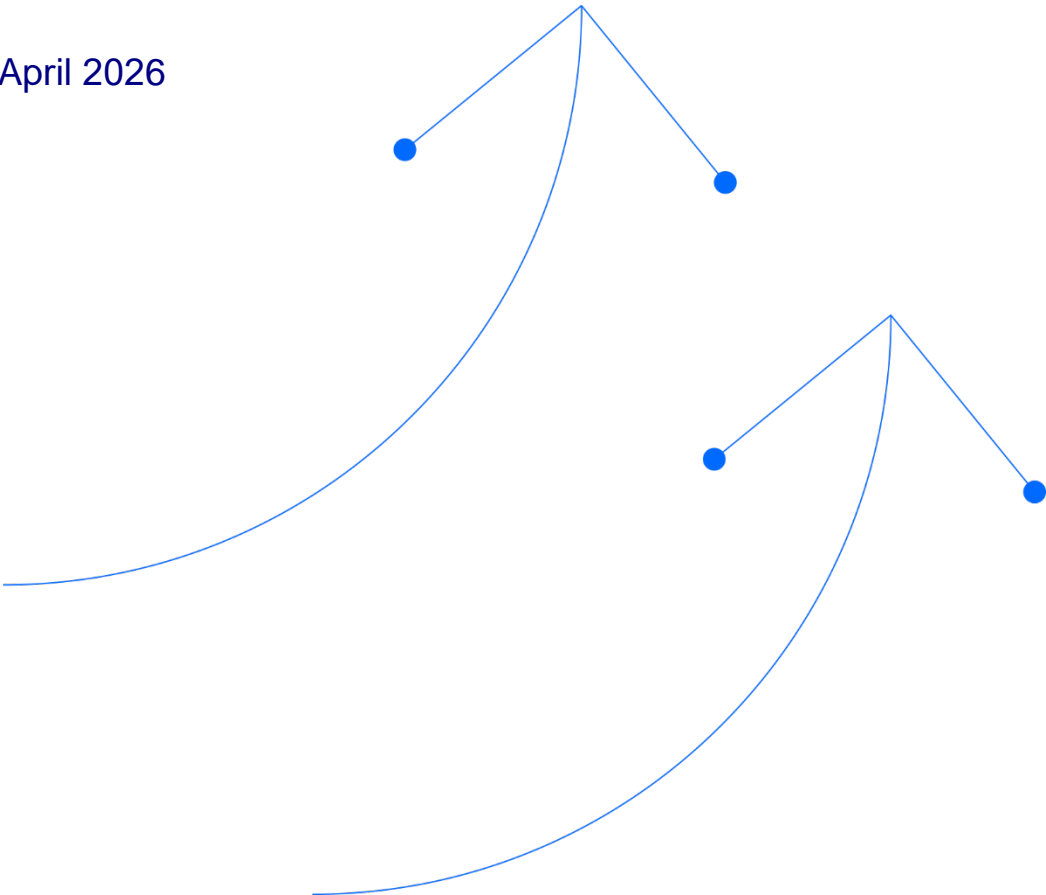


# APPENDIX M: EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

April 2026



# Santos

## NT: McArthur (Beetaloo) and Amadeus Basins

### 0007-210-ERP-0029 Emergency Response Plan

#### Purpose

- + This Plan outlines Santos emergency response arrangements for the McArthur (Beetaloo) and Amadeus Basins in the Northern Territory.

#### Scope

- + In scope:
  - All regulated activities approved under the environment management plans (EMPs) and legislated under Regulation 5 of the Petroleum (Environment) Regulations 2016.
  - Transport to and from work areas (excluding chartered flights).
  - Field scouting and surveys (including but not limited to environmental, cultural heritage, constructability etc).
  - Geotechnical surveys and test pits.
  - 2D & 3D seismic surveys.
  - Groundwater bore drilling, construction, monitoring and sampling.
  - Civil construction including road and lease construction. Laydown areas etc.
  - Building and operation of camp accommodation.
  - Drilling, stimulation, completion and extended production testing.
  - Construction and operation of gas and water gathering networks and production facilities.
  - Site inspections and well-head maintenance.
  - Production.
  - Support activities such as camps, roads, offices, and airports.
- + This plan interfaces with the:
  - Santos Brisbane Incident Management Plan.
  - D&C Well Control Response.
- + Out of scope:
  - Charter flights and commercial flights to and from the location.
  - Logistics and freight haulage from depots.
  - Exploration permits under application (see section 1.1).

#### Document Control

Document Owner:	Manager HS EA Field		
Approved by:	VP Cooper		
Endorsed by:	Senior Incident and Emergency Response Adviser		
Date approved:	10 October 2025	Version Number:	1.0
Version Changes:	+ First version		

