



# West Doe / South Peace

## Regional Emergency Response Plan

**24 Hour Emergency Number 1-844-667-8477**

**24 Hour BC OGC Incident Reporting 1-800-663-3456**

This ERP covers assets licensed to NorthRiver Operations GP Inc., NorthRiver Midstream Inc., NorthRiver Midstream G and P Pipelines Inc., NorthRiver Midstream G and P Canada Inc. and NorthRiver Midstream Canada Partner Limited. All references to NorthRiver or NorthRiver Midstream throughout the ERP apply to all aforementioned companies.





# Revision History

This Emergency Response Plan is effective April 30, 2022. The company's Emergency Response Program Coordinator is responsible for updating this plan annually or as required. Any errors or omissions in the plan should be brought to their attention.

**Date of Update Inserted Into ERP:**

**Signature:**

ERP Revision Due Date: April 30, 2023			
Date of Revision	Reason for Revision	Section	Affected Pages
2022 New Emergency Response Plan			
April 30, 2022	New ERP (Arising from a reorganization of the previously named South Peace ERP. All applicable and required regulatory updates have been completed)	All	All

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# Section 1: Initial Response

A1 Initial Emergency Report Form

Five Step Initial Response Guide

Step 1 – Level of Emergency

Step 2 – Internal Notification

Step 3 – External Notification

Step 4 – Incident Briefing

Step 5 – Public Safety

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# A1 Initial Emergency Report Form



## First On-Scene Actions

Facility Incident	Pipeline Incident
When an incident occurs at an operating facility (gas plant, compressor station):	When a call is received that is reporting a gas leak, a sour gas odor, a vehicle accident (NRM or a 3rd party) an injury to NRM personnel, or a 3rd party, the Gas Controller should do the following:
<b>1. Stop Work</b> ... Make safe ... Secure the scene	<b>1. Log the Call</b> ... Keep an accurate log of the sequence of events ... Log the time the incident was reported to you ... Log the person(s) name and phone number that reported the incident
<b>2. Alarm</b> ... Sound the alarm ... Call for help ... Call 911	<b>2. Get a Description</b> ... Get an accurate description of the incident ... Get an accurate location of the incident ... Ascertain if NRM personnel are involved in the incident
<b>3. Evacuate</b> ... All non-essential personnel must evacuate to the muster point	<b>3. Notify the Supervisor on call</b> ... Notify the Supervisor on call, or their designate of any details of the event ... Ensure all appropriate departments within NRM are notified of the event or incident as soon as possible, so the proper government and regulatory agencies can be notified in a reasonable period of time if necessary
<b>4. Assess</b> ... The on-site supervisors will take a head count ... Assess the hazards ... Assign roles – (search, rescue, first aid, transportation)	<b>4. Dispatch Crew</b> ... The supervisor for the area will dispatch a pipeline crew to investigate the event
<b>5. Protect</b> ... On-site responders will don personal protective equipment ... Deploy site and public safety warning signs ... Non-essential personnel will be transported to a safe location	<b>5. Assess and Report</b> ... The crew will travel to the site to investigate and report back on their findings ... If the event is verified as an emergency, they will escalate to the Area Manager to activate the Emergency Response Plan ... ONE crew member will assume on scene Incident Command Post - until relieved
<b>6. Rescue</b> ... Rescue team will search for, find and remove any casualties from the site to a safe location	<b>6. Protect</b> ... On-site responders will don personal protective equipment ... Deploy site and public safety warning signs ... Non-essential personnel will be advised to move to a safe location
<b>7. First Aid/Medical Aid</b> ... Follow standard first aid protocols and coordinate transport of any casualties to medical aid ... Provide information to Emergency Medical Services	<b>7. Rescue/First Aid/Medical Aid</b> ... Rescue team will search for, find and remove any casualties from the site to a safe location ... Follow standard first aid protocols and coordinate transport of any casualties to medical aid. ... Provide information to Emergency Medical Services
<b>8. Escalate</b> ... To Area Manager or Director to determine the level of emergency. ... If this is a Level 1 or 2 implement the Emergency Response Plan	<b>8. Escalate</b> ... To determine the Level of Emergency ... If this is a Level 1 or implement the Emergency Response Plan

# A1 Initial Emergency Report Form



Incident Details <i>To be completed by the person involved or notified</i>					
Report taken by			Date / Time		
Name of person calling			Caller Telephone		
Incident Location (LSD / NTS)					
Event Summary					
<div>Agencies Notified</div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Who?           <input type="checkbox"/> No         </div>					
<div>Event Status</div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Incident contained or controlled           <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent control possible           <input type="checkbox"/> Imminent control possible           <input type="checkbox"/> Incident is uncontrolled         </div>					
<div>Site Type</div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Well           <input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline           <input type="checkbox"/> Tank Farm/Storage           <input type="checkbox"/> Battery/Plant/Facility           <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____         </div>					
<div>Incident Type</div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Sour Gas Release           <input type="checkbox"/> Sweet Gas Release           <input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline Break           <input type="checkbox"/> Security (theft, threat, terrorism)           <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of Containment           <input type="checkbox"/> Fire/Explosion           <input type="checkbox"/> Worker Injury/Fatality           <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle/Transportation           <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid Spill           <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____         </div>					

# A1 Initial Emergency Report Form



Impacts			
Public Health and Safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Could be jeopardized <input type="checkbox"/> Is jeopardized		
Public Protection Measures Taken	<input type="checkbox"/> Notification <input type="checkbox"/> Evacuation <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter-in-place <input type="checkbox"/> Roadblocks		
Worker Injuries	<input type="checkbox"/> First Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitalized <input type="checkbox"/> Fatality <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		
Distance to nearest surface development	_____ km	Distance to nearest urban centre	_____ km
Details			
Release Impact	<input type="checkbox"/> On-Lease <input type="checkbox"/> Off-Lease	Product _____	Amount _____
Gas Readings	H <sub>2</sub> S _____ SO <sub>2</sub> _____ LEL _____ Other _____		
Distance to nearest watercourse	_____ km	Weather Conditions	
Details			
Media Involvement?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Regulator Involvement?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
		Public Affairs/Community Relations Issues?	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Details			
Notes / Instructions Provided:			

**Distribute this completed report to all Key Response Personnel**

*Note: Ensure the First On-Scene Actions have been completed before proceeding to the Five Step Initial Response Guide.*



First On-Scene Actions

Facility Incident

Stop Work

Alarm

Evacuate

Assess

Protect

Rescue

First Aid/Medical Aid

Escalate

Pipeline Incident

Log the call

Get a description

Notify Supervisor

Dispatch crew

Assess and Report

Protect

Rescue/First Aid

Escalate

Refer to A1 Initial Emergency Report Form

Step 1 - Determine Level of Emergency

The Area Supervisor/Manager is notified, via phone, of an incident. They will then determine the Level of Emergency. If it is a Level 2 or 3, they will activate the emergency response plan.

Determine Level of Emergency:

- Alert / Minor
- Level 1 Emergency
- Level 2 Emergency
- Level 3 Emergency

Use the following resources:

- Section 1: Initial Response (Level of Emergency)

*Note: The OGC and the AER state that the licensee must use either the Incident Classification Matrix (BC) or the Assessment Matrix for Classifying Incidents (AB) to determine the Level of Emergency. If the incident overlaps more than one level, always choose the highest level.*

Step 2 - Internal Notification

- Follow the Internal Emergency Notification Flowchart to determine who needs to be notified.
- Relay the information in the completed A1 Initial Emergency Report Form.
- Mobilize internal resources to the site, to the Incident Command Post (ICP), to the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), or place them on standby as required.
- Area Director will escalate to Senior Leadership Team and activate the EOC (Fort St. John or Dawson Creek, with support from Calgary)
- Area Director or designate will assume EOC Director role and support the Incident Commander (IC)

Use the following resources:

- Section 1: Initial Response (Internal Emergency Notification Flowchart)
- Section 2: Roles & Responsibilities (Response Team Phone List)
- Section 6: Forms (A1)
- Emergency Support Plan (for the EOC Director)

Step 3 - External Notification

- Follow the External Emergency Notification Flowchart to determine which external agencies need to be notified.
  - 911 (police, fire, ambulance)
  - Health Authority / Health Services
  - Regulatory agency to confirm the Level of Emergency
  - Air Monitoring (at all levels of emergency)
  - Local Authority (Cities, Towns, Villages, Counties, M.D.s, R.D.s, R.M.s, Special Areas, Reserves, etc.)
- Use the following resources:
  - Section 1: Initial Response (External Emergency Notification Flowchart)
  - Section 5: External Agencies (Provincial Notification Matrix)
  - Area Specific Information (White tabs)

Step 4 - Incident Briefing

Complete an ICS 201 Incident Briefing Form:

- Define incident details and an operational period (page 1).
  - Establish the On-Site Command Post (OSCP) and ICP.
- Document current incident objectives, strategies and tactics (page 2).
- Prioritize objectives (page 2).
- Define initial Incident Command Structure (page 3).
- Identify required resources and when they'll be available (page 4).
- Identify hazards and develop a safety plan.

Use the following resources:

- Section 1: Initial Response (ICS 201)
- Section 6: Forms (ICS 201)

Step 5 - Initiate Public Safety

Public Protection Measures

- Determine the hazard area; start with Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) as default.
- Identify the affected surface developments and area users. (Houses, businesses, guides/outfitters, trappers, schools, other oil and gas operators, etc.)
- Determine the appropriate public protection measure for the affected surface developments and area users. (Evacuation, shelter-in-place and/or ignition)
- Coordinate evacuation outside of the EPZ with the local authority, if required.
- Utilize broadcast media to notify public outside of the EPZ in immediate evacuation situations.

Use the following resources:

- Section 1: Initial Response (Public Protection Measures Flowchart)
- Section 4: Emergency Response Procedures (Public Protection Measures)
- Area Specific Information (Map / EPZ calculation tables)

Rovers

- Dispatch Rovers to patrol the EPZ.
- Follow safety procedures and have appropriate PPE.
- Search the EPZ for transients.
- Assist residences that require evacuation assistance.
- Investigate surface developments that are identified as vacant or those who were unable to contact.
- Post notices on all outside doors of empty surface developments, vehicles, etc.
- Record all contacts, communications and monitoring readings using the following forms: ICS 214, A5, B3 & B5.
- Monitor and record air quality readings using the following forms: ICS 214 & A5. (Smoke, plumes, wind, etc.)
- Provide status updates to the Public Safety Group Supervisor at established intervals.

Use the following resources:

- Section 2: Roles & Responsibilities (Rovers)
- Section 6: Forms
- Area Specific Information (Map)

Telephoners

- Establish a Telephoner Team to notify residents to evacuate or shelter-in-place as required.
- Notify special needs residents at a Level 1 Emergency and provide the option to evacuate voluntarily.
- Follow-up phone calls to address resident inquiries.
- Record all phone calls and communications using the following forms: ICS 214, B3, B6, B7, & B8.
- Regularly provide status updates to the Public Safety Group Supervisor.

Use the following resources:

- Section 2: Roles & Responsibilities (Telephoners)
- Section 6: Forms

Roadblocks

- Follow safety procedures to safely establish roadblocks wherever a road intersects with the EPZ and advise vehicles to reroute.
- Record all vehicle encounters and air monitoring readings. Complete the following forms: ICS 214, A5, B3 & B4.
- Gain permission from the Public Safety Group Supervisor for response vehicles to enter the hazard area.
- Provide status updates to the Public Safety Group Supervisor at established intervals.

Use the following resources:

- Section 2: Roles & Responsibilities (Roadblocks)
- Section 6: Forms
- Area Specific Information (Map)

Air Monitors

- Dispatch Air Monitoring personnel to the nearest residence / public facility downwind of the incident.
- Follow safety procedures and have appropriate PPE.
- Monitor and record air quality readings using the following forms: ICS 214 & A5. (Smoke, plumes, wind, etc.)
- Provide status updates to the Public Safety Group Supervisor at established intervals.

Use the following resources:

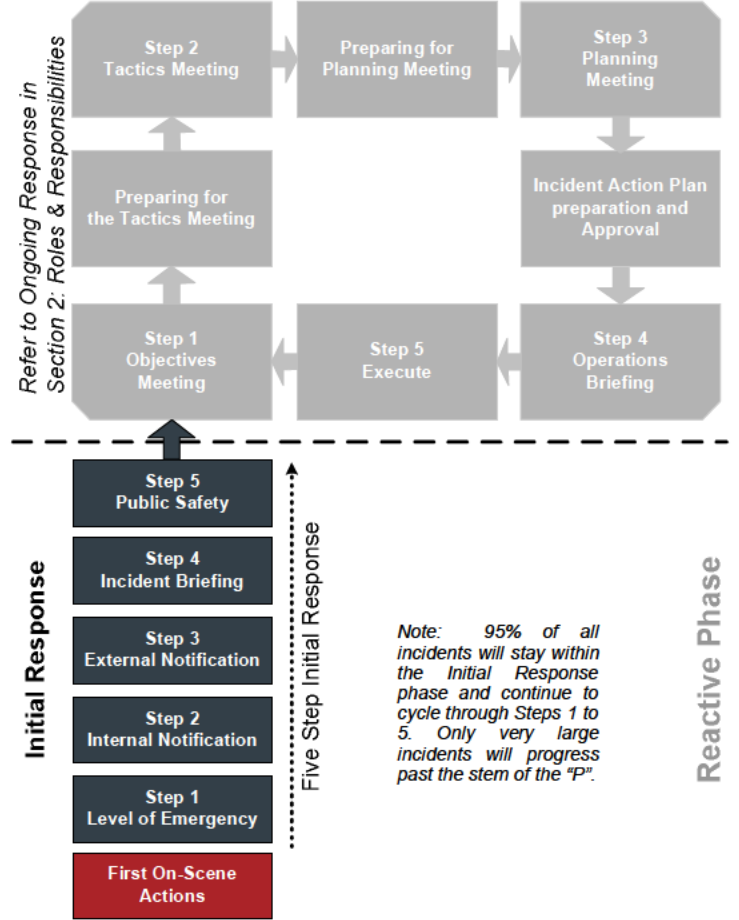
- Section 2: Roles & Responsibilities (Air Monitors)
- Section 6: Forms

Reception Centre Rep

- If residents are evacuated, dispatch a Reception Centre Representative to the reception centre location.
- Meet and register evacuated residents.
- Record contact information for those who choose to stay elsewhere. Complete the following forms: ICS 214, B1, B2 & C2.
- Regularly provide status updates to the Public Safety Group Supervisor (those who have arrived and those who have not yet arrived).

Use the following resources:

- Section 2: Roles & Responsibilities (Reception Centre Rep)
- Section 6: Forms



*Note: 95% of all incidents will stay within the Initial Response phase and continue to cycle through Steps 1 to 5. Only very large incidents will progress past the stem of the "P".*

Five Step Initial Response Guide





## Incident Classification Matrix

**Instructions:** Start at the top and continue down until you check off any one box in both consequence and probability to determine the incident classification. *This matrix is required as an attachment upon submission of an incident through the [Online Minor Incident Reporting System](#).*

**Table 1. Consequence Ranking**

Rank	Consequence (any one of the following)
4	<input type="checkbox"/> Major on site equipment or infrastructure loss <input type="checkbox"/> Major act of violence, sabotage, or terrorism which impacts permit holder assets <input type="checkbox"/> Reportable liquid spill beyond site, uncontained and affecting environment <input type="checkbox"/> Gas release beyond site affecting public safety
3	<input type="checkbox"/> Threats of violence, sabotage, or terrorism <input type="checkbox"/> Reportable liquid spill or gas release beyond site, potentially affecting public safety, environment, or property <input type="checkbox"/> HAZMAT worker exposure exceeding allowable <input type="checkbox"/> Major on site equipment failure
2	<input type="checkbox"/> Major on site equipment damage <input type="checkbox"/> A security breach that has potential to impact people, property or the environment <input type="checkbox"/> Reportable liquid spill or gas release potentially or beyond site, not affecting public safety, environment, or property
1	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate on site equipment damage <input type="checkbox"/> A security breach that impacts oil and gas assets <input type="checkbox"/> Reportable liquid spill or gas release on location <input type="checkbox"/> **Occurrence of magnitude 4.0 or greater induced earthquake within 3 km of oil and gas operations or any earthquake which is felt on surface within a 3 km radius of oil and gas operations
0	<input type="checkbox"/> No consequential impacts

**\*\* For this consequence criteria, a probability score of 2 or higher must be used.**

**Table 2. Probability Ranking**

Rank	Probability (any one of the following)
4	<input type="checkbox"/> Uncontrolled, with control unlikely in near term
3	<input type="checkbox"/> Escalation possible; under or imminent control
2	<input type="checkbox"/> Escalation unlikely; controlled or likely imminent control
1	<input type="checkbox"/> Escalation highly unlikely; controlled or imminent control
0	<input type="checkbox"/> Will not escalate; no hazard; no monitoring required

**Table 3. Incident Risk Score and Classification**

Consequence \_\_\_\_\_ + Probability \_\_\_\_\_ = Risk Score \_\_\_\_\_ (this must be completed)

Risk Score	Assessment Result
Minor (1-2)	Notification Only; permit holder must notify the Commission online within 24 hours using the <a href="http://www.bcogc.ca/node/11188/download">Form A: Minor Incident Notification Form (http://www.bcogc.ca/node/11188/download)</a> . In addition to Form A, spills must also be reported to EMBC.
Moderate (3-4)	Level-1 Emergency; immediate notification (call EMBC)
Major (5-6)	Level-2 Emergency; immediate notification (call EMBC)
Serious (7-8)	Level-3 Emergency; immediate notification (call EMBC)

OGC Incident Classification Matrix		Probability				
		4	3	2	1	0
		Uncontrolled, with control unlikely in near term	Escalation possible; under or imminent control	Escalation unlikely; controlled or likely imminent control	Escalation highly unlikely; controlled or imminent control	Will not escalate; no hazard; no monitoring required
Consequence	4	<input type="checkbox"/> Major on site equipment or infrastructure loss <input type="checkbox"/> Major act of violence, sabotage, or terrorism which impacts permit holder assets <input type="checkbox"/> Reportable liquid spill beyond site, uncontained and affecting environment <input type="checkbox"/> Gas release beyond site affecting public safety	Level 3	Level 3	Level 2	Level 2
	3	<input type="checkbox"/> Threats of violence, sabotage, or terrorism <input type="checkbox"/> Reportable liquid spill or gas release beyond site, potentially affecting public safety, environment, or property <input type="checkbox"/> HAZMAT worker exposure exceeding allowable <input type="checkbox"/> Major on site equipment failure	Level 3	Level 2	Level 2	Level 1
	2	<input type="checkbox"/> Major on site equipment damage <input type="checkbox"/> A security breach that has potential to impact people, property or the environment <input type="checkbox"/> Reportable liquid spill or gas release potentially or beyond site, not affecting public safety, environment, or property	Level 2	Level 2	Level 1	Minor Notification Form
	1	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate on site equipment damage <input type="checkbox"/> A security breach that impacts oil and gas assets <input type="checkbox"/> Reportable liquid spill or gas release on location <input type="checkbox"/> ** Occurrence of magnitude 4.0 or greater induced earthquake within 3 km of oil and gas operations or any earthquake which is felt on surface within a 3 km radius of oil and gas operations	Level 2	Level 1	Level 1	Minor Notification Form
	0	<input type="checkbox"/> No consequential impacts	Level 1	Level 1	Minor Notification Form	No Notification Required
<b>Minor Incidents</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The permit holder must report the minor incident to the Commission within 24 hours by electronic submission through the Online Minor Incident Reporting System, opened through KERMIT.</li> <li>If the minor incident involves a leak or a spill, EMBC must also be called at 1-800-663-3456 so that a Dangerous Goods Incident Report (DGIR) number may be issued.</li> </ul>		<b>Escalating, Downgrading or Standing-Down of Emergency</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Commission must be notified as soon as possible of any change to the emergency status.</li> <li>The permit holder must consult with the Commission for escalating, downgrading or the standing-down of an incident.</li> </ul>				
<b>Level 1, 2, or 3 Emergency</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the incident receives a score of Level 1, 2, or 3, it must be <b>reported immediately (within 1 hour)</b> to the Commission's incident reporting line (EMBC 1-800-663-3456).</li> </ul>		<b>Permit Holders Post-Incident Report</b> The <b>Form D: Permit Holder Post Incident Report Form</b> ( <a href="https://www.bcoqc.ca/node/5771/download">https://www.bcoqc.ca/node/5771/download</a> ) must be submitted by the permit holder to the Commission within 60 days for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any Level 1, 2 or 3 emergency incident: complete Part A-P; or</li> <li>Any pipeline incident (including minor notification): complete Part A-U; or</li> <li>Upon request by the Commission</li> </ol> This report and accompanying documentation can be found on the Commission's website under Emergency Response and Planning and must be emailed electronically to <a href="mailto:EMP@bcoqc.ca">EMP@bcoqc.ca</a> .				

\*\* For this consequence criteria, a probability score of 2 or higher must be used.

### Spill Reporting Criteria

Where the permit holder holds or maintains rights, the permit holder must report to the BC Oil and Gas Commission, all spills of materials as identified below:

- A spill or release of any amount of materials which impacts water ways
- Hydrocarbons; 100 litres where the hydrocarbon contains no toxic materials and does not impact water ways
- Produced/salt water; 200 litres where the fluid contains no toxic materials
- Fresh water; 10,000 litres
- Drilling or invert mud; 100 litres
- Sour Natural gas; 10 kg or 15 m<sup>3</sup> by volume where operating pressure is >100 PSI
- Condensate; 100 litres
- Any fluid including hydrocarbons, drilling fluids, invert mud, effluent, emulsions, etc. which contain toxic substances; 25 litres

Please refer to the BC Environmental Management Act; [Spill Reporting Regulation](#), Schedule “Reporting Levels for Certain Substances” for determining reportable spillage amounts of other substances:

### Other Reportable Incidents

The Commission’s Incident Risk Classification Matrix is designed to assist permit holders in determining which incidents must be reported. However, some incidents, which do occur, may not meet the criteria outlined in the Incident Classification Matrix but still require notification to the Commission as a minor notification. These include the following:

- Spills or release of hazardous substances which are not provincially regulated, such as radioactive substances;
- Major damage to oil and gas roads or road structures;
- Drilling kicks when any one of the following occur:
  - pit gain of 3 m<sup>3</sup> or greater
  - casing pressure 85% of MA
  - 50% out of hole when kicked
  - well taking fluid (LC)
  - associated spill
  - general situation deterioration, i.e. leaks, equipment failure, unable to circulate, etc
- Pipeline incidents, such as spills during construction phase, exposed pipe caused by flooding, pipeline over pressure, failure (without release) of any pressure control or ESD device during operations
- Security related issues which are relatively minor; such information may be required for tracking and monitoring purposes only

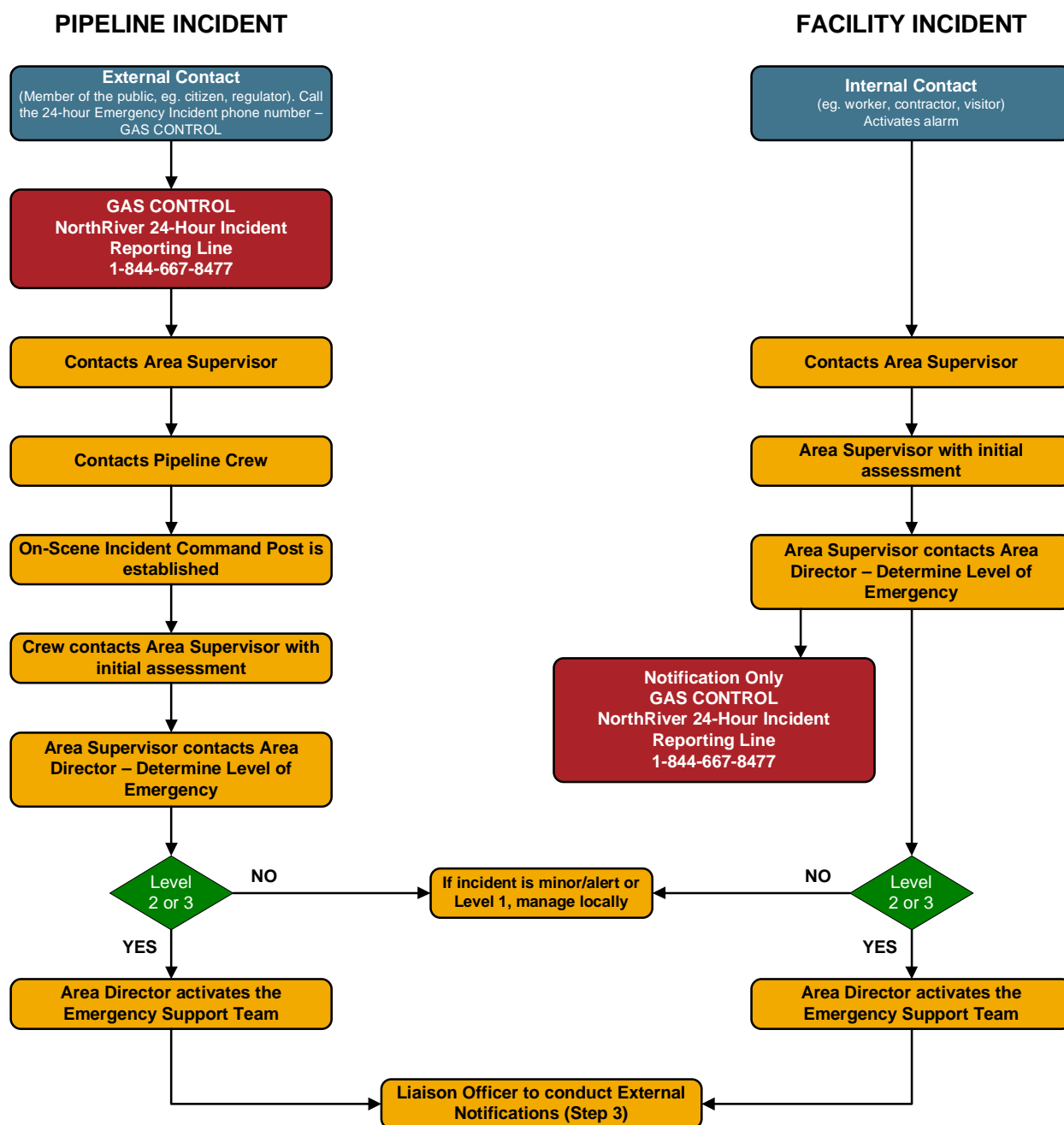
**Note:** Refer to the Petroleum Industry Spill / Release Reporting Requirements in **Section 4: Emergency Response Procedures** for further spill reporting criteria and the Government Notification Matrix in **Section 5: External Agencies** for other reportable incidents.

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## Step 2 – Internal Notification



### Internal Emergency Notification Flowchart



#### Investigation of Complaints

Company representatives will be dispatched to investigate complaints received by outside sources (member of the public, 3<sup>rd</sup> party company etc.). If H<sub>2</sub>S is suspected, personnel should be dispatched in teams of two. Any company representative who is to investigate a complaint must be trained and prepared to assume the role of Incident Commander if any of the emergency conditions are met.

Once a complaint has been investigated, the company must report the results of the investigation to the outside source who alerted the company about the situation.

*Note: After Initial Notifications are complete, please reference Step 4 – Incident Briefing and begin building the initial Organizational Structure (pg 3) within the ICS 201 Incident Briefing form.*

## Step 2 – Internal Notification

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### Immediate Response and Notification

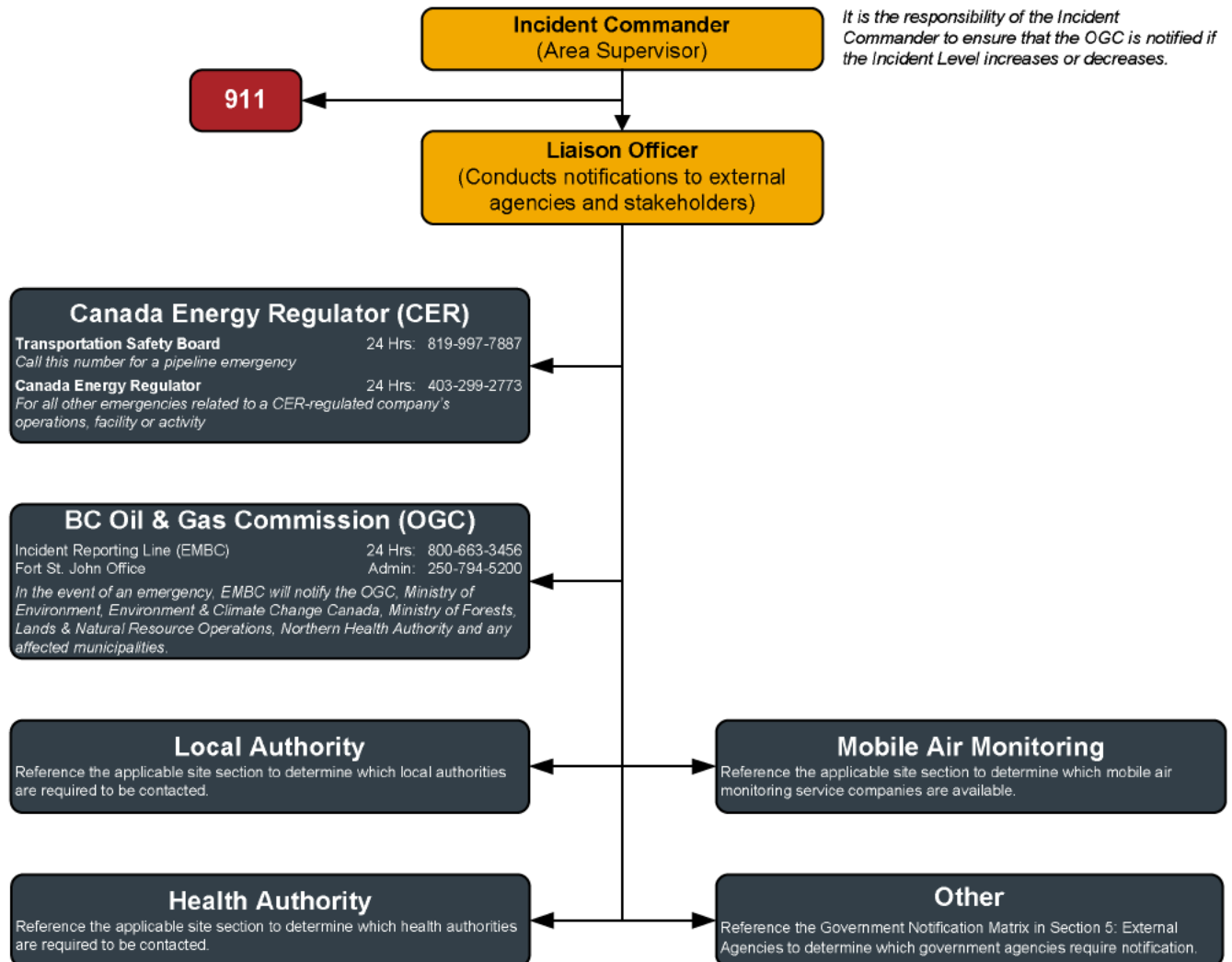
If the event is an emergency or requires immediate response, the Area Supervisor will initiate the Emergency Response Plan and if required, the regulatory notifications. Examples include:

- Serious injury or fatality
- Uncontrolled fire or explosion at any facility
- Major structural failure or collapse of a building, bridge, tower crane, hoist, temporary construction support or excavation
- Major release of a hazardous substance
- Or an incident as required by regulation

## Step 3 – External Notification

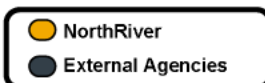
### External Emergency Notification Flowchart

*Prior to commencing contact of the agencies below, make sure a completed A1 Initial Emergency Report Form is available and at hand for reference.*



*Refer to Section 5: External Agencies for the Government Notification Matrix, Provincial Lead and Supporting Agencies and Federal Agencies required to be contacted or notified.*

*Refer to Area Specific Information for a listing of contacts for government agencies and support services.*



*Note: After Initial Notifications are complete, please reference Step 4 – Incident Briefing and begin building the initial Organizational Structure (pg 3) within the ICS 201 Incident Briefing form.*

## Step 3 – External Notification



### NRM Reportable Event

An event is an unplanned occurrence that interrupts a work activity. NRM requires these events to be tracked in the Incident Management System. Reportable events include:

- People:
  - Injuries or illnesses to workers or visitors
- Environment:
  - Unauthorized or unplanned releases
  - Impacts to air, land, water, or wildlife
- Property Damage:
  - Ruptures, fires, or explosions
  - Motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft incidents involving NRM Workers
  - Damage to NRM, contractor, or third-party property
  - Theft or vandalism
- Regulatory and Other:
  - Government agency visits or contact
  - Permit / license contraventions
  - Unauthorized activity on ROW
  - Landowner / public complaints
  - Security threats
- Near misses involving any of the above

### Incident Reporting

- A worker who identifies, or is involved in, a reportable event will immediately notify their supervisor.
- The supervisor is responsible to escalate incident information to area and senior management.
- An incident that meets a Severity Rating of 2 or 3 must be reported to the appropriate Operations Director.

### Regulatory Notification

- The Area Manager is accountable to complete regulatory reporting on time. They may delegate the actual call to an appropriate subject matter expert.
- Refer to the *NRM Regulatory Reporting Requirements* document.
- Refer to the *NRM Environmental Program* for environmental reporting requirements.
- Refer to the *NRM Security Program* for security reporting requirements.

For Emergencies involving inter-provincial pipelines, the Canada Energy Regulator is the primary management agency – they will be contacted by the Transportation Safety Board.  **A pipeline is CER-regulated due to the fact that it crosses a provincial or federal border. **		
<b>This must be your first call</b>		
<b>Transportation Safety Board (TSB) – for pipeline incidents</b>	24 Hr Incident Line	819-997-7887
	Facsimile	819-953-7876
	Email	<a href="mailto:PipelineNotifications@tsb.gc.ca">PipelineNotifications@tsb.gc.ca</a>
<b>Canada Energy Regulator (CER) – all other emergencies</b>	Incident Line	403-299-2773
Call the TSB 24 Hr Incident Line when an incident meets the Immediately Reportable Events (see page 2 for criteria) for all Canada Energy Regulator (CER) regulated pipelines and facilities. <b>Both</b> the phone notification and the input of information into the <b>CER's Online Event Reporting System (OERS):</b> <a href="https://apps.cer-rec.gc.ca/ers/home/index">https://apps.cer-rec.gc.ca/ers/home/index</a> are required to occur as soon as possible and no later than three hours of the incident being discovered. For all other events (non-immediate) companies are only required to input the information via the OERS.		
<b>Secondary Calls</b> Contact as needed <b>AFTER</b> contacting the TSB and CER.		
<b>BC Oil &amp; Gas Commission</b>	24 Hr	800-663-3456

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## Step 4 – Incident Briefing



Current and Planned Objectives:	
Priorities: (1) Life Safety (2) Incident Stabilization (3) Environment & Property	
<b>1. Ensure Safety of Citizens and Response Personnel:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 1a. Identify hazard(s) of released product. <input type="checkbox"/> 1b. Establish site control (hot zone, warm zone, cold zone, & security). <input type="checkbox"/> 1c. Establish an Emergency Response Zone and Initiate Public Safety Actions. <input type="checkbox"/> 1d. Consider evacuations if needed. <input type="checkbox"/> 1e. Establish aircraft restrictions. <input type="checkbox"/> 1f. Monitor air in impacted areas <input type="checkbox"/> 1g. Develop site safety plan for personnel and ensure safety briefings are conducted.	<b>4. Minimize Economic Impacts:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 4a. Consider tourism and local economic impacts. <input type="checkbox"/> 4b. Protect public and private assets, as resources permit. <input type="checkbox"/> 4c. Establish damage claims process.
<b>2. Control the Source of the Release:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 2a. Complete emergency shutdown. <input type="checkbox"/> 2b. Conduct firefighting. <input type="checkbox"/> 2c. Initiate temporary repairs.	<b>5. Keep Stakeholders and Public Informed of Response Activities:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 5a. Provide forum to obtain stakeholder input and concerns. <input type="checkbox"/> 5b. Provide stakeholders with details of response actions. <input type="checkbox"/> 5c. Identify stakeholder concerns and issues, and address as practical. <input type="checkbox"/> 5d. Provide timely safety announcements. <input type="checkbox"/> 5e. Conduct regular news briefings. <input type="checkbox"/> 5f. Conduct public meetings, as appropriate.
<b>3. Manage a Coordinated Response Effort:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 3a. Complete or confirm notifications. <input type="checkbox"/> 3b. Establish a unified command organization and facilities (command post, etc.). <input type="checkbox"/> 3c. Ensure mobilization and tracking of resources and account for personnel and equipment. <input type="checkbox"/> 3d. Complete documentation.	
Current and Planned Actions, Strategies and Tactics:	
Time:	Actions:
HHMM	
HHMM	
HHMM	
HHMM	
HHMM	
HHMM	
HHMM	
HHMM	
HHMM	

## Step 4 – Incident Briefing



### Current Organizational Structure: (draw in current response structure)\*

**\* This is a condensed Organizational Chart to account for all currently responding personnel during the Initial Response.**

<div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>Incident Commander</b>  Name _____  Number _____ </div>		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>Information Officer</b>  Name _____  Number _____ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>Liaison Officer</b>  Name _____  Number _____ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <b>Safety Officer</b>  Name _____  Number _____ </div> </div> <div style="width: 65%;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>On-Site Group Supervisor</b>  Name _____  Number _____ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>SITE SAFETY</b>  Name _____  Number _____ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>Control</b>  Name _____  Number _____ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>Containment</b>  Name _____  Number _____ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>Other</b>  Name _____  Number _____ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>Other</b>  Name _____  Number _____ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <b>Other</b>  Name _____  Number _____ </div> </div> <div style="width: 35%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b>  Name _____  Number _____ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>Air Monitors</b>  Name _____  Number _____ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>Roadblocks</b>  Name _____  Number _____ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>Rovers</b>  Name _____  Number _____ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>Telephoners</b>  Name _____  Number _____ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>Reception Centre Representative</b>  Name _____  Number _____ </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <b>Other</b>  Name _____  Number _____ </div> </div> </div> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 20px;"> <b>Documentation</b>  Name _____  Number _____ </div> </div> </div>		

Note: Refer to ICS 207 Incident Organization Chart in Section 6: Forms (Blue Tab) for full command structure.



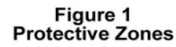
**NORTH RIVER**  
EST. 1987

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## Step 4 – Incident Briefing

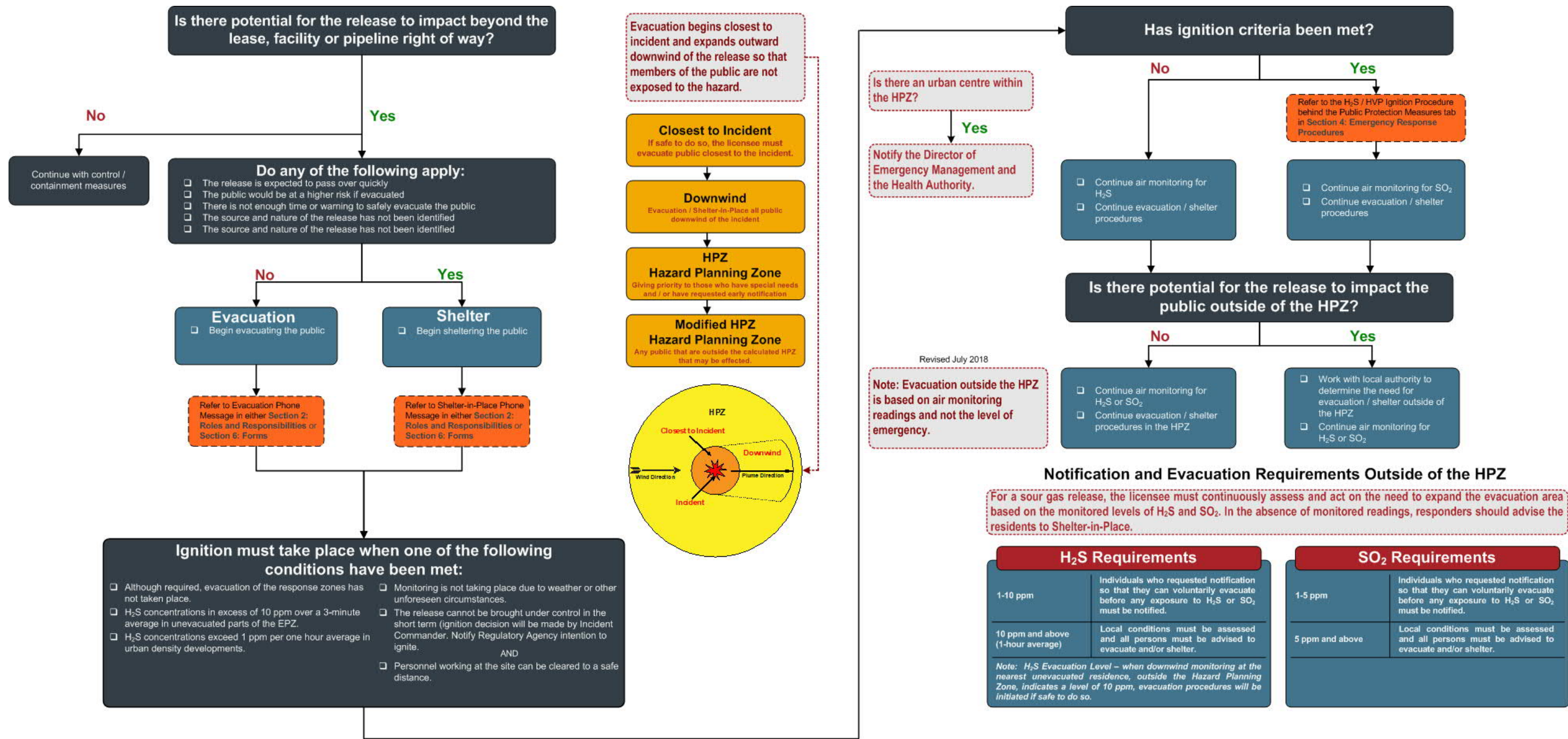


Site Safety and Hazard Control Analysis	
<b>Site Control</b>	
1. Is Site Control set-up? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	2. Is there an On-Scene Command Post? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If so, where?
3. Have all personnel been accounted for? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know	Injuries: _____ Fatalities: _____ Unaccounted: _____ Trapped: _____
4. Are observers involved or rescue attempts planned? Observers: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Rescuers: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	5. Are Decon areas setup? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If so, where?
<b>Hazard Identification, immediate signs of: (if yes, explain in remarks)</b>	
1. Electrical line(s) down or overhead? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	2. Unidentified liquid or solid products visible? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3. Wind direction across incident: <input type="checkbox"/> Towards your position Wind Speed: <input type="checkbox"/> Away from your position	4. Is a safe approach possible? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Odours or smells? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	6. Vapours visible? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
7. Holes, ditches, fast water, cliffs, etc. nearby? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	8. Fire, sparks, sources of ignition nearby? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
9. Is local traffic a potential problem? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	10. Product placards, colour codes visible? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
11. Other Hazards? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	12. As you approach the scene from the upwind side, do you note a change in the status of any of the above? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
13. Remarks:	
<b>Hazard Mitigation: have you determined the necessity for any of the following?</b>	
1. Entry Objectives:	
2. Warning sign(s), barriers, colour codes in place? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
3. Hazardous material being monitored? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 3a. Sampling equipment: 3b. Sampling location(s): 3c. Sampling frequency: 3d. Peak reading: 3e. Personal exposure monitoring:	
4. Protective gear / level: 4b. Respirators 4d. Boots:	4a. Gloves: 4c. Clothing: 4e. Chemical cartridge change frequency:
5. Decon 5a. Instructions: 5b. Decon equipment and materials:	
6. Emergency escape route established? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Route?	
7. Field responders briefed on hazards? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
8. Remarks:	
Protective Zones: record initial control perimeters (see Figure 1)	



5. Include any site sketches or photos of the protective zones (if available):

Public Protection Measures Flowchart





# Section 2: Roles and Responsibilities

## **Field Response Team**

### **Key Response Personnel**

### **General Safety Equipment and Resource Lists**

Operator, Truck & Other Safety Equipment

### **Response Team Structure**

Quick Reference Guide – Emergency Support Team (EST)

### **Field Response Team – Command Staff**

Command Staff Roles Chart

### **Field Response Team – General Staff**

Operations Section Roles Chart

Planning Section Roles Chart

Logistics Section Roles Chart

Finance / Admin. Section Roles Chart

### **Field Response Team – Public Safety Staff**

Public Safety Roles Chart

Air Monitors Module

Reception Centre Rep Module

Roadblocks Module

Rovers Module

Telephoners Module

### **Ongoing Response**

Planning “P”

Five Step Ongoing Response Guide

Objectives Meeting

Tactics Meeting

Planning Meeting

Operations Briefing

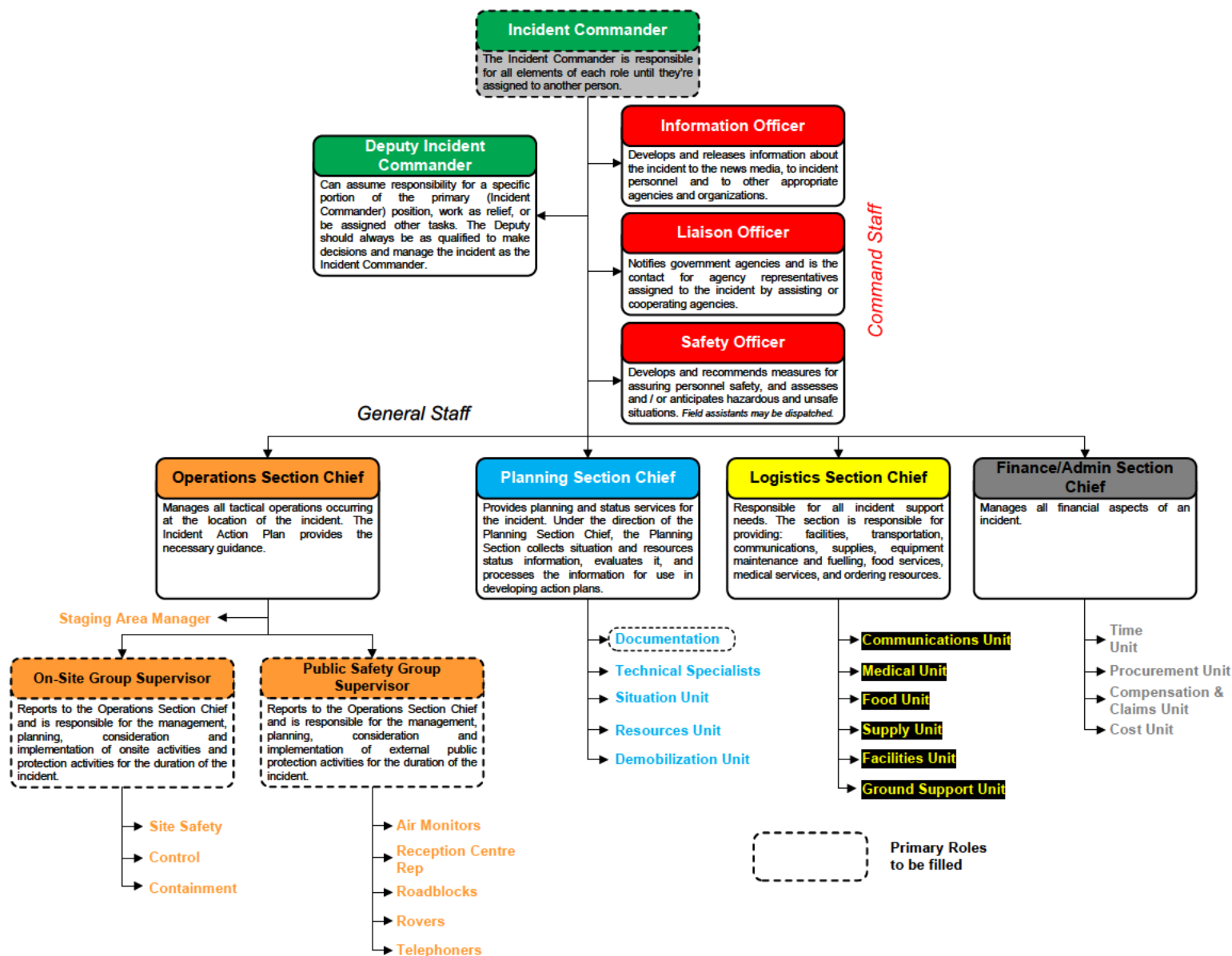
### **Response Teams Phone List**

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# Field Response Team



## Section 2: Roles and Responsibilities

## Key Response Personnel

The following individuals are likely to fill the key response roles identified:

<b>Command Staff</b>	<b>Incident Commander</b>	Facility Manager or Operations Supervisor
<b>On-Site</b>	<b>On-Site Group Supervisor</b>	Supervisor or Senior Operators, Lead Operators
<b>Public Safety</b>	<b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b>	Supervisor or Senior Operations Personnel
	<b>Air Monitors / Roadblock / Rovers</b>	Operations personnel (operators, safety, contractors, etc.)
	<b>Telephoners / Admin Support</b>	External Relations, Lands Public Awareness, Admin
	<b>Reception Centre Representative</b>	Senior company representative that works in the area
<b>Emergency Support Team (EST)</b>	<b>EOC Director</b>	Director EHS, Supervisor Emergency Response
	<b>Communications / Media</b>	Director Communications, Manager Communications
	<b>Regulatory / Government Liaison</b>	Supervisor EHS / Supervisor Emergency Response

Please refer to the **Response Teams Phone List (yellow tab)** for a list of senior personnel and their contact information.

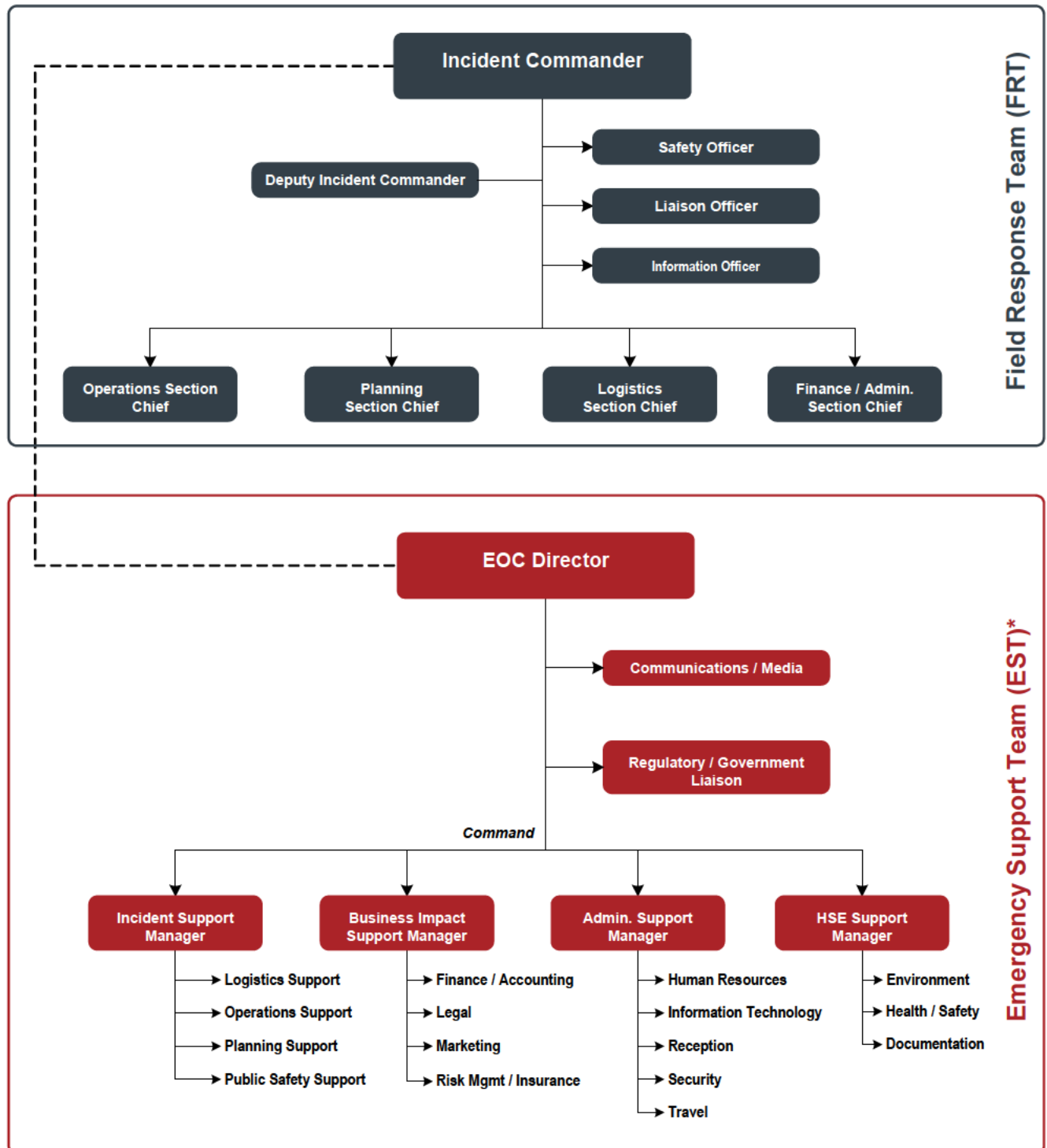
## General Safety Equipment and Resource Lists

### Operator, Truck & Other Safety Equipment

Each operator is required to drive a suitable vehicle (4x4 truck) for their service areas and should carry the following equipment: 20-30lb fire extinguisher, vehicle emergency roadside kit, cell phone and a 4 head monitor.

Refer to **Area Specific Information Section (white tabs)** for further details on specific air monitoring equipment, back-up communication methods, ignition and roadblock kit contents as well as their locations, specialty fire-fighting equipment and/or service companies and their contact information for if the aforementioned equipment is not available.

## Response Team Structure



### Legend

- Communication
- Command

\* Detailed role descriptions for the EST can be found in the Emergency Support Team Plan located at the Calgary EOC.

## Quick Reference Guide – Emergency Support Team (EST)

### (Located at the Emergency Operations Centre)

The **EOC Director** is responsible for all elements of each role until they're assigned to another person. Below are brief descriptions of each of the key roles that the EOC Director might choose to assign right away.

<b>EOC Director</b>	The EOC Director is responsible for coordination of response efforts from corporate to support the Field Response Team (FRT) and for efforts to ensure business continuity during the incident. The EOC Director coordinates the actions upon request of the Incident Commander. The EOC Director is the main link between the FRT and the EST and is the main informant for the EST.
<b>Communications &amp; Media</b>	Serves as the coordination point for all public information, media relations and internal information sources. Communications & Media is responsible for preparing the FRT and the EST to deal successfully with internal and external communication.
<b>Regulatory / Government Liaison</b>	Provides regulatory guidance and advice to the EST as well as to be a liaison between responding government agencies and the company. The Regulatory / Government Liaison is responsible for providing support to the field Liaison Officer.
<b>Incident Support Manager</b>	The Incident Support Manager speaks directly with the field Deputy Incident Commander, if assigned, or the field Incident Commander. The Incident Support Manager provides operational, public safety, planning and logistics support to assist the FRT with developing an effective field Incident Action Plan (IAP).
<b>Business Impact Support Manager</b>	The role of business impact is to identify and work to mitigate all of the negative impacts of the incident on the business as well as to provide business advice and support. The Business Impact Support Manager provides support to the company in the areas of finance / accounting, legal, marketing, risk management and insurance.
<b>Admin Support Manager</b>	The Admin Support Manager provides administrative and technical support to the company in the areas of human resources, information technology, travel, security and reception.
<b>Health, Safety &amp; Environment Support Manager</b>	The Health, Safety & Environment Support Manager is responsible for providing Health, Safety & Environmental support to the FRT.

