction phase is estimated in 210 gallons (5 barrels).

- The alarm should be sound as soon as it is acknowledge and/or whenever there is a threat of any hydrocarbon spill that could affect the marine environment or other sensitive areas in the zone. Also a notification to OSINERGMIN will be made whenever there is a spill of 1 barrel (42 galons).

B8.20.4 Temporary Storage of Dangerous Residue:

- All dangerous residue or contaminated soil from a spill, which is generated during the construction phase of the project, will be removed to a temporary storage area located inside the site.
- These dangerous residues will then be removed from the site by a Company who provides Services (EPS-RS) properly authorized by DIGESA, who will move it to a location of Authorized Security by DIGESA.

B8.21 Contamination of Birds or other species:

If there were birds or other species impregnated with Diesel, the following action will be taken:

- Rescue the birds or other animals impregnated with hydrocarbon, taking it away from the affected area.
- Immobilize the animal with a towel or net.
- Remove the animal from the water, and take it to land where it is easier to treat. If necessary, catch the bird at night, using the light of a vehicle or a flashlight to blind it temporarily.
- Implement a provisional area for treatment and recovery of affected birds.
- Carefully transport the birds to the treatment area.

a) Treatment and Recovering of the Birds:

It is important to highlight that the care, treatment and recovery must be preferably performed under the direction of specialized personnel, biologists or other professionals who have had experience in the treatment of sea birds.

Cooperation will be sought from agencies related to the care of birds: universities, investigation institutions, etc.

The treatment and recovery actions carried out are:

- Clean the beak and nostrils. Immobilize the beak to avoid damaging it and cover the bird with a clean and dry blanket in order to prevent the beak from recontamination, since the bird will try to clean itself from the oil.
- Clean the bird's body with special chemical agents, eliminating all hydrocarbons from the body.

- Rinse the bird's body with a continuous clean water jet, in order to eliminate any hydrocarbon residue.
- Measure the weight and temperature of each bird.
- Cover the body with a blanket in case of hypothermia and place it in a special area with moderate temperature.
- Verify whether it has any symptoms of toxicity.
- Supply hydrating salts, in a dose of 60 grams every hour up to a maximum of six hours, if required.
- Four hundred grams of fresh fish may be required to feed each bird twice a day.
- The estimated recovery will be two to three days, depending on the degree of contamination of the birds.
- Once the birds have recovered, they will be released at the place from where they came.

b) Products for the Birds Cleaning:

The products used to clean birds will be biodegradable chemical agents and will be applied by aspersion diluted in water to guaranty full immunity when in contact with the skin.

Among the agents used are AQUAQICK, which contains 15 % bio-surfactants, 15% citric acid, 10% natural oils, and 60% water. This product will be dissolved in water at least in 1/200 parts of water to be applied to animals.

Another chemical agent is ELASTOL, which is applied in a combination of 95% of sawdust and 5% of ELASTOL. This dust is applied to the contaminated feathers of birds and left for 30 minutes. Then it is rinsed with detergent and abundant water. The result is that the hydrocarbon is removed from the bird.

c) Areas for the Treatment and Cleaning of the Contaminated Birds:

The following areas are indicated to treat and clean birds contaminated with hydrocarbons:

- RECEPTION: Identification of the species, determination of recovery potential, establishment of pressure and temperature, administration of medicine.
- WASHING AND CLEANING: Locate bath with solvents, rinses and drying.
- STORAGE: The birds are placed in individual cages, covered with disposable paper on the floor.
- TRANSPORTATION: The cages are located in certain areas during the initial hours (8 to 10 hours), to confirm their reestablishment.

- TREATMENT: Reestablishment area that includes feeding facilities, tempered area and water for cages.

SECTION C - RISK EVALUATION:

C1 Risk Evaluation:

The Risk Analysis is used to formulate criteria for the control and precautions development, such as the elimination, substitution, engineering, segregation, procedures, practices, guides, equipment type, personal protective equipment, training, etc. This Risk Analysis must be directed to any of the areas that are related with the personnel, property, production, reputation and environment.

C1.1 Matrix of Risk Evaluation:

The Risk Assessment Matrix helps to determine the potential severity of an incident and the probability of occurrence related to hazards associated with each task or project and to assist in making an informed decision about risk mitigation.

The Risk Matrix identifies **potential severity** and **probability of occurrence** with clarifiers in each category to help determine actual potential risk associated with the hazards for a specific task.

- **Potential severity:** is based on how severe the event would be if no preventative measures are introduced. For further details, refer to Criteria for Evaluating Severity of a Situation.
- **Probability of occurrence:** is based on the chances of the event happening if the existing hazards or conditions are not corrected. For further details, refer to Criteria for Evaluating Probability of Occurrence.

Through risk mitigation processes, the objective is to move risk to a lower category in the matrix by either:

- Reducing the probability of occurrence through **loss prevention**, or
- Reducing the severity of a loss should it happen through **loss control**.

Examples of **loss prevention** include the following:

- Elimination, substitution, engineering controls, segregation
- Training, orientations, procedures, etc.
- Improving equipment run life (PM programs), proper isolation
- Ergonomic considerations

Examples of **loss control** include the following:

- Use of personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Emergency shutdowns

C1.2 Chart of Risk Analysis Matrix:

Potential Severity	Probability of Occurrence			
	Frequent	Occasional	Remote	Unlikely
Catastrophic	Extreme Risk (9)	Extreme Risk (8)	High Risk (7)	* High Risk (6)
Critical	Extreme Risk (8)	High Risk (7)	Medium Risk (5)	Medium Risk (5)
Moderate	High Risk (7)	Medium Risk (5)	Medium Risk (4)	Low Risk (3)
Minor	Medium Risk (4)	Low Risk (3)	Low Risk (2)	Low Risk (1)

Notes:

* These high risks may be acceptable if the design, operations and management controls are consistent with industry practices, and there is no cost-effective option to reduce the risk. A more detailed score-based 'Risk Assessment Methodology' may be required.

If a risk falls between two or more categories, the selected risk ranking should reflect business sensitivity/priority and industry practice.

Numbers in brackets provide a method of rating risk on a 1-9 scale in order to prioritize mitigating activities/measures.

Potential Severity (How severe could this event have been if no preventative measures were introduced?)	Probability of Occurrence (What is the probability of severity happening if existing hazards or conditions are not corrected?)
Catastrophic Fatality or permanent disabling injury; loss greater than \$500K; Legislative – facility closure.	Frequent Occurs repeatedly during the 50 - year life cycle; More than once per year. Example – vehicle incident, union activity, etc.
Critical Lost time injury; threat to public; Loss less than \$500K; Legislative – fines / charges.	Occasional Will likely during routine activities Once every year Example – sling failure, material delivery delay, etc.
Moderate Modified work or medical treatment; Loss less than \$25K; Legislative – reporting required.	Remote Can occur “outside turnarounds” but during the lifecycle; Every 3 – 5 years Example - pipeline failure, generator failure, etc.
Minor Minor injury; No threat to public; Loss less than \$10K; Legislative - no reporting required.	Unlikely Not likely to occur; Possibly once in life of the project Example – crane overturn, loss of excavator, etc.

