

Imperial Oil & Gas Pty Ltd

EP 187

Appendix 09

Emergency Response (Contingency) Plan

IMP 5-1



Document Control

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Abbreviations and Units

Abbreviations and units used in this Emergency Response Plan are listed in the table below.

Acronym/ Abbreviation	Description
DRSABCD	Danger, Response, Send, Airway, Breathing, CPR, Defibrillation
EP	Exploration Permit
ERN	Emergency Response Numbers
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ERR	Emergency Response Room
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ERT-L	Emergency Response Team Leader
ΕΤΑ	Estimated Time of Arrival
JC	Journey Coordinator
JM	Journey Management
IC	Incident Controller
NRC	National Response Centre
NTFRS	NT Fire and Rescue services
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SITREP	Situation Reports



1 Introduction

This Emergency Response Plan (ERP) details processes to be adopted by Imperial Oil & Gas Pty Ltd (Imperial) in the event of an emergency arising from oil and gas exploration, appraisal, and production activities within Exploration Permit 187 (EP 187).

The primary objective of this ERP is to provide comprehensive guidance to the Imperial Emergency Response Team. The aim is to ensure an effective and swift response to on-site emergencies, with the overall result being the safety of people, the mitigation of environmental impacts and to minimise the impact on business continuity.

This ERP is designed to work in conjunction with the following relevant plans:

Spill Management Plan (Appendix 07)

- Specify the process for managing and mitigating spills during operations including transport to and from well pads.
- Ensure alignment with environmental protection standards and regulations.

Bushfire Management Plan (Appendix 12)

- Define strategies for preventing, monitoring, and responding to bushfires in operational areas.
- Address coordination with local firefighting authorities.

Methane Emissions Management Plan (Appendix 13)

- Define strategies for preventing, monitoring, and responding to methane leaks.
- Detail methane leak incident reporting requirements

Principle or Primary contractor Emergency Response Plan:

- Establish a unified approach to emergency response, incorporating contractors into the overall ERP framework.
- Ensure contractors are familiar with and adhere to emergency protocols.



Well Control Procedures:

- Outline protocols for controlling and managing well-related incidents.
- Integrate well control measures seamlessly into the broader ERP structure.

1.1 Scope

This plan is applicable to all employees, contractors, and visitors, engaged in works governed by Imperial-approved Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) IMP 1-3, 2-6, 3-4, and 4-3 and 5-1 within Exploration Permit 187 (EP 187).

Principal and primary contractors are required to develop emergency response plans, procedures, and processes. This plan is to be used in conjunction, or inform those plans, procedures, and processes.

Activity that has, or may occur within EP 187 includes (but is not limited to):

Activity	Personnel On-site (Expected)
Drilling	~ 40
Hydraulic Fracturing	~ 25
Extended Production Testing	~ 2-5
Civil Construction	~ 10
Facilities Construction	~ 30
Maintenance	~ 4
Appraisal	~ 4-10
Field Studies, Surveys	~ 2
Monitoring	~ 1-2
Transport of Chemicals and Wastewater	~ 2-5
Decommissioning and Rehabilitation	~ 15-30

Table 1—1 Activity Within EP187

1.2 Location

Exploration Permit 187 is within the Barkley region of the Northern Territory, 150 km southwest of Borroloola in the Beetaloo Basin. The Carpentaria Highway and the Mccarthur River Pipeline transect the permit. Imperial has been actively exploring in EP 187 since 2019, including seismic, drilling, and hydraulic fracturing under approved EMPs IMP 1-3, 2-6, 3-4 and 4-3.

There are currently 3 well pads, 4 wells and 3 gravel pits within EP 187 that are connected by access tracks as detailed in **Figure 1—1.** Up to 4 additional well pads are planned along with a Carpentaria Gas (CGP) Plant, a Water Handling Station (WHS), and a campsite under IMP 5-1.

The location of the CGP , WHS , campsite, 3 existing well pads and 5 possible locations for the 4 new well pads are detailed in **Table 1—2**.



	General Well In	formation
Carpentaria 1*	Latitude	S 16.794486°
(Dedicated helipad)	Longitude	E 135.123058°
(GDA2020, Zone 53)	Easting	13112.93
	Northing	8143175.63
Carpentaria 2/3*	Latitude	S 16.700855°
(Existing well pad)	Longitude	E 135.102435°
(GDA2020, Zone 53)	Easting	510911.90
	Northing	8153534.52
Carpentaria 4*	Latitude	S 16.858110°
(Existing well pad)	Longitude	E 135.171877°
(GDA2020 Zone 53)	Easting	518308.90
	Northing	8136133.52
Well Pad BA*	Latitude	S 16.725115
(New well pad)	Longitude	E 135.108585
(GDA2020, Zone 53)	Easting	511574.90
	Northing	8150850.52
Well Pad BB*	Latitude	S 16.707470
(New well pad)	Longitude	E 135.151124
(GDA2020, Zone 53)	Easting	516110.90
	Northing	8152799.52
Well Pad BC*	Latitude	S 16.929991
(New well pad)	Longitude	E 135.183944
(GDA2020, Zone 53)	Easting	519586.89
	Northing	8128180.52
Well Pad BD*	Latitude	S 16.821372
(New well pad)	Longitude	E 135.202545
(GDA2020, Zone 53)	Easting	521579.90
	Northing	8140194.5
Well Pad BD (central)*	Latitude	S 16.853843
(New well pad)	Longitude	E 135.210352

Table 1—2 GPS Well Pad and Facilities Locations



	General Well In	formation
(GDA2020, Zone 53)	Easting	522407.90
	Northing	8136601.52
Water Handling Station*	Latitude	S 16.747016
(WHS)	Longitude	E 135.104714
(GDA2020, Zone 53)	Easting	511160.02
	Northing	8148426.45
Carpentaria Gas Plant*	Latitude	S 16.745509
(CGP)	Longitude	E 135.109515
(GDA2020, Zone 53)	Easting	511671.82
	Northing	8148592.95
Campsite*	Latitude	\$16.757015
(GDA2020, Zone 53)	Longitude	E135.108469
	Easting	511559.69
	Northing	8147320.14

*Indicative locations. Final location may vary.