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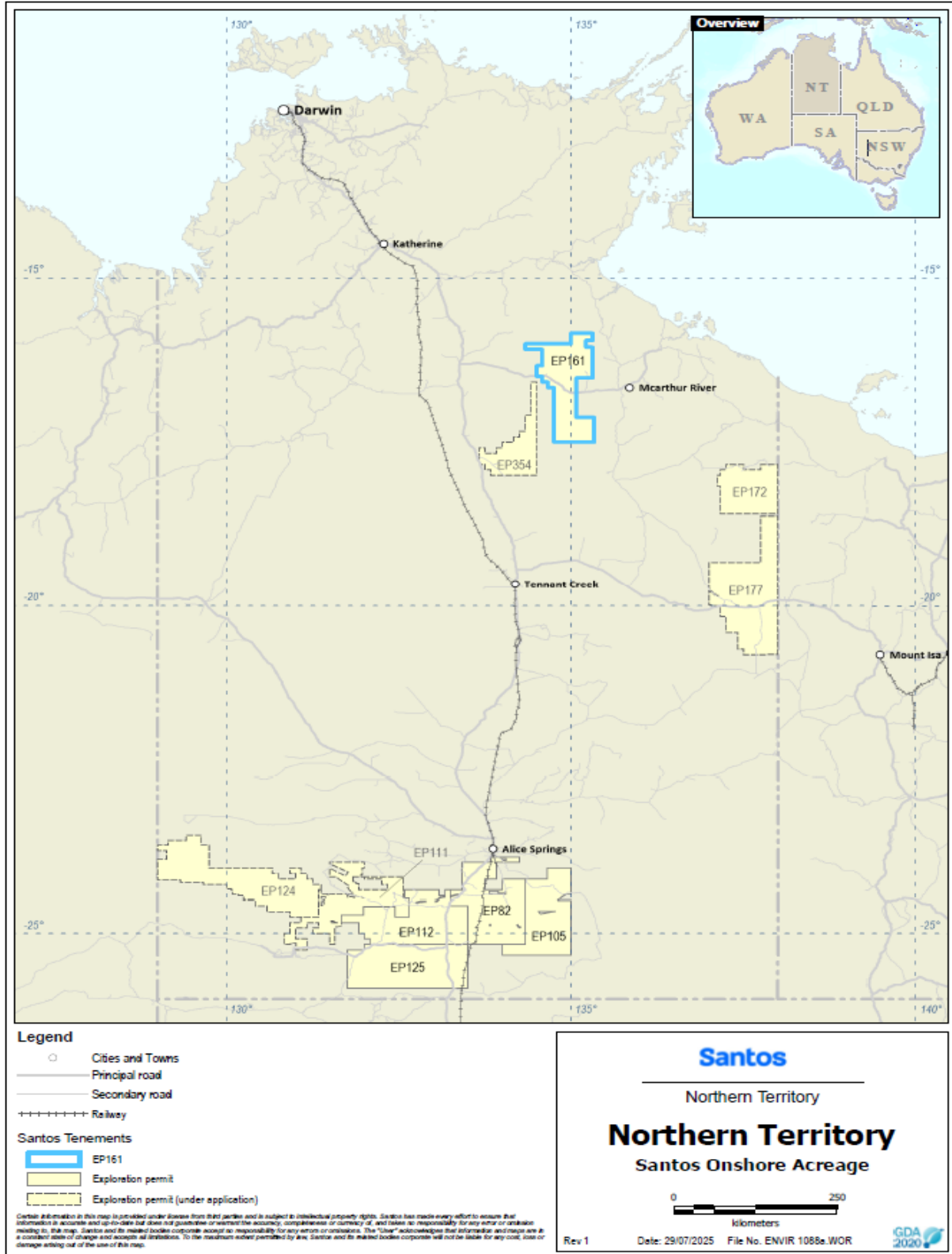
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# 1. Northern Territory – Santos Permits

## 1.1. Location

### McArthur (Beetaloo) & Amadeus Basins

- + This Emergency Response Plan covers Santos Exploration Permits in the Northern Territory and includes the Beetaloo Basin (EP161) and the Amadeus Basin (EP82, EP105, EP112 & EP125) as per map below.



## 1.2. Compliance with Legislation

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- Requirements**
- + This Plan meets the requirements as identified by legislation for emergency response plans, including:
    - Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011
    - Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulations 2011
    - Petroleum Act 1984
    - Petroleum Regulations 2020
    - Petroleum (Environment) Regulations 2016
    - Code of Practice for Petroleum Activities in the Northern Territory 2019
    - Bushfire Management Act 2016
    - Bushfire Management (General) Regulations 2017
    - Dangerous Goods Act 1998
    - Dangerous Goods Regulations 1985
    - Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (National Uniform Legislation) Act and Regulations
    - Waste Management and Pollution Control Act 1998
    - Northern Territory Contaminated Land Guideline (June 2017)
- 

- Requirements**
- + **Prevent** – place highest priority on the prevention of emergencies and crises (achieved via various aspects of the Santos Management System).
  - + **Prepare** – identify, establish and regularly test response and recovery capability documented plans, competent personnel and necessary resources
  - + **Respond** – manage events at the lowest practicable level, while enabling the flow of information to the highest useful level where assessment of the needs may be determined, and appropriate resources allocated or directed
  - + **Recover** – implement recovery or business continuity plans to minimise the business impact
  - + **Learn** – identify opportunities for improvement after exercises or actual events

## 2. Emergency Actions

### 2.1. Types of Emergencies

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- Definition**
- + Injury to an individual or group of people.
  - + A near miss with severe harm or fatality potential.
  - + Loss of control of any health, safety environment or community related incident.
  - + Uncontrolled release of a substance to air, land, or water.
  - + Loss of reputation or business continuity.
  - + Loss or damage to equipment or assets.
  - + The potential for any of the above.
- 

### 2.2. Immediate Actions

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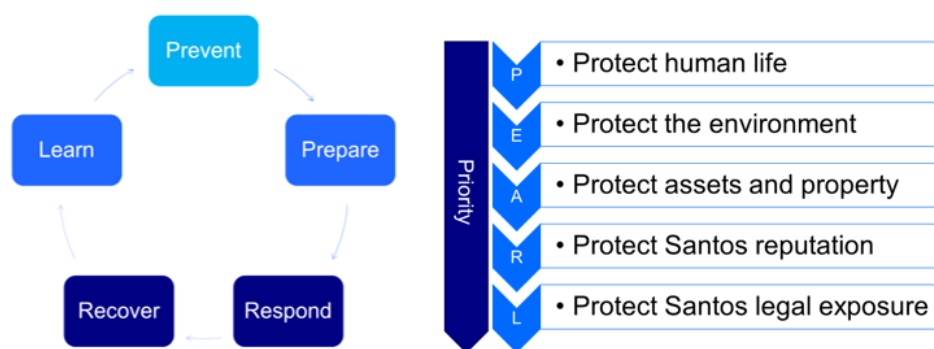
- All emergencies**
- + Stop work immediately.
  - + Switch off and make safe vehicles/tools and equipment if safe to do so.
  - + Evacuate the area and move to muster locations.
  - + Activate emergency shutdown devices where applicable.
  - + Raise the alarm and alert others in the area if able and without putting self at risk.
-

<b>Raise the alarm</b>	<p>One of more of the following methods can be used to raise the alarm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ In person.</li> <li>+ Radio.</li> <li>+ Phone (mobile, satellite or landline).</li> <li>+ Emergency alarm or siren.</li> </ul>
<b>Medical Emergencies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Site based paramedic (when present).</li> <li>+ NT Ambulance Service (via calling 000).</li> <li>+ CareFlight.</li> </ul>
<b>Police/Fire</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ NT Police Service (via calling 000).</li> <li>+ NT Fire and Rescue Service (via calling 000).</li> </ul>

### 3. Emergency Response Arrangements

#### 3.1. Approach

**Emergency response principal**



- + **Prevent:** place highest priority on the prevention of emergencies and crises (achieved via various aspects of the Santos Management System).
- + **Prepare:** identify, establish and regularly test response and recovery capability documented plans, competent personnel and necessary resources.
- + **Respond:** manage events at the lowest practicable level, while enabling the flow of information to the highest useful level where assessment of the needs may be determined, and appropriate resources allocated or directed.
- + **Recover:** implement recovery or business continuity plans to minimise the business impact.
- + **Learn:** identify opportunities for improvement after exercises or actual events.