C1.3 Identifications of Dangers and Risk factors:

Task/Hazard	Hazard Category	Risk Score	Risk Rank #	Comments/Controls
Land Transport	People Property Production Reputation Environment	9 8 2 5 2	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation Plan • Responsible Operating Guideline(ROG) - Vehicle Safety • Contingency Plan • Training Plan
Radiation Exposure	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 1 1 5 4	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedure • Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) • Training • Waste Management Plan
Radiation Sources	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 1 1 5 4	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedure • PPE • Isolation • Confined
Explosion Sources	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 4 5 4 4	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explosive Handling Procedures • Explosive Storage Procedures • Segregation • Security • Isolation of Ignition Sources • Training Plan
Rotative Equipment	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 1 3 3 1	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guards • Personal Protective Equipment • Supervision • Lock Out/Tagout Procedure • Training Plan
Pressurize Equipment - For example Pressurize Hidraulic Lines	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 1 3 3 1	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lock Out/Tagout Procedure • PPE • Guards • Maintenance Program • Replacement with OEM parts
Hydraulic Arms	People Property Production Reputation Environment	5 1 3 3 1	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision • Rules regarding safe areas around this type of equipment • Rules regarding approach and activity in close proximity to limited visibility equipment
Work in Cranes	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 5 4 3 1	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible Operating Guideline-Cranes • Taglines • Heavy load Lift Procedure • Specialized Training
Heavy Critical Lifts	People Property Production Reputation Environment	8 5 4 3 1	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROG - Cranes • Taglines • Heavy load Lift Procedure • Specialized Training

Manual Lifting	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 1 1 1 1	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Buddy System • PPE
Elevated Work Station	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 1 3 1 1	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROG - Fall Protection • Scaffold Erection Procedure • Personal Protective Equipment • Training
Work Station Over Water	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 1 3 1 1	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROG - Water Operation Safety • PPE • Contingency Plan • Training Plan
Excavations and Trenches	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 1 1 1 1	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavating and Trenching Procedure • Confined Space Procedure • Supervision • PPE
Spoil Piles	People Property Production Reputation Environment	5 1 3 1 1	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation and Trenching Procedure • Barricades, Warning Signs
Flammable Vapors	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 4 5 4 4	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROG - Materials Handling and Storage Requirements • PPE • Safety Signs • Isolation of Ignition Sources
Chemical Handling	People Property Production Reputation Environment	5 1 3 1 3	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROG - Chemical Handling and Storage • ROG - Combustible and Liquid Storage and Handling
Ignition Sources in Classified Areas	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 1 3 3 1	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe Work Permit System • Safety Signs • Grounding and Bonding Procedures • Training
High Pressure Air	People Property Production Reputation Environment	4 1 1 1 1	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPE • Lock Out/Tagout Procedure • Pressure Safety Valves
Earthquakes	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 7 7 1 6	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingency Plan • Engineering • Training
Tsunami	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 7 7 1 6	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingency Plan • Engineering • Training

Land Movements	People Property Production Reputation Environment	1 7 7 1 6	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engineering Safety Signs and Barricades Adequate Land Disposals
Temporary Acces from the Panamerican Highway	People Property Production Reputation Environment	9 4 1 7 4	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communications Drivers Training Trained Flagman Safety Signs Reduced Speeds

Task/Hazard	Hazard Category	Risk Score	Risk Rank #	Comments/Controls
Vehicle Movement on site	People Property Production Reputation Environment	9 7 1 5 4	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communications Drivers Training PPE Site Orientation Safety Meetings
Fog	People Property Production Reputation Environment	9 7 7 7 5	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driver Training Guards and Barriers PPE Site Orientation Safety Signs
Use of dogs for security	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 1 1 7 4	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dog Handling Procedures Specialized Dog Handling Training Dogs are muzzled Dogs are exercised daily
Cliff Edge	People Property Production Reputation Environment	9 4 4 7 1	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Visibility Signs Spotters are used for all vehicles working close to the edge Guards and Barriers
Beach Area	People Property Production Reputation Environment	4 1 1 1 1	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPE Autorized personal only allowed on beach
Ocean	People Property Production Reputation Environment	9 1 1 7 1	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPE Site orientation Contingency Plan Safety Signs indicating the existance of strong undertows
Fall Hazard	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 1 4 4 1	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guards and Barriers PPE Safety Signs
Vehicle Towing	People Property Production Reputation Environment	8 6 4 8 4	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driver Training Communication ROG - Vehicle Safety
Social Disturbances	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 3 3 1 3	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security Contingency Plan Communications

Labor Disputes	People Property Production Reputation Environment	3 3 5 5 3	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communications Contingency plan Security
Threats	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 3 5 5 3	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communications Contingency Plan Security
Electrical Equipment	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 2 5 2 3	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROG - Electrical Equipment ROG - Electrical Safety Engineering

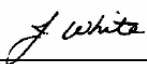









Task/Hazard	Hazard Category	Risk Score	Risk Rank #	Comments/Controls
Hand and power Tools	People Property Production Reputation Environment	6 1 1 1 2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROG - Hand and Power Tools
Ladders	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 1 3 3 1	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROG - Ladders
Inhalation of Dust particles	People Property Production Reputation Environment	5 1 1 3 1	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROG - Respiratory protection
Scaffolds	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 1 3 3 1	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROG - Scaffolds
Noise	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 1 1 1 1	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPE ROG - Noise
Spills	People Property Production Reputation Environment	3 3 1 1 5	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Management Plan Contingency Plan PPE MSDS
Working Alone	People Property Production Reputation Environment	5 1 1 1 1	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROG - Working Alone
Fatigue	People Property Production Reputation Environment	7 2 2 2 2	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate Rest Control Work day Supervision Communication

SECTION D – PROCEDURES TO UPDATE AND CHECK THE PLAN:

D1 Updating, Registers and Communication:

- All the most important changes that are made in the Plant Facilities and in the Terminal will be written down in the Register Sheet of Changes that is found in the G4 point of the SECTION G of the present plan.
- The Plan review and its subsequently updating, consequence of the change in the Plant and Terminal facilities, will be recorded in the Register Sheet.
- Independently of any change in the Terminal that causes a change in the Plan. Every year, it must be checked obligatory, according to the RD N° 0497 – 98/DCG date 01 December 1998, of the General Direction of the master harbor and the Coastguards.
- All the revision and updating will be communicated on paper to OSINERGMIN and to the DICAPI (Port Captain and to the Environment Director) for their knowledge.
- The number and document date the communication is carried out with, as well as the approval Document will be recorded in the Register Sheet of the present Plan.

D2 Changes Register:

DATE	CHANGE OR CORRECTION (PAG. REF.)	RESPONSIBLE	SIGNATURE
26-10-07	Modification and adding of the Distribution List to the Contingency Plan Page 1	Jim White	
30-03-07	Page 62, insertion of two items in B8.13.1 - Extensive measures will be taken to prevent a hydrocarbon spill into the ocean. These control measures will be in place before the spill contacts the water. - Before starting any job above on ocean, we will have the necessary equipment as well as prepared personnel to respond upon a spill into the ocean.	Luis Caverio	
30-03-07	Page 63, first paragraph has been modified in the Beach zone: If a hydrocarbon spill took place, where the ground is sandy, shovels will be used to pick the contaminated sand and dispose it in hermetic containers. The containers will be sealed during transport to a designated area where the contaminated sand will receive a biogradable treatment.	Luis Caverio	
30-03-07	Page 63, first paragraph has been modified in the break water zone: - If a hydrocarbon spill took place, do to the ocean characteristics (ocean current, waves, wind) this could result hard to confine and recover. To avoid exposing personnel to work risks, a proactive method to reduce these risks and maximize the hydrocarbon spill contention and recovery will be established.	Luis Caverio	
30-03-07	Page 63, the first paragraph in the open sea (off shore) has been modified: In case of a hydrocarbon spill, the first action will be to activate the Contingency Plan, mobilizing personnel, equipment, and required materials to handle a hydrocarbon spill into the ocean. Parallel to this, through the approved communication channels it will be informed to the Pisco Port Direction.	Luis Caverio	
30-03-07	Page 61, comment inside the frame has been modified with the following insertion: These dispersants will only be used in areas with more the 20 meters deep, and its use will be authorized by the Pisco Port Direction, according to specific analysis of a particular case.	Luis Caverio	
30-03-07	Page 64, the first paragraph on fallen man into the water: For this type of contingencies two rescue vessels will be used (located close to where the activities are taking place in the ocean) provided with rescue equipment and lifesaver buoys. These vessels will be crewed by a minimum of 3 trained and experienced personnel in water rescue operations with vessels.	Luis Caverio	
30-03-07	The term boat has been changed to vessel in the entire document.	Luis Caverio	
30-03-07	Page 65, the following has been inserted at the end of the first paragraph: ... who have been exposed to the hydrocarbons.	Luis Caverio	
30-03-07	Page 66, B8.13.3, the following sentence has been inserted at the beginning: All designated areas for the cleaning of birds or other	Luis Caverio	

	contaminated species will be established to avoid ground contamination.		
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[illegible]