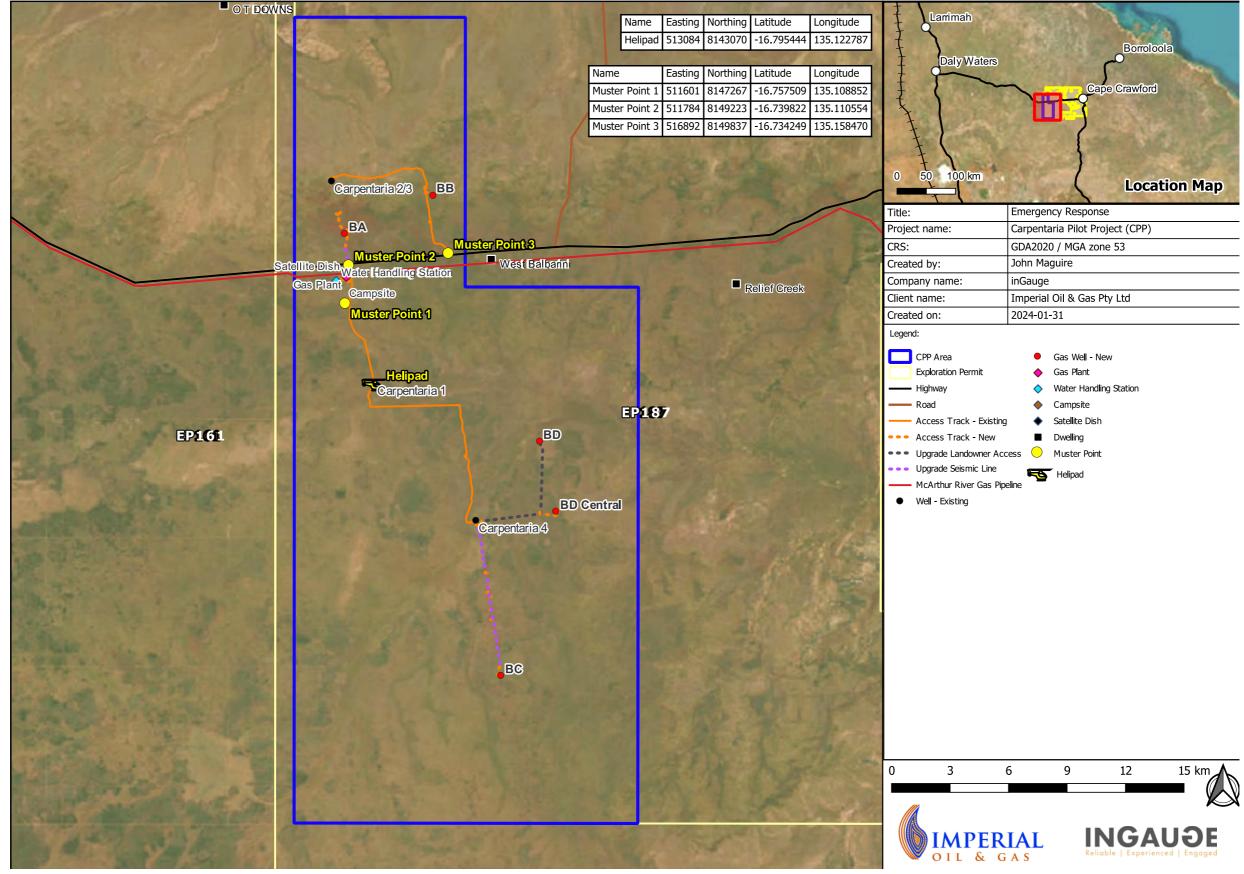


Figure 1—1 EP 187 Well Pad Locations and Access Tracks



1.3 Activation Triggers

All personnel and contractors have the duty to report incidents that might require the activation of this ERP.

The activation process involves reporting the incident to the Site Supervisor who will review the situation and initiate communication with the Project Manager accountable for the Activity. The accountable Project Manager either assumes the role of the Emergency Response Team Leader or may delegate responsibility to a better qualified team member.

The incident will be managed by the Emergency Response Team (see Section 2 below).

Activation triggers may include, but are not limited to the following:

- Injury/loss of life.
- Impact on the biological, physical environment or ecosystem functions.
- Damage or threat to property/assets.
- Impact on community, cultural heritage sites, or both.
- Regulatory breach.
- Loss or extended disruption to critical services and ability to continue operations.

The process of communication is outlined in Figure 1–2.



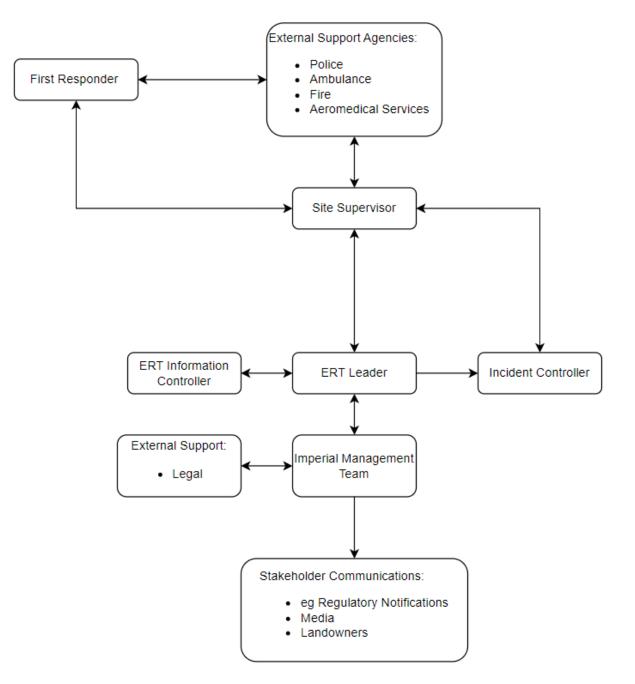


Figure 1—2 Communication Flow



2 Emergency Response Team (ERT)

Upon the identification of an emergency event, the Emergency Response Team (ERT) is to be set up.

The ERT consists of the:

- 1. Emergency Response Team Leader
- 2. Incident Controller and/or Site Supervisor
- 3. Emergency Response Team Information Coordinator
- 4. Imperial Management Team delegate

The ERT is responsible for the overall response and local management of emergencies associated with EP 187.

The Emergency Response Team Leader (ERT-L) will identify and nominate individuals for the response team roles (See **Section 3.4**).

The ERT-L is responsible for ensuring adequate personnel and resources are available to support, manage and close out any site emergency and communicate with stakeholders (including the Imperial management team and contractors).

Depending on the nature of the emergency, the ERT may assemble in a designated Emergency Response Room (ERR).

2.1 Gathering Information

Upon being made aware of an emergency, the ERT-L will:

- Coordinate the collection of documentation and information to aid in emergency management.
- Communicate with relevant stakeholder/s subject to the scale of the emergency.
- Notify the regulator (if deemed required as per requirements outlined in Appendix 01 of this document).

The Incident data collection checklist is provided in **Table 2–1**.

Element	Information Examples	
Initial Contact	• Name of the caller and receiver.	
	• Personnel involved in the incident.	
Incident Location	Coordinates or landmarks.	
	• Clear directions on how to get to the incident site.	
Incident Type and	• Injury.	
Description	• Explosion.	
	• Vehicle accident.	
	• Fire.	
	• Well incident related.	
	Missing personnel.	
	• Loss of containment (name of chemical / fuel etc.)	
	• Dangerous Incident (serious near miss).	
Description of the	• Time incident occurred and dates and time when	
Incident	personnel first became aware of the incident.	
	• Cause of incident if known and potential consequences.	
	Immediate actions taken.	
Incident Size or Injury	• Area.	
Severity	• Height.	
	• Volume.	
	• Description of injury.	
	Number of people involved.	
	• Preliminary assessment of medical assistance required.	
	• Location of incident to any sensitive receptors.	
Current Status	• Has the incident or potential of the incident to cause	
	more damage or injury stopped?	
	• Level of emergency response required.	
	• First Aid applied to date and level of controls in place.	
	• Have emergency services been contacted? (who, when, etc.)	

Table 2—1 Incident Data Collection Checklist



Element	Information Examples	
	 Environmental situation (wind, rain, etc.) with relevant forecasts. Any issues with access to the incident site by emergency 	
	services or clean-up / remediation crew.	
Historical Background	• Events leading up to the incident occurring, inclusive of dates and times.	
	• Relevant background information if it contributes to the understanding of the incident.	
Environmental Risk	 Consideration of the environmental impacts. Whether the residual risk for the relevant environmental impact remains appropriate. 	
Corrective Actions	 Corrective actions undertaken to date. Where the incident response included removal of waste materials: the disposal method and or/storage location. Future proposed actions to prevent reoccurrence of a similar incident. 	



3 Emergency Response Team - Actions

Personnel involved in an emergency may include a First Responder, Site Supervisor, Incident Controller (as necessary), Emergency Response Team Leader (ERT-L), Emergency Response Team Information Controller and any additional personnel onsite. In the event of an emergency, the below tables are to guide actions to be taken.

Of importance, NT WorkSafe must be notified if a serious injury, a dangerous incident, or death has occurred at the workplace. Notifiable incidents are defined in the WHS Act. No ERT member is authorised to disturb the site of a notifiable incident until a workplace inspector has arrived on site or at an earlier time if the inspector directs. Disturbance is defined in **Appendix 1**.

Refer to **Table 4–1** (Response Scenarios) for guidance on specific emergency scenarios.



3.1 First Responder

Table 3—1 First Responder Emergency Actions

	ACTION	
	Emergency Role Profile	
	• Call the Site Supervisor, raise the alarm, contact emergency services if require	ed.
	• Ensure own safety and contain incident.	
	Assist with initial response.	
tions	Gather information and hand over to ERT members.	
Initial Actions	Pre-emergency	
Initio	• Maintain familiarisation with Imperial site ERP and/or relevant Contractor ERP's and respective emergency notification requirements.	
	• Be familiar with site Emergency Muster Point and evacuation procedures.	
	• Always be alert for and report hazardous situations that could escalate into an emergency – immediately report any actual or potential emergencies.	
	Emergency Actions	
First Hour Actions	• On arrival at an emergency, immediately report to the Site Supervisor the location, type of emergency and need for assistance, and intentions to assist. Give an indication of your next contact time	
	 Check the area for potential hazards. Ensure personal safety prior to assessing any personnel for injury – remember DRSABCD. Provide first aid to injured persons in accordance with training and ability. Evacuate to the muster point if directed. 	
	• If the emergency has the potential to impact on the receiving environment, such as a chemical spill, isolate and contain only if it is safe to do so.	
	• Move injured personnel only if they are in immediate and/or further danger, in-order to avoid any additional injuries/risk to persons.	
	• Note the impacts of the emergency and any potential requirements for evacuations.	
	 Notify the Site Supervisor of support required (i.e., ambulance, firefighting etc.); provide an overview of what has happened and do so in as calm a manner as possible – this initial report/information will assist in requested support being coordinated and provided. 	



