HSE Department
Safety and Environment Service



"PIOMBONI YARD EMERGENCY AND EVACUATION PLAN"

Ogni divulgazione del presente documento al di fuori dell'azienda deve essere autorizzata da chi ne abbia i poteri

Rev	Date	Description	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
2025-00	*21/03/2025*	*Added H2 leak/fire on BLPH scenario*	*S. Preda*	*A. Berti*	*O. Guerra*

INDEX

1. GENERAL DATA PRODUCTION SITE 4

2. PURPOSE 5

3. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS 5

4. PLAN UPDATE 5

5. PART ONE – MEASURE ADOPTED TO MANAGE EMERGENCY SITUATIONS 5

5.1 DEFINITIONS 5
5.2 ABBREVATIONS 6
5.3 RESPOSIBILITY AND EMERGENCY ROLES 7
5.4 EMERGENCY SITUATIONS 10
5.5 CLASSIFICATION OF EMERGENCY 10
5.6 EMERGENCY LEVELS 12
5.7 DEVELOPMENT OF AN EMERGENGY STATE 12
5.8 EVALUATING THE SCENARIO AND DECLARING THE STATE OF EMERGENCY 14
5.9 EVENT SCENE MANAGEMENT – COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND ALARM SIGNALING 14
5.10 ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY AUTHORITIES AND PUBLIC ORGANS 18
5.11 EMERGENCY AND EVACUATION EQUIPMENT 20
5.12 SAFETY PLAN 21
5.13 OPERATIVE PROCEDURES FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT 22
5.14 EVACUATION PROCEDURE 23
5.15 ASSISTANCE TO DISABLED PERSONS 24

6. ATTACHMENTS 26

1. GENERAL DATA PRODUCTION SITE

COMPANY NAME	**ROSETTI MARINO S.p.A.**
VAT NUMBER	**00082100397**
HEAD OFFICE	Province **RAVENNA** Commune **RAVENNA** Address **VIA TRIESTE, 230** ZIP code: **48122** Phone: **+39 0544 878111**
COMPANY DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	ROSETTI MARINO S.p.A. carries out metal carpentry work for the building of metal structures and ships; A.TE.CO code: ***DJ, DM, K***
PRODUCTION PLANT PIOMBONI (YPB)	Province **RAVENNA** Comune **MARINA DI RAVENNA** Address: **VIA DEL MARCHESATO, 37** ZIP code: **48122** Phone: **+39 0544 878112**

2. PURPOSE

This document supplies all information required to identify, estimate and manage potential emergencies such as fires, environmental damages and other significant consequences which may take place.

It estimates hazards and the risks of unplanned accidents, helping ensure a systematic response to the emergency situations which may occur and taking the proper measures required for their safe management.

The purpose of the Plan is to identify the main references in an emergency event, the actions which the designated persons must take, their responsibilities and the emergency communication channels.

3. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

This Plan (ERP) has been written in accordance with the Italian law, in particular with legislative decree 81/2008 and its modifications and with ministerial decree 10/3/98.

In addition, the structure and the contents of this document are in conformity with the main international standards regarding ERP, in particular with OSHA regulations 1910.38 (a) and 1910.165 issued by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration – USA, with the standard NFPA 1600 “Recommended Practice for Disaster Management”, 2000 edition, issued by the National Fire Prevention Agency – USA and with regulations UNI EN ISO 14001 and BS OHSAS 18001:2007.

4. PLAN UPDATE

The ERP shall be re-examined by the person in charge of the Prevention and Protection Service and by the Emergency Coordinators, with the purpose of assessing all changes which may have a significant impact on the management of emergencies and which might be revised.

Extraordinary modifications made to the ERP may take place after a crisis which shed light on weak areas in the emergency management system.

Anyone may suggest modifications or additions to the EAP; these shall be evaluated by the Emergency Coordinator and by the Prevention and Protection Service Manager during the biennial assessment.

After each revision involving significant variations, it shall be possible to carry out training updates, explanation meetings or simply the sending of memos explaining the modifications.

5. PART ONE – MEASURE ADOPTED TO MANAGE EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

5.1 DEFINITIONS

Danger: Intrinsic property or quality of a certain entity, with the potential to cause damage.

Dangerous situation: Any situation in which a person or the environment is exposed to one or more dangers.

Risk: Combination of probabilities and of severity of possible lesions or damages to health in a dangerous situation.

Magnitude: This term indicates the extension and the severeness of an event.

Critical event: Any phenomenon of natural, technological or human origin, extraordinary in character and not planned or desired.

Crisis status: Any situation deriving from a critical event originated within or outside the

	production plants, which generates a loss of control (even if only temporarily) of the ordinary state.
Emergency status:	Extraordinary status declared after acknowledging a crisis.
Emergency scenario:	The overall situation in which the critical event takes place; the analysis and the evaluation of the scenario should include the existing situation, the causes behind it, the situation in the surroundings, the potential development and the available resources for controlling and solving the crisis.
Emergency management system:	The combination of infrastructures, equipment, human resources, procedures and means of communication which make up an integrated organizational structure with the purpose of managing the control and the solving of a crisis.
Operative unit:	Within the emergency management system, this expression indicates the various functions with specific operative responsibilities.
Firefighting equipment:	All fixed, mobile or portable devices intended to be used to prevent, protect and guarantee initial intervention in case of fire; this term therefore includes almost all active or passive devices for the protection of persons or objects from the risk of fire.
First aid equipment:	All items intended to be used to guarantee first intervention on injured persons (infirmary, mobile or fixed first-aid kits etc).
Life-saving equipment:	All items intended to be used to face an emergency of man overboard.
Environmental intervention equipment:	All items the company has set aside to face an event which may cause environmental damage (e.g. oil spills at sea).
Evacuation devices:	All items set aside to ensure safe evacuation in case of emergency (escape routs, safe rooms, safety lighting, safety signs etc).
Damage assessment:	Determining the effects of the critical event on human, environmental and material resources.
Consequence analysis:	An analysis carried out by ROSETTI MARINO S.p.A. to evaluate the losses resulting from a critical event.

5.2 ABBREVATIONS

EMC =	Emergency Management Committee
EEP =	Emergency and Evacuation Plan (Emergency Response Plan)
SP =	Safety Plan
PPSM =	Prevention and Protection Service Manager
YPB =	Piomboni Yard
RA =	Rescue area
RCR =	Rescue coordination area
CA =	Controlled area
H2 =	Hydrogen

BLPH = Base Load Power Hub (CrossWind Project)

5.3 RESPOSIBILITY AND EMERGENCY ROLES

This section describes the responsibilities and duties of the various operative figures involved in the management of an emergency situation, each manager may have one or more staff members available (see attachment 5) according to need.

Flowchart for emergency scenarios on BLPH during commissioning with H2 is shown in Attachment 7.

Emergency Coordinator

- Directing and coordinating all internal operations related to the emergency, and, if necessary, coordinating internal and external rescue operations.
- Prepare all equipment needed for emergency communication (cell phones, VHF radios etc);
- Prepare rescue equipment (see the plans in *attachment 3*) and identify suitable transit and escape routes, keeping them clear and functional;

Emergency teams

These first-intervention teams are defined within each production plant, in accordance with the current laws in force:

- First aid team;
- First firefighting team;
- General emergency team, evacuation, assistance to disabled people;
- First environmental intervention team;
- Quayside protection team;
- Maintenance employee

They are in charge of:

- Carry out the first actions with the emergency equipments
- Work with external rescuers

Note: All employees belonging to the emergency teams are also responsible for helping with evacuation operations if needed.

Person in charge of the PBX and roll call

This is person is in charge of the following duties, upon request of the emergency coordinator:

- Keeping the PBX continually manned;
- Reporting any absence of emergency coordinators and managers;
- Using the phone or other communication system to request the external intervention and controlling service communications between the premises and the external areas;

- Maintaining phone contact with public authorities, forwarding relevant reports to the various emergency managers;
- Verifying the entrance of external rescue operators according to the instructions of the people in charge within the premises;
- Maintaining the numeric and individual control of the evacuated people, i.e. those who reach the meeting points, counter-checking, when possible, with the rolls the ICT office either prints or, when that is not possible, communicates, therefore identifying and reporting any missing people;
- Signaling the arrival of external rescue operators;
- Receiving external rescue operators and the public authorities and providing instructions on how to reach the event area.

Public Relations Manager (one person for all buildings)

This is the only person authorized to talk to the media and external authorities, and is responsible for:

- Maintaining relationships with the media and the public (this person is called for in case of emergencies that last more than 12 hours);
- Coordinating internal activities with those provided by the authorities when it comes to the relationship with the media and with the population external to the building (citizens, victims' relatives etc).

Maintenance technician (one per building)

- Switching off and/or back on the various utilities (FM, lighting, water, gas etc), as needed, according to the type of emergency;
- Preparing the necessary temporary utilities in order to make them available;
- Preparing all equipment needed for emergency communication (cell phones, VHF radios etc);
- Preparing rescue equipment and identifying suitable transit and escape routes, keeping them clear and functional;
- Evaluating the structural resistance of wharfs, buildings etc involved and, in case of possible collapse, immediately ordering evacuation;
- Coordinating the activation of fire alarms, when authorized by the emergency coordinator or his/her substitute.

Person in charge

This is the area manager or someone whose skills and attributions allow him/her to direct, organize and monitor a certain operation (director, head technician, department manager, supervisor, team manager etc). This person has the following duties:

- Going to the area of the event;
- Making an initial assessment of the event and informing the emergency coordinator if necessary;

Activating emergency procedures.

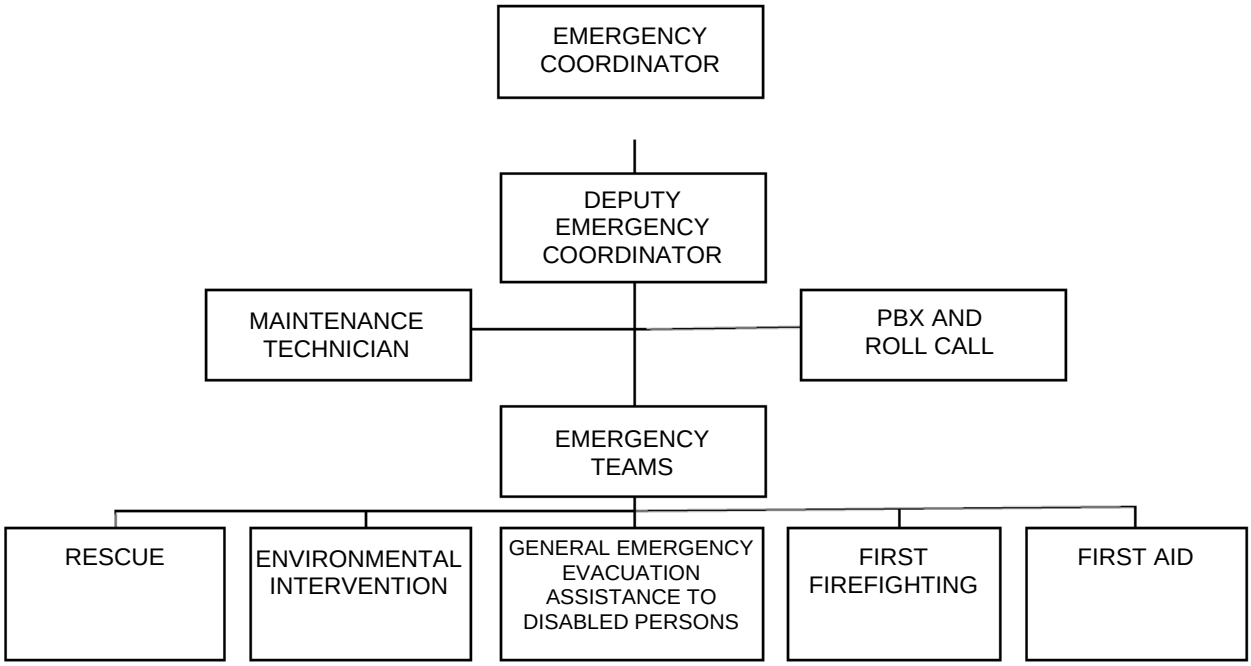
Emergency roles

The flow chart below displays the functional structure of the adopted system.

Each production plant has its own emergency management team members organized according to the flow chart of responsibilities.

All employees involved in emergency management are suitably trained and informed by means of appropriate courses and periodically updated according to the law.

RESPONSIBILITIES FLOW CHART



Should the emergency coordinator need to be absent from the workplace, he/she will automatically be replaced by the substitute emergency coordinator.

In case of absence of the substitute, the emergency team shall coordinate the emergency, in any case reporting to the emergency coordinator or his/her substitute via phone call as soon as possible.

The PBX and the emergency coordinator, i.e. those who respectively coordinate/manage activities and maintain telephone contact, are informed/trained regarding organization during an emergency.

Note: The emergency coordinator is responsible for verifying the presence of a sufficient number of emergency team members during all work shifts.

5.4 EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

An emergency is often a consequence of sudden multiple events which cannot easily be predicted; the most accurate risk assessment will inevitably omit a few cases which may potentially lead to an emergency situation.

Some typical examples of situations caused by an emergency are:

Accidental death: Any accidental death caused by work or associated to workers' operations. This may include accidental deaths following events such as, but not limited to, accidents involving means of transportation, fires and civil insurrections.

Accidents with medical emergency: May include heart conditions, accidents and social incidents, among others.

Fires and explosions: A fire or explosion involving vehicles, equipment or buildings. It can also be generated by a gas leak on a platform under commissioning including H2 leak/fire.

Safety-related incidents: Incidents such as kidnappings, encounters with criminals, thieves and contexts in which the use of force is to be expected when an employee is involved. This can depend on the circumstances, which require Emergency Response Actions. Safety conditions whose reports worsen over time may also require emergency response actions to prevent potential dire consequences.

Spills/leaks: Leaks that have an actual or potential negative impact on the environment. These may quickly deteriorate public relations with local entities, with likely negative effects on operations or personnel.

Earthquakes: Depend on the magnitude of the earthquake and its successive effects, either caused or sustained.

5.5 CLASSIFICATION OF EMERGENCY

Based on the study of the characteristics of the building, the activities carried out in them, conditions in the adjacent areas, historical data and information available in literature, risk analysis takes into consideration a few absolutely unlikely events (the crash of an aircraft, public turmoil etc).

Events cam be classified in three main categories, according to their origins:

- Natural
- Technological
- Human

NATURAL EVENTS	**YPB**
1. Adverse weather conditions (strong wind, storms, whirlwinds, lightning, flooding, damage caused by water in general...)	**X**
2. Heavy snow	**X**
3. Earthquakes	**X**
TECHNOLOGICAL EVENTS	
4. Collapsing structures	**X**

5. Shipwreck	**X**
6. Fires (on land, on a platform, on ships and pressure tanks)	**X**
7. Gas leaks (on land, on a platform and on a vessel)	**X**
8. Explosions (on land, on a platform and on a vessel)	**X**
9. Spilling of hazardous substances (in water, on land and in underground reservoirs)	**X**
10. Radioactivity and leaking of toxic substances	**X**
11. Power black-out	**X**
HUMAN EVENTS	
12. Medical emergency (accident or fainting)	**X**
13. Man overboard	**X**
14. Public turmoil (robbery and acts of violence, presence of an explosive device, terrorist threat)	**X**
15. Accidents involving vehicles (false maneuver of an operating machine or another vehicle due to human error, aircraft crash)	**X**
16. Accidents at sea (false maneuver of a vessel due to human error or temperature failure)	**X**
17. Night work without Rosetti personnel	**X**

These events may originate either inside or outside each single plant (even affecting the plant as an influence area), and the response procedures are described in the **emergency sheets**.

The **emergency sheets** also describe procedures which must be followed and respected for the following situations:

Emergency procedures	**PB**
1. Report to rescue services	**X**
2. Emergency procedure for clients and guests	**X**
3. Emergency procedure for employees	**X**
4. Emergency procedure for employees working under contract	**X**

As a rule, preventive actions regarding the control of events of natural origin are almost fully under the responsibility of infrastructural design; the same applies for events of technological origin which may originate in infrastructure, technological installations, machines and equipment in the plants for which the preventive activity is subject to a proper dimensioning, construction, use and accurate maintenance.

Regarding events of human origin, ROSETTI MARINO S.p.A. ensures control of access from land and sea, as well as continuous operability of all service personnel in order to prevent, as much as possible, acts of violence, terrorism and similar events.

5.6 EMERGENCY LEVELS

For practical reasons and for the exclusive use of those in charge of managing an emergency, a scale has been defined that describes different emergency levels.

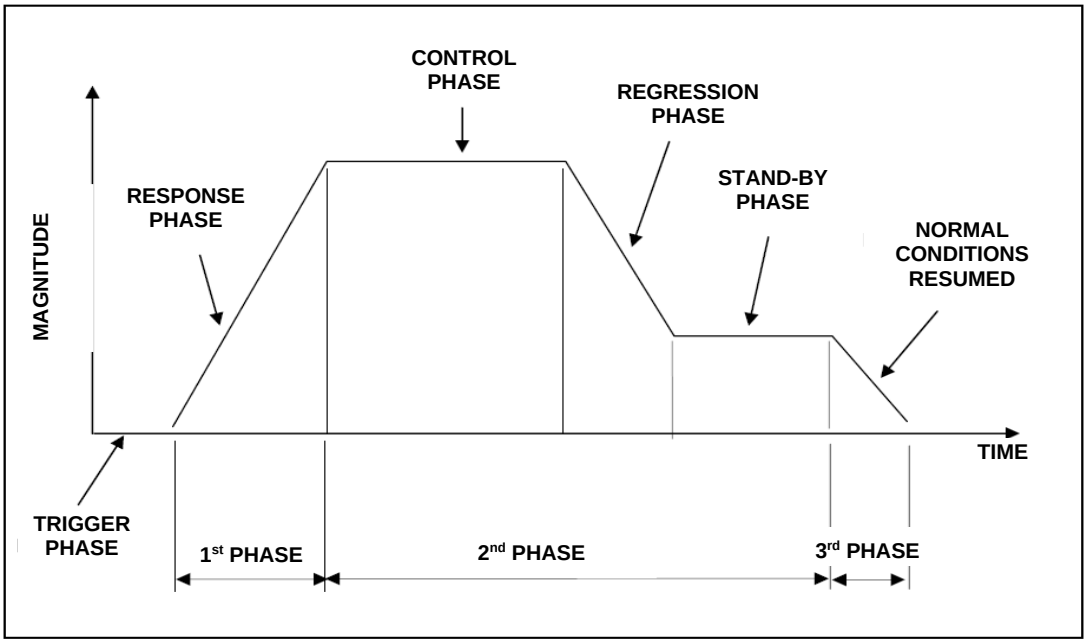
Level	***Reaction***	***Description***
LEVEL 1	***Local***	State of emergency which can be managed and contained using the resources present inside the company. This category includes small fires, limited spills on land and water, and slight injuries which may be treated immediately.
LEVEL 2	***Company***	State of emergency which can controlled using external help. These situations can be identified as events involving disabling accidents, environmental damage which may affect the surrounding area for a brief period of time and result in significant media resonance, damage with substantial costs for the company and the client or a request of significant resources that cannot be made available. The Emergency Coordinator must mobilize the emergency team and report to the management and the client. Local authorities must always be informed.
LEVEL 3	***Crisis***	State of emergency completely out of control. Unfavorable consequences may take place for the company and its clients. Accidental deaths and/or significant environmental damage (e.g. wide areas or sensitive environmental resources) and may have an impact on the community for an indefinite period of time, has national interest or draws international media attention or threatens the financial resources of the company and its clients. The Emergency Coordinator activates the emergency procedure by informing the management and the clients for cooperation. Local authorities, shareholders and mass media must always be informed by company management.

5.7 DEVELOPMENT OF AN EMERGENGY STATE

The graph below represents the typical evolution of an emergency state, regardless of its cause.

The shorter the response time, the smaller, in general, is the size of the event and the time required to solve the problem and return to normality.

EVOLUTION OF AN EMERGENCY



As can be observed in the graph, a critical event normally evolves through three phases, regardless of the type of emergency and the building in which it takes place, and the following actions should be taken:

TRIGGER PHASE – THE EMERGENCY IS DETECTED

Whoever identifies an emergency situation must immediately report to the person in charge.

1st PHASE: RECEIVING THE ALARM – PREPARING HELP

i) The person in charge:
   - Goes to the area of the event;
   - Makes an initial analysis of the event and, if necessary, informs the emergency coordinator.

ii) The person in charge/the emergency coordinator, after analyzing and evaluating the scenario, decides whether to:
   - request the intervention of internal rescue squads and use the radio to inform the emergency teams manager;
   - request external help, and ask the person in charge of the PBX and roll call to do it;
   - order a local or general evacuation.

2nd PHASE: EMERGENCY IN COURSE

i) The person in charge/the emergency coordinator monitors the area and, if requested, prepares for receiving external help and then coordinates internal and external rescue operations;

ii) Activates the procedures;

iii) If necessary, the emergency coordinator orders a local or general evacuation of the building.

