Joint-stock company

Latvenergo

Riga TPP-2 ABRIDGED CIVIL PROTECTION PLAN

Acone - 2019

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Introduction

JSC Latvenergo Riga TPP-2 Civil protection plan has been developed based on Sections 14 and 18 of the Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law, Section IV of the Cabinet Regulation No.658 “Regulations regarding Civil protection plan structure and information to be included” adopted on November 7, 2017, Section V of the Cabinet Regulation No.131 "Industrial Accident Risk Assessment Procedures and Risk Reduction Measures", as well as “Latvenergo Group Procedure for Emergency situations and Crisis Management”.

JSC Latvenergo Riga TPP-2 Civil protection plan has been agreed on January 29, 2019 and approved on February 4, 2019 by the State Fire and Rescue Service in accordance to the requirements stated in the Clause 4, Section 14 of the Civil Protection and Disaster Management Law.

Due to the fact that the plan contains confidential information the reduced version of the Riga TPP-2 Civil protection plan has been developed in accordance to the Clause 59 of the Cabinet Regulation No.131 Industrial Accident Risk Assesment Procedures and Risk Reduction Measures adopted on March 1, 2016.

Terms used in the plan

Emergency situation – special legal regime of the State institution, government, commercial company and individual merchant activity that admits restriction of and legal person rights and freedom or to imposes additional duties in case if disaster endangers the safety of public, environment or economic activity.

Early warning - targeted and immediate provision of information to persons and responsible authorities on a disaster or threats of a disaster and the required action.

Hydrometeorological hazards - are processes or phenomena of atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic nature that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damages, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruptions, or even environmental damages.

Dangerous goods - goods, which due to the properties thereof may cause an explosion, fire, human or animal death, falling ill, poisoning, irradiation or burns, damages to the property or may cause harm to the environment during carriage or temporary storage process related thereto.

Hazardous substance – chemical substance or product which due to the physical, chemical or toxic properties or due to their physical condition may cause harm to the human life or health, animals and environment.

Dangerousness – property that is characteristic to substance, energy or situation that in specific conditions cause or may cause harm to human life or health, environment.

Civil protection – a set of organisational, engineering, economic, financial, social, educational and scientific measures implemented by the State and local government authorities and the society to ensure the safety of people, the environment and property, and also implement corresponding actions in case of a disaster or threats thereof.

Natural disaster – geophysical, hydrological, meteorological, climatological, biological and cosmic phenomena that may cause earthquake, ground collapse, flood, ice jam, rainstorm, hail, snow banks, storm, hurricane, frost or extreme heat, icing, dryness, forest and peat swamp fire, epidemics, epiphytotics, meteorite falling and geomagnetic storms.

Deactivation – elimination of radioactive contamination to reduce amount of radioactive substances on surfaces, human body, materials or other environmental objects.

Evacuation – human movement towards indicated safe direction or movement to safe place before disaster or during disaster from the territory or room where the conditions may cause hazard to human life and health.

Personal protective equipment – equipment worn by the employees to protect his safety and health against hazardous or harmfull work environment factor impact.

Ionising radiation sources – devices, radioactive substances, nuclear materials, radioactive waste or equipment that may created ionising radiation or may create radioactive substances from non-radioactive materials by radiating them with particles or high energy gamma ray, as well as ionising radiation generation technical equipment significant parts.

Disaster - an accident which has caused human casualties or endangers human life or health, caused damage or threat to people, the environment or property, and also inflicted or inflicts significant material and financial losses and exceeds the daily capacity of the responsible State and local government authorities to prevent the devastating conditions.

Threats of a disaster - a situation when risk assessment, forecasts, information or other circumstances reasonably indicate to the likelihood of a disaster.

Chemical accident – significant damage to the technological processes, tank, pipe or hazardous substance truck damages that has led to hazardous substance leak in such amount that may cause threat to human, animal health and life, as well as can cause devastation to the environment.

Maximum permissible amount of dangerous substance concentration – maximum amount of dangerous substance in soil, air, water, food, raw food that doesn't have an impact to the human health and doesn't cause adverse health effects.

Undesirable event (incident) - negative changes in the course of operation of an establishment, for example, damages of a technological or mechanical nature, unintentionally or intentionally incorrect operation, also other deviations from the technological process regimen, or external factors which have not caused industrial accident.

Object of increased danger – a building or an engineering structure used in an economic or any other way which is connected to the generation and accumulation of energy, electromagnetic radiation, processing, treatment, production, use, storage and transportation of flammable, explosive, dangerous chemical substances and mixtures, hazardous waste, plant quarantine organisms, biological and radioactive substances, nuclear materials and waste thereof.

Spring flood – water level stage that in particular climatic conditions repeats each year during one and the same season by having typical annual maximum water level, long lasting high water levels and bottomland flooding

First aid - assistance provided to victims (persons who have been taken ill) in a critical state of danger to life or health by persons with or without medical qualifications, within the scope of their knowledge and possibilities irrespective of their proficiency and equipment.

Flood – land that usually is not covered by water, the water flow obstructions may be caused by long lasting precipitation, snow melting, ice jam and water level is rising. Flood may happen also if the dam or other construction fails due to the water level rise and then large territories are flooded.

Preventive measures - a set of measures performed to prevent or reduce the threats of a disaster.

Radiological emergency – result of an event due to which the level of radioactivity has been detected within the state or outside its territory that significantly exceeds annually monitored background radiation level and radiation dose limits can be exceeded that may cause harm to the inhabitant health.

Radioactive substance - a substance containing one or more radionuclides – isotopes which produce ionizing radiation through the conversion of atoms with totalt or specific radioactivity exceeding the permissible values from which it is necessary to protect employees, residents and the environment.

Response measures - a set of the measures which are performed in order to reduce or eliminate devastating conditions and the consequences caused thereby, to prevent or reduce harm to people, the environment and property.

Risk – probability of disposal o fan undesirable event caused by human activity or natural process in a given are and over time period and a combination of possible amounts of the consequences of this event.

Source of the risk – technical object, social or natural phenomen which may lead to an accident under defiined conditions.

Risk factors – risk affecting parameters dependent on technical devices, technological processes, operating processes and performance.

Riska zona – territory that may be affected by undesirable effects o fan accident.

Measures for the elimination of consequences - a set of measures which are performed in order to ensure at least the minimum basic needs of inhabitants related to the survival of people and to stop or reduce threat to human health, the environment and property.

Explosion – momentary (explosive) chemical transformation of the substance or mixture where the large amount of energy is released resulting in increased pressure (excess pressure and shock wave).

Technogenic disasters - disasters caused by a release of chemical, radioactive and biological substances, fires in buildings and structures, explosions, ruptures in dams and other hydrotechnic structures, damages to energy networks, accidents in utility networks, collapse of buildings and structures or vehicle accident.