**Emergency response philosophy**

Emergency Response within Beetaloo shall follow and adhere to the following:

- + Ensure the **Santos emergency response philosophy**, without exception applies:
  - ESD, evacuate, activation of fixed firefighting systems as appropriate for all fire and loss of containment of hydrocarbon events.
  - Account for all people in the affected area.
- + Direct competent site / facility Emergency Response personnel **IF SAFE TO DO SO** to:
  - Minimise or prevent environmental impact.
  - Undertake fire extinguishment and affect non-technical personnel rescue.
  - Mobilise Emergency Response Teams and attempt rescue only if safe to do so.
  - Where safe and practicable protect assets and prevent escalation of the incident.
- + Notify Emergency Services when required.
- + Notify the Brisbane Incident Management Team for Level 2 and 3 incidents.

**Santos incident classifications**

**Level 1:** Incidents that can be controlled by using resources normally available at the facility concerned, without the need to mobilise the Brisbane Incident Management Team (IMT) or other external assistance. No potential to escalate and controllable at site level. Some examples are:

- + Injury/illness not requiring immediate medivac.

- + Spills of hydrocarbons or environmentally hazardous chemicals within a localised area (as a guide only – spills <10 tonnes).
- + Minor asset damage and minor impact on cash flow.
- + No media involvement.

**Level 2:** Incidents that cannot be controlled by the facilities resources alone and require external support and resources to address the situation. Brisbane IMT and/or Support Teams will be activated to provide operational and technical resources management and liaise with authorities and mutual aid organisations. Examples:

- + Injury/illness requiring immediate medivac.
- + Spills of hydrocarbons or environmentally hazardous chemicals that can spread/disperse widely or reach environmentally sensitive areas.
- + Major asset damage or major cash flow impact.
- + Minor media involvement.
- + Liaison with next-of-kin required.

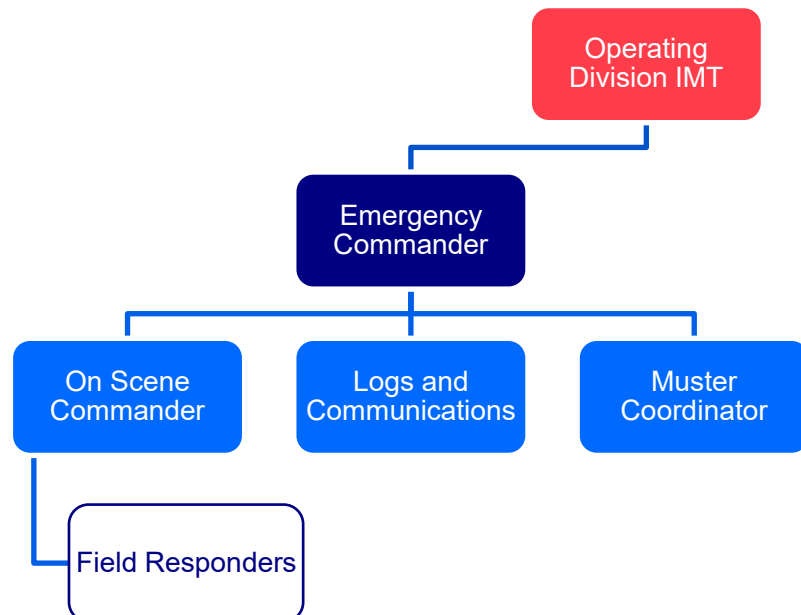
**Level 3:** Incidents which have a wide-ranging impact on the company’s strategic and enterprise interests and/or crisis status, warranting establishment of the Santos Crisis Management Team (CMT). A large scale, sustained response requires the engagement of significant external resources and response vendors. Examples:

- + Single fatality / multiple fatalities or multiple serious injuries.
- + Spills of hydrocarbons or environmentally hazardous chemicals that spread/ disperse on a regional scale or have the potential for significant environmental damage (as a guide only – spills >1,000 tonnes).
- + Extensive asset damage, extensive cash flow impact.
- + Major media involvement (including international media).
- + Total loss of asset, total loss of cash flow.

### 3.2. Structure

#### Emergency response team structure

The Beetaloo and Amadeus Basins Emergency Response Team (ERT) structure consists of:



### 3.3. Roles and Responsibilities

#### Emergency Commander

Emergency Commander:

- + Is the designated Emergency Commander for the Beetaloo & Amadeus Operations emergencies.
- + Appoints the role of On-scene Commander to:

- For Drilling & Completions – Operating Company Representative (OCR).
- For Civil – Development TL.
- For Camps – Camp Manager.
- + Directs emergency response activities in accordance with the Santos emergency response principles and philosophy.
- + Notifies external response agencies if assistance is required:
  - Emergency Services including:
    - CareFlight.
    - Fire/Police/Ambulance.
- + Notifies the Brisbane Incident Management Team Lead, advising:
  - ERT has been established.
  - Emergency escalation is or is not likely.
  - Request for support from the Incident Management Team.
  - Establishes regular “Time Outs” with Log and Communication role (and Panel Operator where established).
- + Liaises with the Brisbane Incident Management Team Operations Lead if/when the Incident Management Team is established.
- + Develops a local recovery plan post emergency to recover operations.
- + Implements recovery actions identified by the Incident Management Team. Participates in after-action reviews, post incident debriefs, and incident investigations as required.

**On-Scene Commander**

On-Scene Commander:

- + Undertakes command and leads field response as directed by the Emergency Commander.
- + Leads the Field Response Team.
- + Maintains responder safety in accordance with the Santos response philosophy.
- + Assures all field and affected area personnel are accounted for.
- + Coordinates and directs external emergency response services.
- + Where warranted, mobilises emergency services to assist with the emergency.
- + Establishes and secures exclusion zone and forward command post.
- + Establishes a staging area when required.
- + Continuously monitors emergency for potential to escalate.
- + Scene preservation.
- + Acknowledgement of handover of scene to regulatory authority where required.
- + Establishes the incident affected area in safe and stabilized manner.
- + Establishes and maintains situational reports with the Emergency Commander or delegate and agree frequencies.