3rd PHASE: POST-EMERGENCY – RETURNING TO NORMAL CONDITIONS

i) Damages are assessed and losses are evaluated;

ii) Emergency interventions are carried out to return the building to its original safety and operational conditions;

iii) The previously evacuated people are once again admitted in the building and normal activities are resumed.

5.8 EVALUATING THE SCENARIO AND DECLARING THE STATE OF EMERGENCY

The Emergency Coordinator or his/her substitute is in charge of carrying out a preliminary and brief evaluation of the critical event and of the scenario, as well as evaluating the potential evolution of the situation; soon after he/she must make suitable strategic choices, during the “start-up” phase of the control actions.

The basic evaluation of the event, which does not follow any preset scheme, must base itself on the analysis of at least the following parameters:

- nature of the event (natural, technological, human);
- origin of the event (internal or external);
- extension of the event at the moment of discovery;
- evolution during the observation period;
- potential evolution in relation with the surrounding situation;
- number of people involved;
- availability of internal resources.

Subsequently, the Emergency Coordinator performs the appropriate strategic choices in order to handle any coordination between the various emergency teams, including external aid.

5.9 EVENT SCENE MANAGEMENT – COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND ALARM SIGNALING

Identifying and physically defining an area has the following purposes:

- Confining the event, protecting any people not yet exposed and/or involved;
- Facilitating rescue operations overall;
- Avoiding the access of people not involved in the rescue operations and unauthorized people (passers-by, curious people, victims' relatives, reporters etc).

According to the cause and the type of the emergency (no exclusions), it is always necessary to take into consideration the possibility of having to define the following critical areas:

1. **Rescue area (RA)**

   This area can only be accessed by internal and external rescue operators and other authorized personnel.

2. **Parking and rescue coordination area (PRC)**

An area in which all rescue teams (internal and external) are rounded up and coordinated, located in a safe zone immediately next to the rescue area.

3. **Controlled area (CA)**

   This is an area external to the RA, in which an emergency may potentially extend; exchange zone with the external area accessible by rescue assistants; contains the PRC.

4. **Outer perimeter**

   This is the access boundary to anyone not involved in the emergency management, and beyond which all people evacuated from the RA (with priority 1) and from the CA areas (with priority 2) must be transferred.

Failure to determine these areas may compromise the success of the rescue, or at least prolong the operations.

Any breach of the boundaries must immediately be reported to the Emergency Coordinator and, if necessary, to the involved authority as well.

The graph contained in this session shows the ideal operative areas defined above. The size of these areas shall be subject to the evaluation of the scenario and to the predictions for the evolution of the event, and must be defined by the Emergency Coordinator.

Local alarm

A medical emergency, a man overboard or a limited fire are typical examples of local emergencies. The declaration of emergency in this case does not require diffuse alarm signaling or the consequent evacuation of the entire plant; it may be communicated via radio, by voice or loudspeaker to all involved people inside the rescue area and the control area.

Evacuate area alarm

A fire on board of a building or a warehouse, the failure of an infrastructure, generate a state of emergency in which required evacuation of personnel. The critical area affected by the event that caused the emergency should be identified as soon as possible and "isolated" from the surrounding context. This type of emergency requires the evacuation and the need for dissemination of information capillary.

General alarm

A diffuse fire, a meteorological event, a terrorist act, the fall of an aircraft all constitute general emergencies, at least for their potential ability to trigger a domino effect. The area involved in the critical event which generated the emergency must be identified and “isolated” from the surroundings as soon as possible. This type of emergency requires total evacuation and a capillary diffusion of information.

The communication of the state of emergency and of the instructions and/or order to abandon the buildings, the external working areas and to evacuate the plant may be transmitted by the Emergency Coordinator in person, or, when not present, by the Substitute Emergency Coordinator, or, in his/her absence, by the head of the emergency team, in the following manners:

- By means of a clearly recognizable acoustic signal (siren). For local emergencies, a continuous sound is used throughout the duration of the emergency state. The alarms of the various yard areas must be activated either by a member of the emergency team or by the maintenance team leader or another authorized figure.
- Areas of the yard not reached by the sirens must be provided with gas horns, positioned within a clearly signaled cabinet and identified in the area plans, on board a ship via VHF or megaphone with orders given to the supervisors.

- Within the office, by means of telephone, with orders given to the department heads or PM (for the job task force).

Frequencies:

- **Via del Marchesato, Marina di Ravenna**

  Port Station – Sea Mobile (VHF fixed station)

Frequency of emission	156.375 MHz
Frequency of reception	156.375 MHz
Emergency channel	16

- **Via Classicana, Ravenna**

  Port Station – Portable station (VHF portable radio)

Frequency of emission	163.475 MHz
Frequency of reception	158.675 MHz

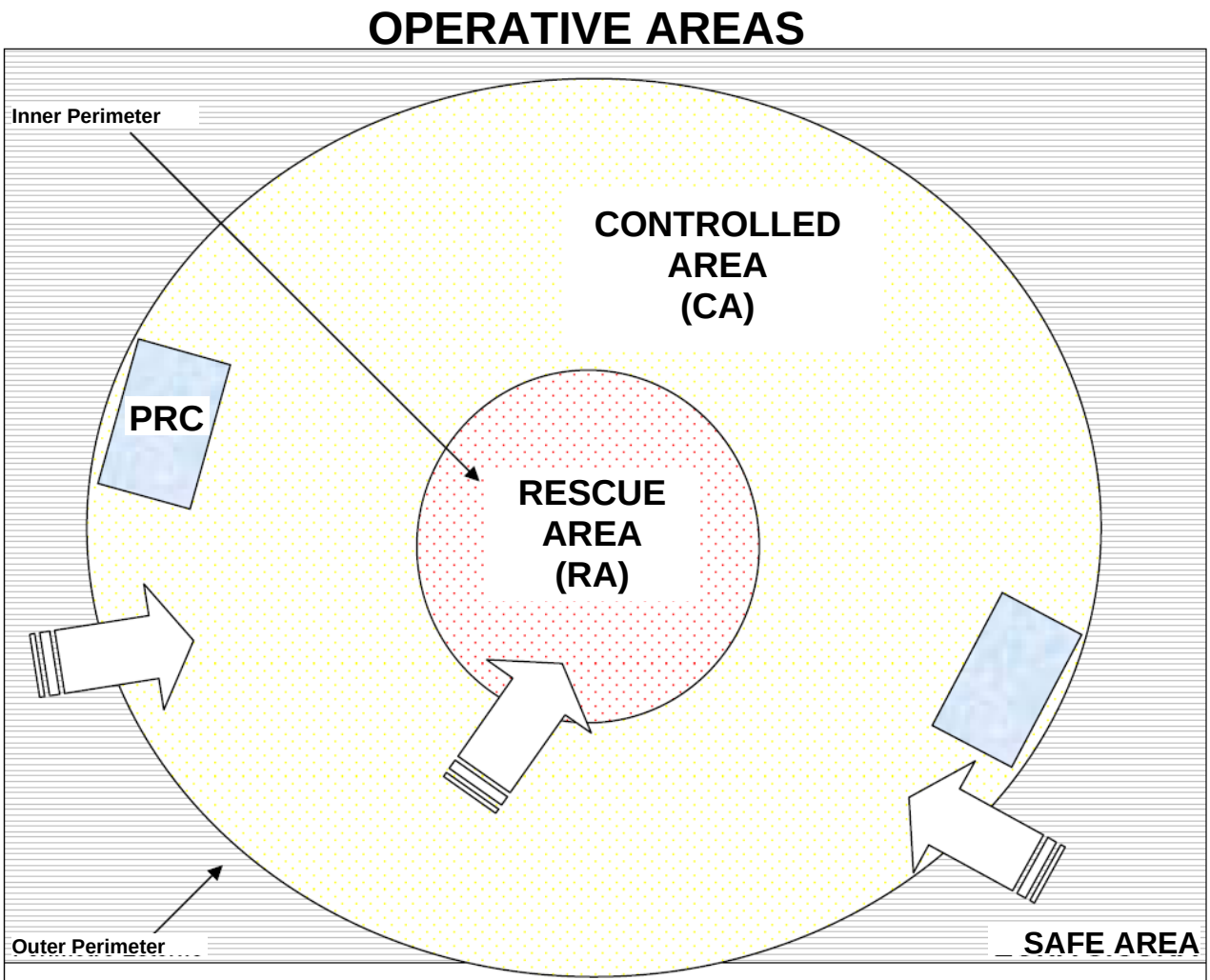
There may be accidental or severe situations which require the resource to different means of communication.

The use of alternative communication systems should therefore be taken into consideration:

- megaphone;
- gestures;
- with the help of a gas horn, a whistle or a lighted signal.

With regards to gestures, please read in **attachment 4** the standard EU standard adopted by the Italian law by means of legislative decree 493/96 and the communication system adopted by USLA for water rescue operations.

EMERGENCY BOUNDARY MARKING



caption	
	ACCESS POINTS
PRC	PARKING AND RESCUE COORDINATION AREA

5.10 ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY AUTHORITIES AND PUBLIC ORGANS

The main function of local authorities in the event of an emergency, either local or general, is that of supporting the internal resources with specialized interventions, in order to solve and/or maintain the declared emergency under control.

Once the request for help has been sent, the authorities shall provide to send the necessary resources and to coordinate the activities according to standardized protocols.

Intervention times will depend on the distance from the plants, the means used and the need to prepare special equipment; full operability requires a relatively long time, which means the scenario evaluation and the alert given by the personnel in charge of these actions in each single plant must be as quick as possible.

In the event of an emergency, local authorities can provide assistance of several manners:

- Technical assistance;
- Medical assistance;
- Logistic assistance;
- Assistance in the evaluation of the post-emergency scenario and in the restoration of normal conditions.

Under the coordination of the involved authorities, military and voluntary civil resources may also intervene.

Public service companies (power, environment, transportation) may also be mobilized.

At the end of the emergency situation and once normal conditions have been restored, employees involved in the emergency management belonging to the company or to the single production plant must take part, if required, in a debriefing session, discussion, investigation or any other action undertaken with the purpose of fully determining the event and setting in place further preventive and protection measures and other emergency management actions regarding procedures, equipment and systems.

The Emergency Coordinator is responsible for notifying external help, but, except for the case of very limited emergencies, it is always a good idea to activate such a service in any case, as this would shorten intervention time in case of an unexpected evolution of the crisis. It is always possible to decline external help later.

Below is a list of the emergency phone numbers for different authorities which may be involved in emergency management.

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS	
MEDICAL EMERGENCY	118
ON-DUTY MEDICAL UNIT	800 244244
POISON CENTER	02 66101029
ENEA (RADIATION PROTECTION SERVICE)	06 30486474
FIRE BRIGADE	115

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS	
CARABINIERI	112
STATE POLICE	113
CITY POLICE	0544 438540
FINANCIAL POLICE	117
HARBORMASTER'S OFFICE	0544 443011
PORT AUTHORITY	0544 608811
COASTAL GUARD	1530
STATE FORESTRY CORPS (FIREFIGHTING SERVICE)	1515
AUSL (LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY)	0544 286830
ARPA (ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AGENCY)	0544 210611
CIVIL PROTECTION	0544 258570
PREFECTURE	0544 294111
HERA (ENERGY RESOURCE ENVIRONMENT HOLDINGS)	800 999 700
ENEL (POWER COMPANY)	800 900 800
TELECOM (TELEPHONE COMPANY)	187
PORT DEPOLLUTION SERVICE (SECOMAR)	0544 530534
SEA WARNING	0544 530986
ARO FORLI’	0543 474990
MAYOR'S SECRETARY	0544 482111
LABOR INSPECTORATE	0544 35542
ROAD POLICE	0544 404121
SEA POLICE	0544 531116
POLMARE – FRONTIER POLICE	0544 435059

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS	
PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES	1500

Internal communications are directly managed via radio by the Emergency Coordinator, while the request for external help and the coordination of communications between inside and outside the plant are managed by the PBX operator.

External help must be requested via phone (or VHF in case of an emergency), according to a standard protocol which states that at least the following information must be provided:

* exact position of the plant, its relative address and AREA CODE:
    - **M 73** for the Piomboni yard
* type of emergency and its cause (when known);
* a brief description of the scenario;
* the number of people involved;
* the presumed evolution of the event, also according to the conditions in the adjacent areas;
* possibility of approaching the critical area from land, sea or air;
* actions already taken (asking for confirmation of whether these actions were correct).

5.11 EMERGENCY AND EVACUATION EQUIPMENT

Following the instructions of the Emergency Coordinator, ROSETTI MARINO S.p.A. has made ready a series of kits, for each production plant, containing the material and equipment required for the management of the following emergency situations:

- First firefighting intervention;
- First aid;
- Man overboard;
- First environmental intervention;

The equipment for **initial firefighting intervention** consists of:

- 6-kg powder extinguishers;
- 5-kg carbon dioxide extinguishers;
- 50-kg wheeled powder extinguishers;
- Wall-mounted, free-standing and underground fire extinguishers UNI 45 and UNI 70;
- Automatic fire detection and fighting systems;
- Water/foam firefighting system (for YPB and YSV plants only).

The **first aid equipment** includes:

- Infirmary (medication room)
- First-aid kits;

- Field stretcher.

01 - Descender and rescue lifting device

The contents of the first-aid kit are in conformity with ministerial decree 388/2003 and are listed in **attachment 1**.

The **life-saving devices** include:

- ring-shaped floating devices with buoyant lifeline measuring 30 m;
- floating devices for rescue operators with whistle;
- self-inflating floating devices;
- rescue ladder;
- luminous floats;
- pole hooks.

The **environmental intervention kit,** located inside the warehouse at each site, consists of:

- floating bulkhead;
- oil-absorbing bulkhead;
- acid-resistant gloves;
- goggles;
- baggage belts;
- oko-pur absorbing powder.

The instructions related to the general verification of help and emergency equipment are contained in work instructions IDL HSE 01.

The location of all equipment and materials involved in emergency management can be found on the Safety Plot Plan of each production plant.

The water/foam firefighting system diagram can be found in **attachment 3**.

5.12 SAFETY PLAN

The Safety Plan (SP) is an integral part of the EAP, and contains the mapping of all that has been prepared for the management of an emergency situation, from a logistic and infrastructural point of view.

The location of the following items of equipment, devices, installations, special areas etc is indicated for the particular use of the personnel involved in emergency management as well as that of guests and visitors.

	YPB
Methane cut-off device	**X**
F.M. general cut-off device	**X**
Water cut-off device	**X**
Power generator	**X**

Portable fire extinguishers	**X**
Wheeled fire extinguishers	**X**
Fire hydrants	**X**
PFD (floating devices)	**X**
Rescue ladder	**X**
First aid kits/Infirmary	**X**
Windsock	**X**
Emergency phone	**X**
Main gates unblocking device	**X**
Alarm activation device	**X**
Preferential escape routes	**X**
Environmental intervention equipment	**X**
Heliport	**X**
Reception/PBX	**X**
Meeting Point	**X**

The routine management of the buildings must ensure that all devices and equipment are available, easily identified and functional; escape routes and rescue areas must be kept clear and functional.

For the periodical inspection of all items not mentioned in procedure IDL-HSE-01 “Safety procedure for the verification of emergency and first-aid equipment”, please refer to the “general maintenance plan” of each single building, whose implementation is under the responsibility of the Maintenance Manager.

The SPP (Safety Plot Plan) relative to the PB building can be found in **attachment 2**.

The plan that includes the location of the alarm activation devices can be found in **attachment 2**.

5.13 OPERATIVE PROCEDURES FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

This section contains the main instructions for the internal operative employees members of the rescue/emergency team, regarding the emergency cases described in section 5.5 of this EAP.

The basic operative instructions have been summarized in schemes for easier use by the operative personnel, and are contained in **attachment 5**.

In any case, the emergency response procedure must follow the indications on paragraph 5.7.

The operative instructions, under the direct responsibility of the Emergency Coordinator, may be in contrast with the information contained in the schemes below, in order to face specific situations in the best possible manner.

Each sheet (scheme) contains the following information:

- EVENT
- MAIN RELATED RISKS
- BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MEETING POINT
- EMERGENCY PROCEDURE
- REFERENCES TO RELATED OPERATIVE PROCEDURES AND/OR INSTRUCTIONS
- PHONE NUMBERS FOR EXTERNAL HELP
- PHONE NUMBERS OF THE AUTHORITIES TO WHICH THE EVENT MUST BE REPORTED.

5.14 EVACUATION PROCEDURE

The evacuation may take place:

- Preventively, before an expected event;
- As an urgent procedure after the event.

In the event of an emergency in which the site must be partially or fully evacuated, the personnel must, as much as possible, make sure that all non-involved personnel strictly follows these procedures:

1) Switch off all appliances in his/her workstation;
2) Put away all work tools and equipment so that they do not turn into obstacles or hazards during evacuation or for rescue operators who may intervene;
3) Save all data and protect work-related documents;
4) Leave his/her workstation following the routes indicated by the signs and in the Safety Plan, or those indicated by the service personnel;
5) Walk quickly towards the meeting points, without running or panicking;
6) Do not lounge at the exits and do not create obstacles against the movement of other people or rescue operators;
7) Take only documents and personal belongings;
8) Refrain from smoking and do not use cell phones or VHF equipment unless expressly authorized to do so.

In the event of an urgent evacuation, phases 3, 2 and 1 (in this priority) may be omitted.

Once the meeting point has been reached, each manager (according to the table below) must consult with the relative personnel regarding the presence or absence of people within the production unit.

CLASS	Personnel	Evacuation control manager
1	Employees involved in emergency management	Emergency coordinator
2	Employees and permanent external collaborators not involved in emergency management	Manager of the P.M. Rosetti service activity office, for task force organized activities
3	Personnel working under contract	Person in charge of personnel working under contract within the site
4	Client's personnel	P.M. Rosetti for each project in course
5	On-board personnel part of the ship's crew	Captain
6	Other personnel	Rosetti manager who authorized the entrance as visitor, for inspections, maintenance operations etc

For the purposes of emergency management, this category covers all individuals who are not continuously present in the premises (suppliers, maintenance technicians, guests, inspectors, occasional consultants, visitors in general).

The meeting point to which all non-operative personnel should be directed must be selected according to the type of event.

The basic characteristics of the meeting point which must be taken into consideration are:

- Covered (against atmospherical events)
- Open (against collapses of any origin)
- Upwind (against fires, gas leaks, toxic substance leaks etc)
- On high ground (against floods)
- Closed (against the entrance of people not involved in the procedures).

The suitability and the selection of the meeting point are under the responsibility of the emergency coordinator.

The meeting points are clearly highlighted in the SPP of each single building.

5.15 ASSISTANCE TO DISABLED PERSONS

The EAP of ROSETTI MARINO S.p.A. includes specific assistance, in case of an evacuation, for all disabled persons whose presence has been declared and/or ascertained within the site.

This category includes all people in wheelchairs or with limited mobility, people either fully or partially blind or deaf.

Please keep in mind that the latter two categories may have difficulty noticing visual and/or acoustic signals.

People with psychological problems or other serious conditions must also be assisted.

The category of disabled persons also includes the elderly, children, pregnant women and people with fractured limbs who may be present in the site.

Assistance to disabled persons shall be ensured, with priority with respect to abled persons, by physically suitable personnel, selected directly by the employer.

In case of an evacuation, the following procedures must be respected:

PERSONS WITH REDUCED MOBILITY

Persons with physical handicaps resulting in reduced or absent mobility may make use of wheelchairs, as there are no stairs along the transit routes. To manually transfer these individuals from or to a vessel or another means of transportation, at least two people are required.

VISUALLY IMPAIRED PERSONS

These people must be accompanied all along the escape route and given a detailed description of the scenario and in such a manner as to keep them calm; walk with them, explaining exactly what is happening, the escape route you are following, any obstacles which may be present, your destination etc.

Once the safe area has been reached, help them familiarize themselves with the place and, whenever possible, do not leave them alone.

HARD OF HEARING AND DEAF PEOPLE

People with hearing problems may be unable to hear the alarm signal or to understand any information about what is happening provided by a rescue operator.

If necessary, write a short message, in legible handwriting.

Once you are sure the person has a clear understanding of what is happening, he/she can be evacuated without assistance only if you can be certain they can reach a safe place without further instructions.

OTHER INJURIES

People with psychological conditions must be helped with the assistance of their attendants. In this case the attendant shall be given the same evacuation priority as the assisted disabled person.

In general, try to make sure, whenever possible, that the disabled person has understood what is happening; make an attempt to involve him/her directly in the emergency response taking place, keeping in mind that in case of physical injuries the disabled person knows his/her own handicap better than anyone else, as well as how he/she can be quickly evacuated.

In case of transportation on service ships, always remember to have disabled people wear life vests.

6. ATTACHMENTS

No. 1 CONTENTS OF FIRST AID KITS

No. 2 SAFETY PLOT PLAN, SEWAGE PLAN AND LOCATION OF ALARMS

No. 3 WATER/FOAM SYSTEM DIAGRAM

No. 4 GESTURAL SIGNAL CODE, ICAO INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET

No. 5 EMERGENCY SHEETS

No. 6 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION FLOW

No. 7 BLPH EMERGENCY SCENARIO FLOWCHART

No. 8 BLPH SAFETY PLOT PLAN

ATTACHMENT # 1
CONTENTS OF FIRST AID KITS

CONTENT OF FIRST AID KIT

Attachment 1 of DM 388/2003

1) Disposable sterile gloves (5 pairs).

