

## **S.C. “UNICOM OIL TERMINAL” S.A. Galati has:**

- A park of reservoirs for white products (diesel-gasoline) that include 2 reservoirs of 3000 m<sup>3</sup> each and 4 reservoirs of 1000 m<sup>3</sup> each;
- A park of reservoirs for liquid viscous products (oil, petrochemical products, vegetable products, biomass) that includes 3 reservoirs of 10000 m<sup>3</sup> each;
- A park of reservoirs that serves the CHP that includes a reservoir of 1000 m<sup>3</sup> and one of 200 m<sup>3</sup>;
- A park for petrochemical and chemical liquid products that includes 2 reservoirs of 3000 m<sup>3</sup> each;
- A park of reservoirs of 2x50 mc. and 1x200 mc. for storing road bitumen.

Each reservoir park is provided with a pumping petroleum products station. This oil are carried by normal or large rail tank cars or ships and are unloaded, taken by technological pipelines with centrifugal pumps for white products and screw pumps for black products respectively in order to store these products in storage tanks where from they will be loaded later in normal or large railway tank wagons, ships or tankers or a direct unloading can be made (no storage).

The object of this plan is the ensemble of measures for prevention, intervention and operative recovery in case of disasters - natural disasters and other catastrophes, to reduce the social, economic and ecologic effects. A disaster means:

Destructive natural phenomena of geological or meteorological origin or sudden illness of a large number of terminal employees. This category includes: earthquakes, landslides and collapses, floods and epidemics and dangerous weather phenomena.

Events with very serious consequences on the environment caused by accidents. This category includes mass fires and major accidents at facilities and technological equipment.

The defense against disasters means:

- Measures to prevent and prepare for response;
- Urgent operative intervention measures after the occurrence of dangerous phenomena with very severe consequences;
- Further intervention measures for recovery and rehabilitation.

## **General and specific objectives**

In order to achieve the security policy adopted by the SC UNICOM OIL TERMINAL SA administration, in conjunction with significant environmental impact there are established the general objectives and targets.

As stated in the Security Policy, a general goal of society is that the transport / storage should be done avoiding significant adverse impacts on the environment and preventing major accidents.

By implementing the repair and investment actions related to the available equipment and machinery, the SC UNICOM OIL TERMINAL SA aims at reducing environmental impact, identifying and eliminating all risks.

The responsible individuals of the SC UNICOM OIL TERMINAL SA facilities that can influence environment and security have separate tasks within their job description and specific technical instructions, which are regularly updated.

The general security objectives of SC UNICOM OIL TERMINAL SA are identified, maintained and monitored so that any measures can be taken to avoid risks.

Major accident prevention policy of Unicom SC Oil Terminal SA represents a commitment to ensure continuous security in operation of facilities and equipment, to reduce risks of incidents and accidents caused by dangerous substances storage and handling on site.

In the frame of the Terminal there will applied specific measures to maintain the safe operation, helping to achieve the following objectives:

- Minimizing the potential environmental risks by assessing specific security needs ranked by “type and extent of expected danger”;
- Ensure compliance with legal rules and regulations;
- Training all staff in order to know the risks and environmental problems that their work involves;
- Continuous communication with all stakeholders to ensure transparency as regards the possible negative consequences of their activity in the external environment;
- Ensuring social responsibility at community level through active involvement, as a strategic objective of Unicom SC Oil Terminal SA;

The general policy for prevention, preparedness and responsibility in case of industrial accidents is based on the following principles:

- Prevention, which involves operation so as to prevent the uncontrolled development of abnormal operations, results of any accidents to be minimal and consistent with security best available techniques;
- Identification and evaluation of major hazards through systematic studies of hazard and operability and detailed security analysis for each identified individual cases;
- Assessment of the security needs ranked by “type and extent of danger expected” based on the quantities of hazardous substances and activities relevant to industrial accidents.

## **Organization and personnel**

Unicom Oil Terminal S.A. is aware of the importance of use of adequate and appropriate resources and of direct involvement and leadership at all levels to successfully meet the safety objectives.

With this objective, the company management certifies and communicates the roles and responsibilities, provides the necessary means and ensures that each member of management is aware of its responsibility for safety. The administration develops and maintains continuously updated the company organizational chart, the list with responsibilities (job description) for each function involved in ensuring the safety and relevant list of responsibilities for these functions and also any possible instrument of organization (committee, working group, etc.. ) that will participate in implementing and maintaining security systems.