Alarm signal – a signal transmitted in a specified area or authority warning of the disaster or its threat and the need for employees to switch on television or radion in order to obtain information for further action.

Ionising radiation objects of national significance - nuclear installations, radioactive waste disposal facilities, radioactive waste management facilities and such facilities in which activities with radioactive substances are performed, the total radioactivity of which exceeds the limits laid down by the Cabinet by more than one billion times, for which a special licence or permit is required.

Fire protection equipment – stationary fir fighting equipment, automatic water covers, automatic fire detection and alarm equipment, stationary automatic air overpressure and smoke discharge equipment, fire and other emergency notification and evacuation management equipment.

Fire safety – compliance with requirements specified by regulatory enactments regarding prevention of fire, successful fire fighting and mitigation of their consequences.

Fire fighting – organised activities carried out to fight the fire, to save natural persons and material values, and to protect the environment during the fire fighting.

Fire extinguisher – portable or mobile device with fire-extinguishing agent intended for extinguishing the fire source.

Fire hydrant – stationary device for extracting water from the external water pipeline for extinguishing purposes.

Abbreviations used

AK – administrative building.

CAP – civil protection plan.

CRD – main repair workshop.

DUS – fuel station.

GRP – gas adjustment unit (GRM).

GT – gas turbine.

HRSG – heat recovery steam generator.

IAL – personal protective equipment (PPE).

IDLH – Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health - atmospheric concentration of dangerous substance, that with 30-minute exposure duration can cause irreversible effects to the human health (life) if no protective measure have been taken, ppm or mg/m^3, reffered to power plant employees, since 1998 also to residents.

KSS –river bank pump station.

LAN – local area network.

LAS – Latvian standard altitude system.

NMPD – State emergency medical service.

OVP – operational management department.

RVP – regional environment department.

SB – explosive.

SBP – explosive item.

SPKC – Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.

ST – steam turbine.

TEC-2 – Riga thermal power plant TTP-2.

Rīgas RVDI –Riga regional State Labour Inspectorate.

VDI – State Labour Inspectorate.

VUGD – State Fire and Rescue Service.

1. Details of the Object of increased danger and location

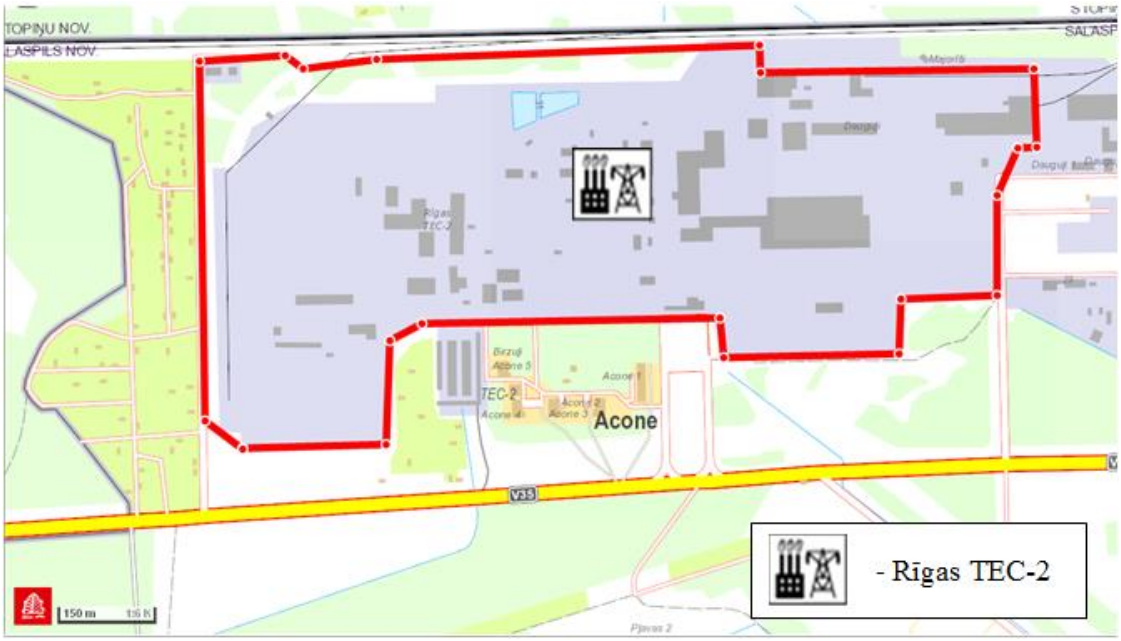
Name of Object of increased danger: Joint Stock company Latvenergo power plant Riga TPP-2**,** Unified registration number No.40003032949. Legal address: Pulkveza Brieza street 12, Riga, LV-1230, Latvia, Phone: (+371) 67728222, fax: (+371) 67728880, e-mail: info@latvenergo.lv

Riga TPP-2 location: Granita street 31, Acone, Salaspils region, LV-2119, Latvia, phone: (+371) 67722359, fax: (+371) 67722322, e-mail: kanceleja@latvenergo.lv

2. Information about geographic location of Object of increased danger and object local meteorological, hydrological and climate description

2.1. Geographic location

TPP-2 is located in Salaspils region, approximately 2 km away from Riga city Eastern border (see 1.picture).



1. picture Riga TPP-2 location

Geographic coordinates: 56° 54’ North latitude un 24° 21’ East longitude. Height marks above sea level in accordance to Latvian standard altitude system (LAS-2000,5) – 9,25 up to 10,15 meters.

Territory area – 68,6 ha. TPP-2 territory, calculating from the power plant perimeter, has following distances from:

- Riga city border – 2 km;

State Fire and Rescue Service

Rigas regional 8th fire station (Krustpils street 10, Riga) – 4,2 km;

- Salaspils city council – 8 km;
- Salaspils municipal police – 8,2 km;

- Riga city geometric center (St.Peter's Church) – 10 km;
- Riga HPP – 11 km;
- Riga HPP reservoir river bank pump station – 9,2 km.

2.2. Ambient meteorological, hydrological and climate description

Winter (December-February): moderate cold, overcast sky. Daily air temperature: -1 to -7ºC, at night: -3 to -9ºC. Deep freeze is rare and also short term. Maximum air temperature -31ºC. Each winter month there are 1 to 3 clear days, 1 to 10 days with snowfall and 2 to 3 days with thaw. Permanent snow blanket forms in the second half of December and stays until end of March. Maximum snow thickness (50 cm) usually is in February, soil permafrost layer: 20 to 50 cm, in individual years – up to 80 cm.

Spring (March – May): It is cool in the first half of the season, but warm and sunny in the second half. There are 2-6 clear days during the month, 1-8 foggy days, 10-18 days with rainfall and wet snow.

