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SM – 06 EMERGENCY PLAN	
1.	CARRIER’S OBLIGATIONS
	1. to ensure that the dangerous goods being transported are authorised for carriage in accordance with ADR 2. to ensure that the driver holds a valid licence to transport dangerous goods 3. to affix safety signs and the prescribed markings to the vehicle 4. to provide the vehicle with written instructions for the driver in the event of an accident (these must be in the vehicle before loading).
2.	TRANSPORT CONTAINERS USED

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	Dangerous goods must be transported in packaging specified in the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR). It is recommended to use packaging that is leak-proof, sealable and chemically resistant to the relevant dangerous good. For the purposes of transporting medical and clinical waste in accordance with the ADR, packaging for piece-by-piece transport is transferred into single-piece plastic bags without a packaging code or ADR certificate.
3.	ACCIDENTS
3.1.	✓ <u>Spillage of petroleum products from vehicles</u> This case concerns a spill of petroleum products from vehicles (oils, lubricants). Although this type of accident does not have a significant impact on human life or health, it places a significant burden on the environment. Petroleum products may enter the sewage system as well as the soil. Such an incident may occur as a result of an impact, a collision, a leak, negligence or sabotage. Should such a situation arise, the driver or the person responsible for the

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	premises shall, immediately upon discovery, carry out the necessary actions to deal with the spill. In the event of a major spill, the dispatcher (if the spill occurred during transport), the ADR safety adviser and the company director shall be informed. The fire and rescue service shall then be called to deal with the spill. In the event of a minor spill, the oil products must be cleaned up using the company's own resources (Vapex, sawdust, a broom, a shovel and a leak-proof container), and a record of the clean-up operation and subsequent documentation of the spill must be prepared.
3.2.	✓ Vehicle fires Of the cases mentioned, this constitutes a major incident. A fire may be caused by electrical wiring, a build-up of fine dust on electrical wiring, electrical equipment, machinery, heat-emitting equipment, or an open flame. A fire may endanger the health and lives of people present in the affected building and may also damage and endanger neighbouring buildings. Based on the above facts, comprehensive documentation on fire protection and fire inspections has been drawn up. When a fire burns, heat is released, which may result in the fire spreading to neighbouring areas, as well as

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	combustion products (carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides and ash), which not only pollute the environment but may also endanger people's health and lives. In the event of a vehicle fire whilst driving, the driver is obliged to pull over immediately to the hard shoulder and call the fire and rescue service to extinguish the fire.
3.3.	✓ <u>Chemical spill</u> In this case, the incident involves a chemical spill from a container – caused by damage to or the spillage of a chemical substance during handling Although this incident does not have a significant impact on the environment, it may be harmful to human health. Chemical substances may enter the sewage system as well as the soil. This incident may occur as a result of an impact, collision, leak, negligence or sabotage. Should such a situation arise, the person responsible for the premises in question shall, immediately upon discovery, carry out the necessary actions to deal with the incident. If the incident is on a larger scale, the dispatcher (if the leak occurred during transport), the ADR safety adviser and the company director must be informed. The fire and rescue service must then be called to deal with the incident.

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In the event of a minor incident, chemical substances must be contained using the company's own resources (chemical spill kit, leak-proof container), and a record of the incident's resolution must be drawn up and the incident subsequently logged.

A vehicle breakdown, or a situation preventing the delivery of goods by the vehicle in question, is described in Chapter 8 – SM 05 Market Withdrawal and Crisis Management. A detailed procedure for resolving the emergency situation is included in Annex 2 to this directive.

Written instructions serve as guidance during an emergency involving a dangerous goods accident that may occur or arise during transport. These must be kept in the driver's cab and must be easily accessible. The written instructions are provided to the driver by the carrier, based on information about the dangerous substance in question. The written instructions are set out in Annex 3 to this directive.