The responsibilities of the personnel involved in emergency situations are added to the operational responsibilities of this staff structure, the emergency intervention is integrated in the organizational chart of the society.

Operation of facilities is carried out in accordance with the duties, internal rules and Internal Technical Instructions (ITI).

For proper functioning of the installations and for preventing accidents and major accidents the on site staff has delineated areas with specific tasks concerning the operation and supervision of installations. All events that occur are recorded in a special report and sent the head.

The organization scheme in case of emergency includes the Emergency Cell and the 2<sup>nd</sup> degree private emergency service, organized under the SC Oil Terminal SA Unicom

**The Emergency Cell** is made up of a chairman, a vice president, a secretary and three members, with the following obligations:

- Establishes fire protection plan and submits it for approval to the head of unit;
- Supports the training of the heads in the field of defense against fire;
- Establishes the training program in the area of defense against fire, the themes and training schedules;
- Checks on the status of the maintenance and operation of fire protection facilities;
- Organizes exercises and practical applications, and joint training of civil firefighters formations together with military firefighters subunits involved in extinguishing fires at the object, organizes practical alarm and fire fighting exercises with all staff;
- Follows the compliance of the instructions and measures on fire protection at work and make proposals to punish those guilty of violations;
- Organizes the regular training of heads and participates in their final examination;
- Ensures the solving of other problems for the smooth conduct of educational actions in defense against fire of the entire staff.

In case of an emergency, the Emergency Cell has the following tasks:

- The Emergency Cell mobilizes and acts after reporting the event likely to trigger a state of emergency;
- Determines the type and the parameters of the accident and the response teams;
- Determines the characteristics and severity of the accident situation, such as:
  - The exact location of the accident;
  - Quantity of dangerous substance involved;
  - Size of affected areas;
  - Predicted evolution of the accident.
- Analyzes the situation and has alarm trigger;
- Orders and ensures the bringing unit staff teams;
- If necessary, supplements intervention teams to liquidate consequences of the situation;
- Depending on the severity of the emergency the following alarm scheme is activated:
  - Competent public authorities in civil protection
  - Local authorities on whose jurisdiction the accident occurred;
  - Volunteer emergency services on the basis of collaborative agreements;
  - Companies with existing contracts and agreements for cooperation in emergency situations;
  - Population and neighboring companies.
  - SGA Glați, Galati AFDJ if there is danger of contamination of surface water or groundwater.
- Coordinates, via the Emergency Cell, the actions of the members of the unit of intervention groups involved in liquidation and / or limit its effects;

- Provides through cooperation with specialized companies the additional equipment required for intervention;
- Sets the evacuation directions and evacuation of the staff according to need from affected areas;
- Provides the means of transport available in society, evacuation of injured personnel and transportation to the nearest health unit;
- Disposes the total or partial ceasing of plants in particularly serious cases, when there are expected delays in liquidating the consequences of the accident;
- Coordinates their own teams activity with the external one in case of an emergency;
- Disposes, after removing the emergency situation, the staff return to their work places, re-entry into normal working hours and bring to normal operating facilities;
- Notifies about the occurrence of a major accident to the territorial authorities with responsibilities in the areas of civil protection, environmental protection, labor, government and health, in accordance with Order MAPAM 1084/2003.



The private emergency service of 2<sup>nd</sup> degree is established by the decision of the Director General consists of firefighters and volunteer firefighters that work under the PSI technical framework and structured in intervention and firefighting teams, rescue and assistance group and intervention group.

In cases of emergencies all Terminal employees are required to participate in the intervention actions that are required by the administration of SC UNICOM OIL TERMINAL SA Galati.

The storage, use and circulation of big quantities of hazardous materials, under certain conditions, can lead to situations of risk and the risk is determined by the coexistence of several risk factors.

Major accident risk is determined by the coexistence of several risk factors, which are summarized in the following table.

# Danger of major accident

DANGER	THE POSSIBLE RISK FACTOR
CHEMICAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Storage and portage of hazardous substances;</li><li>➤ Gas emissions and accidental oil spills</li></ul>
EXPLOSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ The accidental forming of air-gas mixture to the explosion limits;</li><li>➤ Tanks and facilities under pressure</li></ul>
FIRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Storage, processing, use and transport of inflammable substances</li></ul>

For risk identification and assessment there was taken into account the contribution of external factors such as:

- Abnormal climatic conditions (precipitation, temperature, seismic activity, wind, flood, etc.);
- Transport networks;
- Civil engineering;
- Public and neighboring industrial activities.

