

## **ON-SITE EMERGENCY PLAN**

Emergency planning is an integral part of the overall loss control programme and is essential for our organization. The same is important for effective management of an accident to minimize the losses to the people and property, both in and around the facility. The important aspect in emergency management is to prevent by technical and organizational measures, the unintentional escape of hazardous materials out of the facility and minimize accidents and losses. Emergency planning demonstrates the organizational commitment to the safety of employees and increases our organization's safety awareness.

Name and address of the person furnishing the information:

Designation of Occupier : Director  
Address : Rashmi Metaliks Limited  
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### **LEGAL REQUIREMENT**

As per the provision stipulated under Section-41 B (4) of the Factories Act, 1948 (as amended), Rule 13 (1) of MSIHC Rules, 1989 (1994, 2000) and Rule 47 safety precaution, schedule V Power Process, Rule 50 A, Precaution against electrical Hazardous, Rule 52A Protection of equipment, Rule 56 Pressure vessel & Plant, Rule 61, Fire and Rule 62, First Aid & Fire Fighting arrangement of Schedule -I & II of the West Bengal Factories Rules, 1958.

On-site Emergency Plan with detailed disaster control measures for the installation and workers employed in the plant is being prepared.

### **3.1 OBJECTIVE**

The main objective of On-site emergency management plan (On-SEMP) is in emergency management planning is to ensure that everyone knows:

- What are the hazards and risk in the plant
- What and how to do in the event of an emergency; and
- Preparations for potential and unexpected incidents at the workplace.

The types of emergencies to plan for include fire, explosion, toxic releases, injuries and rescues in the hazardous events. Plan improves local, district, state and national capacity to respond to disasters and public health emergencies, scaling up the actions with vulnerable communities in health promotion, disease prevention and disaster risk reduction.

As per our Indian regulations we have regulatory provisions that On-site Emergency Management Plan (On-SEMP) will be prepared by industrial units and Off-site Emergency Management Plan (Off SEMP) by District Collector.

An occupier will prepare and keep an up-to date on-site emergency plan containing details specified in Schedule 11 of Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals (MS&IHC) Rules 1989 and detailing how major accidents will be dealt with on the site on which the industrial activity is carried on and that plan will include the name of the person who is responsible for safety on the site and the names of those who are authorized to take action in accordance with the plan in case of an emergency. The occupier will ensure that the emergency plan prepared takes into account any modification made in the industrial activity and that every person on the site who is affected by the plan is informed of its relevant provisions.

The occupier will prepare the emergency plan required –

- (a) In the case of a new industrial activity, before that activity is commenced;
- (b) In the case of an existing industrial activity within 90 days of commencing into operation of these rules.

On-site emergency can be due to the following causes

<b>Man-made Cause</b>	<b>Natural Cause</b>	<b>Extraneous</b>
Fire	Flood	Riots / Civil disorder
Explosion	Earthquake	Terrorisms
Failure of critical control system	Cyclone	Sabotage
Design deficiency	Outbreak of Disease	Bomb Threat
Unsafe Acts	Extensive Rains	War/Hit by missiles
In-adequate maintenance	Tsunami	Abduction
		Food poisoning / Water Poisoning

### 3.2 KEY ELEMENTS OF THE ON-SEMP

Emergencies can happen at any time in any types of industry, due to fire in a process area, tank form area, toxic gas/liquid release into the area from storage vessels or piping network, or a bomb threat. The approach of the plan is to eliminate or reduce the risk of injury or harm that may occur during an evacuation by undertaking following steps:-

- a. Classification and identifying potentially hazardous situations;
- b. Assessment of the risks;
- c. Implementation and compliance of the regulatory provisions as per the Manufacture, Storage & Import of Hazardous Chemicals (MS and IHC) Rule1989 and Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) [CA (EPPR)] Rules 1996 schedule;
- d. Consequences of defaults or non-compliance of regulations;
- e. Statutory requirements;
- f. Pre-emergency planning;
- g. Emergency mitigation measures;
- h. Emergency preparedness measures;
- i. Emergency response procedures and measures;
- j. Emergency organization and responsibilities;
- k. Infrastructure requirements;
- l. Procedures for declaration of on-site and off-site emergency;
- m. Resources for controlling emergency;
- n. Demographic information;
- o. Medical facilities;
- p. Evacuation;
- q. Public relations and information to public;
- r. Reporting of the incident;
- s. Emergency recovery procedures;
- t. Emergency plans for tank trucks and pipelines carrying hazardous products;

- u. Integration of the On-SEMP with Off SEMP of the district and ultimately with Authority (NDMA) guidelines and action plan on Chemical (Industrial) Disasters;

### **3.3 PRE- EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS**

This may have following components:

-Information on the preliminary hazard analysis:

-Type of accident

-System elements or events that can lead to a major accident

-Hazards

-Safety relevant components

-Details about the site

-Location of dangerous substances.

-Seat of key personnel

-Emergency control room

-Description of hazardous chemicals at plant site:

-Chemicals (Quantities and toxicological data)

-Transformation if any, which could occur.

-Purity of hazardous chemicals.

-Likely dangers to the plant.

-Enumerate effects of Accident

-Stress and strain caused during normal operation

-Fire and explosion inside the plant and effect if any, of fire and explosion outside.

