

## CHAPTER V

# MANAGEMENT OF SERVICE EMERGENCIES

### V.1 INTRODUCTION

The Operating Company has adopted emergency operating procedures, entitled “Emergency Response Procedures”, in order to deal with emergency situations (including fire, leakage of liquids or flammable gas) which may interfere with the operation of the Terminal, and which may jeopardize the safety of persons, property, or the environment. The Emergency Response Procedures take into account the fact that emergencies vary by level of seriousness.

The Emergency Response Procedures, which defines the actions that the personnel of the Operating Company are to take during emergency situations, is in accordance with the provisions set out in the legislative decree 17 August 1999, no. 334 (“Application of the directives 96/82/EC regarding the control of dangers for accidents connected with certain dangerous substances”) and in accordance with legislative decree 9 April 2008, no. 81 (“Implementation of article 1 of law 3 August 2007, n. 123, concerning the safeguarding of the safety and health conditions in the workplace”). This chapter summarises the content of the Emergency Response Procedures.

### V.2 SERVICE EMERGENCIES

#### V.2.1 Types of emergency

The types of emergency referred to in this paragraph are caused by the accidental leakage of Gas or LNG which results in the inability to operate the Terminal and/or perform the Service in a safe manner.

#### V.2.2 Levels of emergency

There are two types of emergency alarms on the Terminal:

- 1<sup>st</sup> level “General Facility Alarm” – Terminal personnel attend their designated muster stations;
- 2<sup>nd</sup> level “Prepare to Abandon Facility Alarm” – Terminal personnel attend their lifeboat stations;

The 1<sup>st</sup> level of emergency represents the lowest level and, depending on the initiating event and location, may result in a process shutdown.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> level of emergency constitutes the highest emergency level and would be associated with total shutdown of the process systems.

Each of the above emergency alarms can be initiated by activation of various detection devices which register presence of hydrocarbons (i.e., Gas/LNG). The hydrocarbon release may lead to a lower hydrocarbon/air mixture, resulting in a potentially explosive mixture being achieved.

#### V.2.3 Objectives of intervention

The Emergency Response Procedures, both tactical and strategic, address credible emergency scenarios. These procedures provide guidance to staff present on the Terminal and onshore with

*Courtesy translation, not binding.*

regard to appropriate response measures to be taken for the type of emergency.

The objectives of the Emergency Response Procedures are the following:

- provide both general and specific instructions (depending on the kind of task performed at the facilities) in order to effectively deal with the emergency;
- provide a classification of the types of emergencies arisen and allow their rapid identification;
- eliminate as quickly as possible any cause which may affect the safety of persons and of the environment;
- eliminate as quickly as possible any cause which may increase the accident's seriousness or its consequences (escalation);
- initiate the necessary actions in order to maintain and re-establish the functioning of the facilities as appropriate and when safe to do so;
- contact the relevant operators within a reasonable timeframe.

## **V.2.4 Description of the emergency alarm system**

### **2.4.1 Alarms**

The alarm system utilizes two different tones and lights to clearly differentiate alarm category.

### **2.4.2 Personnel**

The operating instructions (commonly referred to on onshore facilities as a "Station Bill") provide guidance to personnel on the actions which are to be taken on initiation of either alarm. Specific reference is made to the duties of workers on the facility who have been assigned specific "emergency response" roles and responsibilities.

### **2.4.3 Means of communication**

The Operating Company utilizes a variety of communication systems to ensure that the location of personnel assigned "emergency response" duties is known to the Operating Company's incident command team.

### **2.4.4 Available documentation**

The cartographic and technical documentation, useful for dealing with and resolving the emergency situation (such as the procedures for the safe operation and the restarting of the facilities) are available in the "Central Control Room", which is used as the incident command centre.

### **2.4.5 External communications**

The person in charge, designated by the Operating Company, will inform the onshore operations manager of all incidents that initiate the facility alarm systems. The onshore operation manager will ensure that the external subjects indicated below are advised of the incident as soon as reasonably practicable:

- (i) Transportation Company - dispatching;
- (ii) the Prefecture;
- (iii) the Maritime Authority (the officer on guard);
- (iv) the office responsible for police force "Questura";

*Courtesy translation, not binding.*

- (v) the mayor of Porto Viro;
- (vi) the Municipality's fire department;
- (vii) the president of the Regional Council;
- (viii) the president of the Municipality's administration; and
- (ix) the Users.

### **V.3 EMERGENCY FOR NON SCHEDULED OUT OF SERVICE**

Beyond the emergencies for leakage of LNG/Gas indicated in the paragraph above, there may be cases of emergencies which take place for non-scheduled out of service of the Regasification critical devices which cause a reduction of the Regasification capacity with respect to the scheduled quantities.

### **V.4 INFORMATION IN RELATION TO EMERGENCIES**

The Operating Company shall keep track of the following information in relation to the emergencies, being either emergencies of service or for non-scheduled out of service, which indicate the emergencies' main aspects:

- the type of the emergency;
- the date and time of the event;
- a description of the facilities' component which is the subject of the intervention;
- any leakages of Gas/LNG that have been registered;
- a description of the event, and of the emergency's causes;
- the subject which has requested the measure (third parties, fire men, Operating Company, etc.);
- the potential liability for the emergency (Force Majeure, third parties, the Operating Company), once that the competent authorities have ascertained the liabilities

The Operating Company shall communicate to the ARERA by the 31<sup>st</sup> of December of each Year, a summary note containing the main information regarding the emergencies of service which took place at the Terminal during the previous Thermal Year.