**Emergency Responder**

Emergency Responder:

- + Directed by the On-scene Commander for tactical emergency response actions.
- + Maintains response safety in accordance with the Santos response philosophy.
- + Establishes safety exclusion zones for the emergency affected area.
- + Undertakes to support affected site security and recovery activities.
- + Reports directly to the On-scene Commander for all specific actions during an emergency.

**Muster Coordinator**

Muster Coordinator:

- + Account for all personnel on-site during this emergency response.
- + Report the muster status to the Emergency Commander and On-scene commander.
- + Coordinate the movement of mustered personnel to safe locations during the emergency.

**Log & Communications**

Log and Communications:

- + Maintain a log of event as a record of response activities.
- + On behalf of the Emergency Commander affect notifications, as required:
- + Request emergency services attendance at direction of Emergency Commander or On-Scene Commander.
- + Assist in communications to the Incident Management Team.

**Incident Management Team**

Support the Beetaloo emergency response undertakings:

- + Incident Management Team Lead.
  - + Operations Lead - technical support.
  - + Logistics Lead – resources, equipment, personnel.
  - + Planning Lead – development of plans for complex long duration response, maintain information and response incident action plans for extended operations.
  - + HSE (Safety) Lead- advise and support with safety advice, safety management and regulatory notifications pertaining to the emergency event consequences.
- 

### 3.4. Emergency Response Operations

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**Process safety emergencies**

- + For process safety emergencies (e.g., loss of containment/fire) – get away and ESD.
  - + Stop work immediately.
  - + Switch off and make safe vehicles/tools and equipment if safe to do so.
  - + Evacuate the area.
  - + Activate emergency shutdown devices – muster siren.
  - + Raise the alarm.
- 

**All other emergencies**

For all other emergencies:

- + Make the area safe if safe to do so
  - + Raise the alarm and alert others in the area if able and without putting self at risk
- 

**Emergency response operations**

**Field Response Team** (First Responders), when established shall:

- + Assemble in the appropriate Muster Point or as determined by the On-scene Commander.
- + Be briefed on responder safety and tasked as per the directions of the Emergency Commander.
- + Undertake response strictly adhering to the Santos emergency response philosophy and as coordinated by On-scene Commander if deployed.
- + Work collaboratively with external emergency, medical and security agencies
- + Consider culturally sensitive areas.

**Emergency Commander:** undertake assessment of the emergency situation to determine the response actions to be taken, considering in priority.

- + Safety of all personnel.
- + Environmental impact.
- + Asset protection and escalation control.
- + Business continuity, reputation and other liabilities.

**On-scene Commander:**

- + Will affect field tactical operations as agreed and directed by the Emergency Commander.
- + Assist the Emergency Commander in the PCR if the Emergency Response Team is not deployed.

**Muster Coordinator:**

- + Will provide constant updates of muster status to the Emergency Commander and On-scene Commander, verifying when all personnel are accounted for.

**Log & Communications:**

- + Will maintain a written log of activities and actions and key information of response actions.
  - + Will affect and receive communications on behalf of the Emergency Commander.
- 

**Emergency response assistance**

The Emergency Commander shall consider the need for external emergency, medical and/or security assistance. Assistance can be requested from:

- + Police/Fire/Ambulance – 000.
  - + CareFlight.
  - + NT Government Remote Health Services.
-

The Emergency Commander is responsible for the safety of all external responders and shall collaborate to determine response activities and outcomes. The Emergency Commander may also request additional support from the Brisbane Incident Management Team.

+ External response agencies will be coordinated in the field by the On-scene Commander

**Emergency response locations and contacts**

+ **Call 000 for all emergencies.**

+ **Police:**

- Police Link 131 444 (non-emergency).
- Katherine (general enquiries 08 8973 8000).
- Alice Springs (general enquires 08 8951 8823).
- Police also located at Mataranka, Elliot and Daly Waters.

+ **Ambulance:**

- Katherine - (general enquiries 08 8972 8500).

+ Fully equipped Ambulance and Paramedics.

- Alice Springs – 08 8959 6600.

+ **NT Government Remote Health Services:**

- Sunrise Health Service Aboriginal Corporation.
- Mataranka – (08 8975 4547 for general enquiries and emergencies) 24/7 diverts after hours.
- Elliot - 08 8969 2060 for general enquiries and emergencies) 24/7 diverts after hours.

+ **Fire and Rescue Service:**

- Katherine – (General enquiries 08 8973 8014).
- Fully Equipped fire station with a mix of permanent and non-permanent staff.
- For large HAZMAT incidents support may come from Darwin.
- Mataranka – Volunteer Fire and Rescue with only road crash rescue and wildfire capability.
- Elliot - Volunteer Fire and Rescue with only road crash rescue and wildfire capability. –
- Alice Springs – (General enquires 08 8951 6688).

**Aeromedical evacuation**

**Aeromedical evacuation:**

+ CareFlight (General enquiries 08 8928 9777).

+ Activation of CareFlight for emergencies:

- 000.
- CareFlight Logistics Communication Unit (LCU) 1300 650 654.

**McArthur (Beetaloo) Basin**

+ Primary Airstrip (Adjacent to project).

- Tanumbirini Station Airstrip.
- Length 1530m, Dirt.

<b>Coordinates DMS</b>	<b>Coordinates Decimal</b>
Latitude: 16°27'7.0"S Longitude: 134° 38'43.0" E	Latitude: -16.45944 Longitude: 134.645278

+ Secondary Airstrip (150km from project / Tanumbirini Station):

- Daly Waters airstrip.
- Length 2200m, Elevation 700feet MSL (213m MSL).
- Can be used as a secondary landing strip.
- ICAO – YDLW (specific landing strip code).

<b>Coordinates DMS</b>	<b>Coordinates Decimal</b>
Latitude: 16°15'52.9"S Longitude: 133°23'00.2"E	Latitude: -16.264695 Longitude: 133.383379

## Amadeus Basin

- + EP 125 Primary Airstrip (for Mt Kitty 1 / Jacko Bore 1):
  - Eridunda Airport – YERL/EDD.
  - Length 1150m, Dirt/Gravel, DAY OPS ONLY.
  - CTAF: 127.1 MHz.