SECTION E – APPENDICES:

E1 Contact List:

E1.1 Internal Contacts PLNG/COLP:

Name	Address	Phone Number
Comm. Center	Víctor Andrés Belaunde 147, Vía Real 185 Torre Real Doce, Piso 2 – San Isidro, Lima 27	707-2222 707-2223
Main Office of Lima (Reception)	Víctor Andrés Belaunde 147, Vía Real 185 Torre Real Doce, Piso 2 – San Isidro, Lima 27	707-2100
Barrientos, Iván	Pampa Melchorita	9819-1730 707-2262
Beltran, Raymi	Víctor Andrés Belaunde 147, Vía Real 185 Torre Real Doce, Piso 2 – San Isidro, Lima 27	9819-1984 707-2132
Blake, John	Pampa Melchorita	9837-8859 707-2240
Cañete Office	Street Grau 329, San Vicente de Cañete	(01) 581-1031
Chincha Office	Street Pedro Moreno No 114, Chincha Alta.	(056) 263676
Bruce, Bárbara	Víctor Andrés Belaunde 147, Vía Real 185 Torre Real Doce, Piso 2 – San Isidro, Lima 27	9758-3847 422-5472 9937-2693
Bryksa, Gordon	Pampa Melchorita	9828-6854 707-2226
Caldas, Freddy	Pampa Melchorita	9819-1729 707-2207
Cavero, Luis	Víctor Andrés Belaunde 147, Vía Real 185 Torre Real Doce, Piso 2 – San Isidro, Lima 27	93584731 707-2161
Coya, Alberto	Pampa Melchorita	9406-9765 707-2224
Dmitrienko, Alex	Víctor Andrés Belaunde 147, Vía Real 185 Torre Real Doce, Piso 2 – San Isidro, Lima 27	9819-3934 707-2111
Elam, Ed	Pampa Melchorita	9828-6852 707-2116
Fleming, Brad	Pampa Melchorita	9413-3146 707-2267
Haskell, John	Pampa Melchorita	9408-4158 707-2238
Hernandez, Alvaro	Víctor Andrés Belaunde 147, Vía Real 185 Torre Real Doce, Piso 2 – San Isidro, Lima 27	9828-6851 479-2973 9759-0248

Jackson, Peter	Víctor Andrés Belaunde 147, Vía Real 185 Torre Real Doce, Piso 2 – San Isidro, Lima 27	9819-3447 707-2160
Jones, Calvin	Pampa Melchorita	9413-7356 707-2239

Name	Address	Phone Number
Kendall, Ron	Víctor Andrés Belaunde 147, Vía Real 185 Torre Real Doce, Piso 2 – San Isidro, Lima 27	707-2297
Lawton, Graham.	Víctor Andrés Belaunde 147, Vía Real 185 Torre Real Doce, Piso 2 – San Isidro, Lima 27	707-2210
McDonald, Tyson	Pampa Melchorita	9414-2860 707-2241
McQuilkin, Olsen	Pampa Melchorita	9403-9285 707-2547
Morelli, Verónica	Víctor Andrés Belaunde 147, Vía Real 185 Torre Real Doce, Piso 2 – San Isidro, Lima 27	9963-6773 707-2014
Naranjo Lizinka	Víctor Andrés Belaunde 147, Vía Real 185 Torre Real Doce, Piso 2 – San Isidro, Lima 27	9819-1989 707-2145
Ocaña, Rosa	Víctor Andrés Belaunde 147, Vía Real 185 Torre Real Doce, Piso 2 – San Isidro, Lima 27	9819-2098 707-2135
Pierce, Bill	Pampa Melchorita	9815-0188 707-2262
Pollak, Orit	Víctor Andrés Belaunde 147, Vía Real 185 Torre Real Doce, Piso 2 – San Isidro, Lima 27	9965-6741 707-2131
Rix, Jim	Pampa Melchorita	9403-8741 707-2252
Rojas, Jose Luis	Pampa Melchorita	9408-5507
Rolseth, Scott	Dallas	001-214-549-1919
Salazar, Igor	Víctor Andrés Belaunde 147, Vía Real 185 Torre Real Doce, Piso 2 – San Isidro, Lima 27	9819-3167 707-2119
White, Jim	Víctor Andrés Belaunde 147, Vía Real 185 Torre Real Doce, Piso 2 – San Isidro, Lima 27	9358-4749 707-2141 441-1686
Wolsey, Reese	Pampa Melchorita	9831-7445 707-2244

E1.2 External Contacts:

Entity	Address and Phone Number
OSINERG	219-3400
General Direction of Hydrocarbons	475-0065 Anexos: 2252 / 2268 / 2258
Ministerio de Energía y Minas DGAAE	457-0065
National Pertaining to ports Authority	453-5656 Anexo 102
Harbor Master: Marine Coastguard of Callao	577-6006
Civil Defense Municipality Lima	475-6000 Region Lima
Division of the Ecological Police	3721546/ 3726407
San Vicente of Cañete Province	
Hospital II, Cañete -Essalud	Telef. 581-3404 / 581-2047 Av. Mariscal Benavides 495 - San Vicente, Cañete
Hospital Rezola Executive Director (Dr.José Zolano G.).	581-1349 581-2010
Civil Defense – Cañete Municipality	4756000
Cañete Commissary	Telef. 581-2078 Jr. Santa Rita S/N - San Vicente, Cañete
Cañete Fire Fighters	Telef. 581-2004 Av. 28 de Julio 412, San Vicente, Cañete.
Chincha Province	
Health Center of the Health Ministry - Grocio Prado	Telef. 056-264207 Av. Centenario 2da. Cuadra, Grocio Prado, Chincha
Commissary in Grocio Prado	Telef. 056- 269006 / 056-266484 Plaza de Armas S/N, Grocio Prado, Chincha
Hospital San José of the Health Ministry – Chincha	Telef. 056-261421 Av. Alba Maúrtua No. 600, Chincha
Sector Commissary in Chincha	Telef. 056-261391 Av. José Gálvez Chipoco 220, Chincha Alta,Chincha
Civil Defense Chincha Municipality	(056) – 9642647 (Ica)
Chincha Fire fighters	Telef. 056-262221 José Faustino Sánchez Carrión 1ra. Cuadra, Chincha
Pisco Province	
Hospital San Juan de Dios Hospital Health Ministry - Pisco	056-532332 Calle San Juan de Dios 350, Pisco
Hospital Essalud (Antonio Escarbonja) - Pisco	056-532955 / 056-532784 Calle San Francisco 322, Pisco
Peruvian Red Cross - Pisco	056-532213 Calle Progreso 261, Pisco

Nacional Police Department of Perú - Pisco	056-532884
Pisco Commissary	056-532884 Calle San Francisco, Cuadra 2, Plaza de Armas, Pisco.