		ACTION	
	•	If safe to do so and appropriately trained, initiate emergency shutdown procedures of nearby plant and equipment in keeping with site Standing Operating Procedures.	
	•	Dispatch names of all personnel, including those injured or unaccounted for, to the ERT Leader or Incident Controller.	
	•	Brief the ERT Leader or Incident Controller on arrival and assist as directed.	
ions	Pc	st Emergency Actions	
Ongoing Actions	•	Attend debrief session.	
Ongoi	•	Assist in incident investigation.	





3.2 Site Supervisor

Table 3—2 Site Supervisor Emergency Actions

	ACTION	
Role	Emergency Role Profile	
	• Liaises with the First Responder, Emergency Services, Incident Controller and ERT-L.	
	• Maintains the responsibility for the safety of personnel and the integrity of pla and equipment.	nt
	• Is supported by the Emergency Response Team.	
su	Pre-Emergency	
Initial Actions	• Maintain familiarisation with Imperial site ERP and Contractor ERP's, key emergency contacts and respective notification and callout requirements.	
	• Be an active member in the development of this plan.	
	Emergency Actions	
	 Immediately assess emergency and initiate site evacuation procedures subject to the scale and risk of harm to other workers, plant, and equipment. Provide the all-clear once evacuation order has been lifted and all personnel 	
	 Provide the all-clear once evacuation order has been lifted and all personnel have been accounted for. 	
	• Assume the role of site Incident Controller in the event the incumbent is unavailable or incapacitated.	
Hour Actions	• Define communication protocol and implement. Monitor and ensure adherence for the duration of the event.	
First Hour A	• Ensure communication flow with the First Responder, External Support Agencies, Incident Controller, Site Contractors, and ERT-L.	
	• Direct and coordinate actions of contractor personnel in their required emergency duties.	
	Initiate immediate action to mitigate the effect of an emergency.	
	• Prepare a log of incident events and actions taken when time allows and submit to Emergency Response Team Information Controller.	



	ACTION	
ctions	Post Emergency Actions	
< <	Attend debrief session.	
Ongoing	Assist in incident investigation.	٦



3.3 Incident Controller

	ACTION	
	Emergency Role Profile	
Role	Reports to the ERT-L.	
Ř	• Has responsibility for ensuring Imperial on-site processes and procedures are followed by all personnel in the event of an emergency.	-
	Pre-Emergency	
Initial Actions	• Maintain familiarisation with Imperial site ERP and Contractor ERP's, key emergency contacts and respective notification and callout requirements.	
	• Be an active member in the development and final review of this plan.	
	Emergency Actions	
	• Liaise with Site Supervisor and coordinate safety measures to be adopted during emergency situations.	
	• Assume the role of Site Supervisor in the event the incumbent is unavailable or incapacitated.	
	• Advise Site Supervisor, Third Party Contractor Personnel and ERT-L of emergency activities.	
ctions	• Monitor the safe suspension of operations and associated activity.	
st Hour Actions	• Ensure ERT-L is immediately aware of any emergency event triggered under this plan.	
Fir	• Submit Situation Reports (SITREPS) or other relevant reports to the ERT- L as required.	
	• Under direction of the ERT-L, manage specific emergency response activities required by 3 rd party contractors and imperial personnel at the incident scene.	
	• Maintain log of incident events, actions, messages, and decisions; provide to ERT Information Coordinator.	

Table 3—3 Incident Controller



	ACTION	
	Post Emergency Actions	
	Contribute to debrief of key personnel involved in any emergency response.	ב
Ongoing Actions	• Consider a debrief of key external response agency personnel involved, via tele-conference if necessary.	ב
Ongoinç	• Assist in the development of a post emergency action and responsibility plan.	ב
	 Ensure key respondents provide incident reports/logs at the conclusion of any incident/emergency and provide to the ERT_L. 	





3.4 ERT Leader

Table 3—4 ERT Leader Actions

	ACTION	
Role	Emergency Role Profile	
	Responsible for overall management of onsite emergencies.	
	• Establish control of and oversees the tactical response to an emergency and ensures all appropriate support is provided to the Incident Controller (if deployed).	
	• Lead the ERT in the tactical development/implementation of strategies that provide a safe, efficient, and cost-effective response to an onsite emergency situation.	
suc	Pre-Emergency	
Initial Actions	 Maintain familiarisation with Imperial and Contractor ERP's, key emergency contacts and respective notification and callout requirements. Be an active member in the development and review of this plan. 	
_	Emergency Actions	
	 <u>Alert</u> emergency contact(s), <u>Confirm</u> details, <u>Activate</u> resources (as required). 	
	Initial Activation:	
	Initiate ERT callout, ensure all roles are appointed.Review the need to evacuate the site.	
First Hour Actions	• Ensure ERT is activated as appropriate and that an Emergency Response Room is designated if required.	
First Hou	• Hold situation briefing with all ERT personnel at earliest opportunity; maintain regular briefings throughout response.	
	• Assess extent of emergency/classification; initiate appropriate response.	
	Incident Site:	
	• In consultation with the site supervisor, ensure a communication plan appropriate to the scale of the incident has been enacted.	
	• Complete SITREP with Incident Controller with as much detail as possible.	



		ACTION	
	•	Create initial response strategy with Incident Controller and relevant Contractor.	
	•	Ensure weather is assessed regularly if incident response can be impacted by weather.	
	•	Oversee activities between incident site and support requested by Incident Controller.	
	•	Allocate resources for mobilisation as support requested by Incident Controller.	
	No	tifications to Imperial Management Team:	
	•	Ensure early notification and SITREP's are sent to Imperial as required.	
	•	With ERT Information Controller, provide information to Imperial for stakeholder communications and regulatory reporting.	
	Ро	st Emergency Actions:	
tions	•	Contribute to debrief of key personnel involved in any emergency response.	
Ongoing Actions	•	Consider a debrief of key external response agency personnel involved, via tele-conference if necessary.	
Ö	•	Assist in the development of a post emergency action and responsibility plan.	



3.5 ERT Information Coordinator

Category	Action	
	Emergency Role Profile	
a)	• Reports to the ERT Leader.	
Role	• Ensures a chronological summary of key events is maintained and coordinates the display of information on the Emergency Response Roor (ERR) incident board(s).	n
s	Pre-Emergency:	
Initial Actions	• Maintain familiarisation with Imperial and Contractor ERP's, key emergency contacts and respective notification/callout requirements.	
	Emergency Actions	
	Initial Activation:	
10	• Confirm callout and estimated time of arrival if after hours.	
ctions	• Proceed to nominated site Emergency Response Room (if necessary).	
First Hour Actions	• Set up ERR and ensure all likely operational, communication, administration requirements are available.	
Firs	• Locate copies of any related site Emergency Response Plans and/or Procedures.	
	Arrange additional support staff for ERT	
	communications/administrative activities as required.	
	Ongoing Activities:	
	• Liaise with ERT Leader for incident briefing and likely requirements.	
tions	• Maintain chronological summary of key events; coordinate display of information on ERR Incident Board(s).	
ng Ac	• Filter incident events information to ERT Leader.	
Ongoing Actions	• Review Situation Reports (SITREP's) for update information.	
U	• Track regulatory authority notifications and ensure information is logged.	
	• Ensure catering requirements are considered.	

Table 3—5 ERT Information Controller Actions



Category	Action	
	• Prepare supporting information for media releases at Imperials request.	
	• Update weather alerts and ensure weather reports are regularly provided to the ERT.	
	• Update ERT Members of the incident status as they arrive in the ERR.	
	• Do not talk to the Media at any time.	
	• Collect log sheets and records from ERT members and compile.	
	• Maintain personal log of incident events, actions, messages, and	
	decisions; provide to ERT Leader at the conclusion of any incident.	
	Post Emergency:	
	• Contribute to incident debrief (phone conference if necessary).	
	• Review incident response events; provide recommendations for improvements or updates.	