# Command Staff Roles

Incident Commander	Deputy Incident Commander	Information Officer	Liaison Officer	Safety Officer
<p>The <b>Incident Commander</b> is in charge of overall management of the incident and must be fully qualified to manage the incident. As incidents grow in size or complexity, a more highly qualified <b>Incident Commander</b> may be assigned by the company.</p> <p><i>Note: The highest ranking authority arriving at the site of the incident (first on-scene) becomes the <b>Incident Commander</b> and establishes command and control. The first on-scene will remain the <b>Incident Commander</b> until there is formal transfer of command to a more senior company employee and / or qualified personnel.</i></p> <p><b>Initial Response - *Refer to the 5 Step Initial Response Guide in Section 1: Initial Response*</b></p> <p><b>Step 1: Level of Emergency</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> If necessary, investigate and confirm the emergency. If the incident involves a release of sour product, the investigation should be conducted in teams of two. Take appropriate safety precautions (PPE, SCBA, etc.). Ensure personal safety at all times.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Determine the Level of Emergency using the OGC Incident Classification Matrix for BC or AER's Assessment Matrix for Classifying Incidents for all other provinces (e.g. Alert/Minor, Level 1, 2, 3) found in Section 1: Initial Response or using the Emergency Assessment SmartPhone App. (Search H<sub>2</sub>Safety or Emergency Assessment in the App Store).</li></ul> <p><b>Step 2: Internal Notification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Follow the Internal Emergency Notification Flowchart outlined in Section 1: Initial Response to contact required field resources. Refer to the Section 2: Roles and Responsibilities / Response Team Phone List. Relay the information from the A1 Initial Notification Form. Mobilize internal resources to the site, to the Incident Command Post (ICP) or place them on standby as required.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Contact required company resources and communicate the level of emergency. Refer to Section 2: Roles and Responsibilities / Response Team Phone List.</li></ul> <p><b>Step 3: External Notification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Follow the External Emergency Notification Flowchart in Section 1: Initial Response for communication structure and the Provincial Notification Matrix in Section 5: External Agencies to determine which external agencies need to be notified. Reference Section 5: External Agencies and the Area Specific Information for the location of the incident.</li></ul> <p><b>Step 4: Incident Briefing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> The following positions are always filled regardless of the size of the incident: <b>Incident Commander</b>, <b>On-Site Group Supervisor</b> and <b>Documentation</b>.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Assess the situation, identify the incident source, and consider how to stop the source. Carry out a site assessment that includes the following: identify hazardous materials, evaluate risk to workers and the public, determine the potential for the incident to escalate, identify safety concerns, determine which other company's facilities are involved.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Detail and prioritize the objectives for the next operational period taking into consideration the <b>priorities of (1) Life Safety, (2) Incident Stabilization, (3) Property &amp; Environment</b> using the ICS 201 Incident Briefing Form.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Assign other positions as required to meet the identified objectives. Review and complete the ICS 207 Incident Organization Chart in Section 6: Forms. Depending on the scale of emergency, all positions may not be assigned. The <b>Incident Commander</b> assumes responsibility for all unassigned roles until personnel have been assigned to them.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Conduct a role review with each of the positions above to ensure they clearly understand their roles and responsibilities.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Develop detailed plans of action (strategies) to achieve the objectives and determine what tactics and resources are required to implement the strategies (oil spill services, safety services, etc.).</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Activate the Incident Command Post (ICP). Refer to the Appendices for Incident Command Post activation guidelines.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure the <b>Planning Section</b> posts and updates the status board with incident details.</li></ul> <p><b>Step 5: Public Safety</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Determine the size of the Emergency Planning and Response Zones around the incident. Refer to the EPZ calculation tables and map in Area Specific Information.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Use the Public Protection Measures Flowchart located in Section 1: Initial Response to assist with determining if evacuation / shelter / ignition are required.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure the affected public are contacted and advised to shelter or evacuate as required.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Establish <b>Air Monitoring</b>, <b>Reception Centre Representatives</b>, <b>Roadblocks</b>, <b>Rovers</b>, and <b>Telephoners</b> as required.</li></ul> <p><b>Ongoing Response - *Refer to the Five Step Ongoing Response Guide in Section 2: Ongoing Response*</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Establish a method to track responders and resources to ensure they are accounted for at all times.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Monitor implementation of IAP and revise as the situation dictates. Prepare for next operational period.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Support the <b>Operations Section Chief</b> in the preparation of an incident control and containment action plan.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure each section chief has adequate staff, is not violating span of control and clearly understands the roles and responsibilities.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Conduct frequent Command Staff and General Staff meetings and regularly update the Emergency Support Team.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> If transfer of command occurs, an incident status briefing must take place. Provide all documentation and review situation status, objectives and priorities, current organization and resources, facilities, communications plan, concerns and introductions to staff.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> As the emergency is brought under control, the decision to downgrade the level and/or stand down the emergency will be based on air monitoring readings in consultation with the <b>Incident Commander</b> and the applicable government regulator.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> The <b>Demobilization Unit</b> will develop and implement objectives/strategies for demobilization.</li></ul>	<p>The <b>Deputy Incident Commander</b> may assume responsibility for a specific portion of the primary position, work as relief, or be assigned other tasks. The <b>Deputy</b> should always be as qualified to make decisions and manage the incident as the <b>Incident Commander</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> If no scribe has been assigned to the <b>Incident Commander</b>, support the <b>Incident Commander</b> by documenting details of the emergency, focusing on activities and decisions made.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Record, update and maintain a chronological summary of the incident including:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Names of personnel in each assigned position and their location</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Control and containment measures</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental monitoring information</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Injuries / deaths / missing persons</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Phone calls</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Actions and decisions</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Status of the public protection actions</li></ul></li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Manage the flow of traffic to and communication with the <b>Incident Commander</b> so that he can focus on managing the incident.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Conduct status update meetings.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide status to head office.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Deal with some day-to-day decision making.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Assume duties of the <b>Incident Commander</b>, if required.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintain communication with the <b>Incident Commander</b>.</li></ul> <div><p><b>Important</b></p><p>Prior to beginning any activities, each person in a role must:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Obtain a completed ICS 201 Incident Briefing and ICS 207 Incident Organization Chart from the <b>Incident Commander</b>.<p>Throughout the duration of the incident, each person in a role must:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Chronologically document all actions, decisions, contacts and requests on an ICS 214 Activity Log. Copies can be found in Section 6: Forms.<p>After the incident is over, each person in a role must:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Assist with post-incident activities.</li></ul><p><b>All forms referenced can be found in Section 6: Forms</b></p></li></ul></li></ul></div>	<p>The <b>Information Officer</b> is responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident to the news media, to incident personnel and to other appropriate agencies and organizations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Receive incident briefing from the <b>Incident Commander</b> before contacting external agencies.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Prepare regular status updates that will be provided to internal company personnel to keep them apprised of the situation.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify and document any media involvement that has already taken place</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> If the media statement hasn't yet been prepared ensure that the generic media statement from the ERP is communicated and being used in the field.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Assist head office with the preparation of a preliminary media statement if required using the Preliminary Media Statement form.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Document all communications with the media using the Media Contact Log.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Develop a detailed media strategy for the incident.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Designate and prepare media briefing rooms away from the Incident Command Post.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Organize tours and photo opportunities if required.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintain communication with the <b>Incident Commander</b>.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Media releases must be coordinated with applicable regulatory agency.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> If necessary, coordinate with and use broadcast media to notify residents in the hazard area.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Work with Communications / Media to develop a communications plan that includes establishing protocols for responders and all company personnel as required to ensure incident information remains confidential (i.e. restriction on cell phone usage for photography, social media, speaking to the media, etc.).</li></ul>	<p>The <b>Liaison Officer</b> is responsible for notifying government agencies and is the contact for agency representatives assigned to the incident by assisting or cooperating agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Complete Regulatory First Call Communication Form.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Refer to Section 5: External Agencies for the Government Notification Matrix. Notify as soon as possible and provide status updates at agreed upon intervals to:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Government regulator</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Local authorities (counties, cities, towns, MDs, RDs, First Nations Reserves, etc.)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Health authority</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Environment</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Provincial emergency management organization</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Other agencies</li></ul></li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Keep track of all government correspondence using the Government Agency Contact Log.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Obtain cooperating and assisting agency information that includes: contact information, radio frequencies, cooperative agreements, equipment type, number of personnel, condition of equipment and personnel, agency constraints, etc.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Conduct appropriate periodic briefings to keep agencies informed of planning actions.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with any government agency representatives attending the ICP or REOC.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with mutual aid groups.</li></ul>	<p>The <b>Safety Officer</b> develops and recommends measures for assuring personnel safety, and assesses and / or anticipates hazardous and unsafe situations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure the site is evacuated if unsafe.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Initiate rescue plans if safe to do so.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Review the Incident Action Plan to identify and correct any potential occupational and health hazards.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure work / rest guidelines are followed.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Continuously monitor workers for exposure to ensure they are wearing the required PPE.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Take appropriate action to mitigate or eliminate unsafe conditions, operations, or hazards.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Immediately stop any unsafe practices.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Conduct a general inspection of the facilities, food services and sanitation services soon after they become operational and follow up on a periodic basis throughout the incident for compliance to all health and safety standards. Provide a report of deficiencies.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Document both safe and unsafe acts, corrective actions taken on the scene, accidents or injuries, and ways to improve safety on future incidents.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Investigate accidents that have occurred within the incident area.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify "Hot Zone" and declare when responders may enter it.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that responders inside the "Hot Zone" are accounted for and initiate search if required.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Prepare a site-specific health and safety plan.</li></ul>

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Revised October 2018

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# General Staff Roles – Operations Section

Operations Section Chief	On-Site Group Supervisor	Staging Area Manager	Site safety	Control	Containment
<p>The <b>Operations Section Chief</b> is responsible for managing all tactical operations occurring at the location of the incident. The Incident Action Plan provides the necessary guidance. The need to expand the <b>Operations Section</b> is generally dictated by the number of tactical resources involved and is influenced by span of control considerations.</p>	<p><b>On-Site Group Supervisor</b> is responsible for coordinating all activities of <b>Control</b>, <b>Containment</b> and <b>Site Safety</b> at the scene of the emergency / incident.</p>	<p>The <b>Staging Area Manager</b> is responsible for managing all activities within a Staging Area.</p>	<p><b>Site Safety</b> is responsible for responder safety and safety advice at all times at the scene of the emergency / incident.</p>	<p><b>Control</b> is responsible for implementing measures designed to bring the incident under control or stop the incident.</p>	<p><b>Containment</b> is responsible for implementing measures designed to reduce the impact of the incident on and prevent the spread of the incident to the surrounding areas.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and confirm communication links.</li> <li>Ensure the On-Site Command Post (OSCP) is established.</li> <li>Manage the following positions, as required: <b>On-Site Group Supervisor</b>, <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b>.</li> <li>In conjunction with the <b>Incident Commander</b>, the <b>Planning Section Chief</b>, and the <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b>, develop and implement an Incident Action Plan (IAP)</li> <li>Ensure responder safety at all times.</li> <li>Oversee control / containment procedures; ensure the hazard is isolated.</li> <li>Determine the current and potential environmental impact of product released, response activities, or waste disposal.</li> <li>Ensure that all environmental laws and regulations are complied with during emergency response operations.</li> <li>Provide technical advice to <b>Incident Commander</b> to determine public protection measures.</li> <li>Assess the requirements for on-site safety supervision, personnel, equipment, and other contract services. Coordinate with <b>Logistics</b> to obtain equipment and resources.</li> <li>Assist the <b>On-Site Group Supervisor</b> in determining whether ignition is appropriate. If at all possible, input is to be obtained from the <b>Incident Commander</b>, the <b>EOC Director</b> and the applicable government regulator.</li> <li>Maintain continuous communications with the <b>Incident Commander</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure all personnel are accounted for. Release nonessential personnel from the site</li> <li>Oversee and maintain control of all on-site personnel.</li> <li>Establish On-Site Command Post (OSCP).</li> <li>Obtain incident briefing and environmental impact information.</li> <li>Coordinate activities of <b>Staging Area Manager</b>, <b>Site Safety</b>, <b>Control</b> and <b>Containment</b>.</li> <li>Report air monitoring to <b>Incident Commander</b> (third party and regulatory).</li> <li>Call police, fire and ambulance as needed.</li> <li>Coordinate with ambulance / fire / RCMP / regulatory agencies / spill co-ops.</li> <li>Conduct meetings with on-site personnel to review action plans, communication and safety.</li> <li>Request additional resources needed to implement on-site response actions.</li> <li>Supervise the execution of the on-site response actions.</li> <li>The <b>On-Site Group Supervisor</b> has the authority to ignite the release if ignition criteria are met. If at all possible, the <b>On-Site Group Supervisor</b> must consult with higher authority individuals within the company (ideally the <b>Operations Section Chief</b>, <b>Incident Commander</b>, <b>EOC Director</b>, etc.) and the applicable government regulator before making the decision to ignite a release. Refer to <b>Section 4: Emergency Response Procedures</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a staging area near the incident site and outside of the EPZ. When choosing a site for the staging area ensure the following conditions are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate sized site that is stable and level with suitable access roads</li> <li>No entry problems such as narrow approach ways, gates, power lines, buried pipelines, etc.</li> <li>Approval has been received from landowner</li> <li>Reception of communication equipment is adequate</li> </ul> </li> <li>Erect staging area information and directional signs to the staging area, if required.</li> <li>Flag the perimeter of the staging area.</li> <li>Obtain an office trailer and emergency lighting, if required.</li> <li>Coordinate traffic and maintain a log of personnel and services dispatched to, or arriving from the site of the emergency. Communicate this information to the <b>Logistics Section Chief</b>.</li> <li>Respond to <b>Operations Section Chief</b> or <b>Incident Commander</b> requests for resources.</li> <li>Confirm all workers have required training before they are dispatched to the incident.</li> <li>Maintain and provide status to the <b>Planning Section</b> of all resources in Staging Area.</li> <li>Demobilize or move Staging Area as required.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess hazards &amp; potential risks e.g. fire/explosion, toxicity, oxygen deficiency, ignition sources, access/egress.</li> <li>Ensure responder safety at all times.</li> <li>Ensure that on-site personnel are taking appropriate safety actions: PPE, SCBA / SABA, Safe Work Procedures, proper grounding / bonding procedures, work in teams, etc.</li> <li>Ensure workers that show signs of stress, fatigue, and other symptoms are demobilized and sent for treatment if necessary.</li> <li>Maintain records of all injuries and on-site medical treatments.</li> <li>Conduct responder safety orientations.</li> <li>Monitor activities and conduct a head count on a regular basis.</li> <li>Continually evaluate risks and stop unsafe activities immediately.</li> <li>Recommend alternatives for activities that are considered to be unsafe.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist with the development of control procedures.</li> <li>Identify immediate response tactics (i.e. offensive / defensive response tactics). Only when safety is assured, take immediate operational actions to bring the incident under control (i.e. shut down, isolate, de-pressure, etc.).</li> <li>Provide or seek technical / engineering advice around all control-related issues.</li> <li>Inform <b>Operations Section Chief</b> of any interactions with regulatory agencies or environmental personnel.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist with the development of containment procedures.</li> <li>Identify immediate response tactics (i.e. offensive / defensive response tactics). Only when safety is assured, take actions to contain the incident so as to prevent the incident from spreading offsite and to reduce the impact on the public, sensitive terrain, watercourses, etc.</li> <li>Provide or seek technical / engineering advice around all containment-related issues.</li> <li>Secure the scene and restrict access to essential and authorized personnel only.</li> <li>Inform <b>Operations Section Chief</b> of any interactions with regulatory agencies or environmental personnel.</li> <li>Coordinate oil spill cooperative activities (booms, dams, etc.).</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: right;">Revised October 2018</p>					
Located at the Incident Command Post (ICP)	Located at the On-Site Command Post (OSCP)	Located at the Staging Area	Located at the On-Site Command Post (OSCP)	Located at the On-Site Command Post (OSCP)	Located at the On-Site Command Post (OSCP)

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# General Staff Roles – Planning Section

Planning Section Chief	Documentation Unit	Technical Specialists Unit	Situation Unit	Resources Unit	Demobilization Unit
<p>The <b>Planning Section Chief</b> is responsible for providing planning and status services for the incident. Under the direction of the <b>Planning Section Chief</b>, the Planning Section collects situation and resources status information, evaluates it, and processes the information for use in developing action plans. Dissemination of information can be in the form of the Incident Action Plan, formal briefings, or through map and status board displays.</p>	<p>The <b>Documentation Unit</b> is responsible for the maintenance of accurate, up-to-date incident files. Duplication services will also be provided by the <b>Documentation Unit</b>.</p>	<p>Certain incidents or events may require the use of <b>Technical Specialists</b> who have specialized knowledge and expertise. <b>Technical Specialists</b> may function within the Planning Section, or be assigned wherever their services are required.</p>	<p>The collection, processing, and organization of all incident information. The <b>Situation Unit</b> may prepare future projections of incident growth, maps, and intelligence information.</p>	<p>The <b>Resources Unit</b> is responsible for maintaining the status of all assigned resources at an incident.</p>	<p>The <b>Demobilization Unit</b> is responsible for developing the Incident Demobilization Plan.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and confirm communication links.</li> <li>Assign personnel to assume the following positions, as required: <b>Documentation, Technical, Situation, Resources, and Demobilization</b>.</li> <li>Assist with setup of the Incident Command Post.</li> <li>Review the details of the incident and support the <b>Incident Commander</b> with the development of a preliminary response strategy.</li> <li>Identify the need for technical specialists.</li> <li>Collect and analyze information on the current situation, prepare situation displays and situation summaries, and develop maps and projections.</li> <li>Establish special information collection activities as necessary, e.g., weather, environmental, toxics, etc.</li> <li>Provide technical support to the <b>Incident Commander</b> and work with <b>Incident Commander</b> to develop the Incident Action Plan (IAP).</li> <li>Review any changes to the Incident Action Plan (IAP) to ensure consistency.</li> <li>Assemble information on alternative strategies.</li> <li>Coordinate with <b>Logistics</b> to determine current available resources and resource availability for future plans of action.</li> <li>Establish reporting schedules.</li> <li>Conduct long-range and / or contingency planning.</li> <li>Develop plans for demobilization.</li> <li>Maintain continuous communications with the <b>Incident Commander</b>.</li> </ul> <div> <div>Form ICS 202</div> <div>Form ICS 214</div> <div>Form ICS 215</div> <div>Form ICS 215a</div> <div>Form ICS 230</div> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Document the Incident Action Plan (IAP) strategies using the ICS 201 Incident Briefing Form provided in Section 1: Initial Response or Section 6: Forms and disseminate them to all key responders. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Be prepared to document the <b>Incident Commander's</b> status update meetings using whiteboards, PC or Action Logs.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Ensure consistent documentation.</li> <li>Ensure timely dissemination of all documentation.</li> <li>Participate in planning meetings, capturing key information, decisions made, commitments and status.</li> <li>Collect documentation from response team members and maintain a consistent system for organizing the data. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Records must be held for a minimum of 5 years as it may be requested by the regulatory agency at any point during that time.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Establish duplication services.</li> <li>Incident files will be stored for legal, analytical, and historical purposes.</li> <li>Post and maintain all Emergency Status Boards and other laminated charts in the Incident Command Post.</li> </ul> <div> <div>Form ICS 201</div> <div>Form ICS 214</div> <div>Form ICS 231</div> <div>Form ICS 233</div> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determine what technical support is available now and in the future.</li> <li>Work with <b>Logistics</b> to determine the key locations for the required technical support and appropriate time to acquire.</li> <li>Gather data (weather, etc.) and forecast changes considering incident potential and develop new or modified response strategies.</li> <li>As required, obtain plume dispersion modelling.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect and evaluate information to establish an accurate picture of the situation and creates a detailed summary. Use this information to create maps and projections.</li> <li>Prepare, post, or disseminate resources and situation status information as required, including special requests.</li> <li>Provide photographic services and maps if required.</li> </ul> <div> <div>Form ICS 201</div> <div>Form ICS 209</div> <div>Form ICS 214</div> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the status and location of all incident resources / personnel responding to the incident.</li> <li>Oversee the check-in of all resources.</li> <li>Maintenance of a master list of all resources, e.g., key supervisory personnel, primary and support resources, etc.</li> <li>May assist in preparing the written Incident Action Plan.</li> <li>Maintain and post the current status and location of all resources.</li> </ul> <div> <div>Form ICS 203</div> <div>Form ICS 204</div> <div>Form ICS 207</div> <div>Form ICS 211</div> <div>Form ICS 214</div> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare plan for the demobilization of all personnel and equipment upon resolution of the incident.</li> <li>Ensure resources in available status are still required. Identify surplus resources and probably release time.</li> <li>Debrief non-required resources and dismiss resources being demobilized.</li> <li>Coordinate demobilization with agency representatives.</li> <li>Develop incident check-out function for all units.</li> <li>Ensure the demobilization process is organized, safe and cost effective.</li> </ul> <div> <div>Form ICS 214</div> <div>Form ICS 221</div> </div>

**Important**

**Prior** to beginning any activities, each person in a role must:

- Obtain a completed ICS 201 Incident Briefing and ICS 207 Incident Organization Chart from the **Incident Commander**.

**Throughout** the duration of the incident, each person in a role must:

- Chronologically document all actions, decisions, contacts and requests on an ICS 214 Activity Log. Copies can be found in Section 6: Forms.

**After** the incident is over, each person in a role must:

- Assist with post-incident activities.

**All forms referenced can be found in Section 6: Forms**

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Revised October 2018

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# General Staff Roles – Logistics Section

Logistics Section Chief	Communications Unit	Medical unit	Food Unit	Supply Unit	Facilities Unit	Ground Support Unit
All incident support needs are provided by the Logistics Section. The section is responsible for providing: facilities, transportation, communications, supplies, equipment maintenance and fuelling, food services, medical services, and ordering resources. Six units may be established within the Logistics Section and the <b>Logistics Section Chief</b> will determine the need to activate or deactivate a unit. If a unit is not activated, responsibility for that unit's duties will remain with the <b>Logistics Section Chief</b> .	The <b>Communications Unit</b> is responsible for developing plans for the use of incident communications equipment and facilities; installing and testing of communications equipment; supervision of the Incident Communications Centre, if established; and the distribution and maintenance of communications equipment.	The <b>Medical Unit</b> is responsible for all medical services for incident assigned personnel. The unit will develop procedures for managing major medical emergencies; and provide medical aid.  <i>Note: Medical assistance to the public or victims of the emergency is an operational function.</i>	Responsible for supplying the food needs for the entire incident, including all remote locations, (e.g., Camps, Staging Areas), as well as providing food for personnel unable to leave tactical field assignments. The <b>Food Unit</b> interacts with the <b>Facilities Unit</b> for location of fixed-feeding site; the <b>Supply Unit</b> for food ordering; and the <b>Ground Support Unit</b> for transporting food.	The <b>Supply Unit</b> is responsible for ordering, receiving, processing, and storing all incident-related resources.	The <b>Facilities Unit</b> is responsible for set-up, maintenance, and demobilization of all incident support facilities except staging areas. The <b>Facilities Unit</b> will also provide security services to the incident as needed.	The Ground Support Unit is primarily responsible for the maintenance, services, and fuelling of all mobile equipment and vehicles, with the exception of aviation resources. The unit also has responsibility for the ground transportation of personnel, supplies, and equipment.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and confirm communication links.</li> <li>Assign personnel as required.</li> <li>List and obtain all immediate resources requested by the <b>Incident Commander</b> or <b>Operations Section Chief</b>.</li> <li>Identify anticipated and known incident service and support requirements.</li> <li>Maintain continuous communications with the <b>Incident Commander</b>.</li> <li>Develop plans to move required resources to site.</li> <li>Confirm spending authorities with the Finance / Admin Section.</li> <li>Mobilize resources.</li> <li>Move required resources to site.</li> <li>Coordinate spending with the <b>Finance / Admin Section Chief</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish the communications plan for the use of incident communications equipment and facilities.</li> <li>Install, test, distribute, and maintain all communications equipment.</li> <li>Advise on communications capabilities and limitations.</li> <li>Establish telephone, communication links, and public address systems.</li> <li>Establish clear and widespread communication throughout the incident.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arrange and provide response personnel with first aid and minor medical services.</li> <li>Develop Incident Medical Plan.</li> <li>Develop procedures for handling serious injuries of responder personnel.</li> <li>Provide medical aid to personnel.</li> <li>Assist the Finance / Administration Section with processing injury-related claims.</li> </ul> <p><i>Note: Provision of medical assistance to the public or victims of the emergency is an operational function and would be done by the Operations Section Medical Unit. If there is a requirement for victims of an incident the local public ambulance service is most often utilized.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible for supplying the food needs for the entire incident, including all remote locations (e.g., Camps, Staging Areas), as well as providing food for personnel unable to leave tactical field assignments.</li> <li>Works with the Planning Section - <b>Resources Unit</b> to anticipate the numbers of personnel to be fed and develop plans for supplying food to all incident areas.</li> <li>Interacts with the <b>Facilities Unit</b> for location of fixed-feeding site; the <b>Supply Unit</b> for food ordering; and the <b>Ground and Air Support Units</b> for transporting food.</li> <li>Obtain necessary equipment and supplies and establish cooking facilities.</li> <li>Order sufficient food and potable water from the <b>Supply Unit</b>.</li> <li>Maintain inventory of food and water.</li> <li>Maintain food services areas, ensuring that all appropriate health and safety measures and being followed.</li> <li>Supervise caterers, cooks, and other <b>Food Unit</b> personnel as appropriate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Order, receive, distribute and track all incident equipment and supplies.</li> <li>Ordered all off-incident resources including: tactical and support resources (including personnel), all expendable and non-expendable support supplies.</li> <li>Management of tool operations, including the storage, disbursement, and service of all tools and portable non-expendable equipment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set-up, maintain, and demobilize incident support facilities with the exception of staging areas.</li> <li>Facilities may include: Incident Command Post, Incident Base, Camps, and other facilities within the incident area to be used for feeding, sleeping and sanitation services.</li> <li>Prepare layout of facilities; inform appropriate unit leaders.</li> <li>Will provide security services to the incident as needed.</li> <li>Contact local law enforcement agencies as required.</li> <li>Investigate and document all complaints and suspicious occurrences.</li> <li>Ensure strict compliance with applicable safety regulations.</li> <li>Provide facility maintenance services, e.g., sanitation, lighting, etc.</li> <li>Demobilize base and camp facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible for the maintenance, service and fuelling of all mobile equipment and vehicles, with the exception of aviation resources.</li> <li>Coordinates the transportation of all personnel, supplies, and equipment.</li> <li>Update the <b>Resources Unit</b> with the status (location and capability) of transportation vehicles.</li> <li>Develop the Incident Traffic Plan as required.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Important</b></p> <p>Prior to beginning any activities, each person in a role must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obtain a completed ICS 201 Incident Briefing and ICS 207 Incident Organization Chart from the <b>Incident Commander</b>.</li> </ul> <p>Throughout the duration of the incident, each person in a role must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chronologically document all actions, decisions, contacts and requests on an ICS 214 Activity Log. Copies can be found in Section 6: Forms.</li> </ul> <p>After the incident is over, each person in a role must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist with post-incident activities.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">All forms referenced can be found in Section 6: Forms</p>						

All team members are located at the Incident Command Post (ICP), unless otherwise noted.

Revised October 2018

**Escalate, Downgrade or Stand-Down Levels of Emergency:** As the emergency is brought under control, the decision to downgrade the level and/or stand down the emergency will be based on air monitoring readings in consultation with the **Incident Commander** and the applicable government regulator. All affected persons and the media must be kept informed of the status of an emergency. **Emergency Follow-up:** Once the emergency is over, the area residents, transients, industrial users, involved government agencies, and any individual notified will be informed of the stand-down by the **Information Officer** or **Public Safety Group Supervisor**.



# General Staff Roles – Finance / Admin Section

Finance / Admin Section Chief	Time Unit	Procurement Unit	Compensation & Claims Unit	Cost Unit
The <b>Finance / Administration Section Chief</b> is responsible for managing all financial aspects of an incident. The <b>Finance / Administration Section Chief</b> will determine the need to activate or deactivate a unit.	The <b>Time Unit</b> is responsible for ensuring the accurate recording of daily personnel time, compliance with specific agency time recording policies and managing commissary operations if established at the incident.	All financial matters pertaining to vendor contracts, leases and fiscal agreements are managed by the <b>Procurement Unit</b> . The unit is also responsible for maintaining equipment time records. The <b>Procurement Unit</b> establishes local sources for equipment and supplies; manages all equipment rental agreements; and processes all rental and supply fiscal document billing invoices.	This unit oversees the completion of all forms required by workers' compensation and local agencies. A file of injuries and illnesses associated with the incident will also be maintained and all witness statement will be obtained in writing. Close coordination with the medical Unit is essential. The <b>Compensation &amp; Claims Unit</b> is also responsible for investigating all claims involving property associated with or involved in the incident.	The <b>Cost Unit</b> provides all incident cost analysis. It ensures the proper identification of all equipment and personnel requiring payment; records all cost data; analyzes and prepares estimates of incident costs; and maintains accurate records of incident costs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ Identify and confirm communication links.</li><li>❑ Assign personnel to assume the following positions, as required: <b>Time Unit, Procurement Unit, Compensation &amp; Claims Unit, and Cost Unit.</b></li><li>❑ Review legal issues with the <b>Incident Commander</b> and <b>EOC Director</b>.</li><li>❑ Maintain continuous communications with the <b>Incident Commander</b>.</li><li>❑ Brief agency administrative personnel on all incident-related financial issues needing attention or follow-up.</li><li>❑ Manage all financial aspects of an incident.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ Record daily personnel time, ensure compliance with specific agency time recording policies, and manage commissary operations if established at the incident.</li><li>❑ Submit cost estimate data forms to <b>Cost Unit</b> as required.</li><li>❑ Ensure that all records are current and complete prior to demobilization.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ Manage finances relating to vendor contracts, leases and fiscal agreements.</li><li>❑ Maintain equipment time records.</li><li>❑ Establish local sources for equipment and supplies. Coordinate with local jurisdiction on plans and supply sources.</li><li>❑ Manage all equipment rental agreements. Establish contracts and agreement with supply vendors.</li><li>❑ Processes all rental and supply fiscal document billing invoices.</li><li>❑ Prepare and authorize contracts and land use agreements, as needed.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ Handle all matters relating to compensation for injury or property damage due to the incident.</li><li>❑ Oversees the completion of all forms required by workers' compensation and local agencies.</li><li>❑ Maintain a file with all the injuries and illnesses associated with the incident.</li><li>❑ Obtain witness statements in writing.</li><li>❑ Investigate all claims involving property associated with or involved in the incident.</li><li>❑ Ensure the completion of a Resident Compensation Log for any out-of-pocket expenses incurred by evacuees. <div>Form B2</div></li><li>❑ All claims must be submitted to the Finance and Legal departments for processing and disbursement of funds.</li><li>❑ If applicable, Finance and Legal will deal with insurers as well as any other extraneous circumstances (affected parties want more, etc.).</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ Collect and evaluate cost data to establish an accurate picture of the incident costs.</li><li>❑ Create cost summaries, cost estimates, and cost saving recommendations.</li><li>❑ Prepare resources-use cost estimates for the Planning Section.</li><li>❑ Identify all equipment and personnel requiring payment.</li></ul>

**Important**

Prior to beginning any activities, each person in a role must:

- ❑ Obtain a completed ICS 201 Incident Briefing and ICS 207 Incident Organization Chart from the **Incident Commander**.

Throughout the duration of the incident, each person in a role must:

- ❑ Chronologically document all actions, decisions, contacts and requests on an ICS 214 Activity Log. Copies can be found in Section 6: Forms.

After the incident is over, each person in a role must:

- ❑ Assist with post-incident activities.

All forms referenced can be found in Section 6: Forms

All team members are located at the Incident Command Post (ICP), unless otherwise noted. Revised October 2018

**Escalate, Downgrade or Stand-Down Levels of Emergency:** As the emergency is brought under control, the decision to downgrade the level and/or stand down the emergency will be based on air monitoring readings in consultation with the **Incident Commander** and the applicable government regulator. All affected persons and the media must be kept informed of the status of an emergency. **Emergency Follow-up:** Once the emergency is over, the area residents, transients, industrial users, involved government agencies, and any individual notified will be informed of the stand-down by the **Information Officer** or **Public Safety Group Supervisor**.



# Operations Section - Public Safety Roles

Public Safety Group Supervisor	Air Monitors	Reception Centre Rep	Roadblocks	Rovers	Telephoners
<p>The <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b> is responsible for the management, planning, consideration and implementation of external public protection activities for the duration of the incident.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Confirm communication links with the <b>Incident Commander</b> and <b>Operations Section Chief</b>.</li><li>In conjunction with the <b>Incident Commander</b>: determine the size of the EPZ; identify the residents, businesses, industrial operators, and / or transients in the area; and determine the initial public protection measures to be taken. Refer to Section 4: Emergency Response Procedures for guidelines on evacuation / shelter, ignition, roadblocks, rovers, public concerns, etc. Additional information for <b>Air Monitors</b>, <b>Reception Centre Representative</b>, <b>Roadblocks</b>, <b>Rovers</b>, and <b>Telephoners</b> can be found in Section 2: Roles &amp; Responsibilities.</li><li>In conjunction with the <b>Incident Commander</b>, <b>Planning Section Chief</b>, and <b>Operations Section Chief</b>, develop and implement an Incident Action Plan (IAP).</li><li>Review resident lists, area user lists, reception centres, and telephone numbers within the ERP.</li><li>If required, establish a Regional Emergency Operations Centre (REOC).</li><li>Assign personnel to assume the following positions as required: <b>Air Monitors</b>, <b>Reception Centre Representative</b>, <b>Roadblocks</b>, <b>Rovers</b>, and <b>Telephoners</b>.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The <b>Telephoners</b> must have sufficient personnel to accommodate the following ratios when contacting residents: 1 Telephoner to every 7 residences; and 1 Supervisor for every 10 Telephoners.</li></ul></li><li>Dispatch <b>Air Monitors</b> at a Level 1 emergency (hand-held and mobile).<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Dispatch trained personnel with the appropriate hand-held gas monitors to record concentrations at the nearest unevacuated residences downwind of the incident site.</li><li>Mobilize third party mobile air monitoring units.</li><li>Maintain communication with the applicable government regulator and environment agency regarding air monitoring needs and activities.</li><li>Consult with the <b>Operations Section Chief</b> to determine the need for evacuation / sheltering. This is based on air monitoring readings at the nearest downwind residence.</li></ul></li><li>Prioritize residents and area users in the EPZ to establish the order of evacuation. Coordinate evacuation or shelter of residents, area users, and transients (via <b>Telephoners</b> and <b>Rovers</b>).<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Determine who needs to be notified and what script will be used: Early Notification / Voluntary Evacuation Message, Shelter-in-Place Phone Message, Evacuation Phone Message. <div>Form B6</div> <div>Form B7</div> <div>Form B8</div></li><li>At a Level 1 Emergency it is required to notify any special needs residents and give them the option to evacuate.</li><li>If residences are evacuated, a reception centre must be established.</li><li>Determine and notify landowner / occupant(s) as soon as possible.</li><li>Ensure the schools / school buses are contacted to make arrangements for school age children (if applicable).</li><li>If a large number of people need to be evacuated (large industrial operations and/or public facilities) refer to the Area Specific Information section (white tabs) for contacts to obtain charter buses or changes to the normal notification procedures.</li></ul></li><li>Send <b>Rovers</b> (if required) to identify human activity in the area which is not already identified within the ERP (drilling, pipeline construction, logging, hunting, farming, camping, fishing, etc.).<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Prepare Evacuation Notices and provide copies to <b>Rovers</b>.</li><li><b>Rovers</b> can be used to assist with notifications, assist with evacuating special needs residents, assist with air monitoring, etc. <div>Form B5</div></li></ul></li><li>Determine the need for helicopters to identify human activity in the area.</li><li>Determine the need for and location of <b>Roadblocks</b> to isolate and secure the area.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ensure all <b>Roadblock</b> personnel are properly trained and have appropriate roadblock kits.</li><li>Ensure all <b>Roadblock</b> personnel have the legal authority to restrict access to the area.</li></ul></li><li>Assess public impact outside of EPZ. See Section 5: External Agencies to determine what assistance local authorities can provide for public protection outside the EPZ.</li><li>Regularly update the <b>Incident Commander</b>.</li><li>Confirm communication links with: <b>Air Monitors</b>, <b>Reception Centre</b>, <b>Roadblocks</b>, <b>Rovers</b>, and <b>Telephoners</b>. Personnel should check in at scheduled intervals.</li><li>Review and confirm evacuation of residents, area industrial users, transients, etc. from the area.</li><li>Request that a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) is issued to restrict the airspace above the EPZ.</li></ul>	<p><b>Air Monitoring</b> personnel are responsible for acquiring and providing air quality readings to the <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Provide air monitoring readings to assist with decision making (evacuation / shelter / ignition).</li><li>Obtain and check equipment and information (maps, forms, communications, reports, monitors, safety, and breathing equipment).</li><li>Confirm communication links.</li><li>Monitor closest downwind public location or residence.</li><li>Monitor environment for adverse effects.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Record all readings on the Air Monitoring Log. <div>Form A5</div></li></ul></li><li>Report all readings at established intervals to the <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b>.</li><li>For your own safety, ensure <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b> is notified immediately if readings are approaching 10% LEL and / or 10 ppm H<sub>2</sub>S.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Prepare Mobile Monitoring Plan. <div>Form B2</div></li></ul></li></ul>	<p><b>Reception Centre Reps</b> are responsible for establishing reception centres, managing evacuee accommodation, communication and documentation for compensation purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Confirm reception centre is available for use.</li><li>Establish reception centre. Refer to Section 2: Roles &amp; Responsibilities.</li><li>Confirm communication links.</li><li>Receive evacuees and maintain a Reception Centre Registration Log. <div>Form B1</div></li><li>Arrange for food and accommodations for the evacuees.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Provide evacuees with a place to request counselling services, if required.</li></ul></li><li>Record and follow up on all evacuees who choose to make their own accommodation arrangements.</li><li>Arrange for temporary care of livestock (if possible) and the security of evacuated property.</li><li>Establish and oversee compensation administration activities at the reception centre.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Reimburse evacuees for their immediate out-of-pocket expenses and log details on a Resident Compensation Log. <div>Form B2</div></li></ul></li><li>Where possible, provide evacuees with information regarding their property, livestock, and the incident.</li><li>Forward all media and incident inquiries to the <b>Information Officer</b>.</li><li>Report all names of evacuees who have registered at the reception centre to the <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b>.</li><li>Address resident concerns and forward them to the <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b>.</li></ul>	<p><b>Roadblock</b> personnel are responsible for maintaining assigned roadblock positions, air monitor readings and communication with transients.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In conjunction with the <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b> determine the need for and location of roadblocks.</li><li>Pickup and check roadblock kits.</li><li>Proceed to roadblock locations.</li><li>Confirm communication links.</li><li>Establish roadblocks to secure the EPZ.</li><li>Follow the scripts and procedures in the ERP. Refer to either Section 2: Roles &amp; Responsibilities or Section 6: Forms.</li><li>Monitor area for H<sub>2</sub>S and / or LEL with personal monitors and document readings on the Air Monitoring Log. <div>Form A5</div></li><li>Report all H<sub>2</sub>S and / or LEL reading changes / increases to the <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b>.</li><li>For your own safety, ensure the <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b> is notified immediately if readings are approaching 10% LEL and / or 10 ppm H<sub>2</sub>S.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Record all incoming and outgoing traffic, personnel, and equipment on the Roadblock Log. <div>Form B4</div></li></ul></li><li>Forward information given to you by people passing through your location to the <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b>.</li><li>Maintain communication with the <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b>.</li><li>Maintain roadblock locations. Do not leave until requested to do so by the <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b> or until relieved by other <b>Roadblock</b> personnel.</li></ul>	<p><b>Rovers</b> travel to assigned locations to locate the public and personally provide public safety instructions and assistance as required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Confirm resident contact lists are available.</li><li>Confirm communication links.</li><li>Know safe routes in and out of the EPZ.</li><li>Search for residents and transients in the Emergency Response and Planning Zones.</li><li>Check all buildings including barns, shops, sheds, etc. <div>Form B3</div></li><li>Assist, as required, with the notification, evacuation or sheltering of persons within the EPZ. Record all contact with residents using the Resident Contact Log. <div>Form B5</div></li><li>Post Evacuation Notices for residents that are not at their residence. <div>Form A5</div></li><li>Follow the scripts and procedures in the ERP. Refer to Section 2: Roles &amp; Responsibilities or Section 6: Forms.</li><li>Monitor area for H<sub>2</sub>S and / or LEL with personal monitors and document readings on the Air Monitoring Log.</li><li>Report all H<sub>2</sub>S and / or LEL reading changes / increases to the <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b>.</li><li>For your own safety, ensure the <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b> is notified immediately if readings are approaching 10% LEL or 10 ppm H<sub>2</sub>S.</li><li>Report any suspicious behaviour to the <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b> who will notify the police as required.</li><li>Maintain communication with the <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b>.</li></ul>	<p><b>Telephoners</b> are responsible for the notification of impacted residences and businesses to provide public safety instructions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Confirm resident contact lists are available.</li><li>Confirm communication links.</li><li>In conjunction with the <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b>, determine who needs to be notified (residents, businesses, area users, etc.). <div>Form B6</div></li><li>Review with the <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b> which telephoner scripts to use: Early Notification / Voluntary Evacuation Message, Shelter-in-Place Phone Message, Evacuation Phone Message. <div>Form B7</div> <div>Form B8</div></li><li>Contact special needs residents at a Level 1 Emergency and provide them with the option to evacuate.</li><li>Contact the other residents and area users in the EPZ and advise them to evacuate or shelter.</li><li>Contact the schools / school buses to make arrangements for school age children (if applicable).<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Advise that buses in the affected area leave immediately and that buses should not enter the area.</li><li>Request a school administrator for the reception centre to assist in managing the children and releasing them to their guardians. <div>Form B3</div></li></ul></li><li>Document all resident interactions using the Resident Contact Log and report this information to the <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b>. Immediately advise the <b>Public Safety Group Supervisor</b> about unsuccessful contacts and any residents requiring assistance.</li></ul>
Located at the Incident Command Post (ICP) or the Regional Emergency Operations Centre (REOC).	Location will be assigned.	Location will be the reception centre.	Location will be assigned.	Location will be assigned.	Location will be Incident Command Post (ICP) or Regional Emergency Operations Centre (REOC).

**Escalate, Downgrade or Stand-Down Levels of Emergency:** As the emergency is brought under control, the decision to downgrade the level and/or stand down the emergency will be based on air monitoring readings in consultation with the **Incident Commander** and the applicable government regulator. All affected persons and the media must be kept informed of the status of an emergency. **Emergency Follow-up:** Once the emergency is over, the area residents, transients, industrial users, involved government agencies, and any individual notified will be informed of the stand-down by the **Information Officer** or **Public Safety Group Supervisor**.



## Overview

H<sub>2</sub>S, SO<sub>2</sub>, LEL or other toxic substance concentrations will be monitored continuously during the incident response. It is crucial that **Air Monitors** continuously update the **Public Safety Group Supervisor** with monitored results. If air monitoring readings show high levels of H<sub>2</sub>S, SO<sub>2</sub>, or LEL the **Public Safety Group Supervisor** may need to initiate evacuation / shelter of additional residences, change the location of the roadblocks, or ignite the release.

## Air Monitor Roles

- ☐ Obtain and check equipment and information (maps, forms, communications, reports, monitors, safety, and breathing equipment).
- ☐ Confirm communication links.
- ☐ Monitor closest downwind public location or residence.
- ☐ Monitor environment for adverse effects.
- ☐ Record all readings on the Air Monitoring Log provided.
- ☐ Report all readings at established intervals to the **Public Safety Group Supervisor**.
- ☐ For your own safety, ensure the **Public Safety Group Supervisor** is notified immediately if readings are approaching the following levels: 10% LEL or 10 ppm H<sub>2</sub>S.
- ☐ Prepare Mobile Monitoring Plan.
- ☐ Document activities using the ICS 214 Activity Log.
- ☐ Assist with post-incident activities.
- ☐ Monitor H<sub>2</sub>S and LEL concentrations along the edge of the EPZ to determine if sheltering and/or evacuation criteria has been met beyond the EPZ.

Form  
A5Form  
ICS  
214

## Air Monitoring Equipment

Air monitoring equipment is used to:

- Track the plume.
- Determine if ignition criteria are met.
- Determine whether evacuation and / or shelter-in-place criteria have been met.
- Assist in determining when the emergency can be downgraded.
- Determine roadblock locations.
- Determine concentrations in areas being evacuated to ensure that evacuation is safe.

## Tips

- ☐ **Air monitors** should be dispatched at a Level 1 Emergency.
- ☐ Ensure all equipment is operational and the appropriate documentation is available to verify testing and calibration requirements.
- ☐ Use the buddy system where possible.
- ☐ Breathing apparatus – be prepared to don apparatus quickly.
- ☐ Ensure all personnel have a personal gas monitor.
- ☐ Speed and direction of wind may vary, therefore, be prepared to track gas plume.
- ☐ Record all information:
  - Concentrations in ppm or ppb
  - Location and time of readings
  - Wind speed and direction

## Regulatory Requirements

### Sour Gas Release – Manned Operations

- **Critical / Special Sour Wells & EPZ** includes a portion of urban density development or urban centre:
  - Must be minimum of two mobile air monitors: one to monitor the boundary of the urban density development or urban centre and the other to track the plume.

The licensee must also:

- Ensure that one unit is in the area during drilling and / or completion, testing, and workover operations in potentially critical sour zones.
- Ensure that the other unit is dispatched if it is evident that well control measures are deteriorating and that a sour gas release is likely to occur.
- Prior to conducting operations in the sour zone, determine where the monitoring equipment is located and what the estimated travel time is to the well site.

- **Critical / Special Sour Wells whose EPZ does not include** a portion of an urban density development or urban centre and for all **noncritical sour wells**:

The licensee must:

- Dispatch a mobile air quality monitoring unit(s) when it is evident that well control measures are deteriorating and that a sour gas release is likely to occur.
- Prior to conducting operations in the sour zone, determine where the monitoring equipment is located and what the estimated travel time is to the well site.

### Downgrading Level of Emergency

- The decision to downgrade an incident will be based on the air monitoring results.

### Sour Gas Release – Unmanned Operations

- If notified of a release by an alarm or by a reported odour, the licensee must investigate the source of the release and send out **Air Monitors** upon confirmation of the release location.

**Air quality monitoring occurs downwind, with priority being directed to the nearest unevacuated residence or area where people may be present.**

The licensee is expected to provide monitored H<sub>2</sub>S and SO<sub>2</sub> information on a regular basis throughout a sour gas emergency to the relevant government regulator, environmental agency, health authority, local authorities, and on request to the public.

### HVP Product Release

- Monitoring may occur downwind or upwind depending on how the plume is tracking, with priority being directed to the nearest unevacuated residence or areas where people may be present.

- The licensee is expected to provide monitored HVP product LEL information on a regular basis throughout the emergency to the relevant government regulator, environmental agency, health authority, local authorities, and on request to the public.

## Air Monitoring Log - Example

Form  
A5

Time	Location of Samples	H <sub>2</sub> S (ppm)	LEL (%)	O <sub>2</sub> (%)	SO <sub>2</sub> (ppm)	Other	Temp (°C)	Wind Conditions *		Comments
								From	Speed (km/hr)	
19:06	12-05-13-16 W5M	5	4		10		19	NW	12	Picked up 5 ppm reading upon entering lease access. Contacted control room at plant.
19:15	12-05-13-16 W5M	6	7		12		18	NW	11	H <sub>2</sub> S reading increased 1 ppm at the access point.
19:25	12-05-13-16 W5M	6	7		12		17	NW	11	No change in readings. Wind and temperature is down.

\* Estimate meteorological conditions where accurate readings are not available.

1.

## Choosing a Position

1. Using your map and the current wind conditions, travel downwind, with priority being directed to the nearest unevacuated residence or area where people may be present.
2. Confirm the location with the **Public Safety Group Supervisor** and make sure you have a safe route to the assigned location that does not cross the hazardous area.

2.

## Record Information

Record information on the following forms located within this Section:

- ☐ Air Monitoring Log
- ☐ ICS 214 Activity Log

Form  
A5Form  
ICS  
214

## Reporting and Contacts

**Air Monitors** report to the **Public Safety Group Supervisor**.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Reception Centre

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Wind Direction: \_\_\_\_\_

## A5 Air Monitoring Log

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Responder Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Responder Position: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

## ICS 214 Activity Log

[illegible]

## Overview

In the event of an emergency in which residents need to be evacuated, a Reception Centre must be established to receive and register the evacuees. A **Reception Centre Representative** is assigned to manage / coordinate activities at the Reception Centre. The **Reception Centre Representative** continuously updates the **Public Safety Group Supervisor** with a list of those who have, and have not, checked in at the Reception Centre.

## Reception Centre Rep Roles

- ☐ Confirm Reception Centre is available for use.
- ☐ Establish Reception Centre.
- ☐ Confirm communication links.
- ☐ Receive evacuees and maintain a Reception Centre Registration Log. Form B1
- ☐ Arrange for food and accommodations for the evacuees.
- ☐ Provide evacuees with a place to request counselling services, if required.
- ☐ Record and follow up on all evacuees who choose to make their own accommodation arrangements. Form B2
- ☐ Arrange for temporary care of livestock (if possible) and the security of evacuated property.
- ☐ Establish and oversee compensation administration activities at the reception centre.
- ☐ Reimburse evacuees for their immediate out-of-pocket expenses and log details on a Resident Compensation Log.
- ☐ Where possible, provide evacuees with information regarding their property, livestock, and the incident.
- ☐ Forward all media and incident inquiries to the **Information Officer**. Form C2
- ☐ Report all names of evacuees who have registered at the Reception Centre to the **Public Safety Group Supervisor**.
- ☐ Document activities using the ICS 214 Activity Log. Form ICS 214
- ☐ Assist with post-incident activities.
- ☐ Confirm information to be released to public with the **Information Officer**.
- ☐ Address resident concerns and forward them to the **Public Safety Group Supervisor**.

## 1. Choosing a Reception Centre

- ☐ Reception Centres are usually located in schools, hotels / motels, or community halls.
- ☐ It may be useful to coordinate the location of the Reception Centre with the local authority (city, town, county, M.D., etc.).
- ☐ See Area Specific Information (white tabs) for pre-identified Reception Centres in your area.

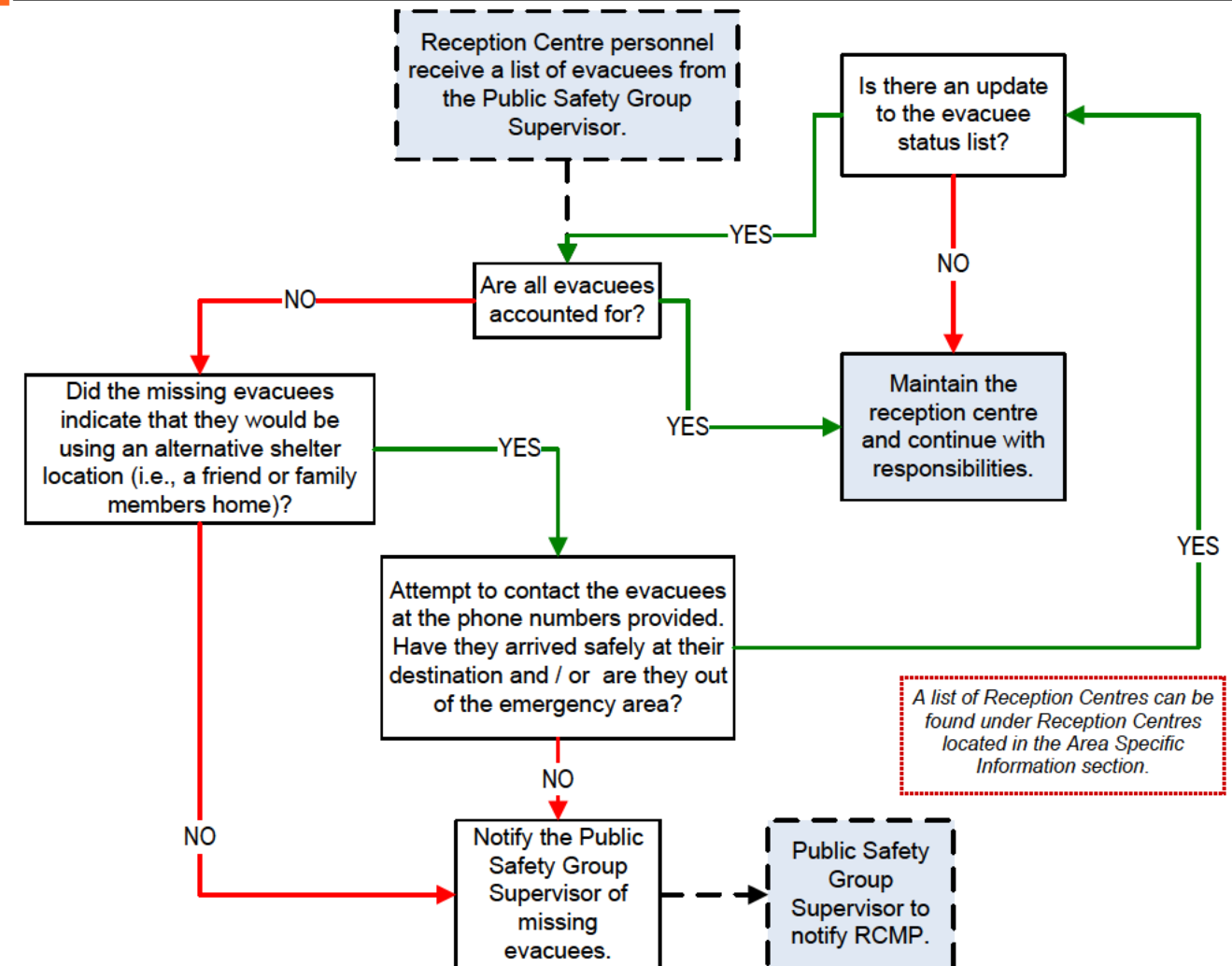
A Reception Centre should:

- ☐ Have a conference room of some type where a large number of people can gather.
- ☐ Have conferencing services including fax machine, internet access, and phone access.
- ☐ Be large enough to house all of the evacuees.
- ☐ Be outside of the hazard area.
- ☐ Allow residents to evacuate to the Reception Centre without travelling through the hazard area.
- ☐ Allow pets.

## Tips

- ☐ Ensure you have enough staff to handle the needs of all of the evacuees.
- ☐ Allow evacuees to vent their emotions.
- ☐ Do not make any promises that cannot be kept.
- ☐ Attempt to reunite families as quickly as possible.
- ☐ Document the details of anyone who may have trouble coping with the incident so that they can be given proper psychological support.
- ☐ Monitor whether residents that have been contacted by the **Telephoners, Rovers, and Roadblock** personnel have checked in at the Reception Centre.

## 2. Reception Centre Feedback Loop



## Reception Centre Registration Log - Example

Resident ID	Name (List all names in party)		# of Occupants	Number Arrived	Arrival Time	Depart Time	Destination Phone # (Where they can be reached)	Comments
	First	Last						
G124-A	John	Doe	2	2	19:06	19:21	555-555-5555	John and his wife arrived safely then left to stay at a friend's house in Red Deer.
H131-B	Jane	Doe	3	3	19:12	19:28	555-555-5555	Jane and her 2 children arrived safely then left to stay with her mother in Bentley.
F122-A	James	Doe	5	3	19:20		555-555-5555	James, his wife and 1 child arrived safely. The other two children are away on a school trip. They will stay at the reception centre for the night.

## Media Statement

Refer all media inquiries to the Media Representative in Calgary. However, if they insist on a statement, please use the following:

**"We are currently dealing with the situation at hand to ensure the safety of the public, our personnel, and the environment. A statement will be released by the company once the facts have been determined. If you would like to leave your business card or phone number, a company representative will provide you with more information as it becomes available."**

## 3. Record Information

Record information on the following forms located within this Section:

- ☐ Reception Centre Registration Log
- ☐ Resident Compensation Log
- ☐ ICS 214 Activity Log
- ☐ Media Contact Log

Form ICS 214 Form B1 Form B2 Form C2

## Reporting and Contacts

Reception Centre Reps report to the Public Safety Group Supervisor.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Reception Centre

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Wind Direction: \_\_\_\_\_

## B1 Reception Centre Registration Log

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Responder Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Responder Position: \_\_\_\_\_ Responders Phone No.: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

## B2 Resident Compensation Log

Resident's Name:	Home Address:	Home Telephone #:	Location of Land (LSD):
		Business Telephone #:	
Number of Residents Evacuated:	Evacuated to:	Telephone # While Evacuated:	

No.	Date	Location	Trans.	Accom.	Meals	Phone	Sundry	Total	Details of Expense
Total Reported Expenses									

Approved By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## ICS 214 Activity Log

[illegible]

## Overview

In the event of an emergency, roadblock locations and road detours will be established. The company will initially establish and maintain roadblocks until relieved by highway maintenance contractors or the RCMP. Roadblock personnel will be assigned in teams of two, one member to stop approaching traffic, the other will record the information gathered and relay to The Public Safety Group Supervisor. The **Public Safety Group Supervisor** must be continuously updated by Roadblock personnel so that all vehicles entering and exiting the EPZ are accounted for.

## Roadblock Personnel Roles

- ☐ In conjunction with the **Public Safety Group Supervisor**, determine the need for and location of roadblocks.
- ☐ Pickup and check roadblock kits.
- ☐ Proceed to roadblock locations.
- ☐ Confirm communication links and establish communication interval times.
- ☐ Establish roadblocks to secure the EPZ.
- ☐ Follow the scripts and procedures in the ERP.
- ☐ Knowledge and ability to communicate safest route away from hazard.
- ☐ Monitor area for H<sub>2</sub>S and / or LEL with personal monitors and document readings on the Air Monitoring Log. Form A5
- ☐ Report all reading changes / increases to the **Public Safety Group Supervisor**.
- ☐ For your own safety, ensure the **Public Safety Group Supervisor** is notified immediately if readings are approaching 10% LEL and / or 10 ppm H<sub>2</sub>S.
- ☐ Move location of Roadblock immediately if readings are approaching 10% LEL and / or 10 ppm H<sub>2</sub>S.
- ☐ Record all incoming and outgoing traffic, personnel, and equipment on the Roadblock Log. Form B4
- ☐ Forward information given to you by people passing through your location to the **Public Safety Group Supervisor**.
- ☐ Document activities using the ICS 214 Activity Log. Form ICS 214
- ☐ Maintain communication with the **Public Safety Group Supervisor**.
- ☐ Maintain roadblock locations. Do not leave until requested to do so by the **Public Safety Group Supervisor** or until relieved by other Roadblock personnel.
- ☐ Assist with post-incident activities.

## Roadblock Kit Contents - Sample

- The roadblock kit may contain the following items:
- Recommended**
- ☐ Direct communication capability (radio, cell phone, etc.)
  - ☐ ERP maps and roadblock forms
  - ☐ Flashlight and batteries
  - ☐ High visibility / reflective vests
  - ☐ Orange traffic cones / reflectors
  - ☐ Pens and / or pencils
  - ☐ Personal Air Monitoring Device (H<sub>2</sub>S, CO, O<sub>2</sub>, LEL)
  - ☐ Portable rotating emergency light
  - ☐ SCBA
  - ☐ Hand-held stop sign with reflective tape
  - ☐ Waterproof bag
- Optional**
- ☐ Caution tape
  - ☐ Rain suit
  - ☐ Road barrier

## Tips

- ☐ When talking to motorists at the roadblock, ONLY provide them with the information as directed by the **Public Safety Group Supervisor**.
- ☐ Ask for identification prior to granting access.
- ☐ You do not have the legal authority to restrict access to the area without an order from the relevant authority. Report any person who chooses to proceed, without permission, through the roadblock.
- ☐ Check with the motorists and ensure all members of their residence are accounted for and documented on the Resident Contact Log. Report any resident that is left behind in the EPZ. Form B3
- ☐ The roadblock should be setup to allow optimal visibility and sufficient distance for traffic to come to a safe and complete stop.
- ☐ Roadblock personnel should be highly visible on the side of the road and have an escape route in case of an emergency.
- ☐ DO NOT leave your position until you are directed to do so.

## Choosing a Roadblock

1.

Roadblocks should be established:

- ☐ Approximately where the EPZ intersects any highways / roads.
- ☐ Outside of the hazard area.
- ☐ At a conspicuous location where the Roadblock personnel will be visible to approaching traffic, providing them with enough time to safely stop.
- ☐ At a location where traffic can easily turn around or detour (consider the potential for larger vehicles such as buses, semi-trailers, drilling rigs, etc.).
- ☐ Where possible at natural roadblock locations (e.g., gates, bridges, junctions, etc.).

## Before Departure

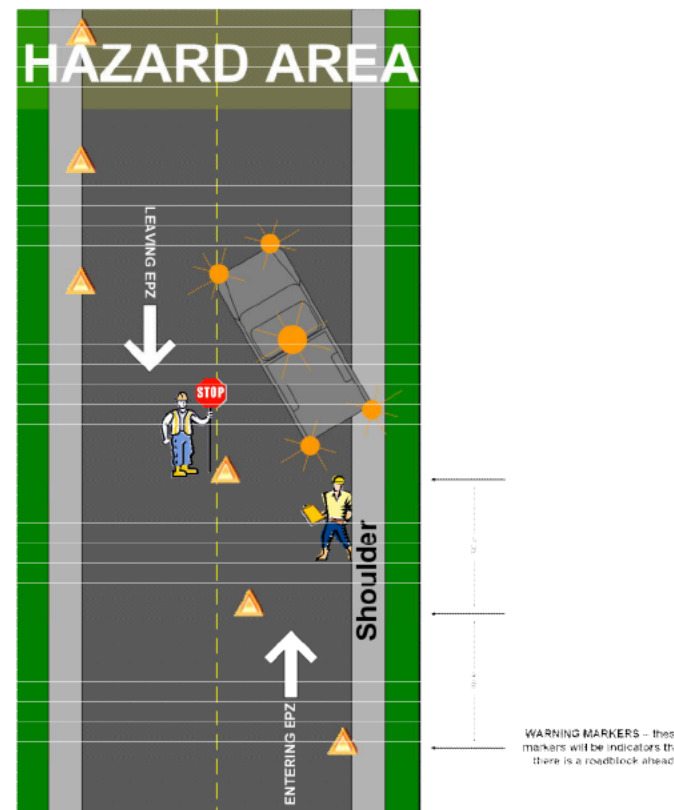
2.

- ☐ Make sure your vehicle is equipped and suitable for the travel conditions.
- ☐ Check roadblock kit to confirm all items are present (see sample of roadblock kit contents to left).
- ☐ Confirm that your handheld monitor for H<sub>2</sub>S and / or LEL is functioning properly.
- ☐ Check all communications devices.
- ☐ Check that the red signaling baton flashlight is working and has spare batteries.
- ☐ Confirm that you have enough copies of the Roadblock Log form.
- ☐ Confirm the location of the roadblock with the **Public Safety Group Supervisor** and make sure you have a safe route to the assigned location that does not cross the hazardous area.

## Setting up a Roadblock

3.

- ☐ Park vehicle as illustrated, activating four way flashers and roof mounted rotating beacon.
- ☐ Put on reflective vests.
- ☐ Take a reading with your handheld monitor for H<sub>2</sub>S and / or LEL; ensuring your roadblock is not too close to the edge of the EPZ. Record readings on the Air Monitoring Log.
- ☐ Notify the **Public Safety Group Supervisor** once your roadblock is set up.
- ☐ Continue to monitor and record H<sub>2</sub>S and / or LEL levels at scheduled intervals. Report to the **Public Safety Group Supervisor** at scheduled intervals.
- ☐ Maintain roadblock until the emergency is over and the "all clear" message is given or until relieved by other Roadblock personnel.



## Reporting and Contacts

Roadblock personnel report to the **Public Safety Group Supervisor**.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Reception Centre

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Wind Direction: \_\_\_\_\_

To give motorists time to prepare to come to a stop, it is recommended that the Roadblock personnel set up all available collapsible reflective triangles 100 metres apart, at a minimum distance of 200 metres before the roadblock.

Roadblock personnel cannot force an evacuation or restrict access to the area unless proper authority has been granted. The authority for forced evacuation is gained only through the declaration of a State of Local Emergency by the local authority.

When establishing a roadblock consider:

- ☐ Visibility
- ☐ Distance
- ☐ Bends in the road
- ☐ Level of the ground

Remember to:

- ☐ Remain calm
- ☐ Be courteous
- ☐ Record names
- ☐ Notify the **Public Safety Group Supervisor**

## How to Stop Traffic

4.

1. Hold the reflective stop / slow paddle erect and away from your body. Never wave the sign.
2. Look directly at the approaching driver.
3. Raise your free arm with the palm of your hand exposed to the driver.
4. Bring the vehicle to a full stop.
5. After the first vehicle has stopped, move to a spot (near the centre line of the roadway) where you can be seen by other approaching vehicles.

Because visibility is reduced at night, it is important that you use utmost care when stopping traffic through a roadblock area, and that you protect yourself from injury by:

- ☐ Standing in a safe position on the shoulder of the road.
- ☐ Waving the red signaling baton flashlight back and forth.

*Note: The red signaling baton flashlight should only be used in place of the reflective stop / slow paddle at night or in conditions of low / poor visibility.*

## Roadblock Script

5a.

**"I am representing [Insert Company Name] and we are presently experiencing control problems ahead. This situation is serious enough to warrant restricted access beyond this point. For your own safety I must ask you not to proceed."**

**Note:**

- ◆ Record driver's name, vehicle make, colour, etc. and at least the license plate number of all vehicles approaching your roadblock; also make a note of the time and of the direction the vehicle took when leaving (e.g., east, south, west, north) on your log sheet.
- ◆ Remember you have no legal position to restrict access to the general public. You are there to protect and notify – to protect the health and safety of the people by notifying them of the danger and secondly to protect the property of the residents who have evacuated the area.
- ◆ Should someone continue into the restricted area, regardless of your warning about personal safety, then use the 2-way radio or cell phone to notify the **Public Safety Group Supervisor** and the matter shall be immediately turned over to the Police.

## Media Statement

5b.

If the media arrives at your roadblock location, company personnel may give the following statement:

**"We are currently dealing with the situation at hand to ensure the safety of the public, our personnel, and the environment. A statement will be released by the company once the facts have been determined. If you would like to leave your business card or phone number, a company representative will provide you with more information as it becomes available."**

Contact the **Public Safety Group Supervisor** if a media representative arrives at your roadblock.

**NEVER** offer your opinion of what is happening at the location to a media person or stranger. This can be interpreted as the company's position. **DO NOT** give statements, other than the above message, regarding the emergency situation to the MEDIA. Refer them to the Information Officer.

**Be courteous but firm.**

**If the questioning persists, just keep politely repeating word for word the statement above.**

## Record Information

6.

Record information on the following forms located within this section:

- ☐ Roadblock Log
- ☐ Resident Contact Log
- ☐ Air Monitoring Log
- ☐ ICS 214 Activity Log

Form ICS 214   Form A5   Form B3   Form B4

**Possible Scenarios for Roadblock Personnel:**

- ◆ Motorist obeys request and drives away from the EPZ.
- ◆ Motorist is leaving the EPZ and agrees not to return until further notice.
- ◆ Emergency responders (service companies, fire, ambulance, etc.) are entering the EPZ to help respond to the incident.
- ◆ Motorist disobeys request to leave the area and enters the EPZ.

In all cases, notify the **Public Safety Group Supervisor** and log all information.

### B3 Resident Contact Log

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Responder Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Responder Position: \_\_\_\_\_ Responders Phone No.: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

## B4 Roadblock Log

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Responder Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Responder Position: \_\_\_\_\_ Responders Phone No.: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

## ICS 214 Activity Log

Incident Name:	
Date / Time Initiated:	
Prepared by:	Position / Title:

Personnel Assigned		
Name	ICS Position	Location

[illegible]

## Overview

**Rovers** are responsible for patrolling the Emergency Planning Zone to locate and notify residents, businesses, industrial operators, transients (i.e. hunters, trappers, recreational users, non-resident landowners), and the general public. The **Public Safety Group Supervisor** must be continuously updated by the **Rovers** so that unsuccessful attempts to evacuate residents, transients, etc. can be followed up on immediately.

## Rover Personnel Roles

- ☐ Confirm resident contact lists are available.
- ☐ Confirm communication links.
- ☐ Know safe routes in and out of the EPZ.
- ☐ Search for residents and transients in the Emergency Planning and Response Zones.
- ☐ Check all buildings including barns, shops, sheds, etc.
- ☐ Assist, as required, with the notification, evacuation or sheltering of persons within the Emergency Planning Zone. Record all contact with residents using the Resident Contact Log. Form B3
- ☐ Post Evacuation Notices for residents that are not at their residence. Form B5
- ☐ Follow the scripts and procedures in the ERP.
- ☐ Monitor area for H<sub>2</sub>S and / or LEL with personal monitors and document readings on the Air Monitoring Log. Form A5
- ☐ Report all reading changes / increases to the **Public Safety Group Supervisor**.
- ☐ For your own safety, ensure the **Public Safety Group Supervisor** is notified immediately if readings are approaching the following levels: 10% LEL and / or 10 ppm H<sub>2</sub>S.
- ☐ Report any suspicious behaviour to the **Public Safety Group Supervisor** who will notify the police as required. Form ICS 214
- ☐ Document all activities using the ICS 214 Activity Log.
- ☐ Maintain communication with the **Public Safety Group Supervisor**.
- ☐ Assist with post-incident activities.

## Media Statement

If a media representative approaches you, company personnel may give the following statement:

**"We are currently dealing with the situation at hand to ensure the safety of the public, our personnel, and the environment. A statement will be released by the company once the facts have been determined. If you would like to leave your business card or phone number, a company representative will provide you with more information as it becomes available."**

Contact the **Public Safety Group Supervisor** if a media representative approaches you.

**NEVER** offer your opinion of what is happening at the location to a media person or stranger. This can be interpreted as the company's position. **DO NOT** give statements, other than the above message, regarding the emergency situation to the MEDIA. Refer them to the Information Officer.

**Be courteous but firm.**

**If the questioning persists, just keep politely repeating word for word the statement above.**

## Reporting and Contacts

**Rovers** report to the **Public Safety Group Supervisor**.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Reception Centre:

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Wind Direction: \_\_\_\_\_

## Evacuation Notice - Example

Form  
B5

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

# EVACUATION NOTICE

*[Insert Company Name]* has an emergency at its nearby location.

As a safety precaution, please leave the area in a (north / east / south / west) direction and proceed to the Reception Centre located at \_\_\_\_\_.

*[Insert Company Name]* representatives will be available at the Reception Centre to address your questions or concerns.

For assistance, call *[Insert Company Name]* at \_\_\_\_\_.

Thank you

## Tips

Remember to:

- ☐ Remain calm
- ☐ Be courteous
- ☐ Document all actions and comments
- ☐ Notify the **Public Safety Group Supervisor**

Remember to use a handheld H<sub>2</sub>S and / or LEL monitor to continually test the atmosphere. Report all H<sub>2</sub>S and / or LEL reading changes / increases to the **Public Safety Group Supervisor**.

Response personnel cannot force an evacuation or restrict access to the area unless proper authority has been granted. The authority for forced evacuation is gained only through the declaration of a State of Local Emergency by the local authority.

## Before Departure

1.

- ☐ Protect yourself
- ☐ Ensure you are equipped with all necessary equipment:
  - ☐ SCBA
  - ☐ Gas monitors
  - ☐ Mobile communications or other form of communication
  - ☐ Forms
  - ☐ Vehicle (4x4) with full tank of fuel
  - ☐ Map
- ☐ Confirm that your handheld monitor for H<sub>2</sub>S and / or LEL is functioning properly.
- ☐ Confirm that you have enough copies of the Evacuation Notice.
- ☐ Confirm your assignments with the **Public Safety Group Supervisor** and make sure you have a safe route to the assigned location that does not cross the hazardous area.

## Notifying Residents / Transients

2.

The **Public Safety Group Supervisor** may request you to patrol the Emergency Planning and Response Zones in search of transients (people passing through the area) and / or residents that couldn't be reached by phone. Make contact with residents / transients and after providing an explanation record their names, contact information, purpose for being in the area (travelling through, live in the area, etc.), current condition, timing of your arrival, and whether or not they require evacuation assistance.

**"Hi, I am *[Insert Name]* representing *[Insert Company Name]*. The company is presently experiencing control problems at a nearby location. The situation is serious enough that we are evacuating the public in the area. For your own safety I must ask you to leave the area immediately and check in with a company representative at the Reception Centre. Representatives at the Reception Centre will address any questions you may have and will make arrangements for your temporary accommodations."**

- ☐ Ask if they will require evacuation assistance and arrange additional transportation assistance if necessary.
- ☐ Make sure they are all accounted for.
- ☐ Ensure they gather any supplies they will need for the next 24 hours (medicines, baby food, diapers, etc.).
- ☐ If they are able to transport themselves to the Reception Centre provide them with directions that will keep them away from the hazard.
- ☐ Ask them if they have any questions.
- ☐ Provide them with your name and contact information in case they need assistance later.
- ☐ Report to the **Public Safety Group Supervisor**.