E1.3 Organization Contacts:

Position	Name	Phone Number
PLNG Incident Commander	David Chapman Jim Rix	9406-9768 9403-8741
PLNG Scene Commander	Alberto Coya TBD	9406-9765
PLNG Internal Support	Gordon Bryksa Ron Kendall	9828-6854 9417-2945
PLNG Communications	Bárbara Bruce Igor Salazar	9758-3847 9819-3167
PLNG Administrator	Luciana Rivera Pedro Rodriguez	9406-2288 9406-2285
PLNG Legal	María Julio Aybar Verónica Morelli	9403 2411 9963 6773
PLNG Logistics support	Ed Elam Orit Pollak	9828-6852 9819-1933
PLNG Safety	Jim White Luis Cavero	9358 4749 9358-4731
PLNG Site Safety	Reese Wolsey Bill Pierce	9831-7445 9815-0188
PLNG Security	Álvaro Hernández Zeno Gálvez	9759-0248 9406-7365
Incident Commander (contractor)	(MSM) Luís Carbajal (CDB) Thierry Acca (CB&I) Wayne Kerr	9814-7347 9405-6141 9414-9913
Contractor Operations Coordinator	(MSM) Manuel Espinoza (CDB) Guillermo Seva (CB&I) J Christman	9406-1241 9414-0513 9414-9907
Cocontractor's Logistic Coordinator	(MSM) Augusto Sandoval (CDB) Fabrice Guedon (CB&I) J Speight	9406-6164 9419-8454
Contractor's Safety Coordinator	(MSM) Fernando Carreño (CDB) Jorge Pasco (CB&I) D Maughan	9414-7617 9414-0515 9414-9906
Contractor's Firt Aid Brigade	(MSM) Pablo Carranza (CDB) Roberto Luján (CB&I) Site Nurse	9814-1984 9415-4362 9410-1617
Fire Brigade of the Contractor	(MSM) Alejandro Altez (CDB) Guillermo Quiñones (CBI) Por Definir	9402-8959 9415-4361
Contractor's Spill Control Brigade	(MSM) Gerardo Rodriguez (CDB) Kenny Reátegui (CB&I) R Bayliss	9415-2806 9414-7811 9414-9908
Contractor's Rescue Brigade	(MSM) Jorge Arias (CDB) Fanor Martin (CB&I) Por Definir	9406-6163 9414-7810

E2 Official Formats for the Incident Reports:

E2.1 Preliminary Incident / Accident Report:



ORGANISMO SUPERVISOR DE LA INVERSION EN ENERGIA – OSINERG

FORMATO N° 1

INFORME PRELIMINAR DE INCIDENTES O ACCIDENTES¹

Código de OSINERG: _____ Número de Accidente o Incidente: ____ - 200__

1.- TIPO DE ACCIDENTE (MARCAR CON UN ASPA)

Sin lesión () Leve () Grave () Fatal ()

2.- DE LA EMPRESA SUPERVISADA

NOMBRE DE PERSONA NATURAL O JURÍDICA: _____ RUC. : _____

ACTIVIDAD: _____ LOCACIÓN: _____

DOMICILIO LEGAL: _____

3.- DEL INCIDENTE O ACCIDENTE

FECHA: _____ HORA: _____ LUGAR: _____

DESCRIPCION :

4.- NOMBRE DEL (LOS) ACCIDENTADO (S)

5.- DAÑOS MATERIALES (CUANTIFICACIÓN EN US\$)

DEL SUPERVISOR RESPONSABLE DE LA	DEL REPRESENTANTE LEGAL O DEL RESPONSABLE :
FIRMA:	FIRMA:
Nombre y Apellidos :	Nombre y Apellidos:
DNI ó CE:	DNI ó CE:
Registro CIP:	

¹ El presente formato podrá ser remitido a OSINERG vía fax (014 – 2643739) o Mesa de Partes.

E2.2 Preliminary Spill, Gas Loss or Erosion Report:



ORGANISMO SUPERVISOR DE LA INVERSION EN ENERGIA - OSINERG

FORMATO N° 2

INFORME PRELIMINAR DE DERRAMES, PERDIDA DE GAS Ó EROSION DE TERRENOS¹

Código de OSINERG: _____ Número de Derrame- Erosión o Pérdida de gas : _____ - 200__

1.- TIPO DE ACCIDENTE (MARCAR CON UN ASPA)

Derrame () Pérdida de gas () Erosión de terrenos ()

2.- DE LA EMPRESA SUPERVISADA

NOMBRE DE PERSONA NATURAL O JURÍDICA: _____ RUC. : _____

ACTIVIDAD: _____ LOCACIÓN: _____

DOMICILIO LEGAL: _____

3.- DEL ACCIDENTE (derrame, pérdida de gas o erosión de terrenos)

FECHA : _____ HORA: _____ LUGAR: _____

TIPO DE PRODUCTO: _____ API: _____

CANTIDAD DERRAMADA _____ TIEMPO DE LA PERDIDA _____
(Bbls.) (PIES³) (M³)

EXTENSION APROXIMADA DEL AREA INVOLUCRADA (m2): _____

¿COMO SE DETECTO? _____

DESCRIBIR COMO SE PRODUJO: _____

CARACTERISTICAS GENERALES DE LAS AREAS AFECTADAS Y SU ENTORNO (indicar si afectó cuerpos de agua): _____

CUANTIFICACION APROXIMADA DE DAÑOS A LA PROPIEDAD DE TERCERAS PERSONAS (US\$): _____

MEDIDAS ADOPTADAS PARA EL CONTROL DE LA EMERGENCIA

DEL SUPERVISOR RESPONSABLE DE LA SEGURIDAD:	DEL REPRESENTANTE LEGAL O DEL RESPONSABLE:
FIRMA:	FIRMA:
Nombre y Apellidos : DNI ó CE: Registro CIP:	Nombre y Apellidos: DNI ó CE:

¹ El presente formato podrá ser remitido a OSINERG vía fax (014 – 2643739) o Mesa de Partes.

E2.3 Preliminary Fire / Explosion Report:



Osinerg

ORGANISMO SUPERVISOR DE LA INVERSION EN ENERGIA - OSINERG

FORMATO N° 3

INFORME PRELIMINAR DE INCENDIOS- EXPLOSIONES¹

Código de OSINERG: _____ Número de Incendio o Explosión: ____ - 200__

1.- TIPO DE EMERGENCIA (MARCAR CON UN ASPA)

Incendio () Explosión () Otros () _____

2.- DE LA EMPRESA SUPERVISADA

NOMBRE DE PERSONA NATURAL O JURÍDICA: _____ RUC.: _____

ACTIVIDAD: _____ LOCACIÓN: _____

DOMICILIO LEGAL: _____

3.- DEL ACCIDENTE (Incendio - Explosión)

FECHA : _____ HORA DE INICIO: _____ HORA DE TERMINO: _____

LUGAR: _____ DEPENDENCIA AFECTADA: _____

¿DONDE SE INICIO?: _____

EXTENSION DEL AREA INVOLUCRADA (m2): _____

DESCRIBIR COMO SE PRODUJO: _____

DEL SUPERVISOR RESPONSABLE DE LA SEGURIDAD:	DEL REPRESENTANTE LEGAL O DEL RESPONSABLE:
FIRMA:	FIRMA:
Nombre y Apellidos : DNI ó CE: Registro CIP:	Nombre y Apellidos: DNI ó CE:

¹ El presente formato podrá ser remitido a OSINERG vía fax (014 – 2643739) o Mesa de Partes.