3.6 All Personnel

Table 3—6 All Personnel Actions

Category	Action	
	Pre-Emergency:	
	• Maintain familiarisation with Imperial site ERP and/or relevant Contractor ERP's and respective emergency notification requirements.	
Initial Actions	• Be familiar with the site Emergency Muster Points and evacuation procedures.	
Initial	• Participate in site evacuation drills/emergency response training as directed.	
	• Always be alert for and report hazardous situations that could escalate into an emergency situation – immediately report any actual or potential emergencies.	
	Emergency Actions:	
ctions	 Be alert for hazardous situations which may escalate to an emergency. Evacuate to the site muster point if instructed by the Site Supervisor and await further direction. No personnel are permitted to leave the Muster Point area until notified by the Site Supervisor. 	
First Hour Actions	 Report any emergency situation immediately to the nominated Site Supervisor / ERT - L or designated Incident Controller and keep informed of all operations and of any hazards which may affect the safety of onsite responding personnel. 	
	Avoid placing themselves or others in danger.	
	MUST NOT communicate with the Media under any circumstances.	
suo	Post Emergency Actions:	
g Acti	Participate in debrief sessions as required.	
Ongoing Actions	• Assist in the development of a post emergency action and responsibility plan as necessary.	



4 Response Scenario Guidelines

4.1 Overview

When responding to an emergency, always assess the risk and controls to keep people and the environment safe.

Table 4—1 describes some emergency response scenarios and recommended actions.



Table 4—1 Response Scenarios Guideline

Category	Response	
Basic Emergency	Remove yourself and others from danger.	
Response	Raise the alarm – notify the Site Supervisor through the available channels of communication (e.g., radio):Report location.	
	Type and extent of the incident.	
	Stop all work and makes sure the area is safe.	
	If safe to do so and appropriately trained, initiate emergency shutdown procedures of nearby plant and equipment in keeping with site Standing Operating Procedures if required.	
	Provide First Aid to any injured persons (DRSABCD).	
	Account for people.	
	Contact emergency services if required.	
	Follow the directions of emergency services or response personnel and assist as required if you feel safe and capable to do so.	
	Follow the Emergency Response Plan and gather information.	
	Emergency Response Team Leader to notify appropriate stakeholders (Imperial contacts and contractors).	
	Determine the recovery strategy and resources required:Check for equipment integrity.	
	Ensure all protection systems are restored.Replenish, replace, or return emergency equipment.	
Fire (Site office	If you see SMOKE or FLAMES, alert others in your vicinity immediately.	
evacuation)	Remove anyone in danger if safe to do so.	
	Raise the alarm.	



Category	Response	
	If you can see a fire, attempt to extinguish it if safe to do so. If the fire is small enough, use a nearby fire extinguisher to control and extinguish the fire. Do not fight the fire if the following conditions exist:	
	• You have not been trained or instructed in using a fire extinguisher.	
	• You don't know what's burning.	
	• The fire is spreading rapidly and might block your means of escape.	
	• You don't have the proper equipment.	
	• You might inhale toxic smoke.	
	• Your instincts tell you not to do so.	
	If the first attempts to put out the fire fail, evacuate the building immediately.	
	Close any doors if safe to do so.	
	Call 000.	
	Ensure nearby personnel leave the building.	
	All persons leaving the building or site must head to the Emergency Muster Point by the safest, most direct route.	
	Do not leave the Emergency Muster Point at any time without advising and gaining the approval of the Site Supervisor.	
	Do not return to the building or site until advised by the Emergency Response Team Leader.	
Injury (Medical Emergency)	Initiate first aid – DRSABCD.	
	Escalate incident to Site Supervisor.	
	If injuries require more than First Aid but are not critical or life- threatening, and the person can be transferred by vehicle, take the injured person/s to the closest medical facility.	
	If injuries are critical or life-threatening, call 000 and then the McArthur River Mine ERT Coordinator.	



Category	Response	
	Continue First Aid until assistance arrives.	
Injury (Lone Worker)	Lone Worker to initiate self-first aid, if possible.	
	If injuries require more than First Aid but are not critical or life- threatening, contact the National Response Centre, or Site Supervisor and request transport to nearest medical facility. Contact to be made with local emergency contacts for assistance with transport.	
	If injuries are critical or life-threatening, use emergency beacon and/or call 000.	
	Lone Worker to continue self-first aid until assistance arrives.	
Criminal Activity	Always avoid physical confrontation.	
(Civil Disturbance)	Contact the Site Supervisor, and police if necessary.	
	Move to the Emergency Muster Point or safe location.	
Snakebite	Life-threatening effects from snakebite aren't usually seen for a few hours but can appear in minutes - what to look for: Fang marks. 	
	Headache, difficulty breathing.	
	Nausea and vomiting.	
	Stomach pain.	
	Swollen glands in the armpits & groin.Weakness, collapse.	
	Check the immediate area for danger to yourself or the injured person.	
	Calm the person and keep them still.	
	Contact Site Supervisor and emergency services as required.	
	If a person is unconscious, check breathing & pulse and apply CPR.	
	Do not wash or suck the bite or use a tourniquet.	



Category	Response	
	If bitten on a limb, apply a pressure bandage or cloth approximately 10-15 cm wide upwards from the fingers or toes, firm but not too tight.	
	Keep the limb still by using a splint.	
	If able to do so, mark the area of the bandage where you think the bite occurred – this will assist medical staff.	
	Leave the splint or bandage on until reaching the hospital.	
	Follow guidance from the Site supervisor.	
Vehicle Accident	Raise the alarm (report location, type, and extent of incident).	
	Request assistance of Emergency Services or Local Emergency Contacts as required.	
	Switch off the vehicle ignition.	
	Assess vehicle and site damage; take relevant actions to secure the accident scene.	
	If the vehicle is in contact with power lines, stay clear and advise occupants to stay in the vehicle.	
	Do not try to remove casualties from the vehicle until sure other dangers are not present.	
	When possible, remove trapped/injured personnel, provide medical aid (as qualified).	
Bushfire	Assess if evacuation is required and evacuate if necessary.	
	Contact Site Supervisor.	
	Obtain information about the fire, such as location and size of the fire.	
	Account for all personnel.	
	Consider escape routes and alternate routes.	
	Initiate contact with emergency services as necessary.	



Category	Response	
	If urgent, evacuate to Heartbreak Hotel or a safe location.	
	Consider task timings and pack up timings if safe to do so.	
	Consider checking of fire breaks if safe to do so.	
Environmental Incidents (Hazardous Spill – Chemicals & Wastewater)	Immediately contact the Site Supervisor upon becoming aware of a loss of containment (a spill). Subject to scale, request assistance to minimise the potential for environmental harm.	
	If safe to do so and appropriately trained, consider the emergency shutdown of any impacted plant.	
	Consult the SDS or product/tank labels for emergency advice and hazards to avoid. Ensure all personnel are safe and clear of the area -stay clear of vapour, fumes, smoke, and spills.	
	All necessary action should be taken to minimise the size and any adverse effects of the release. Any additional PPE requirements to manage a loss of containment will be detailed in the SDS. Consider face shields, goggles, heavy gloves, and gumboots when cleaning up a spill.	
	If adequate resources are not available to contain the release and if it threatens public health, property or the environment, the state fire brigades should be contacted for emergency assistance by the Site Supervisor as soon as possible - phone 000 .	
	Always pay attention to fire and health hazards. Remove all sources of ignition to reduce the potential fire hazard.	
	Establish the source of spill/leak and determine the extent of pollution.	
	Stop further leakage (e.g., stop pumping or in case of pipeline leak give warnings to stop the flow), close valves, attempt to stop leaks, move the object on its side.	
	Activate containment operations immediately to Isolate spill or leak area for at least 100 metres (330 feet) in all directions to prevent the spread of spilled product (if the situation requires- i.e., block drains, dam ditches, boom watercourses, close water intakes).	



