



Document owner: Corporate Safety Manager

**TITLE: Incident Notification Procedure**

**DOCUMENT No: KPO-AL-HSE-PRO-00011-E**

This is an uncontrolled copy unless it is being viewed on screen from the KPO Intranet.

<b>A3</b>	Issue for use	03/09/2011	 TIMUR KUBASHEV Incident Investigation Coordinator	Corporate Safety Manager	HSEQ Controller
<b>Rev</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Prepared</b>	<b>Checked</b>	<b>Approved</b>

**Revision History**

<b>Revision</b>	<b>Changes</b>
<b>A1</b>	<b>Issue for use</b>
<b>A2</b>	<b>Issue for use</b>
<b>A3</b>	<b>Issue for use</b> Period for Incident Flash preparation & distribution has been reviewed. “Potential severity” point has been added to the “Incident flash” form.

## Executive Summary

This document sets out the procedure to be followed for the notification of any incident which may occur at KPO facilities.

## Definitions/Abbreviations

Incident	An event or chain of events which has caused or could have caused injury, illness and/ or damage (loss) to assets, the environment or third parties
Incident Owner	A manager in charge of the activity, under which, the incident has occurred
Personnel	All people engaged in KPO business
Severity	A measure of the degree of harm a particular incident actually caused or that it could have potentially caused to people, the environment, KPO reputation, assets or production losses; measured on a scale of Near Miss (0) to 5

For any further definitions required please refer to HSE Glossary KPO-AL-HSE-BOO-00087-E.

## Contents

<b>REVISION HISTORY</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>DEFINITIONS/ABBREVIATIONS</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>1 PURPOSE</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>2 SCOPE</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>3 REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>4 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</b> .....	<b>7</b>
4.1 ALL PERSONNEL.....	7
4.2 ALL KPO DIRECTORS, CONTROLLERS AND MANAGERS.....	7
4.3 CORPORATE SAFETY MANAGER.....	7
4.4 INCIDENT OWNER.....	7
4.5 INCIDENT INVESTIGATION GROUP.....	7
<b>5 PROCEDURE</b> .....	<b>8</b>
5.1 IMMEDIATE ACTION.....	8
5.2 INCIDENT FLASH.....	8
5.3 ROK AUTHORITIES NOTIFICATION.....	9
5.4 PARENT COMPANY NOTIFICATION.....	9
<b>6 PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAMS/PROCESS MAPS</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>7 APPENDICES</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1: KPO ACTIVITY LIST</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: INCIDENT SEVERITY IDENTIFICATION MATRIX</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>APPENDIX 3: INCIDENT FLASH FORM</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>APPENDIX 4: ROK AUTHORITY REPORTING MATRIX</b> .....	<b>14</b>

## 1 PURPOSE

This procedure provides standard instructions for the immediate notification and preliminary classification of an incident.

## 2 SCOPE

This procedure applies to all operations undertaken by KPO and its Contractors.

The procedure does not cover:

- Loss of production caused by non - HSE related incidents (for example, an unplanned process shutdown due to equipment unavailability).
- Security incidents, such as assault, mugging or threats of terrorist act.

## 3 REFERENCES

KPO-AL-HSE-PRO-00007-E	Incident Investigation Procedure
KPO-AL-HSE-BOO-00087-E	HSE Glossary
KPO-9D-OPN-PRO-00018-E.	ACTIONS IN CASE OF PRESSURE DROP EPL & EMERGENCY REPAIR WORKS ARRANGEMENT TO ELIMINATE ILLEGAL TAP-IN ON KATS
RoK Law # 252-II	Labour Code
RoK Law # 164-IV	Environmental Code
RoK Law # 291-IV	Law on subsurface and subsurface use
RoK Law # 314-II	Industrial Safety
RoK Law № 19-I	“Concerning natural and man-made disasters”
RoK Order №1351 (ПРЧС)	Rules for emergencies, disasters and catastrophes factors investigation which caused uprising of natural and technogenic emergencies” approved by RoK governmental regulation
RoK Order #60-c	Order on approval of the statistical form 7-TP3 for occupational traumatism reporting
RoK State Emergency Minister order № 137	Approval of information provision instructions in case of emergency situation uprising and its elimination
RoK Safety Rules №219	Industrial safety requirements for oil and gas fields exploitation approved by State emergency Department Minister
Industry standard	Safety rules for operation of oil-trunk pipeline OCT PK 153-39-14-2005