E2.4 Final Incident /Accident Report:



ORGANISMO SUPERVISOR DE LA INVERSIÓN EN ENERGÍA - OSINERG

FORMATO N° 4
INFORME FINAL DE INCIDENTES O ACCIDENTES

Código de OSINERG:

Numero de Accidente o Incidente:

-2006

1.- TIPO (MARCAR CON UN ASPA)

Sin lesión	<input type="checkbox"/>	Leve	<input type="checkbox"/>	Grave	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fatal	<input type="checkbox"/>
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2.- DE LA EMPRESA SUPERVISADA

2.01	Nombre de Persona Natural o Jurídica:	Perú LNG S.R.L.	RUC:	20506342563
2.02	Actividad:	Construcción de Tubería de Gas Natural	Locación:	Carretera Los Libertadores 249
2.03	Domicilio Legal: Av. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde 147 Vía Principal 140 Torre Real 6 Of. 503			

3.- DEL ACCIDENTADO

3.01	Nombre y Apellidos:	Edad: años		
3.02	Ocupación en la Empresa:			
3.03	Personal:	Propio <input type="checkbox"/>	De Empresa Contratista <input type="checkbox"/>	Razón Social:
3.04	Experiencia en el trabajo actual:	Años	Meses	Días
3.05	Del Trabajo:	Rutinario <input type="checkbox"/>	Especial <input type="checkbox"/>	
3.06	Jornada:	Diurna <input type="checkbox"/>	Turnista <input type="checkbox"/>	Otro <input type="checkbox"/>
3.07	Horas continuas trabajadas antes del accidente:	Horas		
3.08	Días de descanso antes del accidente:	Días		
3.09	Indicar si está asegurado contra accidentes de trabajo:	Si <input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.10	Nombre y Apellidos:	Edad: años		
3.11	Ocupación en la Empresa:			
3.12	Personal:	Propio <input type="checkbox"/>	De Empresa Contratista <input type="checkbox"/>	Razón Social:
3.13	Experiencia en el trabajo actual:	Años	Meses	Días
3.14	Del Trabajo:	Rutinario <input type="checkbox"/>	Especial <input type="checkbox"/>	
3.15	Jornada:	Diurna <input type="checkbox"/>	Turnista <input type="checkbox"/>	Otro <input type="checkbox"/>
3.16	Horas continuas trabajadas antes del accidente:	Horas		
3.17	Días de descanso antes del accidente:	Días		
3.18	Indicar si está asegurado contra accidentes de trabajo:	Si <input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

3.19	Nombre y Apellidos:	Edad: años		
3.20	Ocupación en la Empresa:			
3.21	Personal:	Propio <input type="checkbox"/>	De Empresa Contratista <input type="checkbox"/>	Razón Social:
3.22	Experiencia en el trabajo actual:	Años	Meses	Días
3.23	Del Trabajo:	Rutinario <input type="checkbox"/>	Especial <input type="checkbox"/>	
3.24	Jornada:	Diurna <input type="checkbox"/>	Turnista <input type="checkbox"/>	Otro <input type="checkbox"/>
3.25	Horas continuas trabajadas antes del accidente:	Horas		
3.26	Días de descanso antes del accidente:	Días		
3.27	Indicar si está asegurado contra accidentes de trabajo:	Si <input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

4.- DEL SUPERVISOR INMEDIATO

4.01	Nombre y Apellidos:	Edad: años		
4.02	Ocupación en la Empresa:			
4.03	Personal:	Propio <input type="checkbox"/>	De Empresa Contratista <input type="checkbox"/>	Razón Social:
4.04	Experiencia en el trabajo actual:	Años	Meses	Días
4.05	Lugar donde se encontraba en el momento del accidente:			

5.- DEL ACCIDENTE

5.01	Fecha:	Hora:	Turno:
5.02	Lugar:		
5.03	Descripción		
5.04	Causas:		

E2.5 Final Spill, Gas Loss or Erosion Report:



ORGANISMO SUPERVISOR DE LA INVERSION EN ENERGIA - OSINERG

FORMATO N° 5

INFORME FINAL DE DERRAMES - PÉRDIDA DE GAS Ó EROSIÓN DE TERRENOS

Código de OSINERG: _____ Número de Derrame- Erosión
ó Pérdida de gas : _____ - 200__

1.- TIPO DE EMERGENCIA (MARCAR CON UN ASPA)

Derrame () Pérdida de gas () Erosión de terrenos ()

2.- DE LA EMPRESA SUPERVISADA

Nombre de Persona Natural o Jurídica:	RUC:
Actividad:	Locación:
Domicilio Legal:	

3.- DEL DERRAME - PÉRDIDA DE GAS Ó EROSIÓN DE TERRENOS:

FECHA :	HORA:	TIPO DE PRODUCTO : API:
LUGAR:	CANTIDAD (Bbl) (pies ³) (m ³):	
TIEMPO DE LA PERDIDA :	EXTENSION DEL AREA INVOLUCRADA (m ²):	
¿COMO SE DETECTO?		
DESCRIBIR COMO SE PRODUJO :		
CAUSA(S) PRIMARIA(S) DEL DERRAME O PÉRDIDA DE GAS:		
ACCIONES OPERATIVAS DE CONTROL (Y RECUPERACION ADOPTADAS EN CASO DE DERRAMES) :		
CANTIDAD RECUPERADA (Bbl) (SOLO PARA DERRAMES):		
ACCIONES TOMADAS CON EL PRODUCTO NO RECUPERADO :		
OTROS:	SI	NO
¿SE PUDO EVITAR EL DERRAME- EROSIÓN O PÉRDIDA DE GAS?		
¿PUDO SER DETECTADO ANTES?		
¿EXISTE UN PLAN DE CONTINGENCIAS?		
¿SE APLICO EL PLAN DE CONTINGENCIAS?		
¿SE APLICO DISPERSANTES?		
¿SE COORDINO CON LA CAPITANIA DE PUERTOS?		
(*)EXPLICAR.....		

E2.6 Final Fire / Explosion Report:



ORGANISMO SUPERVISOR DE LA INVERSIÓN EN ENERGÍA - OSINERG

FORMATO N° 6 INFORME FINAL DE INCENDIOS –EXPLOSIONES

Código de OSINERG: _____ Número de Incendio ó Explosión: ____ - 200__

1.- TIPO DE EMERGENCIA (MARCAR CON UN ASPA)

Incendio () Explosión () Otros () _____

2. DE LA EMPRESA SUPERVISADA

Nombre de Persona Natural o Jurídica:	RUC:
Actividad:	Locación:
Domicilio Legal:	

3. DEL INCENDIO - EXPLOSIÓN

FECHA:	HORA DE INICIO:	HORA DE TÉRMINO:
LUGAR:	DEPENDENCIA AFECTADA:	
¿DÓNDE SE INICIÓ?	EXTENSIÓN DEL ÁREA INVOLUCRADA:	
¿CÓMO SE DETECTÓ?		
¿HUBO LESIONADOS? (Describir)		
DESCRIBIR COMO SE PRODUJO (Operación que se realizaba, descripción del área, equipos e instalaciones afectadas)		
CAUSA(S) PRIMARIA (S):		
FACTOR(ES) DE PROPAGACIÓN:		
UNIDAD(ES), EQUIPO(S), MATERIAL(ES) AFECTADO(S):		
TIEMPO DE ACCIONES OPERATIVAS DE RESPUESTA Y CONTROL ADOPTADAS:		
1.- ORGANIZAR LA ACCIÓN DE RESPUESTA:	HORAS	MINUTOS
2.- TENERLO BAJO CONTROL :	HORAS	MINUTOS
3.- EXTINGUIRLO :	HORAS	MINUTOS
DESCRIBIR COMO SE EXTINGUIÓ:		

AGENTES DE EXTINCIÓN USADOS:		
AGUA: _____ Galones	POLVO QUÍMICO SECO: _____ Libras	
EXTRACTO DE ESPUMA: _____ Galones	TIPO DE ESPUMA: _____	
OTROS: _____		
¿HUBO APOYO EXTERNO? (Describir)		
OTROS:		
¿SE PUDO EVITAR EL AMAGO, INCENDIO, EXPLOSIÓN?	SI	NO (*)
¿PUDO SER DETECTADO ANTES?		
¿EXISTE UN PLAN DE CONTINGENCIAS ACTUALIZADO?		

Format N° 7 – Notification of Spills into the Sea:

Ministerio de Defensa Informe de Derrame de Petróleo
Dirección General de Capitanías Crudo y Derivados
y Guardacostas

FECHA DE
REPORTE.....Nº.....
DEPENDENCIA..... LUGAR (INDICAR EQUIPO O SISTEMA):
.....