Category	Response	
	Divert or stop traffic (do not start vehicles if a low flash-point product has been split).	
	 <u>Clean Up</u>: Refer to SDS for instructions. Retrieve as much as possible with sorbents or vac truck. 	
	• Remove contaminated subsoil to reduce spread of potential contamination.	
	 Isolate contaminated spoil for later analysis and confirmation of disposal options. Only licenced waste contractors are permitted to transport, receive, and dispose of listed wastes. 	
	 <u>Points to Remember</u>: Always consider safety of yourself and other during a 	
	responseActivate containment operations immediately.Do not allow vehicles to run over any spill saturated areas.	
	Contain & recover at the source.Complete the spill register.	
Missing / Overdue Personnel	After being notified of a missing or overdue person, Journey Management plan timeframes will be utilised to escalate the tracing and notification processes.	
	Obtain information on the time and location of the last sighting.	
	Attempt to establish communication with the missing person via GPS tracker, mobile phone, and SMS contact and, if possible, UHF, VHF, satellite phone.	
	Advise Site Supervisor who will contact HSE Manager.	
	If possible, contact the destination point, e.g., hotel/motel/camp, to determine if the person has arrived.	
	If possible and safe to do so (i.e., weather conditions), despatch other nearby employees and local emergency contacts to look for the missing person.	



Category	Response			
	After 2 hours without contact (as determined collaboratively by the Supervisor, HSE Manager and Emergency Response Team Leader), notify the police of the missing person.			
Subsurface incident (Loss of	Initiate Well Control Procedures if required.			
Well Control)	Go to Emergency Muster Point and account for all personnel.			
	Contact Site Supervisor.			
	Contact emergency services if required.			
	Consider escape routes and alternate routes.			
Weather-Related	Account for all personnel.			
(Flood, Cyclone)	Contact Site Supervisor.			
	Contact emergency services if required.			
	Take shelter if possible.			
	Monitor weather alerts and radio stations.			
	Consider escape routes and alternate routes.			
	Consider task timings and pack up timings.			
	Never cross a flooded creek, road, or causeway – always assess the risk before crossing.			
Spill during transport of	Ensure vehicles can safely navigate to and from areas of concern – provide alternate routes if possible.			
Chemicals and Wastewater (Spills / release, road haulage – during wet and dry seasons)	Ensure all personnel are safe and clear of the area - stay clear of vapour, fumes, smoke, and spills. Use safety-related equipment as required to extract personnel if in immediate danger.			
	Always pay attention to fire and health hazards. Extricate personnel and team to a safe distance and clear of potentially hazardous fumes (upwind).			
	Notify Site Supervisor, advise the situation and request assistance if needed.			



Category	Response			
	All necessary action should be taken to minimise the size and any adverse effects of the release. Shut valves – internal/external if safe to do so.			
	Activate containment operations immediately to prevent the spill from reaching a surface watercourse or groundwater.			
	Refer to the HAZCHEM code, truck placarding, driver, or Safety Data Sheet for methods of control/management.			
	Remove all sources of ignition to reduce any potential of fire			
	If adequate resources are not available to contain the release and if it threatens public health, property or the environment, the state fire brigades should be contacted for emergency assistance - phone 000 .			
	Divert or stop traffic (do not start vehicles if a low flash-point product has been split) if tanker truck or chemical spill is on fire.			
	Clean Up:			
	• Refer to Safety Data Sheets for instructions (if available).			
	• Retrieve as much as possible with sorbents or vac truck.			
	• Remove contaminated subsoil to reduce spread of potential contamination.			
	• isolate contaminated soil for later analysis and confirmation of disposal options. Only licenced waste contractors are permitted to transport, receive, and dispose of listed wastes.			
	Points to Remember:			
	 Always consider safety of yourself and other during a response. 			
	Activate containment operations immediately.			
	• Do not allow vehicles to run over any spill saturated areas.			
	• Do not flush the spill down clean drains, or through ESC measures.			
	• Do not use mechanical excavators on areas with free oil on the surface.			
	• Contain & recover at the source.			
	Complete the spill register.			



Category	Response				
Bogged Vehicle	Initiate Medical Emergency Response if required.				
Transporting Chemicals and Wastewater	 First Responder: Notify the Site Supervisor and ask for assistance. Never attempt extraction without assistance. 				
	Ensure rescue vehicles can safely reach the incident location.				
	Complete a Job Hazard Analysis before attempting extraction. Take action to mitigate hazards identified.				
	Removal of chemicals or wastewater from the bogged vehicle may be necessary before vehicle extraction.				
	Before chemical or wastewater transfer from a bogged vehicle confirm that:				
	• Significant rainfall is not immediately forecast.				
	• Tracks are accessible to the recovery vehicle.				
	Appropriate spill kits are available on site.				
	If Chemicals have escaped from containment on the bogged vehicle:				
	 Advise Site Supervisor immediately and escalate to Emergency Response Team Leader. 				
	• Refer to the Safety Data Sheet for safety and environmental risks that must be managed.				
	• Ensure all personnel are safe from fumes, fire, smoke, and chemical hazards.				
	• Use safety equipment, if required, to extract personnel from the bogged vehicle.				
	• Be aware of the potential for fires. Keep ignition sources and personnel away if there is a risk of fire from flammable or combustible chemical spills.				
	• If safe, activate chemical containment action:				
	• Consult the Safety Data Sheet and wear appropriate PPE.				
	 If safe and possible, stop the spill at the source. Shut off valves. 				



Category	Response	
	 If the spill is pooling, try to contain it with a spill kit, soil, or other bunds to prevent it from escaping to drainage lines and waterways. 	
	 <u>Clean Up</u>: Retrieve as much as possible with absorbents. Remove contaminated soil. Seal in labelled containers and transport by a licensed contractor to a licensed facility for disposal. <u>Points to Remember</u>: 	
	 Recordable/ Reportable incidents must be communicated to DEPWS in accordance with Petroleum (Environment) Regulations 2016. This will be done as per Figure 1—2. Communication Flow. Extraction must be conducted safely and in a manner that prevents loss of contents. 	
Protest	First Responder:	
(Intrusion on the site)	 Do not engage protesters, but if engaged, remain calm and professional. Take notes, and record details, e.g., vehicles, registration plate number of people, signs, or specific messages. Contact the Sit Supervisor. 	
	 First Responder (If Supervisor is not contactable): Notify others in your work party. Carry on with business if safe to do so and continue monitoring activity. If personnel safety is compromised, halt operations/activities until advised otherwise and re-locate to an area with 	
	reception and wait for instructions. Contact the police and notify them of the protest and location of the protest activity	
	Site Supervisor (or Incident Controller):	
	 Advise the first responder of the next steps: Take notes and record details, e.g., vehicles, registration plates, number of people, signs, or specific messages. 	



Category	Response		
	• Or proceed to the site or a secondary location and wait for further instructions.		
	• If the protest is non-violent, establish a safe location for protestors, erect a barrier if required and communicate safety requirements to protest leaders.		
	• If the protest escalates to a threatening scenario, immediately escalate the response to secure the site and ensure the safety of all personnel.		
	Escalate protest as an incident to the Emergency Response Team Leader.		
	Emergency Response Team Leader:		
	• Notify the site team and contractors coming to the site of the		
	protest event and advise how to deal with protesters if		
	encountered, i.e., do not engage; if engaged, remain calm		
	and professional. Take notes and record details e.g., vehicles,		
	registration plates, number of people, signs, or specific messages.		
	Notify Imperial Management.		
	Designate an Emergency Response Team Information		
	Controller to maintain a log of incident events, actions,		
	messages, and decisions made.		
	Imperial Management Team:		
	• Establish roles, assume operations/emergency support, and		
	contact contractor representatives if required.		
	• Notify relevant authorities, i.e., Police, Government, and		
	Media.		

4.2 Evacuation Procedure

The following procedure will be adopted for a full site emergency evacuation.

Upon detection of an emergency situation, the Site Supervisor (or delegate) will activate the site-specific alarm system (e.g. radio calls, intercom, alarm system) to signal the need for evacuation.



Immediate Actions for Personnel:

Upon hearing the alarm, personnel should immediately stop work, secure equipment, and make way to the muster point by the most direct, safest route. Personnel should leave all non-essential personal belongings behind and prioritise an orderly evacuation.

Evacuation Routes:

The safest evacuation route may not be the most direct route. Assess the risk to personal safety.

Communication During Evacuation:

Maintain communication via two-way radios, or mobile or satellite phone as important information may be relayed. Keep communication systems free to ensure the Site Supervisor (or delegate) has the ability to communicate with emergency services and site personnel.

Accountability and Muster points:

- Each site has a designated evacuation/muster point that the worker and site team is to become familiar with.
- The Site Supervisor will conduct a headcount to ensure all personnel are safe and accounted for.
- In the event any personnel cannot be accounted for, the Site Supervisor will immediately attempt to contact the person via all available communication means and notify the ERT-L who will determine the best course of action subject to the emergency situation.
- All personnel are to remain at the muster point until the emergency is declared over or are directed by the Site Supervisor.