## 4 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### 4.1 All Personnel:

- Will comply and act in compliance with this procedure;
- Will report any incident they witness, or of which they become aware, to their supervisor and/or the ECC Operator immediately.

### 4.2 All KPO Directors, Controllers and Managers:

- Will bear overall responsibility for implementation of this procedure within their area of governance;
- Will take measures to ensure that all KPO employees and contractors report any incident.

### 4.3 Corporate Safety Manager:

- Will bear overall responsibility for adoption of this procedure across KPO;
- Will oversee the review and update this procedure on annual basis or as needed.

### 4.4 Incident Owner:

- Will be responsible for establishing of initial and potential severity of an incident and notification process;
- Will agree accuracy of Incident Flash completion with Incident Investigation Group prior to distribution.

### 4.5 Incident Investigation Group:

- Will provide support to all personnel in implementation of this procedure;
- Will be responsible for keeping records and controlling all documents related to incidents;
- Will maintain the Incident Flash distribution list.

## 5 PROCEDURE

### 5.1 Immediate Action

Immediately following an incident, the following instructions shall be carried out:

- The KPO or contractor employee who witnessed the incident shall:
  - Contact the ECC Operator at ext. 3333;  
and/or (if impossible to contact ECC Operator)
  - Notify their line manager or nearest KPO representative;
- The ECC Operator will immediately notify the Incident Owner by phone as per Appendix 1, KPO Duty Manager, and the Incident Investigation Group via e-mail. In case of uncertainty over incident ownership, it is necessary to contact the Duty Manager, Incident Investigation Group, or Senior Department/Directorate HSE person for confirmation.

### 5.2 Incident Flash

After immediate notification the following steps shall be made within 24 hours after an incident by the Incident Owner jointly with his/her Senior Department/Directorate HSE person and Incident Investigation Group:

- The incident owner initially estimates the actual and potential incident severity and classification (Appendix 2);
- The incident owner immediately informs the Incident Investigation group within the Corporate Safety Department of the HSEQ Controllership for further notification of state authorities as per RoK legislation reporting requirements. For incidents occurring after the end of the normal working day (after 19.00hrs) then the incident investigation group should be advised within 1 hour before the start of the next day-shift (before 08.00hrs), unless this is an emergency which requires activation of the emergency response procedures and immediate notification.
- The incident owner prepares a 'draft' incident flash in both Russian and English (Appendix 3) and submits it within 12 hours of the incident to the Incident Investigation Group for review.
- The Incident Investigation Group ensures that the appropriate review takes place. During this review the Corporate Safety Manager or his delegated representative agrees with the incident owner, the initial potential severity of the incident which will be recorded on the incident flash, together with any changes to the incident flash and objectives for the investigation process.
- The Incident Investigation Group returns the reviewed and agreed incident flash (English and Russian versions) to the incident owner within 18 hours of the incident.
- The incident owner sends out the flash via e-mail as per the flash distribution list (AKS – Incident Flash) within 24 after an incident.
- If the Incident Investigation Group is informed about the incident but the incident owner identified during the initial review as per the KPO Activity List does not issue the Flash within 24 hours, the Flash will be distributed by the Incident Investigation Group, indicating the Incident Owner.