## Requested Evacuation Assistance

3.

The **Public Safety Group Supervisor** may request you to provide evacuation assistance for residents that have requested it. Ensure you obtain the number of residents requiring assistance, resident's names, location (legal and address), and the reason evacuation assistance is required (medical issue, children home alone, etc). A **Telephoner** should have already contacted and explained the situation to the residents; however, it is a good idea to confirm with the **Public Safety Group Supervisor** that they know you are coming to assist them. If they have not already been informed, contact the resident to tell them you are on your way and provide an estimated time of arrival.

**"Hi, I am *[Insert Name]* representing *[Insert Company Name]*. I am here to help you evacuate out of the hazard area and make sure you arrive safely at the Reception Centre. A company representative at the Reception Centre will address any questions you may have and will make arrangements for your temporary accommodations."**

- ☐ Try not to scare them. They are aware you might be coming but don't know what to expect.
- ☐ Make sure they are all accounted for.
- ☐ Ensure they gather any supplies they will need for the next 24 hours (medicines, baby food, diapers, etc.).
- ☐ Ask them if they have any questions.
- ☐ Once you are satisfied that all personnel from the residence are accounted for, deliver them to the Reception Centre.
- ☐ On the way to the Reception Centre, notify the **Public Safety Group Supervisor** of your progress and estimated time of arrival at the Reception Centre.
- ☐ Ensure that the residents check in at the Reception Centre with the **Reception Centre Representative** before you leave for your next assignment.

## Record Information

4.

Record information on the following forms located within this section:

- ☐ Resident Contact Log
- ☐ Air Monitoring Log
- ☐ ICS 214 Activity Log
- ☐ Evacuation Notice

Form  
ICS  
214

Form  
A5

Form  
B3

Form  
B5

### B3 Resident Contact Log

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

	<b>Responder Name:</b> _____
<b>Page</b>	<b>Responder Position:</b> _____
<b>of</b>	<b>Responders Phone No.:</b> _____

[illegible]

## ICS 214 Activity Log

[illegible]

## Overview

In the event of an emergency in which residents and area users need to be sheltered and / or evacuated, a team of **Telephoners** will be established to contact people in the area and provide instructions to ensure their safety. The **Public Safety Group Supervisor** must be continuously updated with the **Telephoners** progress so that unsuccessful contact attempts and requests for evacuation assistance can be followed up on immediately.

## Telephone Personnel Roles

- ☐ Confirm resident contact lists are available.
- ☐ Confirm communication links.
- ☐ In conjunction with the **Public Safety Group Supervisor**, determine who needs to be notified (residents, businesses, area users, etc.). Form B6
- ☐ Review with the **Public Safety Group Supervisor** the telephoner scripts to be used: Early Notification / Voluntary Evacuation Message, Shelter-in-Place Phone Message, Evacuation Phone Message. Form B7
- ☐ Contact special needs residents at a Level 1 Emergency and provide them with the option to evacuate. Form B8
- ☐ Contact the other residents and area users in the EPZ and advise them to evacuate or shelter.
- ☐ Contact the schools / school buses to make arrangements for school age children (if applicable).
  - ☐ Advise that buses in the affected area leave immediately and that buses should not enter the area.
  - ☐ Request a school administrator for the reception centre to assist in managing the children and releasing them to their guardians.
- ☐ Document all resident interactions using the Resident Contact Log and report this information to the **Public Safety Group Supervisor**. Immediately advise the **Public Safety Group Supervisor** about unsuccessful contacts and any residents requiring assistance. Form B3
- ☐ Document all activities using the ICS 214 Individual Activity Log. Form ICS 214
- ☐ Assist with post-incident activities.

## Shelter-In-Place Instructions

- ☐ Immediately gather everyone indoors and stay there. Do not leave even if you see people outside.
- ☐ Close and lock all outside doors and windows. Tape gaps around doors and windows. Leave all inside doors open.
- ☐ Turn off appliances or equipment that blows out indoor air or sucks in outside air.
- ☐ Turn down furnace thermostats to the minimum setting and turn off air conditioners.
- ☐ Extinguish all potential sources of ignition (do not smoke or attempt to start your vehicle).
- ☐ Stay off of the phone so that you can be contacted by emergency personnel.
- ☐ Stay tuned to local radio and television for possible updates.

Note: For the full Shelter-in-Place instructions see page 2 of the Shelter-in-Place Telephoner Text form located in SECTION 6.0: FORMS.

## Who to Contact

- ☐ Residents
- ☐ Schools / School Bus Transportation
- ☐ Businesses
- ☐ Public Facilities
- ☐ Recreation Areas
- ☐ Urban Centres (contact local authority to coordinate)
- ☐ Area Users (other oil and gas operators, rail, logging, etc.)
- ☐ Trappers
- ☐ Guides / Outfitters
- ☐ Grazing Lease / Allotment Holders

Priority is given to:

- ☐ Those closest to the hazard
- ☐ Those downwind of the hazard
- ☐ Those with sensitivity issues (health issues, require assistance, etc.)

## Tips

- ☐ Ensure you have enough personnel to quickly and efficiently shelter / evacuate the required residents / area users.
- ☐ A general guideline is to have one **Telephoner** for every seven residences that need to be contacted and one **Telephoners Leader** for every ten **Telephoners**.
- ☐ Special needs residents should be contacted at a Level 1 Emergency and given the option to evacuate.

Response personnel cannot force an evacuation or restrict access to the area unless proper authority has been granted. The authority for forced evacuation is gained only through the declaration of a Local State of Emergency by the local authority.

**2a.**

## Shelter-In-Place Phone Message

Hello, this is \_\_\_\_\_ (your name) of \_\_\_\_\_ (company name).  
Is this the \_\_\_\_\_ (name) residence at \_\_\_\_\_ (telephone number)?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (company name) is responding to a (potential) emergency at \_\_\_\_\_ (location) in your area.

For your safety, it is extremely important that you, and those with you, stay indoors until the potential hazard no longer exists, or you are advised to evacuate.

To help us understand your immediate needs, we need to know:

How many people are at your location now?

Adults \_\_\_\_\_  
Children \_\_\_\_\_

Is there anyone in your household that you cannot contact to inform them of the situation and advise them to get in doors or stay out of the area?

☐ Yes ☐ No

IF YES Whom? \_\_\_\_\_

Location of the person(s) \_\_\_\_\_

We will send someone to find them as soon as possible.

Do you have children in school at this time?

☐ Yes ☐ No

IF YES What school? \_\_\_\_\_

Children's names \_\_\_\_\_

We will contact the school to ensure the safety of your children. Buses will be directed to leave the area immediately. If school is in session, your children will be redirected to the reception centre by their regular bus driver when the school day is over.

Do you have the "Shelter-in-Place" instructions previously provided to you by \_\_\_\_\_ (company name)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

IF YES Please follow the Shelter-in-Place instructions located inside the resident pamphlet.

IF NO Verbally walk the resident through the Shelter-in-Place instructions on the next page.

Do you understand what I have told you?

Is there an alternate number we can contact you at? \_\_\_\_\_

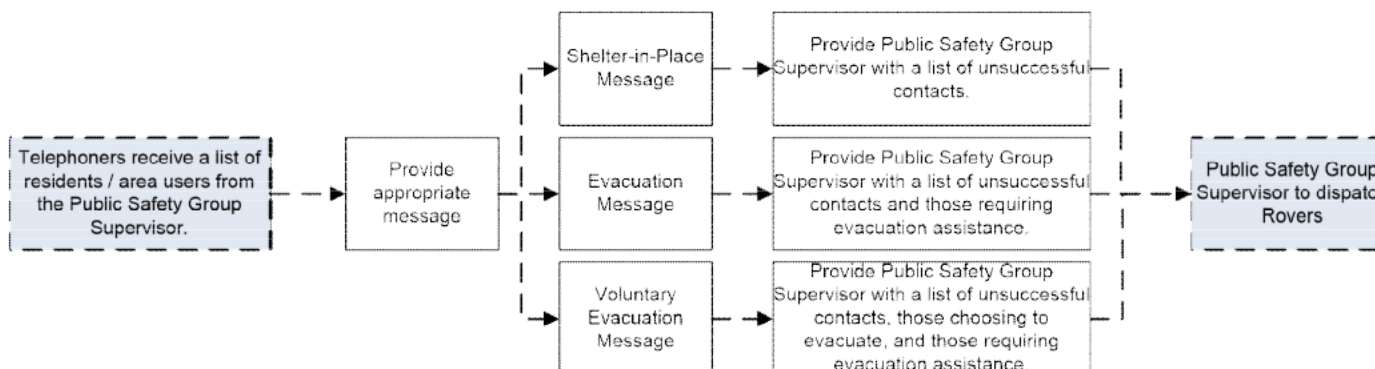
If you have any urgent questions, please contact \_\_\_\_\_ (company name) at \_\_\_\_\_ (telephone number).

Thank you for your cooperation.

(Pass on all information regarding this call to the Public Safety Group Supervisor immediately)

Note: Refer to Shelter-in-Place instructions on page 2 of the Shelter-in-Place Phone Message located in this section.

## Telephoner Communication Flow

**2b.**

## Evacuation Phone Message

Hello, this is \_\_\_\_\_ (your name) of \_\_\_\_\_ (company name).  
Is this the \_\_\_\_\_ (name) residence at \_\_\_\_\_ (telephone number)?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (company name) is responding to a (potential) emergency at \_\_\_\_\_ (location) in your area.

For your safety, it is extremely important that you and your family leave your residence immediately and travel in a north / east / south / west direction to our reception centre located at: \_\_\_\_\_

To help us understand your immediate needs, we need to know:

How many people are at your location now?

Adults \_\_\_\_\_  
Children \_\_\_\_\_

Is there anyone in your household that you cannot contact to inform them of the situation and advise them to evacuate away from the area?

☐ Yes ☐ No

IF YES Whom? \_\_\_\_\_

Location of the person(s) \_\_\_\_\_

We will send someone to find them as soon as possible.

Do you have children in school at this time?

☐ Yes ☐ No

IF YES What school? \_\_\_\_\_

Children's names \_\_\_\_\_

We will contact the school to ensure the safety of your children. Buses will be directed to leave the area immediately. If school is in session, your children will be redirected to the reception centre by their regular bus driver when the school day is over.

Do you require evacuation / transportation assistance?

☐ Yes ☐ No

IF YES We are sending someone to assist you. Please stay indoors and close all doors and windows until a Rover or the local police arrive to evacuate you.

IF NO Provide the resident with:

- ☐ Directions to safely travel to the reception centre
- ☐ A list of items to bring with them to the reception centre (medications, cell phone, etc.)
- ☐ An idea of how long they may be expected to stay at the reception centre
- ☐ The option to bring their house pets to the reception centre

Please contact \_\_\_\_\_ (company name) if you are unable to make it to the reception centre for any reason. Please keep your phone line free so that we can contact you if necessary.

Is there an alternate number we can contact you at? \_\_\_\_\_

A company representative at the reception centre will address any questions you may have and will make arrangements for your temporary accommodations. Do you understand everything I have told you? Are you leaving immediately?

If you have any urgent questions, please contact \_\_\_\_\_ (company name) at \_\_\_\_\_ (telephone number).

Thank you for your cooperation.

(Pass on all information regarding this call to the Public Safety Group Supervisor immediately)

**3.**

## Record Information

Record information on the following forms located within this section:

- ☐ Resident Contact Log
- ☐ ICS 214 Individual Activity Log
- ☐ Voluntary Evac Message
- ☐ Shelter-in-Place Message
- ☐ Evacuation Message

Form ICS 214   Form B3   Form B6   Form B7   Form B8

## Reporting and Contacts

Telephoners report to the Public Safety Group Supervisor.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Reception Centre  
Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Wind Direction: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Responder Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Responder Position: \_\_\_\_\_ Responders Phone No.: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

Before calling, determine a safe evacuation route for the residents to travel, away from the emergency hazard area, upwind if possible, towards the reception centre.

Hello, this is           ( your name )           calling from           ( company name )          . Is this the           ( name of residence / business )           at           ( telephone number )           ?

          ( Company name )           is responding to a           ( potential )           emergency at           ( location )           in your area.

You are in no danger at this time. All efforts are being made to resolve the problem and this phone call is only to inform you and provide you with an early notification.

To help us understand and your immediate needs we need to know:

How many people are at your location now?           ( Adults )                     ( Children )          

Do you wish to leave your residence at this time?

IF YES Please travel in a           north / east / south / west           direction to our reception centre located at:

\_\_\_\_\_

IF NO Please standby for further contact. Please do not use your telephone for outgoing calls as this may prevent us from contacting you with updated information or when the problem has been eliminated.

If you have urgent questions, please contact           ( company name )           at           ( telephone number )          .

Thank you for your cooperation.

## ICS 214 Activity Log

[illegible]

## Initial Response:

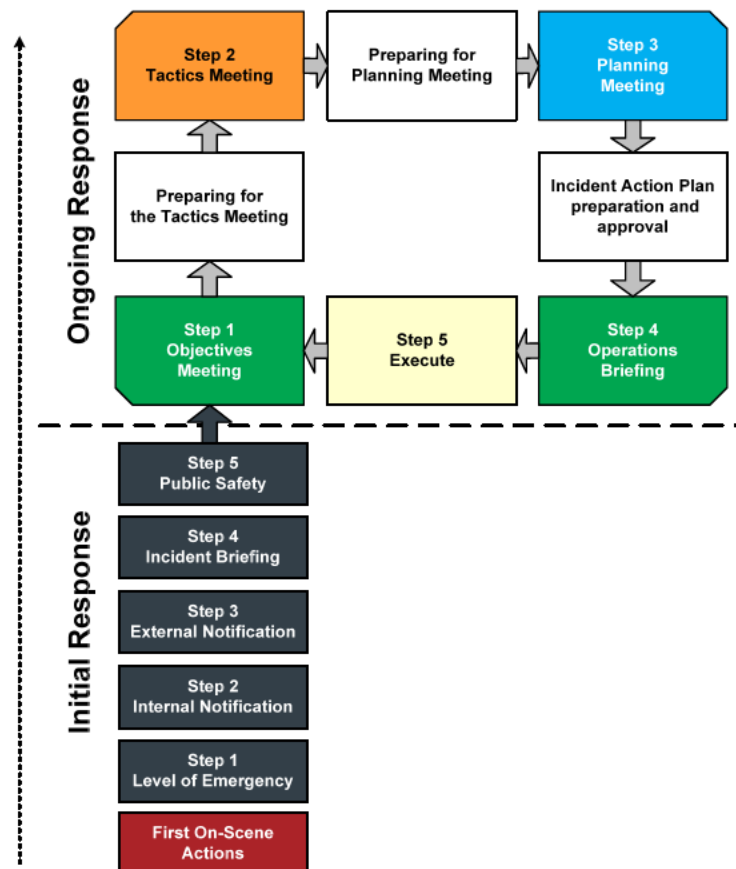
All incidents begin with the initial response (reactive phase) during the first operational period. At the onset of an emergency response an Initial Emergency Report (A1) Form is completed to determine the severity of the emergency and extent of the response.

After response personnel ensure their own personal safety by following the First On-Scene Actions, the Five Step Initial Response Guide, and associated tools, provide a structure for the Incident Commander to formulate a response and outlines the steps (key considerations) that need to be addressed and re-addressed when evaluating the incident and associated emergency response.

## Ongoing Response:

An ongoing response (proactive phase) is required for an extended emergency response that spans over multiple operational periods and revolves around establishing the objectives, strategies, and tactics for the next upcoming operational period. 5% of incidents require an ongoing response, but once engaged emergency responders will circulate through this cycle multiple times.

After the initial response has been completed, the Five Step Ongoing Response Guide and associated tools provide a cycle to plan the next steps of the emergency response. This continual cycle provides a structure for the Command Staff and General Staff to complete the Incident Action Plan (IAP) and associated documents. The ongoing response cycle and an associated IAP must be completed for each operational period until the incident is stood down.



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## Step 1 - Objectives Meeting

- Incident Commander conducts the meeting.
- Review the ICS 201 form completed during the Initial Response phase and begin the ICS 209 form by evaluating the current incident status.
- Identify issues/problems to resolve using the PPOST methodology.
- Develop SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic, & Time-Sensitive) objectives to mitigate the identified problems.
- Prioritize the objectives using the ICS 202 form.
- Complete the ICS 202 form and identify initial staffing on the ICS 207 form.
- Utilize IAP Checklist (A4) to complete the IAP.

## Prepare for Tactics Meeting

- Develop draft strategies and tactics for each defined objective.
- Outline work assignments and develop an operations organization chart using the ICS 207 form.
- Identify future tactical plans to optimize the Tactics Meeting.
- Begin to prepare a safety analysis once all hazards have been identified using ICS 215A form.

## Step 2 - Tactics Meeting

- Operations Section Chief conducts the meeting.
- Review the incident status using the ICS 209 form that was completed during the Objectives Meeting.
- Operations Section Chief proposes strategies and tactics.
- Evaluate and assign resources and personnel.
- Ensure that all strategies have associated tactics to ensure responder safety and complete the ICS 215A form.
- Complete the ICS 215 form and update the ICS 207 form started during the Objectives Meeting.

## Prepare for Planning Meeting

- Review and update the ICS 209 form.
- Confirm availability of resources and locations.
- Prepare all information for review at the Planning Meeting.
- Gather any additional incident documentation (i.e., maps and status boards).

## Step 3 - Planning Meeting

- Planning Section Chief conducts the meeting.
- Review the incident status using the updated ICS 209 form.
- Confirm the strategies and tactics assigned to achieve the defined objectives.
- Ensure that all assigned tactics can be performed safely and follow the defined safety analysis using the ICS 215A form.
- Incident Commander to give tentative approval of proposed plan and review with key response personnel.

## Incident Action Plan Preparation and Approval

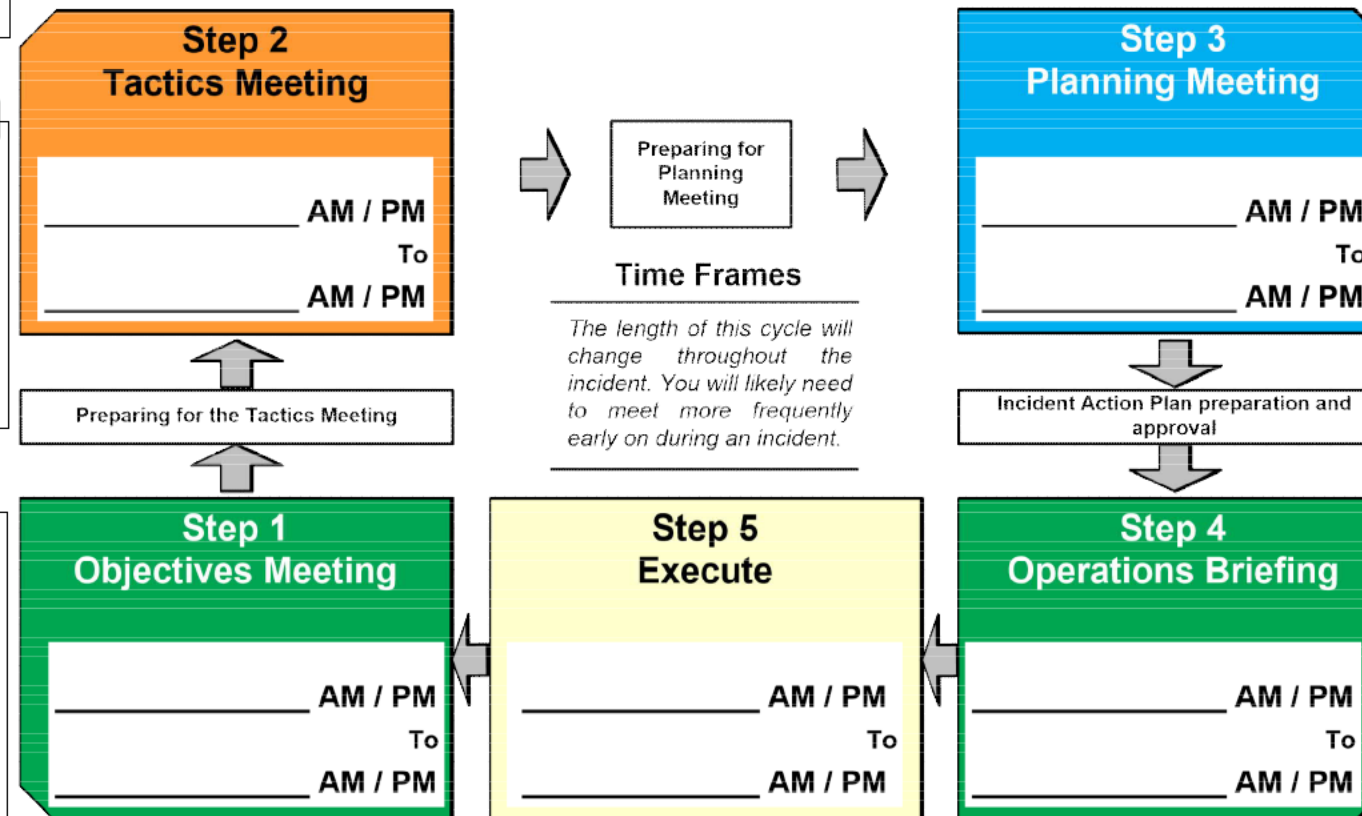
- Produce a coordinated and sustainable Incident Action Plan using the IAP Checklist (A4), ICS forms 202, 207, 209, 215, 215A, and gather any additional incident documentation (i.e., maps and status boards).
- Receive final approval from the Incident Commander.
- Define work assignments and break the work into manageable units.
- If necessary, other documents may be included such as a Demobilization plan.

## Step 4 - Operations Briefing

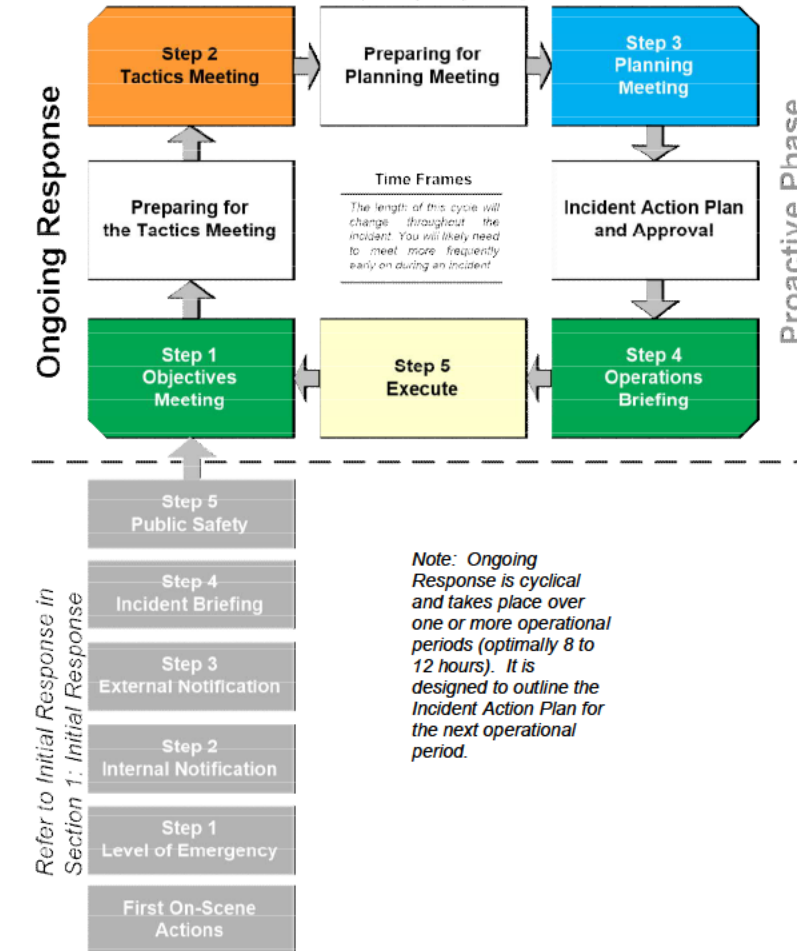
- Incident Commander conducts the meeting.
- Provide personnel with work assignments from the IAP.
- Operations Section Chief to brief the organization and provide clarification on all tactical assignments.
- Ensure that all responders know and understand the safety analysis, hazards, and controls.

## Step 5 - Execute

- Perform work assignments according to assigned roles.
- Document all actions, decisions, and conversations.
- Constantly evaluate how well the plan is designed and being conducted.
- Adjust the plan and associated actions accordingly.
- Identify additional objectives for the upcoming operational period.
- Schedule next Objectives Meeting if applicable.



## Five Step Ongoing Response



# Five Step Ongoing Response Guide





# Objectives Meeting



<b>Owner: Incident Commander</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>Time:</b>
<b>**Roles below will attend only if designated and available**</b>		
<b>Attendees:</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Incident Commander:	<input type="checkbox"/> Planning Section Chief:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Deputy Incident Commander:	<input type="checkbox"/> Logistics Section Chief:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Operations Section Chief:	<input type="checkbox"/> Finance/Admin. Section Chief:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Planning Section Chief:	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Officer:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison Officer:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Information Officer:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
<b>Summary:</b>		
<p>The objectives of this meeting are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have a completed <b>ICS 202</b> form agreed upon by all attendees (Command and General Staff).</li> <li>• Establish objectives and priorities for the upcoming operational period.</li> <li>• Begin an <b>ICS 209</b> Incident Status Summary report.</li> <li>• Begin identifying all required roles on the <b>ICS 207</b> form.</li> <li>• Begin addressing the Incident Action Plan Checklist (<b>A4</b>).</li> <li>• Schedule and prepare for the Tactics Meeting.</li> </ul>		
<b>Resources:</b>	<b>ICS 202, 207, 209 forms, and the IAP Checklist (A4)</b>	
<b>Agenda Items:</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Status Update and review the <b>ICS 201</b> Incident Briefing form.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Determine incident priorities. Reference the PPOST methodology.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Establish an incident organization that is capable of meeting initial and long-term challenges required to mitigate the incident.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Determine the incident response objectives and complete and <b>ICS 202</b> Incident Objectives form. They must be <b>SMART</b> (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic, & Time Sensitive).		
<input type="checkbox"/> Identify initial staffing requirements and begin filling out the <b>ICS 207</b> Incident Organizational Chart.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Identify and select incident support facilities.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Review the incident objectives for the next operational period so your management team can begin work on the IAP.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Document the incident status to relay to all responding personnel.		
<b>Key Points:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ensure that the meeting is documented / recorded.</b> (Utilize the back side of this page.)</li> <li>• Define the hours of work and operational period.</li> <li>• Utilize Incident Action Plan Checklist (<b>A4</b>).</li> <li>• Identify constraints and limitations.</li> <li>• Clarify any staff roles and responsibilities.</li> <li>• Determine expectations of the team for how all communications are to be made.</li> <li>• Discuss and agree on process issues such as resource ordering, cost accounting, operations security, and sensitive information.</li> <li>• Continue to develop tasks for Command and General Staff.</li> <li>• Agree on division of command workload, such as press and agency briefings.</li> </ul>		

Notes:

# Tactics Meeting



<b>Owner: Operations Section Chief</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>Time:</b>
<b>**Roles below will attend only if designated and available**</b>		
<b>Attendees:</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Incident Commander:	<input type="checkbox"/> Planning Section Chief:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Deputy Incident Commander:	<input type="checkbox"/> Logistics Section Chief:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Operations Section Chief:	<input type="checkbox"/> Finance/Admin. Section Chief:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Planning Section Chief:	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Officer:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison Officer:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Information Officer:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
<b>Summary:</b>		
<p>The objectives of this meeting are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Define tactics, work assignments, and resources to meet actions identified during the Objectives Meeting.</li> <li>Have completed <b>ICS 215</b> and <b>215A</b> forms agreed upon by all attendees (Command and General Staff).</li> <li>Update the <b>ICS 207</b> Incident Organization Chart.</li> <li>Refer to Incident Action Plan Checklist (<b>A4</b>) and continue to add to items accomplished.</li> <li>Schedule and prepare for the Planning Meeting.</li> </ul>		
<b>Resources:</b>	<b>ICS 209, 215, 215A, and IAP Checklist (A4)</b>	
<b>Agenda Items:</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Review <b>ICS 209</b> Incident Status Summary.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Review incident objectives.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Define tactics to complete objectives set out during the Objectives Meeting.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Provide an operational update and identify tactics to deal with incident.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Identify roles and responsibilities that have to be performed to implement tactics.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Build on already established <b>ICS 207</b> Incident Organization Chart, check span-of-control, and match up with <b>ICS 215</b> assignments.		
<p>Complete the Operational Planning Worksheet, <b>ICS 215</b> (Utilize one form for every established objective).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify work assignments</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify resources requirements to achieve each work assignment</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify overhead staffing needs to support each work assignment</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify specialized equipment and supply needs for each work assignment</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Specify reporting times and location for personnel</li> </ul>		
<p>Complete the Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis, <b>ICS 215A</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify potential hazard types</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify mitigations for associated hazard types</li> </ul>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Identify support facilities and locations.		
<b>Key Points:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ensure that the meeting is documented / recorded.</b> (Utilize the back side of this page.)</li> <li>Review planned actions against incident objectives and priorities.</li> <li>Utilize a map or chart to depict the operational areas, support facilities, and any key information.</li> <li>Discuss any applicable open action items.</li> <li>Consider contingencies and secondary options.</li> </ul>		

Notes:

# Planning Meeting



<b>Owner: Planning Section Chief</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>Time:</b>
<b>**Roles below will attend only if designated and available**</b>		
<b>Attendees:</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Incident Commander:	<input type="checkbox"/> Planning Section Chief:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Deputy Incident Commander:	<input type="checkbox"/> Logistics Section Chief:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Operations Section Chief:	<input type="checkbox"/> Finance/Admin. Section Chief:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Planning Section Chief:	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Officer:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison Officer:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Information Officer:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
<b>Summary:</b>		
The objectives of this meeting are to:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalize an Incident Action Plan with the necessary forms based on the objectives, tactics, and strategies outlined from the previous command meetings.</li> <li>Schedule and prepare for the Operations Briefing.</li> </ul>		
<b>Resources:</b>	<b>IAP Checklist (A4) and all associated ICS forms</b>	
<b>Agenda Items:</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Review Incident Action Plan forms (ICS 202, 207, 209, 215, and 215A).		
<input type="checkbox"/> Review Command's incident objectives, priorities, decisions, and direction.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Provide briefing on current situation, resources at risk, weather forecast, and incident projections.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Operations Section Chief provides briefing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Current operations.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> An overview on the proposed plan including strategy, tactics or work assignments, resource commitment, contingencies, organization structure, and needed support facilities.</li> </ul>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Review the proposed plan to ensure that Command direction, priorities, and operational objectives are met.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Delegate assignments and deadlines to appropriate staff members to assure timely and effective IAP development.		
<b>Key Points:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that the meeting is documented / recorded. (Utilize the back side of this page.)</li> <li>Review IAP Checklist (A4) to ensure that all critical materials have been accounted for in the IAP.</li> <li>Planning Section Chief brings meeting to order, cover ground rules, and review agenda.</li> <li>Planning Section Chief requests tacit Command approval of the plan as presented.</li> <li>Planning Section Chief reviews and validates responsibility for any open actions and management objectives.</li> <li>Planning Section Chief conducts round table of Command and General Staff to solicit their final input and commitment to the proposed plan.</li> </ul>		



Notes:

# Operations Briefing



<b>Owner: Incident Commander</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>Time:</b>
<b>**Roles below will attend only if designated and available**</b>		
<b>Attendees:</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Incident Commander:	<input type="checkbox"/> On-Site Group Supervisor	
<input type="checkbox"/> Deputy Incident Commander:	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Safety Group Supervisor	
<input type="checkbox"/> Operations Section Chief:	<input type="checkbox"/> Air Monitor Team Lead	
<input type="checkbox"/> Planning Section Chief:	<input type="checkbox"/> Roadblock Team Lead	
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison Officer:	<input type="checkbox"/> Rover Team Lead	
<input type="checkbox"/> Information Officer:	<input type="checkbox"/> Telephoner Team Lead	
<input type="checkbox"/> Planning Section Chief:	<input type="checkbox"/> Reception Centre Representatives	
<input type="checkbox"/> Logistics Section Chief:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Finance/Admin. Section Chief:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Officer:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Staging Area Manager:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
<b>Summary:</b>		
<p>The objectives of this meeting are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review a summary of the incident status with all responders.</li> <li>Relay objectives, tactics, and strategies.</li> <li>Reinforce/relay the safety message.</li> <li>Assign roles &amp; responsibilities and tasks for all responders to accomplish.</li> <li>Execute the response.</li> <li>Tentatively schedule next Objectives Meeting and identify potential problems/issues to address in the next operational period.</li> </ul>		
<b>Resources:</b>	<b>IAP Checklist (A4) and all associated ICS forms</b>	
<b>Agenda Items:</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Planning Section Chief briefly walks through the IAP components and makes changes as needed.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Operations Section Chief conducts roll call of the Operation Section Supervisors and provides a briefing on emergency response.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Operations Section Chief briefs supervisory personnel on their assignments along with clarification on any of their issues and concerns.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Officer covers major safety issues.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Logistics Section Chief covers logistical support of operations (communications, supply, transportation, medical, etc).		
<input type="checkbox"/> Finance / Admin. Section Chief covers time & cost tracking, procurement, and compensation process.		
<input type="checkbox"/> General Staff to cover issues applicable to Operations Section personnel.		
<b>Key Points:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ensure that the meeting is documented / recorded.</b> (Utilize the back side of this page.)</li> <li>Planning Section Chief opens briefing, covers ground rules, agenda, and conducts roll call of Command and General Staff members.</li> <li>Establish a briefing and message for all responders.</li> <li>Review pre-determined public and media statements.</li> <li>Planning Section Chief solicits final comments and adjourns briefing.</li> </ul>		

Notes:

## NorthRiver Midstream West Doe / South Peace

Name	Title	Cell #	Office #
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

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## Section 3: Communications & Media

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## Media Relations and Generic Media Statement

Any incident that affects the environment, the health and safety of individuals, or causes extensive property damage could be a news "item". When such an incident occurs, the media should not be avoided. The key is to establish good rapport with the media early in the life of the emergency. Open and honest communication will help to create favourable public opinion and could help to prevent the public from overreacting to the incident.

Media releases are generated and released as significant developments occur. The company is expected to coordinate media releases with the relevant government agencies prior to release to provide consistency and accuracy of information. Information is communicated through written news releases, news conferences, and any other effective means that the company chooses to use. The company must identify a spokesperson to carry out this role and to interact with applicable government agencies.

Media releases will be developed by the Emergency Support Team in conjunction with the applicable regulatory agency. The Emergency Support Team will assign a Corporate Media Spokesperson to deliver the approved messages.

Media at the field level will be coordinated by the Information Officer with the Support of Communications / Media from the Emergency Support Team. If media have arrived at the emergency site and the designated Information Officer is not yet available, only the Incident Commander or their designate can act as the company spokesperson, and will issue only the information below.

Future statements will be prepared by the Emergency Support Team and should be issued only by the designated Corporate Media Spokesperson. All media statements will be reviewed with the regulatory agency's Media Coordinator.

All information that is given to the media should be recorded. See **Section 6: Forms** for the C2 Media Contact Log.

### Generic Media Statement

***"We are currently dealing with the situation at hand to ensure the safety of the public, our personnel, and the environment. A statement will be released by the company once the facts have been determined. If you would like to leave your business card or phone number, a company representative will provide you with more information as it becomes available."***

### Media Management

- Do not wait until you are contacted by the media to react to their inquiries. By preparing in advance, the company will appear to be organized, aware, and actively responding to the situation. The essence of effective media management is preparation in advance of any media contact.
- It is important when contacting the media with a news release that you do not favour one media organization or agency over another. To minimize the chances of creating a prejudicial situation, deal solely with major umbrella press agencies.
- If media representatives are not provided with the basic information, it can be assumed that they will fill the gap with material from less reliable sources.

Be aware at all times that it is possible for the media or others to be monitoring your radio, cellular phone, or telephone conversations.

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## On-Site Media Spokesperson

Depending on the specific emergency an on-site spokesperson may be required to handle all on-camera activities requested by the media. Only approved and trained spokespeople will be allowed to provide comment to the media. The Emergency Support Team will identify any and all media spokespersons. The Information Officer or Incident Commander may serve as the on-site Media Spokesperson or the Emergency Support Team may send the Corporate Media Spokesperson to the site. This representative will endeavor to maintain a favourable public image on behalf of the company. It is important that they keep in mind the following:

- The Dos and Don'ts of conducting yourself on camera; 75% of information comes from non-verbal actions (gestures, tone, posture, etc.)
- Public appearance, ensuring appropriate and approved wardrobe
- Preparation in communicating the media release in advance so the message feels natural
- How to handle impromptu or "off the record" inquiries from the media

## Managing the Media On-Site

Depending upon the size and/or scope of the emergency to the incident site, the media will likely travel to site and attempt to secure coverage of the situation. Usually the size and nature of an emergency will determine the amount of media attention garnered. It is important everyone on-site understands how to properly manage the media and that only designated individuals are to speak to the media. It is recommended that only individuals with adequate media training have even casual interactions with the media.

Media Briefing Areas are to be designated by the Incident Commander if advised by the Communication & Media position. The Information Officer will, if required by the Emergency Support Team and Incident Commander, determine the need for media management at the incident site.

As appropriate, the Information Officer should be designated to oversee local news media management. In order to address the needs of the media at the incident site, the following guidelines should be considered:

- If practical, an information centre will be set up nearby the incident site. All on-site media will be informed that this will be the only place where information is to be released.
- During an emergency situation, media access to company property is strictly prohibited unless prior approval has been given by the Emergency Support Team. If the Incident Commander deems the situation safe and access is granted to company property, media personnel must be accompanied at all times and wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Ensure that if any media personnel are granted access on-site all potential hazards are identified and handled appropriately prior to their arrival (i.e. all on-site personnel are wearing proper PPE, operating equipment safely, etc.).
- With the exception of providing the initial prepared company statement, any requests by the media for information or interviews should be referred to the Information Officer.
- For an emergency that lasts more than 24 hours, consideration will be given to establishing a newsroom for all required personnel.
  - Ensure it is located a safe distance away from the incident.
  - Ensure proper internet and telephone access is made available.
  - Large enough to accommodate all of the potential media personnel.

---

## Internal Communication

Internal communication plans for company personnel must include:

- Identification of primary and secondary communication methods during an incident.
- Procedures to control flow of information\*:
  - Ensure facts and relevant information are distributed to key responders
  - Proper management of sensitive information
  - Camera and cellphone photo restrictions
  - Social media protocol

*\* Note: These procedures are developed by the Information Officer during the incident.*

## Communicating with the Public

A communication plan for contacting affected parties must be in place at the beginning and conclusion of pipeline maintenance, blowdowns and planned prolonged flaring activities.

### Information Disseminated to the Public

Communication plans for contacting affected parties must be in place at the beginning and conclusion of any flaring operations.

The company must make the following information available to the public, while maintaining documentation, as soon as possible during an incident:

- **To the affected public at the onset of the incident:**
  - Type and status of the incident.
  - Location and proximity of the incident to people in the vicinity.
  - Public protection measures to follow, evacuation instructions, and any other emergency response measures to consider.
  - Actions being taken to respond to the situation, including anticipated time period.
  - Contacts for additional information.
- **To the affected public during the incident:**
  - Description of the products involved and their short-term and long-term effects.
  - Effects the incident may have on people in the vicinity.
  - Areas impacted by the incident.
  - Actions the affected public should take if they experience adverse effects.
  - An explanation of the steps taken to address concerns.
  - An explanation of the steps to be taken to prevent similar emergencies in the future.
- **To the general public during the incident:**
  - Type and status of the incident.
  - Location of the incident.
  - Areas impacted by the incident.

---

## Information Disseminated to the Public, continued

- Description of the products involved.
- Contacts for additional information.
- Actions being taken to respond to the situation, including anticipated time period.
- **To the evacuated or sheltered public post-incident:**
  - Status of recovery.
  - Financial reimbursement information.
  - Contacts for additional information.

## Preparing a Preliminary Media Statement

This verbal or written statement is the initial information given only to the media by the Information Officer, Incident Commander (or alternate) when the company's designated Media Spokesperson is unavailable, or authorizes a press release at the local level. See **Section 6: Forms** for the C1 Preliminary Media Statement.

### The preliminary statement shall contain:

- What, when, and where the incident occurred:
  - State the general nature and description of the incident.
  - Associate the incident location to the nearest major centre and the exact time the incident began or was discovered.
  - For example: At 11:00 am, today, September 13th, 2012, a warehouse at our battery location northeast of Wainwright caught on fire.
- Injuries / fatalities / damages:
  - Clearly distinguish the severity of the injuries sustained and if any fatalities occurred.
  - State the number of people currently receiving treatment.
  - Ensure no names are released to the media; it is important to keep this information private until all families and next-of-kin notifications are made.
  - For example: We have confirmed that three employees sustained injuries, two minor and one major. All of the injured casualties have been transported to the nearest care facilities and are receiving treatment.
- The current status of the emergency:
  - Indicate the nature of the situation; i.e. what is being done by whom.
  - For example: Emergency crews currently have the fire under control and local authorities are investigating the cause. We are actively notifying the employee's families of the incident.
- When to expect more information:
  - For example: Our designated spokesperson will be issuing a formal statement once we have more information confirmed. Thank you for your cooperation and we will not be accepting any questions at this time.

---

## Preparing a Preliminary Media Statement, continued

### What not to do:

- Downplay the seriousness of the event or speculate on volumes, damage or timelines.
- Point fingers; liability will be determined later by appropriate authorities.
- Allow the focus to stray away from the company's commitment to addressing the response and recovery effort.
- Answer additional questions. The designated media personnel should handle all media questions.
- Say no comment. It sounds like you're hiding something. If necessary, explain why it is not appropriate or possible for you to answer the questions.

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# Section 4: Emergency Response Procedures

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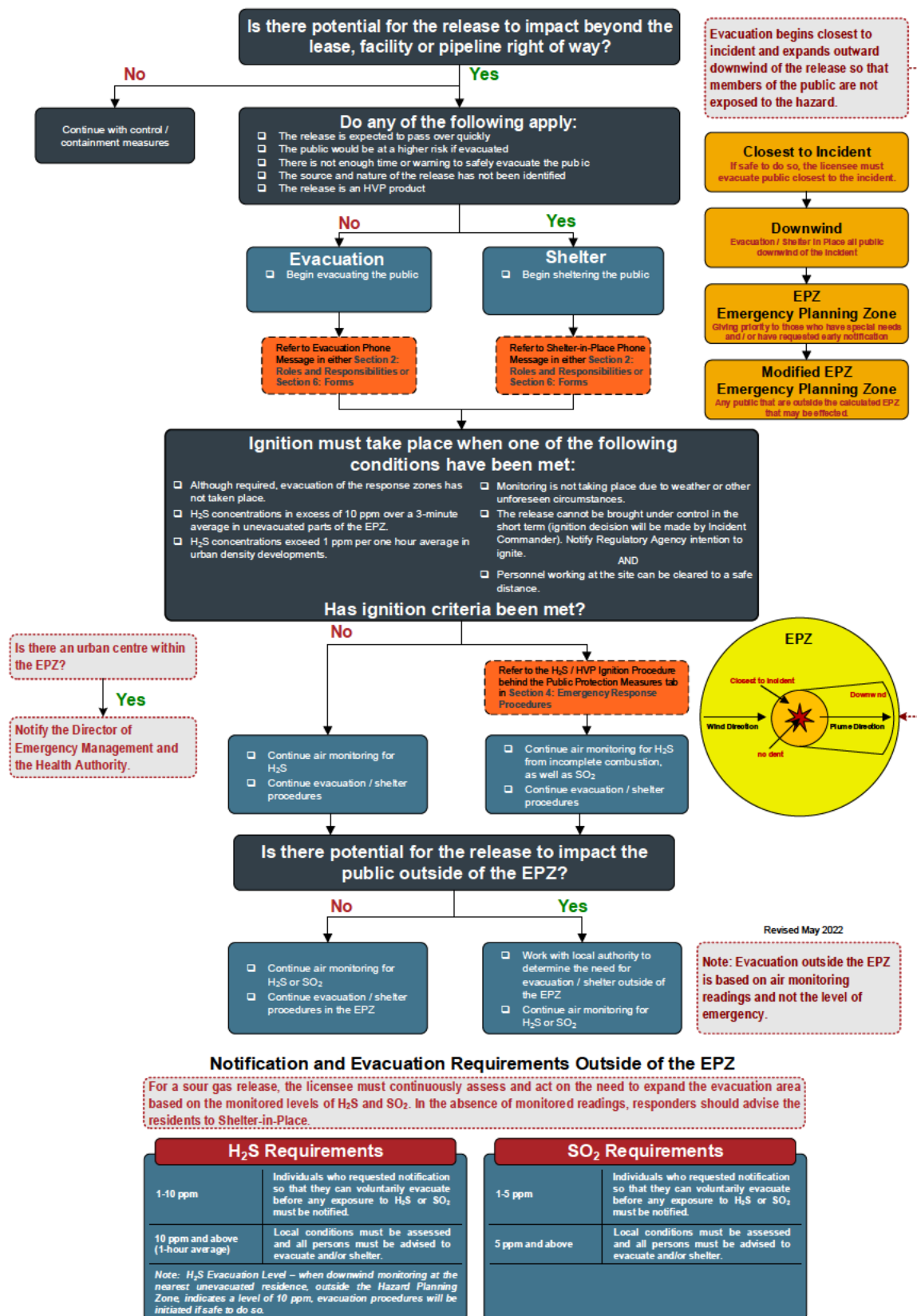
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## Public Protection Measures



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## Public Protection Measures, continued

There are three primary public protection measures that are used to ensure the safety of the public in the event of an incident: evacuation, shelter-in-place and ignition.

### Evacuation

For long-term releases, evacuation is preferred to sheltering if public safety can be assured during the evacuation process.

Evacuation is a viable public protection measure in circumstances when:

- The location of the plume is known, and safe egress routes can be assured
- The release will not likely be contained in the near future
- Visibility and road conditions are good
- The residents clearly understand their directions

**Tactical Evacuation:** A measure to immediately move people to a safe area as part of emergency response and operations. Does not require approval from local authority but the local authority may enact an evacuation order, if required. The local authority must be advised if a tactical evacuation has occurred. Appropriate methods must be utilized to ensure transients (hunters, trappers, recreational users, non-resident landowners, etc.) within the EPZ are located and evacuated. Refer to Section 5: Forms for Evacuation Scripts for information that should be communicated as part of the evacuation process.

**Planned Evacuation:** An evacuation coordinated by local government authority that can authorize evacuation alerts and orders.

Residents should also be evacuated during ongoing emergency flaring or burning if their health and safety could be affected by the operation.

Special procedures may be required for evacuating large industrial operations and/or public facilities. If large numbers of people are involved, the licensee must address assistance with transportation. Refer to the Area Specific Information Section for information regarding transportation (e.g., providing school buses) or other changes in the normal notification procedures.

The licensee must continuously assess and act on the need to expand the evacuation area, based on the specifics of the incident, including harmful levels of hazardous substances.

The licensee is expected to monitor the air quality along the edge of the EPZ to determine if sheltering or evacuation criteria have been met outside the EPZ. Evacuation outside of the EPZ must be coordinated with the Local Authority.

Appropriate methods must be utilized to ensure transients (hunters, trappers, recreational users, non-resident landowners, etc.) within the EPZ are located and evacuated. When a tactical evacuation has taken place, the appropriate local authority must be notified.

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## Public Protection Measures, continued

### Shelter-In-Place

Shelter-in-place is considered the primary safety measure when the hazard is of a limited duration or the public would be at a higher risk if evacuated. Sheltering within a building creates an indoor buffer to protect affected individuals from higher (more toxic) concentrations that may exist outdoors. The goal is to reduce the movement of air into and out of the building until either the hazard has passed, or other appropriate emergency actions can be taken (such as evacuation).

Sheltering indoors is a viable public protection measure in circumstances when:

- There is insufficient time or warning to safely evacuate the public
- Residents are waiting for evacuation assistance
- The release will be of a limited size and /or duration
- The location of the release has not been identified
- The public would be at a higher risk if evacuated
- Escape routes traverse the hazards

Refer to either **Section 2: Roles and Responsibilities** or **Section 6: Forms** for the Shelter-in-Place Phone Message script to be used when contacting residents. Residents advised to shelter-in-place will be notified if additional measures are required, and when it is “all-clear”.

### Sheltering Measures for HVP Product Release

For a flammable or combustible liquid fire to start, a mixture of vapour and air must be ignited. There are many possible ignition sources:

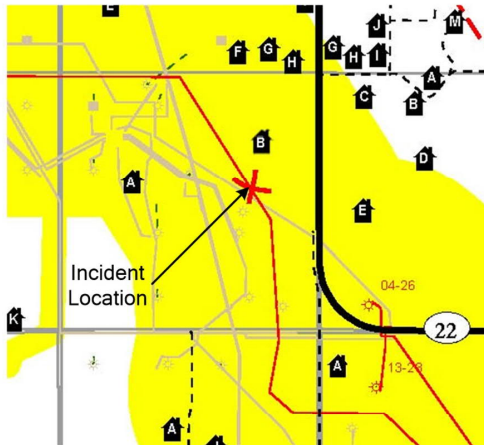
- Sparks from electrical tools and equipment
- Sparks, arcs, and hot metal surfaces from welding and cutting
- Tobacco smoking
- Open flames from portable torches and heating units, boilers, pilot lights, ovens, and driers
- Hot surfaces such as boilers, furnaces, steam pipes, electric lamps, hot plates, irons, hot ducts and flues, electric coils, and hot bearings
- Embers and sparks from incinerators, foundry cupolas, fireboxes, and furnaces
- Sparks from grinding and crushing operations
- Sparks caused by static electricity from rotating belts, mixing operations or improper transfer of flammable or hot combustible liquids

You can eliminate many ignition sources by:

- Removing open flames and spark-producing equipment
- Not smoking around these liquids
- Using approved explosion proof equipment in hazardous areas

## Public Protection Measures, continued

### 1. Identify the location of the incident on the map:



### 2. Determine the size of response zones (hazard areas):

EPZ - Emergency Planning Zone

Closest to Incident

Downwind

You can find this information:

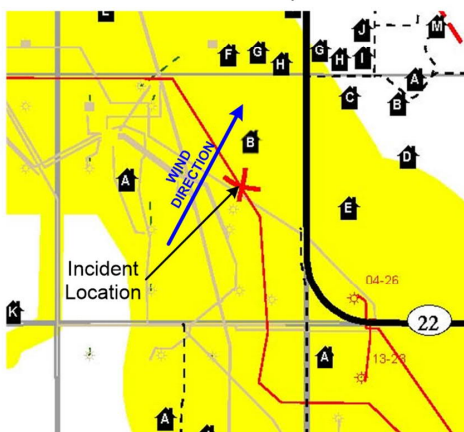
- a) Labeled on the map
- b) In the site specific tables
- c) As the yellow area on the map

If the incident is at a facility or if you have not yet confirmed the exact location of the incident, you must use the largest EPZ for the area. The largest EPZ for the area is shown in yellow on the map.

### 3. Determine the wind direction

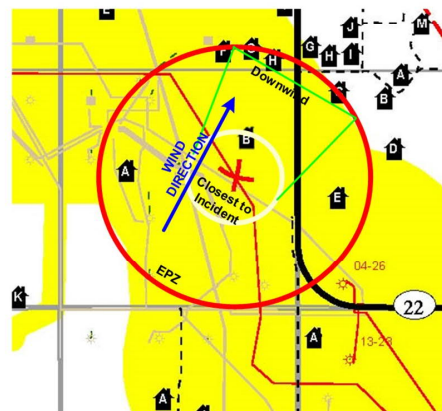
Look for wind direction indications such as flags, windsocks, direction of smoke, etc..

Draw the wind direction on the map with an arrow.



### 4. Draw the zones on map:

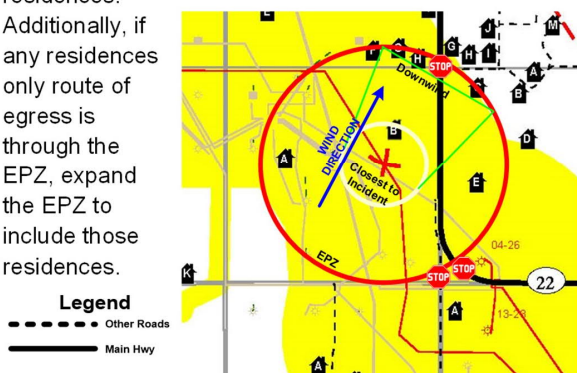
- a) EPZ - The entire hazard area
- b) Those closest to the hazard
- c) Those downwind of the hazard



### 5. Isolate the hazard area with roadblocks

If any residences exist between the optimal roadblock location and the EPZ, expand the EPZ to include those residences.

Additionally, if any residences only route of egress is through the EPZ, expand the EPZ to include those residences.



### 6. Following the appropriate provincial public protection measures chart, initiate public safety activities.

Residents closest to the hazard are the most at risk of being adversely affected.

Residents downwind of the EPZ are the second group to be evacuated / sheltered in place as being downwind of the hazard puts them at a higher risk than the rest of the residences in the EPZ that are upwind or crosswind from the hazard.

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## Public Protection Measures, continued

### Ignition

In conjunction with shelter-in-place and evacuation strategies, the release may be ignited at the source in order to reduce public exposure to the hazard. The combustion of the hydrogen sulphide ( $H_2S$ ) results in the produced sulphur dioxide ( $SO_2$ ) being carried high into the atmosphere allowing additional time for the public to safely evacuate. If an immediate threat to human life exists and there is not sufficient time to evacuate the hazard area or the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) – whichever is bigger – the On-Site Group Supervisor is authorized to ignite the release.

*Note: Only those personnel trained in ignition procedures can determine if ignition is required and operate the ignition equipment.*

Ignition of an HVP product release should occur only after the position of the plume has been established, after careful deliberation, and when safe to do so.

Until such time that a decision has been made to ignite a release, the licensee should take steps to minimize any chance of unplanned ignition in the area.

*Note: Initial location of the plume may be identified by the following methods:*

- *Visually (i.e.; frost or condensation buildup, white cloud or dust cloud, dead vegetation, bubbling water, etc.)*
- *Auditory (i.e.; hissing or whistling sound, etc.)*
- *Smell (i.e.; smell of mercaptan – rotten eggs)*

When making the decision to ignite, the licensee must take the following into consideration:

- If personnel are on-site, proceed to muster location for headcount and further instructions. Refer to Five Step Initial Response Guide in **Section 1: Initial Response** for First On-Scene Actions.
- Refer to the  $H_2S$  / HVP Ignition Procedure on the following page for further considerations.

If at all possible, the On-Site Group Supervisor must consult with higher authority individuals within the company (ideally the Operations Section Chief, Incident Commander, EOC Director, etc.) and the appropriate government regulator.

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Pre-Ignition Considerations – On-Site Group Supervisor

When making the decision to ignite, the licensee must take the following into consideration:

Hydrogen Sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S)

- ☐ Risk of exposure / injury to the public or response workers.
- ☐ Proximity to residences, public facilities, towns or urban centres.
- ☐ Availability of air monitoring equipment and personnel.
- ☐ Availability of ignition equipment, and training of staff in its use.
- ☐ Detectable concentration of H<sub>2</sub>S and/or flammable gases near the source of the release and within the EPZ.
- ☐ Status of evacuation.
- ☐ Duration of the release and potential volume.
- ☐ Wind/Weather conditions and general topography.
- ☐ Impacts to livestock and other values at risk including property, timber or infrastructure.
- ☐ Fire hazard after ignition in relation to adjacent forested or cropland area.
- ☐ Safety of the Ignition Team (hazard area identification, protective gear).

High Vapour Pressure (HVP)

- ☐ Increased risk(s) of delayed ignition.
- ☐ If the perimeter of the hazard area has been established.
- ☐ If the public has been evacuated from the area.
- ☐ If ignition will worsen the situation by endangering the public or the environment or damaging the equipment used to control the product.
- ☐ If wind direction has been established and is being continually monitored.
- ☐ If the possibility of an explosion has been assessed (i.e., obstructions or regions of congestion within the perimeter of the dispersion vapour cloud).

Ignition must take place when one of the following conditions has been met:

- ☐ Although required, evacuation of the response zones has not taken place.
- ☐ Monitoring results indicate H<sub>2</sub>S concentrations in excess of 10 ppm over a 3-minute average in unevacuated parts of the EPZ.
- ☐ H<sub>2</sub>S concentrations exceed 1 ppm per one hour average in urban density developments.
- ☐ Monitoring is not taking place due to weather or other unforeseen circumstances.
- ☐ The release cannot be brought under control in the short term (ignition decision will be made by Incident Commander. Notify Regulatory Agency intention to ignite. AND
- ☐ Personnel working at the site can be cleared to a safe distance.

If monitoring levels are declining, then the situation needs to be continuously assessed for ignition.  
Once any of the above conditions have been met, ignition must occur within 15 minutes of the decision to ignite.

Is There time to discuss the ignition decision with the Operations Section Chief, the Incident Commander, and the Regulatory Agency?

Yes

No

Review with the Operations Section Chief, the Incident Commander, and Regulatory Agency:

- ☐ Employee and public safety.
- ☐ Site conditions.
- ☐ Site control procedures.
- ☐ Monitoring of Emergency Hazard Area.

Is ignition the most favourable control option to minimize the hazard?

No

Yes

- ☐ Continue with release control procedures onsite.
- ☐ Review possible control procedures.

- ☐ Determine post ignition emergency service requirements.
- ☐ Assemble and brief ignition team.
- ☐ Go to Ignition Procedures Flowchart.

Ignition Procedure – On-Site Group Supervisor

Preplanning

Prior to ignition the Operations Section Chief will:

- ☐ Ensure all nonessential personnel are evacuated.
- ☐ Isolate the hazard area using manned roadblocks.
- ☐ Assemble the Ignition Team (2 people).
- ☐ Ensure the Ignition Team is protected with personal protective equipment, clothing and breathing apparatus (cover exposed skin).
- ☐ Erect windsock and streamers (if time permits).
- ☐ Monitor the area for combustible gas.
- ☐ Fully discuss ignition procedures.
- ☐ Check radio communications.

Approach

Select a position to attempt safe ignition which will:

- ☐ Allow for safe retreat.
- ☐ Be upwind of the gas leak (300m minimum from edge of identified vapor plume, approach no closer than 100m on repeated ignition attempts).
- ☐ Be in an area where no combustible gas is detected.
- ☐ If possible, get behind a hill, building, tree or other protective barrier to shield yourself.

Attempt Ignition

- ☐ Fire flare gun to hit vapour cloud at the perimeter where air to fuel mixtures are correct for ignition (near outer edge and ground level).
- ☐ Turn away from target.

Example Ignition Kit

- 2 Flare Pistol
- 36 Flares
- 2 Safety harness with front D-ring
- 2 30m (100ft) flame resistant rope
- 2 Flame resistant coveralls
- 2 Sets of ear protection
- 2 Hard hats with face shield
- 2 Flame resistant hard hat liners (balaclava or regular style)
- 1 LEL Gas detector
- 1 H<sub>2</sub>S Gas detector
- 4 Self contained breathing apparatus (positive pressure) with 30 minute air supply, includes 2 spare bottles
- 1 Radio equipped vehicle

Plume Ignited?

No

Yes

Repeat Ignition

- ☐ Continue approach and repeat until successful (100m minimum from edge of identified vapour plume).
- ☐ DO NOT proceed if Ignition Team is no longer in a safe area.

Post Ignition

- ☐ Advise Incident Commander.
- ☐ Continue to monitor downwind for gas accumulations from incomplete combustion as well as SO<sub>2</sub>.
- ☐ Maintain security around immediate area.
- ☐ Assist emergency service crews with any fire control measures needed.

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## Public Protection Measures, continued

### Road and Airspace Closures

The company should receive authorization from local authorities or the RCMP before establishing roadblocks on public roads. The company must contact the RCMP and the transportation authority to have one-, two- or three-digit highways closed. However, if the safety of the public is in jeopardy, the company must be prepared to quickly restrict access to the area before contacting these agencies.

If warranted, the regulatory agency can issue a Closure Order that provides legal authority to close the area. The local authority may, if warranted, declare a Local State of Emergency. This grants the local authority special powers to do such things as road closures or declare mandatory evacuation.

The public must also be prevented from flying into the airspace above a gas release. It may be necessary to issue a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) to advise pilots of restrictions in the airspace above the EPZ or to close the airspace for a certain radius from the release (a no-fly zone). NOTAMs are issued by NAV Canada and airspace closures are issued by Transport Canada's Aviation Operations Centre (AVOPS). NOTAMs or airspace closures may be requested by the licensee at a level 2 or level 3 emergency.

### Air Monitoring

Air monitoring equipment is used to:

- Track/follow the plume.
- Determine if ignition criteria are met.
- Determine whether evacuation and / or shelter-in-place criteria have been met.
- Determine roadblock locations.
- Determine concentrations in areas being evacuated to ensure that evacuation is safe.
- Assist in determining when the emergency can be downgraded.

As such, H<sub>2</sub>S, SO<sub>2</sub>, LEL or other toxic substance concentrations will be monitored continuously during the incident response and it is crucial that Air Monitors continuously update their direct supervisor with monitored results.

- Air monitors (personal handheld, stationary and mobile) should be dispatched at a Level 1 Emergency.
- Air quality monitoring occurs downwind, with priority being directed to the nearest un-evacuated residence or area where people may be present.
- Licensee personnel will monitor and record the concentrations until a mobile air monitoring unit arrives or until the incident is over. At minimum, these readings must include LEL and H<sub>2</sub>S.
- Mobile air quality monitoring units must be dispatched when it is evident that spill control measures are not effective and that a sour product release is likely to occur.
- For HVP releases, monitoring may occur downwind or upwind, depending on how the plume is tracking, with priority being directed to the nearest un-evacuated residence or areas where people may be present. The licensee is expected to provide monitored HVP product LEL information on a regular basis for the duration of the incident.
- If a sour gas release has been ignited, the licensee should continue to monitor response zones for H<sub>2</sub>S from incomplete combustion, as well as SO<sub>2</sub>.
- Ensure all equipment is operational and the appropriate documentation is available to verify testing and calibration requirements.

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## Spill Response

The spill response section can be used as a quick reference by first-on-scene responders to select and implement containment and recovery tactics with spill response equipment during the first 48-72 hours of the response. This section contains a collection of inland spill tactics that can be applied using obtainable resources to a liquid product release until additional resources and personnel arrive on site. This section is a reference tool and supplement to prior training, field experience, technical instruction, and equipment operation knowledge. The licensee will rely on the training and judgment of its first-on-scene responders to select only those tactics that can be accomplished safely.

Refer to the Petroleum Industry Release Reporting Requirements chart at the end of this section to determine the TDG and Provincial Reporting Requirements for each class of chemicals (as classified by the TDG Hazard Classification System).

### Spill Response Objectives and Strategies

Objectives establish the desired outcomes of an incident and are statements of intent related directly to response priorities. Priorities are situational and influenced by many factors, with life safety always being the highest priority followed by incident stabilization and property and environment. The Incident Commander comes to a consensus on a collective set of objectives with response strategies. The following table contains some standard objectives with example strategies that can be utilized to assist in the first four to six hours of a spill response.

Objectives	Strategies
Ensure the safety of citizens and response personnel	Identify hazard(s) of spilled material.
	Establish work zones (hot, warm, and cold zones).
	Establish site perimeter and access controls.
	Consider evacuation or shelter-in-place, as needed.
	Monitor air quality in impacted areas to ensure responders select appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
	Establish aircraft restrictions.
	Develop a Health and Safety Plan for response personnel.
	Run air dispersion model to determine potential evacuation zones.
Control the source of the spill	Complete emergency shut-down procedures.
	Eliminate potential flammable vapour ignition sources.
	Initiate temporary repairs to stop the leak.
	Transfer product to an approved container or facility.
	Construct barriers to prevent spill from reaching a waterbody.
Maximize protection of environmentally sensitive areas	Implement Control Points and pre-designated response strategies.
	Identify and prioritize the environmentally sensitive areas.
	Identify Resources at Risk (RAR) in spill vicinity.
	Track oil movement and develop spill trajectories.
	Conduct visual assessments (e.g., aerial overflights, ground-truthing).
	Identify, prioritize, and flag areas used as habitat by endangered species.
	Develop/implement appropriate protection strategies.

