

## Belfast Container Terminal (BCT)

### Emergency Response Plan (ERP)

#### Contact Telephone Numbers

- Harbour Police: (028) 9055 3000
- Port Control: (028) 9055 3504
- Fire Brigade: 999
- Terminal Security Mob: 07584 250127
- Danger Goods Safety Advisors
  - Mr Gavin Dunne Mob: (+353) 087 768 5076
  - Mr Sean McCabe Mob: (+353) 087 283 3641
  - Mr David O'Neill Mob: (+353) 087 246 6505
- Terminal Managers:
  - Dean Halliday Terminal Manager Mob: 07584 078434
  - Craig Meldrum Control Manager Mob: 07584 078321
  - Paul Allen Terminal Foreman Mob: 07802 440024
  - Mr. Alec Colvin General Manager Mob: (353) 087 224 5124
  - Michael Powers Operations Manager Mob: 07968 437863
  - Robert Allen Operations Director Mob: 07901 858398
  - Lauren Mallett H & S Manager Mob: 07864 770065
- Shift Supervisors:
  - Jim Carson Mob: 07881 306637
  - Brian Meldrum Mob: 07881 306685
  - Ryan Munn Mob: 07881 306641
- Engineering Manager Mr. Neale Ferguson Mob: 07968 754389
- Engineering Supervisor Mr. Barnard Boyle Mob: 07814 788255
- BCT Control Mob: 07584 250276
- BCT Check-in Mob: 07584 249661

\*Monday – Friday 7:00 am to 6:30pm only, Saturday 7:00 am to 12:00pm only, Closed Sundays

## **Emergency Evacuation Procedure**

- In the event of an emergency that requires a terminal evacuation, follow the emergency evacuation procedure; all personnel and visitors on the terminal will be instructed to evacuate the terminal immediately, using the following;
  1. Radio
  2. Telephone
  3. Direct face to face vocal communication
  4. Building Alarm
- Unless advised otherwise, all personnel should leave the terminal by the nearest exit and report to the assembly area in the car park.
- The Terminal Supervisor are responsible for assisting in the evacuation of all staff and visitors from the terminal ASAP.
- The Person in Charge or Fire Warden will account for all employees in the assembly area. Details of persons unaccounted for or third parties will be given to the emergency services on their arrival.
- Inform the Port Authority;

### **Telephone 028 9055 3504**

- Security will prepare for the arrival of the emergency services and ensure clear access for them.
- Security will otherwise prevent unauthorised access into the terminal.
- Further instructions will be issued by the emergency services as necessary.

A full copy of the IMDG codes can be located in:

- |   |                              |                                            |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1 | The Terminal Managers Office | (Terminal Building, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor) |
| 2 | Check in Area                | (Terminal Building, ground floor)          |
| 3 | H&S Manager's Office         | (Scruttons, Head Office)                   |

## Hazardous Cargoes

### General Introduction

Hazardous cargoes are generally safe so long as they are packed and labelled correctly, compatible and handled with due care and attention. Most hazardous cargoes only become dangerous if there is an uncontrolled release due to bad packaging, poor stowage or unsafe handling.