## **Emergency Plans**

All the sectoral emergency plans are integrated into a unified and coherent approach of the risk management control of major accidents as stipulated in legislation - Order No. 647/16.05.2005 for approving the methodological norms of developing contingency plans in case of accidents involving dangerous substances. It also envisages the need for periodic review (whenever necessary), taking into account:

- Advance of technical knowledge;
- Knowledge gained as a result of any accidents on site or elsewhere;
- Lessons learned during the implementation of emergency plans;
- Significant changes;
- Human behavior in response to crises.

Also there are conducted periodic inspection of the resources, equipment and systems for emergency intervention in order to be in good working order when necessary.

Emergency plans take into account the systematic identification of the consequences of any major accident that could occur, they are in writing form and contain:

- Description on the organization of intervention in an emergency;
- Provision of evidence on opportunity of the necessary measures;
- The possible emergencies that may occur in all scenarios of accidents;
- The coordination and communication during an operation in an emergency;
- Arrangements made with other companies or institutions for providing the necessary resources in an emergency intervention if their intervention systems are not sufficient;
- -Description of internal and external resources that can be mobilized to limit the consequences of a major accident for people and the environment;
- The assurance of sufficient personnel in reasonable time, to direct and act in the internal emergency plan;
- Providing appropriate intervention equipment available at any time and in perfect working order;
- Providing resources for monitoring and sampling during a major accident;
- How to mobilize the necessary emergency services when responding to an emergency

Major accident scenarios can be categorized in different types, according to the places of production, causes, severity, probability.

Generally, there was identified several categories of major accidents that can occur:

- Spillage of liquid fuel tank and forming a fluid (dammed by construction or security systems) which lights (pool fire). It may be due to poor maintenance, failure of operating procedures and other human errors. It may be accompanied by ignition of tank itself, the appearance of clouds of fire, explosion of vessels, the appearance of boiling liquids and expansion vapors in the tank that may explode;
- Overloading and lighting of the spilled fluid as a result of poor operating conditions (human error) or blocking of protection / prevention systems - also due to human error;
- Rupture or perforation of pipes, hoses or fittings (valves, flanges, valves, connections, meters, etc..) because of failure to comply with operational procedures or human error. As result here occurs a fluid flow, often with pressure caused by pump to which is connected the pipe. The leakage remains on the oil deposit platform, that is surrounded by a retaining wall. The consequences include possible ignition caused by drainage basin or ponds, the appearance of jets of flame, clouds of fire, detonations, explosions, vapor accumulated in ditches, ;
- Rupture of connections or damage of connections at unloading and loading ramps. In this case, human errors are a possible immediat cause of these events.

- Accidents caused by flammable / toxic substances that are in tanks or generated by the combustion of these substances. Failure of the staff working procedures (eg., weld on a fuel tank, even empty but still filled with gas fumes);
- Leakage in streams, groundwater, soil, caused by the failure of pipes, AMC, connections or due to staff negligence;
- Domino effect on the tanks, due to external causes.

## **Measures of protection and intervention to limit the consequences of an accident**

The company is equipped with a network of water for fire, fed directly from the Danube by two electro pumps with LOTRU type vertical axis with  $Q = 320\text{m}^3 / \text{h}$

Because retention tank walls must have fire resistance limit of 4 hours, they are made of 15 cm thick concrete (to resist fire limit is 5 hours).

In case of a fire in one of the storage tanks, the liquid in tank fire is transferred by pumps to the buffer tank.

The distance from the burned tanks and the one used for decanting the oil products is about 50 m. The drain pipes are fitted with slope throughout their length, with an inclination towards the storage tanks. All along the drain pipes there will not be installed valves, excepting the tap from the technological facility it serves. The pumps and all their equipment are explosion-proof construction, appropriate to the working environment. Metal construction for equipment and machinery support, which contain combustible liquids, are protected with at least 5 centimeters layer of concrete or combustible materials lining with brick or equivalent, from foundation to the machine itself, all metal parts of the plant are grounded.

For protection against fire caused by atmospheric lightning, gases or vapors discharged into the atmosphere by the safety valves of the tanks or facility, there can be foreseen a project that can provide a steam pipe to be opened before the storm for dilution the combustible gases.