## Spill Response, continued

Objectives	Strategies
Manage a coordinated response effort	Complete or confirm notifications.
	Establish Incident Command Post.
	Ensure local government and Indigenous officials are included in response organization.
	Initiate spill response Incident Action Plan.
	Ensure mobilization and tracking of response resources.
	Account for personnel and equipment
	Maintain, complete, and log all documentation related to the incident.
	Evaluate planned response objectives vs. actual response.
Contain and recover spilled material	Deploy containment boom at the spill source.
	Deploy containment boom at appropriate recovery areas.
	Conduct open water skimming.
	Develop disposal plan.
Recover and rehabilitate injured wildlife	Establish oiled wildlife reporting hotline.
	Conduct injured wildlife search and rescue operations.
	Operate wildlife rehabilitation center.
	Establish team for injured wildlife.
Remove oil from impacted areas	Conduct appropriate shoreline cleanup efforts.
	Clean oiled structures.
	Clean oiled equipment.
Keep stakeholders informed of response activities	Provide forum to obtain stakeholder input and concerns.
	Provide stakeholders with details of response actions.
	Identify stakeholder concerns and issues and address as practical.
	Provide regulatory bodies details of response actions.
Keep the public informed of response activities	Provide timely safety announcements.
	Conduct public meeting, as appropriate.
	Conduct regular news briefings.
	Manage news media access to spill response activities.

## Control Points

The objective of control points is to identify pre-planned locations where spill responders can safely and effectively deploy oil spill response equipment to intercept and limit downstream movement of oil on a watercourse. Depending on the specific conditions at the time of a spill, one or more control points may be implemented as part of a response. Control points are intended to:

1. Protect sensitive areas downstream.
2. Provide locations for oil removal and collection.

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## Spill Response, continued

Typically, oil spill response entails multiple parallel and simultaneous activities including:

1. Source control (valve closures, clamping and pipeline drain-down)
2. Near source response (containment using berms and recovery using pumping and skimming)  
Downstream response (control points)

Control points are pre-identified points along watercourse's and lakes that provide responders with key tactical information and can greatly reduce planning and implementation of containment, recovery, public protection, and wildlife protection measures during a response to a spill. Control points are typically grouped in the following categories:

1. Critical Control Points are established based on the company's asset locations and are based on the following criteria:
  - a. River crossing with easy access and staging areas.
  - b. Upstream of environmentally sensitive areas.
  - c. Upstream or proximity to communities and public infrastructure such as drinking water intakes.
  - d. Downstream of major infrastructure such as pipelines, storage, or facilities.
  - e. In areas of high-volume transportation corridors.
2. Non-Critical Control Points may include the following:
  - a. Recreational areas
  - b. Private or public land
  - c. Boat launches

When assessing the location of a control point the following factors should be considered:

1. Sites should be located downstream of the watercourse crossing and at distances that can be reached in a two- to four-hour-response time.
2. Sites should have reasonable land access.
3. Sites should have available working space for staging equipment and personnel.
4. Ideally, river flow should be slow or pooled, and/or with back eddies rather than turbulent flow conditions.
5. Ideally, sites should have public access, low banks, and should not be heavily vegetated.

Designated site-specific control points need to be reviewed at least annually. Each control point site should be visited periodically to evaluate suitability and to ensure information is accurate and complete. Old unsuitable control points should be removed, and new control points added, as a part of revisions to site specific information, as required. Control point listings should include a site description, site diagram, access description, landowner/occupant phone number, site suitability and any other information related to the site.

For a detailed list of control points, utilize the Western Canadian Spill Services (WCSS) website (<http://www.wcss.ab.ca>)

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## Spill Response, continued

### Health and Safety

Committed to the protection of the health and safety of all spill response personnel and third parties whether members of the public or contractor personnel. The Site Safety Plan is intended to protect all personnel against potential health and safety hazards by providing information in identifying, evaluating, controlling risks, and explaining procedures to be followed during emergencies.

Provisions have been made to ensure that the health and safety of third parties, particularly members of the general public, is also protected. Third party protection procedures include evacuations, the monitoring of wind direction at the site of the release to determine the direction and spread of hazardous vapours and, if considered appropriate, conducting air monitoring in other areas where responders or third parties could be threatened.

### Initial Site Assessment

The initial site assessment, hazard identification, and characterization will normally be performed by a minimum of two qualified persons outfitted in appropriate personal protective equipment. Where possible, a backup team should be immediately available. The information gained during the initial site assessment will be used to determine the site work zones (hot, warm, and cold zones) and in the development of the Site Safety Plan. The Site Safety Plan must be monitored on an ongoing basis and revised to reflect changing conditions. Personnel entering or already on site must be immediately advised of changes. The person responsible for the Site Safety Plan will ensure compliance is monitored whenever any person is within the spill response zones or any area that may be threatened as a result of the spill.

### Safety Briefing

Response personnel and others authorized to enter the response area must be briefed on the content of the Site Safety Plan prior to entering the site. The person assigned to be responsible for site safety or their delegate will conduct this briefing. A copy of the Site Safety Plan must be available for reference at the spill site. Responders must also have access to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for the spilled product if the SDS does not form part of the Site Safety Plan.

1. SDS provide detailed hazard, precautionary, protection, and emergency information on hazardous products and may be obtained from the manufacturer or supplier of the product. Copies of SDS shall be available for all products used or handled at spill sites.
2. A copy of the appropriate SDS should be attached to the Site Safety Plan.
3. Contractors are required to have SDSs available for all products that they bring to spill sites.
4. The appropriate SDS or Emergency Response Guidebook should be referred to for spills or leaks of substances not specifically covered by this plan.

### Initial Site Safety and Hazard Control Plan

An Initial Site Safety and Hazard Control Plan should be completed as soon as possible by one of the initial responders and updated as required. When completing the Initial Site Safety and Hazard Control Plan, some of the information may not apply during the initial stages of the response but may change within a short period, thereby altering the PPE and/or other requirements.

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## **SPILL RESPONSE, continued**

### **The Initial Site Safety and Hazard Control Plan:**

1. Aids the initial first responders in assessing hazards related to the incident.
2. States the required PPE to be used.
3. Documents important health and safety information.
4. Serves as an interim "Plan" until a Site Safety Plan is developed.
5. Assigns responsibilities.
6. Identifies "site set-up" features that may be required.
7. Upon the completion and delivery of the Site Safety Plan, the Initial Site Safety and Hazard Control Plan becomes "void".

### **Western Canadian Spill Services (WCSS)**

WCSS maintains spill contingency plans and provides spill response equipment to all member companies that do not maintain their own full spill response plans.

WCSS - <http://www.wcss.ab.ca/>

Spill Contingency Plan - <http://www.wcss.ab.ca/contingency-manual.shtml>

Live Equipment Report - <http://wcss.ab.ca/emis>

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# British Columbia Petroleum Industry Release Reporting Requirements

All spills exceeding the spill/release quotas listed in the table on the following page **MUST** be reported immediately to the appropriate regulatory agency.

Agency	Reportable Spills	Report Type	Report to
Emergency Management BC (EMBC)  BC Oil & Gas Commission (OGC)	Report when: 1) If a spill/release occurs or is at imminent risk of occurring. 2) Any Minor Incident through KERMIT. <b>**See Note**</b> 3) When a sour gas product is released, any measurement of 10 ppm or greater measured at 1 metre from the source of the leak. 4) All spills or releases of any amount of material which impacts or may impact a body of water. 5) All spills or releases of hazardous substances which are not provincially regulated (such as radioactive substances). 6) All pipeline incidents, such as spills during construction phase or failure (without release) of any pressure control or ESD device. 7) All Substances spilled/released, or likely to be spilled/released when quantities are equal to or exceed the quantities listed in the Environment Reporting Requirements column in the <b>Release Reporting Thresholds</b> table on the following page.  Response to land based spills: 1) During the day must be initiated within 6 hours from time of discovery. 2) During the weekend or night must be initiated within 12 hours from time of discovery.	Verbal	24 Hour Number 800-663-3456 (Within 1 hour of a level 1, 2 or 3 emergency)
		Written	Electronic submission through the Online Minor Incident Reporting System, operated through KERMIT (Within 24 hours of a Minor incident)
		Written	<b>Minister of Environment</b> <b>Initial Report</b> - as soon as possible on request of the minister <b>Follow-up Report</b> - at least once every 30 days after the spill began (if continuing) and any time the previously reported information has become inaccurate or incomplete <b>End of Spill Report</b> - 30 days after spillage has been contained and eliminated.
Canadian Environmental Protection Agency (CEPA)	Environmental emergencies if: 1) The emergency involves any of the substances identified in Environment & Climate Change Canada's E2 List of regulated substances. See the website link at the bottom of the following page for more information.  Note: CEPA has not identified specific reporting thresholds; however, CEPA has suggested that existing provincial reporting thresholds or TDG reporting thresholds are acceptable for use.	Verbal	OGC / EMBC 24 Hour Number 800-663-3456
		Written	Within 30 days
Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG)	Substances regulated by Transportation of Dangerous Goods if: 1) A release is anticipated, or the release meets or exceeds the reporting threshold in the TDG Reporting Requirements column in the <b>Release Reporting Thresholds</b> table on the following page.	Verbal	911 Local Authority Dangerous Goods OGC / EMBC 800-663-3456
		Written	Within 30 days
Canadian Transport Emergency Centre (CANUTEC)	Loss and theft reporting: 1) CANUTEC - all loss or theft of dangerous goods materials 2) Natural Resources Canada Inspector - Class 1 explosive materials only 3) Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission - Class 7 radioactive materials only	Verbal	1) 888-226-8832 or 613-996-6666 2) 613-995-5555 3) 613-995-0479
		Written	Within 30 days
Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)	1) A release of any substance deleterious to fish into a fish bearing water body.	Verbal	OGC / EMBC 24 Hour Number 800-663-3456
Canada Energy Regulator (CER) & Transportation Safety Board (TSB)	Immediately reportable and near-miss events as defined in the Event Reporting Guidelines: 1) An incident that harms people or the environment, 2) A rupture, or 3) A toxic plume  Note: Immediately reportable incidents must be reported within 3 hours to both the TSB Reporting Hotline and CER's OERS. If applicable, refer to the Federal Roles & Responsibilities chart in SECTION 5: EXTERNAL AGENCIES and the CER site section behind the AREA SPECIFIC INFORMATION tab for further regulations, definitions and reporting guidelines.	Verbal	Via Transportation Safety Board (TSB) Reporting Hotline 819-997-7887
		Written	<a href="mailto:PipelineNotifications@tsb.gc.ca">PipelineNotifications@tsb.gc.ca</a>
		Written	CER Online Event Reporting System (OERS) <a href="https://apps.cer-rec.gc.ca/ers/home/index">https://apps.cer-rec.gc.ca/ers/home/index</a>
		Written	CER - Within 21 days after the day of incident/near-miss
		Written	TSB - Within 30 days after the day of the incident/near-miss
Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC)	All radioactive releases must be reported immediately.	Verbal	613-995-0479
		Written	Within 21 days
Indian Oil & Gas (IOGC)	Immediately reportable events on First Nation reserve lands only: 1) Any health or environment-threatening emergency or off-lease spills. 2) On-lease spills greater than 1m <sup>3</sup> .	Verbal	IOGC Tsuu T'ina Office 403-292-5625

**\*\*Note:** The permit holder must report any minor incident (both spill and non-spill related) to the OGC within 24 hours by electronic submission through the Online Minor Incident Reporting System, opened through KERMIT (Form A). In addition to Form A, minor spills and leaks must also be reported immediately to EMBC so that a Dangerous Goods Incident Report (DGIR) number may be issued.

Lead Agency Contact Numbers	
British Columbia	
Emergency Management BC (EMBC)	800-663-3456
BC Oil & Gas Commission (OGC)	
Canada	
CANUTEC	
All Provinces	888-CAN-UTEC (888-226-8832) 613-996-6666
Canada Energy Regulator (CER) / Transportation Safety Board of Canada (TSB)	
TSB Reporting Hotline (Pipelines)	819-997-7887
CER Other Emergencies	403-299-2773

Note: Spills must be reported promptly to avoid possible prosecution.

## OGAA S.37 - Spillage

- A permit holder and a person carrying out an oil and gas activity must
  - Prevent spillage, and
  - Promptly report to the commission any damage or malfunction likely to cause spillage that could be a risk to public safety or the environment
- If spillage occurs, a permit holder or person carrying out an oil and gas activity must promptly do all of the following:
  - Remedy the cause or source of the spillage;
  - Contain and eliminate the spillage;
  - Remediate any land or body of water affected by the spillage;
  - If the spillage is a risk to public safety or the environment, report to the commission:
    - The location and severity of the spillage, and
    - Any damage or malfunction causing or contributing to the spillage.
- A person who is aware that spillage is occurring or likely to occur must make reasonable efforts to prevent or assist in containing or preventing the spillage.

Please refer to the BC Environmental Management Act; Spill Reporting Regulation, Schedule “Reporting Levels for Certain Substances” for determining reportable spillage amounts of other substances not listed here.

Even though some spills are not reportable, the requirement to clean up the spill is still mandatory. Spills of reportable amounts which occur in a secondary containment are still a reportable incident.

# British Columbia Petroleum Industry Release Reporting Requirements

All spills exceeding the spill/release quotas listed in the table on the following page **MUST** be reported immediately to the appropriate regulatory agency.

Chemical Class	Substance / Example	T.D.G. Reporting Requirements		B.C. (OGC / EMBC) Reporting Requirements
		Road, Rail or Marine	Loss or Theft	
Other Released Substances	Hydrogen Sulphide (H <sub>2</sub> S)	Any quantity	Any quantity	10 ppm or greater
	Hydraulic Oil	No TDG Reporting Requirements		100 L on-site Any release off-site
	Methanol	See Class 3 & 6.1		
	Crude Oil / Emulsion	See Class 3		100 L on-site / Any release off-site
	Produced / Salt Water	No TDG Reporting Requirements		200 L / Any release off-site
	Drilling or Invert Mud	No TDG Reporting Requirements		100 L on-site / Any release off-site
	Condensate	See Class 3		
	Glycol	No TDG Reporting Requirements		200 kg or 200 L
	Fresh Water	No TDG Reporting Requirements		10,000 L
	Any fluid with toxic substances	No TDG Reporting Requirements		25 L
Class 1 Explosives	Ammunition Nitro-glycerine	Any quantity of Packing Group II	Any quantity in Class 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3 Total quantity of 450 kg or more in Class 1.4 (except 1.4S), 1.5, or 1.6	50 kg, or less if the substance poses a danger to public safety
Class 2.1 Flammable Gases	Methane Propane Butane Natural Gas (see line 25 below)	Any quantity	Total quantity of 450 kg or more	10 kg
Class 2.2 Non-Flammable Gases	Compressed Air O <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub>		No TDG Reporting Requirements	10 kg
Class 2.3 Toxic Gases (poisonous or corrosive)	SO <sub>2</sub> Hydrogen Cyanide Nitric Acid Anhydrous Ammonia		Any quantity	5 kg
Class 3 Flammable Liquids	Gasoline Diesel Methanol Demulsifiers Scale Inhibitors		Total quantity of 450 kg or more of desensitized explosives Any quantity of UN1261, Nitromethane	100 L
	Lube Oil			100 L
Class 4.1 Flammable Solids	Calcium Resinate Naphthalene Crude		Total quantity of 450 kg or more of desensitized explosives Any quantity of UN1357, Urea Nitrate, with not less than 20% water, by mass; UN3370, Urea Nitrate, Wetted, with not less than 10% water by mass	25 kg
Class 4.2 Spontaneously Combustible	Activated Carbon Potassium Sulphide Phosphorus		Total quantity of 450 kg or more in Packing Groups I or II	
Class 4.3 Dangerous when Wet	Molten Sulphur Calcium Carbide Sodium Activated Carbon		Total quantity of 450 kg or more in Packing Groups I or II	
Class 5.1 Oxidizing Substances	Calcium Nitrate Ammonium Nitrate Bleaches		Total quantity of 450 kg or more in Packing Groups I or II Any quantity of UN1485, Potassium Chlorate; UN1486, Potassium Nitrate; UN 1487, Potassium Nitrate and Sodium Nitrate Mixture; UN1489, Potassium Perchlorate; UN1495, Sodium Chlorate; UN1498, Sodium Nitrate; UN1499 Sodium Nitrate and Potassium Nitrate Mixture; UN1511, Urea Hydrogen Peroxide; UN1942 Ammonia Nitrate, with not more than 0.2% combustible substances, including any organic substance calculated as carbon, to the exclusion of any other added substances; UN2014 Hydrogen Peroxide, Aqueous Solution with not less than 20% but not less than 60% hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary); UN2015, Hydrogen Peroxide, Stabilized; UN2031, Nitric Acid, other than red fuming; UN3149, Hydrogen Peroxide and Peroxyacetic Acid Mixture with acid(s), water and not more than 5% peroxyacetic acid, stabilized	50 kg or 50 L
Class 5.2 Organic Peroxides	Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide Succinic Acid Peroxide	Any quantity of Packing Group I or II  More than 30 L or 30 kg of Packing Group III	Any quantity in Class 5.2, Type B, liquid or solid, temperature controlled	1 kg or 1 L
Class 6.1 Poisonous Toxic Substances	Arsenic Lead Acetate Mercuric Oxide Methanol Toxic Pesticides		Any quantity of Packing Group I	5 kg or 5 L
Class 6.2 Infectious Substances	Infectious Substances affecting Humans / Animals		Any quantity of Category A or B	1 kg or 1 L, or less if the waste poses a danger to public safety or the environment
Class 7 Radioactive Substances	Uranium Plutonium Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (N.O.R.M.)	For packages being transported under exclusive use: (i) 10 mSv/h on the external surface (ii) 2 mSv/h on the surface of the conveyance, and (iii) 0.1 mSv/h at a distance of 2 m from the surface  For packages not being transported under exclusive use: (i) 2 mSv/h on the external surface (ii) 0.1 mSv/h at a distance of 1 m from the package, (iii) 2 mSv/h on the surface of the conveyance, and (iv) 0.1 mSv/h at a distance of 2 m from the surface of the conveyance.	Any quantity	Any quantity that could pose a danger to public safety and an emission level greater than the emission level established in section 20 of the "Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substance Regulations"
Class 8 Corrosives	Acids Bases Batteries Caustic Amine	Any quantity of Packing Group I or II  30 L or 30 kg of Packing Group III	Total quantity of 450 kg or more in Packing Group I or II Any quantity of UN1796, Nitrating Acid Mixture with more than 50% nitric acid; UN1826, Nitrating Acid Mixture, Spent, with more than 50% nitric acid; UN2032, Nitric Acid, Red Fuming	5 kg or 5 L
Class 9 Miscellaneous Products, Substances & Organisms, Environmentally Hazardous Substances	P.C.B. Asbestos Substances not regulated by the <i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act</i>	30 L or 30 kg of Packing Group II or III, or without Packing Group	No TDG Reporting Requirements	25 kg or 25 L of Packing Group II or III, or without Packing Group

Other items in the BC Spill Reporting Regulation that are applicable to the petroleum industry but do not fit in the above table format.		
Item	Substance Spilled	Specified Amount
14	Waste containing dioxin as defined in Section 1 of the Hazardous Waste Regulation	1 k or 1 L, or less if the waste poses a danger to public safety or the environment
15	Leachable toxic waste as defined in Section 1 of the Hazardous Waste Regulation	25 kg or 25 L
16	Waste containing polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons as defined in Section 1 of the Hazardous Waste Regulation	5 kg or 5 L
17	Waste asbestos as defined in Section 1 of the Hazardous Waste Regulation	50 kg
18	Waste oil as defined in Section 1 of the Hazardous Waste Regulation	100 L
20	PCB wastes as defined in Section 1 of the Hazardous Waste Regulation	25 kg or 25 L
23	A hazardous waste as defined in Section 1 of the Hazardous Waste Regulation and not covered under items 1 to 22 (built into above table)	25 kg or 25 L
24	A substance, not covered by items 1 to 23 (built into above table) that can cause pollution	200 kg or 200 L
25	Natural Gas	10 kg, if there is a breakage in a pipeline or fitting operated above 100 psi that results in a sudden and uncontrolled release of natural gas

For all other reportable substances/quantities, please refer to company SDS sheets for more information.

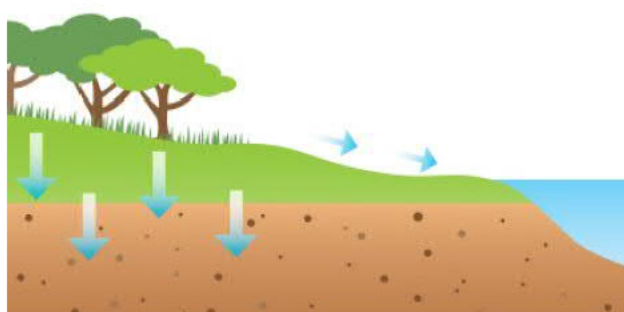
## Containment and Recovery

### Understanding Environments – Ground and Water

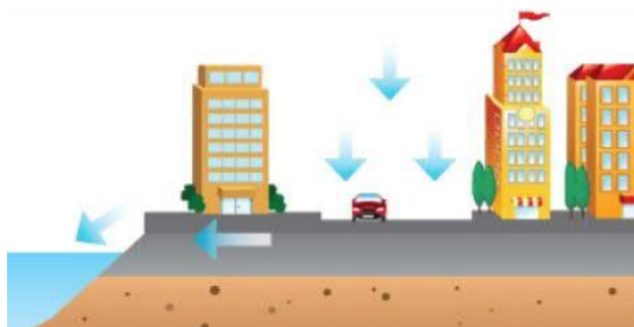
A spill can occur in several different environments. The type of environment will influence the most appropriate technique to be used for the response strategy, while the fate of oil will be influenced by many other situational and local factors. The response can be complicated due to geophysical and environmental factors that can affect the oil spill's behavior.

	Ground	
	Permeable Ground	Impermeable Ground
Understand oil behavior:	Oil on permeable ground will flow in both horizontal and vertical directions. Penetration of ground will depend on the oil type and the porosity and permeability of the surface materials.	Oil on impermeable ground will either remain relatively static on the terrain or follow the path of least resistance if a slope is present. It is likely to collect in depressions and watercourses.
Identify resources at risk:	Examples of resources needing protection include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-vegetated: mud/silt; sand; pebble/boulders.</li> <li>• Vegetated: grassland; forest; wetland.</li> </ul>	Examples of resources needing protection include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drainage systems</li> <li>• Watercourses</li> <li>• Utilities</li> </ul>
Response Considerations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Penetration of soil below the uppermost layer must be minimized.</li> <li>• Prevent oil from entering areas with ground water.</li> <li>• Drains and inlets should be blocked.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil should be contained as soon as possible.</li> <li>• Any flowing oil should be intercepted quickly to prevent further contamination of the surface.</li> <li>• Drains and inlets should be blocked.</li> </ul>

**Permeable Ground**



**Impermeable Ground**



## Containment and Recovery, continued

	Water	
	Static Water	Moving Water
Understand oil behavior:	Oil on static water will float, spreading to form a thin surface layer. Water is rarely truly “static”, with wind-induced waves causing spilled oil to drift.	Oil can be rapidly transported by moving water, following the direction of both wind and currents. The oil generally spreads to form a thin surface layer and will also be subjected to significant weathering processes.
Identify resources at risk:	Examples of resources needing protection include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ponds</li> <li>• Lakes</li> <li>• Reservoirs</li> </ul>	Examples of resources needing protection include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rivers</li> <li>• Streams</li> <li>• Water intakes</li> <li>• Fishing areas</li> </ul>
Response Considerations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent oil from spreading beyond the water body and contaminating further surfaces.</li> <li>• Consider impact of oil moving into vegetated areas such, as reed beds. This will act to trap oil making it more difficult to recover.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil should be contained as soon as possible and collected.</li> <li>• Intercept oil flowing downstream to prevent further contamination, while protecting resources at risk.</li> </ul>

**Static Water**



**Moving Water**



# Containment and Recovery, continued

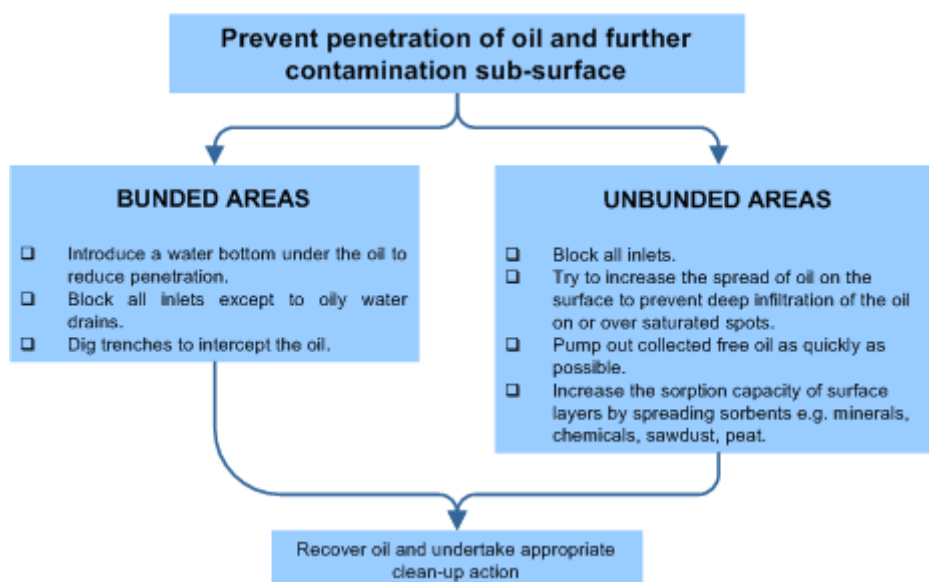
## Containment of Spilled Product

### On Permeable Ground

Permeable ground will pose challenges to the containment of oil as it flows in both a horizontal and vertical direction and will travel with the direction of groundwater flow once it is reached.

#### 1. Response Priorities

When responding to a spill on permeable surfaces, it is important to minimize the amount of oil that can penetrate below the surface; this should require the oil to be spread over a large surface area in the attempt to reduce head pressure on the surface to prevent penetration. This may well be the preferable option compared to long-term operations of subsoil and groundwater clean-up.



#### 2. Retention Capacities in Permeable Surfaces

Each type of permeable surface will allow oil to permeate at different rates and will retain oil at varying capacities. Although the pore spaces in coarser soils are larger, oil will flow through more readily (due to gravity) thus giving a lower retention capacity.

Finely packed sediments retain the oil in two ways; first, the oil molecules cannot pass so easily between the particles due to their size and secondly because the forces associated with capillary action hold the oil in the pore spaces.

Surface area is also a factor in retention capacities; small grain sediments have a higher surface area and therefore hold more oil on the surface of the grains than larger grained sediments.

## Containment and Recovery, continued

Surface Type	Capacity (ltrs/m <sup>3</sup> )
Stones / Coarse Gravel	5
Gravel / Coarse Sand	8
Coarse Sand / Medium Sand	15
Medium Sand / Fine Sand	25
Fine Sand / Silt	40

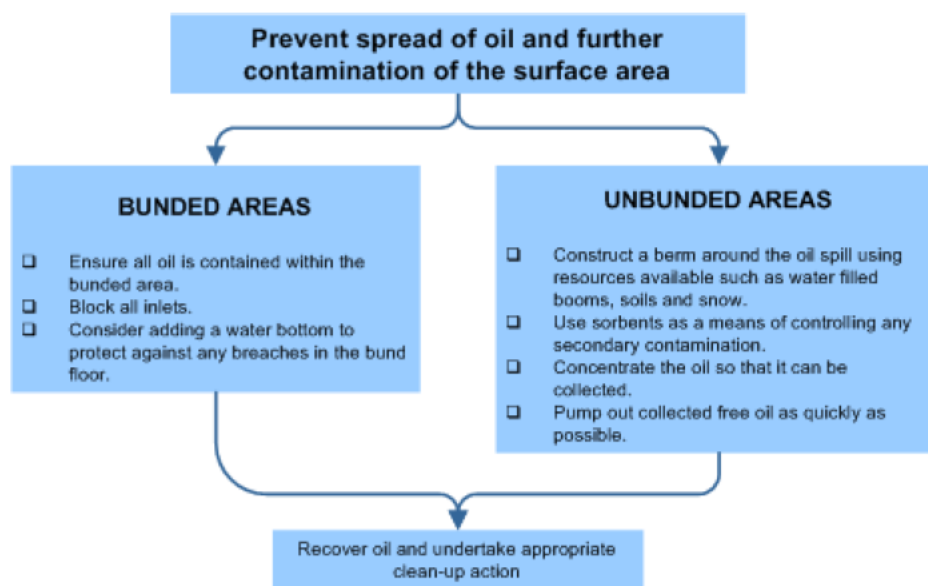
*Note: Groundwater movement is very slow, usually between 0.5 m and 1.5 m per day. If oil reaches below subsurface layers, a study of the underlying hydrogeology to identify the most optimal location for the recovery of oil. Different recovery methods can then be put in place, preventing both the further spread of the oil, and flushing from the groundwater system.*

### On Impermeable Ground

Spill on impermeable ground will remain static until it is recovered, unless a gradient is present that may cause it to spread.

#### 1. Response Priorities

If spills on impermeable ground, the response should first prevent the oil from further spreading and potentially contaminating other surface areas. Once contained, the oil will then need to be recovered through either manual or mechanical methods.



## Containment and Recovery, continued

### 2. Spills in Urban Areas

Urban and built-up areas will contain a vast amount of man-made surface areas sitting alongside natural environments. These man-made surface areas will often be impermeable in nature, so prevention of spread and containment remains the main priority, however, urban areas also pose a significant health and safety risk.

Urban areas are likely to feature intricate drainage and sewage systems, therefore important to prevent the spread of oil to these highly sensitive areas where there is a risk of either contamination with sewage treatment plants and/or watercourses by:

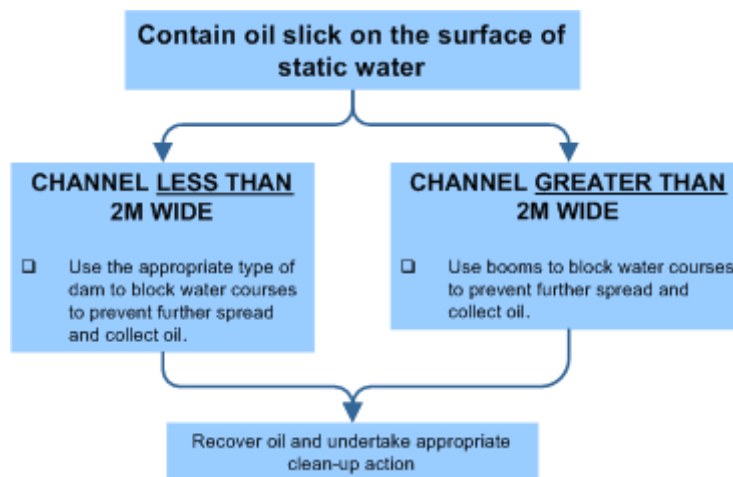
- Using dams formed from soil, sandbags, or sorbents to protect inlets.
- Seal drain gratings with plastic bags filled with water and sand.

Oil and the associated fumes can also be highly volatile. As the vapours are heavier than air, it will gather in underground lines, wells, and troughs. This leads to an increased explosion risk; therefore, it is essential to minimize the potential of ignition, ensuring that:

- Traffic is stopped and other ignition sources are extinguished.
- Any affected system operators such as utilities, telephone and railways are informed.

### On Static Water

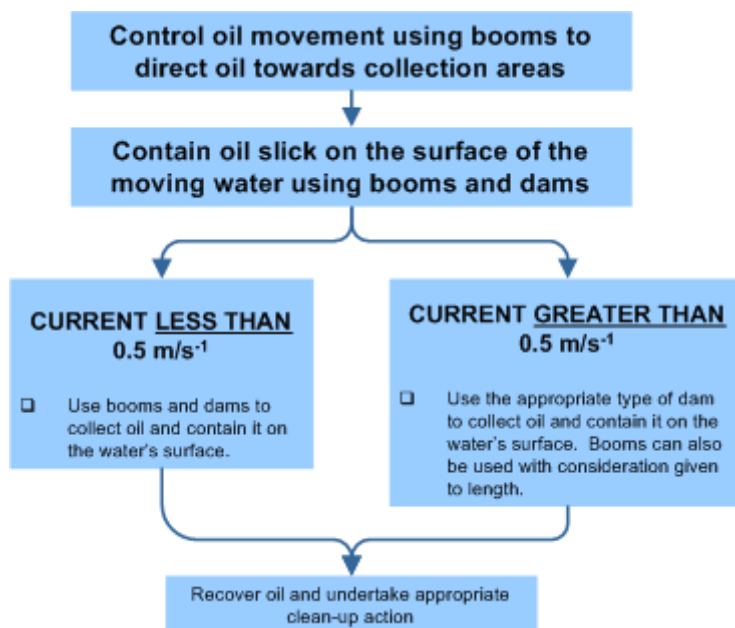
On larger areas of static water, boom can be used to contain the floating oil. The water bodies can be subject to wind-induced wave action, causing the oil to drift, therefore making it necessary to prioritize the containment to prevent further spreading. Where lakes etc. are fed and drained by watercourses, their inlets and outlets need to be protected, methods described in oil on moving water can be utilized.



## Containment and Recovery, continued

### On Moving Water

For spills that occur in rivers with currents more than 0.5 m/s, various techniques, and equipment, including booms and dams, have been developed to suit the relevant environmental conditions. In currents faster than 1 m/s, it is advisable to use techniques that allows water to flow freely subsurface while containing the oil solely on the surface of the water, such as a sorbent fence, inverted weir, culvert block, water gate or turner valley gate.

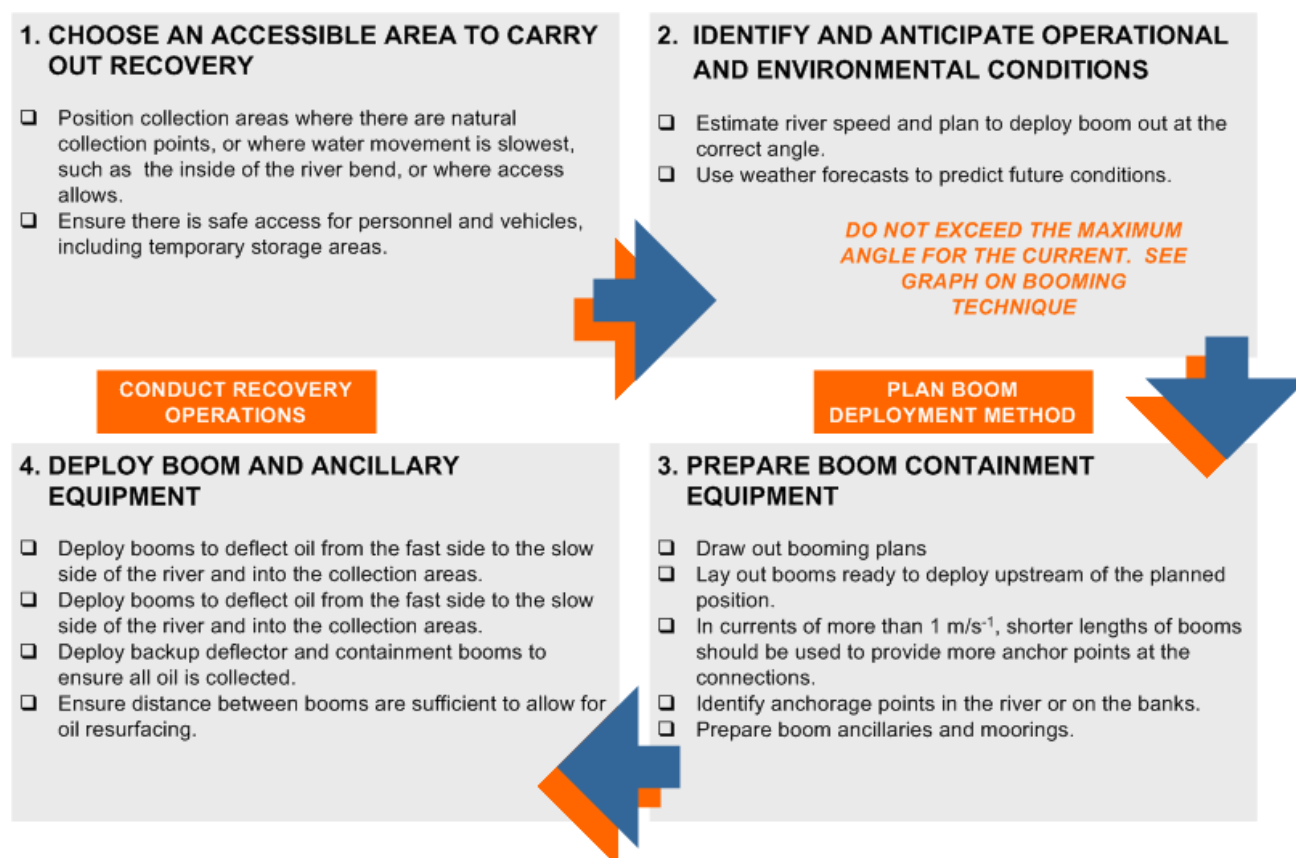


## Containment and Recovery, continued

### Containment to Recovery Process for Moving Water

Booms can be used to direct the flow of oil, limit any further spread, and then contain it on the water's surface ready for recovery. Different techniques can be employed depending on the quantity of oil spilled and the surrounding operational and environmental conditions, such as the width and windings in the channel of a river, stream, or other watercourse.

If there are pre-determined control point tactical plans this will also guide the location, personnel and equipment required to implement the containment to recovery process.



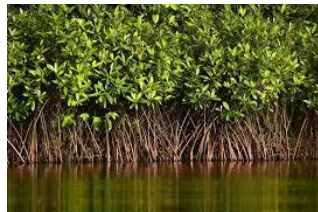
## Containment and Recovery, continued

### Recovery of Spilled Product

A range of response strategies are available to the responder, dependent on resources accessibility. Each strategy will require a level of expertise, coordination and is likely to generate waste. These factors should also be considered when deciding on the most appropriate clean-up method to use.

#### Natural Recovery

In some areas, it may be less environmentally damaging to allow the area to recover naturally. Natural recovery is a slow process; however, it may be the only course of action from a safety and operational perspective.



#### Manual Clean Up

Manual recovery is a labor-intensive strategy that utilizes large numbers of people collecting stranded oil with the necessary tools; shovels, buckets, etc.



#### Mechanical Recovery

Oil can be removed from the surface using a multitude of machinery, including pumps and vacuum equipment, scrapers, graders, and oil skimmers.



#### Use of Water

Flooding can cause the oil to float on the water, this allows it to be recovered later by pumps and skimmers. Flushing can be used to remobilize the oil from the soil and/or wash it from the surface. Both techniques should be used carefully, and containment boom in place to prevent further spread.



#### Sorbents

Sorbents, made of oleophilic materials; natural (straw) and synthetic (polypropylene), can be introduced to the area to selectively absorb the oil while repelling water.



#### In-Situ Burn

In-situ burning may be considered when physical recovery is not feasible. It is best used in remote areas, especially where roots are protected by high water levels. Some environments may recover from burning more readily than if left oiled without treatment.



## Containment and Recovery, continued

### Recovery Techniques

Technique	Description	Equipment / Resources	Applicability	Environmental Impacts
<b>Manual Clean Up</b>	Hand tool (scrapers, wire brushes, shovels, cutting tools, wheelbarrows, etc.) are used to scrape oil off surfaces or recover oiled sediments, vegetation, or debris where oil conditions are light or sporadic and/or access is limited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shovels</li> <li>Buckets</li> <li>Sorbents</li> <li>(10-20) labourers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can be used on all habitat types</li> <li>Light to moderate oiling conditions for stranded oil or heavy oils that have formed semi-solid to solid masses</li> <li>In areas where roosting or birthing animals cannot or should not be disturbed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sediment disturbance and erosion potential.</li> </ul>
<b>Mechanical Removal</b>	Mechanical earthmoving equipment is used to remove oiled sediments and debris from heavily impacted areas with suitable access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Motor grader,</li> <li>Backhoe</li> <li>Dump truck</li> <li>Elevating scrapers</li> <li>(2-4) labourers</li> <li>Equipment operators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On land, wherever surface sediments are accessible to heavy equipment</li> <li>Large amounts of oiled materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removes upper 5 to 30 cm of sediments.</li> </ul>
<b>Sorbent Use</b>	Sorbents are applied manually to oil accumulations, coatings, sheens, etc. to remove and recover the oil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hand tools</li> <li>Sorbents</li> <li>(2-10) labourers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can be used on all habitat types</li> <li>Free-floating oil close to shore or stranded on shore, secondary treatment method after gross oil removal</li> <li>Sensitive areas where access is restricted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sediment disturbance and erosion potential</li> <li>Trampling of vegetation and organisms</li> <li>Foot traffic can work oil deeper into soft sediments.</li> </ul>
<b>Vacuum / Pumps / Skimmers</b>	Pumps, vacuum trucks, skimmers are used to remove oil accumulations from land or relatively thick floating layers from the water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1-2) - 50 to 100 bbl vacuum trucks w/ hoses</li> <li>(1-2) nozzle screens or skimmer heads</li> <li>(2-6) labourers</li> <li>truck operators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can be used on all habitat types</li> <li>Stranded oil on the substrate</li> <li>Shoreline access points.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Typically, does not remove all oil</li> <li>Can remove some surface organisms, sediments, and vegetation.</li> </ul>
<b>Flooding</b>	High volumes of water at low pressure are used to flood the oiled area to float oil off and out of sediments and back into the water or to a containment area where it can be recovered. Frequently used with flushing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1-5) - 380 to 750 lpm pumping systems</li> <li>(1) - 100 ft perforated header hose per system</li> <li>(1-2) - 200 ft containment booms per system</li> <li>(1) oil recovery device per system</li> <li>(6-8) labourers per system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All shoreline types except steep intertidal areas</li> <li>Heavily oiled areas where the oil is still fluid and adheres loosely to the substrate</li> <li>Where oil has penetrated gravel sediments</li> <li>Used with other washing techniques.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can impact clean down gradient areas</li> <li>Can displace some surface organisms if present</li> <li>Sediments transported into water can affect water quality.</li> </ul>

## Containment and Recovery, continued

Technique	Description	Equipment / Resources	Applicability	Environmental Impacts
<b>Flushing</b>	Water streams at low to moderate pressure, and possibly elevated temperatures, are used to remove oil from surface or near-surface sediments through agitation and direct contact. Oil is flushed back into the water or a collection point for subsequent recovery. May also be used to flush out oil trapped by shoreline or aquatic vegetation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (1-5) - 189 to 380 lpm / 689 kpa pumping systems with manifold</li> <li>• (1-4) - 30 m hoses and nozzles per system</li> <li>• (1-2) - 60 m containment booms per system</li> <li>• (1) oil recovery device per system</li> <li>• (8-10) labourers per system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Substrates, riprap, and solid man-made structures</li> <li>• Oil stranded onshore</li> <li>• Floating oil in shallow areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can impact clean down gradient areas</li> <li>• Will displace many surface organisms if present</li> <li>• Sediments transported into water can affect water quality</li> <li>• Hot water can be lethal to many organisms</li> <li>• Can increase oil penetration depth.</li> </ul>
<b>High Pressure Washing</b>	High pressure water streams are used to remove oil coatings from hard surfaces in small areas where flushing is ineffective. Oil is directed back into water or collection point for subsequent recovery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (1-5) - 1,200 to 4,000 psi units with hose and spray wand</li> <li>• (1-2) - 30 m containment booms per unit</li> <li>• (1) oil recovery device per unit</li> <li>• (2-4) labourers per unit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bedrock, man-made structures, and gravel substrates</li> <li>• When low-pressure flushing is not effective</li> <li>• Directed water jet can remove oil from hard-to-reach sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will remove most organisms if present</li> <li>• Can damage surface being cleaned</li> <li>• Can affect clean down gradient or nearby areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Sediment Tilling</b>	Mechanical equipment or hand tools are used to till lightly to moderately oiled surface sediments to maximize natural degradation processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (1) tractor fitted with tines, dicer, ripper blades, etc., or</li> <li>• (1-4) rototillers</li> <li>• hand tools</li> <li>• (2-10) labourers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any sedimentary substrate that can support heavy equipment</li> <li>• Sand and gravel beaches with subsurface oil</li> <li>• Where sediment is stained or lightly oiled</li> <li>• Where oil is stranded above normal high waterline.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant amounts of oil can remain on the shoreline for extended periods of time</li> <li>• Disturbs surface sediments and organisms.</li> </ul>
<b>Log / Debris Burning</b>	Oiled logs, driftwood, vegetation, and debris are burned to minimize material handling and disposal requirements. Material should be stacked in tall piles and fans used to ensure a hot, clean burn.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (1) set of fire control equipment</li> <li>• (2-4) fans</li> <li>• (1) supply of combustion promoter</li> <li>• (2-4) labourers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On most habitats except dry muddy substrates where heat may impact the biological productivity of the habitat</li> <li>• Where heavily oiled items are difficult or impossible to move</li> <li>• Many potential applications on ice.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heat may impact local near-surface organisms</li> <li>• Substantial smoke may be generated</li> <li>• Heat may impact adjacent vegetation.</li> </ul>
<b>Natural Recovery</b>	No action is taken, and oil is allowed to degrade naturally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All habitat types</li> <li>• When natural removal rates are fast</li> <li>• Oiling is light</li> <li>• Access is severely restricted or dangerous to cleanup crews</li> <li>• When cleanup actions will do more harm than natural removal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil may persist for significant periods of time</li> <li>• Remobilized oil or sheens may impact other areas</li> <li>• Higher probability of impacting wildlife.</li> </ul>

# SORBENTS



Sorbents can be used to recover oil product that can not be easily recovered using mechanical methods. They are predominately single-use products. When allowed to come in contact with oil on water, they will absorb or adsorb the oil over time.

## Objectives

- ◇ Prevent further migration of released products.
- ◇ Recover released product in areas that it may be difficult to reach.



## Safety

- ◇ Identify hazards and complete a site safety plan.
- ◇ Consider toxic and flammable vapours.
- ◇ Adjacent infrastructure such as powerlines, pipelines, and underground services.
- ◇ Waders, safety harness, line and PFD may be required.



## Environmental Consideration

- ◇ Utilize existing access and routes to minimize disturbance of soils. Consider environmental sensitivities such as vegetation soil types and wildlife/fish habitat.
- ◇ Ensure decontamination areas have been established to minimize transfer of released product during site assessment and site preparation activities.
- ◇ Consider air quality issues and proximity of stakeholders.



## Equipment / Resources

- ◇ Sorbents
- ◇ Waste disposal bags
- ◇ Gloves



## Personnel

- ◇ Supervisor / lead
- ◇ Site safety
- ◇ Labourers

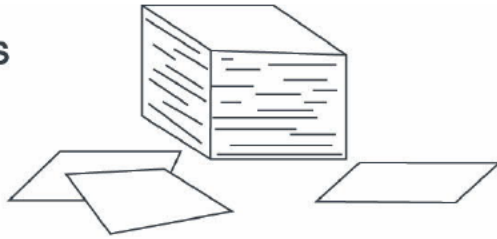


## Procedure

- ◇ Use sorbents to soak up and recover released product.
- ◇ Place used sorbents in waste bags for off-site disposal.



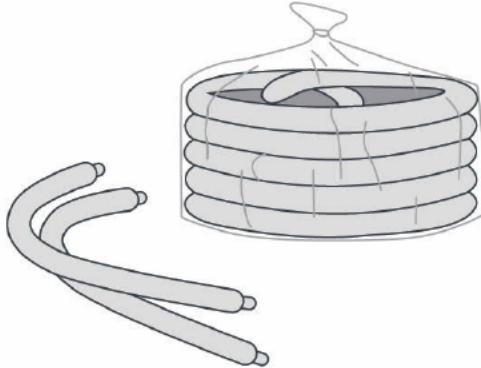
## SORBENT PADS



## Sorbent Pads

- ◇ Generally smaller in size. Useful for spot cleaning by hand.

## SORBENT BOOMS



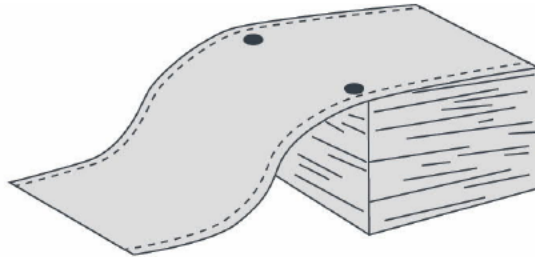
## Sorbent Booms

- ◇ Sorbent booms are easily deployed in low current environments.
- ◇ Usually sausage-shaped, with a few inches of height above the water when floating.



## Sorbent Sweeps

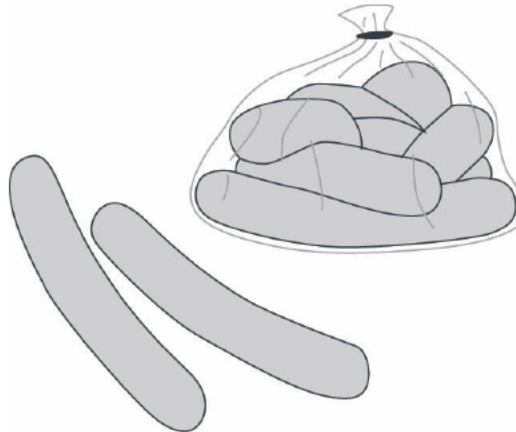
- ◇ Long, narrow sheets of sorbent material with an integral tension member.
- ◇ Sorbent sweeps can be used in place of sorbent booms for managing and recovering sheens.



## SORBENT SWEEPS

## Sorbent Socks

- ◇ A smaller, more compact version of sorbent booms.
- ◇ Useful for building small containment walls around storm drains, sumps, bilges or sewer entries.



## SORBENT SOCKS



# BERMS



Berms can be constructed using any non-porous material using mechanical or hand equipment. They can be used to prevent migration of released product as well as used to divert surface flow from areas that have been impacted by a spill. They are used in conjunction with other containment and recovery methods such as trenches, bell holes and inverted weirs.

## Objectives

- ◇ To halt the advance of spilled product and allow for the recovery of the spilled product.
- ◇ Contain and prevent further migration of released products by channeling the spill in a particular direction
- ◇ Create a pooled area for recovery of released product.
- ◇ Diversion of surface flows from impacted area.



## Safety

- ◇ Identify hazards and complete a site safety plan.
- ◇ Consider toxic and flammable vapours.
- ◇ Adjacent infrastructure such as powerlines, pipelines, and underground services.
- ◇ Establish communications in remote areas.
- ◇ Be cautious of wildlife.



## Environmental Consideration

- ◇ Utilize existing access and routes to minimize disturbance of soils. Consider environmental sensitivities such as vegetation soil types and wildlife/fish habitat.
- ◇ If possible, remove and conserve topsoil for reclamation activities. Avoid constructing berms with topsoil material.
- ◇ Ensure decontamination areas have been established to minimize transfer of released product during construction of berm.
- ◇ Handle and dispose of contaminated wastes in an approved manner.



## Equipment / Resources

- ◇ Shovels and/or earth moving equipment
- ◇ Plastic sheeting
- ◇ Sorbents
- ◇ Vacuum truck / portable vacuum unit



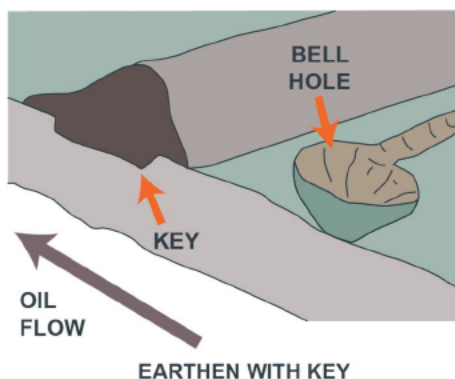
## Personnel

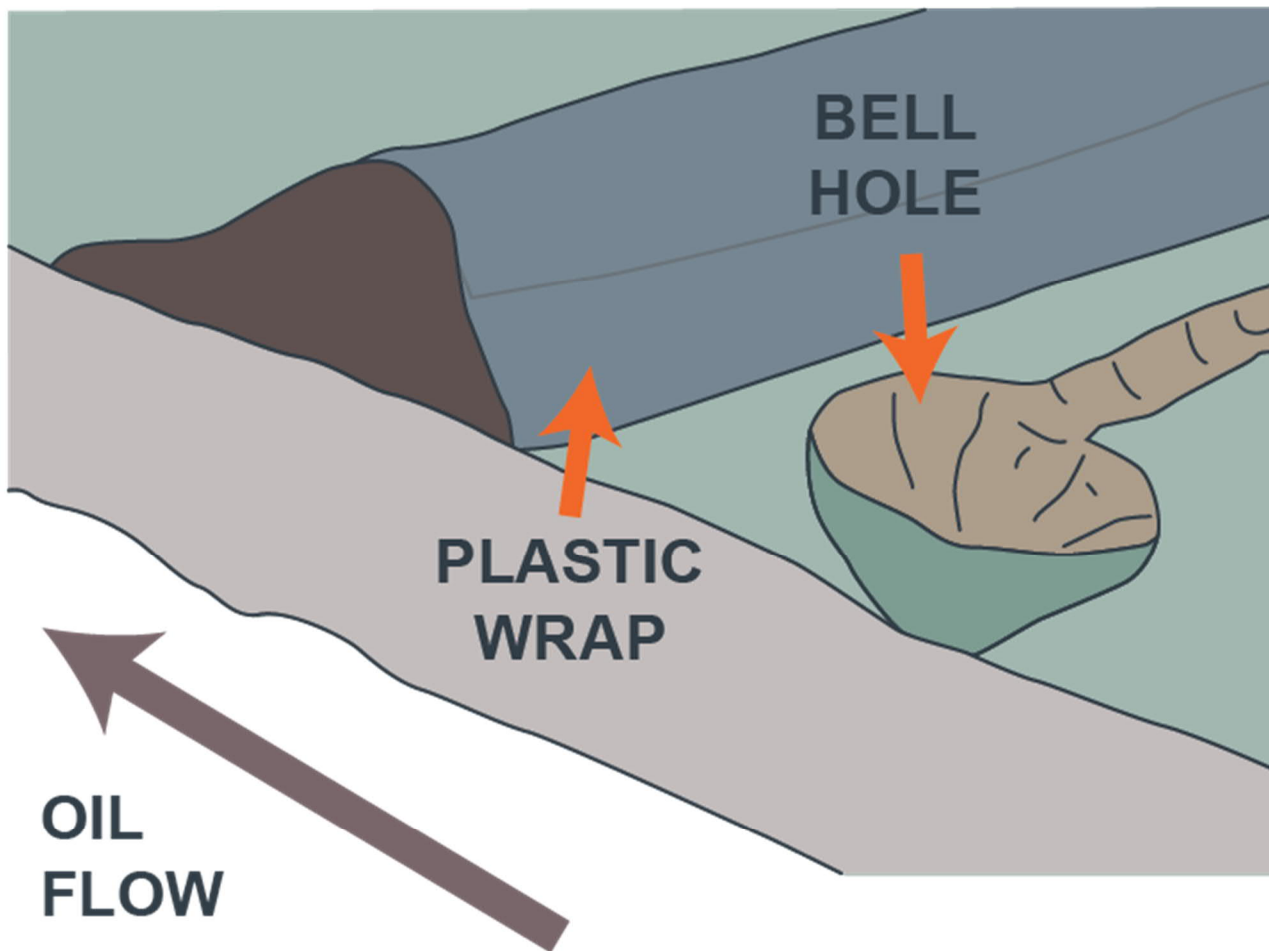
- ◇ Supervisor / lead
- ◇ Site safety
- ◇ Labourers
- ◇ Vacuum truck operator



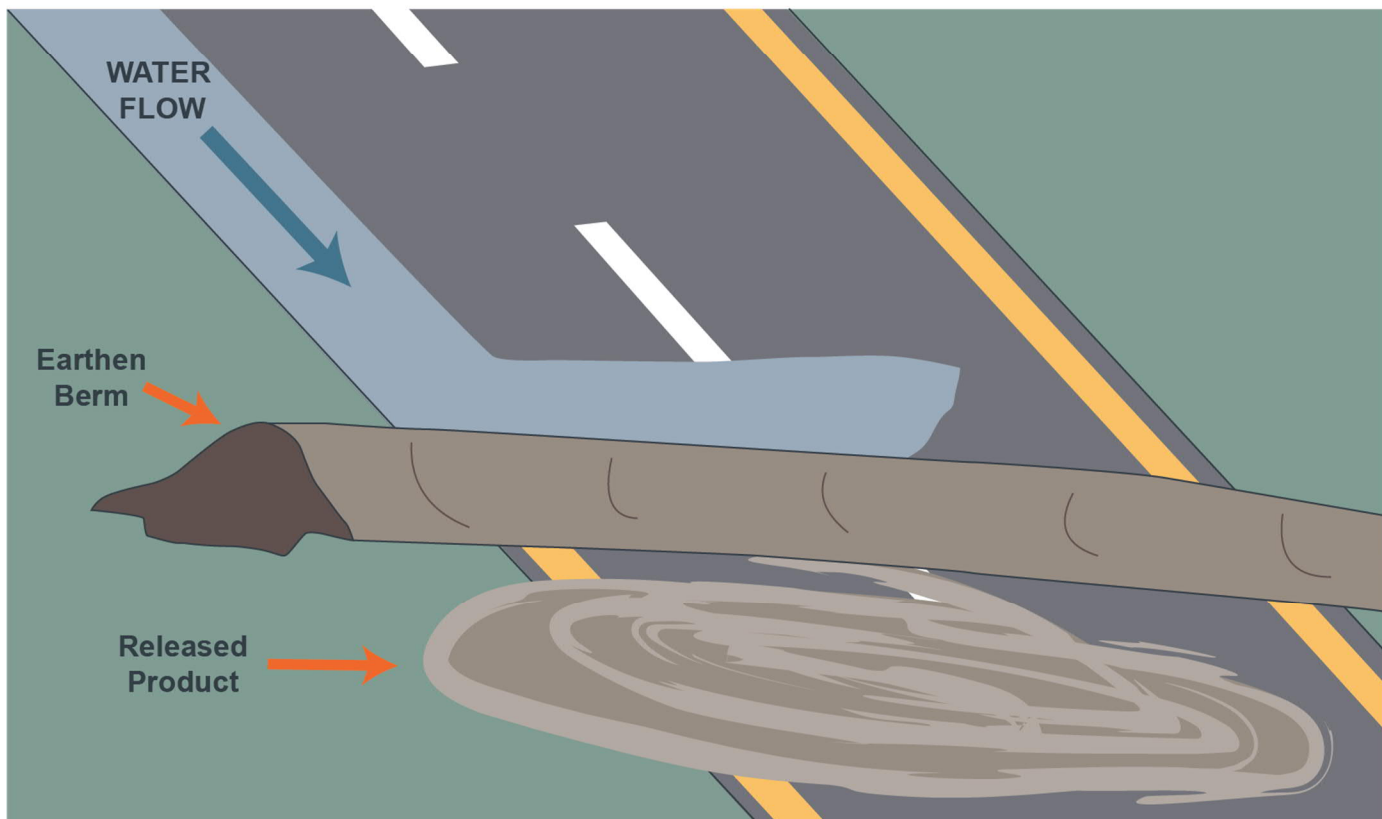
## Procedure

- ◇ Lay plastic on ground, across expected route of spill travel.
- ◇ Pile non-porous materials on downstream side of plastic (away from approaching oil).
- ◇ Flip upstream side of plastic sheet over berm to prevent contamination of berm contents.
- ◇ Hand dig small bell hole upstream of berm recovery.
- ◇ Ensure waste disposal bags and tags if sorbents are to be used.





## **EARTHEN PLASTIC WRAP**



## **SURFACE FLOW DIVERSION**

# TRENCHES AND BELL HOLES



Trenches can be excavated to contain a spill and used most commonly with bell holes to allow recovery of fluids and released product via vacuum unit or transfer pumps. For additional containment, the materials excavated from the trench can be used to construct berms downgradient of the trench. For larger spills, skimmers can be considered for recovery of released products.

## Objectives

- ◇ To halt the advance of the spilled product and allow for recovery while reducing potential for environmental damage.
- ◇ Provide capacity to recover released product and ensure containment.
- ◇ To stop spilled product where a significant containment capacity is required on a slope.



## Safety

- ◇ Identify hazards and complete a site safety plan.
- ◇ Consider toxic and flammable vapours.
- ◇ Adjacent infrastructure such as powerlines, pipelines, and underground services.
- ◇ Consider ground disturbance requirements.



## Environmental Consideration

- ◇ Utilize existing access and routes to minimize disturbance of soils. Consider environmental sensitivities such as vegetation soil types and wildlife/fish habitat.
- ◇ Utilize low lying areas to minimize depth of excavations.
- ◇ Keep trench depth at a minimum to prevent further sub-surface or groundwater impacts.
- ◇ Stockpile clean materials for reclaiming area of trenches and bell holes.
- ◇ Ensure decontamination areas have been established to minimize transfer of released product during construction of trenches and bell holes.



## Equipment / Resources

- ◇ Shovels / earth moving equipment
- ◇ Plastic sheeting
- ◇ Vacuum truck / vacuum unit
- ◇ Transfer pump / skimmer
- ◇ Temporary storage
- ◇ Containment booms
- ◇ Sorbents
- ◇ Hand lines



## Personnel

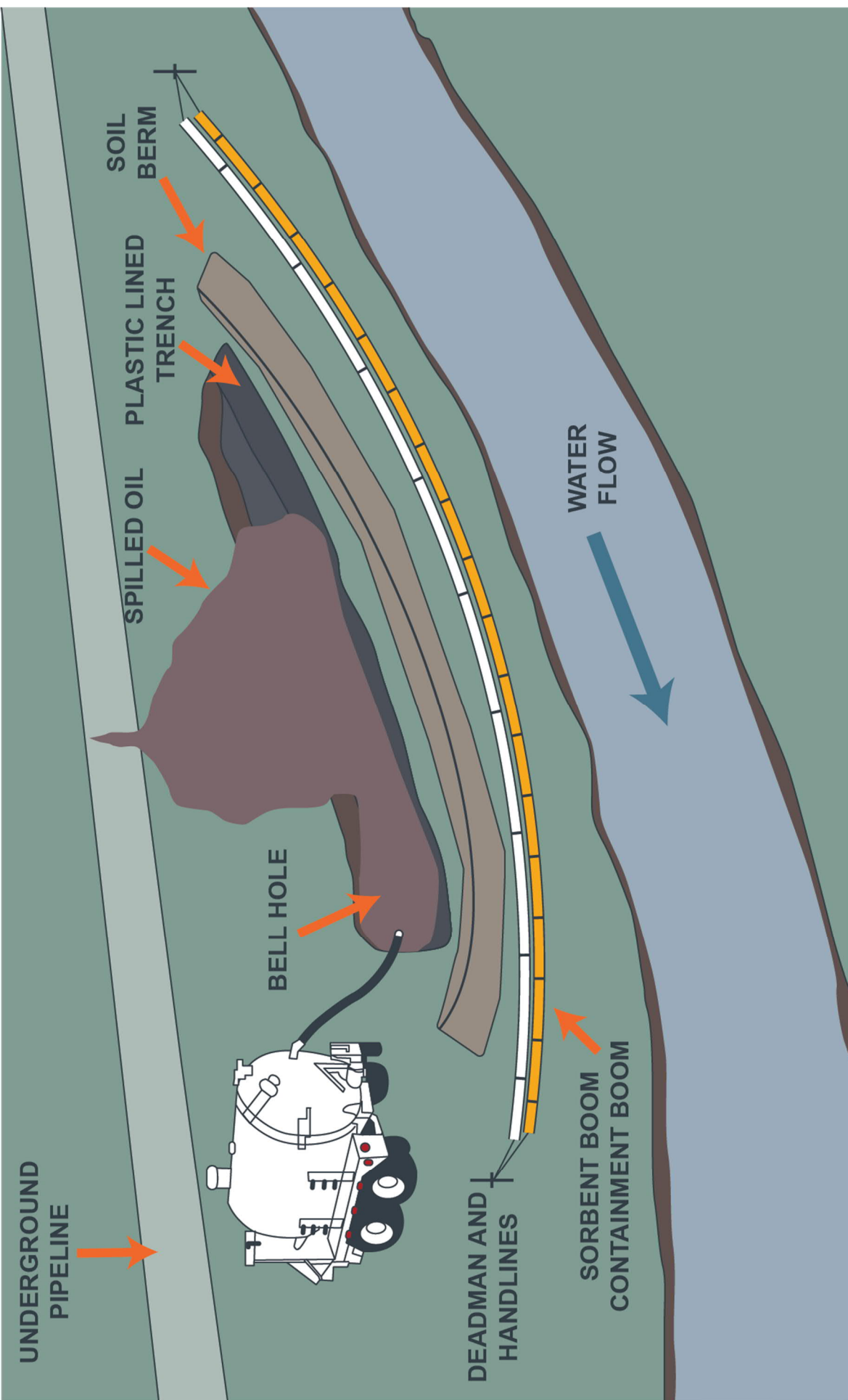
- ◇ Supervisor / Lead
- ◇ Site Safety
- ◇ Labourers
- ◇ Vacuum truck operator



## Procedure

- ◇ Excavate shallow trench downstream and ensure berm is on downstream side of trench. Line the trench and berm with plastic sheeting to prevent contamination of berm contents.
- ◇ Excavate bell hole at low end of trench for the collection of fluids.
- ◇ Recover collected fluids using vacuum truck / vacuum unit or transfer pump into temporary storage.