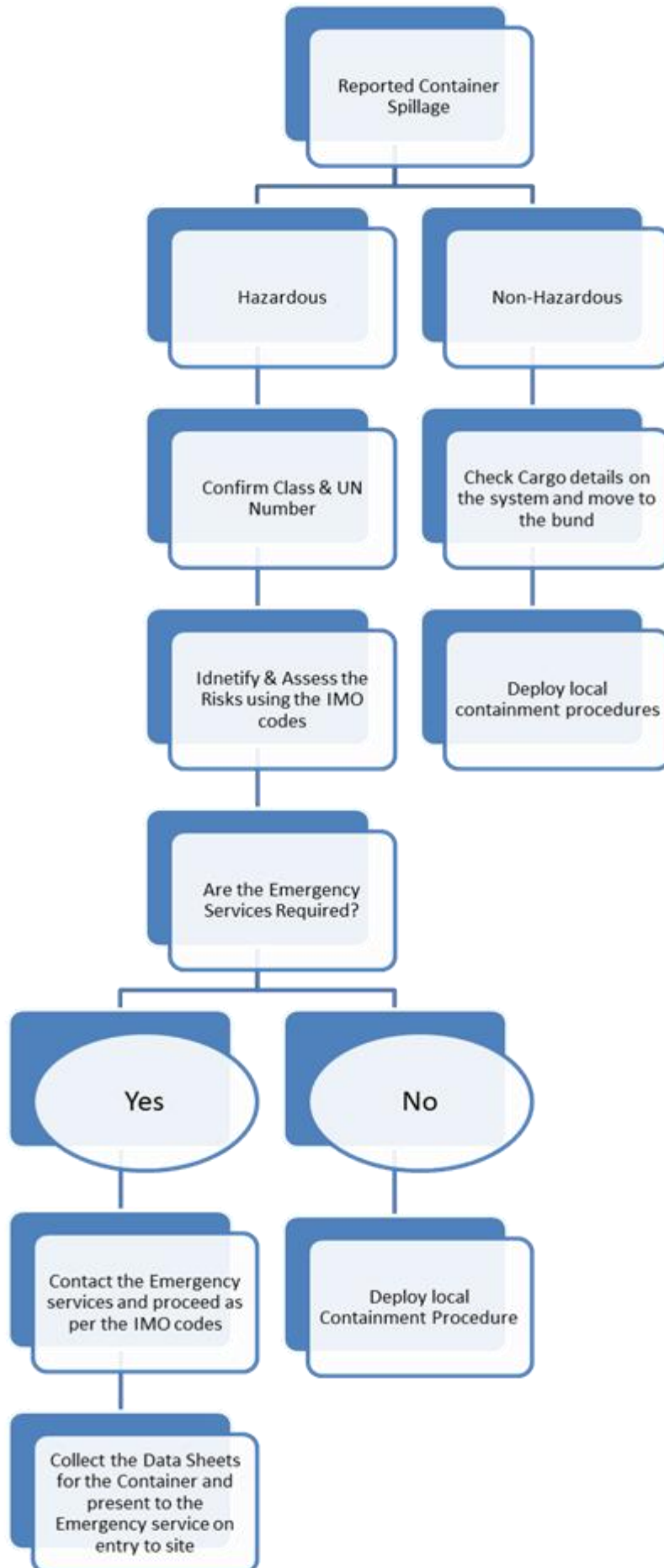
### **Hazardous Class Labelling located on the Container**



## **Personal Safety in the event of an undetermined Spillage**

If a container is reported to be leaking, remember that the cargo may be hazardous and the following instructions must be followed:

- You must ensure your personal safety by keeping clear and upwind of the cargo.
- You must ensure the safety of others by keeping clear of the leaking cargo.
- You must not attempt to rescue any person who might be unconscious in the vicinity or you may well become a casualty yourself.
- You must immediately inform your supervisor giving all known relevant details.
- You must prevent anybody from smoking or using naked flames in the vicinity of leaking cargo.
- You must not touch the leaking substance – it may be corrosive or toxic by skin absorption.
- You must not smell the leaking substance – it may be Toxic by inhalation.
- You must not taste the leaking substance – it may be Toxic by ingestion.
- You must not, under any circumstances enter the area containing suspect leaking hazardous cargo unless you are specifically authorised and are wearing appropriate protective equipment.
- You must seek medical attention immediately in the event of contamination by the leaking substance giving all known details of the substance.



If “deploying Local containment procedures”;  
Spills kits and Sand bags can be located at the main diesel tanks and  
Maintenance workshop if required.

### **Spillage Control Procedure**

1. Inform Belfast Harbour Port Operations of the spillage with the following information:
  - a. Exact location of the spillage
  - b. Type of incident and the details of the product
    - i. Non- hazardous – activate containment procedures.
    - ii. HAZARDOUS - activate the emergency response procedures
  - c. Access route to the incident
  - d. Casualties if any
  - e. Emergency service required if any
2. Only trained personnel should have any involvement with the spillage. A list of trained personnel is contained within this folder.
3. Where appropriate all leaking containers should be transferred to the bund trailer (where possible), even if the container is discharged directly from a vessel as this will aid containment of the spillage.
  - a. Ensure the trailer bund valve (located at the back of the trailer) is closed before loading the leaking container.
4. Follow the instruction of the emergency services at all times.