5 Emergency Response Communication

5.1 Internal Communication

Upon activation of this plan, the following internal communication protocol will be implemented, remaining in effect until normal operations resume. The ERT-L (or delegate) will determine the communication method adopted based on the event's severity and location. It is the overall responsibility of the ERT-L to implement and maintain effective communication between site



personnel (internal) and external parties (Imperial Management, external stakeholders and regulatory authorities if required).

- Emergency response UHF Channel (38) Carpentaria 1 and 4 well pads (South of the Carpentaria Highway)
- Emergency response UHF Channel (19) Carpentaria 2 and 3 well pad (North of the Carpentaria Highway)
- Company satellite phones (2 available) all locations, including for use with off-site transport incidents.

The ERT-L (or delegate) will ensure that the chosen communication method remains clear, unrestricted, and available throughout the emergency.

5.2 External Communication

To ensure accurate and timely communication with external parties during emergencies, a detailed protocol with defined authority levels has been established.

Communication Type	Authorised Personnel	Description	
External Emergency Services Communication	Site supervisorProvide external emergency support serviand abovewith information on the incident.		
Stakeholder Communication	ERT-L	Communicate or liaise with local landowners and/or regulators (if required by Imperial Management).	
Regulatory Notification	Imperial Management	Complete notifications to relevant regulatory authorities.	
Media Enquiries	Imperial Management	No on-site personnel are authorised to speak to the media. Direct all inquiries to Imperial Management.	

Table 5—1 External Communication



This structured approach ensures a systematic and controlled flow of information and effective communication both internally and externally during emergency situations.

6 Emergency Response Equipment and Services

6.1 Overview

With EP 187 located outside the Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service (NTFRS) emergency response area, self-funded emergency response measures are required.

Table 6—1 presents the different emergency equipment available on-site at any one time to provide, where possible, the initial response required to avoid any incident from escalating.

Equipment	Location
First Aid	First Aid kits will be located in the site office and in all light and heavy vehicles.
Fire Equipment	Fire extinguishers will be located within all operating plant and site vehicles. Fire blankets and Fire extinguishers are located in all site offices.
Defibrillator	A defibrillator unit will be located onsite during drilling and fracturing operations and when ambulance and paramedic are engaged.
Spill Kits	Spill Kits will be stocked and available onsite to respond to spills on operational sites, and in vehicles transporting chemicals
Ambulance Paramedic	An emergency transport vehicle used by a paramedic to transport patients to the nearest medical facility. Ambulance located within the CPP Area, based on risk of Activity being conducted e.g. drilling, Hydraulic Fracturing, facility construction, etc.
Paramedic	A trained individual will be available to provide primary response in case of a medical emergency.
CareFlight	Will be available on-call:

Table 6—1 Emergency Response Equipment



Equipment	Location			
	• 1 hour drive to Tanumbirini Airstrip (approx. 68 km drive).			
	 3-hour drive to Daly Waters Aerodrome (approx. 208 km drive) – 24 hr use. 			

EP 187 is outside of the NTFRS emergency response area. Therefore, self-funded emergency response measures, including provision of an ambulance and paramedic, are to be assessed based on risk (including response to road crash/response).

Drilling rigs and hydraulic fracturing spreads and facility construction activities are the most likely areas of higher severity injury/incidents given the concentration of personnel for longer periods than other operations is higher. Therefore, an ambulance and paramedic may be stationed on site during those operations.

Well pads, campsites and other construction and areas where the Activity is being carried out are also considered as part of operational planning. All campsites and well sites with personnel carrying out works will maintain communications with each other and with the ambulance (if applicable). The ambulance (if applicable) will attend any emergencies at campsites or well sites.

6.2 Emergency Response Services (Road & Air)

Note: the NTFRS can be contacted for advice on current capabilities in preparation for adequate contingency measures.

External support can be sourced to support during an emergency. This support can be either obtained by road (e.g., Ambulance) or air (e.g., Aero Medical Services).

6.2.1 Road

- Ambulance services can be dispatched from:
 - On-site during a Drilling or Fracturing activity being conducted by Imperial.
 - Borroloola Health Centre and be on-site in approximately 2.5 hours.
- Paramedic services can be dispatched from:
 - On-site during a Drilling or Fracturing activity being conducted by Imperial.
 - o McArthur River Mine.
 - Tamboran medical resources and be on-site in approximately 3.5 hours.
- Local Emergency Contacts have been established in the event of an incident.



- These contacts are listed in Section 8.
- During drilling or fracturing activity, the on-site ambulance will be used for emergency transport to the nearest and fit-for-purpose clinic/hospital (e.g., McArthur (~1.5 hours driving), ~ Borroloola (~2.5 hours driving), Katherine Hospital (~ 5.5 hours driving).

6.2.2 Aero Medical Services

- Aero Medical Services such as CareFlight are to be contacted when the severity of the incident/injury cannot be mitigated or responded to by road assistance.
- Landing of aircraft can be conducted at Tanumbirini Airstrip or alternates such as McArthur River Mine, as selected by Aero Medical Services.
- Aero Medical Services may also choose to task a helicopter, as they have availability and deem appropriate.

The helicopter landing site is at Carpentaria 1, but the site would be agreed upon subject to incident location and pilots' discretion.



7 Recovery Actions

7.1 Overview

Table 7—1 provides post-emergency actions required to be followed to return to pre-incident state operations.

Table	7—1 Recovery	Actions
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Action	Description			
Review	Discuss strengths and weaknesses.			
	• Necessary improvements for this plan and related procedures.			
	Identify actions to be undertaken.			
Investigate	• Secure incident site and do not disturb area until the investigation has been completed.			
	• The WHS Act requires the PCBU to:			
	 Notify NT WorkSafe of a 'notifiable incident' immediately after becoming aware it has happened; and 			
	 Preserve (do not disturb) the incident scene until NT WorkSafe Inspectors arrive or directs otherwise (some exceptions apply). 			
	• Collect any evidence that may assist in the investigation (e.g., testimonies, records of actions taken, photographs, etc.).			
Recover	• Verify infrastructure integrity as well as security equipment restoration.			
	• Replenish, replace, or return emergency equipment.			
	• Ensure personnel impacted by the incident receive the required			
	counselling or information to continue with safe operations.			
	• Revised ERP and implement changes or training as required.			
Clean-Up	Assess for potential decontamination needs.			
	• Repair or replace damaged equipment and test for safe functionality.			
	Attend to commissioning and site reinstatement.			

7.2 Emergency Conclusion

After the emergency has ended, several key issues must be considered when standing down personnel. These issues relate to ongoing emergency control, investigation processes and recovery actions, including appropriate resources for key responsibilities. Final information



releases must be considered for affected parties and key stakeholder groups, including:

- External Contractors and Services.
- Government Authorities.
- Shareholders.
- Media.
- Employees/employee relatives.

An emergency would be over when:

- Where involved, the Emergency Services have formerly declared the emergency is over and returned control of the affected site.
- The Emergency 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 persons have been stabilised and/or evacuated.
- Effective environmental controls are in place.

Following resolution of an emergency, all available personnel will conduct a debriefing session to evaluate the performance and effectiveness of this procedure. This process will be documented to provide evidence as part of future reviews and updates of the overall emergency response plan.

7.3 Debriefing

A debriefing is to be conducted by the ERT-L (or external provider where appropriate) to discuss problems and necessary improvements for incorporation into the emergency preparedness and procedures. This discussion should include:

- Recognition of success and what was accomplished exceedingly 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, landowners, local authority, producers, or customers.

The minutes from the debrief meeting, when available, will be sent to all attendees.

7.4 Training

The Emergency Response Team will be trained against this plan. Training will be provided in the form of:

- Emergency Response exercises or drills.
- Toolbox talks.

7.5 Review and Update

The ERP is to be reviewed and updated as necessary in response to one or more of the following:

- Annually.
- When major changes have occurred, which may affect the Emergency Response coordination or capabilities.
- Following routine testing of the plan, or after an emergency.
- Before installing and commissioning new plant and equipment.
- A change of Emergency Contact information.