Summer (june-august): moderately warm, humid, usually rainy. Daily temperature +18 to +20 ºC (maximum +36ºC), at night +10ºC to +13ºC (minimum +5ºC). Each summer month is characterised by 1 to 8 clear days, 6 to 12 rainy days of which 2 to 8 days with thunder.

Autumn (September-November): rather warm, mostly overcast and rainy weather. There are 1 to 3 clear days during the month, 13 to 21 days with rainfall in the form of spraying rain (in the second half of the season with wet snow). The first frost is at the end of October.

The prevailing winds blow West and South West, average speed 4 – 5 m/s.

The upper level of groundwater is at 0,80 to 2,20 m below the ground surface. A river Piķurga which flows into lake Jugla is situated approximately 1,5 km away from TPP-2, and 4,8 km away is located river Daugava.

3. Description of Object of increased danger and its operation

3.1. Working hours

Working hours for administrative personnel and maintenance department are 8 hour working day, 40 hours working week. Operating (shift) personnel working hours: form 7:00am to 7:00pm and from 7:00pm to 7:00am.

3.2. Technological processes and equipment

TPP-2 is the largest heat producer (1124 MW_{th}) and one of the largest power producers in the state. Electrical capacity - 832 MW_{el} (in cogeneration mode), 881 MW_{el} (in condensation mode) and thermal capacity 1124 MW_{th}. TPP-2 is intended for heating and electricity generation for Riga city Daugava right bank districts (Pļavnieki, Mežciems, Purvciems and other).

In Riga TPP-2 are operated two combined cycle gas turbine units and five heat only boilers.

As main fuel is used natural gas, and as reserve fuel for heat only boilers is diesel.

3.3. General description of technical systems and auxiliaries

3.3.1. Water supply

Potable water supply equipment is intended to supply artesian water to TPP-2 objects.

The water needed for technological and fire fighting purposes is taken from river bank pump station installed in Riga HPP reservoir.

In TPP-2 territory there is an external loop fire fighting water pipe with diameter of 300 mm equipped with 26 underground fire hydrants, 8 surface fire hydrants, 10 foam hydrants, 6 fire fighting water monitors and 6 fire fighting foam monitors installed. Water for fire fighting purposes is provided from river bank pump station through raw water pipelines pumped with separate pump.

Power units and auxiliary equipment buildings are equipped with internal fire fighting pipes. Each part is equipped with its own internal water piping system where the water is supplied to each part separately from its own fire fighting water pump station. The water for fire fighting purposes is supplied from the river bank pump station through raw water pipelines pumped with separate pump.

3.3.2. Wastewater system

A separate wastewater system, pump stations, flotators, sediment tanks (ponds) and filter systems have been built for treatment of raw water and rainwater from oil products. Treated wastewater is pumped to wastewater treatment plant and separated oil products are pumped to collection tanks.

Domestic (fecal) sewage pump station collects waste water from TPP-2, adjacent housing complex and Acone village and wastewater by using automatic pumps is pumped to Riga city domestic (fecal) sewage system.

3.3.3. Power supply

Power for operation of TPP-2 auxiliary systemsis provided from two 110 kV cable lines connected to 110 kV sub-station. Power for thermal power plant unit is provided by two auxiliary transformers (for each unit).

TPP-2 electricity load is dependant on parameter settings and climatic conditions.

3.3.4. Heat supply

TPP-2 heating system is intended for use to heat TPP-2 power plant buildings, as well as for hot water supply to administrative and residental buildings in accordance to the technical maintenance requirements.

3.3.5. Ventilation

TPP-2 buildings has natural or balanced ventilation systems.

In case of fire, ventilation systems are automatically deactivated when fire detection sytems turns on. If ventilation systems does not automatically deactivates they can be sdeactivated manually from the control panel.

3.4. Power plant security system

The power plant has security system. Based on mutual agreement the Power plant also is controlled by certified physical security.

3.5. Power plant internal risks, including dangerous equipment and produced, used, managed or stored dangerous substances

Accidents are such industrial and transportation accidents which may result in people being exposed to forced risk or mass voluntary risks with severe consequences. Accidents involving one or more individuals usually is not associated with accident risk. Emergency risk means local source of danger, for example leakage of toxic substances or fire accident which are attributed to individual and social risks.

3.5.1. Dangerous equipment

The following dangerous equipment are in TPP-2:

- Pressure equipment and complexes
- Hazardous substance storage;
- Elevators and cranes (lifting equipment).

Technical inspections of dangerous equipment is carried out by certified inspection company which in accordance to the inspection schedules performs inspection of dangerous equipment.

3.5.2. Dangerous substances and products

In generation process TPP-2 is mainly using natural gas and diesel for heat only boilers. Also other chemical substances and mixtures are used in technological equipments.

Hazards and safety measures to be considered for most dangerous chemical substances are specified in material safety data sheets available in TPP-2.

4. Risk assesment summary for objects of increased danger

4.1. Possible risk scenarious in power plant

By describing spread of hazardous impact of possible accident consequences, and information about consequence impact on human as well as impact on adjacent objects has been reviewed.

Taking into consideration chemical substance properties and storage conditions on Site the following types of accidents have been considered:

- Natural gas jet fire, steam cloud fire or explosion;
- Spilled diesel puddle fire;
- Damage of hydrochloric acid container followed by release of content.

In assessment of accident impact only accident scenarious with wider prevalence of adverse impact on each object have been reviewed

Conslusion

During assessment of potential accidents by using FMECA method it can be concluded that the majority of technological processes where activities with chemical substances are performed, acceptable or negligible risks have been identified. In cases where an average risk is identified, accidents mainly are related to worink environment risks or to independent factors that may have impact.

Based on TPP-2 individual risk assessment, it can be concluded that TPP-2 created risk does not exceed acceptable risk level at the conditions defined in risk assessment. Insignificant risk zone (1×10^{-8} annually) does not exceed the site territory borders.

In the risk assessment it has been found that there exists a threat within vast territory at the above ground gas pipeline accidents. As a result of such accidents, depending on the diameter of the pipelines and productivity of natural gas supply, a certain amount of natural gas may leak that may constitute an explosive gas mass. In the presence of fire agents, an accident at immediate ignition of natural gas may develop as jet fire, but at delayed fire it may develop as steam cloud explosion or fire.

Taking into consideration the results of the individual risk analysis, the likelyhood of accidents in TPP-2 is evaluated as unlikely and therefore no additional risk reduction measures are currently envisaged. However, taking into consideration results of FMECA analysis, activities that have identified the highest potential for accidents an intensive attention is paid during daily operations as well as potential errors that could lead to such type of accidents.

4.2. Power plant external threat and possible consequences

4.2.1. Spill of hazardous chemical substances and products

Leakage of dangerous chemicals and products (hereinafter - dangerous substances) may occur:

- In cases of industrial accidents in objects of increased danger where dangerous substances are manufactured, stored or recycled;
- In cases transportation accidents during transportation of dangerous goods by means of transport (road transport, railway transport, floating vehicles, aircrafts).