All tanks have closing valves on the transport pipelines and are equipped with links to allow the decanting of products in other tanks if necessary.

For fire suppression it is provided a fixed fire extinguishing foam and a water spray extinguishing installation of storage tanks.

Fire fighting facilities consist of:

- Sprinkler installation (cooling) for each tank;
- Mechanical foam producing station for fire fighting, with a capacity of 8000 liters of foam generator;
- Mobile foam generator;
- Fixed fire posts for each fire compartment with the following facilities:
  - 6 foam extinguishers SM 50;
  - 5 dust and CO2 extinguishers– P50;
  - 39 portable foam extinguishers SM6;
  - 29 portable dust extinguishers P6;
  - 8 cannon fire extinguishers with water and foam TFAS 3000;
  - 5 external hydrants;
  - 3 water distributors.
- A self-contained breathing apparatus equipped with two air cylinders;
- 2 hose mask respirator equipped with adduction
- 2 aluminized suits ;
- 20 gas and smokemasks .

## **Monitoring equipment:**

- Own laboratory of physico-chemical analyses;
- Portable Explosimeter : CAP EX DRÄGER.

## **Rescue equipment:**

- First aid kits;
- Resuscitation kit;
- Rescue stretchers;
- Aluminized suits;
- Self-contained breathing apparatus equipped with two air cylinders;
- Breathing masks equipped with adduction;
- Short circuit, equipment (overalls, boots, gloves, eye protection, helmets).

## **Alarm means:**

The local alarm can trigger from two points: Remiza PSI and the security post at the access gate.

- alarm siren.

## **Communication means:**

- Fixed and portable radios;
- Fixed and mobile telephones, fax, e-mail;