Coordinates DMS	Coordinates Decimal
Latitude: 25° 12'22"S Longitude:133° 15'15"E	Latitude: -25.2061 Longitude:133.2542

- + EP 112 Primary Airstrip (for Dukas 1 / Dukas ST1)
  - Eridunda Airport – YERL/EDD.
  - Length 1150m, Dirt/Gravel, DAY OPS ONLY.
  - CTAF: 127.1 MHz.

Coordinates DMS	Coordinates Decimal
Latitude: 25° 12'22"S Longitude:133° 15'15"E	Latitude: -25.2061 Longitude:133.2542

## Helicopter approach

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### Evacuation by Helicopter:

- + Organise appropriate helicopter landing area.
- + Clear any Foreign Object Debris (FOD) from the landing area.
- + If needed arrange water cart for dust suppression.
- + Continually monitor UHF CHANNEL 05 (and or mobile phone) to talk to inbound helicopter.
- + Ensure inbound helicopter is aware of local hazards e.g. Powerlines, comms towers, livestock.
- + Ensure all personnel and vehicles are outside the red zone (see below) and essential personnel only are involved. Personal involved to wear eye protection.

For night operations:

- + Two vehicles are parked approximately 20 metres back in an arrowhead formation to illuminate the landing area.
- + Vehicles are placed at a 45° angle with the wind blowing towards them.
- + Vehicle headlights are on low beam.
- + Antennas etc. are removed from vehicles.
- + Vehicle lights are turned on and in position to illuminate the HLS (if an emergency occurs at night).
- + If a windsock / wind indicator is available, illuminate it using lights.

Note: If landing on a road, position one vehicle on road with headlights on facing to the direction of road facing the wind. To restrict access of other vehicles into the area place vehicles in all directions on the side of the road in a safe position with parking lights and hazards on. Verbally warn other vehicles not to enter the area whilst helicopter approaching.

## Helicopter

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Only approach a helicopter upon the direction of the Pilot and in the following manner:

- + Before approaching helicopter, extend right arm sideways with thumb extended upwards.
  - + When the Pilot is ready for you to approach, he will in turn give the thumb up signal.
  - + Always approach the helicopter from the side and remain outside of the rotor path.
  - + Never approach the helicopter from the front or the rear.
  - + Do not proceed past rear locker on fuselage.
-



### Emergency termination

The emergency can be considered concluded when the Emergency Response Team (ERT) is no longer required, however the Emergency Commander must consider several key issues when standing down personnel.

These issues relate to ongoing emergency control, investigation processes and recovery actions, including appropriate resources for key responsibilities. In consultation with the Brisbane Incident Management Team, final information releases must be considered for affected parties and key stakeholder groups.

The ERT will advise all internal and external parties that the emergency is over when:

- + Any external Emergency Services (if involved) have formerly declared the emergency is over and returned control of the affected site back to Santos.
- + The Emergency Response Team declares the emergency has been terminated and the site facilities have been returned to a safe condition.
- + All people have been accounted for.
- + Injured people have been stabilised and / or evacuated.
- + Effective environmental controls and other safe guards are in place.

### Emergency scene preservation

Post emergency, the emergency scene must be preserved for the purpose of an incident investigation. The following should be implemented:

- + Establish and secure a perimeter that prevents unauthorised access.
- + Consider protecting the scene from the weather.
- + Do not move anything unless absolutely necessary.
- + Record any evidence located or moved (i.e., what, where, when and by whom).
- + Photograph or video the scene as soon as possible and prior to, during and post where items have been moved.

### Debrief

Debriefing sessions must be held after each emergency to discuss strengths and weaknesses and necessary improvements for incorporation into emergency procedures.

An informal session may be held immediately post incident, and a second formal session will be held at a suitable time. This session should include:

- + Recognition of success and what was accomplished well.
- + Equipment or procedure deficiencies.
- + Unsafe practices / near miss incidents.
- + The cause of any injuries sustained.
- + Unforeseen problems and relevant resolution steps.
- + Communication / supervision problems.
- + Environmental considerations.

- + External problems (i.e. media, landholders, local authority, producers or customers).
- + Cause of emergency itself and how to prevent it happening again.

## 4. Emergency Response Preparedness

### On-Scene Commander

- + Be accountable for all personnel within the project during an emergency.
- + Ensure the facility has the appropriate emergency response infrastructure, equipment, staffing and training to effectively enact this plan.
- + Ensure exercises and training is completed as per EAPNG Plans.
- + Perform the role of On-Scene Commander during an emergency.
- + Coordinates post incident debriefing and after action reviews as required.

### Training

- + All Emergency Response Team personnel will undertake, attain and maintain currency of competency.
- + The table below outlines the training competencies for Beetaloo as determined through Training Needs Analysis:

Role	Training
On Scene Commander	PMAOMIR346 internal or external provider
Muster Warden	Participate in ER exercises and use of duty card. No formal training
First Aid	EHS.004 Provide First Aid (HLTAID003 / HLTAID011)

- + All training requirements above are a mandatory formal qualification for the corresponding emergency response Role. If the qualification is not gained by person then a Stand Alone Risk Assessment may be carried out.

### Drills, reviews and request

- + On completion of every drill or exercise a debrief meeting is held to identify areas of improvement and agree on appropriate remedial action if necessary. This is to be documented within EHS Toolbox and reported to the regulator if necessary.
- + The report will include as a minimum;
  - The scope and purpose of the exercise or drill.
  - Role and responsibility of all personnel involved in the exercise.
  - Performance Standards.
  - Post exercise debrief and assessment.
  - Actions identified and placed into the EHS toolbox reporting system.
- + An Annual exercise program covering risks should be developed in consultation with the Brisbane Senior Incident and Emergency Adviser.

### Plan review

- + A review of this plan should be conducted once every three years, or after any major accident event or after any relevant legislative change.
- + The plan may be reviewed and updated more frequently to capture improvements and updates including:
  - Exercise and drill findings and recommendations.
  - Audit recommendations.
  - Findings from Regulator inspections.
  - Changes in the activity/risk profile.
  - Changes required to align the ERP with broader Santos company-wide standards and procedures.

## 5. Common Scenarios

### Common scenarios

The following common scenarios have been developed over time, from previous risk registers and from actual events experienced in the field.

### Adverse weather

- + Adverse weather includes:
  - Storms.
  - Lightning.
  - High winds.
  - Poor visibility.
- + Work must cease and personnel take refuge within buildings, or where not available, within vehicles when there is potential for lightning strike and during storms and high winds.