There are two B category objects of increased danger nearby TPP-2:

- JSC „Latvijas ķīmija” chemical product wholesale center on Cesvaines street 3, Riga;
- Approximately 5,2 km to the South East there is company's LLC "Sprādziens" explosive material storage warehouse "Saurieši", Daugavas street 8, Saurieši, Stopiņu region.

JSC „Latvijas ķīmija” Cesvaines street 3, Riga, main activities are receipt of chemicals and products by rail, storage and distribution. Chemical products and substances are stored in warehouses or reservoirs. Solid and liquid chemical substances and products in small quantities are stored in closed warehouses in manufacturer's packaging. Chemical products, substances and mixtures are distributed.

LLC „Sprādziens” explosive material storage warehouse „Saurieši” Daugavas street 8, Saurieši, Stopiņu region, main activities are explosive material loading, unloading, transportation and storage.

Explosive materials are stored ir four special warehouses that are located in closed and warehouse territory guarded 24/7.

Secinājumi

Specified objects of increased danger are located at significant distance from Riga TPP-2 power plant and according to calculations performed do not pose any danger to the workers in TPP-2 even under the worst accident scenarios.

4.2.2. Transportation of dangerous goods

TPP-2 is located between railroad „Rīga Preču – Saurieši" and Granīta street (Latvian local road - V35 „Šķirotava – Saurieši"). Taking into consideration that on the railway „Rīgas Preču – Saurieši" no intensive transportation of dangerous chemicals performed by rail, there is no threat from railway „Rīga Preču – Saurieši" to the power plan expected.

However also other railways that are used for transportataion of dangerous goods are located nearby TPP-2.

Potential accidents and their consequences on internal power plant railways have been evaluated in internal risk assessment.

Conversely by evaluating hazards of car accidents in TPP-2, it shall be considered that TPP-2 territory is enclosed with fence and it is separated from the road V35 by a wide green area of approximately 80 to 260 m, therefore it can be concluded that car accidents with dangerous chemicals can not threaten the power plant operation and its employees.

Internal car accidents and their hazards have been considered in internal risk assessment.

4.2.3. Radiation accidents

There is no information about the potential sources of radiation leakage around the power plant. The risk of cross-border radioactive contamination and its probability are described in the State Civil Protection Plan, so no additional research in this area has been performed. Radioactive contamination will not pose a direct threat to the technological equipment, therefore such threat could not lead to industrial accident in TPP-2.

In case of cross-border radioactive contamination the company will act in accordance with instructions of the State Rescue Services.

During transportation of radioactive materials contamination with radioactive substances in the part of the city territory may occur in the event of vehicle accident. Radioactive contamination area may then be form in any place of the road where the vehicle has crashed.

Radioactive cargoes in Riga and its surrounding are transported with specialised transport along certain routes.

4.2.4. Biological terrorism

Carefully planned, technically assured and with possible access to biological weapons, terrorist activities pose a new threat. International terrorism is characterised by cration of global network and decentralisation of terrorist organisations that makes difficult for countries to completely prevent terrorist activities.

Biological substances are available from manufacturers. Only basic skills and tools are needed to construct a biological weapon by an individual or organisation.

Biological substances are viruses, bacteria or toxins that can pose serious threat to humans, animals and plants. Biological substances are very difficult to detect and

often have incubation period of at least few days before signs of disease appear. A person infected with biological substance shall immediate medical care.

Potential means of bioterrorism can be:
- Found powder substance of unknown origin or powder substance of unknown origin found in suspicious mail;
- Unopened suspicious mail has been received or found.

Action regarding receipt of suspicious mail or if dumped powder substance of unknown origin has been found, or if powder substance of unknown origin has been found in mail is described in JSC Latvenergo Physical safety regulations.

In case of biological active substances the prevention and anti-epidemic measures are carried out by Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.

4.2.5. Explosions and explosion threat

Anonymous messages regarding placement of explosive object in the office may be received by telephone or in the form of written statement. The motivation of the anonymous message may vary from abusive hooliganism to terrorist elements. Message addressees ususally are company managemen, security, police department or State Fire revenue service communication points. The most reliable messages are those which raise specific requirements (money, actions, etc.)

Action when receiving information about bombing or explosion threats is specified in JSC Latvenergo Physical safety regulations.

Three typical data is included in anonymous information:
- place – mostly the object is located in places with large number of people;
- time – information is usually received during working hours when there is highest concentration of people;
- type – information is usually received via telephone.

When receiving anonymous information, efforts should be made to find out as much as possible about the speaker, the bomb (questions should be asked to delay time).

4.2.6. Unlawful intrusion related to vandalism, arson and other factors

To minimise the risk of unauthorised entry and to prevent an emergency or provoking situation, TPP-2 territory is enclosed with fence. Its perimeter and power plant territory is controlled by security systems. Based on mutual agreement the Power plant also is controlled by certified physical security.

4.2.7. Natural disasters and hazardous hydrometeorological phenomena

TPP-2 safety can be threatened by flood, strong wind, lightning discharge and other natural disasters.

Flood

Flooding can be caused by:
- very heavy rain;
- high level of wind surge;
- spring floods;
- collapse of Daugava cascade hydro power plant dams.

Flooding in Salaspils region can be caused by long lasting strong North, North-West wind with speed exceeding 20 m/s by chasing the water from Gulf of the Sea in Daugava and endangering lower areas.

Spring flood

Long-term observations show that major flood threats in the country occur during spring ice jam. The possibility of flooding in Salaspils region is, to some extent, dependent on autumn and winter weather (frazil ice, density, thickness of ice and amount of snow in Daugava, ice and snow melting intensity in spring, ground humidity in autumn and frost depth, early release from ice in the Gulf of Riga and capability to receive ice from Daugava). There is particularly high risk of flooding in cases when during the autumn and winter months the long term frost is changing with thaw, and resulting that river bed is filled with frazil ice, creating massive ice jams particularly on shoals, rapids, at the bridges and river bottlenecks. In the event of ice jam or frazil ice jam the rapid and unexpected increase of water level is possible.

TPP-2 height mark is from 9,25 to 10,15 m above sea level (LAS-2000,5), thus the spring flood has no threat to TPP-2.

Collapse of Daugava cascade hydro power plant dams, may be caused by:

- high flooding in Daugava;
- sudden decrease of construction safety.
- Unpredictable natural phenomena (falling meteorites, major earthquake, etc.);
- diversions.

To blow up concrete or earth dams is difficult job that requires preliminary preparation and significant quantity of explosives. With small quantity of explosives some stop logs can be damaged, buti n this case water levels and amount will not pose a threat to Riga city.