TRENCH AND BELL HOLE

# AQUADAM



Aquadam's are made up of multiple parallel chambers called fill tubes which give it a level of stability against shifting. While slightly more complicated to place and fill than a simple bladder, in many cases it does not require external anchors. Use in slow moving shallow watercourses.

## Objectives

- ◇ Contain and facilitate recovery of a water-borne spill from a ditch, creek or stream.
- ◇ Contain and prevent further migration of released products.
- ◇ Provide capacity to recover released product and impacted fluids.



## Safety

- ◇ Identify hazards and complete site safety plan.
- ◇ Consider toxic and flammable vapours.
- ◇ Adjacent infrastructure such as powerlines, pipelines, and underground services.
- ◇ Establish communications in remote areas.
- ◇ Be cautious of wildlife.



## Environmental Consideration

- ◇ Maintain control of damming materials to avoid introducing foreign substances into the watercourse.
- ◇ Utilize existing access routes to minimize disturbance of soils and care should be taken to minimize disturbance of watercourse and banks. Consider environmental sensitivities such as vegetation soil types and wildlife/fish habitat.
- ◇ Ensure decontamination areas have been established to minimize transfer of released product during setup.
- ◇ Handle and dispose of contaminated wastes in an approved manner.



## Equipment / Resources

- ◇ Aquadam / water bags
- ◇ Water source
- ◇ Trash pump / hose
- ◇ Suction hose
- ◇ Vacuum unit
- ◇ Skimmer



## Personnel

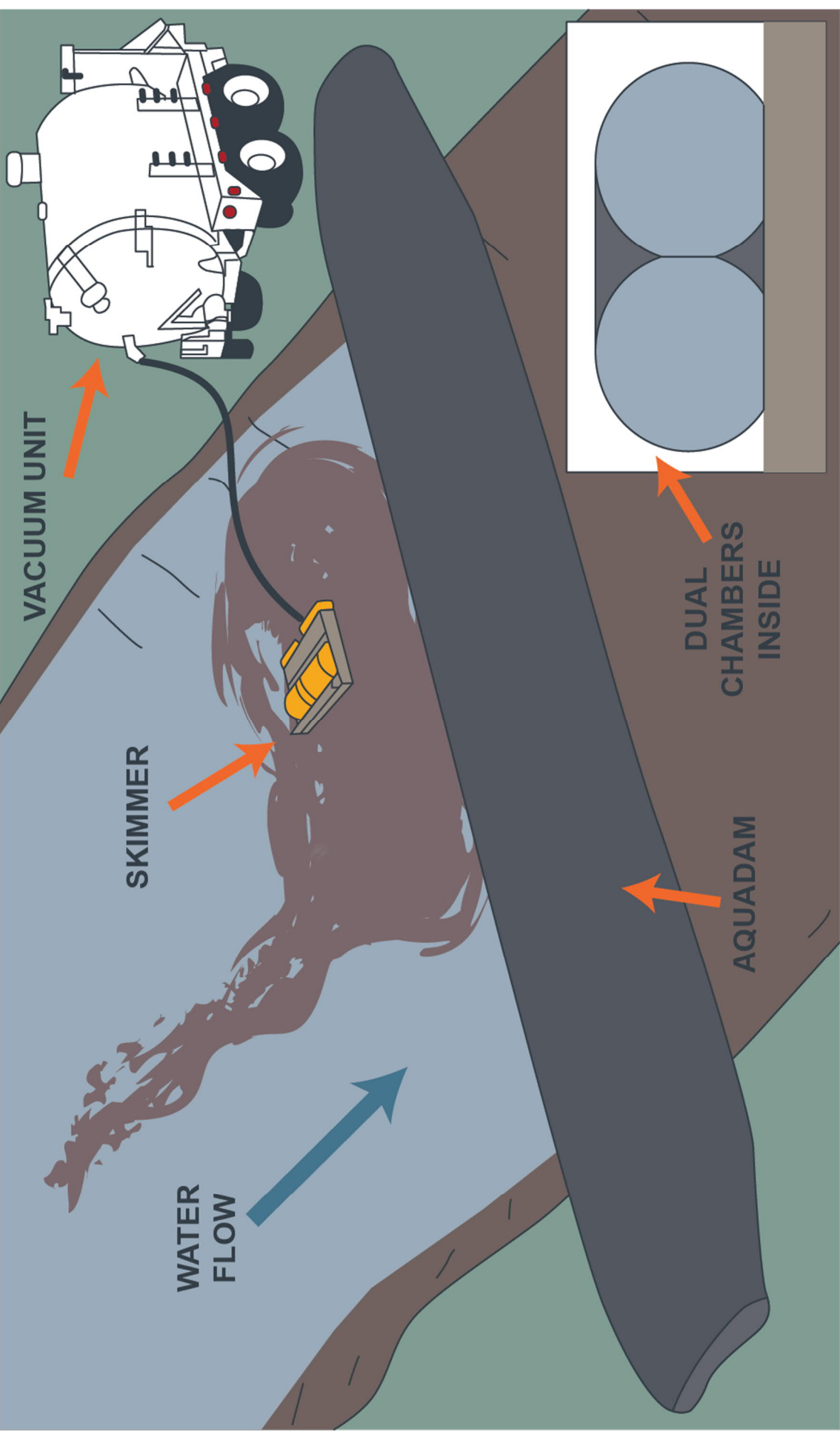
- ◇ Supervisor / lead
- ◇ Site Safety
- ◇ Labourers
- ◇ Vacuum truck operator



## Procedure

- ◇ Set up trash pump/hose.
- ◇ Prepare area by removing any sharp debris that could puncture or damage the aquadam.
- ◇ Unroll aquadam across the area of desired containment.
- ◇ Fill aquadam using trash pump and hose.
- ◇ Recover released product using skimmer / vac unit.





**AQUADAM**

# CULVERT BLOCK



Culverts that allow a watercourse to pass under or through obstacles present an opportunity for controlling the spread of oil. If water flows are sufficiently low, they can be blocked entirely with boards or plywood to contain oil above the culvert. In higher flow situations, partial culvert blocks can be installed to create underflow dams.

## Objectives

- ◇ Contain and prevent further migration of released products using sandbags / plywood.
- ◇ Create pooled area to allow recover of released product.



## Safety

- ◇ Identify hazards and complete a site safety plan.
- ◇ Consider toxic and flammable vapours.
- ◇ Adjacent infrastructure such as powerlines, pipelines, and underground services.
- ◇ Establish communications in remote areas.



## Environmental Consideration

- ◇ Utilize existing access and routes to minimize disturbance of soils. Consider environmental sensitivities such as vegetation soil types and wildlife/fish habitat.
- ◇ Ensure decontamination areas have been established to minimize transfer of released product during site assessment and site preparation activities.
- ◇ Consider air quality issues and proximity of stakeholders.
- ◇ Manage board level to allow water to pass through culvert, reducing flooding upstream and maintain downstream flow.



## Equipment / Resources

- ◇ Track hoe
- ◇ Sorbents
- ◇ Shovels
- ◇ Earthen materials or sandbags
- ◇ Vacuum truck / portable vacuum unit
- ◇ Skimmer
- ◇ Temporary storage
- ◇ Plywood, stakes, nails



## Procedure

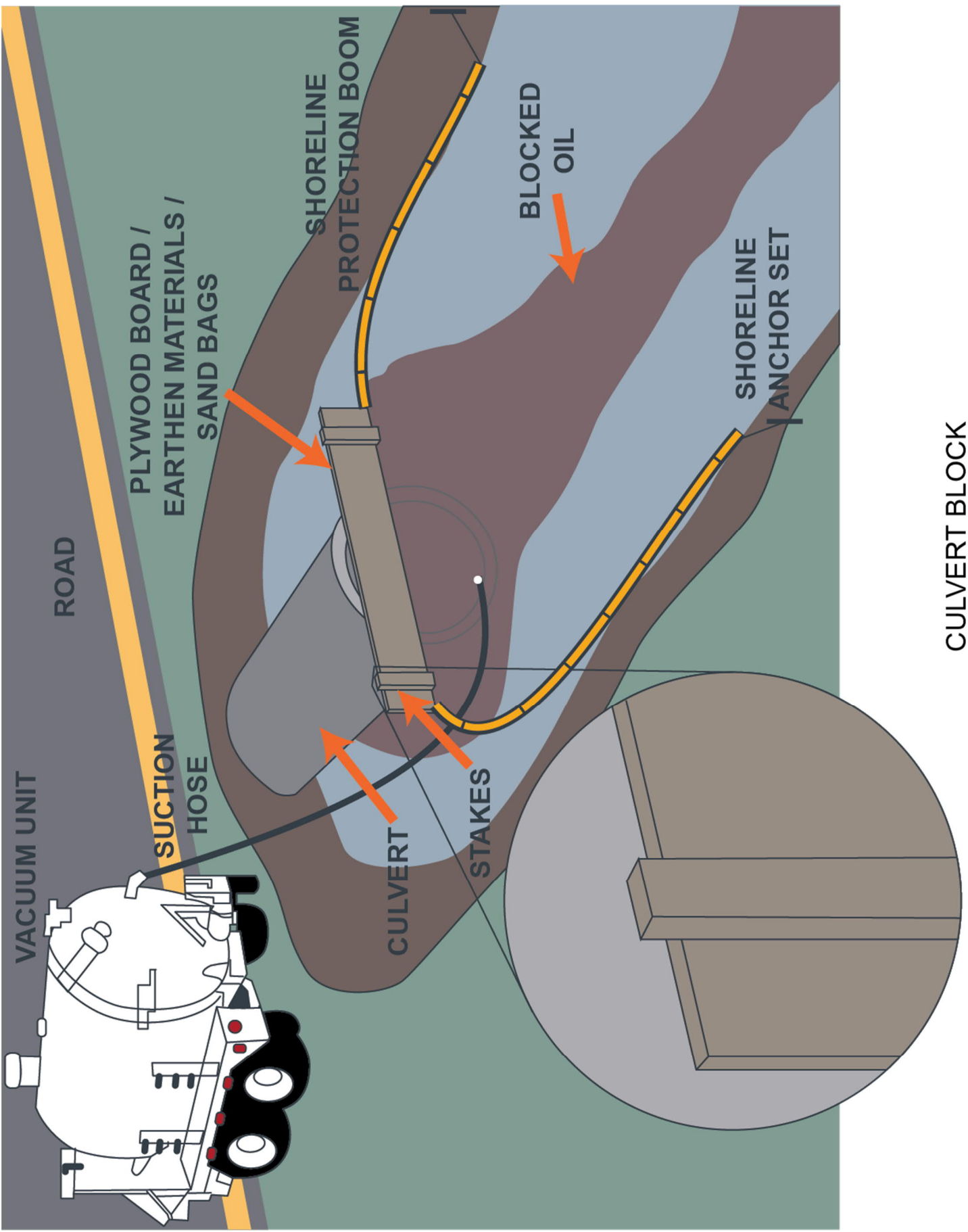
- ◇ Using earthen materials or sandbags, completely block the culvert or,
- ◇ Using plywood on upstream side of culvert. Secure in place with two stakes driven into bed of ditch, creek or stream. Raise board enough to allow passage of water under the board's lower edge. Secure in place with driving nails through stakes into the plywood.
- ◇ Monitor water levels to ensure sufficient flow and to prevent washouts.
- ◇ Utilize vacuum unit or skimmer to recover pooled fluids and dispose at appropriate location.
- ◇ Utilize containment boom to protect banks from oil impacts.



## Personnel

- ◇ Track hoe operator
- ◇ Vacuum operator
- ◇ Supervisor / lead
- ◇ Site safety
- ◇ Labourers





# BOOM DEPLOYMENT



Larger watercourses are those where any combination of water depth, river or stream width, or current velocity would make the installation of bottom-founded or rigid fixtures impractical. The tactics that follow rely on the installation of flexible, floating barriers to redirect or divert surface contaminants.

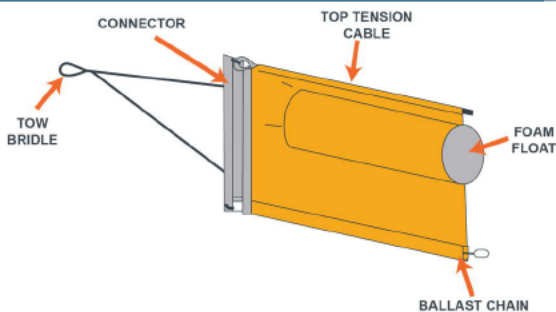
## Objectives

- ◇ Divert surface contaminants from sensitive resources.
- ◇ Divert surface contaminants to areas of quiet water where velocities are slower and contaminants may be collected.



## Floating Containment Boom

- ◇ Identified by the overall height of the boom or by the diameter of the float and the depth of the skirt.
- ◇ Shallow skirts are advised for fast moving waters, because their reduced drag makes them easier to deploy and secure. Deeper skirts are advised where waves may be encountered.

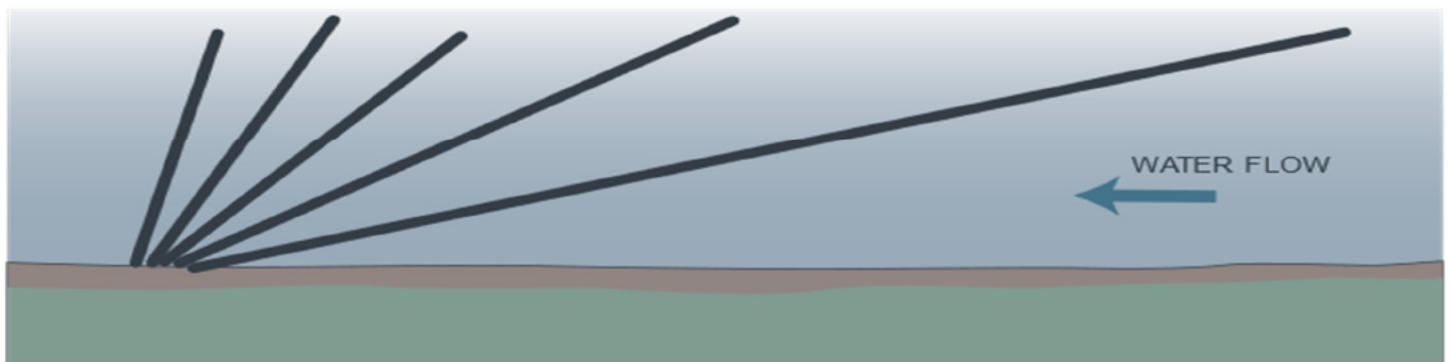
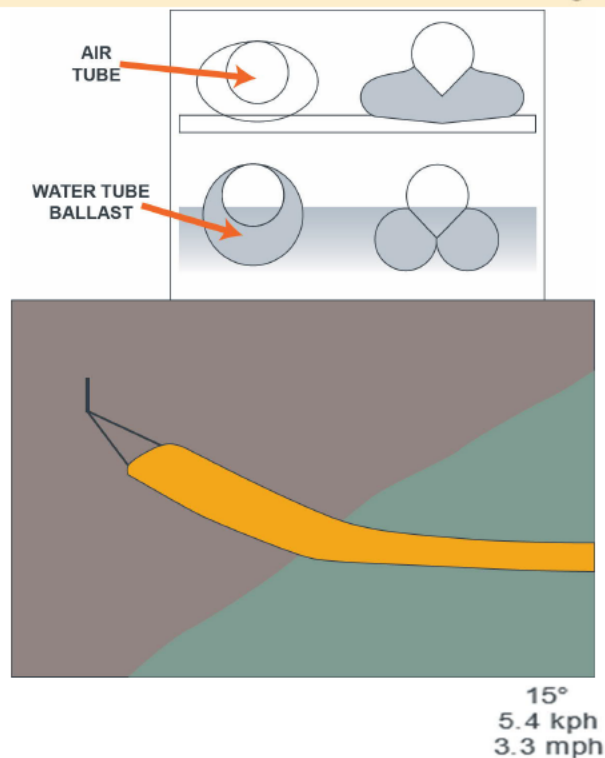


Boom Property	Static Water	Moving Water
Overall height (in)	6 - 24	8 - 32
Minimum gross buoyancy to weight ratio	3:1	4:1
Minimum total tensile strength (lbs)	1,500	5,000

75°	60°	45°	30°
1.4 kph	1.6 kph	2.0 kph	2.8 kph
0.9 mph	1.0 mph	1.2 mph	1.7 mph

## Shore Seal Boom

- ◇ Provides an effective barrier to control the spread of oil in the critical region where water meets the shoreline.
- ◇ A floating barrier with integral water bags that provide an effective seal when grounded.
- ◇ A smaller tube is fitted into a larger tube. The larger outer tube is filled with water and the smaller inner tube is filled with air.
- ◇ Shore seal boom can adjust to fluctuating water levels.



Time in seconds stick travels 30 m (100 ft)	Current km/hr	Current mph	Current (metres per second)	Current (feet per second)	Boom angle (degrees to current)
216 108 72 54	0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0	0.31 0.62 0.93 1.25	0.14 0.28 0.42 0.56	0.46 0.92 1.38 1.84	30 degrees
43 36 31 27	2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0	1.5 1.9 2.2 2.5	0.69 0.83 0.97 1.11	2.26 2.72 3.18 3.60	20 degrees
24 22 18	4.5 5.0 6.0	2.8 3.1 3.7	1.25 1.39 1.67	4.10 4.56 5.48	15 degrees
15 14 12 11	7.0 8.0 9.0 10.0	4.3 5.0 5.6 6.2	1.94 2.22 2.50 2.78	6.36 7.28 8.20 9.12	10 degrees

## Considerations

When determining the type of containment operation to be utilized on a watercourse, the following should be considered:

- ◇ The slower the current and deeper the water, the more effective the containment and recovery operations will be.
- ◇ Chose a location where the current is directed towards the recovery area.
- ◇ Consider access and staging when selecting a recovery location.
- ◇ On larger watercourses chose a location that is on the side as the spill.
- ◇ Boom should be a straight as possible to defect oil to recovery areas.
- ◇ Boom angle is critical for ongoing maintenance of containment and recovery operations.
- ◇ In faster moving water, consider additional containment boom downstream to capture any flow through.
- ◇ If not feasible to boom entire channel, select as site that will capture most of the released product and consider further downstream containment and recovery areas.
- ◇ Select boom anchoring methods considering the following:
  - ◇ Shoreline Pins can be used on narrow slow-moving watercourses and installed along the banks and include drive pin, screw, wing pin anchors, trees, or large rocks.
  - ◇ Trolley Line can be deployed across large, moderate to fast moving watercourses and can be used with split pulley to deploy and adjust the boom angle.
  - ◇ Bridge Pier Bridle can be installed on large, moderate to fast moving watercourse with the use of workboats
  - ◇ In-Stream anchors and chain sets can be deployed within the watercourse by workboat crews and include sarca, danforth and rake anchors.
  - ◇ Boom Vane can be deployed from shore and utilizes the instream current and mooring lines to set boom angles.



# SKIMMERS, VACUUM UNITS, TEMPORARY STORAGE

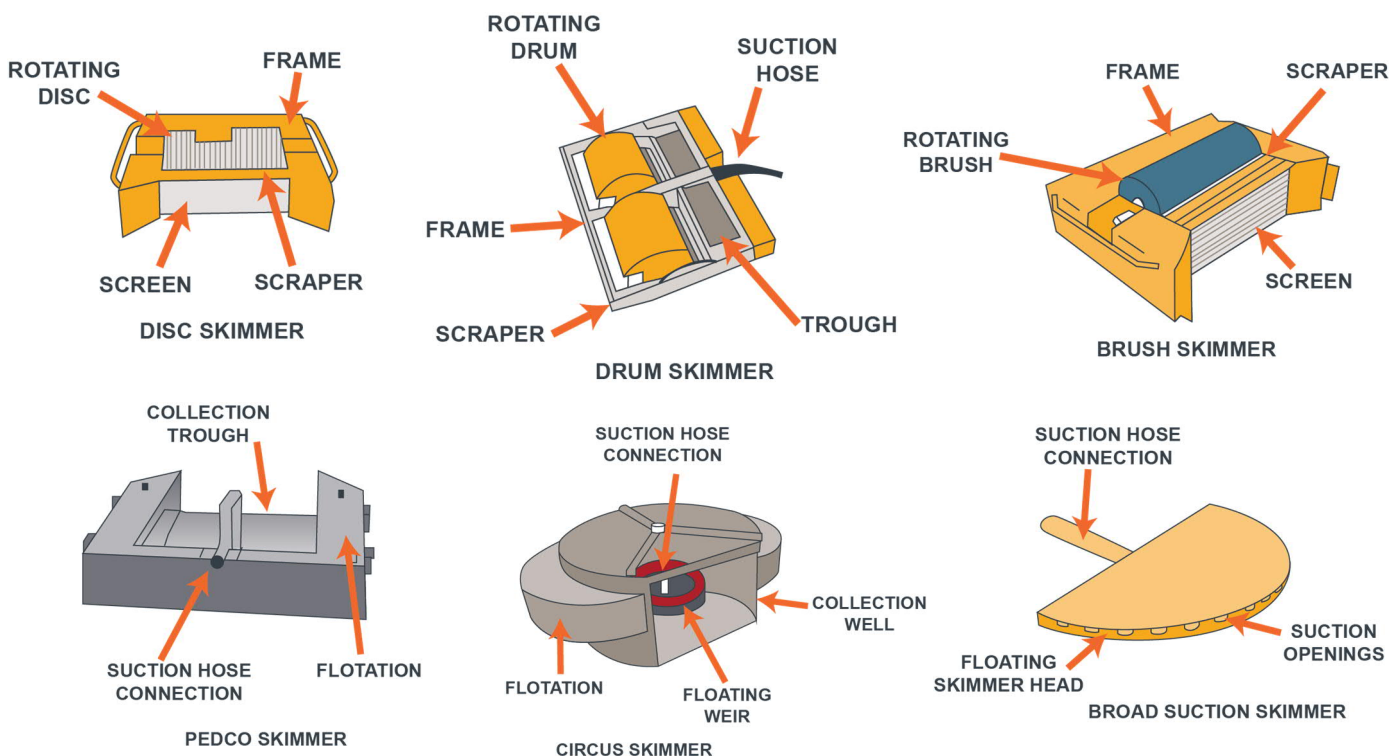


Recovery will involve the use of equipment as determined by plans and the scope of the incident.

## Skimmers

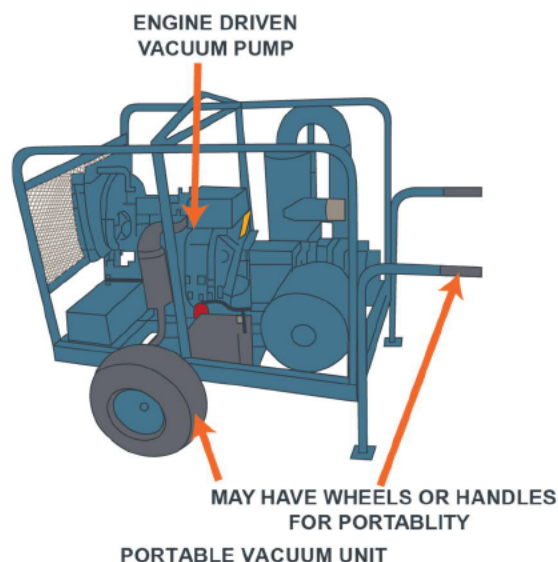
- ◇ Selective skimmers rely on oleophilic material that can be passed through the oil-interface. Selective skimmers collect a higher concentration of oil in the recovered fluid stream than non-selective skimmers.
- ◇ Non-selective skimmers are usually weir or suction devices that recover fluid indiscriminately.

Skimmer Type	Oil Type	Mode	Debris Tolerance	Wave Tolerance	Currents
Drum (selective)	Wide range of oil viscosities	Stationary	Debris must be managed to allow flow of oil to skimmer	Low sensitivity to waves with height less than diameter of drum	Not generally used in currents
Disc (selective)	Low to medium viscosity	Stationary	Debris must be managed to allow flow of oil to skimmer	Low sensitivity to waves with height less than diameter of disc	Not generally used in currents
Brush (selective)	Medium to high viscosity	May be operated in stationary mode if current is present	Effective in most forms of small debris	Low sensitivity to waves	May be operated in stationary mode if current is present
Pedco (non-selective)	Wide range of oil viscosities	Stationary	Debris must be managed to allow flow of oil to skimmer	Low sensitivity to waves	Used in currents typically river, streams and creeks
Circus (non-selective)	Wide range of oil viscosities	Stationary and advancing	Debris must be managed to allow flow of oil to skimmer	Good wave-following characteristics in nonbreaking waves	Used in currents typically river, streams and creeks
Broad Suction (non-selective)	Wide range of oil viscosities	Powered by vacuum or pump	Works around debris	Low sensitivity to waves	Static water conditions



## Vacuum Units

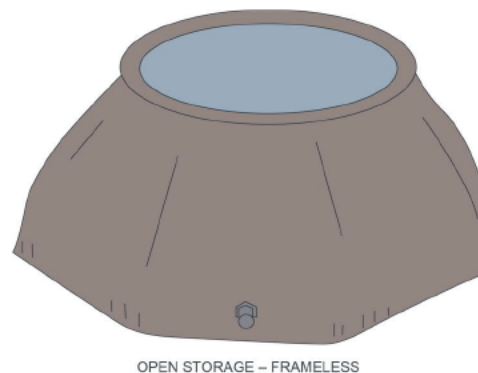
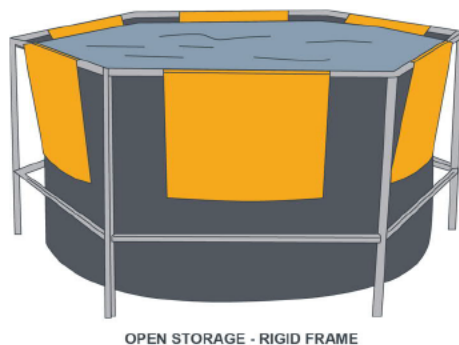
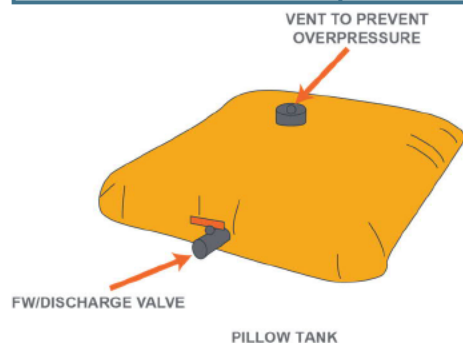
- ◇ Operate on the same principle as an industrial vacuum cleaner
- ◇ A suction pump pulls large quantities of air through a hose and into a large-volume receptacle. The sudden velocity drop that occurs in the receptacle causes liquids and solids to fall out of the airstream and collect. This process may be aided by internal baffles in the receptacle.
- ◇ May be used in place of pumps to operate pedco or broad suction skimmers or to transfer collected oil from disc or drum skimmers.



## Temporary Storage

- ◇ Recovered oil can be critical to the success of a spill response. Temporary storage tanks are usually fabric, for storage and portability.
- ◇ Depending on the type, they may or may not have a rigid frame
- ◇ Note that open storage devices do not have positive vapor control. Hence, they may not be suitable for storage of highly volatile products.

Storage Type	Vapor Control	Capacity	Storage Length
Pillow Tank	Yes	750 - 19,000 L	Temporary and long-term
Open Storage - Rigid Frame	No	900 - 75,000 L	Temporary
Open Storage - Frameless	No	750 - 19,000 L	Temporary



## Post-Incident

Ensure all statements, event logs, forms and documentation on the incident remain securely stored following the incident. Records must be held for a minimum of 5 years as it may be requested by the regulatory agency at any point during that time.

## Call Down Notification

After consultation with a senior company representative or the appropriate Regulatory Agency, Provincial Emergency Management or local County / Municipality, the Incident Commander will:

1. Give the "all clear" signal. Prior to the "all-clear" signal, the Incident Commander will confirm that all evacuated areas are safe to re-enter. This may involve such activities as:
  - Ensuring all equipment and locations are free of any pockets of fire, smoke and / or toxic gases.
  - Ensuring all equipment and debris are removed from offices and / or public areas.
  - Cordoning off the incident area to isolate any remaining hazards.
  - Checking low-lying areas and basements for contamination, if a toxic leak has occurred.

After the "all-clear" message has been given, the Incident Commander will be responsible for:

- Ensuring all evacuees are promptly notified once the call down is given.
  - Coordinating the return of any evacuees to the area. Ensure the public and employees receive any assistance they may require.
  - Maintaining security in any evacuated areas until the evacuees have returned and the businesses in the area have again become occupied.
2. Coordinate the deactivation of all emergency response operations, personnel, equipment and incident areas.
  3. Ensure all previous contacts, including other companies; government agencies, etc. are notified of the emergency status call down.
  4. Advise all response team members to document their call down notification calls.
  5. Prepare and release an "all clear" statement to the media in conjunction with the Regulatory Agency.
  6. Organize debriefing meetings for advisory personnel involved. In the case of incidents that have involved a death or serious injury, consult with Human Resources personnel about arranging critical incident counselling.
  7. Notify and debrief Joint Interest Partners and Insurance company representatives.

*Note: Ensure all statements, event logs, forms and documentation on the incident remain securely stored following the incident.*

## Public Care and Assistance

The decision to recall evacuees will be coordinated by the regulatory agency in consultation with other applicable government agencies and the licensee. Ensure the following tasks are completed as required:

1. Ensure all evacuees are promptly notified once the call down is given.
2. Coordinate the return of any evacuees to the area. Ensure the public and employees receive any assistance they may require.
3. Maintain security in any evacuated areas until the evacuees have returned and the businesses in the area have again become occupied.
4. Ensure homes and businesses are ventilated and checked for gas pockets before allowing the occupants to enter. Rovers must check each room, office and public area.

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## Post-Incident, continued

5. Ensure members of the Response Teams and other key participants in the emergency are debriefed as soon as possible.
6. Designate a senior company representative to act as the company Liaison with the public and other companies.
7. Ensure the affected employees and public are provided with post-incident company contact names and telephone numbers. If the emergency has impacted a large number of the public or has caused significant damage to private property or the environment, a temporary Public Relations Office should be established in the affected area.
8. Schedule a follow-up meeting with the public to clearly explain the cause of the incident and to address their concerns. Organize critical incident counselling as required.
9. Ensure public expense / damage claims have been collected and are processed in a timely manner.

## Clean-up and Repair

If a serious injury or death has occurred, the scene must be left undisturbed, as much as possible, until an investigation of the site can be completed by the appropriate authorities.

Ensure the following tasks are completed as required:

- Ensure the incident site is not disturbed if there has been a fatality or a serious injury until police, regulatory officials and company representatives complete necessary investigations.
- Ensure that site clean-up continues.
- Ensure that the correct procedures are developed and implemented for the decontamination of equipment.
- Ensure the On-Site Group Supervisor disposes of all hazardous waste according to applicable regulations (confer with the safety support personnel, the Response Team or other company safety personnel).

Note: The position of On-Site Group Supervisor during the remediation phase may be best filled by an Environmental Specialist.

- Ensure that priority is given to clearing debris and restoring the site to normal operating conditions after the government and company investigations are complete.
- Ensure that all safety equipment is demobilized, cleaned and inspected for contamination.
- Ensure all roadblocks, staging area and detour equipment is demobilized.
- Ensure that all clean-up and repair actions follow the companies safety and environment policies and safe-work procedures.

## Third Party Investigations

The Incident Commander will coordinate and observe all site investigations. Third party investigators such as police, government agencies and insurance companies may be required to investigate an incident site. It is important to co-operate with third party investigators. However, company personnel should be aware of the corresponding corporate guidelines.

- Obtain the name, title, address and telephone number of all inspectors and immediately inform the Incident Commander before proceeding with the investigation.

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## Post-Incident, continued

- Ensure a company representative accompanies the inspector at all times. Never leave an inspector unattended.
- Give the inspectors the information they request, the facts only, no speculative information. Always tell the truth.

Document all items of evidence that the inspector has retained. Where possible, keep copies of the evidence provided to the Inspectors.

Wait until legal counsel is present before answering questions where the inspector indicates that any statements may be used as evidence or indicates that you have the right to counsel.

## Review and Debriefing

The effectiveness of the ERP shall be reviewed after the end of the emergency. In some situations, a formal debriefing may be held. The objective of the debriefing should be to improve emergency preparedness and response by identifying areas of success and areas requiring improvement (a debriefing should not be a fault-finding mission). If one is held, all groups that responded to the emergency should be represented. The representatives should come prepared with complete details of their activities during the emergency and, where possible, provide supporting documentation. Common elements of an effective debriefing include:

- a) A facilitator;
- b) A secretary to record the proceedings;
- c) A review of the sequence of events, including timing and actions taken; and
- d) Identification of those portions of the ERP that were effective and those that require improvement.

Action items identified during the debriefing should be documented and assigned with completion timelines, key lessons learned from emergency outcome should be shared with the appropriate parties, and the ERP should be revised as necessary. Separate debriefings may be held with different groups that participated in the emergency (e.g., emergency services organizations, the media, etc.).

## Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD)

Responders are often under a great deal of stress. They must act quickly, often in the face of pain and fear, to assess the situation, determine priorities and begin rescuing others who are in danger. They may have experienced a serious injury themselves or witnessed the death of co-workers or the public.

If necessary, the Incident Commander will request that the company's Human Resource personnel dispatch specially trained counselors to meet with responders, preferably within 24 to 48 hours, to provide support and reassurance to those affected by an emergency. Team members should include a mental health professional and trained peer support personnel (fire-fighters, paramedics, police, military, etc.).

CISDs allow individuals to express the circumstances they were confronted with, how they felt at the incident and what their reactions were after the incident. The participants must understand that the meetings are strictly confidential and are not intended to judge or lay blame on an individual's actions. Recording devices and note taking should be prohibited. Meetings should be limited to a maximum of 20 individuals. Individuals who are perceived to be responsible for the incident should be excluded from group meetings and met on a one-on-one basis.

These sessions provide the responders with a supportive environment that helps them deal with their emotions. It also provides them with information about stress and its effects (severe agitation, emotional upset, inability to sleep, etc.) and it educates them about stress management techniques.

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## Post-Incident, continued

### Post-Incident / Accident Investigation

Once the emergency status has been removed, a senior company representative will appoint a subcommittee to investigate the event. This subcommittee will consist of appropriate management and technical specialists as required.

The objective of the investigation will be to analyze and evaluate the event in order to establish a cause, to provide advice on how to prevent a reoccurrence of the event, and to make recommendations on procedures that will improve the company's emergency response efforts in the future.

The post-incident / accident investigation should include:

- A review of the events leading up to the incident / accident.
- An analysis of the on-site remedial procedures, including an evaluation of the safety standards that were applied.
- An appraisal of the company's shelter-in-place / evacuation response for the affected public.
- An evaluation of the effectiveness of the notification and communication systems between the incident site and the head office, as well as within the company.
- An appraisal of the effectiveness of any media or public relations efforts.
- An assessment of any potential legal or environmental issues that may be raised as a result of the event or as a result of the company's response efforts.
- A summary of current and future costs.
- Completed appropriate event report forms and applicable attachments.
- An assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the company's response.

This report will be directed to the attention of a senior company representative. It will be his / her responsibility to ensure all recommendations for improvements to the Corporate and Field Emergency Response Plans are incorporated where applicable and promptly communicated to the appropriate company personnel.

Within 30 days of the end of an incident, a Licensee must file with the Provincial Agency, Canada Energy Regulator (CER), and / or the Transportation Safety Board (TSB), an Operator Incident Summary Report structured as outlined by the Provincial / Federal Agency. After reviewing the Operator Incident Summary Report, the Provincial and / or Federal agency may require that the licensee attend a meeting to further discuss the incident.

All documentation recorded during and following an emergency must be retained for up to five years in the event the Regulatory Agency requests it.

## Medical Emergencies

**DISCLAIMER:** The information contained in this section does not replace formal First Aid, CPR & AED training. The company makes no guarantee as to, and assumes no responsibility for, the correctness, sufficiency or completeness of such information or recommendations. A First Aid provider is someone who has completed formal first aid training from a recognized provider. Training can be obtained from the Canadian Red Cross ([www.redcross.ca](http://www.redcross.ca)) or St. John Ambulance ([www.sja.ca](http://www.sja.ca)).

The 3 basic steps to follow in any emergency:

**Remember: stay calm, look for dangers, never risk your own safety**

### CHECK the person

- Does the person want your help? If the person is unable to answer, assume you have consent to give first aid.
- Check the person's ABCs (Airway, Breathing, and Circulation).



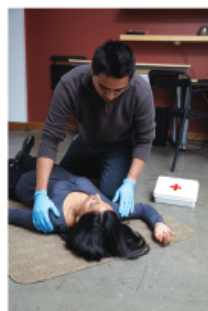
### CALL EMS/9-1-1

- If the person responds, find out if there is a need to call EMS/9-1-1.
- If the person does not respond, call for help and EMS/9-1-1.



### CARE for life-threatening conditions first

- Reduce the risk of disease transmission by using protective equipment, such as disposable gloves and a barrier device.



Canadian Red Cross (2013). Check, Call, Care First Aid Poster. Retrieved February 2013, from Canadian Red Cross Web site: [http://www.redcross.ca/cmslib/general/tp\\_fa\\_poster\\_checkcallcare\\_web.pdf](http://www.redcross.ca/cmslib/general/tp_fa_poster_checkcallcare_web.pdf)

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## Medical Emergencies, continued

### First Aid Information

#### CPR

The simplified Adult Basic Life Support algorithm includes five steps. The algorithm diagram provided by the American Heart Association emphasizes the following:

1. Assess the victim's responsiveness. If a victim is not breathing, or is not breathing normally (i.e., gasping), initiate CPR. Health care professionals should be trained to recognize cardiac arrest that presents as seizure-like activity or with agonal respirations.
2. Activate EMS (Emergency Medical Response) by calling 911.
3. Retrieve a defibrillator, usually an automatic external defibrillator (AED).
4. The algorithm proceeds in a loop of CPR and rhythm checks with defibrillation.
5. Check PULSE before chest compressions for at least five seconds and no more than ten seconds. If in doubt, begin compressions
6. CPR: push hard and fast. Begin chest compressions before ventilation. Chest compressions allow blood flow to the heart and brain. Delays in chest compressions result in diminished survival. Be sure to allow the chest to recoil between compressions. The chest should be compressed 100-120/min to a depth of 2"-2.4" (5-6cm)
7. For effective breathing, watch for chest rise and avoid excessive ventilation. 10 BREATHS should be delivered each minute, or one breath every six seconds. Each breath should be delivered over 1 second. Observe visible chest rise.
8. Avoid gastric inflation, as it may result in aspiration, pneumonia or vomiting.
9. The ratio of chest compressions to breaths is 30 to 2.
10. After the defibrillator becomes available, check rhythm. Use the AED when indicated and available. The victim should receive a shock that is repeated every two minutes or 5 cycles.

#### Burns

The American Red Cross recommends these steps to care for minor burns.

- Stop the burning. Put out the flames or remove the victim from the source of the burn.
- Cool the burn. Use large amounts of water to cool the burned area. DO NOT use ice or ice water other than on small superficial burns. Ice causes body heat loss. Use whatever resources are available: tub, shower or garden hose. You can apply soaked towels, sheets or other wet cloths to a burned face or other areas that cannot be immersed. Be sure to keep cloths cool by adding more water.
- Cover the burn. Use dry, sterile dressings or a clean cloth to cover a burn. Loosely bandage them in place. Covering the burn helps keep air out and reduces pain. Covering the burn also prevents infection. If the burn covers a large area of the body, cover it with clean, dry sheets or other cloth.

For minor burns and burns with open blisters that are not serious enough to need medical care, wash the areas with soap and water. Keep it clean. Put on an antibiotic ointment. Watch for signals of infection.

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## Medical Emergencies, continued

### Burns, continued

Critical burns will need immediate medical attention. Call 911 or your emergency number if any one of the following instances occurs:

- Victim is having difficulty breathing.
- More than one part of the body is burned.
- There are burns to the head, neck, hands, feet or genitals.
- A child or an elderly person has been burned.
- Chemicals, electricity or explosions have caused the burns.

### Chemical Exposure Guidelines

- In the event of chemical exposure, emergency services or poison control centre should be contacted as soon as possible.
- The eye may be irrigated using copious amounts of clean water, preferably using an eyewash bottle, eyewash station or shower.
- First aid providers may use continuous, large volumes of clean water for irrigation of chemical injuries where chemical exposure has occurred to other parts of the body.

### Wounds & Abrasions Guidelines

- Superficial wounds and abrasions should be irrigated with clean water, preferably tap water because of the benefit of pressure.
- First aid providers may apply antibiotic ointment to skin abrasions and wounds to promote faster healing with less risk of infection.
- First aid providers may apply an occlusive dressing to wounds and abrasions with or without antibiotic ointment.
- The use of triple antibiotic ointment may be preferable to double- or singleagent antibiotic ointment or cream.
- If antibiotic is not used, antiseptic could be used.
- There is some evidence that traditional approaches, including applying honey, are beneficial and may be used on wounds by first aid providers.
- People with wounds that develop redness, warmth or become painful or with wounds where the person develops fever should seek assessment from a healthcare provider.

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## Medical Emergencies, continued

### Bleeding Guidelines

- First aid providers must control external bleeding by applying direct pressure.
- The use of pressure points and elevation is NOT recommended.
- When direct pressure fails to control life-threatening external limb bleeding or is not possible (e.g. multiple injuries, inaccessible wounds, multiple casualties), tourniquets could be considered in special circumstances (such as disaster, war-like conditions, remote locations or in instances where specially trained first aid providers are providing care).
- Localized cold therapy with or without pressure may be beneficial in haemostasis for closed bleeding in extremities. Caution is advised when applying this recommendation to children due to a potential for hypothermia.
- The out-of-hospital application of a topical haemostatic agent to control lifethreatening bleeding not controlled by standard techniques and in situations where standard techniques could not be applied could be considered with appropriate training.

Source: [www.redcross.ca/crc/documents/1303501\\_FirstAid-2016\\_Guidelines\\_LR-PDF.pdf](http://www.redcross.ca/crc/documents/1303501_FirstAid-2016_Guidelines_LR-PDF.pdf)

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## Medical Emergencies, continued

### Next-of-Kin Notification

When an employee, contractor or member of the public is seriously injured, missing, or pronounced dead, the next-of-kin must be notified as promptly as possible. Keep in mind the following policies before notifying any next-of-kin:

- Death is never presumed, and first aid must be administered until relieved by a paramedic.
- No telephone or radio discussion is to take place regarding the name(s) of the injured.
- Notification is not to occur until the casualty has been pronounced dead by a medical doctor or medical examiner.

If an employee, contractor or member of the public is injured or killed as a result of company operations; notifications will be coordinated through local RCMP / municipal police and designated company personnel.

### Before Notifying the Next-of-Kin

- Never release the names of the injured, missing, or persons pronounced dead before the next-of-kin are notified.
- Triple-check the identity of any casualty.
- If the casualty is conscious, document concerns. Do not make promises that cannot be kept.
- Confirm the casualty's relationship with the people being notified.
- Be prepared to support the next-of-kin. Provide assistance such as transportation, child care, alternative accommodation, reimbursements for daily expenses, and the temporary care of the family home if required.

### During the Notification of the Next-of-Kin

- Make the notification in person, not by telephone or through an intermediary.
- Provide the relatives with as much information as possible; too few details can cause excessive worry. Present only the facts; do not speculate.
- Do not discuss personal views of liability or fault.
- Allow the next-of-kin to vent their emotions.
- Attempt to support and reunite families as quickly as possible.
- Offer assistance; document key issues and concerns. Do not make promises that cannot be kept. Follow up on relatives' requests.
- Document the details of anyone who appears to be having trouble coping with the incident so that he / she can be given prompt psychological support.

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## **Medical Emergencies, continued**

### **During the Notification of the Next-of-Kin, continued**

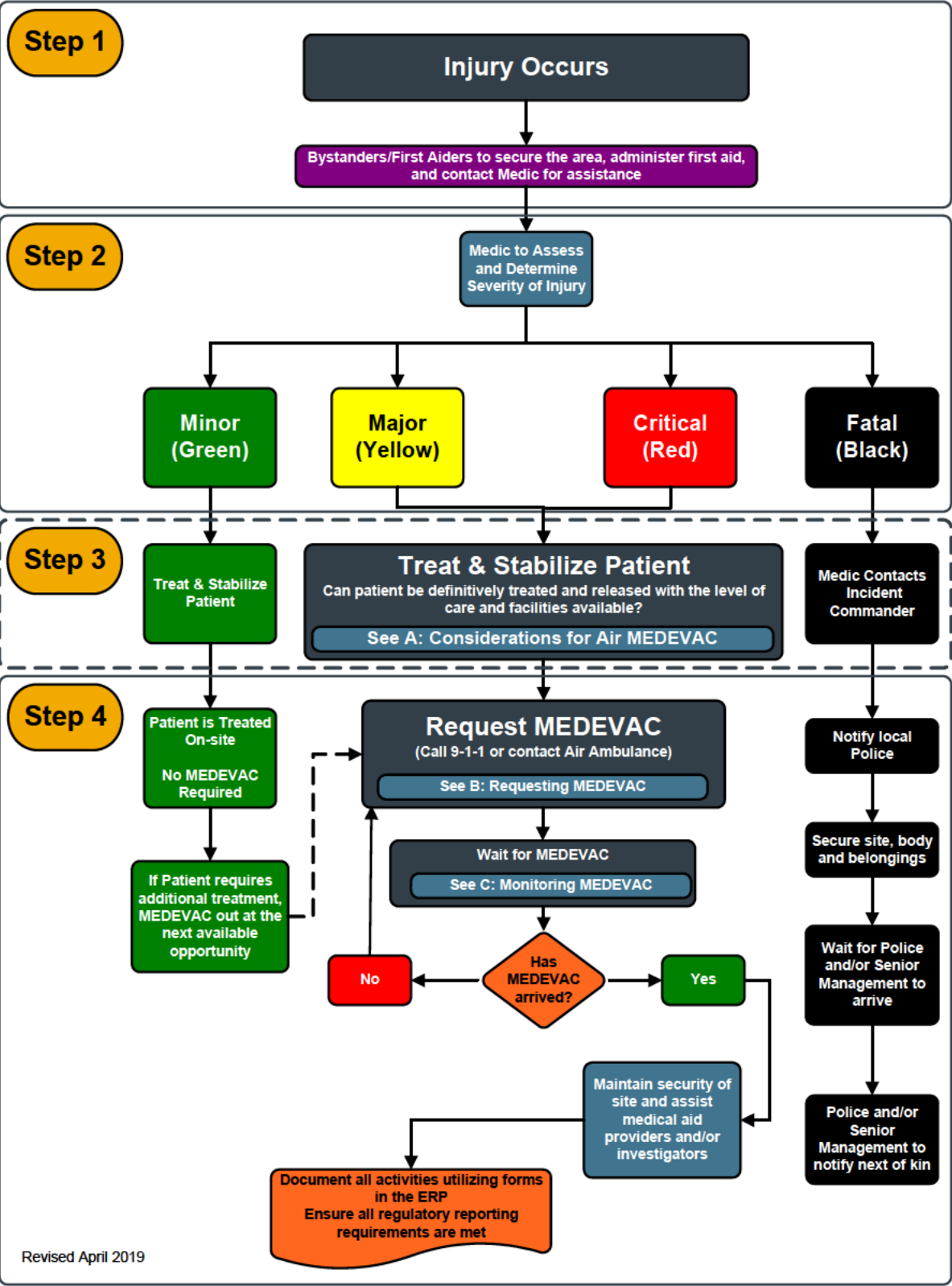
- Do not leave the next-of-kin alone.
- Offer to contact a neighbour, friend, relative, minister, doctor, or counsellor.
- Leave your name and telephone number with family members.
- Ensure the next-of-kin are protected from media harassment as required.

### **Follow-Up**

- The same representative who conducted the initial notification should continue to contact and support the next-of-kin.
- If required, a senior company representative will ensure that a trained psychologist conducts critical incident stress debriefing sessions with next-of-kin, friends and company employees involved or affected by the tragedy.
- Advise the employee's family that a senior company representative will be contacting them to discuss any immediate needs and to provide information on insurance coverage and benefits support. Follow up on this commitment.



# Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) Procedure



Revised April 2019

In the event of any injury or illness the following steps shall be followed:

- 1) Survey the scene and ask yourself the following questions:
- Is it safe for me to help?
  - What happened?
  - How many people are injured?
- 2) Call for help:
- 1) Activate Emergency Responders and/or call 9-1-1
  - 2) Identify your location
  - 3) Follow the direction of the Medic and administer First Aid if required and you are trained to do so
  - 4) Review Step 1

## Patient Priority Colour Code

The practice of colour coding patients is a useful tool to prioritize patients into categories depending on their medical condition. This colour code system allows ease of communicating the condition of the patient to those involved in the care and transportation of the patient.

**Green** – Patients with minor injuries or illnesses who are usually walking. Medical care can be delayed beyond 2 hours.

For example:

- Minor burns
- Sprains and strains
- Colds and flu symptoms

**Yellow** – Patients with major injuries or illnesses that should be treated within 20 minutes to 2 hours.

For example:

- Open fractures
- Large lacerations

**Red** – Patients with critical, life threatening injuries or illnesses that require treatment as soon as possible.

For example:

- Airway problems
- Severe hemorrhage
- Severe burns
- Failing vital signs

**Black** – Death is obvious. Note: resuscitation / treatment must continue until directed otherwise by a qualified medical provider. Await Police.

## A: Considerations for Air MEDEVAC

Consider air transport when:

- Patient requires critical care life support during transport that is not available locally.
- Patient's condition requires that time spent in transport be as short as possible.
- Potential delays associated with ground transport (road obstacles or conditions, traffic, distance) are likely to worsen the patient's condition.
- Patient is located in an area inaccessible to regular ground transport.
- The use of medical transportation resources would leave the local area or worksite without adequate medical coverage.

## B: Requesting MEDEVAC

When requesting MEDEVAC, be prepared to supply the following information:

- Location of patient pickup (facility, airport, road intersection, GPS)?
- Who will be meeting MEDEVAC crew (radio callsign / frequency, cell number)?
- Will the patient meet the MEDEVAC crew at the pickup location or will the MEDEVAC crew need to be transported to the patient?
- Any special equipment required (ventilator, bariatric transport equipment, etc.)?
- Will any additional personnel be necessary (physician, nurse)?
- Is there an intended destination (major hospital, community)?
- Has any consultation with medical providers at the intended destination been done?

Do not delay launch / dispatch of MEDEVAC, provide the following information once available:

- Mechanism of injury (and time of injury if known)
- Injury or illness sustained
- Symptoms and vital signs
- Treatment given

## C: Monitoring MEDEVAC

When requesting MEDEVAC, ensure that you are monitoring the transport and are aware of who to contact for updates and in case changes to plan are required.

When is MEDEVAC transport scheduled to arrive?: \_\_\_\_\_

What number should be contacted if something in the plan needs to be changed? \_\_\_\_\_

If transport doesn't arrive, or if no updates are heard, what time will we contact MEDEVAC for an update? \_\_\_\_\_

## Emergency MEDEVAC Phone Numbers

### PROVINCIAL AIR AMBULANCE:

Alberta 800-661-3822  
British Columbia 911

### STARS (AB, BC, SK, MB):

24 Hour Emergency: 888-888-4567

Note: When a medical evacuation is complete all personnel must report to the Incident Commander for a debriefing session.



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## Responder Safety

### Site Safety

Response personnel must stay out of the hazard area until the hazards are identified and assessed. All responders must evaluate potential site hazards including ignition sources or vapours gathering in low-lying areas such as ditches, trenches and forested areas. The nature of a hazard will influence the responses. Therefore, the following characteristics about the hazard **must** be considered:

- The quantity and type of product involved.
- The potential for the situation to escalate.
- The location of the incident, the time of day and the weather conditions.
- Actual and perceived danger to responders, the public and the environment.
- The number of responders and their training.
- The availability of response equipment.
- The availability of external support, e.g. ambulances, police, fire fighters and mutual aid.

Responders **must** approach an incident site that may have gases or explosive vapours from an upwind or crosswind direction. They should inspect the site from a distance (using binoculars if possible) if hazards have not been assessed. When on-site, responders must take the following precautions:

- Identify safe escape routes away from hazardous areas.
- Continue to assess the related hazards, e.g. toxic vapours, fire or explosion hazards.
- Protect themselves and others (responders and public) before initiating control and containment operations.
- Do not allow anyone, including first responders such as police, fire fighters or ambulance attendants to enter the hazard area unless they are properly trained and equipped with personal protective equipment.
- Avoid extinguishing an ignited hydrocarbon release if the supply cannot be stopped.
- Only attempt fire control on small fires. Extensive fires or uncontrolled facility fires must be dealt with by external firefighting professionals. Responders must not attempt to battle a fire without adequate firefighting equipment, training and backup personnel.
- Advise fire authorities when a company facility is threatened by an external fire. They should also be made aware of dangerous products or flammable hazards at the facility, such as pressurized NGL vessels, chemical and fuel storage.

Consider an outside expert when necessary. Well control, for example, is a speciality requiring specific experience, equipment and procedures.

## **Responder Safety, continued**

### **On-Site Work Areas**

The On-Site Group Supervisor may choose to separate the site into three distinct areas to clearly identify the high risk areas and to reduce the hazards to the on-site responders. The three areas could be defined as the safe area, the hazardous area and the decontamination area.

#### **Hazardous Area (Hot Zone)**

Extreme caution and planning must be undertaken when entering the hazardous area. Access to and from the hazardous area will be controlled. Only personnel with appropriate personal protective equipment, training and an understanding of the specific response and control procedures will be allowed into the hazardous area. An example is confined space entry and rescue. Prior to entry into the hazardous area, all personnel should fully understand the goals, the method of on-site responder communication and the rescue plan.

The following guidelines help the On-Site Group Supervisor to determine the hazardous area. An area is considered hazardous if any of the following conditions exist:

- Combustible gas reading of 20% LEL or greater
- H<sub>2</sub>S gas reading of 10 ppm or greater for 15 minutes
- SO<sub>2</sub> readings of 5 ppm or greater for 15 minutes
- Oxygen content of less than 19.5% or greater than 22%
- Presence of organic and inorganic vapours / gases and liquids (consult Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for toxicity data)
- An area the On-Site Group Supervisor deems to be hazardous, such as the area surrounding a fire or spill

The On-Site Group Supervisor will consider the following on-site conditions when determining the size of the hazardous area:

- The location of access routes, power lines, pipelines, fire and explosion hazards
- Areas where vapours are likely to accumulate such as downwind areas, low areas, confined spaces
- Site stability, e.g. steep slopes, overhanging banks, unstable soil, thin ice
- Weather conditions
- The toxicity and evacuation data for the product involved (Refer to SDS)

#### **Decontamination Area (Warm Zone)**

Personnel responding to hazardous substance emergencies may become contaminated in several ways:

- Contacting vapours, gases, mists or particulate in the air.
- Being splashed by materials while sampling or opening a container.
- Walking through puddles of liquids or on contaminated soil.
- Using contaminated instruments or equipment.

## Responder Safety, continued

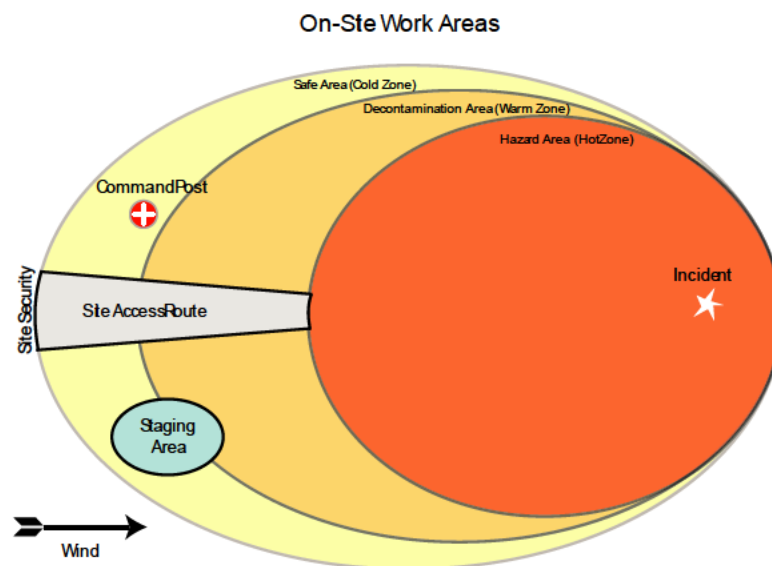
Decontamination is the complete or partial removal or neutralization of the harmful contamination chemicals. Some equipment will not withstand a proper decontamination process and therefore must be destroyed. Site safety personnel will recommend to the On-Site Group Supervisor whether clothing, instruments and equipment should be decontaminated or destroyed.

The decontamination area is usually set up in response to a hazardous material spill and when decontamination of personnel and equipment is required. The decontamination area buffers the designated hazardous and safe areas. Decontamination areas should be set up in areas that are not affected by the on-site hazard. Any contaminated personnel and equipment leaving the hazardous area must be decontaminated in the decontamination area before continuing to the safe area.

Equipment, solutions and procedures required for decontamination depend on the type and degree of contamination. All hazardous waste must be disposed of according to applicable waste management regulations.

### Safe Area (Cold Zone)

The safe area is an area verified by the On-Site Group Supervisor to be safe. The On-site Command Post (OSCP) is located in the safe area. The safe area must be continually monitored and evaluated to confirm its safety. If there is any concern about the area's safety, the On-site Command Post will relocate to an area proven to be safe.



## **Responder Safety, continued**

### **Working Alone**

A Working Alone Procedure and a working alone hazard assessment are legislated responsibilities of every employer. One working alone hazard assessment may fit multiple work sites providing the working conditions are the same. These assessments must be available for the workers to review. All working alone hazards shall be mitigated to a reasonable and practical level of risk. Every worker who works alone must have a designated "Working Alone Contact". Activities, dates, and times of contact shall be documented and filed. The "Working Alone Contact" may be a 24 hour security contractor, a 24/7 facility control room, a third party emergency answering service, or automated working alone tracking system.

### **Application**

Each operating area will develop a Site Specific Procedure (SSP) for Working Alone; the SSP will be documented, approved by management, and signed by every company employee or contract employee working in that operating area. Service suppliers will be expected to provide their own "Working Alone Programs" but due to communication limitations or emergency response capabilities they may need to utilize the company Working Alone Program, this temporary change of "Working Alone Contact" should be documented on the safe work permit.

### **Potential Hazards**

- Loss of communication needed for requesting assistance;
- Delays in reporting times;
- Injury requiring assistance; and
- Transportation problems.

### **Equipment and Training Requirements**

- The Working Alone Procedure and Response Plan for the overdue worker are to be a specific agenda item for safety meetings to ensure a suitable level of acceptance and involvement from all personnel is achieved, and
- Supervisors and members of the management shall discuss the plan with workers that participate in field activities, to ensure a high level of awareness and preparedness is maintained at all times.

### **Low Risk Working Alone Procedure**

(Sweet Gas Operations, daylight hours, normal weather conditions)

- The employee should notify their "Working Alone Contact" of check-in times and locations of work;
- If multiple travel routes are an option then the route selected will also be noted
- If an employee's arrival at a check-in location is delayed by more than one (1) hour, the employee should notify their "Working Alone Contact" of the new estimated time of arrival.

## **Responder Safety, continued**

### **High Risk Working Alone Procedure**

(Sour Gas Operations, Call-outs, Adverse Weather Conditions)

- The employee should notify their "Working Alone Contact" prior to departure, and advise the contact of the estimated time of arrival at location;
- The employee should notify their "Working Alone Contact" of arrival at location;
- The employee should assess the problem or job scope, notify their contact, discuss the nature of the problem or job, work procedure to be used, and any additional required safeguards, and provide an estimation of how long they will be at the location;
- The employee should notify their "Working Alone Contact" when they are finished and ready to leave the location and estimated time of arrival at next check point, base or home; and
- The employee should notify their "Working Alone Contact" of arrival at next checkpoint, base or home.
- If the employee is delayed or expects to be delayed arriving at their next check-in point by more than one (1) hour, the employee should notify their "Working Alone Contact" of amended estimated time of arrival.
- During adverse weather conditions the employee should notify their "Working Alone Contact" of the exact route to be followed; shorter check-in time intervals are recommended.

Note: Every worker has both the right and responsibility to refuse unsafe work.

### **Overdue Worker Search Procedure**

A worker would be considered missing if they fail to respond at the designated contact time and continuing attempts to contact them over the next fifteen (15) minutes have been unsuccessful.

If such a situation arises, the contact person shall:

1. Check in with the area district office to determine if the worker has checked in, or if anyone knows the whereabouts of the overdue worker;
2. Call the Fort St John Gas Control as appropriate to see if they have spoken with the overdue worker recently and if they know of their whereabouts;
3. If 1) and 2) are unsuccessful, report the situation to that worker's Supervisor, who in turn will initiate the Emergency Response Plan (ERP).
4. Continue to attempt to contact the worker by radio, phone and/or pager; and
5. Advise the Supervisor or their designate if you are successful in locating the overdue worker.

The Supervisor or their designate shall:

1. Report the situation to their respective Manager if after 5 minutes attempts to contact the overdue worker have been unsuccessful.
2. Attempt to contact other parties or persons (customers, contractors, suppliers, nearby facilities) to determine if they have any information of the overdue workers whereabouts;
3. Contact the local police detachment and inform them of the missing worker.
4. If the overdue worker's whereabouts is unknown, determine the missing worker's likely location(s) and the likely route(s) to and from that location, and only if weather permits dispatch worker(s) to those likely areas. Ensure that these persons are equipped with radios and/or cell phones so that they can communicate their status to other members of the search party; and
5. Advise management and the local police when the overdue worker has been successfully located.

## Responder Safety, continued

### Missing Persons

In the event that an employee should go missing:

- Confirm that the person has failed to check in at the predetermined time.
- Contact the person's supervisor (or next in line for reporting) and provide details, e.g. where the person was working, length of time overdue, and if the person is alone.
- If it is deemed appropriate to initiate a search, inform a supervisor (or next in line for reporting) of any plans before any employees head out to search.
- Employees should never endanger themselves during a rescue.
- Searchers should always use the buddy system and work in teams. Each team must be fully equipped, names logged, and their designated search area recorded on a map before heading out. Searchers should carry maps and compass, GPS (Global Positioning System) unit, survival kit, first aid kit, communication equipment, extra batteries, and appropriate provisions.
- Search first where the missing person will most likely be found, e.g. where the person's truck is parked.
- If the missing person is not found within a specified time (e.g. two hours), notify the appropriate Search and Rescue (SAR) authority and/or local police.
- When formal SAR groups are engaged, it is imperative that only one person coordinates all operations.
- Notify ALL authorities when the missing person is found so all search participants are informed and can cease their efforts.
- Complete and submit the required accident/incident investigation form.