### 5.3 RoK authorities Notification

After submission of the notification about an incident, the following instructions shall be carried out immediately:

- The incident owner will consult the relevant personnel (Table 1) to confirm the preliminary incident classification;
- The Incident Owner in consultation with the Incident Investigation Group and senior Directorate / Department HSE person owning the incident will determine if RoK authorities notification is required (Appendix 4);
- If notification to RoK authorities is required, the Incident Investigation Group in consultation with the Incident Owner, Legal Department and senior Directorate/Department HSE person owning the incident will complete the relevant RoK notification reports in compliance with regulatory requirements;
- The Incident Investigation Group will submit notification reports to the relevant RoK authority (KPO Master Contact Directory on the KPO Intranet – Emergency Response- Incident Management - ECC);
- The Incident Investigation Group will submit monthly statistical report (N PT) on occupational traumatism to the authority. The report is submitted on a monthly basis to the RoK Labour Protection Inspectorate, providing Act N-1.

Note1: Incident Investigation Group initiates notification to state authorities for only those incidents that have been reported through the Flash system.

Note 2: Notification of illegal tap-ins into pipelines should be carried out according to «ACTIONS IN CASE OF PRESSURE DROP EPL & EMERGENCY REPAIR WORKS ARRANGEMENT TO ELIMINATE ILLEGAL TAP-IN ON KATS», KPO-9D-OPN-PRO-00018-E.

### 5.4 Parent Company Notification

Immediate initial notification to Operating Parent Companies of all incidents is done via the Incident Flash distribution.

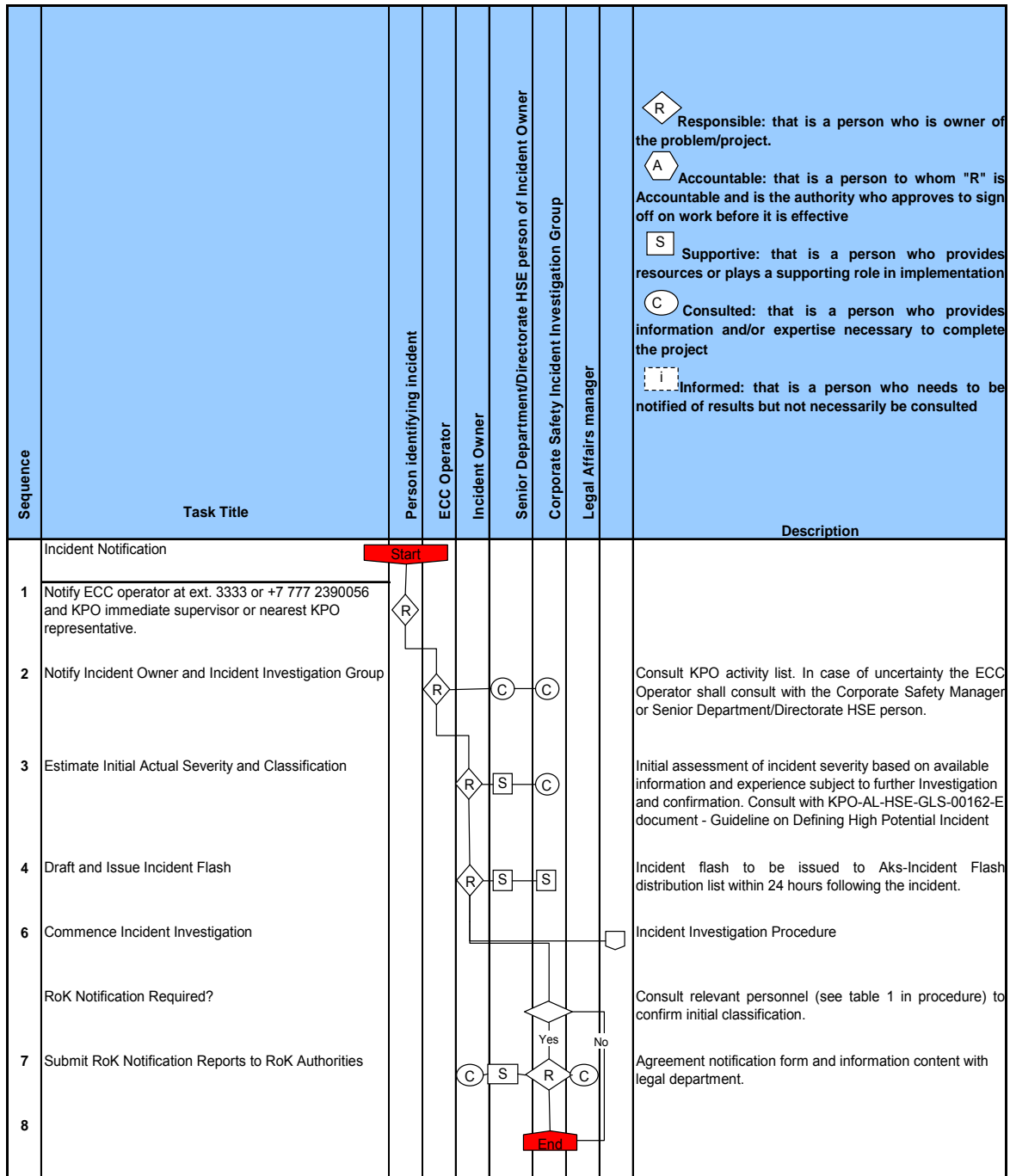
Within 24 hours upon finalizing classification of a Lost Time Injuries, the Corporate Safety Manager shall report the incident to Operating Parent Companies.