Riga HPP with generation capacity 402 MW is located nearby TPP-2 and 30,4 km away from Daugava iestuary. Potential flood areas were already calculated for HPP construction project. If the water level in the reservoir reaches 12 m (minimum), the flooding is not expected in Salaspils region territory.

Conclusion: flood cannot affect TPP-2 even in the event of accidents in Daugava HPP cascade, because power plant height mark is from 9,25 to 10,15 m above sea level (LAS-2000,5).

Strong wind

Severe storm – wind speed 25 – 33 m/s. Such wind speed can cause tree break, overhead power line and communication damages, power supply and communication disturbances, damages to the buildings and other damages.

Hurricane – wind speed exceeds 33 m/s. Wind gusts with tornado intensity can cause great damage, move heavy objects, pull out trees with roots.

Tornado – wind speed can exceed 25 m/s within small area. In the event of tornado formation within small area major damages can be caused, heavy objects are moved, trees pulled out with roots, communication and overhead power line breaks.

TPP-2 is designed and built to esnure that wind intensification cases does not have impact on equipment safety.

Lightning discharge

Technological equipment safety may be threatened by lightning discharge. To avoid such hazards in the power plant territory lightning protection systems are installed. Earthing lightning protection system device testing and electrical insulation resistance measurements are carried out annually by preparing technical report for each measurement set.

Hypotetically, TPP-2 safety can be threatened also by earthquakes, but this kind of threat is unlikely because the Republic of Latvia is geographically located in region where there is no major seismic activity.

5. Information about territory of the object of increased danger that may have impact of accident, including information about number of people and nearby located objects that may have impact of an accident in the object of increased danger

If the leakage of natural gas from the above-ground pipeline which connects the gas adjustment unit with heat only boilers develops as steam cloud explosion then the spread of excess pressure is possible. In the event of gas cloud fire the threat is expected throughout the gas cloud spreading area. The following objects are located in the exposure zone:

- LLC „All recucling" scrap metal sorting and aluminum alloy plant on Granita street 31/5, Acone, Salaspils region;
- LLC „Skonto Prefab" concrete batching plant on Granita street 33/4, Acone, Salaspils novadā;
- LLC „Master Spektr" plant warehouse on Granita street 31/2, Acone, Salaspils region;
- LLC „Deuro" woodworking plant Granita street 25, Acone, Salaspils region.

6. Information about civil protection organisation in the object of increased danger and information about responsible employees and their responsibilities

6.1. Person, who makes decision to start implementation of civil protection plan, activity coordination, accident hazard and risk reduction measure management on Site in case of accident or immediate threat and who is responsible to take actions to eliminate the emergency consequences

Decision to start implementation of civil protection plan in Power plant shall be made by the responsible for Civil protection– TPP technical director.

Activity coordination, accident hazard and risk reduction measure management on Site in case of accident or immediate threat shall be carried out by Riga TPP-2 director.

Riga TPP-2 director is responsible for actions to eliminate the emergency consequences.

6.2. Person, who is responsible for daily communication with State Fire and Rescue Service and other institutions and cooperation with aforementioned institutions in case of accident or immediate threat

Riga TPP-2 director is responsible for daily communication with State Fire and Rescue Service and other institutions, phone: (+371) 67722451, e-mail: andrejs.zihics@latvenergo.lv

In case of accident or immediate threat Riga TPP-2 dispatcher is responsible for *cooperation* with State Fire and Rescue Service and other institutions, phone: (+371) 67722367; (+371) 27899581, e-mail: tec2dis@latvenergo.lv

6.3. Information about employee responsibilities related to civil protection and accident prevention and elimination of consequences in Power plant

Organisation of civil protection is determined by „AS „Latvenergo" procedure for civil protection management".

Employee responsible for organisation of civil protection is Safety director in AS Latvenergo appointed by Order issued by AS „Latvenergo" General director.

Responsible employee duties for civil protection organisation in AS Latvenergo:

- to co-ordinate, control and improve AS „Latvenergo" Civil protection system;
- to organise development and update of internal regulatory enactments necessary for system life cycle;
- in co-operation with other departaments, as well as Operational services, State institutions, Municipalities and National Armed Forces shall ensure implementation of Civil protection activities in AS „Latvenergo" power plants;
- in co-operation with other departaments shall organise not less than once a year staff trainings related to Civil protection issues in AS „Latvenergo" power plants, which has Civil protection plans;
- to organise and provide in co-operation with other departaments the development, reassesment, if necessary, update and not less than once per three years to test preparedness measures of Civil protection plans in objects of increased danger.

Employee responsible for organisation of civil protection is Safety director in Riga TPP-2 of AS Latvenergo appointed by Order issued by AS „Latvenergo" General director.

Responsible employee duties for civil protection organisation in AS Latvenergo power plant Riga TPP-2:

- to manage preventive, response, elimination of consequence measures in power plant, resource management preparedness;
- to arrange staff training related to civil protection issues;
- to arrange and manage incident and elimination of consequence measures, and to organise department work in accordance to the respective department action plans and according to the situation;
- to manage incident command structure response;
- to arrange development of activity plan in case of danger.

Responsible for making the decision for implementation of early warning and informing about incident, emergency and crisis situations or in case of threat is TPP Technical director in Riga TPP-2 of AS Latvenergo appointed by Order issued by AS „Latvenergo" General director.

Duties of responsible employee who makes the decision for implementation of early warning and informing about incident, emergency and crisis situations or in case of threat in objects of increased danger:

- if there is a threat to employee's life or health the decision on evacuation and informing the employees who are in the power plant shall be made immediately;
- if there is a threat to people's life or health who are present in hazard area outside the power plant, or there is a threat to people, environment or property, the decision

on informing the people who are in the hazard area shall be made immediately, as well as informing the State and Minicipality institutions.

For implementation of Civil protection activities in incident, emergency and crisis situations in Riga TPP-2 of AS Latvenergo are appointed by Order issued by AS „Latvenergo" General director the following responsible persons:

- TPP-2 Director;
- TPP-2 auxiliary equipment maintenance department manager;
- TPP-2 power plant equipment maintenance department manager;
- TPP-2 power plant equipment operational personnel department manager.

Duties of responsible persons who implement incident, emergency and crisis situation activities:

- To manage activities of response and elimination of consequences in the power plant, to manage necessary resource preparedness;
- To carry out civil protection training on site for the employees and employees involved in civil protection activities;
- to carry out activities related to incident investigation and eliminate emergency consequences on Site according to their competences and to organise department works in compliance with respective department action plans and taking into consideration the situation;
- to ensure emergency alert system operability;
- to develop power plant activity plan for incident cases;
- in case of incident to notify Transmission system operator (AS „Augstsprieguma tīkls"), support department, operations department, State institutions and local Government.