*Source: PDAC Field Safety Pocket Guide*

### Rest Periods

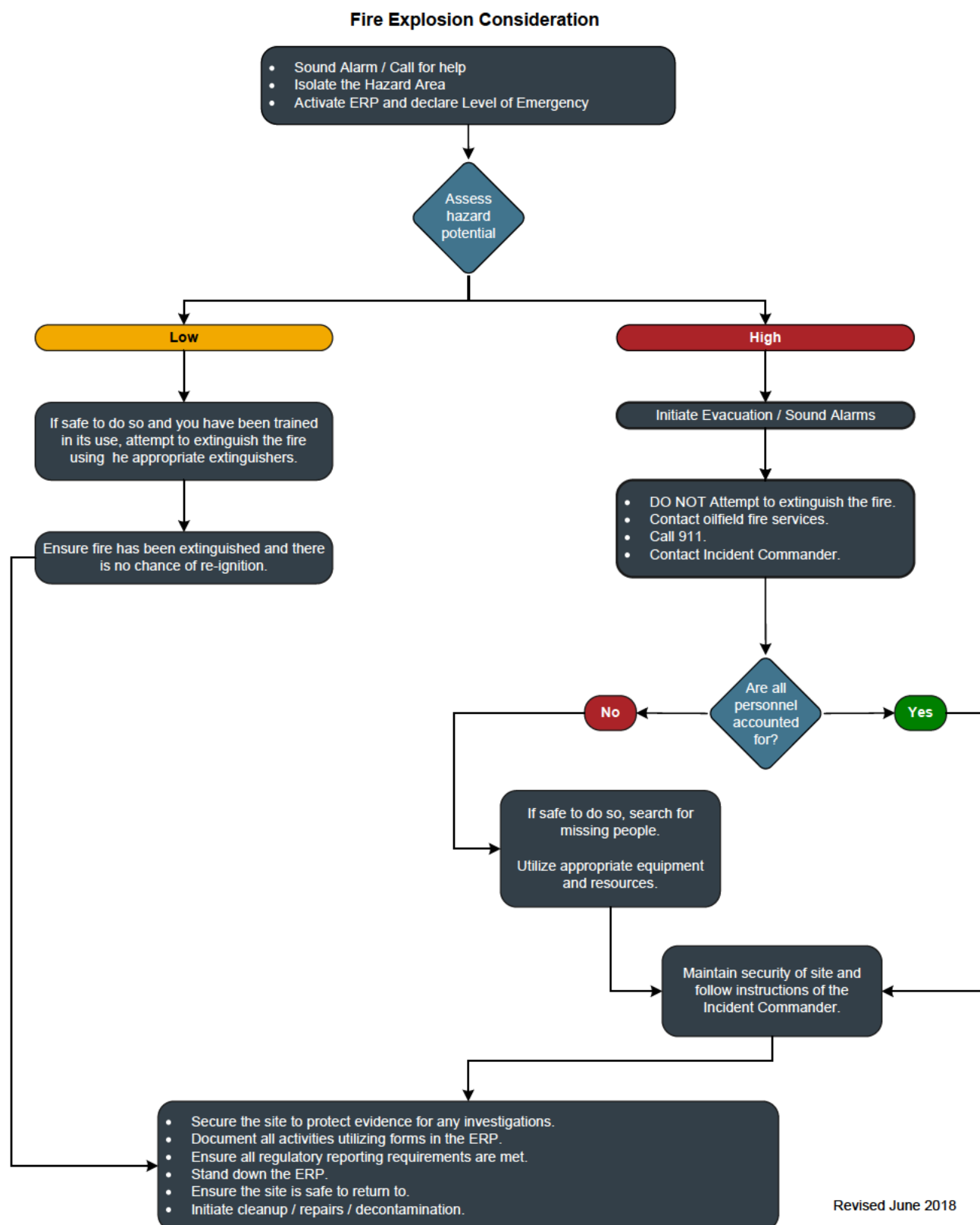
Response members may experience a wide array of stresses which may include the death or serious injury of a co-worker, witnessing distressing sights, time pressures, responsibility overload, physical demands, mental demands, emotional demands, limited resources and high expectations from others, hazardous environments or extreme weather conditions.

In high-stress assignments, responders should be routinely rotated. Where manpower is limited, responders should alternate from high-stress positions to lower-stress positions.

Fifteen to thirty minute rest periods should be scheduled every two hours during an emergency situation for all responders; and if possible, provided with:

- Shelter from weather, dry clothes and a place to sit or lie down away from the scene.
- Warm food, high protein snacks and juices.
- An opportunity to share their feelings with co-workers.

## Fire / Explosion



## Fire / Explosion, continued

An explosion is a mechanical or chemical reaction that suddenly releases a large amount of energy, resulting in a shock or pressure wave that causes damage, high temperature and usually a release of gases. Explosions can be loosely categorized according to reaction time. High explosives react quickly within a millionth of a second, while low explosives react more slowly. Important general guidelines must be followed for all fires or explosions to ensure the safety of the public, employees and environment. When encountering different types of fire, the appropriate firefighting services should always be contacted. This is especially important for fuel-related, structure-related or forest-related fires to decrease the risk of major damage. For oil-related fires, industrial fire-fighters are the best equipped to reduce further danger in the area.

If a fire or explosion occurs, the following actions shall be taken:

### Control / Containment:

- If possible;
  - Isolate the source and take reasonable action to extinguish or contain the fire.
  - Shut down all known fuel sources.
  - Shut off high voltage power supplies to equipment in fire-affected area.
  - Shut off fuel to heaters near to, or downwind of fire.
  - Dissipate static electrical charges on bodies of all personnel in area. Grounding may be accomplished by holding onto a metal structure for ten seconds with bare hands.
- Call out to industrial firefighting services.
- Notify the Incident Commander.
- Isolate hazard area or equipment as required.

### External Notifications:

- Follow notification procedures for fires outlined in the Government Notification Matrix in **Section 5: External Agencies**.

## Fire / Explosion, continued

### Classification of Fires

Most fires that occur will fall into one or more of the following categories:

Class / Symbol	Material	Extinguishing Agent
	Ordinary combustible materials, such as wood, paper, cloth, trash, and plastics.	Cooling, blanketing or wetting extinguishing agent is needed. Water and foam extinguishers work on this class of fire.
	Flammable liquids such as gasoline, thinners, oil-based paints and greases; Also includes flammable gases such as propane and butane.	Extinguishers for this type of fire include carbon dioxide, dry chemical and halogenated or clean agent types.
	Energized electrical equipment, such as motors transformers and appliances.	The most common type of extinguisher for this class is a carbon dioxide extinguisher. A dry chemical or clean agent extinguisher can also be used.
	Combustible metals such as magnesium, sodium, potassium, titanium and aluminum.	Special dry powder extinguishing agents are required for this class of fire, and must be tailored to the specific hazardous metal.
	Cooking oils and greases such as animal fats and vegetable fats.	A wet chemical fire extinguisher agent is used for this class of fire.

Source: [www.femalifesafety.org](http://www.femalifesafety.org)

## Fire / Explosion, continued

### Response Actions Based on Type of Fire

#### Process Fire

##### Definition:

Process fires include those within or adjacent to: fractionation skids, compressors, exchangers, vessels (also see BLEVE / LPG), piping, tanks/bullets (also see BLEVE / LPG).

##### Hazards:

Process fires can be a particular hazard where flammable materials are present.

##### Response Actions:

Deny or restrict access to the area, shut down and depressurize any related or additional process equipment, if safe to do so. Do not attempt to extinguish a process fire if you are not properly trained.

#### Sulphur Fire

##### Definition:

Sulphur dust suspended in air ignites easily, and can cause an explosion in confined areas.

##### Hazards:

Toxic gases will form upon combustion. Bulk/solid forms burn only at a moderate rate, whereas dust burns with explosive violence. Burning sulphur decomposes into toxic sulphur oxide gases such as sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and hydrogen sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S) which is toxic if inhaled.

##### Response Actions:

The following precautions should be taken when dealing with sulphur fires:

- Prevent human contact or inhalation. Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.
- Wear full faced, self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.
- Use a water fog, NOT water, to extinguish fire.
- Cool fire, surrounding area, and containers, tanks, and trucks to below 154°C in order to diminish the fire.
- Evacuate the area, except for essential personnel.
- Isolate the area with a 1600m radius.

Trained personnel, local fire departments or contract fire services should only attempt to control a sulphur fire. To ensure public protection, evacuate 1600 meters in all directions and ensure air monitoring is set up downwind of fire and the smoke plume. Continually assess evacuation zone based on air quality readings.

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## Fire / Explosion, continued

### Electrical System Fire

#### Definition:

Electrical fires are fires involving potentially energized electrical equipment. This sort of fire may be caused by, for example, short-circuiting machinery or overloaded electrical cables.

#### Hazard:

Electrical fires can quickly get out of control and can cause serious damage and threaten lives.

#### Response Actions:

Electrical fire may be fought in the same way as an ordinary combustible fire, but water, foam, and other conductive agents are not to be used. While the fire is, or could possibly be electrically energized, it can be fought with any extinguishing agent rated for electrical fire. Carbon dioxide CO<sub>2</sub>, FM-200 and dry chemical powder extinguishers such as PKP and even baking soda are especially suited to extinguishing this sort of fire. Once electricity is shut off to the equipment involved, it will generally become an ordinary combustible fire. Water conducts electricity; throwing water on an electrical fire can cause the fire to get larger.

### Grass Fire

#### Definition:

A grass fire is a fire that burns large amounts of grass. They mainly occur in grasslands and or Great Plains.

#### Hazards:

Grassfires spread rapidly, travelling at speeds of up to 25 km/hr, and can quickly threaten lives and properties.

#### Response Actions:

Threatening grass fires have a potential to involve the licensee's and other area operators' facilities, pipelines and well sites, therefore guidelines to minimize damage to any property need to be followed. To protect the licensee's and other area user property, it is important to follow these guidelines:

- Notify other area operators of the emergency.
- Isolate and shut in all affected facilities if safe to do so.
- For small grass fires extinguish using a shovel or ABC type fire extinguisher. If it enters coulees, along rivers, or into large areas of trees or forests, contact the local fire department and local forestry office for assistance.
- For larger grass fires do not attempt to extinguish, but contact local fire department and local forestry office.

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## Fire / Explosion, continued

### Forest Fire / Wildfire

#### Definition:

A forest fire is an uncontrolled fire in a wooded area. A forest fire is a natural disaster consisting of a fire which destroys a forested area, and can be a great danger to people who live in forests as well as wildlife. Forest fires are generally started by lightning, but also by human negligence or arson, and can burn thousands of square kilometres.

#### Hazards:

Forest fires can quickly get out of control and can cause serious damage in agricultural and forested lands.

#### Response Actions:

- Notify other area operators of the emergency.
- Isolate and shut in all affected facilities if safe to do so.
- For small fires extinguish using a shovel or ABC type fire extinguisher. If it enters coulees, along rivers, or into large areas of trees or forests, contact the local fire department and local forestry office for assistance.
- For larger fires do not attempt to extinguish the fire. To report a forest fire/wildfire, call:

British Columbia	1-800-663-5555 (Prov-wide) or *5555 (from cell, Prov-wide)
Alberta	310-FIRE (3473) (Prov-wide)

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## Fire / Explosion, continued

### Natural Gas Liquid Fire

#### Definition:

Liquid natural gas is very flammable after vaporization to a gaseous phase.

#### Hazard:

If liquid natural gas is spilled, it vaporizes. The natural gas vapours are initially heavier than air and they form a cloud close to the ground, which is pushed downwind and eventually dissipates. If a viable ignition source is present where a vapour cloud exists at a 5%–15% concentration in air, the vapour cloud can ignite and burn. A vapour cloud, formed by an LNG spill, could drift downwind into populated areas. An LNG fire gives off a tremendous amount of heat. Water will react violently with the LNG and may cause the fire to flare up and intensify.

#### Response Actions:

A solid stream of water should never be used to extinguish this type because it can cause the fuel to scatter, spreading the flames. The most effective way to extinguish a liquid or gas fueled fire is by inhibiting the chemical chain reaction of the fire, which is done by dry chemical and Halon extinguishing agents, although smothering with CO<sub>2</sub> or, for liquids, foam is also effective.

### BLEVE

#### Definition:

BLEVE is an acronym for Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapour Explosion. It is the term for an uncontrolled fire and explosion of vapour as it escapes from a ruptured vessel of pressurized / liquefied gas. Such explosions can be extremely hazardous.

#### Hazards:

The hazards associated with a BLEVE include the initial impact of the blast, the fireball and radiation from the explosion and projectiles (pieces of the tank and nearby equipment) that are rocketed from the explosion.

#### Response Actions:

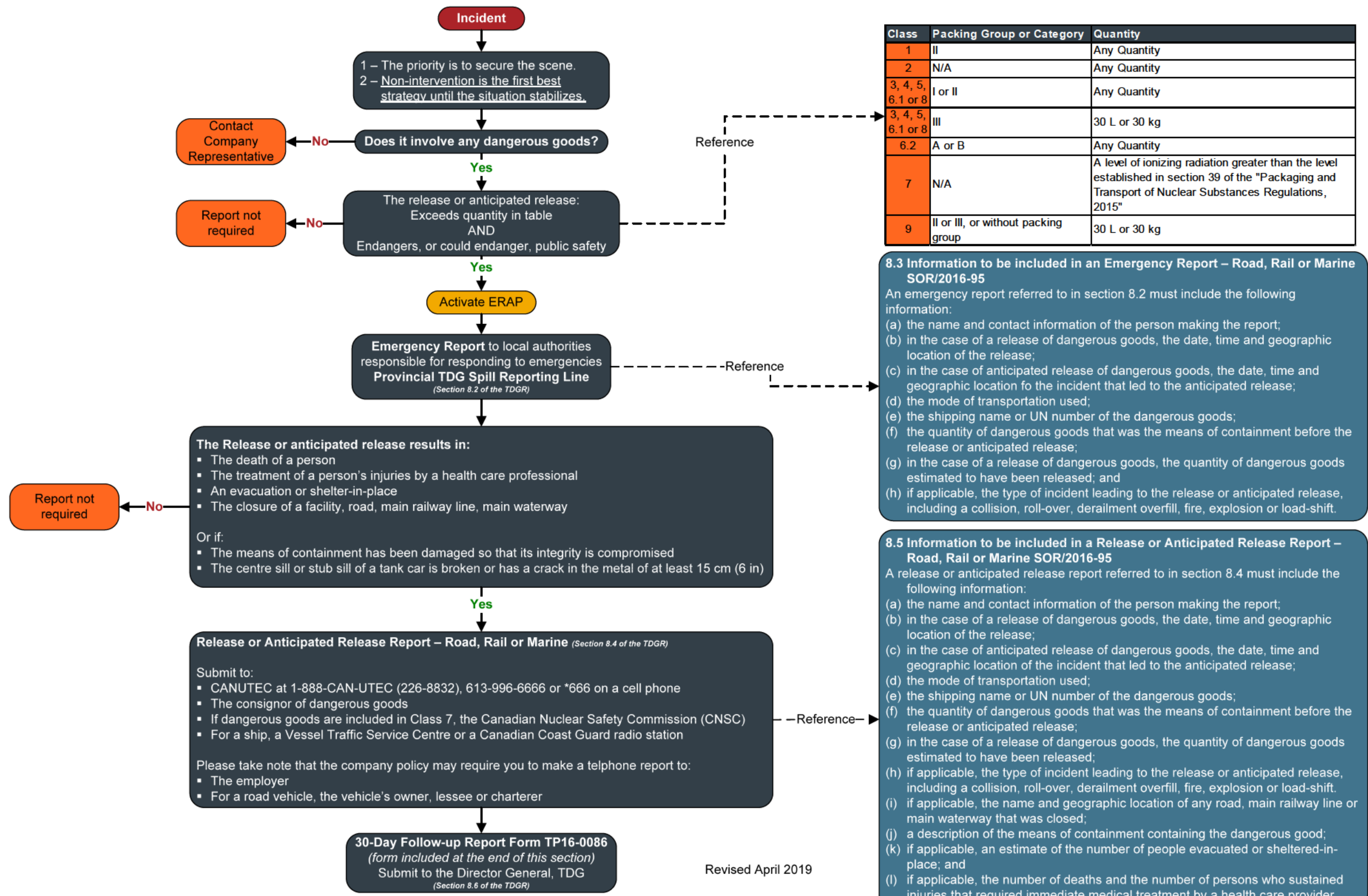
- Contact Emergency Response Assistance Canada (ERAC) for assistance with emptying any damaged tanks.
  - Under the plan, response is provided for the following chemicals: LPG - UN 1075, Propane - UN 1978, Butane - UN 1011, Propylene - UN 1077, Butylene - UN 1012, Isobutane - UN 1969, Isobutylene - UN 1055, Butadiene-1,3 - UN 1010
- If safe to do so, attempt to extinguish any fires before they come in contact with any storage bullets.
- Call 911 to obtain assistance with fire suppression. Ensure all responders are made aware of the hazards.
- Flowing water can be used to cool the tanks in order to prevent or delay a BLEVE; however, this requires a significant amount of water and should not be attempted unless an unlimited water supply can be located and the tank can be approached safely.
- Evacuate all personnel and isolate the area to a 1600m radius.
- Evaluate the tank from a safe distance away. Choose an upwind position to the side of the tank if possible.
- Leave the area immediately if you hear a rising sound from venting safety devices or see discoloration of the tank.

## Fire / Explosion, continued

### BLEVE Considerations Based on Tank Capacity

BLEVE																			
Capacity		Diameter		Length		Propane Mass		Minimum time to failure for severe torch	Approximate time to empty for engulfing fire	Fireball radius		Emergency response distance		Minimum evacuation distance		Preferred evacuation distance		Cooling water flow rate	
Litres	Gallons	Meters	Feet	Meters	Feet	kg	lbs	Minutes	Minutes	Meters	Feet	Meters	Feet	Metres	Feet	Meters	Feet	Litres/min	Gall/min
100	38.6	0.3	1	1.5	4.9	40	88	4	8	10	33	90	295	154	505	307	1007	94.6	25
400	154.4	0.61	2	1.5	4.9	160	353	4	12	16	53	90	295	244	801	488	1601	189.3	50
2000	772	0.96	3.2	3	9.8	800	1764	5	18	28	92	111	364	417	1368	834	2736	424	112
4000	1544	1	3.3	4.9	16.1	1600	3527	5	20	35	115	140	459	525	1722	1050	3445	598	158
8000	3088	1.25	4.1	6.5	21.3	3200	7055	6	22	44	144	176	577	661	2169	1323	4341	848	224
22000	8492	2.1	6.9	6.7	22	8800	19400	7	28	62	203	247	810	926	3038	1852	6076	1404	371
42000	16212	2.1	6.9	11.8	38.7	16800	37037	7	32	77	253	306	1004	1149	3770	2200	7218	1938	512
82000	31652	2.75	9	13.7	45	32800	72310	8	40	96	315	383	1257	1435	4708	2200	7218	2710	716
140000	54040	3.3	10.8	17.2	56.4	56000	123457	9	45	114	374	457	1499	1715	5627	2200	7218	3539	935

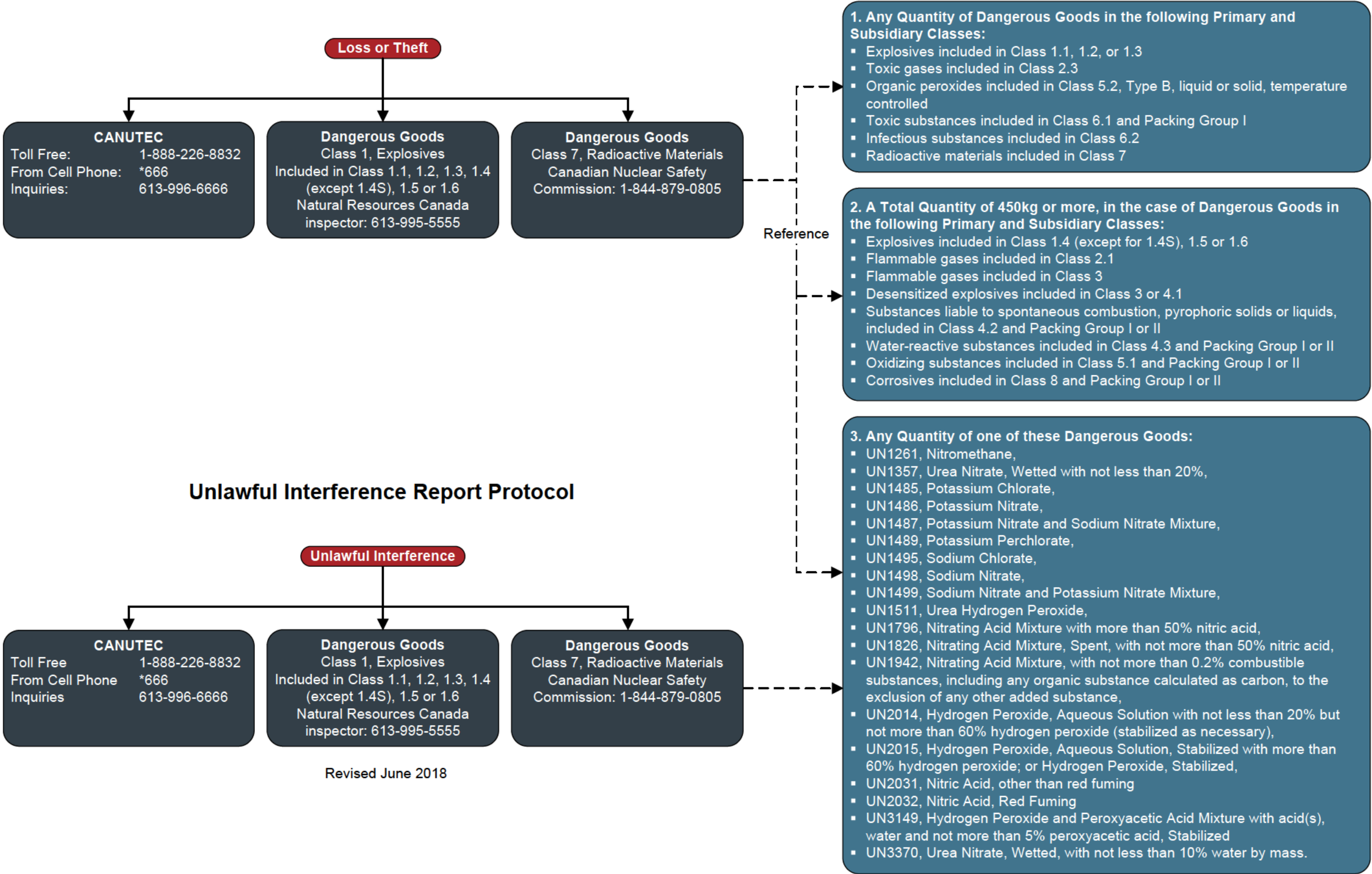
First On-Scene Transportation (Road, Rail, Marine) Incident Flowchart



Source: <https://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/canutecc/emergencies-reporting-411.htm>

Loss, Theft or Unlawful Interference Reporting Flowchart

Loss or Theft Report Protocol



## Transportation Incidents, continued

### Motor Vehicle Accidents

The first person on scene will follow the First Person On-Scene Transportation Incident Flowchart, then:

- Record and report the following:
  - Driver's name, address and phone number.
  - Driver's license number.
  - Vehicle license plate number, make, model, year and colour.
  - Name of injured and nature of injury.
  - Witnesses' name, address and phone numbers.
  - Time and location of accident.
  - Actions taken.
  - Weather conditions.
  - Individuals and organizations notified.
- Make a statement to the RCMP / police.
- Chronologically document all actions, decisions, contacts and requests on an ICS 214 Activity Log (see **Section 6: Forms**).

The Incident Commander will be engaged through the initial notification and is responsible to:

- Ensure required communication occurs with internal and external personnel.
- Ensure no unauthorized personnel enter the emergency area.
- Ensure evidence is secured for investigation.
- Conduct an initial debriefing to all emergency personnel and delegate areas of responsibility.
- Chronologically document all actions, decisions, contacts and requests on an ICS 214 Activity Log (refer to **Section 6: Forms**).

In case of a hazardous material spill:

- Ensure your own personal safety.
- Refer to **Section 4: Spill Response**.

In case of a vehicle fire:

- Ensure your own personal safety.
- Call for assistance.
- Use an ABC fire extinguisher for cab, electrical, cargo space or trunk and engine fires.

*Note: RCMP/Police must be notified when an injury or fatality has occurred and / or vehicle damages exceed \$1000.00.*

## Transportation Incidents, continued

Refer to the Transport Canada - 2016 Emergency Response Guidebook for further details regarding the Initial Phase of a Dangerous Goods / Hazardous Materials Transportation Incident.

### Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP)

Internal notification is required in the event of a LPG incident. The extent of the notification depends on the severity of the incident. If the Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP) has been implemented, the incident is considered serious. Examples of serious incidents include: fire, spill, rupture, collision involving tanker car, tanker car overturning, etc.

Notification of an LPG incident outside of a plant site will most likely come from Emergency Response Assistance Canada (ERAC) in Calgary, Alberta.

If the call is NOT from ERAC, contact ERAC immediately and confirm the plan has been initiated.

If you receive the initial call, contact the ERAC:

- Refer to **Section 5: External Agencies** or **Area Specific Information** for contact information

Refer to the First On-Scene Incident Flowchart on the previous page for information on when to contact.

### CANUTEC – Canadian Transport Emergency Centre

CANUTEC is operated by Transport Canada to assist emergency response personnel in handling dangerous goods emergencies involving all modes of transportation.

In an emergency, CANUTEC may be called collect at:

- Refer to **Section 5: External Agencies** or **Area Specific Information** for contact information

CANUTEC **MUST** be notified in the case of the following:

- Lost, stolen or misplaced infectious substances.
- An incident involving infectious substances.
- An accidental release from a cylinder that has suffered a catastrophic failure.
- An incident where the shipping documents display CANUTEC's telephone number as the emergency number.
- A dangerous goods incident in which a railway vehicle, a ship, an aircraft, an aerodrome or an air cargo facility is involved.

## Transportation Incidents, continued

### Dangerous Goods References

#### Agency Contacts

Although technical information and emergency response assistance can be obtained from CANUTEC, there are federal and provincial regulations requiring the reporting of dangerous goods incidents to certain authorities.

- Refer to **Section 5: External Agencies** or **Area Specific Information** for contact information

*Note: The nearest police department must be notified in the case of lost, stolen or misplaced explosives, radioactive materials or infectious substances.*

The appropriate federal agencies must be notified if affected:

- Refer to **Section 5: External Agencies** or **Area Specific Information** for contact information

#### TDG Reportable Quantities

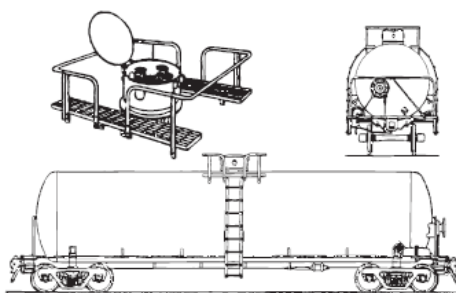
Refer to Petroleum Release Reporting Requirements chart in **Section 4: Spill Response**.

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## Transportation Incidents, continued

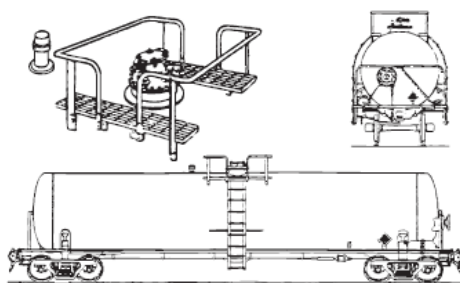
### Rail Car Identification Chart

#### 117 Pressure tank car



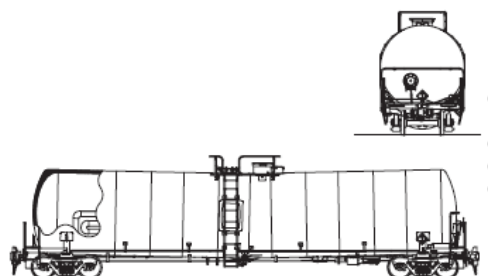
- For flammable, non-flammable, toxic and/or liquefied compressed gases
- Protective housing
- No bottom fittings
- Pressures usually above 40 psi

#### 131 General service tank car (low pressure)



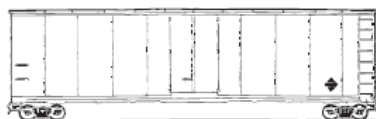
- For variety of hazardous and non-hazardous materials
- Fittings and valves normally visible at the top of the tank
- Some may have bottom outlet valve
- Pressures usually below 25 psi

#### 128 Low pressure tank car (TC117, DOT117)



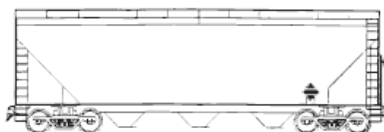
- For flammable liquids (e.g., Petroleum crude oil, ethanol)
- Protective housing separate from manway
- Bottom outlet valve
- Pressures usually below 25 psi

#### 111 Box car



- For general freight that carry bulk or non-bulk packages
- May transport hazardous materials in small packages or "tote bins"
- Single or double sliding door

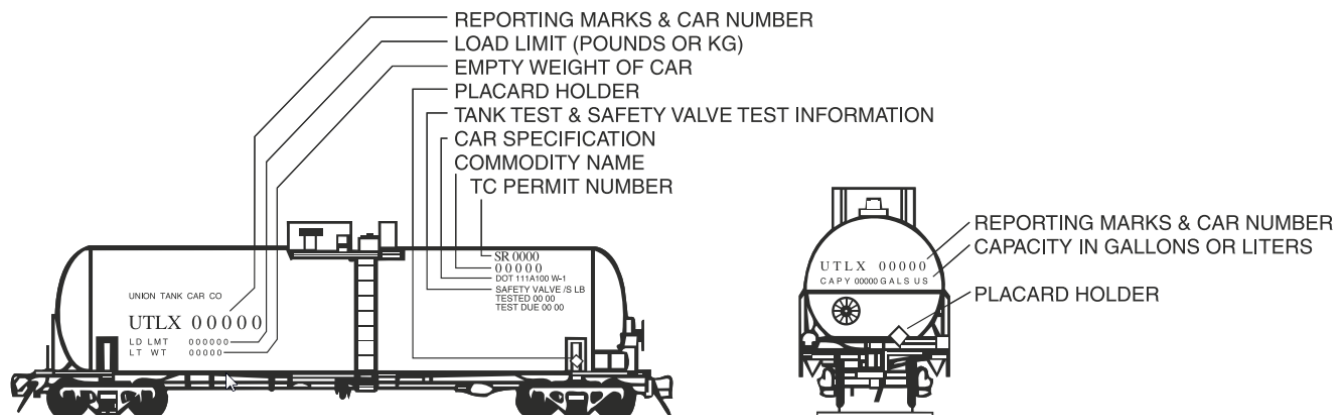
#### 140 Hopper car



- For bulk commodities and bulk cargo (e.g., coal, ore, cement and solid granular materials)
- Bulk lading discharged by gravity through the hopper bottom doors when doors opened

## Transportation Incidents, continued

### Rail Car Identification Chart, continued



**CAUTION:** Emergency response personnel must be aware that rail tank cars vary widely in construction, fittings and purpose. Tank cars could transport products that may be solids, liquids or gases. The products may be under pressure. It is essential that products be identified by consulting shipping documents or train consist or contacting dispatch centres before emergency response is initiated.

The information stencilled on the sides or ends of tank cars, as illustrated above, may be used to identify the product utilizing:

- the commodity name shown; or
- the other information shown, especially reporting marks and car number which when supplied to a dispatch centre, will facilitate the identification of the product.

**The recommended guides should be considered as last resort if the material cannot be identified by any other means.**

*Source: 2016 Emergency Response Guidebook*

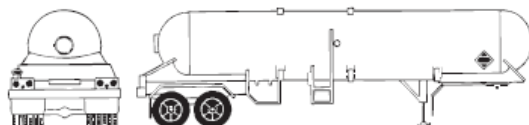
## Transportation Incidents, continued

### Road Trailer Identification Chart

**WARNING:** Road trailers may be jacketed, the cross-section may look different than shown and external ring stiffeners would be invisible.

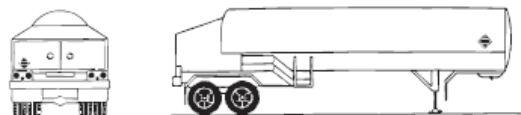
**NOTE:** An emergency shut-off valve is commonly found at the front of the tank, near the driver door.

#### 117 MC331, TC331, SCT331



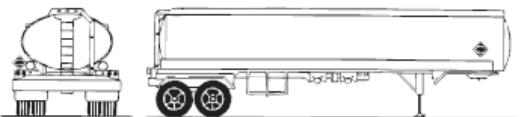
- For liquefied compressed gases (e.g., LPG, ammonia)
- Rounded heads
- Design pressure between 100-500 psi

#### 117 MC338, TC338, SCT338, TC341, CGA341



- For refrigerated liquefied gases (cryogenic liquids)
- Similar to a "giant thermo-bottle"
- Fitting compartments located in a cabinet at the rear of the tank
- MAWP between 25-500 psi\*\*

#### 131 DOT406, TC406, SCT306, MC306, TC306



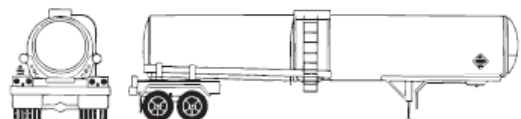
- For flammable liquids (e.g., gasoline, diesel)
- Elliptical cross-section
- Rollover protection at the top
- Bottom outlet valves
- MAWP between 3-15 psi\*\*

#### 112 TC423



- For emulsions and water-gel explosives
- Hopper-style configuration
- MAWP between 5-15 psi\*\*

#### 137 DOT407, TC407, SCT307, MC307, TC307



- For toxic, corrosive, and flammable liquids
- Circular cross-section
- May have external ring stiffeners
- MAWP of at least 25 psi\*\*

#### 137 DOT412, TC412, SCT312, MC312, TC312

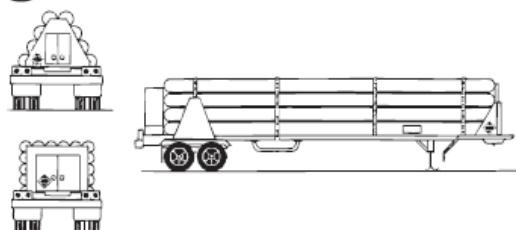


- Usually for corrosive liquids
- Circular cross-section
- External ring stiffeners
- Tank diameter is relatively small
- MAWP of at least 15 psi\*\*

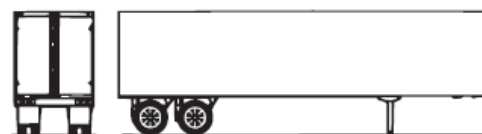
## Transportation Incidents, continued

### Road Trailer Identification Chart, continued

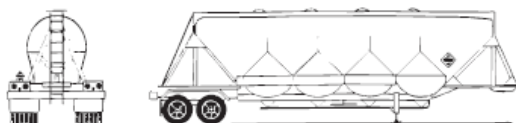
**117** Compressed Gas/Tube Trailer



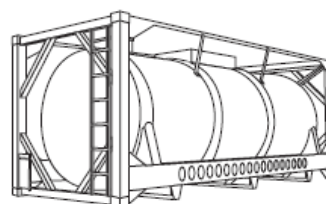
**111** Mixed Cargo



**134** Dry Bulk Cargo Trailer



**117** Intermodal Tank



**137** Vacuum Tanker



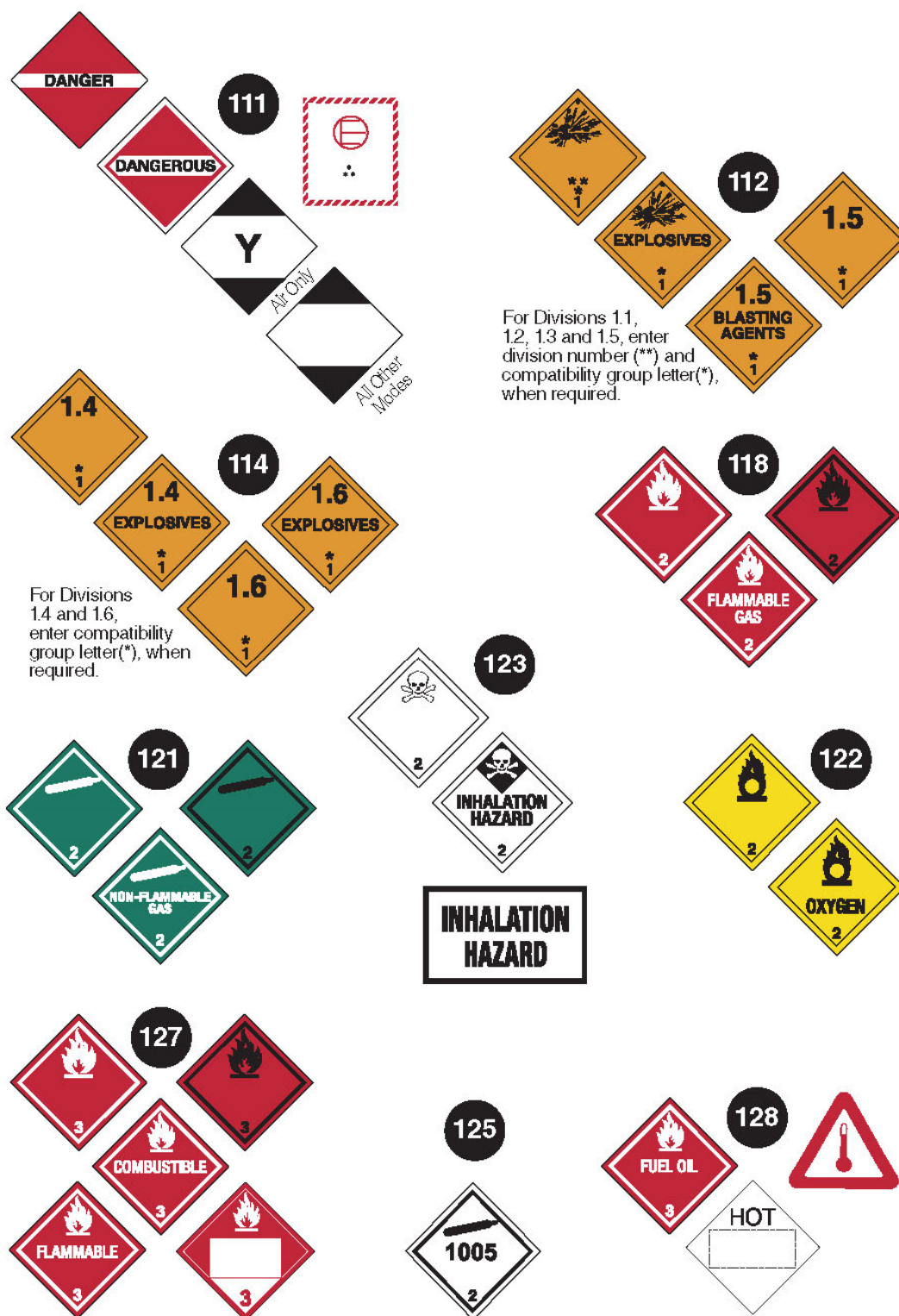
**CAUTION:** This chart depicts only the most general shapes of road trailers. Emergency response personnel must be aware that there are many variations of road trailers, not illustrated above, that are used for shipping chemical products. The suggested guides are for the most hazardous products that may be transported in these trailer types.

**The recommended guides should be considered as last resort if the material cannot be identified by any other means.**

*Source: 2016 Emergency Response Guidebook*

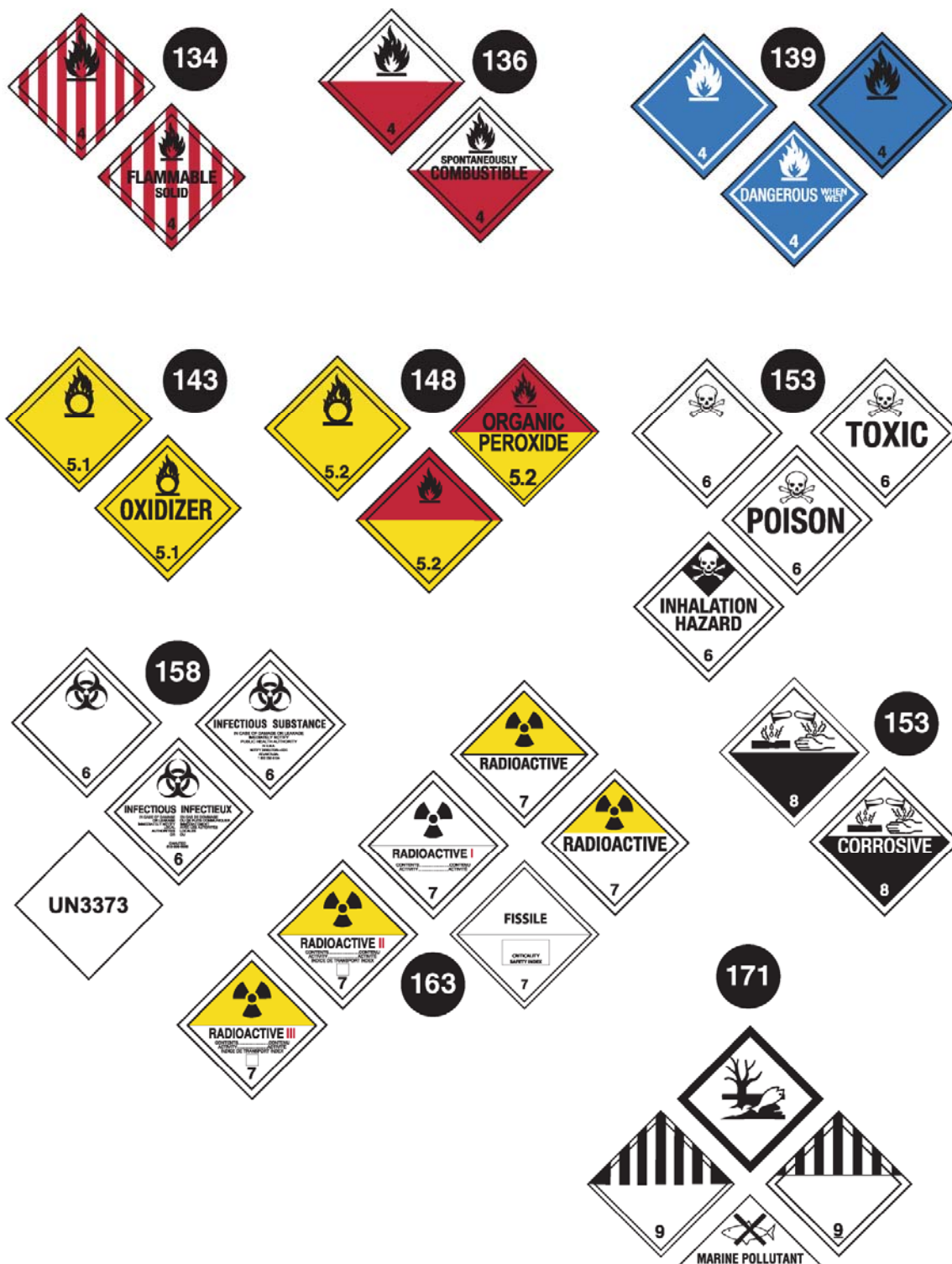
## Transportation Incidents, continued

## Table of markings, labels and placards



## Transportation Incidents, continued

### Table of Markings, Labels and Placards, continued





## TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS 30-DAY FOLLOW-UP REPORT

### PART I: REPORTING TIMELINE

1. Please provide applicable dates and check one box

Date of initial report to CANUTEC (yyyy-mm-dd): \_\_\_\_\_

30-Day Follow-up Report submission date (yyyy-mm-dd): \_\_\_\_\_

☐ 30-Day Follow-up Report

☐ Update or amendment to 30-Day Follow-up Report

• Date original 30-Day Follow-up Report submitted (yyyy-mm-dd): \_\_\_\_\_

#### FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

##### Road, Rail or Marine Reports

☐ Release

☐ Anticipated Release

##### Air Report

☐ Dangerous Goods Accident or Incident

### PART II: CONTACT INFORMATION

2. Information of the person completing this report

☐ Consignor ☐ Consignee ☐ Carrier/Aircraft Operator ☐ Other

First Name	Last Name	Title	
Telephone (999-999-9999)	Company Name		
Address		City	Province/Territory
Country	Postal Code (Z9Z 9Z9)	Email	

3. Information on the Consignor, Consignee and Carrier/Aircraft Operator

#### Consignor

First Name	Last Name	Title	
Telephone (999-999-9999)	Company Name		
Address		City	Province/Territory
Country	Postal Code (Z9Z 9Z9)	Email	

#### Consignee

First Name	Last Name	Title	
Telephone (999-999-9999)	Company Name		
Address		City	Province/Territory
Country	Postal Code (Z9Z 9Z9)	Email	

#### Carrier/Aircraft Operator

First Name	Last Name	Title	
Telephone (999-999-9999)	Company Name		
Address		City	Province/Territory
Country	Postal Code (Z9Z 9Z9)	Email	

PART III: INCIDENT INFORMATION			
4. Please indicate the date and time of the incident			
Date (yyyy-mm-dd)		Time (24-hour system)	
5. Geographic location of the incident			
Address			
City	Province/Territory	Postal Code (Z9Z 9Z9)	GPS Position
If the incident occurred by rail, please indicate the milepost and subdivision		If the incident happened on First Nations Territory, please indicate the Territory name	
Origin of consignment <input type="radio"/> Same address as consignor <input type="radio"/> Same address as consignee <input type="radio"/> Other (please provide address):		Destination of consignment <input type="radio"/> Same address as consignor <input type="radio"/> Same address as consignee <input type="radio"/> Other (please provide address):	
6. Geographic Area (Check only one box)			
<input type="radio"/> <b>Urban</b> Mixed use – residential, commercial <input type="radio"/> <b>Suburban</b> Primary residential <input type="radio"/> <b>Rural</b> Small towns, villages, agricultural lands <input type="radio"/> <b>Wilderness/Remote</b> Little or no population			
7. Mode of Transport (Check all applicable boxes)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Road <input type="checkbox"/> Rail <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Marine			
8. If MARINE was checked on question 7, please indicate the position of the vessel and the next location at which the vessel will be at anchor or alongside a fixed facility			
Position		Next location	
9. Phase of Transport (Check only one box)			
<input type="radio"/> <b>In-Transit</b> Consignment moving between origin and destination <input type="radio"/> <b>Loading</b> Consignment is being packed or loaded into a means of transport at origin <input type="radio"/> <b>Unloading</b> Consignment is being unpacked or unloaded from a means of transport at destination <input type="radio"/> <b>Temporary Storage</b> Consignment is in short term storage pending transportation			
10. Type of Incident (Check all applicable boxes)			
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Collision/Sideswipe</b> Moving vehicles striking an object, animal, or another vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Derailment</b> Railcar leaving the rail tracks <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Ran off road</b> Vehicle enters a soft shoulder, ditch or similar area <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Overturn</b> Vehicle turning on its side or upside down <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Loadshift</b> Shifting of the consignment within a vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Dropped</b> Means of containment falling unexpectedly <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Struck</b> Means of containment being struck by another object <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Other (Please specify):</b> _____			
11. Type of Release (Check all applicable boxes)			
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Spill</b> Quick, immediate discharge, emission or escape <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Leak</b> Slow, sporadic or continuous discharge, emission or escape <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Explosion</b> Violent sudden release of energy from means of containment producing a shock wave that may result in fragment projection and/or fire ball <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Fire</b> Burning substances combined with oxygen to typically produce flame, heat and smoke <input type="checkbox"/> <b>BLEVE</b> Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapour Explosion <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Vapour</b> Dispersion in air of particles of a substance that is liquid or solid in its normal state <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Venting</b> Controlled release of gas into the environment <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Anticipated Release</b> Distressed means of containment that is not leaking, venting or otherwise releasing its contents			

12. Information on the Dangerous Goods								
UN Number	Shipping Name	Primary Class	Subsidiary Class(es)	Packing Group or Category	Total Quantity in MOC Before the Release or Anticipated Release	Units (kg, L, etc.)	Estimated Quantity Released (if applicable)	Units (kg, L, etc.)

13. Means of Containment

Please provide a description of the means of containment involved in the incident by completing the appropriate forms from Annex E of the Guide (TP15294)

**PART IV: CONSEQUENCES**

14. Consequences of the incident (Check all applicable boxes)

**NOTE:** Refer to the Guide for more information on how to complete this section

☐ Human
 ☐ Property (e.g. product loss, facility, equipment)
 ☐ Environmental (e.g. contamination of waterway, ground, air)

15. Evacuation of people and buildings/Shelter in place

Was there an Evacuation as a result of the incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Was there Shelter in place as a result of the incident? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If **Yes**, please complete the following table

Evacuation of People and Buildings/Shelter in Place	Private Residence Includes houses and other buildings used as dwellings (e.g. Retirement homes)	Public Buildings Includes libraries, hospitals, churches, government buildings, etc.	Workplace Includes warehouse, facility, etc.	Public (Outside) Areas Includes parks, playgrounds, parking lots, etc.
Estimated number of <b>people evacuated</b>				
Estimated number of <b>people sheltered in place</b>				
Estimated number of <b>buildings evacuated</b>				
Size of Evacuation area (square meters)		Duration of Evacuation (hours)		Duration of Shelter in place (hours)

16. Injuries and/or deaths

Were there any injuries and/or deaths? ☐ Yes (please complete the following table) ☐ No

<b>Minor Injuries</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <b>Number of injured requiring immediate first aid treatment at the scene</b>		
Attributed to Dangerous Goods	Attributed to incident	<b>Total</b>
<b>Moderate Injuries</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <b>Number of injured requiring immediate emergency treatment in hospital and release shortly after</b>		
Attributed to Dangerous Goods	Attributed to incident	<b>Total</b>
<b>Major Injuries</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <b>Number of injured requiring immediate treatment with overnight hospitalization</b>		
Attributed to Dangerous Goods	Attributed to incident	<b>Total</b>
<b>Deaths</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <b>Number of deaths</b>		
Attributed to Dangerous Goods	Attributed to incident	<b>Total</b>

17. Please indicate an estimate of costs in Canadian dollars associated with the incident, as applicable					
<b>NOTE:</b> Refer to the Guide for more information on how to fill this section					
Material loss of dangerous goods	Damage incurred by the carrier	Property damage	Emergency response cost	Clean-up cost	<b>Total cost</b>
18. Infrastructure closure and duration (please use additional sheets for multiple closures)					
Was there an infrastructure closure as a result of the incident? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No					
If <b>Yes</b> , please complete the following table					
Type					Duration of the closure (in hours)
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Aerodrome</b> – Area of land, water or other supporting surface used either in whole or in part for arrival and departure, movement or servicing of aircraft includes any building, installations and equipment situated thereon or in connection therewith					
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Air cargo facility</b> – Facility used to receive or transfer cargo carried or to be carried by an aircraft					
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Facility</b> – Permanent or temporary building or a portion of a building or equipment used in loading or unloading of dangerous goods					
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Railway</b> – Tracks used by trains					
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Waterway</b> – Navigable body of water through which a ship or boat can move					
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Roadway</b> – The strip of land over which motor vehicles circulate, such as dirt road, numbered provincial highway or multiple lane freeway					
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Runway</b> – the strip of ground on a landing field that aircraft use for landing or takeoff					
19. Geographic location of closure					
Address					
City	Province/Territory	Postal Code (Z9Z 9Z9)	GPS Position		
If the incident occurred by rail, please indicate the milepost and subdivision			Name of facility, road, railway or waterway		
20. ERAP Requirements					
Was an ERAP required under Part 7 of the <i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations</i> ? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No					
If <b>Yes</b> , please complete the following table					
ERAP Reference Number			ERAP Holder		
Address					
City	Province/Territory	Postal Code (Z9Z 9Z9)	Telephone of ERAP Holder (999-999-9999)		
Email					
Level of Response (check all that apply)					
<input type="checkbox"/> No response <input type="checkbox"/> First responders on scene <input type="checkbox"/> Phone call to ERAP holder <input type="checkbox"/> Employee from ERAP holder <input type="checkbox"/> Team from ERAP holder					
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____					

PART V: INCIDENT DESCRIPTION

21. Please describe:

- The sequence of events that led to the incident
- The means of containment damage or failure, including the size/location of holes, cracks, etc.
- The actions taken at the time it was discovered
- What was done to mitigate the effects of the release
- Contributing factors (e.g. human error, mechanical, equipment, packaging, infrastructure, external, weather, etc.)
- The physical environment (e.g. residential, commercial, industrial, etc.)
- The road's appearance (e.g. flat, straight, inclined, curved, intersection, etc.)
- Timeline of event (e.g. how long it lasted, time of release or discovery, time of first responder arrival, etc.)
- Communications with first responders and with your organization

Photographs and diagrams should be submitted, as required, for clarification. Estimate the duration of the release, if possible. Please use additional sheets if necessary.

**NOTE:** Refer to the Guide for more information on how to complete this section

PART VI: INCIDENT DESCRIPTION – AIR ONLY

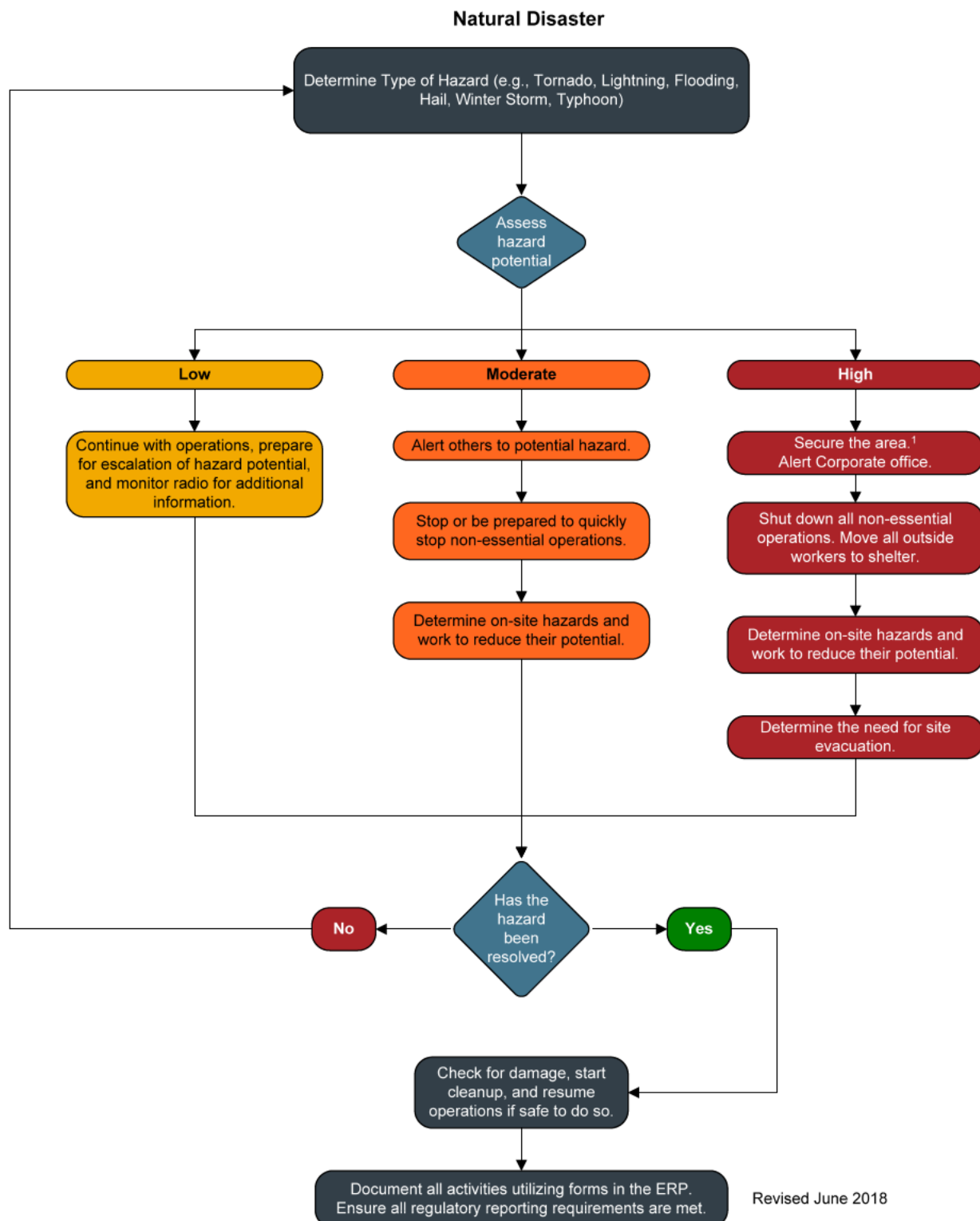
22. Please describe:

- Any serious jeopardy to persons on any aircraft or aircraft itself
- Any damages to property or environment
- The route by which the dangerous goods were to be or have been transported, including the name of any aerodromes along the route

Aircraft Operator	Air Cargo Facility
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## Weather and Natural Disasters



<sup>1</sup> The primary concern is for human life. If time allows and it is safe to do so, secure the area (tie down / secure objects that could be moved and cause additional damage).

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## **Weather and Natural Disasters, continued**

Severe storms can occur in Canada year round. In the months between May and September, hot and humid weather combined with a cold front could be a sign that a severe storm is brewing. A severe storm can create lightning, hail, severe rain fall (flooding), high winds and tornados. In the months between October and April, severe storms could include blizzards, freezing rain, heavy and blowing snow.

The weather office will issue through the use of radio and television repeated weather watches and warnings. The only exception to these warnings is earthquakes, since they occur by surprise and cannot be predicted.

### **Listen for the Warnings**

Environment & Climate Change Canada (ECCC) monitors the weather 24-hours a day, seven days a week. If a severe storm is on the horizon, the weather service issues watches, advisories and warnings for that specific storm through national, regional and local radio and television stations, and through ECCC Weatheradio.

#### **Weather Watch**

This means conditions are favourable for a severe storm, even though nothing has developed yet. It does not mean that the storm will occur. A Weather Watch is usually issued early in the day; keep monitoring weather conditions and listen for updated statements.

#### **Weather Warning**

This means severe weather is happening or hazardous weather is highly probable. If the warning is for your area, take precautions immediately and listen to your radio for constant updates.

## **Earthquake**

### **General Information**

An earthquake (also known as a quake, tremor, or tremblor) is caused by a sudden slip on a fault, which in turn, releases energy in waves that travel through rock to cause the shaking that we feel during an earthquake.

An earthquake cannot be prevented or predicted, but it can be mitigated. The effects of earthquakes include, but are not limited to, shaking and ground rupture. Most common effects or impacts of an earthquake are shaking and ground rupture. Depending on the magnitude of an earthquake, these may cause damage to buildings, pipelines and other rigid structures.

### **During an Earthquake**

Be aware that some earthquakes are actually foreshocks and a larger earthquake might occur. Minimize movement to a few steps to a nearby safe place and stay indoors until the shaking has stopped and exiting is safe.

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## **Weather and Natural Disasters, continued**

### **If indoors**

- DROP to the ground; take COVER by getting under a sturdy table or other piece of furniture; and HOLD ON until the shaking stops. If there isn't a table or desk near you, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building.
- Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall, such as lighting fixtures or furniture.
- Use a doorway for shelter only if it is in close proximity to you and if you know it is a strongly supported, load bearing doorway.
- Stay inside until shaking stops and it is safe to go outside. Research has shown that most injuries occur when people inside buildings attempt to move to a different location inside the building or try to leave.
- Be aware that the electricity may go out or the sprinkler systems or fire alarms may turn on.
- DO NOT use the elevators.

### **If outdoors**

- Stay outdoors and move away from buildings, streetlights, and utility wires.
- Once in the open, stay there until the shaking stops. The greatest danger exists directly outside buildings, at exits, and alongside exterior walls. Ground movement during an earthquake is seldom the direct cause of death or injury. Most earthquake-related casualties result from collapsing walls, flying glass, and falling objects.

### **If in a moving vehicle**

- Stop as quickly as safety permits and stay in the vehicle. Avoid stopping near or under buildings, trees, overpasses, and utility wires.
- Proceed cautiously once the earthquake has stopped. Avoid roads, bridges, or ramps that might have been damaged by the earthquake.

### **If trapped under debris**

- Do not light a match.
- Do not move about or kick up dust. Cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing.
- Tap on a pipe or wall so rescuers can locate you. Use a whistle if one is available. Shout only as a last resort. Shouting can cause you to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

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## Weather and Natural Disasters, continued

### FLOODS

The potential for overland flooding can create a high level of risk for facility damage and environmental impact at petroleum facilities. While there is little that can be done to prevent flooding, actions can be taken to minimize the impact.

It is important to consider that your facility may play a vital role in fuel supply during an emergency situation. It is therefore important that you and the government authority having jurisdiction during a flood emergency have regular and clear communication with regards to facility closure.

#### Considerations in the event of a flood:

1. Take a product inventory reading of all underground and aboveground tanks, including water level readings.
2. Seal fill pipe caps to prevent water from entering underground tanks. Close all valves to above ground tanks. **DO NOT PLUG OR SEAL TANK VENT LINES.**
3. Underground tanks should be kept as full of product as possible. Above ground tanks should be filled to a level at least 25% above the estimated/predicted floodwater elevation.
4. Ensure that above ground tanks which could float away are secured or tethered in a manner that would prevent floating from the property.
5. Seal all drains in tank lots.
6. Oil/water separators and product sumps should be skimmed of product using sorbent pads or vacuum trucks as appropriate. Spent sorbent pads should be drummed and every effort must be made to remove any waste from the expected flood zone. If time does not allow for removal the drums must be secured to prevent them from floating away. Close the oil/water separator drain valve.
7. Drums and lubricant cubes should be tied down or otherwise secured to prevent floating.
8. Propane facilities - contact your propane supplier for appropriate flood emergency procedures.
9. Secure used oil collection cabinets. Every effort must be made to remove all waste oil from the expected flood zone. If waste oil from the cabinet drains to a waste oil underground tank, ensure the connection is tight.
10. Secure containers of chemicals, cleaning agents, pesticides, etc. Every effort must be made to remove these products from the expected flood zone. If they cannot be moved to a safe location, store these containers at high elevations in a manner that prevents them from floating off the property or leaking into floodwaters.
11. If the facility is to be closed/evacuated, shut down electrical power to the site at the main breaker. Contact the power service utility company to determine if the power service to the facility is going to be cut-off.
12. Shut down other utilities to the site including natural gas and potable water. If water is obtained from a water well, secure the well using a well seal.
13. Shut down all appliances, including hot water tanks, furnaces, etc.
14. Lock all doors and gates to the facility.
15. Post a sign in a prominent location identifying the names and telephone numbers where key company personnel can be contacted during the emergency.

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## Weather and Natural Disasters, continued

### Considerations for starting up a facility after a flood:

1. Re-activate utilities to the site (natural gas, water, electricity) and appliances using qualified utility service personnel, where required.
2. Take product inventory readings and water dips of all tanks to determine if product has leaked out from the tanks or water has entered the tanks.
3. Take appropriate measures to test product quality.
4. Propane facilities – contact your propane supplier for recommissioning your propane facilities.
5. Pump out water from sumps and containment pans using a qualified petroleum contractor.
6. Follow all re-entry procedures and requirements for health and safety as provided by your local government authority (disinfection, potable water testing, etc.).

Government agencies monitor weather patterns, precipitation and provincial water levels and flows. They provide a comprehensive series of public advisories about potential flooding. These include river stage-up advisories, ice-jam warnings, high stream flow advisories, flood watches and flood warnings; for more information visit the following websites:

Alberta	Alberta Environment <a href="http://environment.alberta.ca/forecasting/advisories/">http://environment.alberta.ca/forecasting/advisories/</a>
British Columbia	Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations – River Forecast Centre <a href="http://bcrfc.env.gov.bc.ca/warnings/index.htm">http://bcrfc.env.gov.bc.ca/warnings/index.htm</a>

### What to do during a flood

- Gather essential items together in a high place.
- Collect things needed for evacuation.
- Stack sandbags, if possible, to form a barrier to hold back or redirect moving water from critical areas.
- Turn off gas, electricity and water supply if it is safe to do so.
- Avoid electricity sources.
- Avoid walking or driving through flood water.

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## **Weather and Natural Disasters, continued**

### **Thunderstorm and Lightning Safety**

A lightning bolt carries up to 100 million volts of electricity. When someone is struck by lightning, an electrical shock occurs that can cause burns and even stop the person's breathing. Although thunder and lightning can occur occasionally during a snowstorm, April to October are the prime thunderstorm months in Canada. Thunderstorms occur most often in late afternoon or evening, and around sunrise.

Knowing how lightning behaves can help you plan for an approaching storm. It tends to strike higher ground and prominent objects, especially materials that are good conductors of electricity, such as metal. Thunder can be a good indicator of lightning - loud crackling means its close, whereas rumbling means the storm is further away.

Because light travels faster than sound, you will see lightning before you hear the thunder. Each second between the flash and the thunderclap represents about 300 metres. If you can hear thunder, you are within striking distance. Immediately go inside, there is NO safe place to be outside in a thunderstorm.