Following completion of the investigation, the approved incident investigation reports for High Potential Incidents, High Actual Incidents, Lost Time Injuries Cases, and any incidents investigated as HPI's but down-rated should be submitted to the Operating Parent Companies by the Incident Investigation Group.

Table 1. Incident Classification Consultation List

Preliminary Incident Classification Consultation List	
Class	Consultation Reference
People	Health & Corporate Safety Managers
Environment	Corporate Environment Manager
Reputation	External Affairs Manager
Asset	Relevant Level 3 Manager

## 6 PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAMS/PROCESS MAPS



Process Flowchart




(to open the attachment please double click).

## 7 APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1: KPO ACTIVITY LIST

KPO Activity List			
Activity	Owner	Activity	Owner
<b>FIELD</b>		<b>GENERAL SERVICES</b>	
Unit Operation, Maintenance & Inspection	Unit Manager	Czech and Pilot Camps Maintenance	General Services Manager
Unit Fabrication & Construction Works	Unit Manager	Air Travel	General Services Manager
Workshop Maintenance	Major Works Superintendent	General Transportation	General Services Manager
Workshop Fabrication	Major Works Superintendent	Building / Office Repair and Service	General Services Manager
Major Works Field and Construction	Major Works Superintendent	Gymnasium & Recreation Facility	General Services Manager
		Catering (Canteen & Other)	General Services Manager
Major Works Contractor Field Fabrication and Construction	Major Works Superintendent	<b>GENERAL PROJECTS</b>	
Warehouse Materials Control & General Warehouse Operation	Warehouse & Materials Manager	General Project Field Fabrication and Construction	Construction Manager
Materials & Equipment Transport (Contractors)	Warehouse & Materials Manager	General Project Contractor Field Fabrication & Construction	Construction Manager
<b>WELL OPERATIONS</b>		Materials & Equipment Transport (Contractor)	Construction Manager
Well Testing & Servicing	Well Services Superintendent	Quality Control Inspection (KPO)	QA&QC Manager
Drilling & Workover	Well Construction Manager	Quality Control Inspection (Contractor – on site)	QA&QC Manager
<b>SECURITY MANAGER</b>		<b>IT&amp;T</b>	
Security Breach	Security Manager	IT Installation, Service & Repair	IT Service Delivery Manager
<b>TRANSPORT</b>		Telecoms Installation, Service & Repair	Telecommunications Manager
Vehicle Maintenance	Transport Manager	<b>GENERAL</b>	
General Personnel Transport (KPO Vehicle)	Transport Manager	Normal Office Work	Line Manager

