

EMERGENCY PLAN

CARRIER'S OBLIGATIONS

- (1) Ensure that the transported dangerous goods are approved for transport according to ADR.
- (2) Ensure that the driver has a valid permit to transport dangerous goods.
- (3) Attach safety signs and prescribed markings to the vehicle.
- (4) Equip the vehicle with written instructions for the driver in case of an accident (located in the vehicle before loading).

USED TRANSPORT PACKAGING

(1) Dangerous goods must be transported in packaging declared in the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR). It is recommended to use leak-proof, sealable, and chemically resistant packaging to the respective dangerous substance. For the purposes of transporting medical and clinical waste according to ADR, packaging for the purposes of package transport is transferred to plastic one-piece containers without a packaging code or ADR certificate.

ACCIDENT

LEAKAGE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FROM VEHICLES:

In this case, it is a leak of petroleum products from vehicles (oils, lubricants). Although this accident does not have a significant impact on the life and health of people, it significantly burdens the environment. Petroleum products can get into the sewage system and into the soil. This accident can occur due to impact, collision, leakage, negligence, or sabotage.

In the event of a situation, the driver or the person responsible for the premises will immediately take the necessary actions to overcome the accident upon detection.

In the event of a major accident, the dispatcher is informed (if the leak occurred during transport), the ADR safety advisor, and the company's executive. Subsequently, the fire and rescue service is called to remove the accident.

In the event of a minor accident, petroleum products are removed by own means (Vapex, sawdust, broom, impermeable container) with the processing of a record of the removal of the accident and subsequent accident registration.

VEHICLE FIRE:

In these cases, this is a serious accident. A fire can occur from electrical installations, the accumulation of fine dust on electrical installations, electrical equipment, mechanical equipment, heat-radiating equipment, or open flame.

A fire can endanger the health and lives of people in the affected facility, as well as damage and endanger neighboring facilities. The documentation of fire protection and fire inspection is comprehensively processed from these facts.

During combustion, heat is released, which can lead to the spread of fire to adjacent areas, as well as combustion products (carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, cyanogen, nitrogen oxides, sulfur ash), which both contaminate the environment and can endanger the health and lives of people.

In the event of a vehicle fire while driving, the driver is obliged to immediately stop the vehicle on the shoulder and call the fire and rescue service to extinguish the fire.

CHEMICAL SPILL:

In this case, it is a chemical spill from a container - by damage or spillage of the chemical during handling.

Although this accident does not have a significant impact on the environment, it can damage the health of people. Chemicals can get into the sewage system and into the soil. This accident can occur due to impact, collision, leakage, negligence, or sabotage.

In the event of this situation, the person responsible for the premises will immediately take the necessary actions to overcome the accident after detection.

In the event of a major accident, the dispatcher is informed (if the leak occurred during transport), the ADR safety advisor, and the company's executive. Subsequently, the fire and rescue service is called to remove the accident.

In the event of a minor accident, chemicals are removed by own means (chemical accident kit, impermeable container) and a record of the removal of the accident and its subsequent record is made.

A detailed procedure for removing an emergency situation is part of this directive.

Written instructions serve as assistance in an emergency in the event of an accident involving dangerous goods that may occur or arise during transport. These must be placed in the driver's cab and be easily accessible. The carrier provides the driver with written instructions based on information about the dangerous substance. Written instructions are included in this directive.