### Bomb or other harm threat

- + Where you receive a bomb or other harm threat call, remain calm and obtain as much information as possible to assist with identifying the nature, location and likely support resources required for this emergency.

Steps	Information
1	Write down: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Exact wording of the threat</li> <li>+ Date and time of call</li> <li>+ Duration of call</li> <li>+ Number call received on</li> <li>+ What number appeared on your phone</li> </ul>
2	Ask questions, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where is the bomb/other threat now? When will it explode/impact?</li> <li>What does it look like?</li> <li>+ What will set it off/cause the impact?</li> <li>+ Did you place the bomb/other threat?</li> <li>+ Why? o What is your name?</li> <li>+ Where are you calling from?</li> <li>+ When will you call again?</li> <li>+ Why call this number?</li> <li>+ What group do you represent?</li> </ul>
3	Consider the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Is the voice familiar?</li> <li>+ Who does it sound like?</li> <li>Describe the caller's voice:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Calm / Angry / Excited / Slow / Fast / Slurred / Rapid / Stutter / Clearing throat Disguised / Soft / Loud / Laughter / Crying / Normal / Deep Breathing / Cracking Voice / Yelling / Threatening</li> </ul> </li> <li>Did the caller appear familiar with Santos Operations?</li> <li>Was the caller female or male?</li> <li>Did the caller have an accent?</li> <li>+ What type?</li> <li>Describe the background sounds:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Clear / Music / Moto / Animals / Children Voices / Crockery / Factory / PA System / Static / Booth / Office / Train / Local / Aircraft / Street Noise / House Noise.</li> </ul> </li> <li>How was the threat delivered:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Foul / Well Spoken / Irrational / Nervous Taped/ Message Read.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Bomb or other harm threats may also be made in person, on paper, via email or identification of a suspect item. The following should be considered:

Step	Information
1	Notify your supervisor immediately.
2	For a written threat, keep all paper and envelopes as evidence

<b>3</b>	For an email threat, keep a copy of the email and do not close down the computer
<b>4</b>	For a suspect item: + Do not touch the suspect object / package + Evacuate the immediate area + Raise the alarm

---

### Bushfire

- + Refer to Fire below.
  - + For Bushfires, refer to the Approved Bushfire Management Plan incorporated in the relevant Environmental Management Plan
- 

### Chemical exposure

- + For exposure to chemicals, immediately refer to and follow the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for the chemical. See decontamination section below, for early, generic guidance.
- 

### Confined space entry

- + All Confined Space Entries must have their own rescue plan which will be used in an emergency.
- + The following applies to all Confined Space Entry emergencies:
  - Raise the alarm.
  - Do NOT enter the confined space and prevent others from entering.
  - Implement task specific confined space rescue plan.

Considerations by On Scene Commander:

Step	Information
<b>1</b>	Determine details of the confined space activity and any related hazards (e.g., contaminated/flammable atmosphere, electricity, gravity etc.) and review confined space entry rescue plan.
<b>2</b>	Coordinate scene activities and ensure site safety and security.
<b>3</b>	Determine the need for additional emergency services.
<b>4</b>	Provide situation report to Emergency Commander.
<b>5</b>	Site Muster, where required.

---

### Contact with high voltage equipment / power lines

Where vehicle, vehicle load or mobile equipment comes into contact with high voltage equipment, including fallen power lines, remain in vehicle and raise the alarm.

#### Warning:

If you are the occupant and only as a last resort due to impending threat such as fire, should the occupant attempt to evacuate the vehicle prior to the power being deenergised:

- + Critical you jump well clear to avoid contact with the vehicle/equipment and land with your feet together at the same time.
- + Shuffle your feet to move away from the energised ground and vehicle/equipment. While shuffling, keep your feet touching the ground at all times to maintain the same voltage in both feet.
- + Continue to shuffle until you are at least 10 metres from the energised area.

Personnel arriving at the scene:

- + Do not approach the vehicle/equipment.
  - + Raise the alarm.
  - + Establish and exclusion zone of approximately 100 meters and block road access.
  - + Remain at the scene.
- 

### Decontamination

General decontamination steps:

- + Remove clothing (if possible, avoid lifting clothing over head).
  - + Wash yourself off with water and if available, lots of soap. Do not scald, scrub or scratch your skin.
  - + Put on clean clothes.
-

- + Follow Safety Data Sheet information (SDS)

**Warning:**

- + Your clothing is also contaminated and needs to be handled and disposed of in accordance with the SDS.

**Electric shock**

Person involved, observes, or comes across a person who has sustained an electric shock:

Step	Information
1	Do not place yourself in danger. Where possible, isolate the source of the electricity.
2	Raise the alarm.
3	Do NOT touch any injured person until they are no longer in contact with the source of the electricity.
4	Provide first aid when safe to do so.

Considerations by On Scene Commander:

Step	Information
1	Ensure medical assistance and any other services have been notified and enroute to scene. <b>Note:</b> Where person is still in contact with live source, wait for LV Rescue trained personnel, Emergency Services Officers, or external emergency services to respond.

**Evacuation**

On hearing an alarm or receiving verbal instruction:

Step	Information
1	Evacuate area on foot.
2	Go to Muster Point and remain at Muster Point until directed by On Scene Commander or Muster Warden. <b>Note:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ If the Primary Muster Point is unsuitable relocate to secondary Muster Point as nominated by the On Scene Commander or Muster Warden.</li> <li>+ When evacuating, avoid going downwind of the emergency scene to avoid potential exposure. Do not enter smoke filled buildings and avoid passing through smoke plumes enroute to Muster Point.</li> </ul>

Considerations by On Scene Commander:

Step	Information
1	Determine level of evacuation necessary in response to the emergency. Initiate muster alarms if not already activated.
2	Consider the safe shutdown of equipment/plant at the emergency location. Where possible this should be carried out remotely and never at the risk of personnel safety.
3	Appoint a Muster Warden and review suitability of Muster Point. Identify secondary Muster Point.
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Receive ongoing Muster Point update from Muster Warden.</li> <li>+ Advise Emergency Commander of Muster Status and any unaccounted-for personnel, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Names.</li> <li>o Company.</li> <li>o Expected work location.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What attempts have been made to communicate with them.</li> </ul>
<b>5</b>	<p>For unaccounted personnel, develop a search plan and seek approval from the Emergency Commander. Search can only be carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ In areas outside of the emergency scene.</li> <li>+ Without any specialist equipment such as breathing apparatus, rope etc.</li> </ul>
<b>6</b>	<p>At the conclusion of the emergency give the Muster Warden the "All Clear" for mustered personnel to leave the Muster Point and advise them of any restriction on their movements.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The On Scene Commander and Muster Warden may determine that personnel can be released from the Muster Point to another work location or back to camp prior to the conclusion of the emergency.</p>