## APPENDIX 2: INCIDENT SEVERITY IDENTIFICATION MATRIX

-  - Environmental Damage
-  - Loss of Containment Process Safety
-  - Considered as Environmental Damage only if the substance is released to the open environment

Class	People	Environment					Reputation	Assets
		Oil (Liters)	Sweet Gas (m <sup>3</sup> )	Sour Gas (m <sup>3</sup> )	Sour Gas (enclosed space) (m <sup>3</sup> )	Chemical (Liters)		
0 Near Miss	No injury	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No Impact	No Damage
1	Slight injury FAC	Slight effect					Slight Impact	Slight Damage < \$1,500
		< 10	< 30	< 3	< 0.3	< 10		
2	Minor Injury MTC / RWDC	Minor effect					Limited Impact	Minor Damage \$1,500 – \$20,000
		10-200	30-50	3-5	0.3-0.5	10-200		
3	Major Injury LWDC	Localized effect					Considerable Impact	Localized Damage \$20,000 – \$200,000
		200-1000	50-500	5-50	0.5-5	200-1000		
4 (HPI)	Single Fatality or Permanent Disability	Major Effect					Major National Impact	Major Damage \$200,000 – \$1,000,000
		1000-5000	500-5000	50-500	5-50	1000-5000		
5 (HPI)	Multiple Fatality	Massive Effect					International Impact	Extensive Damage > \$1,000,000
		> 5000	> 5000	> 500	> 50	> 5,000		

### [1] Incident Severity Evaluation

Slight Injury – Not affecting work performance or causing disability (First Aid Case).

Minor Injury – Limited affect on work performance, such as restriction to activities (limited health effects which are reversible) (Medical Treatment or Restricted Work Day Cases).

Major Injury – Disability for the short or long term (Lost Work Day Case).

Single Fatality or Permanent Disability – Resulting from an incident.

Multiple Fatality – Resulting from an incident.

### [2] Reputation Severity Evaluation

Slight Impact – Public awareness may exist, but there is no public concern.

Limited Impact – Some local public concern. Some local media and/or local political attention with potentially adverse aspects for company operations.

Considerable Impact – Regional impact/public concern. Extensive adverse attention in local media. Slight national media and/or local/regional political attention. Adverse stance of local government and/or action groups. Resulting in enforcement action.

Major National Impact – National public concern. Extensive adverse attention in the national media. Affecting regional/national policies with potentially restrictive measures and/or impact on grant of licences. Mobilisation of action groups.

International Impact – International public attention. Extensive adverse attention in international media. Affecting national/international policies with potentially severe impact on access to new areas, grants of licences and/or tax legislation.

### APPENDIX 3: INCIDENT FLASH FORM

The following **Incident Flash** is intended to notify all concerned parties of events that have occurred for awareness and/or action(s).

## KPO Incident Flash

Please complete the following brief details and e-mail to AKS- Incident Flash

<b>Location:</b>				
<b>Time:</b>		<b>Date:</b>		
<b>Company Involved:</b>		<b>Incident Owner<sup>[1]:</sup></b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>People</b>	<b>Environment</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Reputation</b>
<b>Actual severity at present</b>	0 ▾	0 ▾	0 ▾	0 ▾
<b>High potential incidents (HPI)<sup>[2]</sup></b>	NO ▾			
<b>Brief details of incident</b> <sup>[3][4] [5]:</sup>				
<b>Immediate corrective actions taken (if any)<sup>[6][7]:</sup></b>				
<b>Reported by:</b>				