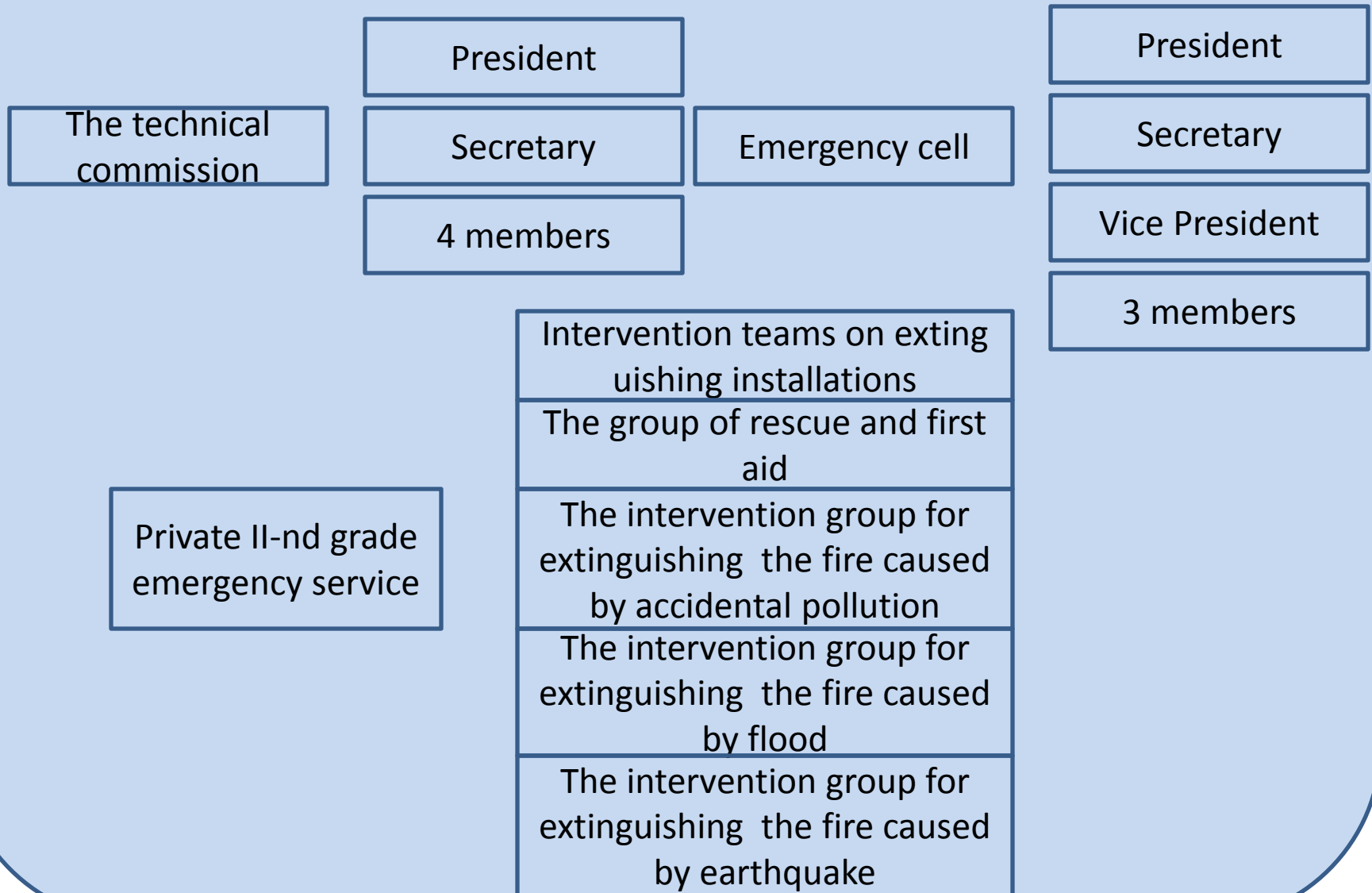


## **ORGANIZATION OF THE ALERT AND INTERVENTION**

The alarm scheme is made according to the type of emergency:

- A Class Emergency (local emergency) - is that an emergency involving a single area of the site;
- B Class Emergency (emergency on-site) – when the local emergency persists or worsens and therefore affects / can affect other areas (eg neighboring compartments);
- C Class Emergency (emergency off-site) - is a severe incident that involves or may involve a huge part of the site and affect/can affect people and the environment outside the site.

# Emergency organizational chart



When reporting an accident, the intervention team is getting equipped and moves on-site accident. Depending on the service functions, first will act the operators, afterwards the service electrician:

- Work in the affected area and in the access ways to determine the situation on the ground and transmit information to trigger the alarm;
- Investigate the potential damage and evacuate the injured offering the first aid before taking over the rescue crew;
- Helps to evacuate personnel present at the scene of the accident and who is not involved in the intervention;
- Operates the equipment to stop fuel supplying : stop compressors, closes valves, changes seals, armouring, stop electric power;
- If necessary clear the facilities, equipment, tanks routes where necessary or provides the evacuation to the baskets of dispersal
- Stop or switch off the equipment that may create or exacerbate a dangerous situation;
- Take away the combustible materials away from affected areas;
- Use the means of first intervention: extinguishers, shovels, sand, absorbent substances, etc..;
- Use the means of intervention: fire, water hydrants, fixed installations suppression, steam fixed water spray;
- Cooperate with external teams to perform the response actions;
- Team members will keep in touch with the head of exchange reporting any anomalies occurred;
- Leaving the sector is only in severe cases when personal security is directly threatened and only after fulfillment of tasks assigned in the alarm plan;
- After removing the causes and immediate effects an on-site research to assess damage is carried out and cessation of the emergency state is asked;
- When the alarm stops, the head of the exchange shall report his intervention.

## **Service dispatcher**

Centralizes information on emergency situations that require alarms within the company. In case of necessity is one that promptly announces and mobilizes members of the emergency cell and of intervention teams;

Alarms the emergency services by phone. 112;

Alarm according to the alarm scheme and transmits information:

- Public authorities competent in civil protection
- Volunteer emergency services that are collaborative agreements;
- Companies with existing contracts and agreements of cooperation in situations of emergency;
- Population and neighboring companies.

Keep in touch with other structures of the scaffold to coordinate the technical actions to be taken in the state of emergency;

Keep in touch through any means with intervention teams and emergency cell members to retrieve and submit information required under state of emergency.

## **Duties and tasks of individual that are not included in the emergency formations**

In case of an audible alarm or any other kind, there proceeds as follows:

- Orients on the field towards the meeting place which was indicated;
- Respect the guidelines and orders of the leader of the meeting and/or makes the evacuation elsewhere;
- Do not run, leaving the area in ways unknown;

The staff of other companies carrying out work within the site on the basis of service contracts that do not have responsibilities in case of emergency as well as persons staying temporarily in the company (delegates, practicing students, visitors, etc..) are grouped and comply with the orders of the emergency situations heads.