### 3.4 EMERGENCY LEVEL CLASSIFICATION

M/s Rashmi Metaliks Limited should clearly make an effort and differentiate the type of emergencies. During operational period many near misses and small accidents may be happening at shop or floor level.

To help industry the emergencies can be categorized into three broad levels on the basis of seriousness and response requirements, namely:

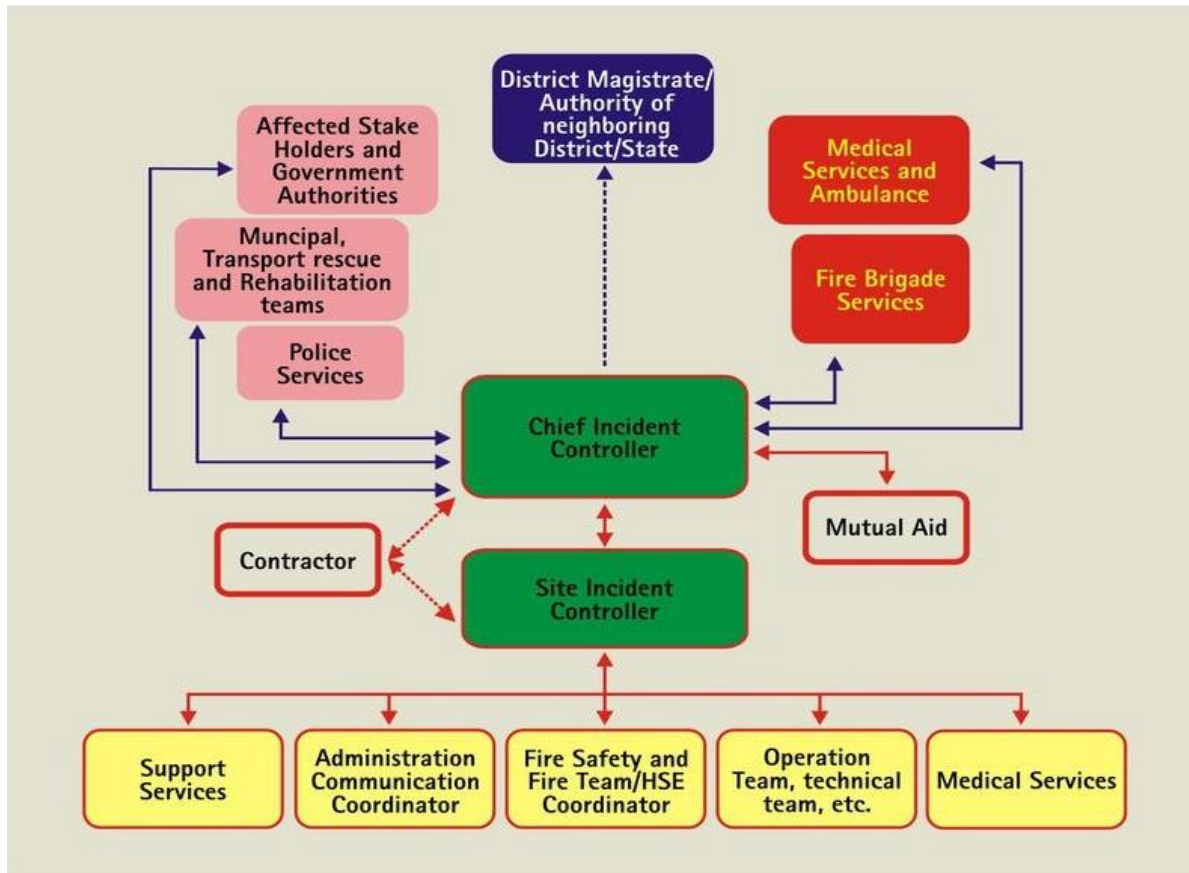
**(a) Level 1:** This is an emergency or an incident which;

- Can be effectively and safely managed, and contained within the site, location or installation by the available resources;
- Has no impact outside the site, location or installation site of the machineries

**(b) Level 2:** This is an emergency or an incident which;

- Cannot be effectively and safely managed or contained at the location or installation by available resource and additional support is alerted or required.
- Is having or has the potential to have an effect beyond the site, location or installation and where external support of mutual aid partner may be involved;
- Is likely to be danger to life, environment or to industrial assets or reputation.

**(c) Level 3:** This is an emergency or an incident with off-site impact which could be catastrophic and is likely to affect the population, property and environment inside and outside the installation, and management and control is done by district administration. Although the Level-III emergency falls under the purview of District Authority but till they step in, it should be responsibility of the unit to manage the emergency.



### ON SITE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

## 3.5 OFF-SITE EMERGENCY PLAN

Type of emergency facilities/ actions required from outside bodies:

- a) Fire fighting facilities required: Factory will have its own fire fighting facilities but during emergency, fire brigade may be called.
- b) Police help required during emergency for evacuation of the people, traffic control security arrangements etc. will be available.
- c) Medical help required: seriously injured personnel may be referred to the local Hospital/Nursing Home/ESI Hospital depending upon the gravity and type of injuries.

## 3.6 EDUCATION OF PUBLIC

People living within the influence zone will be educated on the emergency in a suitable manner. This can be achieved only through the Local and District Authorities. However, necessary information can be extended to the Authority.