**Guidance Notes for Flash Preparation**

- <sup>[1]</sup> KPO manager in charge of the activity under which incident has occurred. Incident Flash must be issued only by the Incident Owner. Incident Investigation Group can issue the flash if it is not distributed by the Incident Owner within 24 hours.
- <sup>[2]</sup> Choose "YES" or "NO" button to indicate whether the incident is high potential as per the initial classification.
- <sup>[3]</sup> Enter company and position (e.g. Contractor technician). Do not specify names
- <sup>[4]</sup> Provide only simple facts including "what", "who", and "when". Do not speculate on blame or root causes.
- <sup>[5]</sup> Injury descriptions shall be non-specific (e.g. leg injury, minor burn).
- <sup>[6]</sup> Avoid reference to incident investigation progress.
- <sup>[7]</sup> State general action carried out to make area safe (e.g. valve closed, area was cordoned off).

Class	People	Environment					Reputation	Assets
		Oil (Liters)	Sweet Gas (m <sup>3</sup> )	Sour Gas (m <sup>3</sup> )	Sour Gas (enclosed space) (m <sup>3</sup> )	Chemical (Liters)		
0 Near Miss	No harm	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No Impact	No Damage
1	Slight injury FAC	Slight effect					Slight Impact	Slight Damage
		< 10	< 30	< 3	< 0.5	< 10		< \$1,500
2	Minor Injury MTC / RWDC	Minor effect					Limited Impact	Minor Damage
		10-200	30-50	3-5	0.5-3	10-200		\$1,500 – \$20,000
3	Major Injury LWDC	Localized effect					Considerable Impact	Localized Damage
		200-1000	50-500	5-50	3-5	200-1000		\$20,000 – \$200,000
4 (HPI)	Single Fatality or Permanent Disability	Major Effect					Major National Impact	Major Damage
		1000-5000	500-5000	50-500	5-50	1000-5000		\$200,000 – \$1,000,000
5 (HPI)	Multiple Fatality	Massive Effect					International Impact	Extensive Damage
		> 5000	> 5000	> 500	> 50	> 5,000		> \$1,000,000

### APPENDIX 4: ROK AUTHORITY REPORTING MATRIX

INCIDENT TYPE	REPORTER ▲	STATE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT	SES	LABOUR PROTECTION DEPARTMENT	POLICE	LAND COMMITTEE	TRANSPORT PROSECUTOR	AKIMAT	TRADE UNIONS	NATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE	FIRE BRIGADES / AK BEREN WELL CONTROL UNIT
		a) Complete or partial process shutdown	Incident Investigation Group / Incident Owner	•								
b) Process related fire or explosion, instantaneous fire and gas outburst	•	☀										•
c) Major structural failure <sup>[1]</sup>	•	•		•			•	☀	☀			
d) Well blowout	•	•		•			•		•		•	•
e) Radioactive release	•	•		•					•		•	
f) Process failures	•											
g) Single fatality or serious accidents	•	☀		☀	•	•			•	•		
h) Group accidents (2 and more)	☀	☀		☀	•	•			•	•		
i) Occupational disease <sup>[2][12]</sup>	Incident Investigation Group / Health Department	•		•	•					•		
j) Radiation sickness		•		•	•				•	•		
k) Work related incident / injury / lost time incidents (LTI) <sup>[18]</sup>		•		☀	•	☀				•		
l) Emergency situation – major health impact	Incident Investigation Group / Incident Owner	•	☀	•	•				☀			
m) Road traffic incidents <sup>[3][4][5]</sup>		☀	☀	☀	☀	•		☀		☀		
n) Gas / condensate release <sup>[6][7][8]</sup>		•	•	•	☀			☀		☀		
o) Uncontained oil leak <sup>[9][10][11]</sup>		•	•	•	☀		•	☀	•	☀		
p) Chemical emergency discharge		•	•	•	☀		☀		•	☀		
q) Emergency release of highly toxic substances		•	•	•	☀		☀		•		•	