7. Information about employee training for emergency preparedness, civil protection and first aid

Employee responsible for civil protection in AS „Latvenergo" TPP-2 shall plan and organise employee training in civil protection management. Theoretical training must be provided in accordance to the Cabinet Regulations No.716 „ Minimum Requirements for the Content of the Mandatory Course in Civil Protection and the Content of Training of Employees in Civil Protection", and employee shall gain:

- knowledge about object civil protection plan;
- knowledge about possible disasters in the state and its consequences;
- knowledge about state early alert system;
- knowledge about agencies that provides disaster management;
- knowledge about civil protection system;
- first aid skills in critical emergency cases, as well as to call emergency assitance.

Company's employees shall have First aid training in accordance to the Cabinet Regulations No. 713 „Regulations on procedure how the first aid training shall be provided and minimum requirements for first aid kit" adopted on August 3, 2010. The training is arranged in accordance to the established periodicity and provided by certified company.

The company is provided with medical materials necessary for the first aid.

Power plant dispatcher shall call emergency medical assistance by dialing telephone number 113 or 112 in accordance to the TPP-2 dispatcher's notification procedure about accidents, technological failures and events in the power plant.

8. Description bout measures that reduce employee risks in their workplaces and other persons that are in the territory of increased danger

8.1. Employee warning about threat, notification about actions in case of emergency and disaster, and protection measures to be taken as well as further notification

Fire alarm and evacuation alert systems are installed in Riga TPP-2 territory, power plant Units, ayxiliary equipment buildings, administrative building. System microphones with function keys for zone selection are located in the Unit control room, power plant dispatcher room and security monitoring room.

Employee anouncements are distributed to separate zones and zone groups, as well as within whole plant. When the fire detection and alarm systems are on, the warning and evacuation control equipment is automatically switched on by transmitting a pre-recorded evacuation message, the text is transmitted in Latvian, Russian and English languages. Microphones are used to broadcast necessary information.

Early alert system is installed on the First Unit roof which can be switched on manually from Main control room.

If there is a threat of gas steam cloud explosion from natural gas supply pipeline, TPP-2 dispatcher shall immediately notify adjacent objects about the event:

- LLC „All recucling” Granita street 31/5, Acone, Salaspils region;
- LLC „Skonto Prefab” Granita street 33/4, Acone, Salaspils region;
- LLC „Master Spektr” Granita street 31/2, Acone, Salaspils region;
- LLC „Deuro” Granita street 25, Acone, Salaspils region.

8.2. Short desription about employee necessary actions to be taken after notification received

Power plant employees, that are not involved in accident elimination activities, after alarm signal is on or verbal warning received from responsible person shall immediately without panicking leave the power plant building by using the nearest evacuation exits and routes where evacuation is possible or following the responsible person’s instructions and shall go to assembly point. Employees, that are involved in fire or accident elimination activities, shall act in accordance to the technological instructions and action plan in case of fire.

8.3. Safety measures for employees and other persons that are in the power plant territory

Safety measures for risk reduction of the employees and other persons that are in the power plant shall be considered. The persons shall be instructed about procedure for maintenance, work safety, fire safety and activities to be taken in case of emergency, warning and information sign location inside the power plant and within the territory, prohibition to be in areas where unauthorised persons shall not access, signs about possible evacuation routes in case of emergency, use of respective personal protective equipment.

9. Emerging threat and external notification event system description by specifying:

9.1. Emergency and emerging threat registration procedure

Emergency and emergency threat investigation and registration shall be carried out in accordance to the Latvian Electrotechnical Committee standard LEK 026 „Investigation and registration of technological disturbances in energy companies and power system".

Emergencies and emergency threats are recorded in protocols of technological disturbances.

9.2. Procedure on how the responsible person notifies the State Fire and Rescue Service, respective authorityand other institutions about emergency or emerging threat

After receiving an information about emergency or emerging threat the power plant dispatcher shall act in accordance to the incident command structure response, immediately notifies State Fire and Rescue Service by dialing single emergency number 112, by providing the address or location of the fire, emergency or emerging threat and the name, surname of the person calling, as well as shall provide additional requested information. If there are injured persons then emergency medical care can be accessed by calling 113.

9.3. Information that shall be included in the initial warning and procedure on how the further information as well as detailed information, as soon as available, is provided

The following information shall be included in the initial warning:
- location of the emerging threat or emergency in the power plant;
- information about evacuation, and also which evacuation routes are forbidden to use;
- assembly point for employees, contractor's and visitors shall be specified.

By receiving further information the responsible person repeats the notification to the employees by including received information.

9.4. Procedure on how the power plant personnel, sub-contractors, sub-lessees, visitors and also residents are notified

Power plant personnel as well as other persons that are in the power plant are notified about emergency situations by using existing emergency alert systems in the power plant and by providing information about dangerous zone, emerging threat, evacuation routes and assembly point. Notification text is broadcasted in latvian and russian languages, but if there are foreigners in the power plant then notification is broadcasted also in english. In addition all possible communication devices (phones, walkies-talkies) shall be used, if needed. Residents living nearby the power plant are notified by using outdoor warning system - civil defense siren.

10. Information about activities that:

10.1. ensures the restrictions and elimination of an emerging threat, that the threat doesn’t turn into emergency situation, but in case of emergency – ensures the restriction,

control and elimination within the power plant territory of increased danger, as well as to reduce the impact and damage of emerging threat or emergency

In the event of industrial accident, its mitigation, control and elimination shall be ensured by the following measures:

- in the event of accident access to emergency area (zone) will be confined in order to prevent unauthorised persons and persons not involved in the elimination of emergency entering the area and hindering the works during emergency elimination process;
- in the event of fire, automatic fire fighting system in the power plant turns on, foam pumped to diesel reservoirs or fire source, as well as water supplied for fire fighting purposes to fight fire on adjacent objects and equipment;
- in the event of diesel or chemical substance leakage, the affected area will be confined by using absorbents, spilled substance will be collected and pumped to the empty tanks by using stationary and portable pumps.

TPP-2 documentation sets out the following parameters which determine the conditions when to stop the technological process:

- increase or decrease of pressure (water, gas and steam) outside permissible threshold;
- unacceptable increase or decrease of the voltage, current or frequency;
- water level changes in equipment;
- temperature (ūdenim, gāzei un tvaikam) deviation from permissible threshold;
- increase of vibration;
- flame and smoke sensor activation in power plant premises.

All parameters of these criteria has technological protection protection, that are set to stop the technological process. If any of abovementioned criteria are outside premissible threshold, the protection is activated and stops the technological process.

Monitoring of technological equipment and processes is carried out regularly. Information about equipment failures/damages shall be recorded in the electronic failure/ damage follow-up system. Accordingly steps are taken to eliminate identified failures/damages.

Risk mitigation plan with particular measures to be taken and deadlines for their execution has been developed in TPP-2.

10.2. Related to human and environmental protection in the objects of increased danger in case of emergency

Information provided in product safety data sheets about product dangerousness and activities to be taken during emergency is considered prior taking actions with hazardous substances and mixtures.