8 Emergency Contact Details

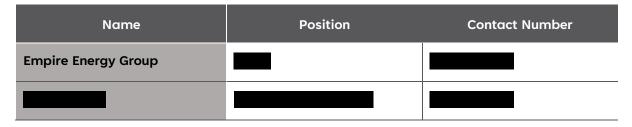
Note: Contact numbers, and the Emergency Response Number (ERN) Display sheets will change based on the activity being undertaken and should be checked and updated frequently.

See **Appendix 2** of this Emergency Response Plan for the example Site ERN Display Sheets for Carpentaria 1, 2/3 and 4 well pads. ERNs will be updated based on stages of Activity.



8.1 Imperial Oil and Gas Pty Ltd

Table 8—1 Imperial Emergency Contact Details



8.2 inGauge Energy

Table 8—2 inGauge Emergency Contact Details

Position	Name	Contact Number	E-mail
Principal Engineer	Kelvin Wuttke		
HSE Manager	Trent Smith		
On Site Representative #1	Gary Williams		
On Site Representative #2	Dannielle Darcy		
Site Supervisor	To be determined based on Activity occurring in EP 187	TBD	TBD
Company Sat Phone #1	Assigned to on-site personnel		N/A
Company Sat Phone #2	Assigned to on-site personnel		N/A



8.3 Government and Stakeholders

Name	Location	Contact Number	Email
Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade (DITT)	Darwin	Ph: 08 8999 6567 - 08 8999 6350 A.H: 0439 744 119 - 0430 739 507 Emergency: 1300 935 250	petroleum.operations@nt.gov.au
Environment, Parks and Water Security (DEPWS)	Darwin	Ph: 08 8924 4534	onshoregas.depws@nt.gov.au
NT Work Safe	Darwin	1800 019 115	ntworksafe@nt.gov.au

Table 8—3 Government and Stakeholder Contact Details



8.4 Other

Contact available to the ERT. These may need to be prioritised based on the nature of the emergency.

Entity	Name	Location	Contact Number
Medical Services	Royal Darwin Hospital	Darwin	(08) 8922 8888
	Katherine Hospital	Katherine	(08) 8973 9211
	St Johns Katherine Ambulance	Katherine	(08) 8972 8500
	Borroloola Doctor	Borroloola	(08) 8975 8757
Aero Medical Services	CareFlight		(08) 8928 9777
		NT, WA & SA	24hr Emergency
			1300 655 855
Police	Emergency		000
			24h Assistance 131444
	Katherine Police	Katherine	(08) 8973 8000
		Radienne	(0830 – 1600 Mon-Fri only)
	Borroloola Police	Borroloola	(08) 8975 8770
Well Control Services	Boots and Coots	International	+1 281 931 8884
Fire Services	NT Fire & Rescue AH	NT	(08) 8922 1555
	Katherine Fire Station	Katherine	(08) 8973 8014
	Bushfire NT Katherine Office	Katherine	(08) 8973 8871
	Boorroloola Volunteer Fire Services	Borroloola	0411 191 824
Service Station	Heartbreak Hotel	McArthur	(08) 8975 9928
	Hi-way Inn Petrol Station	Daly Waters	(08) 8975 9925
Local Emergency Contacts	McArthur River Mine ERT Coordinator	McArthur	
		NT	
		NT	
		NT	
		Elnino	
		NT Eleanor Pools	
		NT West Balbarini	

Table 8—4 Other Contact Information



Appendices

Appendix 1: Incident Notification Guideline

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011 and Regulations 2011 Person conducting a business must notify the regulator as soon as they become aware of a death, serious injury or illness or dangerous incident that arises out of the business or undertaking's conduct. Telephone 1800 019 115 A dangerous incident consists of: (a) an uncontrolled escape, spillage or leakage of a substance; or (b) an uncontrolled escape of gas or steam; or (c) an uncontrolled escape of a pressurised substance; or (e) electric shock; or (f) the fall or release from a height of any plant, substance or thing; or (g) the collapse, overturning, failure or malfunction of, or damage to, any plant that is required to be outhorised for use in accordance with the Regulations; or (h) the collapse or partial collapse of a structure; or (i) the intrush of water, mud or gas in workings, in an underground excavation or tunnel; or (i) the intrush of water, mud or gas in workings, in an underground excavation or tunnel; or (i) only other event prescribed by the Regulations; A serious injury or illness means: (a) immediate treatment as on inpatient in a hospital; or (b) immediate treatment as on inpatient in a hospital; or (c) immediate treatment of any part of his or her body; or Immediate treatment for: (i) the amputation of any part of his or her body; or
A dangerous incident consists of: (a) an uncontrolled escape, spillage or leakage of a substance; or (b) an uncontrolled implosion, explosion or fire; or (c) an uncontrolled escape of gas or steam; or (d) an uncontrolled escape of a pressurised substance; or (e) electric shock; or (f) the foll or release from a height of any plant, substance or thing; or (g) the collapse, overturning, failure or malfunction of, or damage to, any plant that is required to be authorised for use in accordance with the Regulations; or (i) the collapse or partial collapse of a structure; or (i) the collapse or partial collapse of a structure; or (j) the collapse or partial collapse of a survive; or (i) the collapse or failure of an excavation or of any shoring supporting an excavation; or (j) the inrush of water, mud or gas in workings, in an underground excavation or tunnel; or (k) the interruption of the main system of ventilation in an underground excavation or tunnel; or (l) any other event prescribed by the Regulations; A serious injury or illness means: (a) immediate treatment as an inpatient in a hospital; or (b) immediate treatment for:
(ii) a serious head injury; or

Timeframe

Immediately after becoming aware.



Regulation	Incident Description	Communication Method	Contact Details
	 (iv) a serious burn; or (v) the separation of his or her skin from an underlying tissue (such as degloving or scalping); or (vi) a spinal injury; or (vii) the loss of a bodily function; or (viii) serious lacerations; or (c) medical treatment within 48 hours of exposure to a substance; and includes any other injury or illness prescribed by the Regulations Site Disturbance:		
	 (1) The person with management or control of a workplace at which a notifiable incident has occurred must ensure so far as is reasonably practicable, that the site where the incident occurred is not disturbed until an inspector arrives at the site or any earlier time that an inspector directs. (2) A site includes any plant, substance, structure or thing associated with the notifiable incident. 		
	 Disturbance does not apply to any action: (a) to assist an injured person; or (b) to remove a deceased person; or (c) that is essential to make the site safe or to minimise the risk of a further notifiable incident; or (d) that is associated with a police investigation; or (e) for which an inspector or the regulator has given permission. 		
Schedule of Onshore Petroleum Exploration and Production Requirements 2021	 Schedule 218: (3) Where a person dies or suffers a serious injury: (a) a report shall forthwith be made to the Minister; and (b) a report in writing giving full particulars and all related circumstances shall be transmitted to the Minister as soon as practicable after the occurrence; and (c) the above reports shall be in addition to, and not take precedence over, reports required by NT WorkSafe. 	Telephone and in writing	1300 935 250 DITT petroleum.operations@nt.gov.au

Timeframe

Immediately after becoming aware.



Regulation	Incident Description	Communication Method	Contact Details
	An incident involving serious damage (other than Environmental Harm) including loss, destruction or damage to property exceeding \$50k.		
	An incident involving or could potentially involve the injury to a person or serious damage to property that is professionally considered to have been caused by an event that is not in the normal or ordinary course of an operation (Potentially Hazardous event).		
	An incident where damage to property occurs that is not serious damage to property, but which results in a significant loss of structural integrity or load-bearing capacity in the property damaged or resulted in some other significant unsafe condition.		
	An incident that is considered to be an emergency.	Telephone	
Petroleum (Environment) Regulations 2016 (PER)	Applicable to ON TENURE SPILLS (note Off tenure spills under Waste Management and Pollution Control Act 1998): <u>Reportable Incident</u> : An incident arising from a regulated activity that has caused or has the potential to cause material environmental harm or significant environmental harm.	Preference to in writing	DEPWS onshoregas.DEPWS@nt.gov.au
	Material environmental harm means environmental harm that (Section 8 Environment Protection Act 2019): (a) is not trivial or negligible in nature; and (b) is less serious than significant environmental harm. Significant environmental harm means environmental harm that (Section 9 Environmental Protection Act 2019): (a) is of major consequence having regard to: (i) the context and intensity of the harm; and (ii) the sensitivity, value and quality of the environment harmed and the duration, magnitude and geographic extent of the harm; or (b) would, or is likely to, cost more to remediate than the monetary amount prescribed by regulation (\$50,000). Recordable Incident:		