# ACTIONS OF THE RESPONSE TEAM IN CASE OF SPECIFIC SCENARIOS

## **Intervention group actions in case of leakage of petroleum products**

In case of oil leaks, measures to stop its extension are taken:

- Insulation of broken pipe sectors and emptying them;
- Stopping, insulation and repair of machinery, equipment or damaged routes;
- Emptying the damaged tank;
- Replacing the damaged seals and valves.

If leakage products can meet:

- Leakage of small and moderate loss of product - in this case the chemist operator does the following:
  - Check immediately if leakage goes to the infested waters pipeline;
  - Decides, together with the head of the exchange, where to decant the product to avoid losses;
  - Prepares the tank for repair after removing loss, according to instructions.
- Leakage of big product losses - in this case the operator chemist does the following:
  - Close to leaking oil separator , announces the store chief;
  - When the trap allows, open the valves so that the sewage (or part of it) reaches the separator. The operation is repeated until all the product reaches the reservoir tank through the oil separator and pump;
  - Along with the collection operation, the decanting operation is carried out.

After emptying there begins the preparation for repair operations. If the leakage is major, then it is kept in retention tanks, additional dams are used, sewages are closed and the leakage is collected in tank, reservoirs, barrels, etc..

Petroleum products must not be discharged into drains, if necessary (WWTP overload) the leading out of the station should be closed using any means at the disposal and alert authorities. The two pump houses near the petrochemicals and chemical liquid storages, the retain tank of the petrochemicals and liquid chemical deposit, and unloading ramps of petrochemical and chemical liquids have a single system of sewage-contaminated waters by petrochemical and chemical liquids, which are routed to a collecting underground basin made of concrete, where they are loaded into an appropriate transport (railway or car) and taught to authorized companies.

During the interventions, the staff will act as possible on side where the wind blows so that not to be at risk of poisoning.

In the affected by leak area and surrounding areas there will be stopped the motor vehicles circulation (immediately stop their engines), there are delimited areas and car access is prohibited. Generally, any activity generating sparks is prohibited, only explosion proof equipment is used (tools, devices) and antistatic clothing.

## **The mode of action in case of an earthquake**

The effects of an earthquake are mainly related to possible cracks in the routes of pipelines, storage tanks and equipment, that can be followed by severe fires and explosions.

Specific actions of the intervention team for this scenario are:

- research the entire site to save injured and assess the damage;
- first aid;
- disconnection of electricity in the risk areas, recoupling is made carefully after a thorough search. In case of total interruption of electrical power in case of fire, the motor pumps are used;
  - closing the supply routes and products flow paths;
- check the extinguishing installations and fire water supply if they were damaged;
- emptying the tanks affected by the earthquake;
  - unlock access roads;
- combating panic through calls for calm and communicate with staff;
- opening doors and security measures to escape;
- evacuation of personnel not involved in emergency management;
- removal of earthquake effects on equipment and technological equipment: spills, fires and explosions, according to specific interventions such scenarios.



## **The mode of action in case of heavy rain, flooding**

In this case the drum may fill with water, it is proceed as follows:

- Closing of the valves on their network connection between the tank and sewage;
- After the rain stops, opening successively, checking at the oil separator level;
- In case of breaks or cracks of tanks or pipes, the steps will be identical as in 1 and 2.

Buildings and facilities that may be affected in case of floods are: Remiza PSI, pumping oil stations, boiler, and in case of snow: fire roads, roofs, culverts on tanks, warehouses.

# **Instructions for general alarm**

## **Security measures**

- All the employees must travel to their jobs to fulfill their role in organizing the intervention, leaving free telephone lines for communications during emergency;
- All workers and employees should stop working, stop devices and equipment and leave them safely. Then execute the evacuation in accordance with instructions, the operations of loading / unloading must be stopped immediately and equipment left safety;
- Trucks, road trains and other vehicles not involved in intervention operations must immediately leave the site, to be parked outside, but to allow free access roads for circulation;
- Any access of unauthorized persons and means will be strictly prohibited.