The employees as well as sub-contractors being in the power plant territory shall follow the general fire safety and labor safety requirements, as well as particular requirements for works in specific workplaces. Prior to start the works the employees as well as sub-contractors are informed about particular requirements for works in specific workplaces.

10.3. To prevent the spread of emergency consequences outside the object of increased danger

TPP-2 general goal is to prevent or reduce the possibility of emergency or damage due to emergency where due to the properties of an equipment, chemical substances and mixtures

used in the power plant can cause damage to environment and human health. Sheltering walls installed at diesel and chemical substance tanks serves as preventive measure for spread of emergency consequences. Diesel sheltering walls are inspected once per 2 years by preparing respective protocol.

To prevent spread of emergency consequences outside the power plan territory the localisation of consequences shall be carried out in emergency zone.

10.4. To ensure inhabitant notification and further timely information communication to inhabitants endangered territory where necessary

Right after emergency happened or development of emerging threat the neighbouring companies, inhabitants will be notified via Riga TPP-2 warning system - civil defense siren as well as after evaluation of the situation seriousness, mass notification will be carried out by emergency services (State Fire and Rescues service, Municipal police of Salaspils region).

A must for inhabitant evacuation is determinable after evaluation of actual situation and further possible development forecast (for example, wind direction changes, increase of fire, leakage, explosion risks).

Early alert system is installed on the First Unit roof which can be switched on manually from Main control room.

10.5. To provide evaluation of polluted environment, sanitary measures and environment recovery in order to mitigate emergency consequence impact on humans and environment

In order to prevent or reduce the risk of damage caused by chemicals and mixtures to the environment, human health and property JSC „Latvenergo" has developed procedure K310 „Procedure for activities with chemical substances and mixtures". In case of any environmental pollution the source of pollution, its amount and significance (hazard) of impact to the environment shall be identified in accordance with the procedure. In the event of pollution the primary caused of pollution is eliminated and further spread of pollution localised.

In the event of emergency the polluted area investigation, rehabilitation and environment restoration shall be carried out in accordance to the Cabinet regulation No.281 adopted on April 14, 2007 "Regulations Regarding Preventative and Rehabilitation Measures and the Procedures for Evaluation of Environmental Damage and Calculation of Costs of Preventative, Emergency and Rehabilitation Measures" requirements. In the event of diesel leak TPP-2 dispatcher together with shift personnel shall organise localisation and collection of spilled product by ensuring supply of necessary technical equipment. Chemicals or mixtures and contaminated soil, water and absorbents spilled during adverse event and emergency shall be handed over to the certified waste management service and with whom the contract for waste management has been signed. In the arrangement of fire-ravaged area are involved company employees as well as other contractors, if required, by signing agreements for execution of particular works. In cases of pollution a decision shall be taken on measures which include investigation activities of pollution localisation, necessary rehabilitation or harmful impact of pollution. Necessary financial resources for prevention of environmental pollution as a result of emergency shall be arranged in accordance with JSC „Latvenergo" „Regulations regarding JSC „Latvenergo" employee rights for action with company resources".

After rehabilitation measures are taken the responsible person shall inform State Environmental Service in writing regarding measures taken by adding confirmation that measures have been taken in accordance to the decision of State Environmental Servic, including testing reports performed by certified laboratory.

11. Detailed description of major measures to be taken in case of emergency

11.1. Evacuation procedures

Evacuation shall be done to the place indicated by the power plant dispatcher by involving security officers in evacuation activities.

During evacuation:

- without panic, employees, contractors and visitors must go to the nearest escape exit through which the evacuation is possible;
- employees must help to evacuate injured persons;
- instructions given by TPP-2 security officers must be followed;
- fire fighting equipment (fire fighting extinguishers, fire-fighting appliances) located in the building shall be used to ensure safe evacuation (burning, collapsed constructions, etc);
- in the event of smoke the person shal get down and crawl along the walls as much as close to the floor;
- in case if there is important information about injured or trapped persons, gas leakage etc, State Fire and Revenue Service personnel must be notified;
- do not stay close to hazardous area if not required.

If possible, TPP-2 employees shall evacuate from building on fire xto the safe place most valuable and important material values and documentation in accordance to the approved evacuation plans.

11.2. First aid and emergency care measures for injured persons

The company doesn't have its own medical staff so the company employees are trained in providing first aid in accordance to the 15-hour first aid training program.

The company has first aid kits and necessary medical materials.

Power plant dispatcher shall call emergency medical assistance by dialing 113 or 112.

11.3. Maintenance of public order and property security in the object of increased danger

The power plant is equipped with security systems. Based on mutual agreement the Power plant also is controlled by certified physical security.

In case if needed the power plant security may involve 2 security reaction teams from their company.

11.4. Providing an alternative energy source

For communication equipment power supply two portable power generators with petrol engine and maximum power of 0,8 kW are provided. One portable power generator with petrol engine and maximum power of 7,5 kW is intended for emergency works.

For safe stop of the Units in the event of voltage loss on busbars, in the first Unit diesel generator is installed with power of 880 kW and voltage of 420 V and in the Second Unit diesel generator is installed with power of 2185 kW and voltage of 400 V.

11.5. Operation or safe shut down measures of the power plant of increased danger

The following measures are taken for safe operation in TPP-2:
- equipment service repairs, inspections, upgrades and testing;
- inspection of dangerous equipment;
- inspection of electric installations;
- inspection of fire safety systems;
- inspection of fire fighting appliances;
- development of operation and maintenance manual and plans for employee actions to be taken in case of emergency;
- personnel preparatory activities (training);
- management of necessary inventory of materials intended for emergency localisation.

The following systems used for safe Unit stop:
- main and auxiliary equipment pretection systems;
- manual emergency stop systems;
- automatic gac detection and fire fighting systems and alarm systems;
- action plans for emergency situations.

11.6. Actions to be taken after accident that are needed to prevent, mitigate or significantly reduce accident impact on the people or environment

After accident check the people health condition. If needed, first aid cure shall be provided to the injured people.

In order to have less impact on evironment after accident the spill (diesel, chemical substances or natural gas) shall be mitigated immediately and liquid substances shall be tracked and collected.

12. Description about actions for reduction or restriction and situation control of emerging threat or unwanted accident consequence scope or level of heaviness by specifying equipment to be protected or rescued that may be affected by emergency, as well as emergency exits, assembly points, and escape routes and procedures for stopping technological processes, equipment or objects

Initial task for reduction of unwanted accident consequence scope or level of heaviness is care of power plant employee and other person health and life by evacuation of all people from the power plant. For evacuation in all buildings are foreseen evacuation routes, in power plant territory there are 2 assembly points. Emergency exits are marked with evacuation signs.