	Timeframe
Im	mediately after (000).
	portable Incidents:
•	As soon as practicable (not later than
•	two hours after the incident).
•	<24 hours after oral notice (written
	notification).
•	Three days after the incident (initial
	report).
•	90 days intervals from the date of
	the initial report (interim reports).
•	30 days after clean-up or rehabilitation (final)
Re	cordable Incidents report due dates:
•	Quarter 1: 1 January to 31 st March:
	Report due 15 th April
•	Quarter 2: 1 April to 30 th June: Report
	due 15 th July
•	Quarter 3: 1 July to 30 th September:
	Report due 15 th October
•	Quarter 4: 1 October to 31 st December: Report due 15 th January
	December, report due 15 Junuary



Regulation	Incident Description	Communication Method	Contact Details
	An incident that has resulted in an environmental impact or environmental risk not specified in the current plan for the activity; or has resulted in the contravention of an environmental performance standard specified in the current plan for the activity; or is inconsistent with an environmental outcome specified in the current plan for the activity; and it is not a reportable incident.		
Code of Practice:	D.5.6 Leak Remediation and Notification	Not specified except	1300 935 250
Onshore Petroleum	It should be noted that the notification requirements of the Code apply in	for emergency	DITT
Activities in the Northern	addition to the notification requirements of Part 3 of the PER. For example,	situations, then by	
Territory 2019	a leak that does not require notification under this part may still constitute	phone	
	a contravention of an environmental performance standard and as such be		
	required to be reported as a recordable incident under regulation 35.		
	The interest holder must make the following notifications in respect to		
	significant gas leaks:		
	(i) appropriate notifications must be given to Northern Territory		
	Government departments in compliance with any legislative		
	requirements:		
	a. along with all other details required under relevant		
	legislation, this notification must include the date of		
	identification, nature and level of leak, operating plant		
	site name, number, and location as well as initial steps		
	taken to minimise the risk; and		
	b. in the case of an emergency situation, a notification to the		
	Department of Industry Tourism and Trades' emergency hotline number 1 300 935 250 must be made within 24		
	hours;		
	(ii) the landowner or occupier of the property on which these leaks		
	are occurring must be notified if the leak cannot be repaired		
	immediately.		
	D 5.5.2 Significant Leak		
	A significant leak is a leak originating from above ground facilities,		
	gathering systems and subsurface pipelines that meets one of the following		
	criteria:		
	(a) A leak due to an unplanned release from an above ground petroleum		
	facility that, when measured at the surface of the component		

Timeframe

Note: even if no recordable incidents have occurred, a submission is required to DEPWS by the above due dates.

Within 24 hours



Regulation	Incident Description	Communication Method	Contact Details
	according to USEPA Method 21; gives a sustained Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) reading greater than 10% (5000 ppm by volume) of the LEL.		
	 (b) A leak due to an unplanned release from a gathering system - subsurface pipeline that, at ground level; gives a sustained reading greater than 500 ppm (by volume) for a 15 second duration. (c) A liquid petroleum (condensate/oil) loss of containment that exceeds 200 litres of hydrocarbons. When it is safe to measure leaks, leaks that are classified as significant leaks during commissioning or bringing equipment back into service should be recorded and reported as per Section D.5.6.2. It will be assumed that a leak is above the threshold level for reporting significant leaks if the leak is too large or not safe to measure. Such leaks 		
	should be recorded and reported as per Section D.5.6.2.		
Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Incidents considered to have an impact on Matters of National Environmental Significance.	In writing	compliance@environment.gov.au & DAWE
Energy Pipelines Act 1981 and Energy Pipelines Regulations 2001	 A pipeline licensee must give notice of a reportable incident for a pipeline Reportable incident means an incident that: (a) results in significant damage to a pipeline (for example, by reducing the capacity of the pipeline to contain energy-producing hydrocarbons flowing through it); (b) results in the death of a person; (c) results in serious injury to a person; (d) is likely to have a result of a kind mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) or (c); or (e) is of kind that a reasonable pipeline licensee would consider to 	Telephone and in writing	1300 935 250 or 08 8999 6350 DITT petroleum.operations@nt.gov.au
Waste Management and	require immediate investigation. Duty to notify of incidents causing or threatening to cause pollution.	Telephone	NT EPA Pollution Hotline
Pollution Control Act 1998	Applicable to off tenure-related spills (note ON tenure spills under Petroleum (Environment) Regulations):		24h: 1800 064 567 pollution@nt.gov.au & DEPWS
	(4) Where:(a) an incident occurs in the conduct of activity; and		onshoregas.DEPWS@nt.gov.au

Timeframe
Within 5 business days of becoming aware.
As soon as practicable
As soon as practicable after (and in any case within 24 hours) first becoming aware of the incident or the time they ought reasonably be expected to become aware of the incident.



Regulation	Incident Description	Communication Method	Contact Details
	(b) the incident causes or is threatening or may threaten to cause, pollution resulting in material environmental harm or significant environmental harm, the person conducting the activity must notify the NT EPA in accordance with subsection (3) as soon as practicable after (and in any case within 24 hours after) first becoming aware of the incident or the time he or she ought reasonably to be expected to have become aware of the incident.		
	An incident that causes, or is threatening or may threaten to cause, pollution resulting in material environmental harm or serious environmental harm. Serious environmental harm means environmental harm that is more serious than material environmental harm and includes environmental harm that:		
	(a) is irreversible or otherwise of a high impact or on a wide scale;		
	(b) damages an aspect of the environment that is of a high conservation value, high cultural value or high community value or is of special significance;		
	(c) results or is likely to result in more than \$50,000 or the prescribed amount (whichever is greater) being spent in taking appropriate action to prevent or minimise the environmental harm or rehabilitate the environment; or		
	(d) results in actual or potential loss or damage to the value of more than \$50,000 or the prescribed amount (whichever is greater).		
	Pollution means:		
	(a) A contaminant or waste that is emitted, discharged, deposited, or disturbed or that escapes, or		
	(b) A contaminant, effect, or phenomenon, that is present in the environment as a consequence of an emission, discharge, deposition, escape or disturbance of a contaminant or waste.		
	Note: does not apply to incidents confined within petroleum activities land (including air and water above or below) – see the EMP for the area of petroleum activities land.		

Timeframe



Regulation	Incident Description	Communication Method	Contact Details
Environmental Protection Act 2019	A proponent who has referred a proposed action to the NT EPA must give the NT EPA notice of any proposed significant variation to the proposed action	In writing	1800 064 567 NT EPA ntepa@nt.gov.au
Bushfire Management Act 2016	If the owner or occupier of land is unable to control a fire on the land, the owner or occupier must take all reasonable steps to notify the following of that fact: (a) a fire control officer or fire warden; (b) the occupier of any land to which the fire is likely to spread or a person apparently over the age of 16 years present on that land.	All reasonable steps	08 8973 8871 Bushfires NT BushfiresNT.Katherine@nt.gov.au <u>Note</u> : also required to notify landholder.
Heritage Act 2011	 A person commits an offence if the person: (a) discovers a place or object the person knows is an Aboriginal or Macassan archaeological place or object; and (b) does not, as soon as practicable after the discovery, give the CEO a written report stating the following: a description of the place or object; its location; its location; ithe person's name and address; iv. if known by the person – the name and address of the owner or occupier of the place or place where the object is located. 	In writing	08 8999 5039 DTC - Heritage Branch heritage@nt.gov.au
Weeds Management Act 2013	If the owner or occupier of the land becomes aware of the presence on the land of a declared weed that was not previously present on the land – within 14 days after first becoming aware of the presence on the land of the declared weed, notify an officer of the presence of the declared weed.	Not specified	08 8999 4567 DEPWS – Weed Management Branch weedinfo@nt.gov.au
Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (National Uniform Legislation)	If a driver of a road vehicle transporting dangerous goods and the vehicle is involved in an incident resulting in a dangerous situation they must notify the prime contractor for the goods, the Competent Authority, and the police or fire service, of the incident.	Not specified.	The prime contractor for the goods, the Competent Authority, and the police or fire service.

Timeframe
As soon as practicable.
Following the fact.
As soon as practicable (within 7 days of discovery).
14 days of becoming aware.
As soon as practicable after the incident.



Emergency Response (Contingency) Plan

Appendix 2: Site ERN Display Sheets