r) Emergency biohazard release		•	•	•	☀				•	☀	☀	
s) Life support system emergencies and failures resulted in malfunction of business facilities; fatal casualties, injured, traumatised and other affected people - one and more persons; dam (dike, dike lock) failure presenting a threat to the area and population;		•			☀	•			•	☀		
<b>Natural Disasters</b>												
Dangerous geological phenomena: land slide, subsidence, slide rocks, earth surface displacement – functional failure of other industries; fatal casualties, injured, traumatised and other affected people – one and more persons.	Incident Investigation Group / Incident Owner	•			☀				•	☀		
Dangerous meteorological phenomena – fatal casualties, injured, traumatised and other affected people – one and more persons. <sup>[13]</sup>		•			☀				•	☀		
t) Dangerous hydrological phenomena – one and more fatal casualties; injured, traumatised and other affected people – three and more persons. <sup>[14]</sup>		•			☀				•	☀		
u) Natural fires – fatal casualties, injured, traumatised and other affected people - one and more persons; cattle perishing - 50 and more heads; poultry perishing - 100 and more heads; 100 and more tonnes of hay caught fire. <sup>[15]</sup>		•			☀				•	☀		
v) Infectious diseases and intoxications <sup>[16]</sup>		•		•	☀				•	☀		
w) Dangerous astronomic phenomena <sup>[17]</sup>		•										
▲ All incidents that are urgently reported over a phone by the Incident Investigation Group and in writing, within the established time-frame as per the relevant RoK Regulation (Incident Owner / Health Department)												
• = Mandatory Requirement												
☀ = Depends on the actual circumstances / outcome												
1) Includes failure of vessels, pipelines, buildings, drilling derricks and lifting equipment, as well as trunk pipeline failures - fires, explosions, damages, blow-outs; emergency oil release in the amount of 1 tonne or emergency gas release in the amount of 100 m <sup>3</sup> and more.												
2) Including food poisoning.												
3) The following incidents are reported to the Emergency and Environmental authorities: when there are one and more fatal casualties; three and more injured, traumatised and other affected people as a result of fires, road explosions; leaks of oil products, combustible and poisonous substances, precursors and others in the amount of more than 1 tonne.												
4) Work related road traffic incidents involving fatalities are reported to the Police.												
5) Major work related road traffic incidents involving fatalities are reported to the Transport Prosecutor.												
6) Gas releases associated with the major equipment failure are reported to the State Emergency Department.												
7) Gas releases from the pipelines are reported to the Transport Prosecutor.												