To prevent the threat to other persons after accident occurred (fire, diesel or chemical substance spill) the restriction of people and vehicle movement in thethreatened territory will be arranged by involvement of State and municipal police personnel. The restriction will be arranged to prevent unauthorised access to enter the power plant in emergency condition.

The correct and safe stop of technological processes shall be carried out by operational personnel- of the power plant. Depending on the situation the power plant equipment may be stopped in normal or emergency mode.

Emergency risk factors and risk assesment is carried out by JSC „Latvenergo" risk assessors, or experts in risk assessment may be involved. JSC „Latvenergo" risk assessors are specially trained company employees with specific requirements for education level and work experience, that are defined by JSC „Latvenergo" "Environment risk assessment methodology".

For the purpose of reducing the accident risks, the following planned measures shall be carried out:

- equipment maintenance in operating condition and their upgrade;
- strict monitoring of implementation of safety instructions and job descriptions;
- employee training and certification;
- registration of accitedents, pollution incidents and analysis of causes;
- regular inspections and shceduled repairs of the equipment;
- maintenance and security of the territory.

When the emerging threat or emergency case has been identified TPP-2 employees shall immediately notify the power plant dispatcher and their direct manager. To the best of their abilities, they shall prevent the spread of emergency without jeopardizing their safety.

TPP-2 operational personnel actions are to call responsible services, to arrange employee, Constractor employee and visitor evacuation, to collect the information about the number of people employed, to carry out activities for safe mitigation of emergency and emergency consequences.

All power plant equipment shall be protected from emergency, first of all the main to be protected, that generates the power and the heat and are located near potential hazards.

13. Description of resources by specifying

13.1. Resources available in the object of increased danger

13.1.1. Early warning system, communication assurance

TPP-2 territory, Units, auxiliary equipment buildings and main administrative building are equipped with fire alarm systems and evacuation control systems, system microphones with function keys for zone selection are located in Main control room and security monitoring room.

Personnel notification is organised within separate zones and groups of zones, as well as throughthout the power plant. When the fire detection and alarm systems are on, the warning and evacuation control equipment is automatically switched on by transmitting a pre-recorded evacuation message, the text is transmitted in Latvian, Russian and English languages. Microphones are used to broadcast necessary information.

Early alert system is installed on the First Unit roof which can be switched on manually from Main control room.

TPP-2 operational personnel is equipped with office telephones, mobile telphones and radio stations. Maintenance personnel is equipped with office telephones, mobile telphones.

13.1.2. Fire protection and fire fighting systems and equipment

13.1.2.1. Fire detection and alarm systems

Power plant buildings, rooms and comminications are equipped with address and analogue fire detection and alarm equipment that ensures fire detection at its initial stage, transmission of alarm signals about fire and its location, alert commands to notification systems, elevator operation units, for deactivation of relevant ventilation systems and activation of fire fighting systems.

13.1.2.2. Stationary fire fighting systems

Technological equipment has following stationary fire fighting systems:

- stationary gas (CO_2) fire fighting systems;
- stationary sprinkler water fire fighting systems;
- stationary drencher foam fire fighting systems.

13.1.3. Fire extinguishers and inventory

In TPP-2 buildings there are fire extinguishers and inventory available in accordance to the Fire safety regulation requirements, amount of fire extinguishers is chosen depending on the room fire protection level, area and required fire fighting capability. In addition to the fire extinguishers there is also necessary fire fighting inventory.

Maintenance of extinguishers is done within specified warranty period as well as maintenance after warranty period on contractual basis is carried out by certified company.

13.1.4. Personal protective equipment and procedure for use

TPP-2 employees at their disposal have appropriate personal protective equipment depending on their specific work tasks.

13.1.5. List of materials for the First aid and their location in the power plant

In case of accident at work with TPP-2 employee(-s) first aid care shall be provided by power plant employees or contractor employees.

After the emergency medical service has been called an emergency care to RHPP employee(-s) is provided by emergency medical service personnel.

Injured person transportation from accident area to hospital is carried out by State emergency medical service with their transport. Identification of deceased and evacuation of remains from the accident area shall be performed and organised by State Police.

13.1.6. Machinery, vehicles, tools, special wear or material reserve

Resources available TPP-2 for elimination of emergency consequences are insufficient. If necessary machinery can be requested from other JSC „Latvenergo" departments.

13.1.7. Emergency spread control equipment, emergency leak collection equipment and tanks, defensive walls, emergency pollution detection equipment and other equipment for people safety and environment protection

Technological equipment where dangerous chemical substances and products are used are equipped with substance collection tanks for emergency cases.

Materials necessary to prevent environmental pollution are stored in the power plant.

13.2. Resources to be supplied by other merchants in accordance to the cooperation and mutual assistance agreement as well as the time within which the respective resources can be received

In the event of lack of internal resources it is intended to use companies, which has existing contracual obligations for performance of maintenance works, human resources and machinery.

For collection and disposal of hazardous substances it is foreseen to involve other companies, with whom the contracts are signed and are valid.

14. Information about the response time for State Fire and Rescue Service and other emergency services from the time of call to the arrival to the place of incident

In accordance to the Clauses 6 and 7 of the Cabinet Regulations No.297 "Procedures by which the State Fire and Rescue Service Performs and Manages the Fire-fighting and Rescue Operations" Adopted on 17 May 2016, where it is stated that the subunit of the State Fire and Rescue Service after departure from the nearest fire station shall arrive to the Riga TPP-2 territory within 23 minutes. The time of arrival may be longer if the arrival has been delayed by *force majeure* circumstances, a natural or man-made disaster has occurred, several notifications of several events within the region for which the fire station or post is responsible have been received or on the way to the place of the event traffic complications have occurred or received notification of an event is not related to a fire and the human life or health is not at risk.

In accordance to the Clause 122 of the Cabinet Regulations No.555 " Procedures for the Organisation of and Payment for Health Care Services" Adopted on 28 August 2018, where it is stated that the Teams of the State Emergency Medical Service in Riga TPP-2 territory after receipt of emergency call in 75 % of cases emergency medical assistance is provided within 25 minutes from the time of receipt of the call.

15. Procedure regarding assistance to be provided to the State Fire and Rescue Service and activities to be performed outside the power plant territory for elimination of emergency dangerousness or consequences

Power plant dispatcher shall meet the subunit of the State Fire and Rescue Service at the entrance to the power plant territory and shall wait for the fire-fighting and rescue operations manager arrival at the Power Plant's Control room as well as Power plant dispatcher shall stop the necessary equipment, disconnect the power source, and distribute the dielectric personal

protective equipment (mobile earthing and dielectric gloves) to the subunits of the State Fire and Rescue Service.

Power plant dispatcher shall introduce the Fire fighting and Rescue service manager with available operational information in place of incident and labour protection activities, instructs about fire fighting and rescue activities in the electrical facilities, and issues written permit for fire fighting and rescue activities.