2) Splash guard visor

3) 1 litre bottle of 10% iodine povidone skin solution

4) 500 ml bottles of physiological solution (sodium chloride - 0.9%) (3 packs).

5) Sterile gauze compresses 10 x 10 in single sachets (10)

6) Sterile gauze compresses 18 x 40 in single envelopes (2).

7) Disposable sterile cloths (2).

8) Disposable sterile dressing tweezers (2).

9) Medium size elastic net pack (1).

10) Pack of cotton wool (1).

11) Packs of ready-to-use plasters of various sizes (2).

12) Rolls of 2.5 cm high plaster (2).

13) A pair of scissors (1).

14) Tourniquets (3).

15) Ready-to-use ice (two packs).

16) Disposable bags for the collection of medical waste (2)

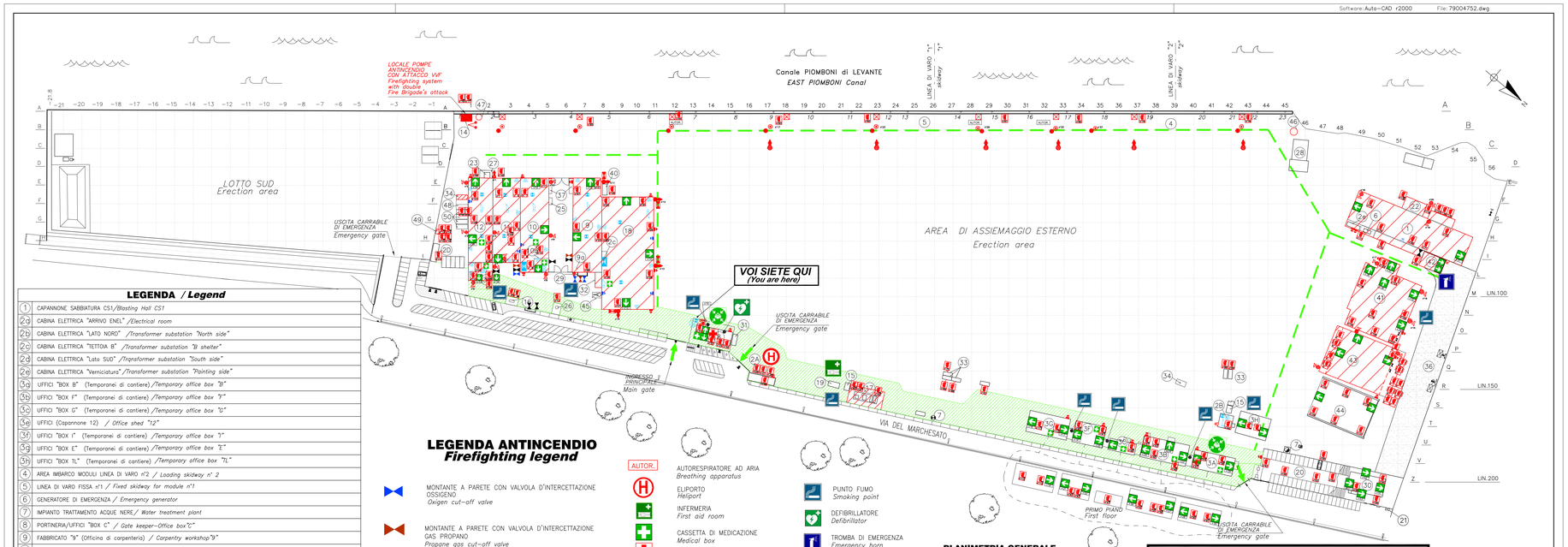
17) Thermometer.

18) Blood pressure measuring device.

ATTACHMENT # 2

SAFETY PLOT PLAN, SEWAGE PLAN AND LOCATION OF ALARMS

Software: Auto-CAD r2000 File: 79004752.dwg



LEGENDA / *Legend*

1	CAPANNONE SABBIATURA CS1/*Blasting Hall CS1*
2a	CABINA ELETTRICA "ARRIVO ENEL" /*Electrical room*
2b	CABINA ELETTRICA "LATO NORD" /*Transformer substation "North side"*
2c	CABINA ELETTRICA "TETTOIA B" /*Transformer substation "B shelter"*
2d	CABINA ELETTRICA "Lato SUD" /*Transformer substation "South side"*
2e	CABINA ELETTRICA "Verniciatura"/*Transformer substation "Painting side"*
3a	UFFICI "BOX B" (Temporanei di cantiere) /*Temporary office box "B"*
3b	UFFICI "BOX F" (Temporanei di cantiere) /*Temporary office box "F"*
3c	UFFICI "BOX G" (Temporanei di cantiere) /*Temporary office box "G"*
3e	UFFICI (Capannone 12) / *Office shed "12"*
3f	UFFICI "BOX I" (Temporanei di cantiere) /*Temporary office box "I"*
3g	UFFICI "BOX E" (Temporanei di cantiere) /*Temporary office box "E"*
3h	UFFICI "BOX TL" (Temporanei di cantiere) /*Temporary office box "TL"*
4	AREA IMBARCO MODULI LINEA DI VARO n°2 / *Loading skidway n° 2*
5	LINEA DI VARO FISSA n°1 / *Fixed skidway for module n°1*
6	GENERATORE DI EMERGENZA / *Emergency generator*
7	IMPIANTO TRATTAMENTO ACQUE NERE/ *Water treatment plant*
8	PORTINERIA/UFFICI "BOX C" / *Gate keeper-Office box"C"*
9	FABBRICATO "9" (Officina di carpenteria) / *Carpentry workshop"9"*
9a	CT / *Tranformer substation workshop "9"*
10	FABBRICATO "10" (Officina di carpenteria) / *Carpentry workshop"10"*
10a	CT / *Transformer subtration workshop "10"*
10b	SPOGLIATOI / *Dressing room*
11	FABBRICATO "11" (magazzino di carpenteria) / *Warehouse "11"*
12	FABBRICATO "12" (Magazzino) / *Warehouse"12"*
13	BACINO GALLEGGIANTE / *Floating dock*
14	GRUPPO DI SPINTA ANTINCENDIO CON AUTOCLAVE 100 lt. / *Pump firefighting system*
15	SERVIZI IGIENICI / *Toilet*
16	SERBATOIO PROPANO DA 3.0 mc PER GAS TECNICI / *Propane gas tank 3 mc.*
17	SERBATOI GASOLIO DA 1.8+4.3 mc; OLII ESAUSTI ED ACQUE OLEOSE/*Fuel tank(1.8+4.3) run-down oils and oily water*
18	TETTOIA B / *shed "B"*
19	INFERMERIA / *First aid room*
20	PARCHEGGIO INTERNO / *Internal car parking*
21	ARMADI CONTATORI GAS METANO / *Methane meter box*
22	DEPOSITI VERNICI E DILUENTI DA 6.0 t (N° 4 CONTAINER ILNA) / *Paint-diluent storage n° 4 containers*
23	VASCA "CARBON REMOVER" DA 1.5 mc / *"Carbon remover" tank 1,5 mc.*
24	GRUPPI ELETTROGENI DEL BACINO (50+100KVA) / *Dock emergency (power supply) generators*
25	ELETTRO-COMPRESSORE ARIA COMPRESSA / *Air compressor*
26	CONTENITORE OSSIGENO LIQUIDO DA 3.0 mc PER GAS TECNICI / *Liquid oxigen 3 mc. for industrial gas*
27	TETTOIA VASCA "CARBON REMOVER" / *"Carbon remover" shed*
28	DEPOSITO LEGNAMI / *Wood Storage*
29	GENERATORE EMERGENZA DIESEL Kw 12 / *Emergency generator*
30	MENSA /*Canteen*
31	SPOGLIATOIO VISITATORI/ *Visitors' dressing room*
32	BAGNI/ *Toilet*
33	DEPOSITO BOMBOLE MOBILI GAS TECNICI IN C.A. /*Mobile concrete storage for industrial gas bottles*
34	CONTAINER DEPOSITO PRODOTTI PER IL TRATTAMENTO ACQUE /*Treatment water storage*
36	AREA ASFALTATA STOCCAGGIO MATERIALI /*Uncovered warehousing*
37	AREA STOCCAGGIO GAS INERTI-MISCELE IN BOMBOLE PER GAS TECNICI /*Storage area for inert gases – mixtures*
38	GRU A CINGOLI AMERICAN HOIST (350 Ton) /*Crawler – tractor crane (35 kN)*
39	GRU A CINGOLI AMERICAN HOIST (210 Ton) /*Crawler – tractor crane (21 kN)*
40	MONOBLOCCO USO UFFICI /*Office block*
41	CAPANNONE SABBIATURA E VERNICIATURA CSV2 /*Painting and blasting shelter CSV2*
42	SPOGLIATOI E SERVIZI /*Dressrooms and bathrooms*
43	CAPANNONE SABBIATURA E VERNICIATURA CSV3-*in costruzione* /*Painting and blasting shelter CSV3-under construction*
44	COPRI-SCOPRI KOPRON /*Kopron shelter*
45	IMPIANTO ARGON /*Argon gas plant*
46	SERBATOIO SCHIUMA ANTINCENDIO 2000 lt. /*Firefighting foam tank*
47	SERBATOIO SCHIUMA ANTINCENDIO 1000 lt. /*Firefighting foam tank*
48	TETTOIA DEPOSITO FUNI /*Ropes and slings shed*
49	CONTAINER DEPOSITO OLI E GRASSI /*Oil and grease storage container*
50	CONTAINER DEPOSITO ATTREZZI /*Tools containers*

LEGENDA ANTINCENDIO
Firefighting legend

- MONTANTE A PARETE CON VALVOLA D'INTERCETTAZIONE OSSIGENO — *Oxigen cut-off valve*
- MONTANTE A PARETE CON VALVOLA D'INTERCETTAZIONE GAS PROPANO — *Propane gas cut-off valve*
- VALVOLA INTERCETTAZIONE GAS METANO — *Methane cut-off valve*
- RIDUTTORE/STABILIZZATORE DI PRESSIONE — *Pressure stabilizer-reducer*
- INTERRUTTORE GENERALE DI ARRESTO CARRIPONTE — *Bridge cranes pressure stabilizer-reducer*
- INTERRUTTORE GENERATORE DI EMERGENZA — *Emergency-generator swich-off*
- INTERRUTTORE GENERALE DI EMERGENZA — *Emergency swich-off*
- CENTRALE DI ALLARME C7000+ML7000-R+(2 BT/65) — *Emergency evacuation alarm board*
- PULSANTE SIRA 1469 — *Emergency evacuation push-botton*
- STROBOLAMP SIRENA 87213 — *Strobolamb 87213 horn*
- SIRENA SUPER CELEREST SIRENA 42107 — *Supercelerest 42107 horn*
- TARGA OTTICA SIRA T/802/O — *Sira T/802/O visual alarm*

AUTOR.
- AUTORESPIRATORE AD ARIA — *Breathing apparatus*
- ELIPORTO — *Heliport*
- INFERMERIA — *First aid room*
- CASSETTA DI MEDICAZIONE — *Medical box*
- CASSETTA DI PRONTO SOCCORSO — *First aid box*
- TELEFONO DI EMERGENZA — *Emergency phone*
- VIE DI TRANSITO PEDONALI ACCESSIBILI SENZA IMPIEGO DI D.P.I. — *Pedestrian way without safety devices*
- AREE DI ATTIVITA' A RISCHIO — *Risk activities*
- PUNTO DI RITROVO — *Meeting point*
- USCITA D'EMERGENZA — *Exit way*
- PERCORSO PEDONALE — *Pedestrian way*
- ESTINTORE — *Extinguisher*
- ESTINTORE CARRELLATO — *Wheeled Fire extinguisher*
- PRESIDIO ANTINCENDIO DI BANCHINA — *Quay firefighting facility*
- IDRANTE SOTTOSUOLO UNI 70 — *Underground hydrant*
- IDRANTE SOPRASUOLO UNI 70 — *Overground hydrant*
- IDRANTE A PARETE UNI 45 CON CORREDO D'USO — *Wall hydrant*
- IDRANTE SOTTOSUOLO UNI 45 PER SCHIUMA — *Underground foam hydrant*
- CASSETTA IDRANTI ANTINCENDIO — *Firefighting hydrant box*
- ATTACCO DOPPIO PER AUTOPOMPA — *Double fire truck attack*
- PUNTO FUMO — *Smoking point*
- DEFIBRILLATORE — *Defibrillator*
- TROMBA DI EMERGENZA — *Emergency horn*

PLANIMETRIA GENERALE DI CANTIERE
General yard plan
SCALA 1:1000

IN CASO DI NECESSITA'
If you need help
VOI VI TROVATE QUI:
You are here
SETTORE M73
M73 Sector

NUMERI TELEFONICI DI EMERGENZA
Emergency telephone numbers

EMERGENZA SANITARIA	*Health emergency*	118
VIGILI DEL FUOCO	*Fire Brigade*	115
SOCCORSO PUBBLICO	*Public emergency*	113
CARABINIERI	*"Carabinieri" Corps*	112
CAPITANERIA DI PORTO	*Harbour office*	0544 443011
PREFETTURA	*Prefecture*	0544 294111
AUTORITA' PORTUALE	*Port authority*	0544 608811

NUMERO BLU-EMERGENZA IN MARE- BLUE NR. -SEA EMERGENCY- 1530

TRASMETTERE INFORMAZIONI CHIARE E CORRETTE:
Clear and correct information to be provided:

1) *QUALIFICATEVI;*
Qualify yourself

2) *DESCRIVETE IL TIPO DI INCIDENTE;*
Describe the type of accident

3) *DESCRIVETE L' ENTITA' DELLO STESSO E DOVE SI E' VERIFICATO;*
Describe accident severity and place of accident

4) *INFORMATE SULL'EVENTUALE PRESENZA DI FERITI: QUANTI-DANNO SUBITO (USTIONI- FERITE- FRATTURE- ECC.).*
Find out information about people potentially involved : casualties - damage (burns - wounds - fractures - etc.)

REV. REV.	DATA DATE	DESCRIZIONE / DESCRIPTION	DISEGN. DRAWN.	CONTR. CHECK.	APPROV. APPROV.	Q. A. APPROV.
8	25/06/12	REVISIONE /Revision	SF			
7	12/10/11	REVISIONE /Revision	MTM			
6	06/04/11	REVISIONE /Revision	MTM			
5	21/01/11	REVISIONE /Revision	MTM			
4	25/10/10	REVISIONE /Revision	MTM			
3	03/03/10	REVISIONE /Revision	DBR			
0	10/01/08	EMISSIONE /Emission	M.T.			

ROSETTI MARINO RAVENNA ITALY

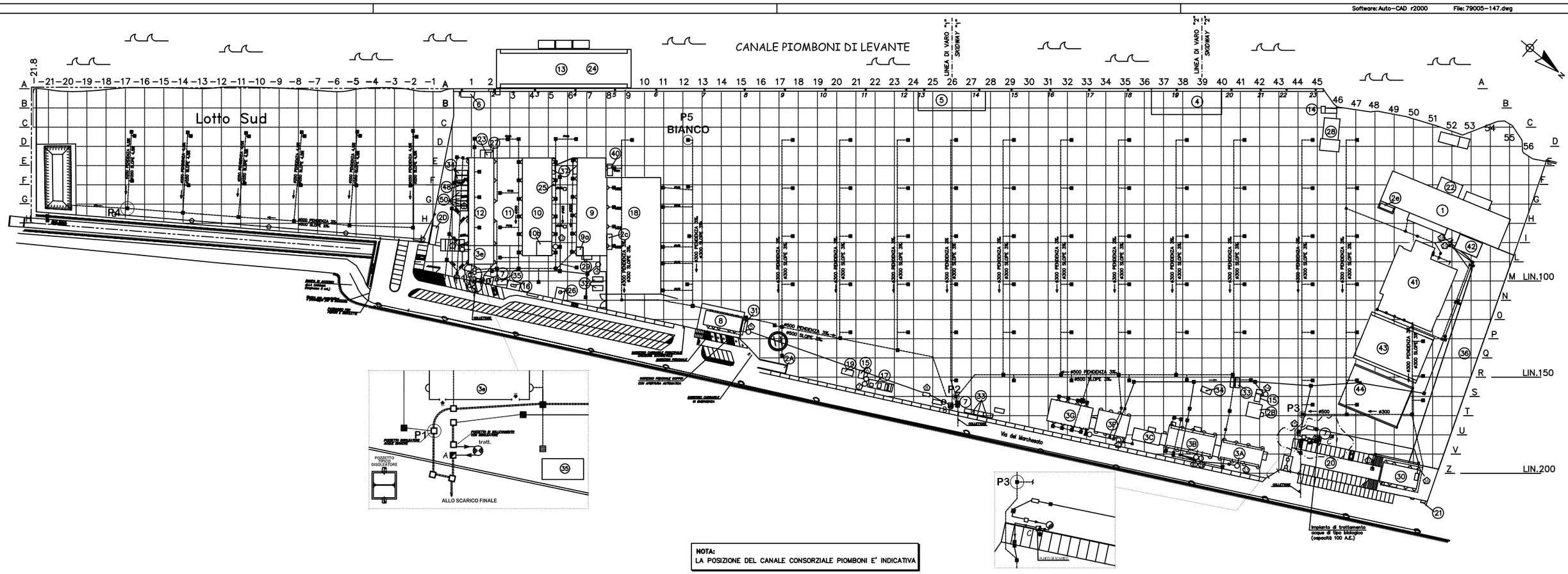
YARD PIOMBONI
Via del Marchesato 37
Marina di Ravenna

PLANIMETRIA DELLE EMERGENZE
SAFETY-PLAN

DIS. N° / DWG Nr: 79004/752

SCALA / SCALE	FOGLIO SHEET	DI OF
///	1	1

Stampa: 1:1 Foglio: A1



NOTA:
LA POSIZIONE DEL CANALE CONSORZIALE PIOMBONI E' INDICATIVA

LEGENDA RETE FOGNARIA

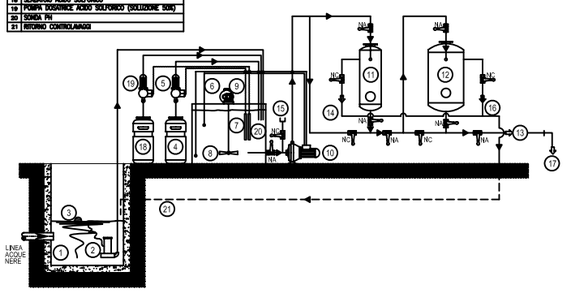
A	PUNTO DI SCARICO A _ ACQUE REFLUE DOMESTICHE – PUNTO UFFICIALE DI CAMPIONAMENTO
B	PUNTO DI SCARICO B _ ACQUE REFLUE DOMESTICHE – PUNTO UFFICIALE DI CAMPIONAMENTO
C	PUNTO DI SCARICO C _ ACQUE REFLUE DOMESTICHE – PUNTO UFFICIALE DI CAMPIONAMENTO
	CANALE CONSORZIALE PIOMBONI DI LEVANTE 1° (TOMBATO)
	POZZETTO DISOLEATORE E DI ISPEZIONE FOGNATURE
	FOSSE IMHOFF
	POZZETTI DI ISPEZIONE FOGNATURE
	POZZETTO RACCOLTA ACQUE PIOVANE (CADITOIE)
	POZZETTO DEGRASSATORE
	FOSSA IMHOFF
	IMPIANTO TRATTAMENTO ACQUE DI TIPO BIOLOGICO 100 A.E.
	IMPIANTO TRATTAMENTO ACQUE A CLORAZIONE
	LINEA ACQUE CHIARE
	LINEA ACQUE NERE
	LINEA DI COLLEGAMENTO AL COLLETTORE
	PLUVIALE
P1	PUNTO DI PRELIEVO ACQUE METEORICHE
P2	PUNTO DI PRELIEVO ACQUE METEORICHE
P3	PUNTO DI PRELIEVO ACQUE METEORICHE
P4	PUNTO DI PRELIEVO ACQUE METEORICHE
P5	PUNTO DI PRELIEVO BIANCO ACQUE METEORICHE

LEGENDA ATTIVITA'