## Guidance Notes for Hazardous Events

### 1. Flammable Releases

- The significant consequences arising from the release of flammable materials are those caused by fire or explosion. The outcome depends upon the nature of the material eg; solid, liquid or gas, and if, or when, it is ignited. If a release of volatile liquid or gas is not ignited immediately it will form a cloud which may disperse over large distances. As it disperses it will be diluted with air and the concentration will eventually fall below the flammable limit; at this point the gas will no longer present a fire hazard. The distance over which such a release may disperse depends upon the type of release and the prevailing weather conditions.
- The following examples show how events involving flammable materials may need different planned responses.
  1. A major fire but with no danger of explosion eg in a container/tank. The hazards would be prolonged high levels of thermal radiation or smoke. It is unlikely that anyone outside the site would be affected immediately. In some cases it might be desirable to evacuate those areas severely affected by smoke.
  2. A fire developing too quickly to allow evacuation. The best possible response might be to advise people to remain indoors away from windows and shielded from line of sight of the fire. Evacuation should not be attempted if there is a significant risk that a fireball could occur while people are in the open.

### 2. Toxic Releases

- The consequences of a toxic release are more difficult to predict than those of flammable releases because they are more time dependent and variable according to distance and weather conditions.
- In practice a high proportion of people apparently at risk may not be seriously harmed because:
  1. Gas concentrations indoors are less than out doors unless the exposure is prolonged.

2. Any upwind draught may cause the gas cloud to dissipate rapidly, especially if the release occurs during a fire.
- The following examples show how events involving toxic materials may need different planned responses:
    1. Slow intermittent release eg; through a leaking valve. It would be unlikely that anyone outside the site would be severely affected immediately although many of the notifiable substances have irritant properties or an unusual smell. If there were reason to foresee that the release would not be controlled quickly, or would grow with time, it might be desirable to evacuate those people nearest the site of release and most closely downwind of it provided that this evacuation would increase their safety.
    2. Rapid events with a limited duration eg; the fracture of a tank/cylinder could be isolated within reasonable time. Incidents that grow and are rapidly controlled should not be met with evacuation. Any toxic cloud would be likely to drift past the particular spot relatively quickly.
  - **The best place for people in the area would be indoors, upstairs with windows and doors closed and ventilation systems switched off.**
    3. A major event leading to sudden release of a large quantity of a toxic substance which would form a large toxic cloud eg; release to atmosphere of most of the contents of a tank shell. Although the probability of such an event happening is extremely low, the consequences would be severe for people working close to the incident and the path of the cloud. The role of the emergency services would be rescue, treatment of the injured and making the areas affected safe.
    4. The major difference between releases of toxic and flammable materials is that toxic clouds tend to be hazardous down to much lower concentrations than flammable clouds and, therefore, may remain hazardous over greater distances.

### 3. Explosive Incidents

After any explosion or explosive incident, immediate consideration should be given to evacuating the area with a view to preserving life.



SECONDARY HAZARDS – Be aware of the location of any substances in the immediate area of the incident which could cause additional danger in the event of an explosion. Such hazards include chemicals, gases, flammable liquids etc;

GLASS – Be aware of the proximity of glass. Broken glass is propelled at high velocity and can kill or maim. Blast can travel around corners and carry glass with it. Furthermore, glass can be sucked out by a passing blast wave.

**In all instances evacuate the area to a place of safety.**

If, in the course of unloading or carriage of explosives in the harbour area, any package containing explosives, or the sealing of any such package, appears to be damaged, the person in charge should set it aside temporarily, or, if the container is damaged this should be left alone.

If any explosives are spilled or escape from the package in which they are contained the person in charge should ensure that the following are immediately informed:

- Shift Supervisor
- The Terminal Manager
- The Port Authority.
- The Emergency Services

Do not touch the explosive as tampering could cause detonation.

**Evacuation** – Evacuate to a place of safety as quickly as possible as per the evacuation procedures contained previously.