11.8.4 Incident Manager

a) Manages the incident and checks if the Emergency Plan is implemented successfully and reviews it if necessary.
b) Coordinates with the DMAT and other DMAT as required during emergency.
c) Report to the Contract Manager who shall submit a detailed report of the incident, its escalation, damages and remedies taken to recover.

11.9 Emergency Plant and Equipment

Provision of specialist plant and equipment in an emergency situation in a public utilities environment. These shall include, but not limited to, the following:

a) Lifting and salvage equipment
b) Surface supplied air equipment
c) Rescue and diving equipment
d) Swift water rescue equipment
e) Flotation gear
f) Full face masks
g) Rope rescue equipment
h) Ventilation equipment
i) Sealed retracting lifeline with retrieval
j) Tripods/winches/life lines/gas detectors/communications equipment/etc.

11.10 Rain & Sand Storm Preparedness

Weather conditions shall be monitored and the DMAT'S facilities protected. All routine work associated with rain and sand storm support together with works associated with returning the facilities to normal operations, shall be provided. Where facilities damage is sustained because of an immediate action shall be taken to prevent/limit further damage in accordance with the Emergency Response Plan.

11.11 Public Health and Environmental Considerations

Most industrial and commercial sites have the potential to cause significant environmental harm and to threaten water supplies and public health. ERP guidance notes will, if followed, reduce the risk of an incident occurring and often minimizes expenditure. However, there will always be a residual risk of a spillage or a fire that could cause serious environmental problems. In addition to these obvious threats posed by spillage of chemicals and oils, even materials which are non-hazardous to humans, such as foods and beverages, can cause serious environmental harm. The run off generated in the event of a fire can also be very damaging.

The health and environmental impact of such an incident may be long term and, in the case of ground water, may persist for decades or even longer. As a result, the legal consequences and clean-up operation can be costly. Sewers, culverts, drains, water distribution systems and service ducts all present routes for pollutants to travel off-site. As a result the effects of a discharge may not be evident on site but may become apparent some distance away.

In most cases, an incident of this kind need not result in serious environmental damage, providing appropriate pollution prevention measures are in place or immediately available.