## **Security rules**

- Traffic rules are established throughout the site, the speed limit is 5 km / h;
- Drive cautiously and obey all traffic signs;
- Follow the only route that you were given;
- In the event of an emergency get the vehicle on the road and put engine off;
- Do not smoke, do not use naked flames;
- Do not park on roads;
- Do not perform any operation that was not authorized;
- Do not use roads that are not listed on the map without explicit permission;
- Do not bring video or photo cameras within the site;
- Keep the mobile phones switched off in work areas;
- Follow strictly the instructions of emergency staff;
- It is strictly forbidden during the running alarm the disordered evacuation, panic and other lines than those laid down;
- When you hear the siren signal contact a staff member in the area where you are and follow its instructions;
- In case of evacuation, head calmly to emergency exits, keeping the wind in front;

**For notification of an emergency dial no. 112 (single emergency number).**

## **Evacuation**

Evacuation to the site is organized in accordance with order no. 1184/2006 for approving the work on organizing and providing emergency evacuation.

In case of a major accident when personal safety is endangered it is necessary to evacuate people not participating in intervention activities.

Evacuation of the objective can be achieved by the two main gates of the objective:

- Gate 1 on the east side;
- Gate 2 on the north side;

The staff that is not included in the structures of intervention will have to leave their places that and move to the meeting places, that are the sites of the gates of access and evacuation.

The evacuated staff at the meeting place will receive instructions on how to further act: whether to remain on hold or leave the area. Inside the site, the evacuated staff will be directed by voice on the direction in which to proceed.

In light of intervention evolution, the commander may decide on a partial evacuation of the area (visitors and staff subcontractors) or total (visitors, contractors and personnel staff, the only remaining site intervention teams).

## **Evacuation Rules**

- the evacuation is made on the access roads that are not in the risk area, the evacuees will be directed to most favorable ways, follow guidelines;
- Avoid panic, evacuation is performed in order;
- The speed of the evacuated vehicles shall not exceed 5 km / h;
- Do not block PSI cars, give them priority;
- For emergencies with toxic dispersion (smoke and gases) do not move on the wind, look for side exits or if possible go with the wind in face, avoiding the risk area.

## **Provisions relating to the timely alarm of the authorities responsible for combating risks**

- Any event whose effects can go beyond its objective and can not be controlled with its own forces should be reported to the authorities;
- In obviously severe cases, the preliminary information will be sent immediately, later they will be confirmed and detailed upon arrival on site;

There will be reported information on:

- Identification data (name, address, who shall make the notification);
- Time, date, place and cause of the accident;
- Nature and quantity of substance released or burned;
- Quantities of dangerous substances in the affected area and the total quantities on the site;
- The number, mode of action and own intervention forces;
- The probable duration of damage removal;
- Existing reserves, facilities and existing resources at the site;
- The meteorological situation: wind direction and speed, aggravating weather phenomena (wind);
- Probable limits of affected areas, dangerous and fatal;
- The evolution of events, possible risks;
- Routes, the recommended location for external intervention forces;
- Situation of injured: dead, wounded, hospitalized, etc..

This information will be provided as available.

## **Actions taken after the cessation of the emergency**

The state of emergency ceases with immediate removal of the causes and effects of the accident over the entire site and surrounding areas.

After cessation of the alarm the Emergency Cell will dispose through all possible media the return of the personnel to their jobs.

Since during an emergency the response teams will perform only urgent operational activities, after cessation the emergency state there will be carried out final remedial works by specialized teams.

After the cessation of emergency state, Emergency Cell will prepare a report that will be submitted to local authorities.

## **Description mobilized internal and external resources**

To prevent and remove causes of an emergency, the company is provided with a range of facilities and equipment as follows:

- Private Service for Emergencies provided with foam agent reserves - 8000 l, protection means (2 special suits, insulation masks);
- The intervention teams equipped with extinguishing means for first intervention: portable and fixed fire extinguishers, fire pickets;
- For fire fighting it is provided a fixed foam fire extinguishing installation and water spray extinguishing installation.

Fire fighting facilities consist of:

- Sprinkler installation (cooling) for each tank;
- Mechanical foam producing station for fire fighting, with a capacity of 8000 liters of foam generator;
- Mobile foam generator;
- Fixed fire posts for each fire compartment with the following facilities: foam extinguishers SM 50;
- dust and CO2 extinguishers— P50;
- portable foam extinguishers SM6;
- portable dust extinguishers P6;
- cannon fire extinguishers with water and foam TFAS 3000;
- external hydrants;
- water distributors.
- Alarm Points
- Siren alarm;
- Treatment plant with sludge and oil separator.
- Means of radiotelephone communications, and mobile telephones, fax, e-mail.

In case of a major accident there may be alarmed and mobilized for support actions: external emergency services 112 (police, ambulance, fire)