Protection from lightning begins before the storm. Paying attention to weather conditions and forecasts allows time to plan for threatening weather and to react appropriately.

#### **What to do during a thunderstorm**

The safest place to be during a thunderstorm is in a building that is fully enclosed with a roof, walls and floor with electrical wiring, plumbing, telephone line, or antennas to ground the lightning should the building be hit directly. Unsafe shelters are buildings or structures without electricity or plumbing to ground the lightning, as they do not provide any lightning protection. Shelters that are unsafe include covered picnic shelters, carports, tents, baseball dugouts as well as other small non-metal buildings (sheds and greenhouses).

Even when inside the building, there are safety precautions to take:

- Keep as many walls as possible between you and the outside. Stay away from doors, windows, and fireplaces.
- Stay away from anything that will conduct electricity such as radiators, stoves, sinks and metal pipes.
- Use battery operated appliances only. Avoid handling electrical appliances and regular telephones (cordless phones and cell phones do not increase the risk of a lightning strike).

The next best place for shelter is an enclosed metal car, truck or van but NOT a tractor, golf cart, topless or soft-top vehicle. Make sure the vehicle is not parked near trees or other tall objects that could fall over during a storm. When inside a vehicle during a lightning storm, roll up the windows and sit with your hands in your lap and wait out the storm. Don't touch any part of the metal frame or any wired device in the vehicle (including the steering wheel or plugged-in cell phone). A direct strike to your car will flow through the frame of the vehicle and usually jump over or through the tires to reach ground.

#### **What to do if you cannot find shelter**

There is no safe place to be outdoors during a thunderstorm. However, to reduce the risk of being struck by lightning when outside, stay away from things that are tall (trees, flagpoles or posts), water, and other objects that conduct electricity (tractors, metal fences, lawn mowers, golf clubs). Do not become a target by being the highest object on the landscape. If you are with a group of people in the open, spread out several metres apart from one another.

If you get caught in a level field far from shelter, crouch down on the balls of your feet immediately, with feet together, place your arms around your knees and bend forward. Be the smallest target possible, and at the same time, minimize your contact with the ground. Don't lie flat.

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## Weather and Natural Disasters, continued

If someone has been hit by lightning

Lightning victims are safe to touch. Bystanders shouldn't hesitate to save a life by calling for help. If breathing has stopped, administer mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If the victim is not breathing or they do not have a pulse, a trained rescuer should administer cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).

### Tornados

A tornado is nature's most violent form of storm activity. It can produce upwardly spiraling winds of 120 to 450 km/h, producing devastating damage along a path of 50 to 300 metres in width. The forward motion of the tornado funnel may be quite erratic as it zigzags along a southwest to north-easterly direction (usually) at a forward speed of 50 to 70 km/h.

Hot, humid weather combined with a cold front could be a sign that a tornado is brewing, and a funnel cloud hanging from a dark cloud may be visible before the tornado actually occurs (a funnel cloud is not a tornado until it touches the ground). The sound has been described as a tremendous roar which sounds like an express train or jet aircraft (only louder). Clouds may be green or yellow tinged. There is usually a noticeable lowering of a portion of the cloud that contains a large, swirling, turbulent mass from which the funnel will hang (funnel cloud).

### Protecting yourself during a tornado

- Have a radio on to listen for warning information or advice.
- Determine an appropriate shelter (select a shelter area that would offer protection, such as underneath a stairway and is secured to the main floor). The shelter must be easily accessible and able to offer protection from flying glass, debris and furniture. (Decide on shelter options in advance, for your place of employment.) If forced to take shelter away from the plant avoid large halls or any large building with large span roofs. Seek out an inner hallway, washroom, closet, etc.
- Stay away from windows.
- Avoid travelling any great distance so that you will not be caught out in the open.
- If the storm warning is issued for your immediate area, go to your designated shelter.
- If caught outdoors and you cannot reach shelter, lie flat in a ditch, excavation or culvert. If possible, lay flat, holding the base of a small tree, bush or shrubbery to avoid being lifted or blown away.
- If caught while driving, drive away from the funnel at a right angle or to its direction of travel (if possible). If you cannot escape the path of the funnel, get out of your vehicle immediately and seek shelter in a ditch or ravine, keeping its slope between you and the funnel.
- If caught away from the plant, seek shelter in a sturdy building. Go to an interior hallway or washroom on the lower floor, and stay away from windows.

## Winter Storms: Blizzards, Freezing Rain, Heavy Snow, Blowing Snow

### General Information

Blizzards come in on a wave of cold arctic air, bringing snow, bitter cold, high winds, and poor visibility in blowing snow. These conditions must last for a minimum of six hours to be designated a blizzard and they may last for several days. Poor visibility, low temperatures and high winds constitute a significant hazard.

## Weather and Natural Disasters, continued

Freezing rain occurs when the air in an upper-air layer has an above-freezing temperature, while the temperature at the surface is below freezing. The snow that falls melts in the warmer layer; as a result, it is rain—not snow—that lands on the surface. But since the temperature is below 0°C, raindrops freeze on contact and turn into a smooth layer of ice. More slippery than snow, freezing rain is tough and clings to everything it touches. A bit of freezing rain is dangerous; a great deal of it can be catastrophic.

### Things to do during a severe winter storm or if a storm is forecast

- Stay calm and leave your radio on to stay informed of the situation and hear updated forecasts.
- Stay indoors. If you must go out, dress for the weather.
- Secure everything that might be blown around or torn loose – indoors and outdoors (flying objects can injure people and damage property).
- If you are outdoors when a storm hits, take shelter immediately.

Winter Weather Warnings	Issued
Blizzard Warning	When winds of 40 km/hr or greater are expected to cause widespread reductions in visibility to 400 metres or less, due to blowing snow, or blowing snow in combination with falling snow, for at least 4 hours.
Freezing Rain Warning	When freezing rain is expected to pose a hazard to transportation or property; or when freezing rain is expected for at least 2 hours.
Snowfall Warning	When 10 cm or more of snow is expected to fall within 12 hours.
Wind Warning	70 km/h or more sustained wind; and/or Gusts to 90 km/h or more.
Wind Chill Warning	Issued to warn of conditions that will cause frostbite to exposed skin. Criteria vary across the country, ranging from wind chill values of -55 in some Arctic regions to -30 in South-western Ontario. A national wind chill program is in development.  For wind chill values: -27 to -44 ...risk of frostbite and risk of hypothermia increases with time spent outdoors -45 or lower ...exposed flesh may freeze in minutes and there is a serious risk of hypothermia
Winter Storm Warning	When severe and potentially dangerous winter weather conditions are expected, including: A major snowfall (25 cm or more within a 24 hour period); and A significant snowfall (snowfall warning criteria amounts) combined with other cold weather precipitation types such as: freezing rain, strong winds, blowing snow and/or extreme wind chill.

Source: Environment & Climate Change Canada (ECCC), Public Alert Criteria

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/meteo-weather/default.asp?lang=En&n=D9553AB5-1>

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## Weather and Natural Disasters, continued

### After a Disaster

These are general guidelines to look for after an occurrence:

- Assess site and declare an emergency as required.
- Activate ERP as required.
- Account for all on-site and field personnel.
- Listen to a battery-operated radio or television for the latest emergency information.
- Give first aid to the injured and call for medical assistance if required. Do not move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of further injury. Use intrinsically safe flashlights to survey for damage and look for victims. Do not use candles or matches (explosion hazards may exist).
- Use the telephone for emergency calls only.
- Check for spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline or other flammable liquids.
- Open cabinets cautiously. Beware of objects that can fall off shelves.
- Report fires to the fire department. Be alert to prevent fires, as broken water mains may cause a reduction in water pressure. Lightning and downed power lines can cause fires. Know how to fight small fires.
- Inspect utilities.
  - Look for electrical system damage. If you see sparks or broken or frayed wires, or if you smell hot insulation, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. Do not go near loose or dangling power lines. If you have to step in water to get to the fuse box or circuit breaker, call an electrician first for advice.
  - Check for sewage and water lines damage. If you suspect sewage lines are damaged, avoid using the toilets and call a plumber. If water pipes are damaged, contact the water company and avoid using water from the tap. You can obtain safe water by melting ice cubes.
  - Check for leaking pipes. If you smell sour gas:
    - Immediately evacuate the area and don appropriate personal protective equipment.
    - Close gas valves and isolate the area.
    - Turn off the main power switch (only if you are NOT wet or standing in water).
    - Shut down required plant and well sites and notify appropriate government authorities.
    - Check buildings prior to entering as there may be structural damage; proceed cautiously.
- In the case of a flood, proper cleanup is essential. Discard all materials that cannot or should not be saved. Wash and rinse all surfaces, then disinfect them. Remove any water as soon as possible and clean out mud and other debris. Water supplies may be contaminated; use caution with drinking water.
- In the case of an earthquake, expect aftershocks. These are usually less violent than the main quake but can be strong enough to do additional damage to weakened structures and can occur in the first hours, days, weeks, or even months after the quake.

*Note: The emotional impacts of disasters on those affected can be distressing and lasting, even if it doesn't involve physical harm. Help by maintaining a positive attitude and a sense of calmness. Your local health authority can assist in coping with trauma resulting from a disaster.*

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## Security Incidents

A security incident is a security-related occurrence, threat or action that has adversely affected people, the environment, assets and economic stability, or could potentially do the same.

### General Notes on Prevention of Security Incidents

As defined in the CSA Standard Security Management for Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry Systems (Z246.1-17), a Security Management Program should be implemented to ensure security incidents and threats are identified and managed with appropriate safeguards and response procedures in place.

This documented security risk management process should incorporate threat, vulnerability, risk assessment and asset characterization. Asset characterization, in particular, identifies and ranks any assets that could result in adverse consequences if damaged or destroyed.

To minimize the possibility of threats within a company property, an adequate physical security system must be in place. This should include the following:

- Perimeter fencing and gates to protect against unauthorized entry into a facility – gates should be closed when not in use and locked when unoccupied
- Appropriate signage at the perimeter and entrances
- Intrusion detection systems / alarm systems
- Sufficient lighting in darkness or areas of poor visibility
- Pedestrian access control
- Security guard force, both static and mobile
- Employee awareness

### Types of Security Threats

Security-related threats have the intent to cause harm and could include bomb threats, suspicious packages, terrorism, vandalism, trespassing and cyber-attacks.

### Responding to Threats

Should any facility or office be the subject of a threat, or be advised of the potential of a terrorist attack, or of the potential of an attack to an adjoining facility being operated by another company, the person receiving the initial threat should remain calm, document all information in writing and notify his supervisor immediately. The supervisor should make an immediate assessment of the circumstances then:

- Obtain all data from the person who received the threat.
- If there is clear and imminent danger, the plant should be immediately evacuated, and the Field Response Team activated from a remote location.
- Contact local police / Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP).
- Notify the Regulatory Agency and the EOC Director.

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## Security Incidents, continued

Once the Field Response Team is activated, the Field Response Team Incident Commander and a senior company representative will consider the threat and options available to respond to the threat. There are a myriad of potential short and long term responses available and they will be dependent on the evaluation of the threat, time available to respond, resources available locally or that can be brought in a reasonable time, and police and military resources available.

- If the threat is considered possible, the Canadian Security Advisor recommends that the following immediate/short term responses should be considered:

### Field Operations:

- Establish intelligence liaison with local authorities (e.g. police).
- Report all suspicious activity to Corporate Security.
- Discontinue all site tours and visits.
- Restrict vehicle access to specifically authorized vehicles only.
- ID all visitors seeking access.
- Assign a person to patrol the perimeter of the facility at the beginning of each operational shift and note any deficiencies; look for signs of attempted break and enter.
- Conduct an evacuation exercise.

### Remotely Operated Facilities (also applies to any facility operated by a single person):

- Establish full lock down on fences and assets on the lease/site – everything that can be secured and locked is secured and locked.
- Conduct a fence perimeter patrol before entering the site – look for signs of illegal entrance.
- Conduct a full exterior building patrol before entering a building – look for signs of unlawful entrance (doors pried, windows open, broken glass etc.).
- When working, lock the gates upon entering and leaving the facility, and rigidly adhere to the work alone guidelines.

## Bomb Threats

[REDACTED]

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## Security Incidents, continued

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## Security Incidents, continued

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## Trespassing

Any person who enters land where entry is prohibited or does not leave land immediately after being directed to do so by the owner or occupier of the land is guilty of trespassing.

### Dealing with Trespassing

If any personnel encounter a trespasser:

- Ask the trespasser to leave the unauthorized area.
- Give the trespasser a reasonable amount of time to leave peacefully.
- If the trespasser refuses to leave, call the RCMP / local authority.

## Security Incidents, continued

### Vandalism

Vandalism is the wilful damaging or defacing of property belonging to another person or to the public. Acts of vandalism can include:

- **Defacing** – removing, marking or damaging a part of an object to draw attention to it.
- **Criminal damage** – wilful and unlawful destruction of other people's property.
- **"Tagging" or graffiti** – gangs use "tags" to mark their territory and usually spray-paint walls and doors of homes and business establishments.

Vandalism can happen at any time of the day or night and in any season, but it most often occurs:

- In the evening during summer and fall
- On weekday evenings
- At night when fewer people are around and the property isn't under as much scrutiny
- Where building design and lighting offers concealment and anonymity
- In areas frequented by young people such as schools, parks, shopping plazas and public buildings
- In unoccupied buildings, open spaces or parked vehicles where minimum surveillance is given to property

### Dealing with Vandalism

- Report all incidents of vandalism to a supervisor
- Do not paint over vandalism and graffiti until the police department gives clearance to do so.

### Terrorism

Terrorism is the use of violence and threats against persons or property for the purposes of intimidation, coercion or ransom. The direct targets of violence are not the main targets of a terrorist but a means to draw the attention of the local populace, the government and the world to their cause. A terrorist group commits acts of violence to:

- Produce widespread fear
- Obtain worldwide, national, or local recognition for their cause by attracting the attention of the media
- Destroy facilities or disrupt lines of communication in order to create doubt that the government can provide for and protect its citizens
- Discourage foreign investments, tourism or assistance programs that can affect the target country's economy and support of the government in power
- Influence government decisions, legislation or other critical decisions
- Satisfy vengeance

Acts of terrorism include threats of terrorism, assassinations, kidnappings, hijackings, bomb scares and bombings, cyber-attacks, and the use of chemical, biological, nuclear and radiological weapons.

## Security Incidents, continued

### Examples of Petroleum Assets Subject to Risk

- Buildings: Administration offices, corporate offices, control rooms
- Equipment: Process units and associated control systems, product storage tanks, surge vessels, boilers, turbines, process heaters, sewer systems
- Support Systems: Utilities such as natural gas lines, electrical power grid and facilities (including back-up power systems), water-supply systems, wastewater treatment facilities
- Transportation Interfaces: Railroad lines and railcars, product loading racks and vehicles, pipelines entering and leaving facility, marine vessels and dock area, off-site storage areas
- Cyber systems and information technology: Computer systems, networks, all devices with remote maintenance ports, SCADA systems, laptops, PDAs and cell phones.

### Dealing with Terrorism

All threats and incidents should be reported to the RCMP Terrorism Tip Line at 1-800-420-5805.

In order to deal with threats of terrorism, it is important to establish a security management system to effectively manage security risks. This system should include a security risk management process incorporating asset characterization, threat assessment, vulnerability assessment, risk assessment, risk mitigation, communication and recommendations.

This system should be reviewed at regular intervals and updated as necessary.

### Cyber-Attacks

Cyber-attacks are computer-to-computer attacks that undermine confidentiality, integrity or availability of a computer or the information contained.

Cyber-attacks can make computer systems malfunction or result in a disrupted flow of data and have the potential to create extreme economic damage.

This threat includes a risk to SCADA and DCS systems, which collect, display and store information in support of controlling equipment, devices and facilities.

### Preventing Cyber-Attacks

Steps that can be taken to enhance your cyber security:

- Know who owns and operates the IT system and its operating framework.
- Map the network – include all internal/external connections, configuration control, etc.
- Develop a security policy structure and implement compliance monitoring.
- Apply as much security and hardening as appropriate.
- Accredited the IT system and follow a risk management approach.
- Know the system's possible vulnerabilities.
- Patch the system in a timely manner – the longer this is delayed, the longer the system is vulnerable.
- Reduce Internet access points.
- Reduce or eliminate potential sources of infection – USB flash drives (thumb drives, USB keys, etc.), flash media, etc.

## Security Incidents, continued

- Communicate, train and educate staff and users.

*Source: 10 IT Security "Commandments" - Communications Security Establishment Canada*

### Dealing with Cyber-Attacks

In the event of a cyber-incident:

- After obtaining corporate approval, local police or RCMP should be notified.

Serious cyber incidents:

- Should be reported to Public Safety Canada by email at [cyber-incident@ps-sp.gc.ca](mailto:cyber-incident@ps-sp.gc.ca) or by phone at 1-800-O-CANADA (622-6232).

## Animal Encounters

### First Responders to Animal Attacks

In the event of witnessing or identifying a scene as an attack, it is important to avoid harm to yourself. If equipped with deterrents, an attempt to scare away any remaining animals on scene is optional. In most cases any animals who have recently engaged in an attack are unpredictable therefore it is advised to keep clear and wait until the scene is clear. Steps to be considered:

- Assess the immediate area for personal safety and determine the type of incident
- If cause of injury is unknown, use your gas monitor to ensure there aren't any air-borne hazards.
- Ensure all animals have vacated the scene.
- If not, use any available noise deterrents (Honk Horn, Rev Engine, yell etc.)
- If possible call or radio for assistance and emergency services.
- Calling an applicable wildlife agency is an effective alternative; however, if confronted with a fast paced scenario such as this, the RCMP will be able to direct your call appropriately.
- Once the area is safe, assess the individuals' injuries and administer any necessary first aid. If the victim is conscious, always ask for his/her consent before doing so.
- Stay with the victim until help arrives:
  - As shock to the victim may be a factor after an attack, using a calm voice and catering to the individuals' requests as best possible is beneficial. For example; covering the victim with a blanket, providing drinking water for the victim, ensuring the victim that help is on the way, etc.
  - Minimize the victim's movements until emergency services have arrived as the extent of harm to the individual is unknown until assessed by a licensed health care representative.
- It is important to document the time and actions taken if a scenario like this presents itself as it will aid you and your company in showing what actions have been taken and how the situation has been responded to.
- Notify your supervisor of the incident.
- You or your supervisor must contact the applicable wildlife regulatory agency to report the incident.

## Bears

There are no hard and fast rules about what to do when you confront a bear. Bears react to humans in different ways in different situations. A bear's reaction depends on the following: sex, age, health, the season, whether the bear is hungry, whether bear cubs are present or whether there is an escape route available to the bear. Never harass or chase a bear!

There are three possible scenarios that are most likely to occur:

1. **A wandering bear.** While it is unlikely that a bear will wander into an area and near workers, we must be prepared to deal with this situation. Any bear seen on the job site will cause an immediate notification of the Incident Commander. In addition, all workers within 500 metres of the animal are to seek immediate shelter within a vehicle or building. The Incident Commander shall assess the situation, observe the bear for its intent, and determine a proper course of action to be taken. At no time will the bear be approached by any workers for any reason other than at the direction of the Incident Commander.

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## Animal Encounters, continued

2. **A located occupied den.** A den occupied by a bear will cause an immediate cessation of work and removal of personnel within 500 metres of the den and notification of the Incident Commander. At the discretion of the Incident Commander, the appropriate Environment Fish and Wildlife agency may be notified to determine the best course of action to be taken.
3. **Denning bear disturbed.** The company understands that disturbing a hibernating bear is unsuitable for both the bear and for the workers. Upon discovery or disturbance of a hibernating bear, all workers will immediately retreat from the area to a distance of no less than 500 metres and into immediate shelter within a vehicle or building. This situation will cause an immediate notification of the Incident Commander.

### How to Tell the Difference

**Black bears** usually have a black coat with a brownish muzzle, a nose that arches downward and slightly pointed ears. Often they will have a white patch below the throat or on their chest. Black bears aren't always black; they can be other colours such as brown, dark brown, cinnamon, and blonde.

**Grizzly bears** have a large head, small eyes and a nose that turns slightly upward. Their ears are smaller and rounded, and they have a prominent hump over their shoulders. They generally have light coloured fur on their heads and a dark body.

### On the Trail

Bear encounters on the trail can be dangerous, especially if the bear is surprised or if it is a female with cubs. The bear may consider you a threat and either run away or attempt to remove you as a threat. Black bears are more likely to run away or climb a tree, whereas grizzly bears are more likely to stand their ground. If you encounter a bear on a trail:

- If the bear does not see you, discreetly leave the way you came while keeping your eyes on the bear. If you must pass the bear, give it and the surrounding area a wide berth while also keeping a lookout for other bears. Once you have passed the bear and are roughly 300m away, make a loud noise such as clapping, shouting or using an air horn; keep moving and watch that the bear is not following you.
- If you come across a bear that is aware of your presence, stop, stay calm and assess the situation. Try to determine your distance from the bear and do not turn around or run as it could provoke a chase. Raise your arms to appear larger. Avoid direct eye contact but never take your eyes off the bear. Use a soft low voice and avoid sudden movements. Try to move upwind, if possible, so the bear can catch your scent.
- If you are certain it is a black bear and it has an escape route, shout, clap, or throw rocks to scare it away. Black bears are more likely to run away or climb a tree, even if its cubs are near. If it is a Grizzly bear, or you are unsure what kind of bear it is do not try to move the bear. Be sure to have your bear spray ready in case the bear approaches.
- Size up the situation. Is the bear near a food source? Are there possibly cubs nearby? Try to determine an escape route for both yourself as well as the bear. Ensure the bear does not feel trapped or cornered. Stay calm. A panicked response may cause a bluff charge which could turn into a defensive attack.
- If the bear does not run away, have your deterrent ready. A bear that seems scared or threatened is usually protecting something such as cubs, food, or themselves.
- You can tell the bear is stressed by a change in body posture, movements, or vocalization. It may swat at the ground, put its ears back, sway its head, or bluff charge. It may vocalize by blowing, huffing and teeth/jaw popping (clicking its molars together).
- Do not run from the bear if it charges. Stand your ground and use your deterrent. You cannot out run it! Bears can reach speeds of 55 km/hr or more.

## Animal Encounters, continued

### In Case of Attack (general)

Determine if the attack is defensive or predatory. Look for signs of stress such as vocalization, body posture and body movements which can indicate a defensive attack. A bear approaching you without appearing fearful or stressed is not behaving in a defensive manner.

- Do not run from the bear. You cannot out run it. A bear will often make a "bluff" charge, in which it turns away at the last moment. Running away from such a charge will trigger a more aggressive attack.
- If the bear continues the attack, spray bear ("pepper") aerosol in the animal's eyes. This may cause the bear to stop the attack and give you an opportunity to escape.
- If you are with others, group together.

*Note: Bear spray must be kept on your person within easy reach or it will not be of use. Bear spray is not a repellent but a weapon that is only effective in the animal's eyes and nose. It has an effective range of about 3 meters and will not repel bears from a sprayed area. Read the instructions, understand how to use the spray, and test it to be sure of its range and accuracy.*

- If you are attacked at night by either species, consider it a predatory attack and fight back with everything you have.

### Defensive Attack

Bears will engage in a defensive attack when feeling threatened or cornered. This type of attack occurs when a bear is protecting her young or the carcass of its latest kill. The bear will show signs of stress, like huffing, pawing the ground, popping (clicking) its teeth, body swaying and pinning its ears back. The bear in this type of attack will often make a "bluff" charge in which it will turn away at the last moment or veer off its path.

In this type of attack:

- Play dead to show the bear you are not a threat.
- If wearing a pack, leave it on for protection.
- Lie face down on the ground, legs slightly splayed (spread) so the bear cannot easily turn you over.
- If rolled over, quickly turn back onto stomach.
- Clasp hands around the back of your neck.
- Do not shout or act aggressive.
- Remain quiet and still.
- Be prepared to wait until the bear realizes you are not a threat and has left the area.
- Be patient, you may need to wait up to an hour or two to ensure the bear is no longer nearby.

If the bear continues to attack or bites you, fight for your life and aim your assault at the bears head, nose and eyes.

### Predatory Attack

Bears will show no signs of stress during this type of attack. The bear will stalk you and swiftly attack without a warning or "bluff" charge. Any bear that is aware of your presence and approaches showing no signs of stress or fear, is not behaving in a defensive manner.

- Predatory attacks are extremely rare but are more common with black bears.

## Animal Encounters, continued

- In this type of attack:
  - Act aggressive to show the bear you will not be easy prey.
  - Do not be submissive.
  - Face the bear and never take your eyes off of it.
  - Do not attempt to run away. Scan the area for cover such as a tree or large rock and move their quickly, as well as for possible weapons.
  - Prepare your deterrent.
  - Make yourself as large as possible.
  - Raise your arms and stomp your feet.
  - Use rapid arm and leg movement.
  - Shout loudly.
  - Remove your pack to use as a distraction.
  - DO NOT PLAY DEAD.
- If the bear continues to attack, fight for your life and aim your assault at the bears head, nose and eyes. You will be knocked to the ground, remain on your back and continue to use your bear spray or whatever is at hand (belt knife, rock, your bear spray can) as a weapon. Kick and punch the bear.

### In Camp

Bears entering a camp may be coming to feed on human food and garbage based on their past experiences in camps. Such bears are especially dangerous because they have become human habituated and no longer fear people. It is important if a bear wanders into your campsite to provide it with a negative stimulus to prevent it from returning and becoming human habituated (ie. screaming, noise deterrents etc.). If your campsite is clean, with all attractants properly stored, a bear may lose interest and move on. If a bear comes into your camp, refer to the ON THE TRAIL section for guidelines for encountering a bear. If your vehicle is nearby, get in it as soon as possible.

### Cougars

Conflict between cougars and humans is extremely rare. Although a cougar attack is highly unlikely, it always pays to be prepared. Information and awareness are your best defenses.

- Cougars are most active at dusk and dawn. However, they will roam and hunt at any time of the day or night and in all seasons.
- During late spring and summer, one to two-year old cougars become independent of their mothers. While attempting to find a home range, these young cougars may roam widely in search of unoccupied territory. This is when cougars are most likely to conflict with humans.
- Cougars have four toes with three distinct lobes present at the base of the pad. Claws are retractable, so they usually do not leave imprints.
- Generally, cougars are solitary. If tracks show two or more cougars traveling together, it probably indicates a female with cubs.
- Cougars seem to be attracted to children, possibly because their high-pitched voices, small size, and erratic movements make it difficult for cougars to identify them as human and not as prey.

## **Animal Encounters, continued**

### **Cougar Safety**

- Avoidance is the best line of defense.
- Keep a radio playing.
- Do not attract or feed wildlife, especially deer or raccoons. These are natural prey and may attract cougars.
- Roaming pets are easy prey.
- Bring pets in at night. If they must be left out, confine them in a kennel with a secure top.
- Do not feed pets outside. This not only attracts young cougars but also many small animals, such as mice and raccoons, that cougars prey upon.
- Place domestic livestock in an enclosed shed or barn at night.
- Hike in groups of two or more. Make enough noise to prevent surprising a cougar.
- Carry a sturdy walking stick to be used as a weapon.
- Watch for cougar tracks and signs. Cougars cover unconsumed portions of their kills with soil and leaf litter. Avoid these food caches.
- Cougar cubs are usually well hidden. However, if you do stumble upon cougar cubs, do not approach or attempt to pick them up. Leave the area immediately, as a female will defend her young.

### **If You Meet a Cougar**

- All cougar encounters should be considered predatory. Act big and confident. Make direct eye contact, be loud and attempt to intimidate.
- Never approach a cougar. Although cougars will normally avoid a confrontation, all cougars are unpredictable. Cougars feeding on a kill may be dangerous.
- Always give a cougar an avenue of escape.
- Stay calm. Talk to the cougar in a confident voice.
- Pick all children up off the ground immediately. Children frighten easily and their rapid movements may provoke an attack.
- Do not run. Try to back away from the cougar slowly. Sudden movement or flight may trigger an instinctive attack.
- Do not turn your back on the cougar. Face the cougar and remain upright.
- Do all you can to make yourself seem larger and as intimidating as possible. Don't crouch down or try to hide. Pickup sticks or branches and wave them about.
- Any cougar seen on the job-site will cause an immediate notification of the Incident Commander. In addition, all workers within 500 metres of the animal are to seek immediate shelter within a vehicle or building. The Incident Commander shall assess the situation, observe the cougar for its intent, and determine a proper course of action to be taken. At no time will the cougar be approached by any workers for any reason other than at the direction of the Incident Commander.

### **If a Cougar Behaves Aggressively**

- Arm yourself with a large stick, throw rocks, and speak loudly and firmly. Convince the cougar that you are a threat, not prey.
- If a cougar attacks, fight back! Many people have survived cougar attacks by fighting back with anything, including rocks, sticks, bare fists, and fishing poles.

## Animal Encounters, continued

Cougars are a vital part of our diverse wildlife. Seeing a cougar should be an exciting and rewarding experience, with both you and the cougar coming away unharmed. At the discretion of the On-Site Group Supervisor, the appropriate Environment Fish and Wildlife agency may be notified to determine the best course of action to be taken.

### Large Hooved Animals (Ungulates)

This family is comprised of several hooved omnivores common to Canadian lands. Unknown to most, ungulates cause more yearly fatalities than all predatory species combined. However, this is mainly due to vehicular accidents as opposed to acts of aggression. This class refers to:

- Bison
- Moose
- Mule and White tailed deer
- Elk
- Caribou

### Ungulate Safety

- Generally speaking they prefer not being near people.
- The best line of defense is avoidance.
- Although physical size and appearance varies significantly, temperaments have been noted to be fairly similar between most species of ungulate.
- Mating season for most ungulates is during the fall months with the young being born in the spring; at both of these periods females and particularly males will become more aggressive and territorial.
- Like all wildlife, keeping a safe distance and never feeding the animals is advised.

### If You Meet an Ungulate

The following 7 steps are suggested if experiencing a close encounter:

1. Avoid making similar noises, such as coughing, groaning, grunts, etc.
2. Do not approach the animal.
3. Stay calm and increase the distance between you and the animal while looking for an escape.
4. Run to safety once close enough.
5. Use noise deterrent if available.
6. Climb a tree if possible.
7. Report the incident to a work authority.

### If It Behaves Aggressively

If confronted by an ungulate that feels threatened by you, consider it to be a dangerous situation.

- Look for an avenue of escape.

If knocked down:

- Curl up in a ball, protect head and neck with arms, and remain as still as possible. This is known as the “cannonball” position.
- Do not try to escape until the animal has moved a safe distance away.

## **Animal Encounters, continued**

### **Rattle Snakes**

Most North American snakes aren't poisonous. Exceptions in Canada include the rattlesnake and very rarely the copperhead snake. Their bites can be life-threatening. Both have slit-like eyes and are known as pit vipers. Their heads are triangular, with a depression (pit) midway between the eye and nostril on either side of the head. Rattlesnakes can be easily identified by the “rattle” noise created from the last segment of their tale when shaken.

### **Rattlesnake Safety**

- Wear over-the-ankle or calf high boots.
- Do not put your hands where you cannot see.
- Use a tool when turning over rocks or boards.
- Always step on rocks and logs, never walk over them.
- Avoid walking through dense brush. If you must use a long stick or branch to beat the brush.
- Be careful when stepping over doorsteps. Snakes like to crawl along the edge of buildings.

### **If You Meet a Rattlesnake**

- Remain calm. Do not panic.
- Stay at least five feet from the snake. Give the rattlesnake respect and space. Give the snake plenty of room.
- Avoid touching any snake. Back away slowly. Most snakes avoid people if possible and bite only when threatened or surprised.
- Do not try to kill the snake. Doing so is illegal and greatly increases the chance the snake will bite you.
- Alert your supervisor and others in the area of its location and update any hazard maps. Advise them to use caution and to respect the snake. Keep children and pets away.

### **In the event of a snake bite**

- Remain calm, and inactive. By becoming agitated, your heart beats faster and you increase the flow of blood to the affected area and increase the amount of toxin able to find its way into your tissues.
- Immobilize the bitten arm or leg and stay as quiet as possible to keep the poison from spreading through your body.
- Remove jewelry before you start to swell.
- Position yourself, if possible, so that the bite is at or below the level of your heart.
- Cleanse the wound, but don't flush it with water, and cover it with a clean, dry dressing.
- Do not put ice or cold substances on the bite.
- Apply a splint to reduce movement of the affected area, but keep it loose enough so as not to restrict blood flow.
- Mark the size of the affected area with a pen to track its progression.
- Drink plenty of fluids to maintain blood volume and prevent shock
- Don't try to capture the snake, but try to remember its colour and shape so you can describe it, which may help identify the snake for treatment, or try to get a picture of it from a safe distance.

## Animal Encounters, continued

- Drive to a hospital or doctor's office ASAP or have someone else drive. In the event you are several hours away from the nearest hospital, stay standing, stay hydrated, stay calm, and use a cell phone to call emergency responders.
- Animal Encounters, continued
- Do not make "X" incisions over the fang injuries or suck out the toxin. You will most likely cause excessive bleeding and/or additional necrosis (tissue death) and/or further infection from the germs in your mouth or surrounding environment.
- For shallow bite wounds, let it bleed out naturally. More blood will come out at first as generally there are anticoagulants in the venom. If a bite is deep enough to cause spurting blood (i.e. the strike hit a major artery and you're losing blood fast), immediately apply pressure to the wound and call emergency medical personnel.
- Do not use a tourniquet. While certain medical conditions still are helped with proper application of a tourniquet, these are few in number. In most cases, application of a tourniquet will cause necrosis and possibly elevate the need for amputation of the affected area distal to the heart. (a tourniquet is a tight encircling band applied around an arm or leg in an emergency to stop severe bleeding, e.g. tying a piece of cloth around your arm really tight) However, if treatment is more than 60 minutes away, using a constrictive band is advisable to prevent spread of the toxin. The band should be placed 5-10 cm above the bite and you should be able to place 2 fingers under the band.
- Snakes typically do not exhaust their venom after the initial bite, so be sure to remove yourself from the area as quick as possible. Furthermore, snakes have been known to have a bite reflex last up to 60 minutes after death.
- Watch the victim for signs of shock. This is treated by lying flat with feet elevated. Cover with warm clothes or blankets.

## Coyotes

Coyotes are nocturnal animals and are unlikely to be seen in areas with large populations. They are usually spotted when they are in search of prey or if they have become habituated to people. Even if a coyote has been habituated to humans, it is possible to use hazing deterrents to effectively change their behavior.

Coyotes have a narrow snout, small nose pad, and tall pointed ears. They are generally 1.5 ft tall and weigh around 20 to 50 pounds.

## Coyote Safety

- Coyotes are extremely curious and intelligent animals. They are usually solitary animals but are known to form packs while hunting larger prey.
- Coyotes are omnivores; however, the majority of their diet is mammalian. They will eat anything from rodents, fish, rabbits and frogs, as well as larger animals such as deer.
- Breeding season is in February and March. Females can give birth to litters of 3 to 7 pups and will stay with them in their den until their eyes open. The males will bring food and help protect them from predators.
- Males will travel up to 160 km to find food.
- Coyotes are nocturnal and usually sleep during the day; however, they are known to adapt their routines if they learn to find a reliable food source at a particular time.
- Secure all food items and never feed any other wildlife. Deer and small mammals can attract larger predators such as wolves.

## **Animal Encounters, continued**

### **If you meet a coyote**

Coyotes are usually timid towards humans and rarely attack unless provoked. In the unlikely event of a coyote or coyotes threatening humans, here is what to do if it is not during breeding and pupping season (which is between the months of February and July):

- Respond aggressively and wave your arms above your head.
- Throw rocks, sticks or other objects at the coyote.
- Shout in a deep voice and maintain eye contact.
- Do not turn away or run as this will encourage it to chase you.

If it is breeding and pupping season you may be near a den and considered a threat. Do not haze coyotes as normal, because coyotes will defend their den site and you'll only be escalating a situation, causing undue stress on the coyote and potentially forcing a coyote to act out defensively.

- Slowly and calmly walk away without ever turning your back on the coyote.
- Stay tall and assertive as you leave the area, even if it means walking backwards. Coyotes will sometimes follow you for a distance to escort you out of their territory and turning your back may invite them to come in closer to hurry you on your way.
- Maintaining eye contact and an assertive posture keeps things balanced by letting the coyote know they do not have the upper hand while still respecting the coyotes defense of their den site.

## **Wolves**

Wolves generally avoid human interactions, unless they have become human habituated through repeated exposure to humans without any negative stimulus. It is not normal for wolves to attack or pursue humans. Please do your part to keep wolves where they belong, in the wild. As human population continues to grow, wolves are now considered an endangered species in Canada. In an attempt to keep wolves non-habituated, if seen, ensure all garbage has been properly disposed of and use noise to deter/scare the animal(s) away.

### **Wolf safety**

- Wolves are notoriously intelligent animals; generally hunting in groups or packs surrounding their prey.
- Wolves have ranges of up to 400km.
- Wolves may breed anytime throughout the year. However, pups are mainly born between April-June at which time the entire pack will aggressively defend their young.
- Wolves are considered timid towards humans. Attacks are more likely if a wolf feels threatened, is sick, or assess their prey maybe injured and therefore more susceptible to attack.
- Secure all food items and never feed any other wildlife. Deer and small mammals can attract larger predators such as wolves.
- Howling is a form of communication for wolves. If heard within a close proximity, it is advised to find shelter in a vehicle or building.

## **Animal Encounters, continued**

### **If you meet a wolf**

Wolves are considered timid towards humans. Attacks are more likely if a wolf feels threatened, is sick, or assess their prey maybe injured and therefore more susceptible to attack. In the unlikely event of a wolf or wolves threatening humans, here is what to do.

- Stay calm
- Never make sudden movement; back away slowly, never turning your back on the wolf.
- Leave the wolf an avenue of escape.
- Raise your voice and speak firmly.
- If the wolf continues to approach, wave your arms in an attempt to make yourself look bigger.
- Make use of any rocks, sticks, camping gear, fists, or feet to fend off an attack, try to protect your neck and head from attacks.

### **Finding a wolf carcass**

Wolves are an endangered species; in the event of finding a wolf carcass, take these following steps:

- Do not disturb or move any evidence.
- If possible, cover the carcass with a secured tarp or blanket in an attempt to preserve it.
- Once reported to your supervisor, call the appropriate provincial wildlife agency as they will determine the best course of action to be taken.

## **Bees and Wasps**

The presence of native wild bees, and many species of wasps and hornets will be noted by all personnel working on the project.

Head-nets will be required PPE for all personnel when working in areas where large concentrations of bees, wasps, or hornets have been identified.

All personnel will inform the Incident Commander of any known allergy to, or past reaction to bee, wasp, or hornet stings.

### **If a “nest” is detected:**

- All personnel will leave the area immediately.
- Call in the location of the “nest” to the Incident Commander.
- The area will be flagged as a hazard and its location written down for marking on the hazard map.

### **If a sting or attack occurs the following procedure will be followed:**

- Remove the stinger within 30 seconds if possible.
- Do not squeeze the wound as this will release more venom.
- Wash the wound with soap and water.
- Apply cold pack.
- Watch for any of these signs and symptoms of allergic reaction and notify Incident Commander immediately if detected: rash, tightness of the chest and throat, swelling of the face, neck, and tongue, excessive sweating, dizziness, and / or difficulty breathing.

## Animal Encounters, continued

### EpiPens

Adrenaline (epinephrine) is a natural hormone released in response to stress. It is a natural "antidote" to the chemicals released during severe allergic reactions triggered by drug allergy, food allergy or insect allergy. It is destroyed by enzymes in the stomach, and so needs to be injected. When injected, it rapidly reverses the effects of a severe allergic reaction by reducing throat swelling, opening the airways, and maintaining blood pressure.

Use of adrenaline for treating anaphylaxis is First Aid.

**IMPORTANT:** The information provided is of a general nature and should not be used as a substitute for professional advice. If you think you may suffer from an allergic or other disease that requires attention, you should discuss it with your Incident Commander.

#### Warning / direction for EpiPen use:

- Never put thumb, fingers, or hand over the orange tip. (Tip colours vary by brand. Other colours are generally black and green.)
- Do not remove grey safety release until ready to use.
- Do not use if solution is discoloured or red flag appears in clear window as it may be expired.
- Do not place any other foreign objects in carrier with auto-injector, as this may prevent you from removing the auto-injector for use.

#### Steps for EpiPen use:

1. Unscrew the yellow or green cap off of the EpiPen carrying case and remove the EpiPen auto-injector from its storage tube.
2. Grasp unit with the black tip pointing downward.
3. Form fist around the unit (black tip down).
4. With your other hand, pull off the gray safety release.
5. Hold black tip near outer thigh.
6. Swing and jab firmly into outer thigh until it clicks so that unit is perpendicular (at a 90° angle) to the thigh. (Auto-injector is designed to work through clothing.)
7. Hold firmly against thigh for approximately 10 seconds. (The injection is now complete. Window on auto-injector will show red.)
8. Remove unit from thigh and massage injection area for 10 seconds.
9. Call for Help and seek immediate medical attention.
10. Carefully place the used auto-injector (without bending the needle), needle-end first, into the storage tube of the carrying case that provides built-in needle protection after use. Then screw the cap of the storage tube back on completely, and take it with you to the hospital emergency room.

Most of the liquid (about 90%) stays in the auto-injector and cannot be reused. However, you will have received the correct dose of the medication if the red flag appears in window.

#### Immediately after EpiPen use:

- Go immediately to the nearest hospital emergency room or call 911. You may need further medical attention. Take your used auto-injector with you.
- Tell the doctor that you have received an injection of epinephrine in your thigh.
- Give your used EpiPen to the doctor for inspection and proper disposal.

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# Drinking Water Contingency Plan

## Drinking Water Emergencies may include:

1. Drinking water advisories
2. Contamination of source
3. Loss of source
4. Flood conditions
5. System failures

### Actions

- Shut down pumps and close valve to users
- Notify all users
- Contact Drinking Water Program Coordinator
- Contact government agencies, if required
- Arrange alternate source of water for plant and personnel. (i.e. bottled water, bulk hauler)
- Order sample kits for post treatment and/or cleaning retesting

## Cleaning and disinfecting your drinking water storage tank

1. Confirm materials used for storage tanks are intended for use in potable water. If non-potable materials are used, harmful chemicals such as heavy metals and hydrocarbons could leach into the drinking water. Storage tanks should be sealed and fly tight to prevent onsite contamination.
2. Delivered water should be potable (safe for human consumption) and obtained from an approved source. Surface water is continually susceptible to contamination from wildlife, aquatic life, domesticated animals and humans. Surface water used for domestic use needs be treated to ensure a safe supply. The water hauler is required to disinfect this water for your safety.
3. Storage tanks should be cleaned and disinfected at least twice a year (spring and fall). This is to remove algae (plant growth which produces bad tastes and odours), silt, and bacteria which may be harmful. See the following procedure:

### Procedure:

- a. Drain water from tank.
- b. Scrub or pressure-wash the interior walls to remove sediment and grime.
- c. Rinse the inside surfaces of tank with clean potable water and drain wash water.
- d. Fill tank with clean potable water.
- e. Add the required amount of unscented household bleach (Sodium hypochlorite) to the water in the storage tank (see table below). Mix well.
- f. To disinfect the plumbing lines and fixtures, open all taps in the distribution system until a chlorine smell is apparent at each outlet. Close taps.
- g. Let chlorine solution sit in the water system for at least 12 hours. Do not consume this highly concentrated solution.
- h. Drain the water tank (not into a septic system).
- i. Refill with fresh potable water.
- j. Open valve to distribution lines. Run water from the taps until there is no smell of chlorine.

## Drinking Water Contingency Plan, continued

Dosage of Household Bleach (~ 5% chlorine) required for the Cleaning and Disinfecting of Water Holding Tanks				
Tank Size		Amount of Household Bleach to obtain 50 ppm Chlorine		
Litres	Imp. Gallons	mL	Imp. Ounces	Cups
227	50	227	8	1
455	100	511	18	2
909	200	909	32	4
1137	250	1136 (1.2 L)	40	5
2273	500	2273 (2.3 L)	80	10
4546	1000	4546 (4.5 L)	160	20
6819	1500	6818 (6.8 L)	240	30
9092	2000	9091 (9.1 L)	320	40
11365	2500	11340 (11.5 L)	400	50

### Disinfecting the well

1. It will be necessary to disinfect the well if bacteria tests show that it has become contaminated. Even if you prevent further contamination of your well, the bacteria that have already gotten into it can cause ongoing water quality problems. Bacterial contamination of a well may include an increased risk of illness and the production of unpleasant tastes or odours. The method outlined below describes the procedure to disinfect a well. If you have any questions about this procedure contact a Health Officer for direction.
2. Pour unscented household bleach (5 per cent chlorine) directly into the well. Make sure that the chlorine gets all the way to the bottom of the well. (Please note: this instruction applies to all types of wells, be they drilled, driven or dug. In every case, pour the chlorine solution right down into the well, either through the drill pipe, or well head, or simply by adding the bleach to the water in an open or dug well, preferably through a hose inserted to the bottom of the well.) Check the amount of chlorine to add in the chart that follows:
  - a. Start the pump and open all taps.
  - b. Close the taps and stop the pump when you begin to smell chlorine at the taps.
  - c. Open the valve or plug at the top of the pressure tank just before stopping the pump to allow the solution to contact the entire inside surface of the tank. Then close the valve or plug.
  - d. Leave the chlorinated water in the system for 24 hours. This is a very strong chlorine solution (about what you should use for cleaning floors) – DO NOT DRINK THE WATER
  - e. Pump out the water until the chlorine odour disappears. \*Do not drain this water into a stream, ditch, or storm drain which connects with any fish bearing streams.
  - f. Monitor frequently and treat again as necessary.
  - g. Control the factors that limit the effect of chlorine, e.g., cloudiness, and high levels of iron, manganese and hydrogen sulphide.

## Drinking Water Contingency Plan, continued

**Amount of Bleach Solution Required to Disinfect Water Systems Diameter of Well, or Pipe Bleach (5% Chlorine) Per Depth of Water in Well or Pipe**

Inches Centimeters per 10 Feet\* Per 3 Meters

1 cup = 16 Tbl (tablespoons) = 48 tsp (teaspoons)

Inches *	Centimetres *	Bleach
2	5	1 tsp, 5 ml
4	10	4 tsp, 20 ml
6	15	10 tsp, 50 ml
8	20	7 Tbl, 100 ml
10	25	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup + 2 Tbl, 150 ml
12	30	$\frac{3}{4}$ cup + 1 Tbl, 200 ml
24	60	3.5 cups, 800 ml
36	90	2 quarts, 2.3 L
48	120	3 quarts, 3.4 L
60	150	5 quarts, 5.7 L
72	180	7 quarts, 8.0 L
96	240	3 gal, 13.6 L

### Boil water advisory resampling

Two consecutive satisfactory water samples shall be taken at least 24 hours apart and all stages of the investigation, repair and remediation have been completed to the satisfaction of the Health officer.

A Health Officer may direct an alternate time span between samples based upon the bacteria detected.

The Health Officer shall provide written notice when the boil water notice may be lifted.

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# Electrical Emergencies

## Electrical Incident Emergency Response Procedure

If an electrical incident occurs the NorthRiver Midstream Emergency Management Program requirements will be followed.

- “Calling the Alert” is the first requirement, call 911!
- The following emergency response procedure is recommended:
  1. Evacuate away from the area where the electrical incident occurred, assess the situation, and ensure there are no continuing hazards to yourself or others.
  2. Sound the alarm, alert other personnel.
  3. Call for help, call 911 and then notify the Supervisor.
  4. Assess the hazards don't rush in to initiate rescue. Only complete an electrical incident rescue if you are authorized and competent to complete the rescue safely.
  5. Secure the area, treat all electrical equipment as energized. If you are authorized to do so turn off the electrical power supply (e.g., for high voltage power distribution equipment  $\geq 1001V$  you may not be authorized and/or competent to operate the isolation device), isolate and lock out the electrical source following established electrical safe work procedures. If you cannot turn the power off, then assess if you can safely rescue using a hot stick. If a hot stick is not available, are rubber insulating gloves available?
  6. Initiate rescue, when it is confirmed safe to do so, rescue the injured worker.
  7. When the injured worker has been removed to a safe area begin first aid if properly trained. If the injured worker is unconscious or breathing is erratic monitor closely. If breathing stops apply artificial respiration immediately.
  8. Don't leave the injured worker unattended.
  9. If the injured worker is burned do not touch the injured worker's affected area or apply any lotions or gauzes.
  10. Confirm emergency services have been dispatched.
  11. The Supervisor or HSE will follow up, ensuring government/regulatory agencies have been notified as required.
  12. The Supervisor or HSE will complete an incident report.

Workers exposed to electrical hazards are to be trained in methods of release of victims from contact with exposed energized electrical conductors or circuit parts. This should include emergency isolation procedures. Electrical Workers shall also receive regular training in methods of first aid, CPR and use of an AED (if they are available).

Only those workers authorized to do so should undertake electrical incident emergency response rescue. If a worker is unsure of what to do, they shall wait until the authorized worker arrives at the scene.

**Never attempt to rescue a victim of an electrical incident without de-energizing the electrical system first or suitably protecting the person that would attempt to rescue the victim!**

## **Electrical Emergencies, continued**

### **Methods of Contact Release for Electric Shock**

When a worker is exposed to an electrical shock hazard the first responder to the electrical incident shall follow the NRM emergency response plans. When assessing if the first responder can rescue, they must protect themselves from been shocked by following approved methods of contact release:

1. As a priority if the first responder is trained and authorized, they shall turn off the power to the electrical equipment. In many cases the isolation device may not be accessible quickly and the following two methods of contact release can be utilized. Using an insulating hot stick (e.g., shotgun, fixed length, telescopic or rescue) remove the worker that has been shocked to a safe location. Apply first aid and CPR.
2. Don rubber insulating gloves and using a modified grab pull the worker that has been shocked to a safe location. Apply first aid and CPR.

If the first responder cannot adequately protect themselves, they shall make safe the incident scene until someone arrives at the incident scene that can implement appropriate contact release.

### **Over Head Power Lines & Buried Cables**

When an overhead power line or buried cable incident has occurred no emergency responder will take action to rescue until the Electrical Utility has advised that the power has been turned off.

The rescuer must stay back at least 10 metres and advise anyone remaining in a vehicle that has contacted an energized overhead power line or buried cable to remain calm and remain in their vehicle. If the vehicle catches on fire from contact with an overhead power line the rescuer can provide instructions to anyone in the vehicle to get out the vehicle without contacting the vehicle and the ground at the same time. After the person exits the vehicle, they should be instructed to shuffle away from the vehicle keeping their feet as close together as possible until they are at least 10 metres away from the vehicle.

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## Section 5: External Agencies

Provincial Notification Matrix

Provincial Lead Agency Roles

Specific Government Agency Roles

Health Services

Local Authority

Provincial Supporting Agency Roles

Federal Agency Roles

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British Columbia

Notification Requirements for Key Government Agencies

Incident Type	Agency or Resource															Initial Responder			Lead Agencies			Supporting Agencies & Other Government Contacts				
	Ambulance Services	Local Fire Department	RCMP - Royal Canadian Mounted Police	EMBC - Emergency Management BC	OGC - BC Oil and Gas Commission	Local Authorities	Northern Health Authority	CER - Canada Energy Regulator	WorkSafe BC	MOE - Ministry of Environment	Technical Safety BC	ECCC - Environment & Climate Change Canada	MOTI - Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure	PSPC - Public Services and Procurement Canada	CANUTEC	ERAC - Emergency Response Assistance Canada	DFO - Department of Fisheries and Oceans	IOGC - Indian Oil & Gas Canada								
Sour Gas / HVP Release (Uncontrolled)	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	c	d													g
Chlorine Gas Release	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	c	d	e												g
Sweet Combustible Gas Release	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	c	d													g
Spills / Transportation Incidents (Unrefined Products)**	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	c	d	e												g
Spills / Rail or Trucking Incidents (Refined Products)**	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	c	d	e	f											g
Serious Injury or Death as a Result of Oil & Gas Activity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓															
Missing Person		✓					✓																			
Fire / Explosion / B.L.E.V.E.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	c	d													g
Pressure Vessel or Piping Incident		✓		✓			✓	✓		✓																
Electrical Incident	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓															
Motor Vehicle Accident (Serious Injury or Death)	✓		✓										d													
Motor Vehicle Accident (No injuries)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓															
Security Incidents		✓					✓	✓																		
On - Site Incident Involving E2 Regulated Substance	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓															g

Phone numbers for the agencies listed above are located in the Area Specific Information

✓ Compulsory contact

\* CER is a compulsory contact only for emergencies and near-misses involving CER regulated sites and inter-provincial pipelines.

\*\* Refer to the British Columbia Petroleum Release Reporting Requirements chart included in the ERP.

\_ Technical Safety BC only requires reporting of rail related accidents, incidents and spills. No other transportation related emergencies need to be reported.

EMBC to notify the OGC for all incident types including fire/explosion incidents, pressure vessel incidents, spills and releases, or electrical incidents occurring at facilities approved by the OGC.

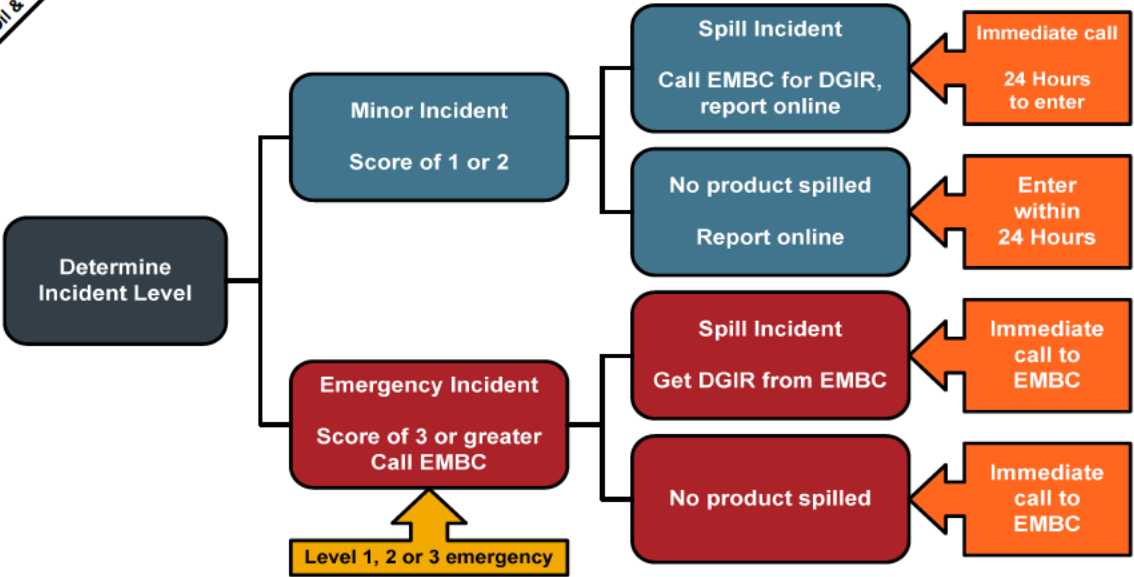
EMBC to notify the Ministry of Environment for any incident which affects the water, air, or land environment, or any white or green space in the province.

EMBC to notify Environment & Climate Change Canada (ECCC) of all oil and gas incidents in time, but immediately as required for incidents involving regulated substances at E2 registered facilities, incidents involving PCBs or any spills on First Nations lands, in National Parks, into river or lake systems containing fish, or onto railway right-of-way.

EMBC to notify Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resources Operations, Northern Health Authority, affected municipalities and all other level of government and industry; depending on the ECC code level in their SOPs.

- Contact the local fire department if there is potential for secondary fires resulting from the ignition of spilled liquids or escaping gases.
  - Contact the Northern Health Authority if the incident affects public health, e.g., contaminated drinking water.
  - Contact the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI) and the RCMP if the emergency intersects with a 1, 2 or 3 digit Provincial or Secondary highway (e.g., Hwy 2, Hwy 47, Hwy 837). MOTI and RCMP have the authority to shut down highways.
  - Contact Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) and the RCMP if the emergency intersects with the Alaska Highway (97) north of mile 83.5 all the way to the Yukon border. PSPC and RCMP have the authority to shut down this portion of the Alaska highway.
  - Contact the Canadian Transport Emergency Centre (CANUTEC) when a highway is shut down, there is an injury or fatality, there is lost, stolen or unlawfully interfered with dangerous goods (except Class 9), the incident involves infectious substances, there is an accidental release from a cylinder that has suffered a catastrophic failure, where the shipping documents display CANUTEC's telephone number, where a railway vehicle, ship, aircraft aerodrome or an air cargo facility is involved, when a facility is closed, evacuation/shelter-in-place procedures take place as a result of the transportation of dangerous goods, containment has been damaged and integrity compromised, or the centre/stub sill of a tank car is broken or there is a crack in the metal  $\geq 15\text{cm}(6")$ . CANUTEC can also provide guidance on handling procedures for toxic material releases.
  - Emergency Response Assistance Canada will only respond to transportation incidents and only incidents that involve the following UN numbers: 1075 (Propane, Butane, etc.) and 1010 (Butadiene); and those products have tank storage capacity of 450 litres or greater.
  - Indian Oil & Gas (IOGC), the First Nation and the provincial authority must be notified immediately in the event of any health or environment-threatening emergency or off-lease spills on First Nation reserve lands. On-lease spills greater than 1m<sup>3</sup> must be reported to IOGC immediately.
- In the event of a fatality, request that the RCMP contact the Medical Examiner. The RCMP must be notified in the case of lost, stolen or misplaced explosives, radioactive materials or infectious substances.
  - Notify Emergency Management BC (EMBC) for all spill and non-spill incidents to receive a Dangerous Goods Incident Report (DGIR) number. EMBC will notify the OGC and Ministry of Environment, and will provide a representative to coordinate the provincial response.
  - Contact the OGC for any spills or release of hazardous substances that are not provincially regulated (such as radioactive materials), pipeline incidents such as spills during construction phase, exposed pipe caused by flooding, pipeline over pressure, failure (without release) of any pressure control or ESD device during operations, drilling kicks when any of the following occur: pit gain of 3m<sup>3</sup> or greater, casing pressure 85% of MA, 50% out of hole when kicked, well taking fluid (LC), associated spill or general situation deterioration such as leaks, equipment failure or unable to circulate etc., major damage to oil and gas roads or road structures and security related issues which are relatively minor; such information may be required for tracking and monitoring purposes only. The OGC must also be notified of needed emergency oil and gas road closures. The OGC may request a NOTAM order upon request from operator.
  - Local authorities include regional district disaster services, national park authorities and the local police.
  - Contact the Canada Energy Regulator (via the Transportation Safety Board of Canada) for all emergencies and near misses involving CER regulated sites and inter-provincial pipelines. The CER regulates all inter-provincial pipelines and other facilities and sites located in Frontier lands (Northern Canada).
  - Ensure any workplace conditions that present an immediate hazard to other workers are addressed, ensure first aid and medical treatment for the worker, and then notify WorkSafeBC of the incident. The requirement to immediately report a serious injury or fatality is separate from the requirement to report injuries for claims purposes. Failure to immediately notify WorkSafeBC will be considered a breach of section 172 of the Workers Compensation Act. The employer must immediately report the following incidents, injury or not: Any incident that kills, causes risk of death, or seriously diving incident or decompression sickness, a major leak or release of a dangerous substance, a major structural failure or collapse of a structure, equipment, construction support system or excavation, or any serious mishap. Must also report incidents that requires the employee to seek medical attention or cause time-loss from work.
  - Ministry of Environment was formerly known as Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection.
  - Technical Safety BC is to be notified immediately in cases of Boilers, Pressure Vessels, Piping and Fittings, Electrical & Gas incidents resulting in a moderate, major and fatal injury or moderate, major or severe property damage. All other incidents must be reported within 24 hours (or as soon as practical). Rail accidents where a person sustains a serious injury or is killed as a result of being on board or getting on or off the rolling stock, or coming into contact with any part of the rolling stock or its contents, or the rolling stock is involved in a grade crossing collision or a derailment, sustains damage that affects its safe operations, or causes or sustains a fire or explosion, or causes damage to the railway, that poses a threat to the safety of any person, property or the environment, or any dangerous good is released.

OGC Incident Reporting Process





\*OGC

\*EMBC

Local Authority / Regional Districts

\*BC Emergency Services

Before the Incident

The Emergency Response and Safety Department is the lead department responsible for emergency management within the Commission. The Department oversees the administration of the EMR. This includes:

- ☐ Reviewing industry emergency management programs and plans
- ☐ Participating in permit holder emergency response exercises
- ☐ Providing 24 hour Emergency Officer services
- ☐ Leading emergency and incident follow-up and investigation
- ☐ Administering incident and complaint response services

☐ The Commission uses a combination of reviews, assessments, and field inspections.

☐ To ensure permit holders maintain compliance with the requirements detailed in the Emergency Management Regulation and the Oil and Gas Activities Act. The audit and inspection program objectives are to ensure permit holders have adequate processes and procedures in place.

☐ Participate in selected licensee ERP exercises.

☐ Maintain a 24 hour telephone contact where petroleum industry incidents can be reported.

☐ Assist the OGC with planning initiatives regarding petroleum industry emergency response as requested by the OGC.

☐ EMBC Northeast Region receives Industry Facility Emergency Response Plans.

☐ Participate in selected licensee ERP exercises when requested as time permits.

☐ Maintain a 24 "800" telephone contact where petroleum industry spill incidents can be reported.

☐ Maintain 24 hour emergency contact numbers for local governments and provincial emergency responders.

☐ Set up and maintain an emergency management organization which can include an executive committee, emergency program management committee, emergency program coordinator or emergency social services director.

☐ Develop and maintain a Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Analysis (HRVA) to identify potential emergencies and disasters in its jurisdictional area.

☐ Educate community residents and business owners about the need for personal emergency preparedness.

☐ Prepare for emergencies and disasters through mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery planning.

☐ Conduct training and exercises for all emergency response staff.

☐ Establish procedures for implementing, reviewing and revising response and recovery plans.

☐ Complete periodic reviews and updating of the local emergency plan.

☐ Respond to emergencies when required.

☐ Establish procedures for notifying persons threatened by emergencies or impending disasters.

☐ Identify procedures for obtaining emergency resources.

☐ Establish priorities for restoring essential services.

☐ Work with volunteer groups to plan for the provision of food, clothing and shelter to victims.

☐ Participate in industrial operators' preparatory training and exercises where possible.

☐ Maintain 24 hour emergency contact numbers.

The first level of emergency response is provided by fire and/or police services and may involve the activation of the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). Other first responders, such as the RCMP and British Columbia Ambulance Service, have a provincial mandate but with a local presence through detachments or stations. These agencies are usually accessed through 911 and have internal dispatch arrangements.

☐ First responders work at the site level of an event and include police, fire and ambulance. Activities of first responders include medical response, firefighting and managing crowds or evacuation zones.

☐ When a local authority EOC is activated, police and fire first responder agencies provide situational awareness to the local authority and submit requests for support to the local authority EOC.

☐ First response services provided by a fire department are determined by the local authority responsible, and may include hazardous material incident response, road rescue, and medical rescue.

☐ The BC Ambulance Service (BCAS) operates under the authority of the Emergency and Health Services Commission (EHSC) and is tasked with the provision of pre-hospital emergency care and transport of patients across the province.

☐ BCAS staff actively participates in emergency planning, mock emergency exercises and other joint training initiatives to ensure emergency preparedness and response resources are identified and deployed quickly and effectively when they are needed most.

☐ Participate in industrial operators' exercises where possible.

☐ Maintain 24 hour emergency contact numbers.

During the Incident

During emergencies the Oil and Gas Commission (OGC) acts as a liaison between industry operators and the provincial emergency management structure to provide situation updates related to threatened oil and gas assets.

- ☐ Oversee operator's response to an incident.
- ☐ Notified by EMBC of incidents within OGC's jurisdiction (on lease).
- ☐ Establish communication with operator.
- ☐ Confirm incident level with operator.
- ☐ Confirm downgrade of incident level.
- ☐ Issue road closure order upon request from operator.
- ☐ Request NOTAM order upon request from the operator.
- ☐ May send an OGC representative to operator's On-Site Command Post and / or Evacuation Centre.
- ☐ May establish a government EOC at the OGC office.
- ☐ Confirm ignition decision with operator if time permits.
- ☐ Confirm media releases to be sent out by operator.

☐ ECC Victoria will notify the OGC on call Emergency Response Officer and initiate British Columbia's notification of government agencies including MOF, MOE, MOT, Health Unit, WorkSafe BC, affected municipalities and all other level of government and industry, depending on the level of "coding" (notification code 1,2,3 is determined by the Lead Agency MOE or OGC), depending on the code level Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in ECC will determine who is notified.