Considerations by Muster Point Warden:

Step	Information
<b>1</b>	Don Muster Warden vest (for easy identification).
<b>2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ For plant location, Muster Warden to use access board to account for personnel at the Muster Point.</li> <li>+ For other locations, use Work Permit, JHA or other means to identify personnel working at the location and account for personnel at Muster Point.</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	Advise On Scene Commander of Muster Point status.
<b>4</b>	Do not allow personnel to leave the Muster Point without permission from the On Scene Commander.
<b>5</b>	Maintain log of events including movement in and out of Muster Point.

**Note:**

Camp evacuations will be managed by the Camp Manager or their delegate. All residents must comply with Camp Evacuation requirements.

**Environmental considerations**

Environmental monitoring will be conducted in response to an environmental emergency. The specific aspects of the environmental monitoring activities, including suitable monitoring locations, will vary depending on the nature of the incident and will be determined at the time of the incident. Typical monitoring that will be required may include:

Step	Information
<b>1</b>	Visual and olfactory inspections to determine the nature and extent of impacts and ongoing response actions.
<b>2</b>	Vapour monitoring associated with the release of gases and petroleum hydrocarbon and / or chemical vapours to atmosphere;
<b>3</b>	Field measurements of pH and conductivity in released waters, waters contained within temporary containment structures or tanks and receiving waters; and / or
<b>4</b>	Laboratory measurements to identify constituents of concern in affected media where required (e.g., waters, soils).

Further sampling and analysis may be conducted during the post-incident investigative process, assessment and, if required, remediation activities. This will include the implementation of environment monitoring programs where contaminants have been released to land or water, so as to determine the extent of any environmental impact. Programs will include upstream, downstream and impact site monitoring for releases to waters and a detailed soil monitoring program for releases to land.

**Explosives**

For explosives:

- + Evacuate and prevent use of vehicles and radios in the area.

Refer to contractor's emergency procedure for dealing with explosives.

## Fatality

The following actions are to be carried out immediately upon identification of a fatality:

Step	Information
1	Raise the alarm.
2	On Scene Commander to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Request attendance by Medic.</li> <li>+ Notify Police and follow directions.</li> <li>+ Restrict access to location.</li> <li>+ Notify Area Manager or Brisbane IMT 'on call' Duty manager</li> </ul>
3	Incident Management Team Lead to stand up the Incident Management Team.

## Fire

If you start a fire that can be put out with a beater or portable fire extinguisher, do so.

If the fire is larger than a few square meters, flame height greater than 0.3 meters, or the fire is gaining on your attempt to extinguish it:

- + Stop.
- + Move to a safe location.
- + Raise the alarm.

If you observe a fire or smoke:

- + Raise the alarm.

In both instances, provide the following information when raising the alarm:

Step	Information
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Time and location of fire and any distinguishing features or landmarks.</li> <li>+ What could be impacted.</li> <li>+ What is the vegetation and terrain.</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Approximate size of the fire and height of the flames.</li> <li>+ Speed and direction the fire is moving.</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Is the fire contained or spreading.</li> <li>+ What is the wind direction and approximate speed.</li> </ul>

- + If unsafe to remain at your location due to fire heading your way, go to the nearest Major Refuge Point.
- + If you are unable to get to a Major Refuge Point, prepare your vehicle for a potential burn over.

Considerations by On Scene Commander:

Step	Information
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Potential human threat, any injuries/fatalities including to landholders and general public?</li> <li>+ Potential environmental impact or under threat?</li> <li>+ Equipment infrastructure impacted or under threat?               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Anything venting in fires path?</li> <li>o What needs to be isolated?</li> </ul> </li> <li>+ Available resources?</li> <li>+ Emergency services required? Estimated time of arrival?</li> <li>+ Suspected cause of fire?</li> <li>+ Whose responsibility is the fire?</li> <li>+ What actions have been taken or currently being taken at the scene?</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Ensure ongoing safety of personnel.</li> <li>+ Stop and control entry to the location.</li> </ul>

## Fire and explosion

For fires and explosions:

Step	Information
1	+ Remove yourself and others from danger. Stopping all work and shutting down any possible ignition sources. + Evacuate area on foot to Muster Point.
2	Raise the alarm.

Considerations by On Scene Commander:

Step	Information
1	+ Consider the safe shutdown of equipment/plant at the emergency location. Where possible this should be carried out remotely and never at the risk of personnel safety
2	Consider potential for escalation, Including: + What combustible materials are on site (flammable stores, toxic fumes/ gas, vehicles, buildings etc.). + Structures that could be impacted.
3	Ensure first aid is being provided to injured personnel and request additional medical assistance as required.
4	Notify emergency services.

## Flooding

Assess location and seek higher ground if suspect location will flood.

If safe to do so, move equipment, supplies, waste to higher ground and secure those items that may float and cause damage.

If personnel are required to drive, assess routes and follow Land Transport Procedure for Water Crossings and only consider driving through water if:

- + There are no practical alternatives.
- + The driver has confidence that:
  - Road surface is intact.
  - The water depth and speed are safe as per below:

### Note:

Drivers must never enter water on foot or in their vehicle to try to determine depth. Depth can be judged from depth markers if the road is intact, visual assessment if road surface is visible through the water, observing other vehicles crossing etc.

Water Speed	Maximum Depth
Fast-flowing (Above normal walking pace).	Bottom rim of the wheel.
Slow flowing or still (below normal walking pace).	Wheel hub

## Loss of containment - gas

For loss of containment emergencies:

- + ESD and get away.
- + Raise the alarm.
- + Muster personnel.

## Medical emergency

A medical emergency includes but is not restricted to:

- + Compromised airway (e.g., neck trauma, throat injury).
- + Respiratory arrest (i.e., stopped breathing).