1	FABBRICATO"1" (Capannone sabbiatura)	16	SERBATOIO PROPANO DA 3.0 mc PER GAS TECNICI
2a	CABINA ELETTRICA "ARRIVO ENEL"	17	SERBATOI GASOLIO DA 1.8+4.3 mc; OLII ESAUSTI ED ACQUE OLEOSE
2b	CABINA ELETTRICA "LATO NORD"	18	TETTOIA B
2c	CABINA ELETTRICA "TETTOIA B"	19	INFERMERIA
2d	CABINA ELETTRICA "LATO SUD"	20	PARCHEGGIO INTERNO
2e	CABINA ELETTRICA "VERNICIATURA"	21	ARMADI CONTATORI GAS METANO
3c	UFFICI "BOX B" (Temporanei di cantiere)	22	DEPOSITI VERNICI E DILUENTI DA 6.0 t (N° 4 CONTAINER ILVA)
3b	UFFICI "BOX F" (Temporanei di cantiere)	23	VASCA "CARBON REMOVER" DA 1.5 mc
3c	UFFICI "BOX G" (Temporanei di cantiere)	24	GRUPPI ELETTROGENI DEL BACINO (50+100kVA)
3e	UFFICI (Capannone 12)	25	ELETTRO-COMPRESSORE ARIA COMPRESSA
3f	UFFICI "BOX I" (Temporanei di cantiere)	26	CONTENITORE OSSIGENO LIQUIDO DA 3.0 mc PER GAS TECNICI
3g	UFFICI "BOX E" (Temporanei di cantiere)	27	TETTOIA VASCA "CARBON REMOVER"
4	AREA IMBARCO MODULI LINEA DI VARO n°2	28	DEPOSITO LEGNAMI
5	LINEA DI VARO FISSA n°1	29	GENERATORE EMERGENZA DIESEL Kw 12
6	SALA POMPA LAVAGGIO ALTA PRESSIONE	30	MENSA
7	PUNTI DI SCARICO A-B-C	31	SPOGLIATOIO VISITATORI
8	PORTINERIA/UFFICI "BOX C"	32	BAGNI
9	FABBRICATO "9" (Officina di carpenteria)	33	DEPOSITO BOMBOLE MOBILI GAS TECNICI IN C.A.
9a	CT	34	CONTAINER MOBILI DEPOSITO VERNICI E SOLVENTI
10	FABBRICATO "10" (Officina di carpenteria)	35	CONTAINER MOBILI DEPOSITO OLI E GRASSI
10	SPOGLIATOI	36	AREA ASFALTATA STOCCAGGIO MATERIALI
11	FABBRICATO "11" (Officina di carpenteria)	37	AREA STOCCAGGIO GAS INERTI-MISCELE IN BOMBOLE PER GAS TECNICI
12	FABBRICATO "12" (Magazzino)	40	MONOBLOCCO USO UFFICI
13	BACINO GALLEGGIANTE	41	CAPANNONE SABBIATURA E VERNICIATURA
14	GRUPPO DI SPINTA ANTINCENDIO	42	SPOGLIATOI E SERVIZI
15	SERVIZI IGIENICI	43	RICOVERO ATTREZZI (precario)
		44	COPRI-SCOPRI (precario)

PUNTI DI SCARICO A E B

POS. ITEM	IMPIANTO DI OSSIDAZIONE PER CLORAZIONE PUNTI DI SCARICO A E B
1	POZZETTO DI RACCOLTA E SOLLEVAMENTO
2	POMPA SOLLEVAMENTO
3	GALLEGGIANTE CONSENSO AVVIAMENTO POMPA
4	SERBATOIO SECCHIAIO POLIGRIGLIO DI 5000
5	POMPA DOSATRICE POLIGRIGLIO DI 5000
6	LIVELLI A GALLEGGIANTE COMANDO POMPA POS.10
7	SONDA REDOX
8	BUCHI DI MISCELAZIONE CON POLIGRIGLIO DI 5000
9	AGITATORE
10	POMPA RILANCIO FILTRI
11	FILTRO A SABBIA Ø300mm
12	FILTRO CARBONE ATTIVO Ø500mm
13	SCARICO ACQUA DEPURATA
14	SCARICO CONTROLAVAGGIO SABBIA
15	INNESTO MANICHETTA CONTROLAVAGGIO CON ACQUA PULITA
16	SCARICO CONTROLAVAGGIO CARBONE
17	POZZETTO
18	SERBATOIO ACIDO SOLFORICO
19	POMPA DOSATRICE ACIDO SOLFORICO (SOLUZIONE 50%)
20	SONDA PH
21	RITORNO CONTROLAVAGGI



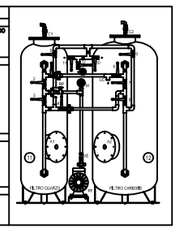
SCHEMA MANOVRE IMPIANTO PUNTI A E B

FILTRI IN ACCIAIO INOX
Quando tipo di filtri sono montati nei modelli 1000 C (continua) 3 Prodotti 2000, batch 1000
Il filtro del quarzo ha un diametro di 350 mm.
Quello del carbone di 500 mm.
Il batch 500 utilizza 2 filtri da 350 mm.

VALVOLE A LEVA: dall' 1 al 12
Una valvola è aperta quando la leva è longitudinale (parallela) al corpo della valvola. NA
Una valvola è chiusa quando la leva è trasversale (90° rispetto) al corpo della valvola. NC
RP = Valvola a valanino (regolatore di portata)
UC = Uscita acqua controlavaggio dai filtri.
M = Manometro
A1 e A2 = Anodi al magnesio inseriti all'interno dei filtri.
C1 e C2 = Valvole a sfera a clabetta con attacchi rapidi da 1/2" - Ø12.
VE = Valvola EUROPA unidirezionale da 3/4".
PF = Pompa filtri Pedrollo PK 60/1.

FASE CIRCOLAZIONE ACQUA
— Solo filtro quarzo, APRIRE le valvole 3, 5, CHIUDERE le valvole 1, 2, 4.
Utilizzo il quarzo e carbone APRIRE 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12. CHIUDERE 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10.
Quando il manometro nell'utilizzo normale segna 2,5 - 3 atm. le 2,2 atm. si fa il controlavaggio.
Per prelevare il campione aprire la valvola 12.
Per andare al pozzetto di raccolta (ritorno), aprire la leva 10.
Per andare alla scarico finale, aprire la leva 11.

FASE CONTROLAVAGGIO
— Controlavaggio solo filtro quarzo: APRIRE 1 e 3. CHIUDERE 2, 4, 5.
Controlavaggio quarzo e carbone: APRIRE 3, 4, 6, 1, 4.
Controlavare vita l'acqua passi attraverso la valvola 6.
CHIUDERE la valvola 2, 5, 7, 9.



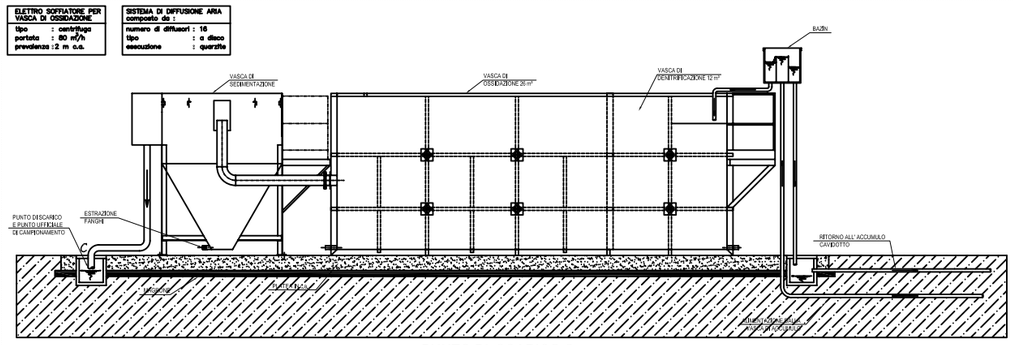
DIMENSIONAMENTO FOSSE IMHOFF

Punti di scarico	N. Vasca Imhoff	Capacità vasca attuale	Dimensione della vasca (cm)	Sedimentazione (litri)	Digestione (litri)	Abitanti Equivalenti
"A"	①	3.0	150x170 (ø)	1000	2000	13
	②	3.0	140x195 (ø)	1000	2000	13
	③	1.7	140x110 (ø)	566	1134	5
	④	1.3	100x170 (ø)	433	867	5
	Parziale di area	9.0				
"B"	⑤	2.5	125x180x150	500	1800	10
	⑥	1.8	110x190 (ø)	600	1200	8
	⑦	1.8	110x190 (ø)	600	1200	8
	⑧	10.5	175x385xd220	3500	7000	50
	Parziale di area	16.6				
"C"	⑨	3.5	175x180x150	750	2250	15
	⑩	10.5	175x385xd220	3500	7000	50
	⑪	2.5	140x180 (ø)	840	1680	10
	⑫	2.5	140x180 (ø)	840	1680	10
	⑬	3.4	140x220 (ø)	1140	2280	15
	⑭	3.5	175x180xd160	750	2250	15
	⑮	10.5	175x385xd220	3500	7000	50
	⑯	8.7	175x385 (ø)	2900	5800	48
	⑰	2.5	140x180 (ø)	840	1680	10
	Parziale di area	47.60				
	⑱ (degrassatore)	3.53	175x180xd160			
	⑲ (degrassatore)	7.20	125x130xH80			

Anni di pertinenza

ELETTRO SOFFIATORE PER VASCA DI OSSIDAZIONE
tipo : centrifugo
portata : 80 m³/h
prevalenza : 2 m c.a.

SISTEMA DI DIFFUSIONE ARIA composto da :
numero di diffusori : 16
tipo : a disco
esecuzione : quarzite



PUNTO DI SCARICO C
IMPIANTO DI TRATTAMENTO
ACQUE DI TIPO BIOLOGICO
(capacità 100 A.E.)

REV. REV.	DATA DATE	DESCRIZIONE / DESCRIPTION	DISEGN. DRAWN.	CONTR. CHECK.	APPROV. APPROV.	Q A APPROV.
29	29/02/08	AGGIORNATO SCRITTA IN PLAN. NEL PUNTO DI SCARICO "C"	F.R.			
29	22/11/07	AGGIORNAMENTO SCHEMA IMPIANTO TRATTAMENTO ACQUE	F.R.			
28	11/10/07	NUOVA LINEA SCARICO ACQUE PIAZZALE	F.R.			
27	08/06/07	INSERIMENTO LOTTO SUD	D.B.			
26	27/03/06	AGGIORNAMENTO	M.T.			
25	30/08/05	AGGIORNAMENTO IMPIANTI PER BOX "E"	M.T.			
24	07/06/05	VARIAZIONE FOGNE	M.T.			
23	12/05/04	INSERIMENTO DETTAGLIO POZZETTI	DB			

ROSETTI MARINO RAVENNA ITALY

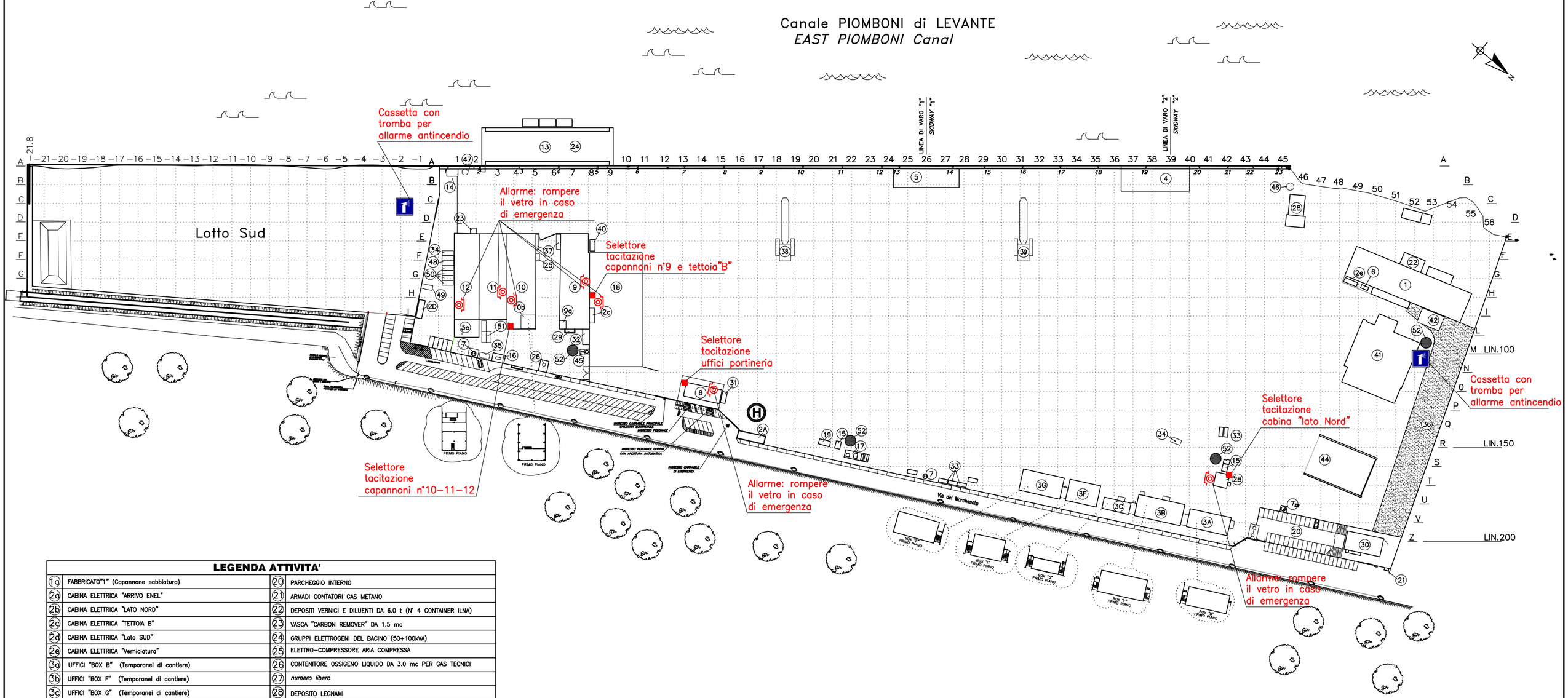
CANTIERE PIOMBONE
Via del Marchesato 37
Marina di Ravenna

PLANIMETRIA GENERALE RETE FOGNARIA
SCHEMI IMPIANTI DI TRATTAMENTO ACQUE

DIS. N° / DWG Nr 79005/147

SCALA / SCALE	FOGLIO SHEET	DI OF
1:1000	1 /	2

Canale PIOMBONI di LEVANTE
EAST PIOMBONI Canal



LEGENDA ATTIVITA'

1g	FABBRICATO"1" (Capannone sabbiatura)	20	PARCHEGGIO INTERNO
2a	CABINA ELETTRICA "ARRIVO ENEL"	21	ARMADI CONTATORI GAS METANO
2b	CABINA ELETTRICA "LATO NORD"	22	DEPOSITI VERNICI E DILUENTI DA 6.0 t (N° 4 CONTAINER ILNA)
2c	CABINA ELETTRICA "TETTOIA B"	23	VASCA "CARBON REMOVER" DA 1.5 mc
2d	CABINA ELETTRICA "Lato SUD"	24	GRUPPI ELETTROGENI DEL BACINO (50+100kVA)
2e	CABINA ELETTRICA "Verniciatura"	25	ELETTRO–COMPRESSORE ARIA COMPRESSA
3a	UFFICI "BOX B" (Temporanei di cantiere)	26	CONTENITORE OSSIGENO LIQUIDO DA 3.0 mc PER GAS TECNICI
3b	UFFICI "BOX F" (Temporanei di cantiere)	27	*numero libero*
3c	UFFICI "BOX G" (Temporanei di cantiere)	28	DEPOSITO LEGNAMI
3e	UFFICI (Capannone 12)	29	GENERATORE EMERGENZA DIESEL Kw 12
3f	UFFICI "BOX I" (Temporanei di cantiere)	30	MENSA
3g	UFFICI "BOX E" (Temporanei di cantiere)	31	SPOGLIATOIO VISITATORI
4	AREA IMBARCO MODULI LINEA DI VARO n°2	32	BAGNI
5	LINEA DI VARO FISSA n°1	33	DEPOSITO BOMBOLE MOBILI GAS TECNICI IN C.A.
6	GENERATORE DI EMERGENZA	34	CONTAINER DEPOSITO PRODOTTI PER IL TRATTAMENTO ACQUE
7	IMPIANTO TRATTAMENTO ACQUE NERE	36	AREA ASFALTATA STOCCAGGIO MATERIALI
8	PORTINERIA/UFFICI "BOX C"	37	AREA STOCCAGGIO GAS INERTI–MISCELE IN BOMBOLE PER GAS TECNICI
9	FABBRICATO "9" (Officina di carpenteria)	38	GRU A CINGOLI AMERICAN HOIST (350 Ton)
9a	CT	39	GRU A CINGOLI AMERICAN HOIST (210 Ton)
10	FABBRICATO "10" (Officina di carpenteria)	40	MONOBLOCCO USO UFFICI
10a	CT	41	CAPANNONE SABBIATURA E VERNICIATURA
10b	SPOGLIATOI	42	SPOGLIATOI E SERVIZI
11	FABBRICATO "11" (Magazzino)	43	CSV3 (in corso di progettazione)
12	FABBRICATO "12" (Magazzino)	44	COPRI–SCOPRI KOPRON
13	BACINO GALLEGGIANTE	45	IMPIANTO ARGON
14	GRUPPO DI SPINTA ANTINCENDIO CON AUTOCLAVE 100 lt.	46	SERBATOIO SCHIUMA ANTINCENDIO 2000 lt.
15	SERVIZI IGIENICI	47	SERBATOIO SCHIUMA ANTINCENDIO 1000 lt.
16	SERBATOIO PROPANO DA 3.0 mc PER GAS TECNICI	48	TETTOIA DEPOSITO FUNI
17	SERBATOI GASOLIO DA 1.8+4.3 mc; OLII ESAUSTI ED ACQUE OLEOSE	49	CONTAINER DEPOSITO OLI E GRASSI
18	TETTOIA B	50	CONTAINER DEPOSITO ATTREZZI
19	INFERMERIA	51	BOX UFFICI CONTROL
		52	BOX FUMATORI

LEGENDA	
	Allarme in caso di emergenza
	Selettore tacitazione
	Tromba di emergenza

REV.	DATA	DESCRIZIONE / DESCRIPTION	DISEGN.	CONTR.	APPROV.	Q A
0	11/02/11	EMISSIONE	MTM			

ROSETTI MARINO — RAVENNA ITALY

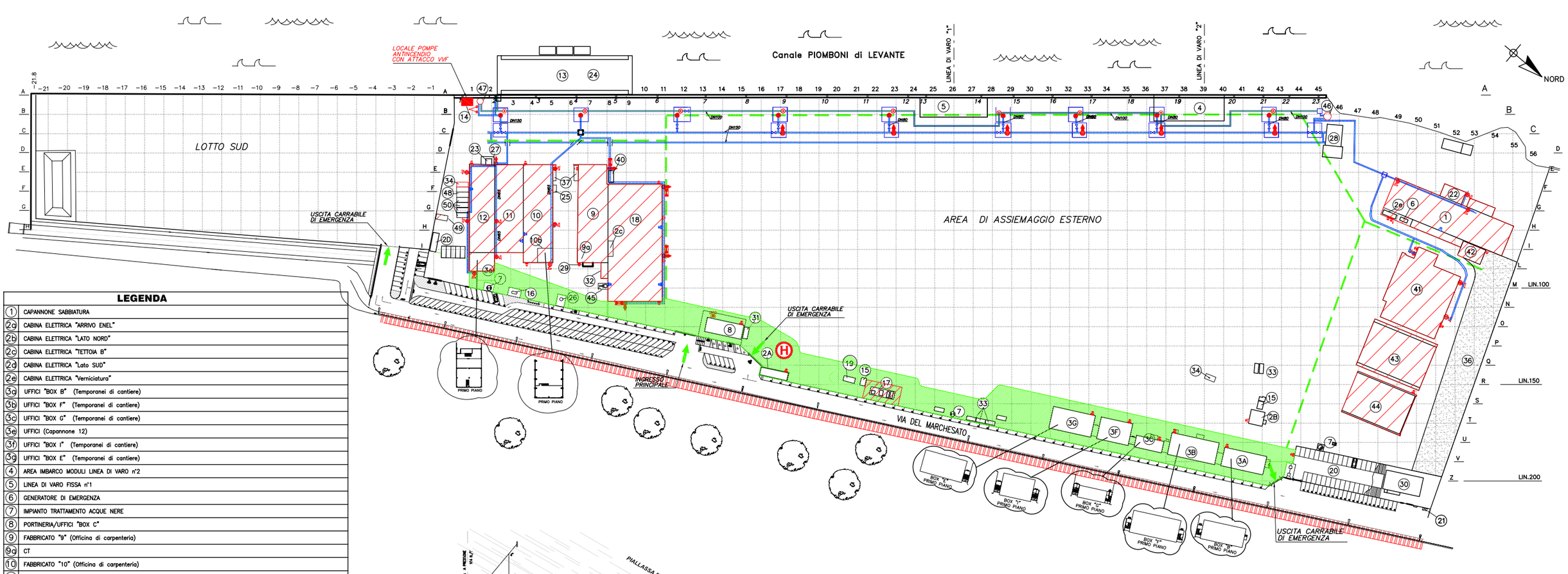
CANTIERE PIOMBONI
Via del Marchesato 37
Marina di Ravenna