DE LA OCURRENCIA

FECHA..... HORA..... TIPO DE
PRODUCTO.....
CARACTERISTICAS..... CANTIDAD DERRAMADA
(m3).....
TIEMPO DE LA PERDIDA..... EXTENSION DEL AREA INVOLUCRADA (m2).....
CONDICIONES AMBIENTALES
AIRE (Temperatura)..... VIENTOS
(Velocidad)..... Nudos dirección).....
PRONOSTICO DEL
TIEMPO.....
CORRIENTES (Velocidad)..... Nudos
(dirección).....
DERRAME - POSICION
LOCALIZACION:
.....
LONGITUD:
..... LATITUD.....
....
DIRECCION Y VELOCIDAD (grados y nudos):
.....
LARGO Y ANCHO DE LA MANCHA
(millas).....
FUENTE DEL DERRAME (pozo, línea submarina B/T, etc.):
.....
COMO SE DETECTO?
.....
.....
CAUSAS PRIMARIAS DEL DERRAME:
.....
.....
ACCIONES OPERATIVAS DE CONTROL Y RECUPERACION ADOPTADAS:
.....
.....
CANTIDAD RECUPERADA (bis):
.....
ACCIONES TOMADAS CON EL PRODUCTO NO
RECUPERADO.....
.....
DESCRIPCION DEL AREA AFECTADA (SELVA, PLAYAS, ROCAS, RIOS,
etc.).....
.....
TRABAJOS DE MITIGACION REALIZADOS Y CONDICION FINAL DEL AREA:
.....
.....
PROGRAMA DE REHABILITACION A PONER EN PRÁCTICA:
.....

COSTO EN DOLARES

DIRECTOS		INDIRECTOS	
- PRODUCTO DERRAMADO		PRODUCCION DIFERIDA:	
- REPARACION DEL EQUIPO		DEL LUCRO CESANTE	
O SISTEMA		MULTAS:	
- TRABAJO DE LIMPIEZA Y		OTROS (ESPECIFICAR):	
RESTAURACION		TOTAL:	
- INDEMNIZACION A TERCEROS			
TOTAL:			

EMPRESA:
.....
REPRESENTANTE (NOMBRE Y FIRMA):

Format N° 8 – Internal Notification of Spills:

FECHA DEL DERRAME:..... HORA:
 REPORTADO POR:.....
 TIPO DE DERRAME:..... N°.....
 AREA..... LUGAR (INDICAR EQUIPO O SISTEMA):

DE LA OCURRENCIA

PRODUCTO.....
 CARACTERISTICAS.....
 CANTIDAD DERRAMADA (Barriles).....
 EXTENSION DEL AREA INVOLUCRADA (m2).....
 CONDICIONES AMBIENTALES
 AIRE (Temperatura).....
 LARGO Y ANCHO DE LA MANCHA
 (millas).....
 FUENTE DEL DERRAME (pozo, línea submarina B/T, etc.):

 COMO SE DETECTO?

 CAUSAS PRIMARIAS DEL DERRAME:

 ACCIONES OPERATIVAS DE CONTROL Y RECUPERACION ADOPTADAS:

 CANTIDAD RECUPERADA (bis):

 ACCIONES TOMADAS CON EL PRODUCTO NO
 RECUPERADO.....

 DESCRIPCION DEL AREA AFECTADA (SELVA, PLAYAS, ROCAS, RIOS,
 etc.).....

 TRABAJOS DE MITIGACION REALIZADOS Y CONDICION FINAL DEL AREA:

 RECOMENDACIONES Y/O ADVERTENCIA:

E3 Internal Forms:

E3.1 Water Craft Briefing Checklist:

Instructions given to the Crew Members of the Water Vessel / Passengers:

The Verification list of the Instructions given to the Crew Members of the Water vessel/ Passengers has the purpose to guarantee that the water vessel's crews and the passengers know the dangers, the emergency procedures and the location and use of the safety equipment.

The Water vessel captain is responsible of giving this information before initiating any marine activity.

An explication will be made about the following items to all the personnel that are expected to work or watch the work that will be made throughout the shore. Also, a demonstration will be made about the use of the appropriate equipment.

Item	Demonstrate and Discuss	Mark as Complete
Lifeguard Vest/ Equipment of Personal Flotation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locations and use • Policy of obligatory use • How to wear a lifeguard vest / equipment of personal flotation and secure it in a proper way. 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Safety Stations/ Rescue in the Shore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location • Content • Use of rescue bags ("throw bag") • Use of life belt • Use of air horn 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Equipment against Fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location and use • Prevention of fires and dangers • Non-smoking areas and designated areas • Procedures in case of fire (alarm, extinction, place desertion) • Procedure of re-supplying of fuel for bomb, generators, etc. 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Dangers and Danger's Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the dangers and the measures to be taken in the following cases: • Slippery Surfaces • Self-rescue • Rescue of third parties 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Item	Demonstrate and Discuss	Mark as Complete
First Aid Stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location • Procedures for the Attention of Injuries 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
PPE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements of revision of the PPE • Inspection Crew 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Communication Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location and use of radios • Hand Signs 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Stumble Danger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The necessity of counting with a free and clear work area is responsibility of everybody 	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid ropes and lines "Remain Alert" • Tie up lines • Knife for Emergencies 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Measures to be taken in case of an Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the procedures and expectations • If a person fall into the water or is trapped in the water • Report of injuries • Accident out to sea • Alarms • Evacuations and meeting stations 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

E3.2 Shoreline Crew and Observer Briefing Checklist:

Instructions given to the Work Crew of the Shore/ Watchers:

The Verification List of the Instructions given to the Work Crew of the Shore/ Watchers has as purpose guarantee that the work crews of the shore and the watchers know the dangers, emergency procedures and the location and use of the safety equipment.

The Safety Captain is responsible of giving this information before initiating any activity throughout the shore.

An explication must be given about the following items to all the personnel that are expected to work or observe the work that will be done throughout the shore. Also, a demonstration of the use of the appropriate equipment must be made.

Item	Demonstrate and Discuss	Mark as Complete
Lifeguard vest/ Device of Personal Flotation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locations and use • Policy about obligatory use • How to wear the Lifeguard vest or Device of Personal Flotation and secure it in a proper way. 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Safety Stations/ Rescue on the Shore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location • Content • Use of rescue bags ("throw bag") • Use of life belt • Use of air horn 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
"Buddy" System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the workers that work in the water will work with another worker or will be watched by another worker 	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safety Harness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use and safety procedures • When to use it (stand out banks, over dams, rapids, holes, etc.). 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Equipment against Fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location and use • Prevention of fires and dangers • Non-smoking areas and designates areas • Procedure in case of fire (alarm, extinction, place desertion). • Procedure of re-supplying of fuel for bombs, generators. 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Safety of Drain Boots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dangers of Drain Boots • Adequate use and belt at the waist height 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Item	Demonstrate and Discuss	Mark as Complete
Dangers and Danger prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the dangers and measures to be taken in the following cases: • If a foot is trapped • Fall into a hole • Mud bottom • Slippery Surfaces • Self-rescue • Rescue of third parties • Walk in rapid currents 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
First Aid Stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location • Procedures for the attention of injuries 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
PPE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision requirements • Inspection crew 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Communication Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location and use of radios • Hand signs 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Stumble danger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The necessity of counting with a free and clear work area is responsibility of everybody 	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid ropes and lines "Remain Alert" • Tie up lines • Knife for emergencies 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Measures to be taken in case of an Emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain procedures and expectations • If a person fall into the water or is trapped in the water • Injury report • Accident out to the sea • Alarms • Evacuations and meeting stations 	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

E3.3 Hazard Assessment:

Activity: _____
 Location: _____
 Date: _____

Potential Danger (description)	Mitigation Measures (measures adopted and necessary equipment to reduce the danger)

Scene Commander:

Safety Commander:

