JENTAYU SUSTAINABLES

Emergency Response Plan for Project Oriole

JENTAYU Group of Companies

JENTAYU SUSTAINABLES BERHAD
Registration No. 197501000834 (22146-T)

Emergency Response Plan for the Development of 162MW Run of River Hydropower Plant Project in Sipitang Sabah

Version 1.0

1. BACKGROUND

The Emergency Response Plan (ERP) establishes comprehensive protocols for managing emergency situations arising from the construction and operational activities of the 162MW Run-of-River Hydroelectric Project in Sipitang, Sabah (Project Oriole). The plan is developed to minimize the impact of potential emergencies on personnel and local communities surrounding the project site.

References:

- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report: Prepared by Kinabalu Environmental Consultancy Sdn Bhd, dated 31 July 2024.
- Environmental Protection Department (JPAS) Approval Letter: Reference JPAS/PP/SPG/600-1/16/2/2 Jld. 2 (18), dated 05 November 2024.
- International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards

2. OBJECTIVE

The objective of the ERP is to outline comprehensive procedures for effectively managing emergencies that may occur during the project lifecycle. It is developed to:

- Provide a systematic approach to identifying potential emergency scenarios.
- Establish effective response protocols to minimize the impact of emergencies on people, property, and the environment.
- Ensure that personnel, contractors, and local communities surrounding the project site are adequately informed and trained in emergency procedures.

3. POTENTIAL EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

The potential emergency situations identified in this section are based on the findings and risk assessments outlined in the EIA Report for the Project Oriole. These situations reflect site-specific risks related to project activities such as blasting, slope cutting, heavy equipment operation, and fuel handling.

Potential emergency situations include:

- **Landslides and Slope Failures** - Risks of slope instability and landslides may arise from slope cutting, earthworks, and intense rainfall. These events can endanger on-site workers, damage infrastructure, and obstruct access roads.

- **Flooding and Water Runoff** - Inadequate drainage or extreme weather may cause localized flooding, particularly at sediment basin sites, stockpile areas, or near river crossings.

- **Fires and Open Burning Hazards** - The use of machinery, improper handling of biomass waste, or dry conditions during site clearing and blasting may lead to forest fires. Open burning is strictly prohibited.

- **Blasting-Related Accidents** - Blasting activities may pose risks such as air blast, fly rock, vibration-related injuries, or accidental detonation. All blasting must be carried out by certified shot-firers under strict protocols.

- **Fuel and Chemical Spills** - Accidental releases of diesel, lubricants, or scheduled waste from machinery or storage areas may contaminate nearby watercourses and pose fire and health hazards.

- **Severe Weather Conditions** - Storms, strong winds, or lightning may cause damage to temporary structures, increase flood or landslide risks, and endanger workers in exposed areas.

- **Medical Emergencies and Injuries**
  On-site accidents, wildlife encounters, or exposure to hazardous substances may result in injury or illness requiring urgent medical response.

4. EMERGENCY RESPONSE STRUCTURE AND ROLES

Effective emergency response requires clear roles and responsibilities to ensure a coordinated and timely response. This section defines the structure of the Emergency Response Team (ERT) and their specific duties.

ERT Members and Responsibilities:

- **Incident Commander (IC):** Provides overall command and coordination during emergencies, ensuring that response procedures are effectively implemented.

- **Safety Officer (SO):** Oversees on-site safety, monitors hazards, and ensures that emergency procedures are followed.

- **Communication Officer (CO):** Manages all internal and external communication, including notifications to JPAS.

- **First Aid Coordinator (FAC):** Administers first aid and arranges for medical evacuation if necessary.

- **Evacuation Coordinator (EC):** Oversees evacuation procedures, ensuring safe and orderly relocation to assembly points.

5. MEDICAL RESPONSE PLAN AND NEAREST HOSPITAL INFORMATION

In the event of a medical emergency, rapid response is crucial to minimize the impact of injuries and ensure timely treatment. This section provides information on medical response procedures and nearest medical facilities.

Nearest Hospital Information:

Facility	Location
Sipitang District Hospital (SDH)	Sipitang Town
Beaufort Hospital (BH)	Beaufort
On-Site First Aid Post (FA Post)	Construction Site

Medical Response Protocols:

- **Incident Reporting:** Report all medical incidents to the First Aid Coordinator (FAC).

- **Evacuation for Severe Injuries:** Arrange for immediate transfer to the nearest hospital using designated vehicles.

- **On-Site Medical Treatment:** Provide first aid for minor injuries; log all incidents in the First Aid Register.

- **Communication with Hospital:** Notify the hospital in advance in the event of multiple casualties or severe injuries.

6. INCIDENT RESPONSE PLANNING AND FLOWCHART

Effective incident response requires detailed planning for each emergency scenario. This section outlines the response procedures for specific incidents and establishes reporting protocols to ensure swift action.

Emergency Situation	Response Procedure	Communication Protocol	Reporting Requirements
Landslides	• Evacuate affected areas • Secure site • Monitor slopes	• Notify JPAS and community leaders	• Incident report to JPAS • Daily updates
Flooding	• Relocate personnel to higher ground • Deploy sandbags	• Notify JPAS and community	• Flood impact report to JPAS
Fire/Explosion	• Activate fire alarms • Use extinguishers • Evacuate site	• Notify Fire Department (FD) and JPAS	• Incident report to JPAS
Chemical Spills	• Contain spill • Isolate area • Notify ERT	• Notify JPAS	• Spill assessment report to JPAS
Severe Weather	• Suspend outdoor work • Secure loose equipment	• Notify JPAS	• Weather impact report
Medical Emergencies	• Administer first aid • Notify hospital • Arrange transport	• Notify First Aid Coordinator (FAC)	• Medical incident report

7. COMMUNICATION PLAN

This section outlines the communication protocols to be followed during emergency situations, ensuring clear, timely, and effective communication with all relevant parties.

Communication Activity	Frequency	Method	Target Audience	Responsible Party
Emergency Notifications	• Immediate	• Phone • Public Address System	• Project personnel, Community members	• Communication Officer (CO)
Incident Reporting	• Immediate	• Phone • Email	• JPAS • FD	• Incident Commander (IC)
Evacuation Announcements	• During evacuation	• Loudspeakers • Alarms	• On-site workers	• Evacuation Coordinator (EC)

Communication Activity	Frequency	Method	Target Audience	Responsible Party
			• Community members	

8. REVIEW AND UPDATE

The ERP is a living document that will be reviewed and updated based on project changes, regulatory requirements, or post-incident evaluations. The review process includes:

- Annual review to assess the effectiveness of emergency response procedures.
- Post-incident reviews to identify gaps and recommend corrective actions.
- Integration of new guidelines from JPAS and other relevant authorities.