DIS. N° / DWG Nr: 79004–788

SCALA / SCALE: 1:1000 — FOGLIO / SHEET: 1 / DI / OF: 1

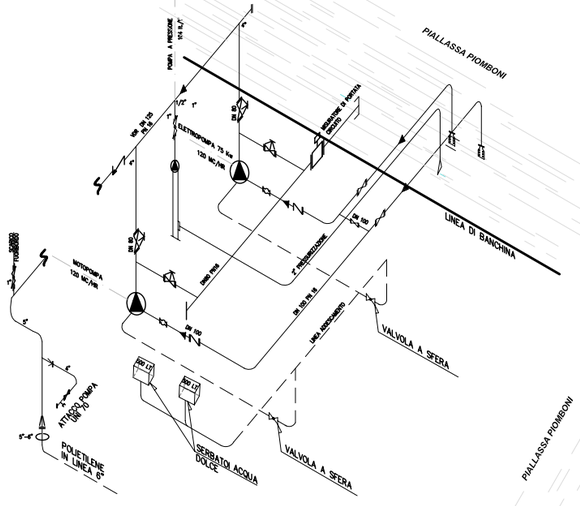
SAFETY LAY OUT
Posizione allarmi di emergenza

ATTACHMENT # 3
WATER/FOAM SYSTEM DIAGRAM

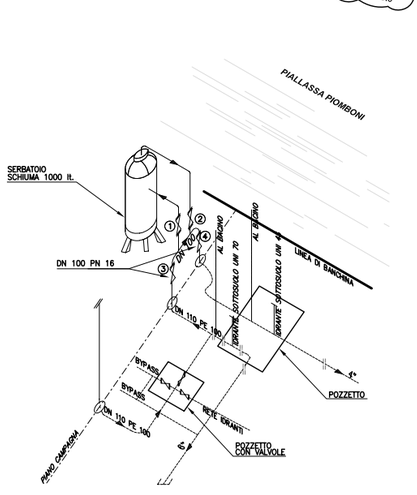


LEGENDA

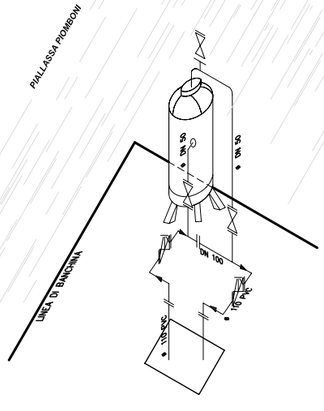
1	CAPANNONE SABBIATURA
2a	CABINA ELETTRICA "ARRIVO ENEL"
2b	CABINA ELETTRICA "LATO NORD"
2c	CABINA ELETTRICA "TETTOIA B"
2d	CABINA ELETTRICA "Lato SUD"
2e	CABINA ELETTRICA "Verniciatura"
3a	UFFICI "BOX B" (Temporanei di cantiere)
3b	UFFICI "BOX F" (Temporanei di cantiere)
3c	UFFICI "BOX G" (Temporanei di cantiere)
3e	UFFICI (Capannone 12)
3f	UFFICI "BOX I" (Temporanei di cantiere)
3g	UFFICI "BOX E" (Temporanei di cantiere)
4	AREA IMBARCO MODULI LINEA DI VARO n°2
5	LINEA DI VARO FISSA n°1
6	GENERATORE DI EMERGENZA
7	IMPIANTO TRATTAMENTO ACQUE NERE
8	PORTINERIA/UFFICI "BOX C"
9	FABBRICATO "9" (Officina di carpenteria)
9a	CT
10	FABBRICATO "10" (Officina di carpenteria)
10a	CT
10b	SPOGLIATOI
11	FABBRICATO "11" (magazzino di carpenteria)
12	FABBRICATO "12" (Magazzino)
13	BACINO GALLEGGIANTE
14	GRUPPO DI SPINTA ANTINCENDIO CON AUTOCLAVE 100 lt.
15	SERVIZI IGIENICI
16	SERBATOIO PROPANO DA 3.0 mc PER GAS TECNICI
17	SERBATOI GASOLIO DA 1.8+4.3 mc; OLII ESAUSTI ED ACQUE OLEOSE
18	TETTOIA B
19	INFERMERIA
20	PARCHEGGIO INTERNO
21	ARMADI CONTATORI GAS METANO
22	DEPOSITI VERNICI E DILUENTI DA 6.0 t (N° 4 CONTAINER ILNA)
23	VASCA "CARBON REMOVER" DA 1.5 mc
24	GRUPPI ELETTROGENI DEL BACINO (50+100kVA)
25	ELETTRO-COMPRESSORE ARIA COMPRESSA
26	CONTENITORE OSSIGENO LIQUIDO DA 3.0 mc PER GAS TECNICI
27	TETTOIA VASCA "CARBON REMOVER"
28	DEPOSITO LEGNAMI
29	GENERATORE EMERGENZA DIESEL Kw 12
30	MENSA
31	SPOGLIATOIO VISITATORI
32	BAGNI
33	DEPOSITO BOMBOLE MOBILI GAS TECNICI IN C.A.
34	CONTAINER DEPOSITO PRODOTTI PER IL TRATTAMENTO ACQUE
36	AREA ASFALTATA STOCCAGGIO MATERIALI
37	AREA STOCCAGGIO GAS INERTI-MISCELE IN BOMBOLE PER GAS TECNICI
38	GRU A CINGOLI AMERICAN HOIST (350 Ton)
39	GRU A CINGOLI AMERICAN HOIST (210 Ton)
40	MONOBLOCCO USO UFFICI
41	CAPANNONE SABBIATURA E VERNICIATURA
42	SPOGLIATOI E SERVIZI
43	RICOVERO ATTREZZI (precario)
44	COPRI-SCOPRI KOPRON
45	IMPIANTO ARGON
46	SERBATOIO SCHIUMA ANTINCENDIO 2000 lt.
47	SERBATOIO SCHIUMA ANTINCENDIO 1000 lt.
48	TETTOIA DEPOSITO FUNI
49	CONTAINER DEPOSITO OLI E GRASSI
50	CONTAINER DEPOSITO ATTREZZI



SCHEMA GRUPPO DI SPINTA



SCHEMA SERBATOIO SCHIUMA (SUD)



	PERCORSO PEDONALE
	IDRANTE SOTTOSUOLO UNI 70
	IDRANTE SOPRASUOLO UNI 70
	IDRANTE A PARETE UNI 45 CON CORREDO D'USO
	IDRANTE SOTTOSUOLO UNI 45 PER SCHIUMA
	CASSETTA IDRANTI ANTINCENDIO
	ATTACCO DOPPIO PER AUTOPOMPA
	VALVOLA INTERCETTAZIONE MANUALE INTERRATA
	RETE IDRICA ANTINCENDIO INTERRATA
	RETE IDRICA INTERRATA PER SCHIUMA

REV.	DATA DATE	DESCRIZIONE / DESCRIPTION	DISEGN. DRAWN.	CONTR. CHECK.	APPROV. APPROV.
6					
5					
4					
3	07/05/08	REVISIONE	M.T.		
2	19/06/07	REVISIONE	F.R.		
1	30/04/07	REVISIONE	M.T.		
0	27/02/07	EMISSIONE	M.T.		

ROSETTI MARINO

COMMESSA/PRODUCTION ORDER: *

YARD PIOMBONI
Marina di Ravenna-Ravenna

DIS.N° /DWG Nr: 79004 735

PLANIMETRIA ANTINCENDIO

FOGLIO SHEET	DI OF	REV.N°/REV. Nr
1	1	0

SCALA /SCALE: 1:1000

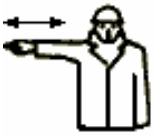
FORMATO: A1

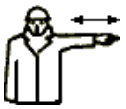
FILE: .

ATTACHMENT # 4

GESTURAL SIGNAL CODE, ICAO INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET

ROSETTI MARINO

MEANING	DESCRIPTION	PICTURE
Start Warning Taking control	Le due braccia sono aperte orizzontalmente, i palmi delle mani sono rivolti in avanti. *The two arms are open horizontally, the palms of the hands facing forward*	
Alt interruption end of movement	Il braccio destro è teso verso l'alto, con la palma della mano destra rivolta in avanti *The right arm is stretched upwards, with the palm of the right hand facing forward.*	
Stop Of the operation	Le due mani sono giunte all'altezza del petto *The two hands are joined at chest height*	
Lift up	Il braccio destro, teso verso l'alto, con la palma della mano destra rivolta in avanti, descrive lentamente un cerchio *The right arm, stretched upwards, with the palm of the right hand facing forward, slowly describes a circle*	
Lower	Il braccio destro, teso verso il basso, con la palma della mano destra rivolta verso il corpo, descrive lentamente un cerchio *The right arm, stretched downwards, with the palm of the right hand facing the body, slowly describes a circle*	
Vertical distance	Le mani indicano la distanza *Hands indicate distance*	
Move forward	Entrambe le braccia sono ripiegate, le palme delle mani rivolte all'indietro; gli avambracci compiono movimenti lenti in direzione del corpo *Both arms are bent, palms facing backwards; forearms make slow movements towards the body*	
To the right respect to the signalman	Il braccio destro, teso più o meno lungo l'orizzontale, con la palma della mano destra rivolta verso il basso, compie piccoli movimenti lenti nella direzione *The right arm, stretched more or less along the horizontal, with the palm of the right hand facing downwards, makes small, slow movements in the direction*	

SIGNIFICATO	DESCRIZIONE	FIGURA
To the left respect to the signalman	Il braccio sinistro, teso più o meno in orizzontale, con la palma della mano sinistra rivolta verso il basso, compie piccoli movimenti lenti nella direzione *The left arm, stretched more or less horizontally, with the palm of the left hand facing downwards, makes small, slow movements in the direction*	
Horizontal distance	Le mani indicano la distanza *Hands indicate distance*	
Danger **Stop or emergency** **stop**	Entrambe le braccia tese verso l'alt; le palme delle mani rivolte in avanti *Both arms stretched out towards the air; palms facing forward*	
Rapid movement	Conventional gestures used to indicate movements are performed more rapidly	
Slow movement	Conventional gestures used to indicate movements are performed very slowly	

ROSETTI MARINO

  **All OK**	 **Request for help**	 **Request for resuscitation**	 **Victim in immersion (loss of castaway)**

ROSETTI MARINO

International Phonetic Alphabet Icao:

Letter	Icao	Letter	Icao
A	ALFA	N	NOVEMBER
B	BRAVO	O	OSCAR
C	CHARLIE	P	PAPA
D	DELTA	Q	QUEBEC
E	ECHO	R	ROMEO
F	FOX-TROT	S	SIERRA
G	GOLF	T	TANGO
H	HOTEL	U	UNIFORM
I	INDIA	V	VICTOR
J	JULIET	W	WHISKY
K	KILO	X	X-RAY
L	LIMA	Y	YANKEE
M	MIKE	Z	ZULU

ATTACHMENT # 5
EMERGENCY SHEETS

INDEX

Anyone who observes an emergency situation within the areas of construction, should act as indicated in the schedules of your location:

01	**EMERGENCY PROCEDURE FOR EMPLOYEES**
02	**EMERGENCY PROCEDURE FOR CUSTOMERS AND GUESTS**
03	**EMERGENCY PROCEDURE FOR CONTRACTORS**
04	**EMERGENCY PROCEDURE FOR EXTERNAL STAFF IN TIME NOT MANNED BY ROSETTI**

The management emergency personnel, once receiving the alarm, it behaves as shown in the following sheet:

05	**EMERGENCY EVACUATION**
06	**LOCAL EMERGENCY**

Below, further information about the kinds of emergency and the possible teams involved. It 'still to consider the possibility that occur multiple scenarios, which require the simultaneous actions of multiple different teams.

	GENERAL EMERGENCY
07	**ADVERSE WEATHER SITUATIONS**
08	**EARTHQUAKE**
09	**STRUCTURAL FAILURE**
10	**SHIPWRECK**
11	**GAS LEAK**
12	**RADIOACTIVITY AND LEAK OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES**
13	**ELECTRIC BLACK OUT**
14	**ACCIDENT INVOLVING VEHICLES ON LAND**
15	**PUBLIC TURMOIL**
16	**ACCIDENT INVOLVING VESSELS**
	FIRE FIRST AID
17	**FIRE**
18	**EXPLOSION**
	MEDICAL FIRST AID
19	**MEDICAL EMERGENCY**
	WATER DEMARCATED SAVING
20	**MAN OVERBOARD**
	ENVIRONMENT FIRST AID
21	**SUBSTANCE SPILL/LEAK ON LAND OR WATER**
	CONFINATED SPACE EMERGENCY
22	**CONFINATED SPACES EMERGENCY**

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES FOR EMPLOYEES

In case of any event which may result from incidental damage to equipment, the environment or danger to people, give immediate notice to the ROSETTI EMERGENCY TEAMS as indicated in the diagram MOD-HSE-70 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION YPB FLOW, and follow the signs of the following sheets from 07 to 21, depending on the type of emergency to be faced.

In case it is declared partial or total evacuation of the yard:

- Keep calm.
- Interrupt whatever you are doing and keep your workstation safe (put off any flames, close any container of hazardous substances, cut off utilities).
- Follow the instructions given by the Rosetti Marino Emergency Teams.
- Evacuate the area in an orderly manner, facilitating access to emergency vehicles; not fall in the critical area until the explicit permission of the Coordinator of Emergency.
- Take only your documents and personal belongings.
- Do not obstacle the exits or the movement of other people or any emergency operators.
- Walk to the meeting point, following the paths indicated by signage and listed in the "Safety Plan"; possible, always choose the shortest path.
- Do not smoke, do not use open flame.
- Do not use cell phones or VHF equipment unless expressly authorized to do so.
- Warn the emergency management personnel about any problems with your workstation (cylinders left open, hazardous substances not properly stored etc).
- Do not take initiatives
- Move cautiously, testing well the floors and stairs.
- Move away from windows, mirrors, windows, lamps, shelves, tools and electrical equipment, paying attention to falling objects.

Communication of the State of Emergency

SEE EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION FLOW MOD-HSE-70 VISIBLE IN THE VARIOUS POINTS OF THE SITE

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES FOR CLIENTS AND GUESTS

In case of any event which may result from incidental damage to equipment, the environment or danger to people, give immediate notice to the Rosetti personell.

In case it is declared partial or total evacuation of the yard:

- In case it is declared partial or total evacuation of the yard:
- Keep calm.
- Interrupt whatever you are doing and keep your workstation safe (put off any flames, close any container of hazardous substances, cut off utilities).
- Follow the instructions given by the Rosetti Marino Emergency Teams.
- Evacuate the area in an orderly manner, facilitating access to emergency vehicles; not fall in the critical area until the explicit permission of the Coordinator of Emergency.
- Take only your documents and personal belongings.
- Do not obstacle the exits or the movement of other people or any emergency operators.
- Walk to the meeting point, following the paths indicated by signage and listed in the "Safety Plan"; possible, always choose the shortest path.
- Do not smoke, do not use open flame.
- Do not use cell phones or VHF equipment unless expressly authorized to do so.
- Warn the emergency management personnel about any problems with your workstation (cylinders left open, hazardous substances not properly stored etc).
- Do not take initiatives
- Move cautiously, testing well the floors and stairs.
- Move away from windows, mirrors, windows, lamps, shelves, tools and electrical equipment, paying attention to falling objects.

Communication of the State of Emergency

SEE EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION FLOW MOD-HSE-70 VISIBLE IN THE VARIOUS POINTS OF THE SITE

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES FOR EMPLOYEES WORKING UNDER CONTRACT

In case of any event which may result from incidental damage to equipment, the environment or danger to people, give immediate notice to the ROSETTI EMERGENCY TEAMS as indicated in the diagram MOD-HSE-70 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION YPB FLOW, and follow the signs of the following sheets from 07 to 21, depending on the type of emergency to be faced.

In case it is declared partial or total evacuation of the yard:

- Keep calm.
- Interrupt whatever you are doing and keep your workstation safe (put off any flames, close any container of hazardous substances, cut off utilities).
- Follow the instructions given by the Rosetti Marino Emergency Teams.
- Evacuate the area in an orderly manner, facilitating access to emergency vehicles; not fall in the critical area until the explicit permission of the Coordinator of Emergency.
- Take only your documents and personal belongings.
- Do not obstacle the exits or the movement of other people or any emergency operators.
- Walk to the meeting point, following the paths indicated by signage and listed in the "Safety Plan"; possible, always choose the shortest path.
- Do not smoke, do not use open flame.
- Do not use cell phones or VHF equipment unless expressly authorized to do so.
- Warn the emergency management personnel about any problems with your workstation (cylinders left open, hazardous substances not properly stored etc).
- Do not take initiatives
- Move cautiously, testing well the floors and stairs.
- Move away from windows, mirrors, windows, lamps, shelves, tools and electrical equipment, paying attention to falling objects.

Communication of the State of Emergency

SEE EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION FLOW MOD-HSE-70 VISIBLE IN THE VARIOUS POINTS OF THE SITE

EMERGENCY PROCEDURE WITHOUT ROSETTI PERSONNEL

Situation

Procedure to be applied in the event of a state of emergency during working without Rosetti personell

Main related risks

- Fire
- Cuts and scratches
- Intoxication
- Traumas (lesions and fractures)
- Panic
- Electrocution

Characteristics of the meeting point

- Open, away from dangerous structures (power cables, gas tanks, awnings etc); upwind.

Procedure

- Immediately inform the Rosetti Emergency Coordinator using the emergency phone outside the main entrance; dial **4002**.
- Provide information about the nature of the event.
- Immediately request external help (firefighters or medical emergency/ambulance) using the emergency phone outside the main entrance. Dial the emergency numbers on the list.
- Evacuate all people from the event area, if necessary.
- Taking into consideration the general characteristics of the scenario, intervene according to the emergency sheets for Fire and Medical Emergency.
- Delimitate the risk area, forbidding the traffic of any vehicle not involved in the emergency and the access of anyone not involved in emergency management (intervene exclusively with personnel suitably trained for firefighting or first aid).
- Open the lifting bar and the sliding gate to make way for the service vehicles. Use the emergency badge located outside the main entrance, in the suitably signaled container.

Emergency numbers

- Medical emergency 118
- Firefighters 115

Emergency Coordinator phone number

SEE EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION FLOW MOD-HSE-70 VISIBLE IN THE VARIOUS POINTS OF THE SITE

EMERGENCY EVACUATION

In case of any accidental event from which he can derive serious and immediate danger to all the staff area, activate alarm evacuation area as indicated in the diagram MOD-HSE-70 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION YPB FLOW.

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- Quickly reach the event point
- Consider the scene and the magnitude of the event.
- In case of presence of people injured activate the emergency medical care (SHEET EMERGENCY 19).
- If necessary, immediately alert the emergency external. Communicate information in a precise and concise way; Avoid comments or personal considerations.
- Keep calm among the people present in order to avoid the onset of widespread panic.
- Intervene with the resources available to meet emergency and require the collaboration of other members of the Emergency Teams.
- Remove all unnecessary persons from the place of the event.
- Collaborate with external rescuers.

Emergency Coordinator

- Identify all persons and the movable and immovable assets potentially at risk.
- Decide for generalized evacuation, requiring the activation of alarms
- In case of general evacuation, requires to the Person in charge of the PBX and roll call, control of admissions.
- If you need to maintain contact with the outside world, it can take the help of the Person in charge of the PBX and roll call.
- Ask Maintenance assistance regarding the safety of installations and buildings.
- Direct and coordinate all internal operations related to the emergency.
- Collaborate with external emergency teams by providing means and internal resources (top-intervention).
- Maintain way and transit access free.
- Prevent the entry of vehicles other than those of the rescuers and the public authorities.
- Maintain control of the bounded areas allowing access to authorized personnel only as subsequently be defined.
- At the end of the state of emergency, check for damage and assess their losses.
- At the end of the state of emergency, carrying out the control operations and safety measures and functional recovery of the yard.

All no emergency staff

- evacuate the area as reported within the sheet 1, 2 and 3 - EMERGENCY PROCEDURE EMPLOYEES, CONTRACTORS, CLIENTS AND GUESTS.

EMERGENCY EVACUATION

Assistance to disabled persons

- Assist people with disabilities to reach the meeting point.

Maintenance Assistance

Activated by the Emergency Coordinator, carrying out the following activities:

- Disconnect and/or reactivate the utilities (FM, lighting, water, gas, etc..) according to the type of emergency;
- Provide temporary utilities required;
- Make available and operating any equipment for emergency communication (cell phones, VHF radios, etc.).
- Make available emergency equipment and identify transit routes and keep them clear and efficient;
- Assess the structural integrity of bridges, buildings, etc.., in the case of possible collapses order the evacuation.

Responsable of alarm activation

- Based on Emergency Coordinator or emergency team request turn on the alarm

Person in charge of the PBX and roll call

- Preside continuity with the PABX, if there in not a risk for him.
- Write down the possible absence of the Emergency Coordinator or other Emergency Teams.
- If requested by the Emergency Coordinator, maintain control of the communications service between the yard and the outside.
- Check the input of any external responders according to the instructions of the Coordinator for emergencies.
- Keep the control and individual evacuees, that is, those that are going to gather at the collection points, comparing, where possible, with lists of admissions obtained by the electronic system for the detection of access, thus providing to the identification and reporting of any missing persons.
- Warn the Emergency Coordinator Tell your Coodinatore of the arrival of external rescue team.
- Welcome rescue team, Public Authorities, and provide them with directions to the event location.