Example – Hazard Assessment

Activity: _____
 Location: _____
 Date: _____

Potential Danger (description)	Mitigation Measures (adopted measures and necessary equipment to reduce the danger)
Shore Dangers	
Slip/Stumble, falling, stand out banks, holes	"Buddy" system, rescue stations, safety harness
Bigger Rocks and Mud Bottom (the foot could get trapped)	As indicated previously and instructions of how to cast off.
Boat's wake	The water vessel operators must be warned
Access to the shore – Bushes/ Trees/Fences	Clearage of the work area
Shore – Undergrowth/ Wastes	Clearage of the work area
Water vessels Drain Type	Belt at the waist height in case of using boats drain type up to the chest height, or belts in the case boats drain type at the hip to avoid the entry of the water to the boats (use of neoprene boats, if they were available).
Weather	It must not be operated during an electric storm or if there could produce a electric storm Monitor the water levels take precautions in case of exposure to heat/cold (hypothermia/heat hit)
Dangers related to the Water vessel	
Lines (at the shore, boom, etc.)	Designate people who observes the work
Little depth	Assign people to observe, verify with a stick (use a sonar if it was available), have careful when tugging, set traffic patterns and areas outside the limits
Current's Speed	Ensure the proper placement of the water vessel, safety procedures for water vessels
Access to the shore and Throwing places	Verify the depths, bank types, safety margins water down
Other water vessels	Assign persons who watch
Weather	The same as Shore Dangers
Cables y Subterranean Pipelines	Ensure locations It would not be done any operation that is not an emergency at less than 100 meters of the possible locations.

E3.4 Preliminary Incident Report Form:

Incident Report Number to be completed by COLP Health and Safety Manager: IR-__-__-P-

This report must be presented to COLP General Manager in English within 24 hours of Incident

GENERAL INFORMATION			
LOCATION:			TASK BEING CONDUCTED:
DEPARTMENT:			PROJECT SPECIFIC:
REPORTED BY:			PHONE # :
DATE OF INCIDENT:	TIME:	DATE REPORTED:	
INCIDENT:	PLNG <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTRACTOR <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTRACTOR/OTHER:
IDENTIFY INCIDENT			
INJURY:	PROPERTY DAMAGE:		ENVIRONMENTAL:
Injured Party: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire	<input type="checkbox"/> EHS Nonconformance	<input type="checkbox"/> Spill Volume _____
Injury Type: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Near Miss	<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment Failure	<input type="checkbox"/> Spill Recovered _____
____ Lost Days (if applicable)	<input type="checkbox"/> Security	<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment Damage	<input type="checkbox"/> Water _____
____ Date Returned to Work (if applicable)	<input type="checkbox"/> Theft	<input type="checkbox"/> Unsafe Condition	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrocarbon _____
PROCESS LOSS: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism	<input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle Accident - Chargeable	<input type="checkbox"/> Emulsion _____
Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Violation	<input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle Accident - Non-Chargeable	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas _____
Total Estimated PLNG Cost: _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Gas Leak Volume _____
Total Estimated Total Cost: _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Public Impact / Complaint _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory Action _____			
TERRAIN AFFECTED: _____			
PERSONNEL/GOVERNMENT AGENCIES NOTIFIED (IF MORE SPACE REQUIRED, PLEASE LIST ON SEPARATE SHEET)			
DATE NOTIFIED:	AGENCY CONTACT PERSON:	CONTACT PHONE #:	AGENCY/PLNG DEPARTMENT:
PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT			
ANALYSIS: RISK ASSESSMENT (of actual events)			
Severity	_____	Probability	_____
		Risk Ranked	_____
DIRECT CAUSE The actual hazardous or unsafe action or condition. (the point of energy)			
INDIRECT CAUSE The situation that perpetuated the hazardous or unsafe actions of people, or that created the hazardous/unsafe condition.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Act of Others	<input type="checkbox"/> Housekeeping	<input type="checkbox"/> Material Specs Inadequate	<input type="checkbox"/> Training Inadequate
<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Presence	<input type="checkbox"/> Human Factor	<input type="checkbox"/> Modifications Inadequate	<input type="checkbox"/> Weather Extremes
<input type="checkbox"/> Corrosion	<input type="checkbox"/> Inspection Inadequate	<input type="checkbox"/> Orientation Inadequate	<input type="checkbox"/> Work Planning Inadequate
<input type="checkbox"/> Design Inadequate	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Procedure	<input type="checkbox"/> Procedure Inadequate	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Excessive Wear and Tear	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance Inadequate	<input type="checkbox"/> Procedure Not Used	<input type="checkbox"/>
ROOT CAUSE The breakdown of a management system that, if left uncorrected, may allow the hazardous condition or situation to continue.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hazard Assessment & Risk Management	<input type="checkbox"/> Competency Training	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	
<input type="checkbox"/> Legal and Other Requirements	<input type="checkbox"/> Document Control	<input type="checkbox"/> Operational Control	
<input type="checkbox"/> Incident Investigation and Analysis	<input type="checkbox"/> Objectives, Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Readiness	
REMEDIAL ACTION SECTION			
Remedial Action Item:	Target Date:	Completed Date:	Action By:
1.			
2.			

SIGNATORIES			
Title	NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE
Company / Contractor Representative:			
HS or E Representative:			
Health and Safety Manager:			

Please E-Mail Completed Form and any Pictures to COLP_eshs_MS-Lima@colp.com.pe or fax to (511) 707-2499 attn: H & S Dept.

REVIEW SECTION - BELOW TO BE COMPLETED BY MANAGER OF HEALTH AND SAFETY			
After review of the incident the Manager of Health and Safety determines whether further investigation into the incident is required and what level of investigation needs to take place.			
Further Investigation Required:		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
		Manager Health and Safety - signature	
If Yes, Requires Action By:		Contractor Group	
<input type="checkbox"/> H&S Representative	<input type="checkbox"/> Supervisor	<input type="checkbox"/> Supervisor & Manager	<input type="checkbox"/> Investigation Team
		PLNG Group	
<input type="checkbox"/> H&S Representative	<input type="checkbox"/> Supervisor	<input type="checkbox"/> Supervisor & Manager	<input type="checkbox"/> Investigation Team

All change or modification of the Contingency Plan will be register in the format that appears hereafter and filed in F2.

[illegible]

E4 Training Program of the Emergency Brigades:

PLNG Incident Commander:

- Contingency Plan

PLNG Scene Commander:

- Contingency Plan

PLNG Internal Support:

- Contingency Plan

PLNG Communications:

- Contingency Plan

PLNG Administrator

- Contingency Plan

PLNG Legal

- Contingency Plan

PLNG Logistic Support:

- Contingency Plan
- Procedure for company purchases

PLNG Safety:

- Contingency Plan
- First Aids
- Risk Evaluation

PLNG Site Safety:

- Contingency Plan
- First Aids
- Risk Evaluation

PLNG Security:

- Contingency Plan

Incident Commander (Contractor)

- Contingency Plan
- Training Plan of the Contractor

Contractor Operations Coordinator:

- Contingency Plan
- Procedures
- Training Plan of the Contractor

Contractors Safety Coordinator:

- Contingency Plan
- First Aids
- Risk Evaluation
- Procedures
- Training Plan of the Contractor

Brigade against fires:

- Contingency Plan
- Specific Procedure
- Fire – Prevention and Combat

Brigade of First Aids:

- Contingency Plan
- First Aids
- Specific Procedure
- Attention and Evaluation of the accident person
- Transit Accidents
- First Aids
- Steps to follow in First Aids

Rescue Brigade:

- Contingency Plan
- First Aids
- Specific Procedure
- Attention and Evaluation of the accident person
- Traffic Accidents
- First Aids
- Natural Disasters
- Landslides
- Marine Zone

Brigade against Spills:

- Contingency Plan
- Specific Role
- Procedures to mitigate spills in marine zones

E5 Exercise Report of the Contingency Plan

Design the scenario to cause some confusion; however do not intend to make anyone look unprepared. It should be designed to initiate thought around how we would respond to an Emergency and the steps to take. It may identify areas in which we are not as prepared as we think we are.

