

## Recovery List - Review on-site situation with regard to continued production and, if appropriate, commence contingency plans

### Emergency Recovery

Determine physical status of building & infrastructure (including asbestos).

Determine status of production plant and work that may be required to reinstate production.

Determine whether utility supply is available to reinstate production. If not, can an alternative supply be made available?

Determine available stockpile of raw material. Assess feasibility of delivering product on existing contracts.

Consider whether raw material supply will need to be suspended.

Determine if sufficient laboratory facilities are available. If not, consider the potential for provision of alternative facilities.

Determine if sufficient loading and unloading plant is available for recommencing production. If not, consider the potential for provision of alternative facilities.

Consider whether site access is available for incoming and outgoing goods.

Consider whether sufficient pollution control measures are available to allow the site to operate. If not, are alternative measures available?

Consider whether alternative PPE may be necessary for site clean-up and for recommencing operation.

Initiate site clean-up, if appropriate.

Consider treatment or removal of contaminated fire water

Is the particulate monitoring equipment operational?

Consider liaison with the Environment Agency required remediation

### Initial Flood Recovery

What is the cause of the flooding:

- Fire water
- Rain water
- Over topping of flood defences
- Failure of flood defences

If safe to do so, send someone to check that the Darcy Balloon Valve is closed and that power is available.

If safe to do so, send someone to check the effectiveness of the flood gates on the PbO storage buildings and bays.

Ensure that somebody is checking that the threat of flooding has been rescinded, there are two tides every 24 hours and the risk may come and go with the tides, there also may be a number of high tides over 3 – 4 days. Monitor the EA website / media to identify when the risk of flooding is no longer a risk.

Once the threat of flooding has rescinded then the clean-up can commence, this must be decided by Site Main Controller. To help with making this decision Monitor the EA website / media to identify when the risk of flooding is no longer a risk.

The Site Main Controller must ensure that water samples are analysed before any pumping around site is authorised. The results of the analysis will determine where the water is to be pumped to.

Try to keep contaminated water to as few of the storage lagoons/tank as possible. Note: water containing organics will affect the treatment plant and may need treating off site.

Note: water containing fire residues will need to be treated off site.

Depending on the analysis of the water, decide whether it can be treated on site or shipped to a treatment plant elsewhere.

If the flood was caused by fire water and there is no capacity anywhere else, authorise the initiation of the override on the lagoons and storage tank to enable the 5% of fire water capacity.

Ensure that the Environment Agency are notified (see contacts list)

Initiate steps to reinstate production with approve of competent authority

Once the site has been cleaned and the water samples from the main culvert pit are at, or below normal levels (see latest quarterly reports sent to the EA - this will be checked and verified by the Operations Manager) then make the decision to open the Darcy valve. This could take several weeks as the drains, pits and the culvert will be contaminated.

An alternative action would be to have the drains, pits and the culvert cleaned. This would require capacity in the storage facilities.