- + Cardiac arrest.
- + Hemodynamically unstable (poor circulation and / or bleeding).
- + Unresponsive to voice and touch.
- + Anaphylactic reaction (severe allergic reaction).
- + Prolonged or repeated seizures.
- + Broken large bones or pelvis or multiple broken bones.
- + Significant arterial or venous bleeding.
- + Respiratory rate less than 8/min.
- + Respiratory rate greater than 35/min.
- + Oxygen saturations less than 90%. Pulse less than 40 bpm.
- + Pulse rate greater than 140 bpm.
- + Systolic less than 90.
- + Chest pain or tightness.
- + Burns to greater than or equal to 10% of the body.
- + Elicit or narcotic drug overdose.
- + Heat-related illness where symptoms last more than 1 hour.
- + Snake or spider bite.
- + Paramedic, nurse or first aider has serious clinical concern about the patient and / or medical intervention is required urgently to prevent further deterioration of patient.

When raising the alarm and requesting medical assistance:

Step	Information
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Provide your:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Name.</li> <li>– Company.</li> <li>– Phone Number.</li> <li>– Location – including GPS coordinates.</li> </ul> </li> <li>+ Provide:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Number of injured persons.</li> <li>– Types of injuries.</li> <li>– Priority of injuries:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Urgent (example loss of life or limb &lt;2 hours).</li> <li>○ Priority (example loss of life or limb &lt;4 hours).</li> <li>○ Routine (example evacuate &lt;24 hours).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>+ Requirement of specialist equipment (e.g., oxygen, ventilator, IV).</li> <li>+ First aid actions performed.</li> <li>+ Approximate weight / build of injured persons.</li> <li>+ Site terrain / hazards:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Are there power lines / height obstacles close by?</li> <li>– Is dust suppression available at the helicopter landing site?</li> <li>– Foreign object debris (ground-based hazards)?</li> </ul> </li> <li>+ Weather conditions including wind direction and approximate speed.</li> <li>+ Request estimated time of arrival of medical assistance.</li> <li>+ If person raising the alarm is not remaining on the call, agree best means of follow up communication.</li> </ul>
2	<p>Provide first aid to injured persons.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Do not attempt to move injured persons unless other dangers are present, which may endanger life if they were not moved.</p>
3	Cordon off the area.
4	Arrange for safe shutdown of equipment / plant in the affected area if it is presenting a hazard to the injured person or response personnel.

**Missing person/vehicle**

The following should be carried out when a person/vehicle is considered missing:

Step	Information
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Supervisor attempts to contact missing person via:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Phone/radio.</li> <li>– DMR system where fitted.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Supervisor to contact the Drivers Supervisor and request that they:</li> <li>+ Attempt to contact missing person.</li> <li>+ Check camp room.</li> <li>+ Call other work team members to try and locate missing person.</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Supervisor identifies other vehicles in the location.</li> <li>+ Contact drivers and request support to contact missing person.</li> </ul>
4	<p>If all attempts to locate driver have been unsuccessful Supervisor will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Call 000 (Police).</li> <li>+ Provide all known details.</li> <li>+ Follow directions from Police.</li> <li>+ Assist with resources if requested.</li> <li>+ Notify Area Manager.</li> <li>+ Notify Santos Brisbane Incident Management Team on call duty manager via ConnectCCS.</li> </ul>

**Note:**

For missing persons that are not driving vehicles with DMR or Santos IVMS, Step 2 and a context specific search plan is to be developed.

**Radiation**

For potential exposure to radiation:

- + Evacuate, establish an exclusion zone and prevent access.
- + Remove contaminated clothing and shower.
- + Isolate clothing.
- + Refer to SDS and seek medical assistance.

**Rescue from height**

A complex rescue from height will require external assistance through Emergency Services such as Fire Services or in the Cooper Basin, the Emergency Services Officers.

Work in free fall arrest equipment must have a Fall Arrest Plan which includes how a rescue will be carried out and the rescue plan must be rehearsed as per Falls and Falling Objects Procedure.

Where a person requires rescue from height:

- + Raise the alarm and wait for Emergency Services.
- + Assess the location for hazards and implement controls.

For rescue from an elevated work platform and if safe to do so, standby person to switch the controls to ground control and lower the elevated work platform.

**Vehicle accident**

Person involved, observes or comes across a vehicle accident:

Step	Information
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Raise the alarm and report vehicle accident advising of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Exact location of accident and distance / direction from nearest major site or landmark?</li> <li>o Provide GPS coordinates?</li> <li>o Number of vehicles involved?</li> <li>o Number of people injured and nature of injuries?</li> <li>o Number of people possibly trapped in vehicle?</li> <li>o Vehicle positions (upright /on side / on roof)?</li> <li>o Any hazardous materials or dangerous goods involved.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Any signs of smoke or fire?</li> <li>○ Any concerns with oncoming traffic impacting the scene?</li> <li>○ Are vehicles in contact with electrical services or oil and gas infrastructure?</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If vehicle is in contact with power lines stay clear of vehicle and tell vehicle occupants to stay in vehicle.</p>
<b>2</b>	<p>Provide first aid where possible to do so.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If providing first aid to personnel in vehicle. Be aware of un-activated air bags.</p>
<b>3</b>	<p>Do not attempt to remove casualties from vehicles unless other dangers are present which may endanger life if they were not removed.</p>
<b>4</b>	<p>Make vehicle safe where possible to do so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Switch off vehicle ignition/isolate power.</li> <li>+ Lower hydraulic equipment (e.g., raised buckets/lifting platforms etc.).</li> <li>+ Cover any spilt petrol/diesel with sand.</li> </ul>

Considerations by On Scene Commander:

<b>Step</b>	<b>Information</b>
<b>1</b>	<p>Proceed to scene, assess the situation, and render assistance to vehicle occupants (hazard assessment/response options) including consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Establish traffic management to protect from oncoming traffic.</li> <li>+ Ensure vehicle is stable.</li> <li>+ Dangerous goods carried by the vehicle (e.g., fuel, explosives).</li> <li>+ Location hazards.</li> <li>+ Damage to buildings/equipment from accident (structural damage).</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Establish forward command post.</li> <li>+ Establish staging area for the receipt of emergency response equipment and personnel.</li> <li>+ Potentially establish a helicopter landing zone.</li> </ul>

## Well control

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Refer to the emergency response plan for Drilling and Completions which covers Well Control.

- + All personnel, upon identification of a well control issue, immediately:
  - + Evacuate to a safe location.
  - + Raise the alarm.
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