LOCAL EMERGENCY

In the event of any accidental LOCALIZED event (accident, fall of person in water, incident in confined spaces), activate EMERGENCY LOCALIZED ALARM as indicated in the diagram MOD-HSE-70 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION YPB FLOW.

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- Quickly reach the event point
- Consider the scene and the magnitude of the event.
- In case of presence of people injured activate the emergency medical care (SHEET EMERGENCY 19).
- If necessary, immediately alert the emergency external. Communicate information in a precise and concise way; Avoid comments or personal considerations.
- Keep calm among the people present in order to avoid the onset of widespread panic.
- Intervene with the resources available to meet emergency and require the collaboration of other members of the Emergency Teams.
- Remove all unnecessary persons from the place of the event.
- Collaborate with external rescuers.
- Decide for local evacuation, as in 05 SHEET EMERGENCY - EMERGENCY EVACUATION.

Emergency Coordinator

- Identify all persons and the movable and immovable assets potentially at risk.
- Ask Maintenance assistance regarding the safety of installations and buildings.
- Direct and coordinate all internal operations related to the emergency.
- Collaborate with external emergency teams by providing means and internal resources (top-intervention).
- Maintain way and transit access free.
- Prevent the entry of vehicles other than those of the rescuers and the public authorities.
- Maintain control of the bounded areas allowing access to authorized personnel only as subsequently be defined.
- At the end of the state of emergency, check for damage and assess their losses.
- At the end of the state of emergency, carrying out the control operations and safety measures and functional recovery of the yard.

Maintenance Assistance

- Activated by the Emergency Coordinator, carrying out the following activities
- Disconnect and/or reactivate the utilities (FM, lighting, water, gas, etc..) according to the type of emergency;
- Provide temporary utilities required.
- Make available and operating any equipment for emergency communication (cell phones, VHF radios, etc.).
- Make available emergency equipment and identify transit routes and keep them clear and efficient.

ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS

Situation

In the event of flooding, damages caused by water in general, strong wind, storms, whirlwinds, lightning, the following Procedures must be observed:

Main related risks in case of:

Flooding, damage caused by water in general:	*Adverse weather (strong winds, storms)*	*Whirlwinds*	*Lightning*
• *Drowning* • *Traumas (lesions, contusions, fractures)* • *Electrocution* • *Hypothermia*	• *Hypothermia* • *Traumas (lesions and fractures)*	• *Flooding* • *Electrocution* • *Traumas (lesions and fractures)* • *Cuts by sharp objects*	• *Shock* • *Electrocution* • *Burns*

Characteristics of the meeting point in case of:

Flooding, damage caused by water in general:	*Adverse weather (strong winds, storms)*	*Whirlwinds*	*Lightning*
• *Covered* • *On high ground*	• *Covered*	• *Covered*	• *Covered*

The following additional procedures must be followed in the event of **flooding, damage by water in general**

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- If necessary, have the people who are to be evacuated (giving priority to children, disabled persons and elderly people) wear floating devices. Alternatively, have them hold buoyant objects in their hands (plastic sheets, bags, balls, wooden boards etc).
- Immediately switch off all electric installations affected by water;
- If the cause of the water leak can be accurately identified (e.g. the opening of a valve, a clogged duct etc) and it is possible to fix the problem, intervene immediately but very cautiously.
- Close the air inlets of underground tanks.
- Provides the installation of a diesel pump to lower the water level in the affected area.
- Place all containers with hazardous substances above the water level and protect the areas containing heating systems, electric machines, gas tanks etc.

All no emergency staff

- Avoid moving through areas already flooded, in order to avoid accidents caused by obstacles or openings on the floor, which may not be visible when under water.
- Locate safe areas above water level, equip yourself with individual protection devices and waterproof garments and all necessary equipment (sand bags, waterproof canvases etc) to block the entrance or exit of the leaking water.
- If necessary, move above the maximum water level by climbing to the upper floors or the roof.
- Use battery flashlights to inspect dark areas.
- If you are unexpectedly surprised by moving water, climb a tree, a post etc, never attempting to cross a flooded area in which the water level is above your knees.
- Do not drive vehicles in flooded areas; if your vehicle stops working, abandon it immediately.

- Stock up on drinking water. It is absolutely forbidden to use food or beverages affected by the flood.

The following additional procedures must be followed in the event of **adverse weather conditions (strong winds, storms*)***

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- Have all people not involved in the emergency management return to the buildings.
- Make sure all boats and ships are moored and lash any structure which might present precarious stability in case of strong winds.
- Clear the work areas of all unnecessary material. Place all tools, equipment and service vehicles in a protected area.
- Once the weather emergency is over, carefully examine the area to assess any damages caused to work equipment, site clearing work etc.
- Make sure that all ground and high structures are free from damage and have no unstable parts.

The following additional procedures must be followed in the event of **snowifall and ice**

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

Before the snowfall

- Monitoring of the atmospheric conditions. You activates every time that the weather conditions, furnished by accredited meteorological stations, they announce possible snowfalls on our territory.
- In case of pre-alarm from the Civil Protection, the Emergencies Coordinator, of concert with the first level delegate for the activities of yard, it will give the order to stop the activities in the interested period.
- This phase foresees the salting of the walkways, access and inside the yard.
- To verify salt.
- To verify the availability of snow spreader and shovels.

During the snowfall

- When it begins to snow once reached the 5 cms of snow, you must intervene the snow spreaders and men. The principal purpose of this phase is to make the more possible practicable the walkways, the accesses and inside the yard as well as the external parking area.
- Other necessary interventions in this phase are: the control of the consequential dangers from collapses for accumulation of snow on the mouldings / roofs or on structures.
- To evacuate the area in orderly way making to get further all the presents that are not directly involved in the first intervention; to flow out the people allowing the access to snow spreaders; it's forbidden to come back in the critical area without Emergencies Coordinator authorization.
- To forbid the use of the bicycles in the yard.

After the intense snowfall

Activities will re-start after the followings controls / activity:

- After the snowfall, the danger is ice possible formation: since the first hours of the morning it is necessary to activate the service of scatter-salt and cleaning of the walkways and accesses.
- Before scattering the salt it is necessary to remove the snow with a shovel.
- To scatter maximum 20 grams of salt to square meter.; It's important not exceed because the salt begins to corrode asphalt and concrete. The quantity must be increased, only the thickness of ice is

over the 3 cms.

- To scatter to flooding, as if you had to be sowed.
- To check and remove possible ice needle on the mouldings of offices and workshops.
- To forbid the use of the bicycles in the yard.
- To wear proper shoes when it snows or there is the danger of ice. Non-proper shoes increase the possibility of accidents to falls and slippery.As preventive phase keep all the personnel involved in open air operations informed about the weather condition by radio contact.
- To keep the calm among the present people.To identify all the people and the mobile and immovable goods expose to the risk of snow overload.
- To safeguard mobile or immovable goods, only in the case in which this doesn't involve an increase of risk for the employed personnel.
- Removed from the work areas extraneous materials, keep equipment in protected area.
- At the end of weather emergency, to perform a control of the damages to the equipment and scaffolding, etc..
- To verify all the structures from damages and they don't have precarious parts.
- Keep away all the people from the structures that doesn’t have suitable resistance, to send the people inside buildings away from doors, windows, structures in tension, etc..To give particular attention to the removal of the snow and application of the salt on the scaffolding, verifying the integrity of it before authorizing its use.
- To verify the functionality of the hydraulic fire fighting equipment and the evacuation alarm.
- To verify the integrity and the functionality of the gas and water pipe lines, with particular attention to the valves.

Once you finish all the verifications, the activities of yard can take place. Obviously the use of the bicycles is forbidden and the people must be worn suitable shoes.

All no emergency staff

- Pay careful attention to where you are walking. Slippery surfaces make the precarious balance and snow-covered surfaces can reduce the visibility of obstacles or holes on walking surfaces.
- Use the footpaths of the yard made accessible.
- Pay attention to the dangers posed by the collapse of the accumulation of snow on the roofs and branches from trees or unsafe trees.
- Ice, snow and wind will increase the risk and safety measures could not work. With these conditions do not work in height.
- Follow the instructions given from the Emergency Team (and from the Emergency Coordinator).

The following additional procedures must be followed in the event of **whirlwind**

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- Make people move away from all structures not sufficiently resistant, having them seek shelter inside buildings but away from doors, windows, frames, awnings etc.
- Clear the work areas of all unnecessary material. Place all tools, equipment and service vehicles in a protected area.
- Make sure all boats and ships are moored and lash any structure which might present precarious

stability in case of strong winds.

- Whenever it is not possible to place people in a sheltered area, have them kneel down on the floor, face down and hugging their knees (safety position); do not let anyone stand or lay down.
- Once the weather emergency is over, carefully examine the area to assess any damage caused to work equipment, site clearing work etc.
- Make sure that all ground and high structures are free from damage and have no unstable parts

The following additional procedures must be followed in the event of **lightning bolts**

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- Keep people away from water or wet or damp places; send them to a dry, covered place. Do not allow anyone to use showers or toilets.
- Move all people away from power cables, suspended cables, any significantly high structure or any unprotected metal mass.
- Immediately help anyone hit by a lightning bolt; do not be afraid that they may retain electric charge on their bodies. People hit by lightning may present severe burns due to the passage of the current, in the entrance point as well as in the discharge point; perform CPR if necessary.
- Take people to a closed space and keep them away from open doors and windows and from metal structures in general.
- Whenever it is not possible to place people in a sheltered area, have them kneel down on the floor, face down and hugging their knees (safety position); do not let anyone stand or lay down.

All no emergency staff

- Unplug electrical appliances furniture and transportable; turn off the air conditioning equipment.

Emergency phone numbers in case of:

Flooding, damage by water in general		*Adverse weather (strong wind, storm)*	
• Medical emergency	118	• Medical emergency	118
• Firefighters	115	• Firefighters	115
• Harbormaster's Office	0544 443011	• Harbormaster's Office	0544.443011
• Coastguard	1530	• Coastguard	1530
• Civil protection	0544 258570	• Civil protection	0544 258570
Whirlwind		*Lightning*	
• Medical emergency	118	• Medical emergency	118
• Firefighters	115	• Firefighters	115
• Civil protection	0544 258570	• Harbormaster's Office	0544 443011
• Enel	800.900800	• Coastguard	1530
		• Civil protection	0544 258570
		• Enel	800.900800

ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS

Authorities to be contacted			
Flooding, damage by water in general • Civil protection • Mayor's secretary	*Adverse weather (strong wind, storm)* • Port Authority • Civil protection • Mayor's secretary	*Whirlwind* • Civil protection • Mayor's secretary	*Lightning*

EARTHQUAKE

Situation

Earthquake

Main related risks

- Traumas (lesions, contusions, fractures)
- Electrocution
- Intoxication
- Cuts

Characteristics of the meeting point

- Open

Procedure

Emergency team

- To evacuate the area in orderly way making to get further all the personnel not directly involved in the emergency; don't allow to the people to came back in the critical area without authorization of the Emergency Coordinator.
- The emergency team is in charge of making sure the meeting points are safe. If that is not the case, other meeting points must be located; the team must make sure they are safe and warn all other people about its location.
- Makes sure that all people are accounted for
- Evacuate people from windows, mirrors, windows, lamps, shelves, tools and electrical equipment, paying attention to falling objects.
- To evacuate the structure, moving with caution, testing the floors and the staircases; to predispose the complete evacuation of the structure even if it deals with partial yielding.
- If we are on board of a vehicle, to stop and stay out of damaged buildings as the aftershock can cause the building collapse.
- If water and gas pipes are damaged or electrical wires are shorting, turn them off at the primary control point and verified gas leakage or fire.
- Checks whether there are any injured people and makes sure they receive first aid. If necessary, mobilizes medical help.

Emergency Coordinator

- Mobilizes safety personnel to locate anyone that is not accounted for.
- In case of an unsafe building unsafe the Emergency Coordinator suspend the operation of the teams and wait for help of public autority.
- Estimates damage caused to buildings or installations and counts the injured.
- To verify the structure of the buildings to find if there are cracks or signs of damages. If there are it is necessary to remain out of the building and call the Common technicians or Fire Brigade. If there aren't damages, the Emergency coordinator declares the end of the emergency and orders the reentry to the work areas. Before this, the Emergency Coordinator must verify that the Fire-fighting equipment and gas line interruption are working.
- Before start again the operational activities in the yard, the Emergency Coordinator must ask to the foreman of the scaffoldings company to check the integrity of the structures.
- Use alternative means of communication, such as satellite phone.

All no emergency staff

EARTHQUAKE

During shake phase:

- Only if we are at the earth plain and in proximity of the exit max 20 meters to quickly go toward it and go out in safe place being distant from the same building and particularly from mouldings and balconies.
- get further the present people in proximity of height structures and other dangerous zones (electrical cables, gas vessels, structures in tension, etc.) and to address them toward a safe place to the open area.

In alternative:

- Take cover under sturdy furniture (such as work tables).
- Stay away from near buildings where there is danger of falling debris.
- Stay away from glass windows, skylights, and doors.
- If you know walls and the principal structures it is preferable to stay near them.
- Move into a corner and protect their head and neck in any way possible.

Procedure after the shake:

- To keep the calm among the present people.
- If the shake has been light (they are not fallen objects, there are no signs of structural yielding, the coordinator of the emergencies not give different specific instructions, etc.) to return with calm in normal position and to take back the activities.
- If the shake has been strong (with fall objects or furniture, signs of yielding) or if indications are given by the coordinator of the emergencies to proceed to the evacuation, to go quickly but without run and to speak to high voice.
- Follow the exit ways indicated by the system of signs and however to go toward the nearest (better using in general safety external staircases and exits of emergency) exits.
- Exit by the stairs, never the lift.
- Don't waste time to recover personal objects (jackets, bags, objects of value, cellular phones, etc.) or to finish works or other (computer jobs salvage).
- If we are on board of a vehicle, to stop and stay out of damaged buildings as the aftershock can cause the building collapse.

Emergency phone numbers

• Medical emergency	118	• ENEL	800.900800
• Firefighters	115	• HERA	800.999700
• Civil protection	0544 258570		

Authorities to be contacted

- Civil protection
- Mayor's secretary

COLLAPSING BUILDINGS

Situation

The following procedure must be followed in the event of the collapse of a building or of a supporting structure of a building.

Main related risks

- Traumas (lesions, contusions, fractures)
- Electrocution
- Intoxication
- Cuts

Characteristics of the meeting point

- Open

Procedure

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- Evacuate the area in an ordered manner, so that all people not directly involved in the initial intervention are away from the problem area; help people walk away in orderly fashion, so as to allow the approach of emergency vehicles.
- Make sure that the meeting points are safe. Where this is ever compromised, locate other meeting points, ensure their safety and to communicate in the shortest time possible to all staff.
- Ensure that all staff have been counted.
- Mobilize emergency team to locate the staff who did not respond
- Move people away from windows, mirrors, glass displays, chandeliers, shelves, electric instruments and equipment; beware of falling objects.
- Evacuate the structure very carefully, testing floor and stairs before moving forward. The structure should be completely evacuated even if only partially collapsed.
- Cut off all power.

All no emergency staff

- If you are in a vehicle, immediately stop outside the range of fall of nearby structures.

Emergency phone numbers

• Medical emergency	118	• ENEL	800.900800
• Firefighters	115	• HERA	800.999700
• Civil protection	0544 258570		

SHIPWRECK

Situation

The following procedure must be followed in the event of a shipwreck (involving boats or floating devices):

Main related risks

- Drowning
- Traumas (lesions and fractures)
- Hypothermia

Characteristics of the meeting point

- Open (in a location not facing the shipwreck area)

Procedure

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- Evacuate in an orderly manner by means remove all those present who are not directly involved in the first intervention (the supervisors, bosses boat must be informed of the number of persons on board); drain people neatly, facilitating access to emergency vehicles.
- Completely evacuate the boat or floating device, even in case of partial sinking.
- Keep all people calm and try to keep them away from the areas around the shipwreck.
- Warn the Port Authority and external help, if necessary.
- Use all floats available. The shipwreck area must be well signaled.
- Cut off power lines and wharf water lines to avoid the consequences of a rupture. Inspect the area for gas leaks and fires.

  Note: All help activities must necessarily be coordinated with those carried out by the crew (if present) under the orders of the Captain.

Emergency phone numbers

• Medical emergency	118	• Coastguard	1530
• Firefighters	115	• Civil protection	0544 258570
• Harbormaster's Office	0544 443011	• Port depollution service (Secomar)	0544 530534

Authorities to be contacted

- Port Authority
- Harbormaster's Office

GAS LEAKS

Situation

The procedure below must be followed in the event of emission of toxic substances in the atmosphere, including in the form of gas leaks, on land or on a ship.

Main related risks

- Intoxication
- Fire
- Suffocation
- Drowning

Characteristics of the meeting point

- Open, upwind

Procedure

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- Evacuate the area/ship in an ordered manner, so that all people not directly involved in the initial intervention are away from the problem area; help people walk away in orderly fashion, so as to allow the approach of emergency vehicles
- Keep wind direction and intensity constantly under control.
- Delimitate the area under risk and prevent the access of anyone not involved in the emergency operations.
- Forbid all vehicles from transiting near the problem area.
- Deactivate all electric and electronic appliances, including VHF radios and cell phones.

All no emergency staff

- Do not seek shelter in underground environments, where the dangers of suffocation could arise

Emergency phone numbers

In case of leak on land		*In case of leak on a ship*	
• *Medical emergency*	*118*	• *Medical emergency*	*118*
• *Firefighters*	*115*	• *Firefighters*	*115*
• *Civil protection*	*0544 258570*	• *Civil protection*	*0544 258570*
		• *Coastguard*	*1530*
		• *Harbormaster's Office*	*0544.443011*

Authorities to be contacted

Only in case of events on ships

- *Port Authority*
- *Harbormaster's Office*

RADIOACTIVITY AND LEAK OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Situation

Accidental leak of radioactive source and toxic substance.

Only suitably trained and authorized people may come into direct contact with equipment that emits ionizing radiation.

These activities are performed via subcontract by Rosetti Marino SpA. In this case, the subcontractor must release their own EAP to ensure quick coordination during the emergency.

Main related risks

Radioactivity	*Leak of toxic substances*
• Leukemia • Genetic mutations • Burns	• Leukemia • Genetic mutations • Intoxication • Skin contact irritation

Characteristics of the meeting point

- Covered
- Hermetically closed
- Upwind

Observe the following procedure in the event of a release of radioactive or toxic substances

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- Once the warning has been received, alert all other people present in the area, using the most suitable means.
- Evacuate the area/ship in an ordered manner, so that all people not directly involved in the initial intervention are away from the problem area; help people walk away in orderly fashion, so as to allow the approach of emergency vehicles
- Immediately contact the competent authorities and request instructions on what to do.
- Wait for instructions from the competent authorities, which will intervene with qualified experts. They will evaluate the level of exposure and check the efficiency of the collective and individual protection devices used.
- Stop ventilation systems to decrease the contamination; maintain control any air conditioning systems without the recirculation of air.
- Keep all people present in the area continually informed, using the most suitable means of communication.
- When outdoors, breathe through dust-retaining filter masks. Use protective shields (goggles etc) and watertight protective garments, as the body parts mostly subject to contamination are the outer ones, in direct contact with radiations/toxic substances contained in the atmosphere.
- Consume only preserved food and bottled water. Do not eat potentially contaminated food and follow the instructions of the competent authorities.
- No one should be allowed inside the building until the competent authorities have approved the reoccupation of the area.

RADIOACTIVITY AND LEAK OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Observe the following procedure in the event of a release of radioactive

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- Immediately contact the radiographer, whose telephone number is listed on the work permit.
- Inform the local authority responsible for Radiation Protection
- Evacuate the area in an orderly manner, drain people neatly, facilitating access to emergency vehicles.
- Ensure that the Supervisor of radiaton protection remains in contact with the local authorities during critical operations and in the event that it is necessary or advisable to leave the equipment and radioactive sources.
- Outdoor breathe through filter masks, which can hold dust, use protective shields (goggles, etc..) And protective clothing impervious, because the parts most exposed to external contamination are those that are in direct contact with the radiation / substances toxic substances present in the atmosphere.

All no staff emergency

- If you invest rain or radioactive dust, throw the clothes and wash thoroughly with water, do not wear linen exposed outdoors.
- After being exposed to radiation need to make a thorough inspection with appropriate instrumentation, both of the surfaces that affected their bodies

Radiation technician

- The radiation technician or his/her assistant that detects a problem must immediately report to his/her supervisor, then mark and delimitate the dangerous area.

Radiation Protection Supervisor (RPS)

- The RPS must have sufficient technical knowledge to ensure that protective measures and techniques of safety at work are adopted. The RPS must be capable of managing an emergency situation and be properly familiar with the equipment and work methods used.
- The RPS has full authority in all issues involving the use, safety, stocking and transportation of radioactivity sources and is the first person to act in order to return the situation to safe levels.