The process today will be to go through the exercise, and then we will discuss what we could have done to improve our response time (if any).

Date: _____ **Location:** _____

Controller: _____

Type of exercise:

- ☐ Table Top
- ☐ Real Time Exercise
- ☐ Major

Level of Exercise

- ☐ Attention
- ☐ Level 1
- ☐ Level 2
- ☐ Level 3
- ☐ Fatality

Accident Classification

- ☐ First Aid
- ☐ Medical Aid
- ☐ Restricted Work
- ☐ Lost Time
- ☐ Fatal Accident
- ☐ Not Applicable for this exercise

Scenario

Design and describe the scenario, include as much information as possible so the responders have a clear understanding or visualization of the scenario.

Start Time: _____ End Time: _____

Scope of Exercise and Objectives

Test the following systems:

- ☐ Emergency System Communication
- ☐ Response Time to Incident
 - ☐ First Responder
 - ☐ Fire Fighting Brigade
 - ☐ First Aid Brigade
 - ☐ Rescue Brigade
 - ☐ Spill Control Brigade
 - ☐ On-Site Doctor
- ☐ Specific Procedures:
 - ☐ General Evacuation
 - ☐ Attention and Evacuation of the Injured
 - ☐ Traffic Accidents
 - ☐ First Aid
 - ☐ Fire – Prevention and Fighting
 - ☐ Fuel Spill
 - ☐ Natural Disaster
 - ☐ Earthquake
 - ☐ Tsunami
 - ☐ Land Slides
 - ☐ Night Work
 - ☐ Social Disruptions
 - ☐ Marine
 - ☐ Confined Space
 - ☐ Communication

- ☐ Communication between;
 - ☐ Brigades and Operations Coordinator
 - ☐ Contractor General Emergency Coordinator and Operations Coordinator
 - ☐ Contractor General Emergency Coordinator and Logistics Coordinator
 - ☐ Contractor General Emergency Coordinator and Safety Coordinator
 - ☐ Contractor General Emergency Coordinator and Contractor Management
 - ☐ PLNG ON-Scene Commander and Contractor General Emergency Coordinator
 - ☐ PLNG ON-Scene Commander and Public Safety Coordinator
 - ☐ PLNG ON-Scene Commander and Incidents Commander
 - ☐ Incidents Commander and Administrator / Lawyer
 - ☐ Incidents Commander and Internal Coordinator
 - ☐ Internal Coordinator and Contractor Management
 - ☐ Incidents Commander and Communications Coordinator
 - ☐ Communications Coordinator and Government Officials
- ☐ General Assessments
 - ☐ Do we have the trained personnel to fill the roles defined in the Contingency Plan?
 - ☐ Do the personnel understand their roles?
 - ☐ Equipment defined in the Contingency Plan Available?
 - ☐ Equipment defined in the Contingency Plan in working condition?
 - ☐ Responders understand the use of required equipment?
 - ☐ Responders adequately trained in the use of required equipment?

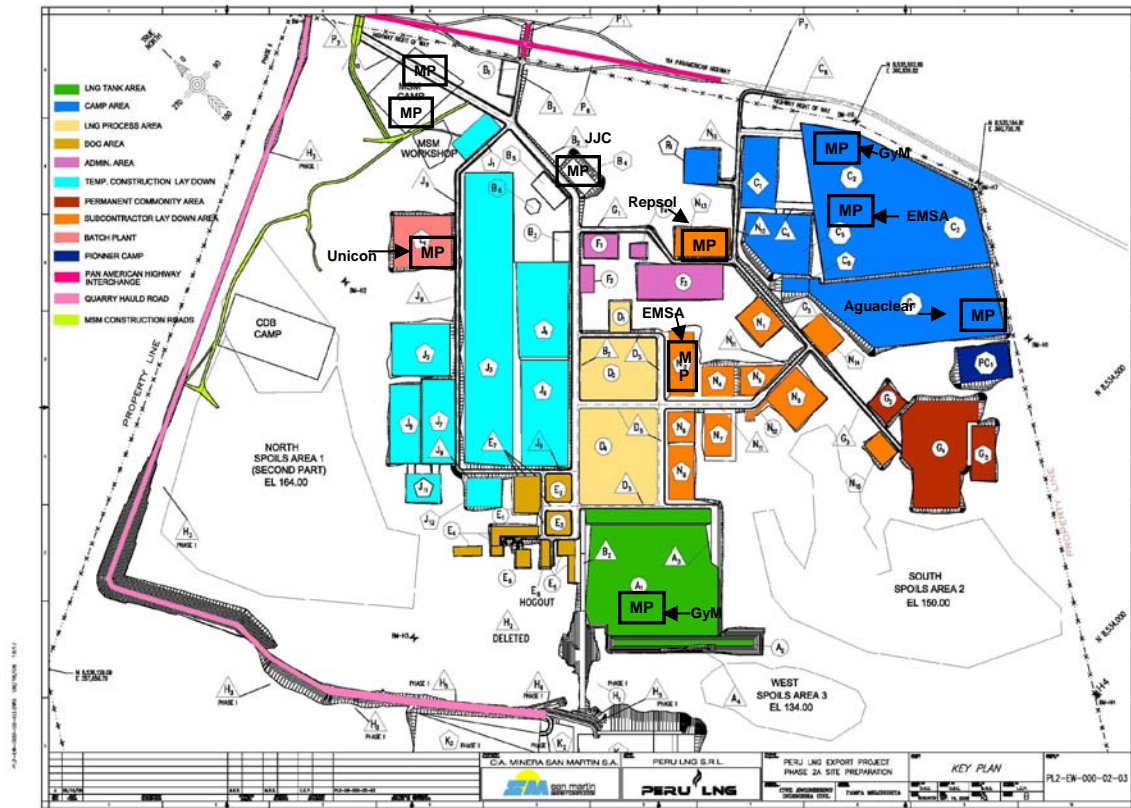
Action Plan

Based on the improvement opportunities identified in section 5.7 assign specific tasks to individuals. Determine the target date, based on risk assessment. Follow-up on all improvement opportunities until completion is achieved.

Improvement Opportunity	Target Date	Completion Date	Action By:
i.			
ii.			
iii.			
iv.			
v.			
vi.			
vii.			
viii.			
ix.			
x.			
xi.			
xii.			

E6 List of Maps:

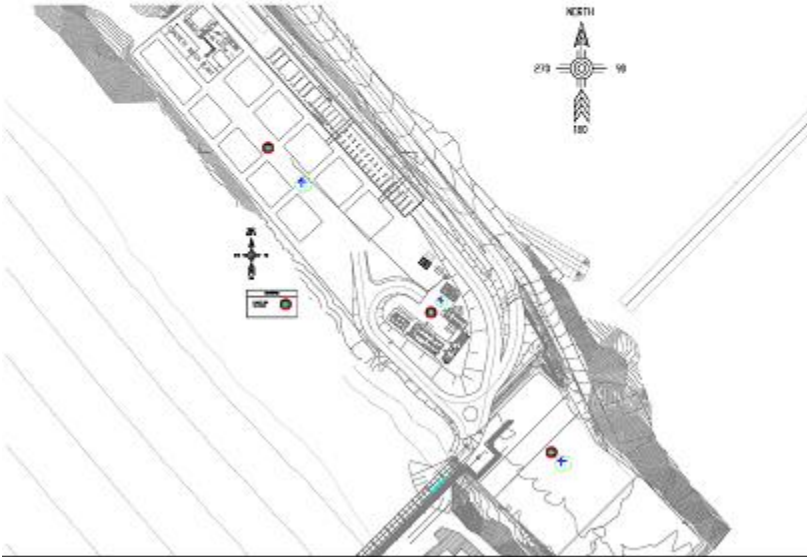
Map 1: Map of Location of Muster Points General Site



CDB Camp



Beach Zones: K1, K2 and K3:



Map 2: Temporary Storage of the Dangerous Residues
(See attachment)