8) Independent investigation of gas release is held by the Environmental Department if the acceptable threshold level has been exceeded.
9) Uncontained oil leaks associated with major equipment failures are reported to the State Emergency Department.
10) Uncontained oil leaks onto soil are also reported to the Land Committee.
11) Uncontained oil leaks from the pipeline are also reported to the Transport Prosecutor.
12) Food poisoning, regardless of the number of affected people, is reported to the Emergency authorities.
13) Strong winds (land spouts and squalls) – wind gusting to 25 m/sec and more, in the mountainous areas – up to 30-35 m/sec; large hail – hailstone diameter is 20 mm and more heavy rain (shower) – with 50 mm and more of rainfall within 12 and less hours, and in the mountainous, mudflow and heavy rain areas – up to 30 mm and more within 12 and less hours; heavy snowfall – with precipitation of 20 mm and more within 12 hours; blizzard (snow drifts) – lasting for 12 and more hours with predominant wind speed of 15 m/sec and more; heavy glazed frost, heavy glaciations, slush (wet snow) build-up – with 20 mm and more of the deposit diameter on the overhead lines, road ice on the road sections of more than 1 km; heavy frost, strong heat – set up by the territorial authorities; Frost (wind chill) – ambient temperature decrease below 0°C (at the ground level) during vegetation period; the period (spring - beginning of summer) and extremely early period (summer - beginning of autumn) during intensive vegetation of crops leading to the crop failure; dry period – with 30% and less of relative air humidity in the afternoon during 20 and more days, with 35 mm and less of stored soil moisture at the depth of 1 m, leading to destruction of plants; heavy fog – with visibility of 100 m and less within 12 and more hours; heavy dust (sand) storms – lasting for 12 and more hours, with predominant wind speed of 15 m/sec and more; dry wind – with average daily temperature above 25 °C, more than 5 m/sec wind speed and less than 30 % relative air humidity over a 5-day period during crop blossoming, grain-filling and development.
14) High water levels (floods) – seasonal floods, rainfall floods, hanging dams and ice dams, wind surges – exceeding the most dangerous (high) levels that leads to flood or a flood risk in the settlements and economic entities; low water levels – below the design elevation of water intake facilities within big cities, industrial areas and irrigation systems, below highway navigation levels during one month and more; mudflows - mudslides impacting settlements and economic complex facilities; snow slides – avalanching impacting settlements and economic complex facilities.
15) Forest fires – at the area of 20 ha and more; grass fires (herbage) – at the area of 50 ha and more; field burning with grain crops and others – at the area of 20 ha and more; at the oil, gas and condensate fields – any instances of fire; underground fires of combustible mineral resources – any instances of fire in the underground.
16) Infectious diseases – having exposed ill people or virus carriers of the most dangerous infectious diseases such as plague, cholera, yellow fever; upon each fatal case with the diagnosis or assumption of the most dangerous infectious disease such as Mediterranean fever, European fever, Siberian plague, rabies, tularaemia, Crimean hemorrhagic fever, Ebola fever; as a result of every exposed disease - rabies, Japanese encephalitis, malaria; as a result of dangerous infectious diseases: with 5 and more ill people, contracted at the same time or during the same latent period within the district area – Mediterranean fever, classic typhus; with 10 and more ill people, contracted at the same time or during the same latent period such as abdominal typhoid, paratyphoid, hemorrhagic fever, leptospirosis, vernal encephalitis, Q fever; Meningococcal disease with 15 and more ill people; bloody flux, salmonellosis, viral hepatitis and other acute intestinal diseases of the known and unknown aetiology with 25 and more ill people; as a result of unknown aetiology diseases with 20 and more ill people, contracted at the same time, unknown diagnosis febrile diseases with 15 and more ill people; as a result of group diseases regardless of their aetiology with 50 and more ill people; radiation damages upon each diagnosis of acute radiation sickness or chronic radiation sickness, local radiation damage; food poisoning – as a result of food intoxications related to the food industry branch enterprises, public catering and kitchens of children's institutions and healthcare facilities, regardless of the number of affected people; intoxication with unknown toxic substances – any cases when there are two and more fatal casualties and affected people. Animal disease and perishing – mass perishing (disease), including wild animals, when mortality rate (number of diseases) exceeds the average three and more times. Blight and plant destruction (the most dangerous or mass blight of agricultural plants; the most dangerous or mass destruction of wild plants) – blight (sunscalds, drying and other features), including forests and agricultural plants at the area of 0.25 ha; mass spread of plant pests. Drown in water – one and more drown persons.
17) Celestial body fall – any instances of celestial body fall; space flyer unit fall along with their pieces – any records; radiation situation deterioration in the outer space – proton flux density with energy more than 25 MeV at the area 5 x 10 cm; abnormal atmospheric phenomena – any records.
18) Work related incidents are also reported to the Insurance Company that has got an Employee Insurance Agreement in place covering work related incidents while the employee is on duty. Heavy and fatality incidents, group incidents involving two and more employees regardless of the injury severity of the affected people, as well as group accidents of acute intoxication are additionally reported to the Law-Enforcement, Industrial Control and Compliance authorities.
Akimat = Aksai
g), h), i) – If occurred at the hazardous production facilities, these incidents are reported to the Emergency Department.
p), q), r) – Provided such emergency discharges and emissions go to water bodies, relevant information is additionally submitted to the Water Fund Use and Protection authorities.