Observe the following procedure in the event of a release of toxic substances

All no staff emergency

Do not seek shelter in underground environments, where the dangers of suffocation could arise.

Emergency phone numbers

In case of radioactivity	*In case of leak of toxic substances*
• Medical emergency 118	• Medical emergency 118
• Firefighters 115	• Firefighters 115
• ENEA (Radiation Protection Service) 06 30486474	• Poison Center (Niguarda) 02.66101029
• ARPA 0544 210611	
• Prefecture 0544 294111	
• Civil protection 0544 258570	

Authorities to be contacted

In case of radioactivity	*In case of leak of toxic substances*

• *ARPA* • *ENEA (Radiation Protection Service)* • *Labor Inspectorate*	• *ARPA* • *Ausl* • *Comune* • *Provincia*

POWER BLACK-OUT

Situation

Accidental interruption of electricity.

Main related risks

- Traumas (lesions, contusions, fractures)
- Suffocation
- Panic

Characteristics of the meeting point

- Open

Procedure

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- If you find yourself in a completely dark room, wait a few moments to see whether normal conditions are restored.
- If the black-out is not related to a particular event (e.g. a fire), inform the people around you about the nature of the event and tell them to remain at their work stations or where they are.
- If deemed necessary, is to evacuate the area in an orderly manner doing away all those present who are not directly involved in the first action; drain people neatly, facilitating access to emergency vehicles.
- Evacuate the building, moving cautiously, testing out floors and stairs before moving.
- Do not use open flames for lighting but only flashlights with batteries.

Emergency phone numbers

- Medical emergency 118
- Firefighters 115
- ENEL 800 900800

Authorities to be contacted

ACCIDENT INVOLVING VEHICLES ON LAND

Situation

These procedures must be followed in the event of an incorrect maneuver involving a service vehicle or any other vehicle due to human error. This type of emergency also includes airplane crashes.

Main related risks

- Crushing
- Cuts and scratches
- Intoxication
- Traumas (lesions and fractures)
- Fire
- Electrocution

Characteristics of the meeting point

- Open, away from dangerous structures (power cables, gas tanks, awnings etc), upwind.

Procedure

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- If necessary, evacuate all people from the area, drain people neatly, facilitating access to emergency vehicles.
- Keep under control any possible leak of flammable fluids.
- Delimitate the risk area, forbidding the traffic of any vehicle not involved in the emergency and the access of anyone not involved in emergency management.

Emergency phone numbers

- Medical emergency 118
- Firefighters 115

Authorities to be contacted

PUBLIC TURMOIL

Situation	
These procedures must be followed in case of public turmoil, such as robbery and violent acts, presence of explosives, terrorist threat.	
Main related risks	
Robbery and violent acts	*Presence of explosives, terrorist threat*
• Panic • Wounds caused by fire guns or blunt objects • Traumas (lesions and fractures)	• Panic
Characteristics of the meeting point	
Robbery and violent acts	*Presence of explosives, terrorist threat*
	Open, away from dangerous sources (power cables, gas tanks, awnings etc)
Procedure common to both situations	
Immediately report to the Public Authorities, providing information about the nature, the location and the severeness of the event, and stating its cause whenever it has been identified.	

Procedure in case of robbery and violent acts

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- Isolate the crime scene in order to preserve any traces which may have been left (fingerprints etc).I

All no emergency staff

- Do not take any action which may worsen the situation.
- Follow the instructions provided by the criminals. Do not hurry nor slacken and do all that is requested of you.
- Whenever you need to move in order to hand over money, personal belongings or your wallet, warn the criminal beforehand or request permission to do so.
- Even if you cannot see a weapon or explosive, always assume the criminal is armed.
- While following the criminal's instructions, try to memorize his/her appearance, clothing and, very importantly, height, using common objects as comparison (a window, a picture on the wall, a plant etc).

In case of bomb, terrorist threat

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- In the event of a bomb threat, clear all access routes to facilitate the intervention of specialized bomb teams.
- Delimitate the area covered by the explosion range of the bomb, following any information provided by the criminals.
- Immediately evacuate the site; make sure no one has been left inside the delimitated area once the evacuation operations have been concluded.
- Tell all people present in the site to collect their purses, bags and/or backpacks, to facilitate

identification operations by the public safety authorities.

- Ask all people present to immediately contact the public authority if any type of suspicious parcel, container or bag is found inside or in the area surrounding the site.

All no staff emergency

- In case of phone threats, try to obtain as much information as possible and to keep the speaker on the phone for as long as possible.
- Attenersi alle istruzioni fornite dall'Autorità Pubblica preposta.

Emergency phone numbers

In case of robbery and violent acts		*In case of bomb, terrorist threat*	
• *Medical emergency*	*118*	• *Firefighters*	*115*
• *Carabinieri*	*112*	• *Medical emergency*	*118*
• *State police*	*113*	• *Carabinieri*	*112*
• *City police*	*0544 438540*	• *State police*	*113*

Authorities to be contacted

- Carabinieri
- State police

ACCIDENT INVOLVING VESSELS

Situation

These procedures must be followed in the event of a vessel's incorrect maneuver due to human error or technical malfunction.

Main related risks

- Cuts and scratches
- Drowning
- Traumas (lesions and fractures)

Characteristics of the meeting point

- Open, away from dangerous structures (power cables, gas tanks, awnings etc).

Procedure

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- Evacuate all people from the area, drain people neatly, facilitating access to emergency vehicles.
- Keep under control any possible leak of flammable fluids.
- Delimitate the risk area, forbidding the traffic of any vehicle not involved in the emergency and the access of anyone not involved in emergency management.
- According to the general characteristics of the scenario, intervene as reported in the emergency sheet on this plan.

Note: All help activities must necessarily be coordinated with those carried out by the crew (if present) under the orders of the Captain.

Emergency phone numbers

- Medical emergency 118
- Firefighters 115
- Coastguard 1530
- Harbormaster's Office 0544.443011

Authorities to be contacted

- Harbormaster's Office

FIRE

Situation

Outbreak of fire within the building (offices, workshops, quay, etc..) and on board of vessel.

If the fire cannot be quickly controlled, or if it is not dangerous enough to spread, then the following procedure must be followed to fight it.

Main related risks

- Burns
- Traumas (lesions and fractures)
- Suffocation
- Intoxication

Characteristics of the meeting point

- Open, upwind, protected

Procedure

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- Identify the origin of the fire; assess the extension of the fire and the likely evolution in relation to the presence of combustible, oxidizing, and weather conditions.
- Evacuate the area in an ordered manner, so that all people not directly involved in the initial intervention are away from the problem area; help people walk away in orderly fashion, so as to allow the approach of emergency vehicles.
- If the circumstances allow, move all flammable substances from the area, cut off electric installations from the general switchboard and the gas line. Cut off the various utilities on board (in case of fire on the vessels) and the quay (LPG, fuel, elecricity, etc..).
- Never put your life at risk. Remain between the fire and the nearest escape route at all times.
- Within the limits of the available resources, limit the propagation of heat and smoke in the surrounding areas.
- Forbit the transit of people and vehicles in the risk areas.
- Limit the area so as to avoid the entrance of other people, even after the fire has been completely extinguished.
- Move upwind and start the fire exitinction with fire extinguisher
- Open the door carefully to ensure that the spaces are not engulfed by flames, check if the top of the door is hot; not open the door, or if there are no alternatives, carefully open it to the down position.
- In the case of the possible presence of explosive atmospheres, prepare to face the possibility of explosion.
- Monitor any spills of fuels in water.
- In case of fire near a pressure tank or containing hazardous substances keep the shell of the tank cool by splashing it with water, from a protected position, until help arrives.
- If you get it off the fire, do not leave the place of the event, in order to intervene promptly in case of re-ignition.

All no staff emergency

- In the presence of smoke walk bent at the level of the floor, the air is more breathable; may protect the airway with a wet handkerchief.

Emergency phone numbers

FIRE

Fire on land	*Fire on ship*
• Medical emergency 118	• Medical emergency 118
• Firefighters 115	• Firefighters 115
• Civil protection 0544 258570	• Civil protection 0544 258570
• Enel 800.900800	• Harbormaster's Office 0544 443011
• HERA 800.999700	• Coastguard 1530
	• Port depollution service 0544.530534 – Secomar
	• Port Authority 0544 608811

Authorities to be contacted

Only in case of fire on ships

- Port Authority
- Harbormaster's Office

EXPLOSION

Situation

The procedures below must be followed in the event of the explosion of equipment or containers under pressure, fuel pipes or tanks, both on land and on board ships.

Main related risks

Explosion on land

- Burns
- Traumas (lesions, contusions, fractures)
- Intoxication
- Cuts and scratches

Explosion on a ship

- Burns
- Traumas (lesions, contusions, fractures)
- Intoxication
- Suffocation
- Drowning

Characteristics of the meeting point

- Open, sheltered

Procedure

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- Identify the origin of the explosion and assess the evolution in relation to the presence of combustible, oxidizing and weather conditions.
- Evacuate the area/ship in an ordered manner, so that all people not directly involved in the initial intervention are away from the problem area; help people walk away in orderly fashion, so as to allow the access of emergency vehicles.
- If possible, remove any combustible material, disconnect the power supply to the affected area, and the flow of gases.
- Deactivate all electric and electronic appliances, including VHF radios and cell phones.
- Within the limits of the available resources, limit the spread of heat and smoke in the surrounding areas
- Do not permit the transit of people and vehicles in the risk area.
- Delimitate the area under risk
- Monitor any spills of fuels in water.
- Prepare to face the possibility of further explosions in the surrounding areas.

Note: All help activities must necessarily be coordinated with those carried out by the crew (if present) under the orders of the Captain.

Emergency phone numbers

In case of explosion on land

- Medical emergency 118
- Firefighters 115
- Civil protection 0544 258570

In case of explosion on a ship

- Medical emergency 118
- Firefighters 115
- Civil protection 0544 258570
- Coastguard 1530
- Harbormaster's Office 0544 443011

Authorities to be contacted

Only in case of fire on ships

	• Port Authority • Harbormaster's Office	

FIRE/EXPLOSION ON PLATFORM WITH PRESENCE OF HYDROGEN

Situation

Outbreak of H2 fire within the BLPH packages (electrolyzer, BESS, fuel cell, etc..) or from vessels and piping on the BLPH.

If the fire cannot be easily extinguished with available extinguishing media (small outbreak), follow the steps below.

Main related risks

- Burns
- Traumas (lesions and fractures)
- Suffocation
- Intoxication

Characteristics of the meeting point

- Open, upwind, protected

Procedure

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- Identify the origin of the fire; assess the extension of the fire and the likely evolution in relation to the presence of combustible, oxidizing, and weather conditions.
- Evacuate the area in an ordered manner, so that all people not directly involved in the initial intervention are away from the problem area; help people walk away in orderly fashion, so as to allow the approach of emergency vehicles.
- **Shut Off the Hydrogen Supply**: The first action to take is to immediately shut off the hydrogen supply to prevent further fueling of the fire (on BLPH happens automatically).
- **Cool adjacent equipment**: Use water to cool nearby equipment and prevent fire spread.
- **Use detectors**: Since hydrogen burns with a nearly invisible flame, these tools are essential for detecting the presence of fire.
- **Do not attempt to move burning cylinders**: If possible, keep the cylinders and surrounding areas cool by spraying them with water.
- **Evacuate the area and call for help**: Only properly trained and equipped firefighters (Fire Brigade) should attempt to handle a hydrogen fire.
- **Do not attempt to extinguish H2 fire** until the hydrogen supply has been shut off, as unburned gaseous hydrogen can result in an explosion. Spray water on adjacent equipment to cool it.

- If circumstances allow, remove any combustible substances, cut off the electricity supply to the affected area, and the flow of technical gases.
- Turn off electrical systems and equipment, prohibit the use of non-ATEX equipment (e.g. radios and cell phones).
- Within the limits of the available resources, limit the propagation of heat and smoke in the surrounding areas.
- Prohibit the transit of people and vehicles in the surrounding risk areas.
- Delimit the risk area.
- In the case of the possible presence of explosive atmospheres, prepare to face the possibility of explosion.
- Monitor any spills of fuels in water.
- In case of fire near a pressure tank or containing hazardous substances keep the shell of the tank cool

by splashing it with water, from a protected position, until help arrives.

All non-emergency personnel

- Go to the BLPH Muster Point at the sound of the BLPH alarm.

Emergency phone numbers	
In case of fire/explosion on land • Medical emergency 118 • Firefighters 115 • Civil protection 0544 258570	*In case of fire/explosion on a ship/barge* • Medical emergency 118 • Firefighters 115 • Civil protection 0544 258570
Authorities to be contacted	
	Only in case of fire/explosion on a ship/barge • Port Authority • Harbormaster's Office

MEDICAL EMERGENCY

Situation

Situations in which people are injured or feel unexpectedly unwell may request first aid procedures. These may be provided by medical or specialized personnel, or otherwise by non-medical personnel trained for these situations, while waiting for an ambulance and specialized doctors. The first few minutes after an accident are crucial in a medical emergency.

First aid training programs help teach first aid techniques and procedures suitable for emergency situations. One such procedure is described below.

A medical emergency can obviously take place in very different contexts, which will condition the development of first aid actions according to the present risks:

- Medical emergency in high areas, with the rescue of a person who fell from a height and remained suspended by the safety rope.
- Medical emergency in a confined area, with possible lack of oxygen or presence of dangerous atmosphere (see Sheet 22 “Emergency in confined spaces”)
- Medical emergency caused by electrocution, therefore in the presence of live electric devices.
- Medical emergency on a scaffolding.

Main related risks

- Fire and explosion.
- Fall from heights/fall flat.
- Asphyxia.
- Electrocution.

Procedure

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- Provide aid to the victim, bringing with him the first aid kit, in order to support the monitoring of vital functions.
- Protect the injured person against further hazards.
- Keep the crowd away.
- If spinal fracture and/or other bone fractures are suspected, DO NOT move the injured person, unless the environment in which the victim is, has any danger that could aggravate the situation, without personnel endangering their safety. In all other cases, assistance is required without moving the victim.
- In case of wounds or bleeding, use sterile gauze to press the wound. Do not make a tourniquet at the base of limbs.
- If necessary, help the injured person by loosing his/her clothes and placing him/her in a safety position.
- Do not give drinks of any kind.
- If necessary, provide for the cardio-respiratory resuscitation should be present experienced staff, even with the use of the defibrillator.
- In general, refer to the first aid standard procedure and to the medical emergency manual.

In case of emergency in the absence of staff Rosetti’s staff

- Follow the steps already described.

MEDICAL EMERGENCY

- At the infirmary located in the middle of the yard you can find the stretcher in order to transport the injured person.
- Outside the infirmary recovery inside a red box is available the key that unlocks the infirmary.

Emergency phone numbers			
Medical emergency	118	On-duty medical unit	800.244244
Authorities to be contacted			

MAN OVERBOARD

Situation

"Man overboard" describes any situation in which a person falls from ships or boats, off-shore platforms, from the quay or from decks.

Main related risks

- Panic
- Drowning
- Traumas (lesions and fractures)
- Hypothermia

Characteristics of the meeting point

Procedure

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- Identify the person who has fallen into the water and organizing the recovery, without losing sight of it.

Emergency phone numbers

- Medical emergency 118
- Firefighters 115
- Harbormaster's Office 0544.443011
- Coastguard 1530
- Civil protection 0544 258570

Authorities to be contacted

SUBSTANCE SPILL/LEAK ON LAND OR WATER

Situation

Spilling of polluting substances during work activities

Main related risks

- **Intoxication by fumes**
- **Inhalation/Skin contact irritation**

Characteristics of the meeting point

- Upwind

Procedure

Emergency team (and Emergency Coordinator)

- Ordering the interruption of all hot operations and all supplying or transferring of fuel or any other operation which may present potential risk of spilling.
- Limit the spill by using barriers or any other resource available.
- Interrupting the leak at its source or containing the spill.
- Using the Material Safety Data Sheet to identify the by-products of reactions which occur when the original conditions change (fires, vaporization, reactions with metals etc).
- If necessary, according to the size of the spill or when in doubt, immediately contact the environmental pollution authorities.

All no staff emergency

- If only a small amount of oil or chemical substance has been spilled, consider a simple cleaning operation. If that is not possible due to unfavorable weather conditions or rough sea, then communicate the state of emergency
- Do not touch or move the contaminated and damaged containers or the spilled material.
- Do not smoke, use flames, generate sparks, start electric or explosion engines or use electric appliances.

Emergency phone numbers

Event on land:

Firefighters	115
Medical emergency	118
Poison Center	02 66101029
Civil protection	0544 258570

Event at sea:

Medical emergency	118
Firefighters	115
Harbormaster's Office	0544 443011
Port Authority	0544 608811
Poison Center	02 66101029
Civil protection	0544 258570
Port depollution department (Secomar)	0544 530534

Authorities to be contacted

Event on land	*Event at sea*

SUBSTANCE SPILL/LEAK ON LAND OR WATER

• ARPA • Civil protection	• ARPA • Port Authority • Harbormaster's Office

EMERGENCY IN CONFINATED SPACES

Situation

Emergency during processing in tanks, double bottoms, and all those areas of work considered to be 'confined spaces' in shipbuilding.

Main related risks

- Fire and explosions
- Reduction of oxygen
- Increase body temperature
- Toxic gases, vapors and fumes and dust
- Electrocution
- Static Electricity
- Generic risks

Procedure

Watchman

The warning is received by the operator or note the critical state of the operator within the confined space, then:

- Requires the intervention of the Emergency Teams

  Communicate to employees Emergency Team:

  Location of the emergency,

  Type of emergency,

  Any persons involved.
- keeps in a safe position outside the confined space, without losing sight of the potential victims.
- The alarm communication takes place as reported in MOD-HSE-70 EMERGENCY

  COMMUNICATION FLOW SITE YPB.

Emergency team in confinated spaces

- After the alarm, requires the intervention of external assistance (118 and / or 115, describing the incident), and maintains communication.
- Go on the site of the emergency, staying in a safe position, and evaluate, on the basis of information provided by the watchman:
  - Hazards present within the space (including by monitoring the internal atmosphere through gas test).
  - State of victim / s.
  - Need to recover the victim / s.
  - Type the confined space, including access points.
- Require immediately to stop all machine-systems directly concerned with the location of the emergency, keeping in function-aspiration, ventilation and lighting.
- Provide to wear breathing apparatus, when the test gas in confined space detect the presence of toxic or flammable substances and activate the remediation of the confined space.
- Provide to wear PPE necessary to operate in security in some confined spaces (eg safety harness).
- Provide aid to the victim, bringing with him the first aid kit, in order to support and monitoring of vital

EMERGENCY IN CONFINATED SPACES

functions.

- When the gas test in confined space detect the presence of toxic or flammable substances, the victim shall wearing a breathing apparatus.
- **Rescuers must not remove their SCBA apparatus to give it to the victim.**
- Wait for the arrival of external rescuers (118 and / or 115).
- Prepare emergency and recovery devices to ensure a safe and immediately external emergency response (118 and / or 115).
- Assist external rescuers upon their arrival.

Emergency Coordinator

- Coordinates the access of emergency vehicles in the yard.
- At the arrival of the external rescuers provide support to ensure that the intervention is done in complete safety

Emergency phone numbers	
• *Medical Emergency* *118*	• *Firefighters* *115*
Authorities to be contacted	

ATTACHMENT # 6
EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION FLOW

PIOMBONI YARD – EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION CHART

- ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS
- HEARTHQUAKE
- STRUCTURAL COLLAPSE
- SINKING OF BARGE
- GAS LEAK
- RADIOACTIVITY/TOXIC SUBSTANCES RELEASE
- BLACK OUT
- VEHICLE INCIDENT

- PROTESTERS

- FIRES

- EXPLOSIONS

- ENVIRONMENTAL SPILLS

- MEDICAL EMERGENCY

- MAN OVERBOARD

- CONFINED SPACE EMERGENCY

ALL THE PERSONNEL

Who notices an emergency situation



"WHERE HAPPENS"

"WHAT HAPPENS"

"INVOLVED PEOPLE"

YARD PIOMBONI ZONE CODE

M 73

PREPOSTI DI AREA

MAN OVERBOARD RESCUE TEAM

FIRST AID TEAM

FI. FI. TEAM

ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY TEAM

GENERAL EMERGENCY TEAM

CONFINED SPACE EMERGENCY TEAM

EMERGENCY COORDINATOR

EXTERNAL EMERGENCY SPECIALISTS

118

115

ALARM ACTIVATION TEAM





MAINTENANCE TEAM

ATTACHMENT # 7
BLPH EMERGENCY SCENARIO FLOWCHART

YARD - BLPH EMERGENCY RESPONSE SCENARIO

Emergency at the yard (other projects)

ROS YARD EMERGENCY COORDINATOR INFORM BLPH HSSE MANAGER

HSSE MANAGER REQUEST STOP WORK AND EVACUATION OF BLPH

Hear the BLPH Emergency Alarm

H2 Personal gas detector activated

≤ 1000 ppm ?

YES → Search for the leak with sniffer

NO → Inform Control Room and evacuate

H2 Fire
- **BLPH sensor activated**

H2 Leak
- **BLPH sensor activated**

Other Safety detectors
- **BLPH sensor Activated**

BESS Thermal runaway / Fire
- **BLPH sensor Activated**

BLPH Emergency Alarm activated

ROS Control Room detects H2 leak/fire prior it gets picked up by safety sensors

See some Smoke on BLPH

Press MFA

Non H2 Fire

⚠ DO NOT ATTEMPT TO EXTINGUISH H2 FIRE

Assess if possible to Use Portable Fire Extinguisher on non-H2 system

Possible?
- NO → Press MFA
- YES → Use Portable Fire Extinguisher on non-H2 system

Fire Extinguished ?
- NO → Press MFA
- YES → Inform ROS HSE Mgr: **Daniele Ricci Picciloni**

END OF EMERGENCY

STOP WORK and EVACUATION of BLPH

ALL to MUSTER at the BLPH Muster Point

YARD ROSETTI REMOTE CONTROL ROOM AUTOMATICALLY NOTIFIED

APPOINTED ACCESS CONTROL ACCOUNT FOR MISSING PEOPLE

ALL PEOPLE STAY ON **STAND BY** AT THE MUSTER POINT UNTIL COMMUNICATION FROM ROS PROJECT MANAGER

REPORT MISSING PEOPLE TO ROS HSE MANAGER

FIRE
- NO → H2 LEAK
- YES → Control Room to assess BLPH platform condition and inform **ROS HSSE Mgr** (phone call)

H2 LEAK
- YES → Automatic BLPH safety systems triggered leading to H2 inventory automatic venting to atmosphere through the venting system
- NO → Control Room inform **ROS HSSE Mgr** (phone call) on the alarm

Automatic BLPH safety systems triggered leading to H2 inventory automatic venting to atmosphere through the venting system → Control Room to assess BLPH platform condition and inform **ROS HSSE Mgr** (phone call) → Control Room to confirm BLPH is out of H2 and safe → END OF EMERGENCY

Control Room inform **ROS HSSE Mgr** (phone call) on the alarm → ROS HSSE Manger Notify BLPH project Management team : **Massimiliano Brunelli / Wolmer Borghi**

ROS HSSE Manger call yard ROSETTI **Emergency Coordinator** about the H2 leak emergency → ROS HSSE Manger Notify BLPH project Management team : **Massimiliano Brunelli / Wolmer Borghi**

Control Room to assess BLPH platform condition and inform **ROS HSSE Mgr** (phone call) → ROS HSSE Manger call yard ROSETTI **Emergency Coordinator** about the H2 leak emergency

ROS HSSE Manger Notify BLPH project Management team : **Massimiliano Brunelli / Wolmer Borghi**
- → ROS PM notify adjacent yard projects : Project managers
- → ROS HSSE team suspend all PTW

ROS PM notify adjacent yard projects : Project managers → ROS PM notify Crosswind project team following the project notification chart

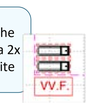
ROS HSSE Manger Notify BLPH project Management team : **Massimiliano Brunelli / Wolmer Borghi** → ROS HSSE Manger call yard ROSETTI **Emergency Coordinator** about the H2 leak emergency

ROS HSSE Manger call yard ROSETTI **Emergency Coordinator** about the H2 leak emergency → ROS Yard Emergency Coordinator Activates the Yard **Emergency Response Team** (Radio)

ROS HSSE Manger Notify BLPH project Management team : **Massimiliano Brunelli / Wolmer Borghi** → ROS Yard Emergency Coordinator call the **Fire Brigade** and provide all details

ROS Yard Emergency Coordinator call the **Fire Brigade** and provide all details → **EXTERNAL FIRE BRIGADE TO ASSESS BLPH CONDITIONS AND DEFINE PLAN OF ACTIONS**

ROS Yard Emergency Coordinator Activates the Yard **Emergency Response Team** (Radio)
- One ERT member wait at the Yard main gate and lead the FB to the BLPH
- Yard Emergency Response team block access to BLPH with ROS BLPH project team → A safety perimeter is established around the BLPH
- Yard Hydrant deployment on the quay side
- Activation of the team and Extra 2x fire trucks at site



Escalation to FIRE?
- YES → Control Room to confirm BLPH is out of H2 and safe
- NO → ROS Yard Emergency Coordinator call the **Fire Brigade** and provide all details

EXTERNAL FIRE BRIGADE TAKE OVER OF THE COMPLETE EMERGNECY MANAGEMENT

Action to switch off the BLPH emergency alarms/sirens ONLY upon request from the External Emergency Service

END OF EMERGENCY

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Rosetti Marino
- **Yard Emergency Coordinator, Alessandro Berti : +39 338 5300679**
- **Yard Deputy Emergency Coordinator, Michele Zambianchi: +39 345 0909079**
- **Project Manager, Massimiliano Brunelli: +39 334 6143049**
- **Construction Manager, Wolmer Borghi: +39 366 6497967**
- **Commissioning Manager, Anthony Iverson: +39 338 5776469**
- **Project HSE Manager, Daniele Ricci Picciloni: +39 335 1225148**

Crosswind
- **Project Manager: Dominik Sznajder: +44 786 904 1473**
- **Commissioning Manager , Martin Taylor: +44 7876686107**
- **OIT Manager , Stephen Bremner: +44 7769864513**
- **HSE Manager, Nicolas Le Brun : +33 621217466**

ATTACHMENT # 8
BLPH SAFETY PLOT PLAN

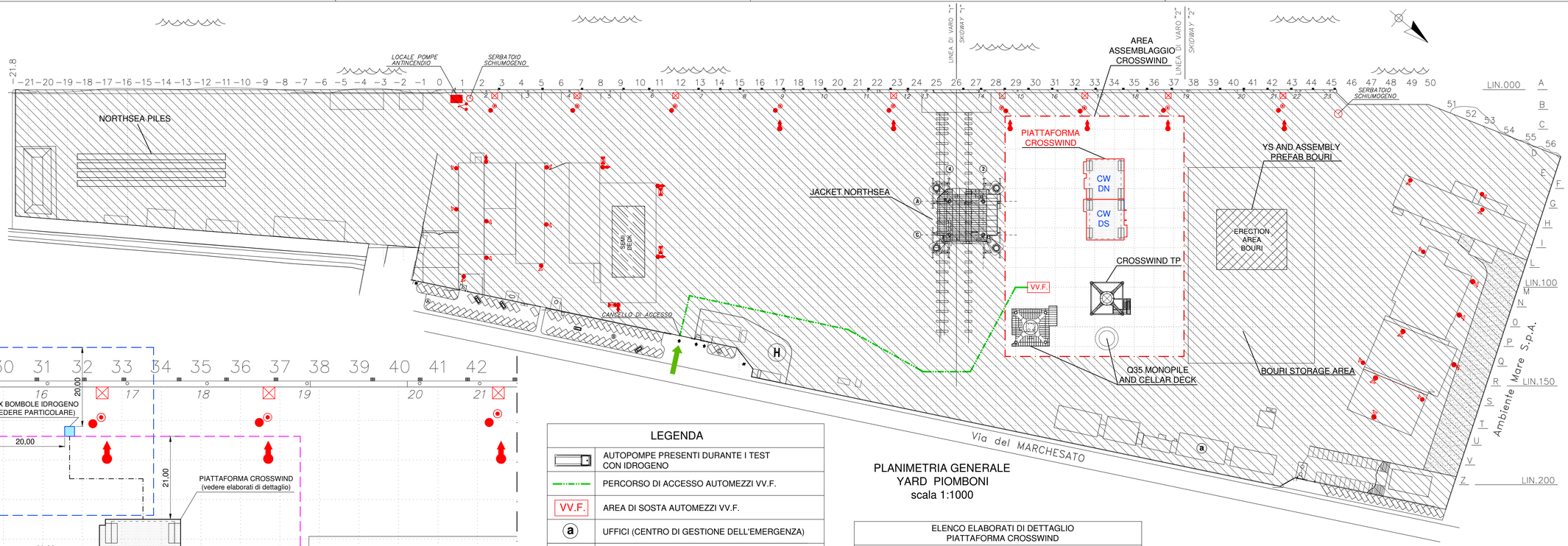
AREA ASSEMBLAGGIO PROGETTO CROSSWIND

AREA DI RISPETTO PIATTAFORMA PER TEST CON IDROGENO (DISTANZA DI SEPARAZIONE)

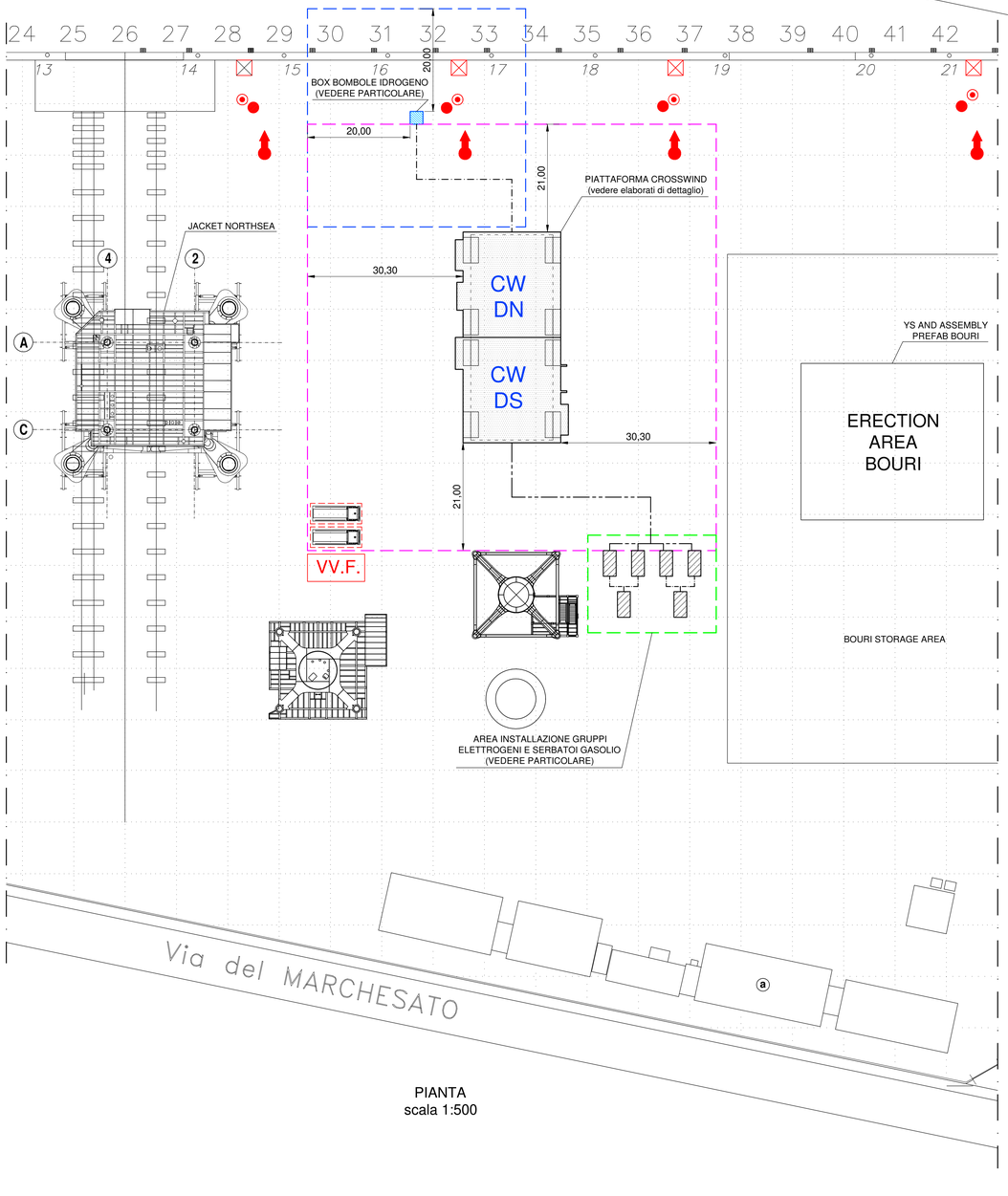
AREA DI RISPETTO BOX BOMBOLE IDROGENO (DISTANZA DI SICUREZZA INTERNA)

AREA DI RISPETTO GRUPPI ELETTROGENI E SERBATOI GASOLIO (DISTANZA DI SICUREZZA INTERNA)

AREA NON OGGETTO DI INTERVENTO



PLANIMETRIA GENERALE
YARD PIOMBONI
scala 1:1000

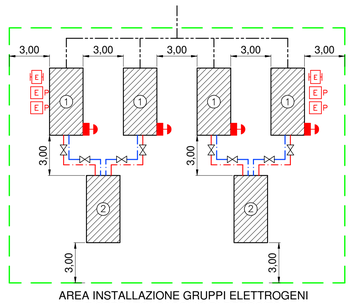


PIANTA
scala 1:500

LEGENDA

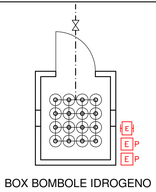
	AUTOPOMPE PRESENTI DURANTE I TEST CON IDROGENO
	PERCORSO DI ACCESSO AUTOMEZZI VV.F.
VV.F.	AREA DI SOSTA AUTOMEZZI VV.F.
a	UFFICI (CENTRO DI GESTIONE DELL'EMERGENZA)
	IDRANTE SOTTOSUOLO UNI 70
	IDRANTE SOPRASUOLO UNI 70
	IDRANTE A PARETE UNI 45 CON CORREDO D'USO
	IDRANTE SOTTOSUOLO UNI 45 PER SCHIUMA
	PRESIDIO ANTINCENDIO DI BANCHINA
	CASSETTA IDRANTI ANTINCENDIO
	ATTACCO DOPPIO PER AUTOPOMPA
	LINEA ELETTRICA DAI G.E. ALLA PIATTAFORMA
	TUBAZIONE IDROGENO DAL BOX ALLA PIATTAFORMA

ELENCO ELABORATI DI DETTAGLIO PIATTAFORMA CROSSWIND
123A90-DDL-PP-DL-70070_ATT2: PIANTE
123A90-DDL-PP-DL-70072_ATT2: PROSPETTI
123A90-DDL-SAF-DL-30026_01 - ESTINTORI E US
123A90-DDL-SAF-DL-30027_ATT1 -SH1 - IMP. RIV. INCENDI E GAS 1di2
123A90-DDL-SAF-DL-30027_ATT1 -SH2 - IMP. RIV. INCENDI E GAS 2di2
123A90-DDL-SAF-DL-30022_ATT1 - ATEX (PIANTE)
123A90-DDL-SAF-DL-30024_ATT1 - ATEX (PROSPETTI)
123A90-DDL-PR-DG-80000 - DIAGRAMMA CAUSA-EFFETTO
K559-2254-PR-PID (DA 001 A 013) - P&ID



AREA INSTALLAZIONE GRUPPI ELETTROGENI E SERBATOI GASOLIO DI DEPOSITO
scala 1:200

LEGENDA GRUPPI ELETTRONICI E SERBATOI GASOLIO	
1	GRUPPO ELETTROGENO A GASOLIO POT. 1000 kW
2	SERBATOIO GASOLIO DI DEPOSITO CAPACITA' 9 mc
	TUBAZIONE DI ALIMENTAZIONE GRUPPI ELETTROGENI DAI SERBATOI DI DEPOSITO
	TUBAZIONE DI SCARICO DEL TROPPO PIENO NEI SERBATOI DI DEPOSITO
	VALVOLA DI INTERCETTAZIONE
	LINEA ELETTRICA ALIMENTAZIONE PIATTAFORMA
	PULSANTE DI ARRESTO DI EMERGENZA
E P	ESTINTORE PORTATILE A POLVERE 21A-113B-C
E	ESTINTORE CARRELLATO A POLVERE A-B1-C



BOX BOMBOLE IDROGENO
(n. 16 da 50 l/cad.)
scala 1:50

LEGENDA BOX BOMBOLE IDROGENO	
	BOMBOLA DI IDROGENO 50 l a 200 bar
	TUBAZIONE IDROGENO ALLA PIATTAFORMA
	VALVOLA DI INTERCETTAZIONE
E P	ESTINTORE PORTATILE A POLVERE 21A-113B-C
E	ESTINTORE CARRELLATO A POLVERE A-B1-C

Committente

ROSETTI MARINO S.p.A.

VIA TRIESTE, 230 - 48122 RAVENNA

UBICAZIONE: VIA DEL MARCHESATO, 37 - 48122 MARINA DI RAVENNA (RA)

Oggetto

REALIZZAZIONE DI UNA PIATTAFORMA CON IMPIANTO PRODUZIONE IDROGENO PRESSO UN CANTIERE NAVALE

Progettazione

Techno S.r.l.
Via Pirano n. 7 48122 - Ravenna
Tel. 0544.591393 Fax 0544.591402
e-mail: info@techno-hse-com

Il professionista antincendio

Il presidente

REV.	DATA	MOTIVO REVISIONE	ESEGUITO	CONTROLLATO	APPROVATO
4					
3					
2					
1					
0	19/07/2024	EMISSIONE	F. SERVADEI	G. MAZZA	R. NICOLUCCI

Scala 1:1000 - 1:500 1:200 - 1:50

Commessa C3331

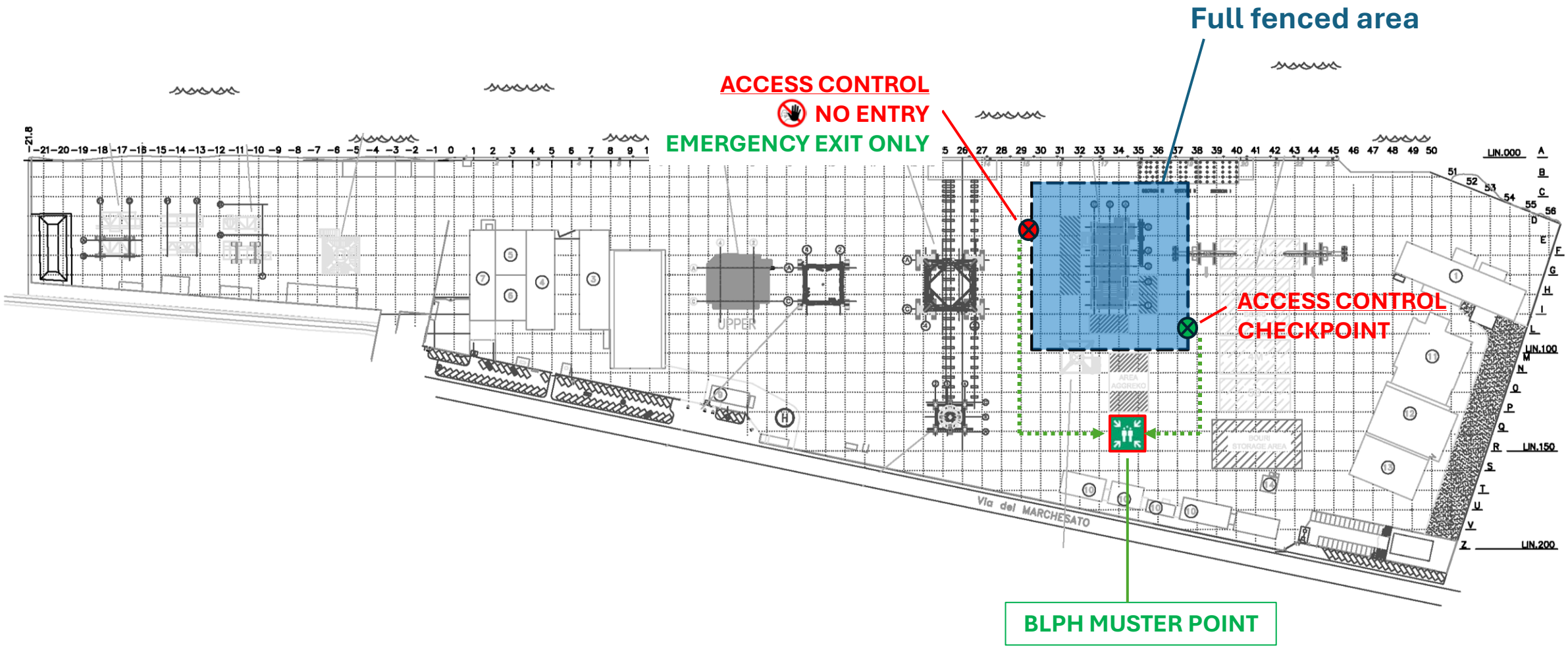
File DIS-Rosetti-C3331-Crosswind-PI-01.0.dwg

Tavola N. PI-01.0

Elaborato di prevenzione incendi

PLANIMETRIA GENERALE E PIANTE

CASE 3


Full fenced area
ACCESS CONTROL
NO ENTRY
EMERGENCY EXIT ONLY
ACCESS CONTROL
CHECKPOINT
BLPH MUSTER POINT
Via del MARCHESATO