☐ Provide representatives to help coordinate provincial response as required.

☐ Provides the local government response for rural and crown areas.

☐ Assesses the situation.

☐ Provides support to the first responders, including resources.

☐ Provides public information, including media briefings.

☐ Coordinates the provision of food, clothing, shelter and transportation.

☐ Liaises with volunteer groups.

☐ Provides situation reports to the PREOC.

☐ Tracks finances.

☐ Coordinates recovery of essential services.

☐ Coordinates community recovery efforts.

☐ During emergencies and disasters the local authority's primary link to the provincial emergency management structure is the PREOC.

☐ When a local authority EOC is activated, police and fire first responder agencies provide situational awareness to the local authority and submit requests for support to the local authority EOC.

☐ Establish contact with the industrial operator in order to:

- ☐ Obtain additional hazard information.
- ☐ Determine where roadblocks should be or are established.
- ☐ Determine the direction of approach to the incident.
- ☐ Determine if there are any injuries.
- ☐ Find out what response and public protection actions have been taken.
- ☐ Identify the location of the On-site Command Post (OSCP) and any Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs).

☐ Activate the MEP, when required.

☐ Manage the Local Authority's emergency response.

☐ Activate the emergency public warning system to alert people to life threatening hazards, as required.

☐ Activate the Municipal EOC (MEOC), as required.

☐ May dispatch a representative to the Government EOC (GEOC), when it is established, to coordinate the response, if requested.

☐ If necessary, declare a local State of Emergency.

☐ When possible, work with all other responders to establish a single Regional EOC (REOC).

☐ Inform EMBC and the public when the emergency is over.

**RCMP**

☐ Maintain law and order and assist the operator with security.

☐ Assist with mobilization of additional resources as directed by EMBC.

☐ Assist with traffic control, evacuation, and residence security.

☐ Assist with setting up and maintaining roadblocks or closures of 1, 2 and 3 digit Provincial or Secondary highways.

☐ Establish and maintain communications with industrial operator.

☐ Dispatch a representative to the off-site Regional Emergency Operations Centre, when established, to coordinate the response.

☐ Coordinate with the industrial operator both the establishment and the administration of reception centres for evacuees.

☐ Maintain a 24 hour emergency contact number where resources can be accessed for a response related to Emergency Response Plans.

**Fire**

☐ Respond to and assess emergency incident to the scope of their abilities.

☐ Establish a unified OSCP / ICP (On-site Command Post / Incident Command Post).

☐ Communicate to MEOC and provide site reps as required.

☐ Assist with fire protection where trained personnel are available.

☐ Provide emergency medical assistance, as required.

☐ Coordinate news releases with the licensee, if required.

**EMS**

☐ Respond to and assess emergency incident to the scope of their abilities.

☐ The BC Ambulance Service provides and coordinates ambulance services within British Columbia, including triage, treatment, transportation and care of casualties.

☐ The BC Ambulance Service provides situational awareness and coordinates resources through the PREOCs and PECC.

☐ Provide medical aid and transportation of ill or injured workers to a medical facility during high risk operations as required under the WCB Act and WSBC Regulations.

☐ Provide emergency medical assistance, as required.

After the Incident

☐ Close EOC if established.

☐ Participate in event debriefings.

☐ Receive and review Post-Incident reports.

☐ May audit licensee records.

☐ As requested by OGC

☐ Complete a "lessons learned" process based on the scope of involvement and provide any feedback to the industrial operator.

☐ Participate in multi-agency debriefings.

☐ Complete a "lessons learned" process based on the scope of involvement and provide any feedback to the industrial operator.

☐ Participate in multi-agency debriefings.

\*OGC - Oil & Gas Commission

\*EMBC - Emergency Management BC - Provincial Emergency Program

\* Emergency Services - as managed / operated by the Local Authority

# Lead Agency Roles

## Northern Health Authority

### Before the Incident

- Northern Health is the regional health authority responsible for providing health services to 300,000 people over an area of 600,000 square kilometers in the province of British Columbia. Services include:
- ☐ Acute (hospital) Care
  - ☐ Public Health (Protection, Preventive and Population Health services)
  - ☐ Mental Health and Addictions
  - ☐ Home and Community Care
- ☐ In the event of a major emergency/disaster, Northern Health will provide health care services within its capacity, and will activate its emergency response management plan(s).
- ☐ Participate with industry, local authority and other partners in the development of their Emergency Response Plans as it relates to health authority roles and responsibilities.
- ☐ Participate in stakeholder training and exercises associated with activation of an Emergency Response Plan, in which Northern Health or HEMBC have a role and responsibility.

## Ministry of Justice

- The Police and Community Safety Branch of the Ministry of Justice will work with EMBC to:
- ☐ Prepare, promulgate and implement orders relating to law enforcement and internal security.
- ☐ Provide through the jurisdictional police force:
- ☐ Advice to local authorities respecting the maintenance of law and order
  - ☐ Reinforcement of local police services
  - ☐ Security control of emergency areas; and
  - ☐ Traffic and crowd control
- ☐ The Ministry of Justice provides legal services to the government. Policy direction and legislative changes are made in consultation with the Ministry of Justice. During emergencies or disasters the Ministry of Justice may be called on to assist with risk management and provide expertise. This could include providing advice to provincial ministries and government corporations on legal matters relating to the preparation and promulgation of emergency orders, regulations, declarations and contractual arrangements.

### During the Incident

- ☐ Activate internal emergency response management plans related to ongoing provision of its services
- ☐ Provide acute care and emergency services at existing Northern Health hospitals/health centres.
- ☐ Work with BC Emergency Health Services (Ambulance) and the BC Patient Transfer Network to transport patients to the appropriate levels of care.
- ☐ Apply and enforce the Public Health Act, and associated regulations.
- ☐ Provide advice/information to the stakeholders on the existing or potential public health effects of an incident (including drinking water safety, air quality, environmental contaminants, communicable disease prevention, re-occupancy of evacuated areas, etc.).
- ☐ Provide advice/information on the best methods for monitoring health effects from an incident.
- ☐ Assist in development of (joint) messaging for public information on emergency incidents.
- ☐ Provide guidance to stakeholders and local authorities on public health considerations in operating reception and evacuation centres, and group lodging facilities.
- ☐ Jurisdictional police forces to task search and rescue services for missing persons on land and in inland waters.
- ☐ Before, during and after an emergency the Ministry of Justice could be called upon to provide expertise, technical advice and/or policy direction regarding police and correctional services.
- ☐ The Minister of Justice has overall responsibility for emergency management in the province. In the event of a disaster, the Minister may:
- ☐ Declare a provincial state of emergency
  - ☐ Make a formal written request for federal assistance or aid from the Government of Canada
  - ☐ Direct the establishment of M-DEC
  - ☐ Inform his/her colleagues of the situation, and
  - ☐ Be available for media interviews

### After the Incident



## PEACE RIVER REGIONAL DISTRICT

1981 Alaska Avenue, Box 810, Dawson Creek, BC, V1G 4H8

Tel: 250-784-3200, Fax: 250-784-3201. [www.prrd.bc.ca](http://www.prrd.bc.ca)

### **Local Authority (Regional District)**

Peace River Regional District (PRRD) has a formal Emergency Management Plan, which outlines the measures and sources of assistance that can be obtained to support emergency response efforts, within their jurisdictional boundaries. Upon request from the BC Oil & Gas Commission (BCOGC), the Regional District may address emergency response capabilities, expectations and preparedness. If required or requested the Regional District may activate their emergency plan in order to achieve any of the following:

- Work with the BCOG's Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) if established
  - With remote support as a cooperating agency through the BCOGC Liaison Officer and/or,
  - In the BCOGC operations section as an assisting agency
- Provide support and assistance to ensure notification of endangered area residents
  - Mass Alerting
  - Notifications
- Provide support to coordinate the delivery of Emergency Support Services (ESS) to evacuated or effected residents
- If necessary, declaration of a State of Local Emergency to enact legislative powers including but not limited to:
  - Issuance of Evacuation Alerts, Orders and Rescinds (persons, livestock, and animals);
  - Acquire or use any land or personal property considered necessary to prevent, respond or alleviate the effects of an event (following BCEMS Model); and
  - Control or Prohibit Travel in the region for safety
- Assist with public information service (joint, BCOGC, Industry and local government)
- Assist with the provision of building re-entry procedures jointly with utility providers, industry, Northern Health, and Technical Safety BC.

*Revised November 13, 2020*

**diverse. vast. abundant.**



## Emergency Response Roles & Responsibilities

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### Health Emergency Management BC, North (HEMBC)

HEMBC is a program under the Provincial Health Services Authority (PHSA). HEMBC provides the expertise, education, tools, and support specifically for the BC Health Sector to effectively mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the impacts of emergency events; ensuring the continuity of health services. There is a HEMBC team in each BC health authority. HEMBC-North deals specifically with Northern Health.

#### **Roles and responsibilities:**

- Maintain a 24-hour emergency/on call contact number for notification and activation of the health system in Northern BC ( appendix I)
- Notify/activate the appropriate Northern Health programs (i.e. Public Health, Acute Care, etc.) based on the nature of the incident/emergency event.

### Northern Health Authority (NH)

Northern Health is the regional health authority responsible for providing health services to 300,000 people over an area of 600,000 square kilometers in the province of British Columbia. Services include:

- Acute (hospital) Care
- Public Health (Protection, Preventive and Population Health services)
- Mental Health and Addictions
- Home and Community Care

In the event of a major emergency/disaster, Northern Health will provide health care services within its capacity, and activate its emergency response management plan(s).

#### **NH Roles & responsibilities - PREPAREDNESS (PRE-EVENT):**

- Participate with industry, local authority and other partners in the development of their Emergency Response Plans as it relates to health authority roles and responsibilities:
- Participate in stakeholder training and exercises associated with activation of an Emergency Response Plan, in which Northern Health or HEMBC have a role and responsibility (as resources allow);

**NH Roles & responsibilities - RESPONSE:**

- Activate internal health emergency management plans related to ongoing provision of services (listed above);
- Provide acute care and emergency services at existing Northern Health hospitals/health centres;
- Work with BC Emergency Health Services (Ambulance) and the BC Patient Transfer Network to transport patients to the appropriate levels of care;
- Apply and enforce the Public Health Act, and associated regulations;
- Provide advice/information to the stakeholders on the existing or potential public health effects of an incident (including drinking water safety, air quality, environmental contaminants, communicable disease prevention, re-occupancy of evacuated areas, etc.);
- Provide advice/information on the best methods for monitoring health effects from an incident.
- Assist in development of (joint) messaging for public information on emergency incidents;
- Provide guidance to stakeholders and local authorities on public health considerations in operating reception and evacuation centres, and group lodging facilities

**NOTE:** British Columbia Emergency Health Services (BCEHS - Ambulance) remains independent of Northern Health. If an ambulance is required please contact BCEHS via 911 (or the local contact number, if 911 is not available in your area).

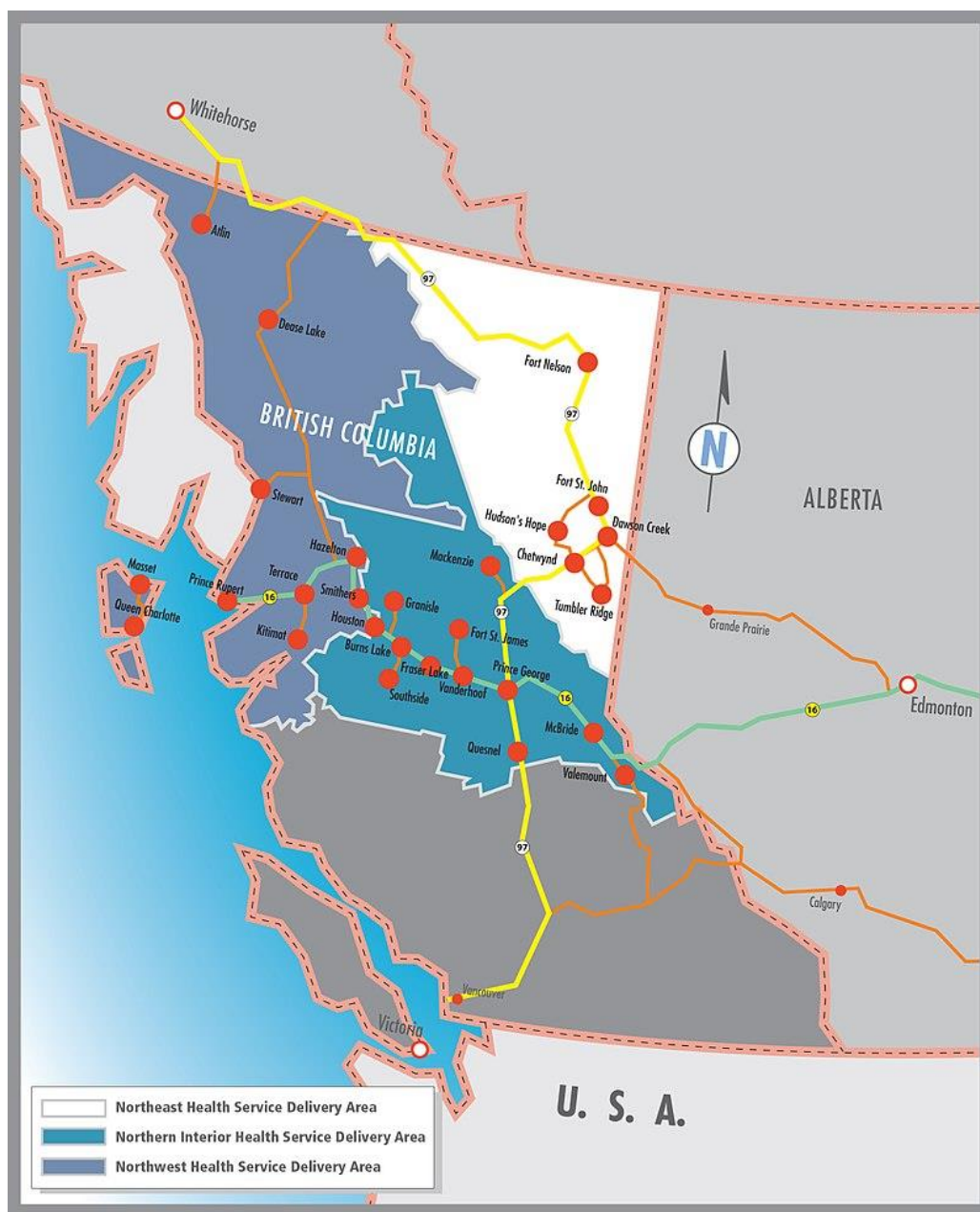
## Appendix I

### Contact information:

- **For Emergency events that require immediate connection with Northern Health, please call :**
  - **HEMBC on call number (24/7) 1-855-554-3622**
    - HEMBC will notify/activate the appropriate Northern Health programs (i.e. Public Health, Acute Care, etc.) based on the nature of the event/emergency.
    - **Please include this number in industry ERPs, for the use of permit holders in contacting Northern Health on an emergency basis.**
    - **Do NOT** include this number on Public Awareness Pamphlets for individual projects; the EMBC/Oil and Gas Commission's emergency number(s) is more appropriate, and the HEMBC 24/7 number is on record with those agencies.
- **For non-urgent requests or emergency exercise planning/information, contact HEMBC North Director Jim Fitzpatrick, at:**
  - Office: 250-565-5584
  - [HEMBC@northernhealth.ca](mailto:HEMBC@northernhealth.ca)
- **Please note that Northern Health does not review or approve emergency response plans (ERPs)** unless there is a request made from the regulators or governing agencies (e.g. Oil and Gas Commission, National Energy Board, Ministry of Environment, Environmental Assessment Office, etc.). Northern Health also does **not require that general stakeholder consultation/notification packages** be sent to Northern Health.
- **Please make your site and project ERPs available to Northern Health in the event of an emergency to:** [HEMBC@northernhealth.ca](mailto:HEMBC@northernhealth.ca)
- For Environmental assessment inquiries and general government consultation questions pertaining to health please email the NH Office of Health and Resource Development at: [resource.development@northernhealth.ca](mailto:resource.development@northernhealth.ca)

## Appendix II

### Northern Health Geography



## LOCAL AUTHORITY – DISTRICT OF TAYLOR

(County / MD / ID / SA / City / Town / Village / Band Council / Metis Settlement Council / National Park Superintendent\*)

\* As agreed upon ahead of time with the Government of Canada

Resources would be provided in support of an upstream emergency on an “as available” basis and in accordance with Local Authority Policy.

### Before the Event

- ☐ Work with the upstream operator to effectively prepare for an upstream petroleum industry incident. Provide input to the industrial operator's site-specific plan to ensure it is compatible with the Municipal Emergency Plan (MEP) where feasible.
- ☐ Participate in industrial operators' preparatory training and exercises where possible.
- ☐ Train personnel to carry out functions as assigned by MEP or procedures.
- ☐ Maintain 24 hour emergency contact numbers.

### Upon the Notification of and during an Event

- ☐ Respond to and assess the emergency incident only in the District of Taylor fire protection area for fires.
- ☐ Response to rescue & hazard incidents anywhere within the municipality.
- ☐ In consultation with the Taylor Industrial Mutual Aid Group (TIMAG) establish contact with the industrial operator in order to:
  - ☐ Obtain additional hazard information.
  - ☐ Determine where roadblocks should be or are established.
  - ☐ Determine the direction of approach to the incident.
  - ☐ Determine if there are any injuries.
  - ☐ Find out what response and public protection actions have been taken by the upstream operation.
  - ☐ The location of the On-site Command Post (OSCP) and any Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs).
- ☐ Activate the MEP, when required.
- ☐ Manage the Local Authority's emergency response.
- ☐ Activate the Municipal EOC (MEOC), as required.
- ☐ If necessary, declare a State of Local Emergency.
- ☐ Establish a public information service, including the use of the news media to inform and instruct the public of the emergency and of any protective actions to be taken.



### After the Event

- ☐ Complete a “lessons learned” process based on the scope of involvement and provide any feedback to the industrial operator.
- ☐ Participate in multi-agency debriefings.

## **Emergency Services (Taylor Fire Rescue)**

Emergency Services will also, as a general rule, provide resources in support of a petroleum incident, on an “as available” basis.

### **Before the Event**

- ☐ Maintain readiness status for emergency notification.
- ☐ Participate in industrial operators’ exercises where possible.
- ☐ Maintain 24 hour emergency contact numbers.

### **During the Event**

- ☐ Respond to and assess emergency incident to the scope of their abilities.
- ☐ Establish a unified OSCP / ICP (On-site Command Post / Incident Command Post).
- ☐ Communicate to MEOC and provide site reps as required.
- ☐ Assist with fire protection where trained personnel are available.
- ☐ Provide emergency medical assistance, as required.
- ☐ Coordinate news releases with the licensee, if required.

### **After the Event**

- ☐ Complete a “lessons learned” process based on the scope of involvement and provide any feedback to the industrial operator.
- ☐ Participate in multi-agency debriefings.



## MUTUAL AID UNDERSTANDING

### Emergency Notification of Saddle Hills County:

Saddle Hill County must be contacted at a Level 1 Emergency if any members of the public are notified or road blocks are established on any County road(s) or numbered provincial highways.

Saddle Hill County must be contacted automatically at a Level 2 or 3 Emergency.

Please note: Saddle Hills County will dispatch a representative to liaison with the Incident Commander or Operations Chief at the Company Regional Emergency Operations Centre (REOC), Incident Command Post or On Site Command Post as appropriate depending on the location.

### Emergency Contacts

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

### Public Information Officer

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Please Note: The office number is weekdays only.

### All Emergency Services

Police, Fire, Ambulance

Dial 9-1-1

### Grande Prairie (9-1-1) Dispatch Centre

Direct line (780) 538-0390 (answered as 9-1-1 call)

### Alberta Agriculture & Forestry – Grande Prairie Wildfire Management Area

Duty Officer - (780) 538-8093 (Fire Centre – GP)

- (780) 518-6696 (cell)

310-Fire -Fire Centre - Edmonton

Saddle Hills County is a member of: **Central Peace - Regional Emergency Management Agency** along with Birch Hills County, MD of Spirit River, Town of Spirit River and Village of Rycroft. This partnership enables a seamless response throughout the Central Peace Region.

## Responsibilities

- Initiates and manages the local Emergency Management response in accordance with County Policy.
- May dispatch representative(s) to the Company's Incident command Post (ICP) or Regional Emergency Operations Centre
- Ensures all local emergency and public information services are available in accordance with County Policy. (Public Information Releases will be coordinated with the Companies Public Information Officer to ensure consistency of key messages)
- If required, activates Central Peace - Regional Emergency Operations Centre and coordinate activities at this centre. The Central Peace - Regional EOC, located at the Saddle Hills County office at NW9 – 79 – 8 – W6 is available to the Company for use as a REOC subject to limitations as may be imposed by Saddle Hills County due to operational requirements at the time of an incident.
- Upon request, may assist with set-up and administration of a Reception Centre.
- May assist with arrangement of temporary accommodations for residents who have been evacuated in accordance with County Policy.
- May assist with set up and maintenance of road blocks and detours in accordance with County Policy.
- May assist with Fire Protection in accordance with County Policy in areas where accessible.
- If necessary, may declare a "State of Local Emergency" to provide local authorities with special powers.
- Supports the Company in dealing with the emergency in accordance with County Policy.

## Resources

**Fire Departments** - There are 5 County Fire Departments, located at **Bonanza, Blueberry, Happy Valley, Savanna & Woking** and 1 Fire Department on contract from **Tomslake, BC for the Gundy area**, each with approximately 15 - 25 volunteer fire fighters.

### Please note:

The Fire Departments are not equipped for Industrial Fire Protection and would only be responsible for anything off-site or outside the EPZ. Some Fire Department resources may be useful for on-site actions such as Water Tanker Trucks, Portable Tanks, etc and may be made available if requested.

Certain areas of Saddle Hills County have limited access or are extremely remote from any Fire Station, **Alberta**

**Agriculture & Forestry** – GP Wildfire Management Area is responsible for Wildland fire protection in these areas

**Police** - The County currently has 1 Community Peace Officer. Most policing duties are covered by the Spirit River RCMP.

**Public Works** – The County Public Works Department employs about 20 personnel, which expands to 30 employees during the summer.

**Emergency Medical Services** are provided by Alberta Health Services - EMS, however, Saddle Hills County does have

**Medical First Responders (trained and equipped to an FMR level)** in areas of the County that are remote from the Ambulance Station in Spirit River. They are automatically dispatched to all ambulance calls in their area.

**Emergency Social Services** – The Central Peace – Emergency Social Services Group can provide assistance with registration and inquiry services as well as arranging for sheltering and other requirements as may be needed by evacuees.

**Regional Emergency Operations Centre** – 16 work stations (2 people each) with phone; data; & wifi capability.

*(Whenever possible please send ERPs in electronic format/ USB or E-mail only)*

2019/10/23

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**Safe Strong Sustainable**

71977 Range Road 84 • Junction of Hwy 49 and 725 • P: (780) 864-3760 • F: (780) 864-3904 • [www.saddlehills.ab.ca](http://www.saddlehills.ab.ca)  
Mailing Address: RR 1 Spirit River, AB T0H 3G0

# Oil and Gas Industry Emergency Preparedness and Response

Alberta Health Services (AHS) - Environmental Public Health (EPH) roles and responsibilities in public health emergency preparedness and response to the oil and gas industry are outlined below. The provision of services during an emergency depends upon our assessment of legislative responsibilities, impact to services, and business continuity.

**EPH will endeavor to:**

- Participate with the Licensee in the development of their Emergency Response Plans as it relates to the Environmental Public Health Program's role and responsibility.
- Provide the AHS Zone Single-Point-of-Contact (SPOC) emergency phone number to enable the Licensee to notify and alert the Zone of an emergency. From the initial notification or alert, AHS emergency response will fan out to and coordinate with other AHS programs and facilities as necessary. The 911 EMS services remain independent of the Zone SPOC notification/alert process.
- Participate with stakeholders in preparedness training and exercises associated with a Licensee's simulated activation of an Emergency Response Plan in which EPH has a role and responsibility.
- Participate in public information sessions during the Licensee's Emergency Response Plan development process when appropriate and as resources allow.
- Provide guidance to stakeholders and local municipal authorities in identifying sites suitable for establishing and operating an evacuation centre and/or reception centre, including operational requirements.
- Provide guidance to stakeholders on substances that may affect public health in consultation with the Zone Medical Officer of Health (MOH), including Alberta Health Acute Exposure Health Effects for Hydrogen Sulphide and Sulphur Dioxide information.
- Conduct assessments, inspections and give regulatory direction, when appropriate, to ensure the requirements of provincial legislation and EPH program areas of responsibilities for public health protection and disease prevention are maintained.
- Notify the Zone Medical Officer of Health of any incident affecting or potentially affecting other AHS programs or facilities. The Zone MOH will notify and coordinate emergency response in other program areas and facilities as necessary.
- Establish EPH emergency management operations, when appropriate, to support regional response efforts and liaise with the Government Emergency Operations Centre, Municipal Emergency Operations Centre and/or Industry Emergency Operations Centre, if needed.
- Assist the Zone Medical Officer of Health, local municipal authority, and Public Information/Communication officers in the development, issuance, and rescinding of public health, public evacuation and shelter-in-place advisories.

- Provide guidance to stakeholders on matters relating to evacuation of the public and/or public facilities, and the re-occupancy of those evacuated areas or facilities.
- Record and respond to health complaints or concerns from the public during and following an incident.
- Participate in stakeholder debriefings as necessary.

### **24 Hour Emergency Notification**

**Phone: 1-844-755-1788**

**Email: [edp@ahs.ca](mailto:edp@ahs.ca)**

Use the phone number and email for all notifications across Alberta.

***For more information, please contact your nearest Environmental Public Health office.***

Edmonton Main Office	780-735-1800	<a href="mailto:Edmontonzone.environmentalhealth@ahs.ca">Edmontonzone.environmentalhealth@ahs.ca</a>
Calgary Main Office	403-943-2295	<a href="mailto:Calgaryzone.environmentalhealth@ahs.ca">Calgaryzone.environmentalhealth@ahs.ca</a>
Lethbridge Main Office	403-388-6689	<a href="mailto:Southzone.environmentalhealth@ahs.ca">Southzone.environmentalhealth@ahs.ca</a>
Grande Prairie Main Office	780-513-7517	<a href="mailto:Northzone.environmentalhealth@ahs.ca">Northzone.environmentalhealth@ahs.ca</a>
Red Deer Main Office	403-356-6366	<a href="mailto:Centralzone.environmentalhealth@ahs.ca">Centralzone.environmentalhealth@ahs.ca</a>

[www.ahs.ca/eph](http://www.ahs.ca/eph)

		Before the Incident	During the Incident	After the Incident
<div> <div>Ministry of Environment</div> <div>*MFLNRO</div> <div>* MOTI</div> <div>*PSPC</div> <div>Technical Safety BC</div> </div>		<div> <input type="checkbox"/> Provide regulatory oversight and monitor the situation to ensure that the Responsible Party (RP) is taking appropriate actions.             <b>Can liaise with MFLNRO to provide:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Species and ecosystem protection policy.           <input type="checkbox"/> Water protection and sustainability policy           <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation and resource management enforcement         </div>	<div>           Before, during and after an emergency the Ministry of Environment could be called upon to provide expertise, technical advice and/or policy direction regarding:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental emergency response (including hazardous materials)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Air, land and water quality standards</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Pollution prevention and waste management</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Water and air monitoring and reporting</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental assessment</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental monitoring</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Parks, wilderness and protected areas.</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> Provide regulatory oversight and monitor the situation to ensure that the Responsible Party (RP) is taking appropriate actions.           <input type="checkbox"/> May provide a representative to the Incident Command Centre, the Off-Site Command EOC and the OGC Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and / or the Provincial Emergency Operations Centre (PREOC) on a 24-hour basis.           <input type="checkbox"/> In a larger scale incident, based on risk, additional ministry resources such as IMTs (Incident Management Teams) may be deployed to establish unified command and monitor, augment, or take over the response if the RP fails to take appropriate action as deemed necessary by the EERO or Provincial Incident Commander.           <input type="checkbox"/> May assist the RP to ensure that other required agencies and affected stakeholders are contacted.           <input type="checkbox"/> May provide assistance with hazardous waste management.           <input type="checkbox"/> May conduct sampling for monitoring and enforcement purposes.         </div>	
		<div> <input type="checkbox"/> Five key agencies are housed within the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations: Wildfire Management Branch, Dam Safety, Flood Safety, GeoBC and the River Forecast Centre.           <input type="checkbox"/> Develop, deliver and promote innovative and effective wildfire management practices to clients.           <input type="checkbox"/> Maintain a 24 hour emergency contact number where resources can be accessed for a response related to Emergency Response Plans.           <input type="checkbox"/> The Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations is identified to provide personnel, equipment, supplies, telecommunications equipment, aviation support and weather information to assist in emergency response operations.           <input type="checkbox"/> The Ministry of Forests and Range is the designated key agency for wildfires.         </div>	<div>           Before, during and after an emergency the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations could be called upon to provide expertise, technical advice and/or policy direction regarding:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Forest stewardship policy</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Land use planning</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Water use planning and authorizations</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Drought management</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Dam and dike safety and regulation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Flood plain management</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> GeoBC and information management</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Pests, disease, invasive plants and species</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire management</li> </ul> </div>	<div> <input type="checkbox"/> Participate in event debriefings.           <input type="checkbox"/> Complete a "lessons-learned" process based on the scope of their involvement and the outcome.         </div>
		<div> <input type="checkbox"/> Maintain a 24 hour emergency contact number where resources can be accessed for a response related to Emergency Response Plans.           <input type="checkbox"/> In the event of an emergency, the Highway Department's Operations, Maintenance and Re- construction team plays an important role to ensure the public is safe and transportation routes are available for accessing emergency services.           <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure oversees provincial highways identified as emergency response routes - a network of pre-identified routes that can best move emergency services and supplies to where they are needed in response to a major disaster.           <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Response Routes (DRRs) are a critical part of the overall emergency transportation system.           <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible for the construction, maintenance and operation of public roads.         </div>	<div>           Before, during and after an emergency the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MoTI) could be called upon to provide expertise, technical advice and/or policy direction regarding:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Highway construction and maintenance</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Safety and protection of provincial road and bridge infrastructure</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Transportation planning and policy</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> MoTI can:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Authorize the closure of provincial transportation routes, including highways and inland ferries, where the safety of the public is at risk.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Assist in public notification through the DriveBC website, as well as posting advisories on overhead message boards along designated routes.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate and arrange for transportation, engineering and construction resources.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Rebuild and restore provincial highways that are impacted by an emergency.</li> </ul> </div>	<div> <input type="checkbox"/> Work with appropriate local and federal entities to facilitate the restoration of roadways and utilities.         </div>
		<div>           The Roles &amp; Responsibilities listed below for Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) are only in relation to the Alaska Highway (97) in British Columbia, north of mile 83.5 (km 133) to the border of British Columbia and Yukon Territories at km 968.                       In conjunction with the BC Ministry of Transportation &amp; Infrastructure (MOTI) and the provincial maintenance contractor, PSPC may:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintain a 24 hour emergency contact number where resources can be accessed for a response related to Emergency Response Plans.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Hold responsibility for the acquisition of contracts for the maintenance and operation of the Alaska Highway.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Oversee Alaska Highway response routes - a network of pre-identified routes that can best move emergency services and supplies to where they are needed in response to a major disaster.</li> </ul> </div>	<div>           In conjunction with the BC Ministry of Transportation &amp; Infrastructure (MOTI), PSPC, and the provincial maintenance contractor may be called upon to:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide expertise, technical advice and/or policy direction regarding:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Highway construction and maintenance</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Safety and protection of provincial road and bridge infrastructure</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Transportation planning and policy</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Play an important role to ensure the public is safe and transportation routes are available for accessing emergency services.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Assist in the coordination of roadblock locations along the highway.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Authorize closure of the Alaska Highway where the safety of the public is at risk.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Assist in public notification of an emergency through the MOTIs DriveBC website, as well as posting advisories on overhead message boards along designated routes.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate and arrange for transportation, engineering and construction resources.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Handle inter-departmental communication as needed during energy resources industry emergencies.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintain ability to process calls for new emergencies.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide information on the impacts to transportation routes.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide response support if dangerous goods are released.</li> </ul> </div>	<div> <input type="checkbox"/> Work with appropriate local and federal entities to facilitate the restoration and re-opening of the Alaska Highway.           <input type="checkbox"/> Complete a "lessons learned" process based on the scope of involvement and provide any feedback to the industrial operator.           <input type="checkbox"/> Provide a summary of transportation impacts during the post incident review process.           <input type="checkbox"/> Participate in multi-agency debriefings.         </div>
		<div> <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Safety BC (formerly BC Safety Authority) is an independent, self-funded organization mandated to oversee the safe installation and operation of technical systems and equipment across the province.           <input type="checkbox"/> In addition to issuing permits, licenses and certificates, we work with industry to reduce safety risks through assessment, education and outreach, enforcement, and research.         </div>	<div> <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Safety BC implements a business continuity plan in the event of a natural disaster. This plan ensures that Technical Safety BC resumes safety services as soon as possible.           <input type="checkbox"/> Though Technical Safety BC is not a first responder, they will provide technical support including inspection services to the recovery team relating to the technical equipment and systems covered by the Safety Standards Act (e.g., gas, electrical, elevating devices, boiler and pressure vessel technologies) after first ensuring the safety of its employees.           <input type="checkbox"/> Starting in the planning phase and through collaboration with other agencies, Technical Safety BC can provide most value to the public and best support the other agencies.         </div>	<div> <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Safety BC tracks and investigates incidents and hazards that are reported to inform awareness and prevention initiatives           <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Safety BC does not investigate all reported incidents and may not follow-up with a notification unless there is an intention to investigate.           <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Safety BC will contact duty holders within 24 hours of the next regular business day following the report of an incident if more information is required or an investigation is planned to occur.         </div>

# Supporting Agency Roles

# Supporting Agency Roles

	Before the Incident	During the Incident	After the Incident
Ministry of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide public health measures, including epidemic control and immunization programs.</li> <li>Provide and coordinate ambulance services and triage, treatment, transportation and care of casualties.</li> <li>Provide the continuity of care for patients evacuated from hospitals or other health institutions and for medically dependent patients from other care facilities.</li> <li>Provide standard medical units consisting of emergency hospitals, advanced treatment centres, casualty collection units and blood donor packs.</li> <li>Monitor potable water supplies.</li> <li>Inspect and regulate food quality with the assistance of the Minister of Agriculture.</li> <li>Provide critical incident stress debriefing and counselling services.</li> <li>Provide support services for physically challenged or medically disabled people affected by an emergency.</li> <li>Maintain a 24 hour emergency contact number where resources can be accessed for a response related to Emergency Response Plans.</li> <li>Provide input on public health issues related to a petroleum incident.</li> </ul>	<p>Before, during and after an emergency the Ministry of Health could be called upon to provide expertise, technical advice and/or policy direction regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health service delivery</li> <li>Public health planning and response</li> <li>Community and home support services</li> <li>Mental health</li> <li>Communicable disease prevention</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During an emergency the Ministry of Health will provide the continuity of care both for patients evacuated from hospitals or other health institutions and for medically dependent patients from other care facilities; The Ministry will also provide emergency psychosocial services.</li> <li>Ensure appropriate Health entities have been notified of the incident.</li> <li>Ensure appropriate Executive and Public Health personnel have been notified of the incident.</li> <li>Carry out evacuation of medically dependent and vulnerable populations, as needed.</li> <li>Transport incident casualties as required.</li> <li>Triage and provide medical care to incident casualties as required.</li> <li>Decontaminate incident casualties that present to health care facilities, as needed.</li> <li>Relay health hazard information to the public.</li> <li>Monitor water and air quality, as it relates to public health.</li> <li>Coordinate the public health response to the incident.</li> <li>Address the psychosocial aspects of the aftermath of an event.</li> <li>Arrange with Health Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada for federal support, if needed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participate in event debriefings.</li> <li>Complete a "lessons-learned" process based on the scope of their involvement and the outcome.</li> <li>Continue with public health and environmental health monitoring as required.</li> <li>Continue to address the psychosocial aspects of recovery.</li> </ul>
WorkSafeBC	<p>WorkSafeBC is the BC Health and Safety Regulator. In addition to providing a no-fault insurance system and providing when work-related injuries or diseases occur compensation and support to workers in their recovery, rehabilitation, and safe return to work; WorkSafeBC assists workers in creating and maintaining healthy and safe work workplaces, with Proactive roles which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing health and safety information to employers, workers, and the public</li> <li>Establishing standards and guidelines for occupational health and safety</li> <li>Educating employers, supervisors, and workers on prevention of work-related injury and illness.</li> <li>Conducting work site inspections to help employers comply with health and safety regulations.</li> <li>Collaborating with provincial and federal agencies and ministries on matters of occupational health and safety</li> <li>Providing access to prevention resources for workers and employers</li> </ul>	<p>As required by the Workers Compensation Act (WCA Sec 68), employers must immediately report the following types of incidents to WorkSafeBC at 1-888-621-7233 (whether there is an injury or not):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any incident that kills or seriously injures a worker</li> <li>A major leak or release of a dangerous substance</li> <li>A major structural failure or collapse of a structure, equipment, construction support system, or excavation</li> <li>A fire or explosion that had a potential for causing serious injury to a worker</li> <li>Any blasting accident that results in injury, or unusual event involving explosives (required by regulation)</li> <li>A diving incident that causes death, injury, or decompression sickness requiring treatment (required by regulation)</li> </ul> <p>This requirement is in addition to the requirement of reporting workplace injuries or disease for claims purposes.</p>	<p>Prompt investigation of incidents must be conducted to identify causation and prevent recurrence. The WCA (sec 69) requires preliminary investigations to be conducted within 48 hours and full investigations completed within 30 days of the following types of incidents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>is required to be reported under section 68 (specified above),</li> <li>resulted in injury to a worker requiring medical treatment,</li> <li>did not involve injury to a worker, or involved only minor injury not requiring medical treatment, but had a potential for causing serious injury to a worker, or</li> <li>was an incident required by regulation to be investigated.</li> </ul> <p>The investigation process must be carried out by persons knowledgeable about the type of work involved and, if they are reasonably available, with the participation of the employer or a representative of the employer and a worker representative. Full investigations must be submitted to WorkSafeBC.</p>
Ministry of Agriculture	<p>Emergency management support roles for all hazards (upon request of Local Authority, First Nation, EMBC, or other requesting agency):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide advice to farmers, aqua-culturalists and fishers on the protection of crops, livestock and provincially managed fish and marine plant stocks.</li> <li>Coordinate the emergency evacuation and care of poultry and livestock.</li> <li>Inspect and regulate food quality.</li> <li>Identify food and potable water supplies.</li> <li>Assist the Minister of Health in the inspection and regulation of food safety.</li> </ul>	<p>The designated lead provincial ministry for planning and response before, during and after an emergency for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diseases and epidemics as specified below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Animal diseases</li> <li>Plant diseases</li> <li>Pest infestations</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
HEMBC North	<p>Health Emergency Management BC (HEMBC) is a program under the Provincial Health Services Authority (PHSA). HEMBC provides the expertise, education, tools, and support specifically for the BC Health Sector to effectively mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the impacts of emergency events; ensuring the continuity of health services. There is a HEMBC team in each BC health authority. HEMBC-North deals specifically with Northern Health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain a 24-hour emergency/on call contact number for notification and activation of the health system in Northern BC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For emergency events that require immediate connection with Northern Health, please call HEMBC on call (24/7) - <b>855-554-3622</b>. HEMBC will notify / activate the appropriate Northern Health programs (ie. Public Health, Acute Care etc.) based on the nature of the event / emergency. Please include this number in industry ERPs for the use of permit holders in contacting Northern Health on an emergency basis.</li> <li>Notify/activate the appropriate Northern Health programs (i.e. Public Health, Acute Care, etc.) based on the nature of the incident/emergency event.</li> </ul>	

	Before the Incident	During the Incident	After the Incident
*ECCC	<p>Environment &amp; Climate Change Canada's Environmental Emergencies Program (EEP) protects Canadians and their environment from the effects of environmental emergencies through provision of <u>science-based expert advice</u> and <u>regulations</u>. The key Acts and Regulations that govern ECCC's role in environmental emergencies that allow it to deliver its mandate are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999</i></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Fisheries Act—Pollution Prevention Provisions;</i></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994;</i></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Statutory Notification Requirements—EC's Environmental Notification System.</i></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Environmental Emergencies Regulations.</i></li> </ul>	<p>During an environmental emergency, <i>The National Environmental Emergencies Centre (NEEC)</i> is the focal point for ECCC.</p> <p><b>ECCC's services during an environmental emergency</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Collaborate with federal, provincial, territorial and international environmental protection agencies to enable rapid sharing of information.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Convene and chair a Science Table of experts and stakeholders to develop consensus based advice to the Lead Agency.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify environmentally sensitive areas and priorities (sensitivity and resource at risk mapping).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Advise on mitigation and cleanup measures.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide support and guidance in the assessment of oiled shorelines to prioritize their protection and cleanup (Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique (SCAT)).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Advice on the fate and behavior of the spilled product.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Advice on sampling and laboratory analysis.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide weather forecasting and spill dispersion modelling to identify where these substances are likely to move in the environment.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provided expertise on the migratory bird resources and species at risk, including on-site assessment and determination of wildlife impact.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Can conduct post-emergency assessments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> ECCC can conduct post-emergency assessments.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide specialized advice in shoreline clean-up assessment techniques (SCAT).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provide Advise on mitigation and cleanup measures..</li> </ul>
*DFO	<p>The Canadian Coast Guard is the lead federal agency for ensuring appropriate response to all ship-source and unknown mystery spills in Canadian waters and waters under international agreements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Establishes appropriate and nationally consistent level of preparedness and response services in Canadian waters.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Design and develop related regulations, policies, strategies and tools.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Review, assess and monitor activities associated with fish habitat to ensure their compliance with the Fisheries Act and Species at Risk Act.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Conduct environmental assessments under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Design, develop and implement communication and education strategies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Any amount of hydrocarbons entering a waterway frequented by fish or occupied by waterfowl is deemed to be in contravention of the Federal Fisheries Act and must be reported to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Work together with provincial environment protection agencies and may be initially notified by ECCC.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> May send personnel to the site if there has been or could potentially be an impact to fish or fish habitat.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Monitors and investigates all reports of marine pollution in Canada in conjunction with other federal departments.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintains communications with the program's partners, including Transport Canada and ECCC, to ensure a consistent coordinated approach to marine pollution incident response.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Aids in search and rescue operations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Work closely with ECCC, The Canadian Coast Guard and other provincial environmental agencies.</li> </ul>
NAV Canada	<p>NAV Canada is a private company who coordinates the safe and efficient movement of aircraft in Canadian domestic airspace and international airspace assigned to Canadian control.</p> <p><b>Flight Information Centre (FIC) – FIC Services</b></p> <p>Each Flight Information Centre is responsible for providing its particular service area with the following services, which pilots rely upon for safe flight planning and operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Emergency</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Aviation Weather Briefing</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Flight Planning</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> En-route Flight Information Services</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Remote Aerodrome Advisory Services (RAAS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> As requested by the oil and gas company, the Flight Information Centre will issue a NOTAM (Notice to Airmen).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> To close air space beyond an airport (e.g. above a sour gas release), Refer to Transport Canada on back side of this page.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Rescind the NOTAM.</li> </ul>
Health Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sets national standards to keep the environment healthy, keep water and air pollution low and Canadians safe.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Maintains a nationwide network of radiation monitoring stations and can act if levels spike.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Under Chemicals Management Plan, assess health risks from chemicals used in manufacturing and agriculture and require users to prove they actually need the chemicals to make their products</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sets strict rules on how chemicals are used in order to limit human exposure.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Preparedness exercises are designed to test how well the plans and procedures work during simulated emergency situations. Such exercises help the government identify strengths as well as any problems or inadequacies in preparedness plans and procedures so that these can be addressed before, not after, an actual emergency.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> During a health emergency or disaster, Health Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada are responsible for supporting emergency health and social services in the provinces and territories.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Work collaboratively with the provinces and territories to test ways in which the Canadian health care system can be improved and ensure its sustainability for the future.</li> </ul>
Public Health Agency of Canada	<p>The Centre for Emergency Preparedness and Response (CEPR) is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Developing and maintaining national emergency response plans for the Public Health Agency of Canada and Health Canada.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Assessing public health risks during emergencies.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Contribution to keeping Canada's health and emergency policies in line by collaborating with other federal and international health and security agencies.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The health authority in the Government of Canada on bioterrorism, emergency health services and emergency response.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Strengthen intergovernmental collaboration on public health and facilitate national approaches to public health policy and planning.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Manages emergency preparedness and emergency response plans and keeps them up to date.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Develops and runs exercises to train emergency workers.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Develops and delivers training courses that teach health workers how to respond to emergencies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> In an emergency situation, the Office of Emergency Response Services (OERS) is responsible for supporting emergency health and social services in the provinces, territories or abroad. t manages the National Emergency Stockpile System (NESS), which includes medical, pharmaceutical and related emergency supplies. The Office is responsible for the federal response to emergencies that have health repercussions; this includes the deployment of health emergency response teams (HERT).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> If a public health emergency grows beyond one province and/or territory, the Public Health Agency of Canada usually gets involved.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Work with Health Canada to test ways in which the Canadian health care system can be improved and ensure its sustainability for the future.</li> </ul>

# Federal Agency Roles

## \*Indigenous Services Canada, Regional Operations and First Nations and Inuit Health Branch

Since the Government of Canada's renewed commitment to a stronger relationship with Indigenous peoples in Canada, measures were initiated to effect a shift in the way the Government delivers services to Indigenous peoples. This included the creation of two new departments, which was announced on December 4, 2017. The two newly created departments, Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (C RNAC) and Indigenous Services Canada (ISC), are intended to improve the delivery of services while accelerating movement towards self-government and self-determination of Indigenous peoples.

As part of the departmental transition, both the former Regional Operations (RO) part of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) and all of First Nations and Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB) of Health Canada have been absorbed into the newly created Indigenous Services Canada (ISC). RO and FNIHB work closely and collaborate towards the provision of emergency preparedness and response activities to First Nations communities in Canada.

In regards to First Nations emergency management, the role of RO is to liaise, communicate, cooperate, coordinate and collaborate with First Nations and public, private, and non-government sector partners in support of on reserve emergency management service delivery. ISC-RO supports First Nations in the four pillars of emergency management through service agreements with partners such as provincial emergency management agencies and the Red Cross.

FNIHB carries out the public health preparedness and response activities related to natural and man-made disasters. This includes Communicable Disease Control and Environmental Public Health Services. In addition, FNIHB administers Non-Insured Health Benefits to First Nations clients, which includes extended coverage for medical transportation, pharma-care, medical devices and mental health supports. During an emergency, FNIHB works with First Nations leadership and health service providers to ensure health needs of First Nations communities are met.

Provincial specific FN HB roles & responsibilities will be found in this section of the ERP, if applicable or as appropriate.

## \*Indian Oil & Gas Canada

IOGC is an organization committed to managing and regulating oil and gas resources on First Nation reserve lands. It is a special operating agency within Indigenous Services Canada.

IOGC is responsible for oil and gas on First Nation reserve lands across Canada, but only a handful of reserves exist north of the 60th parallel. Therefore, practically all of IOGCs work is south of the 60th parallel, with most of that in the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin.

IOGC's general responsibilities are to:

- ☐ identify and evaluate oil and gas resource potential on Indian reserve lands;
- ☐ encourage companies to explore for, drill and produce these resources through leasing activity;
- ☐ ensure equitable production, fair prices and proper collection of royalties on behalf of First Nations; and
- ☐ secure compliance with and administer the regulatory framework in a fair manner.

IOGC operates pursuant to the *Indian Oil and Gas Act, 2009*, and its associated *Indian Oil and Gas Regulations, 2019*, as well as other relevant legislation and guidelines (see Acts and Regulations) which came into force and became law on August 1, 2019. Oil and gas activity on First Nation reserve lands depends on agreements involving First Nation band councils, oil and gas companies, and Indian Oil and Gas Canada.

Additional information is available at: <http://www.pqic-iogc.gc.ca/eng/1100110010458/1100110010464>  
Acts and Regulations: <https://www.pqic-iogc.gc.ca/eng/1100110010437/1100110010438>

# Federal Agency Roles



Transport Canada	<div>Before the Incident</div> <div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Maintain a 24 hour emergency telephone service.</div><div><div>*CANUTEC</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Regulate the handling, offering for transport and the transport of dangerous goods by all modes in order to ensure public safety.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Federal regulations require that CANUTEC be contacted in the event of an incident or accident involving dangerous goods and infectious substances.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Maintains records of over 3 million Safety Data Sheets (SDS).</div></div><div><div>Aviation Operations Centre (AVOPS)</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Federal regulations require that AVOPS be contacted if there is imminent and immediate threat to aviation and public safety.</div></div></div>	<div>During the Incident</div> <div><div><div>*CANUTEC</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Assist emergency response personnel in handling dangerous good emergencies including advice on<div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Chemical, physical and toxicological properties and incompatibilities of the dangerous goods<input type="checkbox"/> Health hazards and first aid<input type="checkbox"/> Fire, explosion, spill or leak hazards<input type="checkbox"/> Remedial actions for the protection of life, property and the environment<input type="checkbox"/> Evacuation distances<input type="checkbox"/> Personal protective clothing and decontamination</div></div><div><input type="checkbox"/> CANUTEC staff does not go to the site of an incident, however, should on-site assistance be required, CANUTEC can assist in the activation or industry emergency response plans.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Provide communication links with the appropriate industry, government or medical specialists.</div></div><div><div>Aviation Operations Centre (AVOPS)</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> To close air space beyond an airport in a defined area (e.g. above a sour gas release), AVOPS can be contacted by the oil and gas company.</div></div><div><div>Provides emergency response to plan participants who transport the following products by road or rail, or those who store these products in tanks with capacities of 450 litres or greater. These products are gases at standard temperatures and pressure, and include: Propane (UN1978), Butane (UN1011), Propylene (UN1077), Butylene (UN1012), Isobutene (UN1969), Isobutylene (UN1055), and NGL (UN1075). It is recognized that these products may contain a concentration of condensate and/or quantities of other elements including hydrogen sulphide.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Response is also provided to emergencies involving Butadiene – 1,3 (stabilized) (UN1010).</div><div><div>In addition we respond to the following Flammable Liquids transported by rail only:</div><div><div><div>UN1170 Ethanol</div><div>UN1202 Diesel Fuel</div><div>UN1203 Gasoline</div><div>UN1267 Petroleum Crude Oil</div><div>UN1268 Petroleum Distillates N.O.S.</div><div>UN1863 Fuel Aviation, Turbine Engine</div></div><div><div>UN1987 Alcohols, N.O.S.</div><div>UN1993 Flammable Liquid, N.O.S.</div><div>UN3295 Hydrocarbons, Liquid, N.O.S.</div><div>UN3475 Ethanol and Gasoline Mixture</div><div>UN3494 Petroleum Sour Crude Oil, Flammable, Toxic</div></div></div><div><input type="checkbox"/> If LPG/Flammable Liquid Incident, Emergency Call Centre Operator receives an activation (notification) phone call.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Call Centre Operator sends group email to Home Based Coordinator.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Home Based Coordinator / Technical Advisor conferenced into call to assist with information gathering.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Caller requires technical advice.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Home Based Coordinator / Technical Advisor provides technical advice.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Caller requests response team.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Confirm plan participant involvement.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Plan participant notified of activation.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Home Based Coordinator / Technical Advisor activate plan.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Mobilization phase ERAC-002.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Initial incident size-up.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Damage and spill assessment.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Develop Incident Action Plan.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Execute IAP &amp; initiate planning for next operational period.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Update Emergency Call Centre Operator and Home Based Coordinator.</div></div></div></div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Public Safety Canada houses the Government Operations Centre at the hub of the national emergency management system. It's an advanced centre for monitoring and coordinating the federal response to an emergency.</div></div>	<div>After the Incident</div> <div><div><div>*CANUTEC</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Maintain voice communication and written information records for two years for the protection of all parties.</div></div><div><div>Aviation Operations Centre (AVOPS)</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Rescind the NOTAM and re-open air space that was closed due to emergency.</div></div><div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Terminate and de-mobilize.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Post-incident assessment and communication program.</div></div><div><div><input type="checkbox"/> In the event of a large-scale natural disaster where response and recovery costs exceed what individual provinces and territories could reasonably be expected to bear on their own, PS provides financial assistance to the provincial and territorial governments through the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements (DFAA). Assistance is paid to the province or territory – not directly to individuals or communities. The provincial or territorial governments design, develop and deliver disaster financial assistance, determining the amounts and types of assistance that will be provided to those who have experienced losses.</div></div></div>	
	*Emergency Response Assistance Canada	<div>Emergency Response Assistance Canada (ERAC) is a not for profit cooperative organization built by industry for industry providing safe, timely effective, sustainable, cost effective flammable liquids and gases emergency preparedness and response assistance to all Plan Participants and Stakeholders of ERAC.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> ERAC will act on behalf of the Plan Participant to develop, submit, update, and respond to the requirements of the Plan Participant ERAP submitted to and approved by Transport Canada.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> ERAC provides a network of experienced, trained Technical Advisors (TAs), Remedial Measures Advisors (RMAs) and Response Teams who respond to rail, road and stationary tank incidents involving flammable gases, Class 2.1 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) emergencies and Flammable Liquids Class 3 rail transport and road cargo tank transport emergencies. The emergency responders are constantly available through a 24 hour activation telephone number.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Once a year, there is Regional Training that is held in each region for the Remedial Measures Advisors, Technical Advisors, Response Team Leaders, Alternate Team Leaders as well as all Response Team Members to test their skills and update them on any new developments. Also, once every two years, National Training Session is held for all the Remedial Measures Advisors, Technical Advisors, Response Team Leaders and Alternate Team leaders across Canada.</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Response is also provided to emergencies involving Butadiene – 1,3 (stabilized) (UN1010).</div> <div><div>In addition we respond to the following Flammable Liquids transported by rail only:</div><div><div><div>UN1170 Ethanol</div><div>UN1202 Diesel Fuel</div><div>UN1203 Gasoline</div><div>UN1267 Petroleum Crude Oil</div><div>UN1268 Petroleum Distillates N.O.S.</div><div>UN1863 Fuel Aviation, Turbine Engine</div></div><div><div>UN1987 Alcohols, N.O.S.</div><div>UN1993 Flammable Liquid, N.O.S.</div><div>UN3295 Hydrocarbons, Liquid, N.O.S.</div><div>UN3475 Ethanol and Gasoline Mixture</div><div>UN3494 Petroleum Sour Crude Oil, Flammable, Toxic</div></div></div><div><input type="checkbox"/> If LPG/Flammable Liquid Incident, Emergency Call Centre Operator receives an activation (notification) phone call.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Call Centre Operator sends group email to Home Based Coordinator.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Home Based Coordinator / Technical Advisor conferenced into call to assist with information gathering.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Caller requires technical advice.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Home Based Coordinator / Technical Advisor provides technical advice.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Caller requests response team.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Confirm plan participant involvement.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Plan participant notified of activation.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Home Based Coordinator / Technical Advisor activate plan.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Mobilization phase ERAC-002.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Initial incident size-up.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Damage and spill assessment.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Develop Incident Action Plan.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Execute IAP &amp; initiate planning for next operational period.</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Update Emergency Call Centre Operator and Home Based Coordinator.</div></div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Post-incident assessment and communication program.</div> <div><div><input type="checkbox"/> In the event of a large-scale natural disaster where response and recovery costs exceed what individual provinces and territories could reasonably be expected to bear on their own, PS provides financial assistance to the provincial and territorial governments through the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements (DFAA). Assistance is paid to the province or territory – not directly to individuals or communities. The provincial or territorial governments design, develop and deliver disaster financial assistance, determining the amounts and types of assistance that will be provided to those who have experienced losses.</div></div>
	*PSC	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Public Safety Canada works with provincial and territorial officials to ensure first responders and emergency management personnel are well-prepared through education, support and exercises.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Responsible for promoting and coordinating the preparation of departmental emergency management plans as well as coordinating the government's response to an emergency through the Government Operations Centre (GOC).</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Public Safety Canada houses the Government Operations Centre at the hub of the national emergency management system. It's an advanced centre for monitoring and coordinating the federal response to an emergency.</div>	<div><div><input type="checkbox"/> In the event of a large-scale natural disaster where response and recovery costs exceed what individual provinces and territories could reasonably be expected to bear on their own, PS provides financial assistance to the provincial and territorial governments through the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements (DFAA). Assistance is paid to the province or territory – not directly to individuals or communities. The provincial or territorial governments design, develop and deliver disaster financial assistance, determining the amounts and types of assistance that will be provided to those who have experienced losses.</div></div>

<div>*Canada Energy Regulator Roles &amp; Responsibilities</div> <div><div>The CER's top priority in any emergency is to make sure that people are safe and secure, and that property and the environment are protected. Any time there is a serious incident, CER inspectors may attend the site to oversee a company's immediate response. The CER will require that all reasonable actions are taken to protect employees, the public and the environment. Further, the CER will verify that the regulated company conducts adequate and appropriate clean-up and remediation of any environmental effects caused by the incident.</div><div><div>As lead regulatory agency, the CER:</div><div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Monitors, observes and assesses the overall effectiveness of the company's emergency response in terms of:<div><div>• Emergency Management</div><div>• Safety</div><div>• Security</div><div>• Environment</div><div>• Integrity of operations and facilities; and</div><div>• Energy Supply.</div></div></div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Investigates the event, either in cooperation with the Transportation Safety Board of Canada, under the Canada Labour Code, or as per the <i>Canada Energy Regulator Act</i> or <i>Canada Oil &amp; Gas Operations Act</i> (whichever is applicable)</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Inspects the pipeline or facility</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Examines the integrity of the pipeline or facility</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Requires appropriate repair methods are being used</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate environmental remediation of contaminated areas is conducted</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate stakeholder and Aboriginal community feedback regarding environmental clean-up and remediation</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Confirms that a company is following its Emergency Procedures Manual (s), commitments, plans, procedures, and CER regulations and identifies non-compliances</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Initiates enforcement actions as required</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Approves the restart of the pipeline.</div></div><div><div>If applicable; refer to the CER site section behind the blue Area Specific Information tab for further regulations, definitions and, reporting guidelines for CER related incidents specific to this ERP.</div></div></div></div>	<div>*Transportation Safety Board Mandate</div> <div><div>The Canadian Transportation Accident Investigation and Safety Board Act provides the legal framework that governs TSB activities. Our mandate is to advance transportation safety in the marine, pipeline, rail and air modes of transportation by:</div><div><div><input type="checkbox"/> conducting independent investigations, including public inquiries when necessary, into selected transportation occurrences in order to make findings as to their causes and contributing factors;</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> identifying safety deficiencies, as evidenced by transportation occurrences;</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> making recommendations designed to eliminate or reduce any such safety deficiencies; and</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> reporting publicly on our investigations and on the findings in relation thereto.</div></div><div><div>As part of its ongoing investigations, the TSB also reviews developments in transportation safety, and identifies safety risks that they believe the government and the transportation industry should address to reduce injury and loss.</div><div><div>To instill confidence in the public regarding the transportation accident investigation process, it is essential that an investigating agency be independent and free from any conflicts of interest when investigating accidents, identifying safety deficiencies, and making safety recommendations. As such, the TSB is an independent agency, separate from other government agencies and departments, that reports to Parliament through the President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. Our independence enables us to be fully objective in making findings as to causes and contributing factors, and in making transportation safety recommendations.</div></div><div><div>In identifying the causes and contributing factors of a transportation incident, it is not the function of the Board to assign fault or determine civil or criminal liability. However, the Board does not refrain from fully reporting on the causes and contributing factors merely because fault or liability might be inferred from the Board's findings. No finding of the Board should be construed as assigning fault or determining civil or criminal liability. Findings of the Board are not binding on the parties to any legal, disciplinary, or other proceedings.</div><div><div><a href="http://tsb-bst.gc.ca/eng/qui-about/index.html">http://tsb-bst.gc.ca/eng/qui-about/index.html</a></div></div></div></div></div>
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# Section 6: Forms

## Documentation During and After an Incident

### Form Descriptions

#### Incident Command System (ICS) Forms

- ICS 201 Incident Briefing
- ICS 202 Incident Objectives
- ICS 203 Organization Assignment List
- ICS 204 Assignment List
- ICS 207 Incident Organization Chart
- ICS 208 Safety Message / Plan
- ICS 209 Incident Status Summary
- ICS 211 Check-In / Out List
- ICS 214 Activity Log
- ICS 215 Operational Planning Worksheet
- ICS 215A IAP Safety Analysis
- ICS 221 Demobilization Checkout
- ICS 230 Meeting Schedule
- ICS 231 Meeting Summary
- ICS 233 Incident Open Action Tracker

#### Emergency Forms

- A1 Initial Emergency Report Form
- A2 Odour Complaint Script
- A3 Regulatory First Call Communication
- A4 Incident Action Plan Checklist
- A5 Air Monitoring Log
- A6 Threatening Call / Bomb Threat
- A7 STARS Landing Zone Card

#### Resident Forms

- B1 Reception Centre Registration Log
- B2 Resident Compensation Log
- B3 Resident Contact Log
- B4 Roadblock Log
- B5 Evacuation Notice
- B6 Early Notification / Voluntary Evacuation Phone Message
- B7 Shelter-In-Place Phone Message
- B8 Evacuation Phone Message

#### Media Forms

- C1 Preliminary Media Statement
- C2 Media Contact Log
- C3 Government Agency Contact Log
- C4 Media Centre Site

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## Documentation During and After an Incident

It is imperative that accurate documentation is kept throughout the duration of an incident for record keeping purposes. Records kept may be used for legal, investigation, audits, historical and/or analytical purposes. All documentation must be held for a minimum of 5 years as it may be requested by the regulatory agency at any point during that time.

It is the Documentation Units responsibility to collect documentation (forms, checklists, event logs, etc.) from response team members and maintain a consistent system for organizing the data.

## Form Descriptions

The Incident Command System uses a series of standard forms and supporting documents that convey directions for the accomplishment of the objectives and distributing information. Listed below are the standard ICS form titles and descriptions of each form utilized.

Further ICS forms can be found through the ICS Canada website: <http://www.icscanada.ca/en/forms.html>.

Standard ICS Form Title	ICS Form Description
ICS 201 Incident Briefing	Provides the Incident Command and General Staffs with basic information regarding the incident situation and the resources allocated to the incident. This form also serves as a permanent record of the initial response to the incident.
ICS 202 Incident Objectives	Describes the basic strategy and objectives for use during each operational period.
ICS 203 Organization Assignment List	Provides ICS personnel with information on the units that are currently activated and the names of personnel staffing each position.
ICS 204 Assignment List	Informs Division and Group supervisors of incident assignments.
ICS 207 Incident Organization Chart	A complete picture of the organizational structure for the incident.
ICS 208 Safety Message / Plan	Expands on the Safety Message and Site Safety Plan.
ICS 209 Incident Status Summary	Summarizes incident information for staff members and external parties, and provides information to the Public Information Officer for preparation of media releases.
ICS 211 Check-In/Out List	Used to check in personnel and equipment arriving at or departing from the incident. Check-in / out consists of reporting specific information that is recorded on the form.
ICS 214 Activity Log	Provides a record of unit activities. Unit Logs can provide a basic reference from which to extract information for inclusion in any after-action report.
ICS 215 Operational Planning Worksheet	Documents decisions made concerning resource needs for the next operational period. The Planning Section uses this Worksheet to complete Assignment Lists, and the Logistics Section uses it for ordering resources for the incident. This form may be used as a source document for updating resource confirmation on other ICS forms such as the 209 Incident Status Summary.
ICS 215A Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis	Used to communicate to the Operations and Planning Section Chiefs the potential hazards identified by the Safety Officer. It identifies mitigation measures to address the identified hazards.

## Form Descriptions, continued

Standard ICS Form Title	ICS Form Description
ICS 221 Demobilization Checkout	Ensures that resources checking out of the incident have completed all appropriate incident business, and provides the Planning Section information on resources released from the incident.
ICS 230 Meeting Schedule	To record information about the daily scheduled meeting activities.
ICS 231 Meeting Summary	Provides more detailed information concerning the attendees and notes from a particular meeting.
ICS 233 Incident Open Action Tracker	Used by Command Staff to track time sensitive tasks / actions assigned to incident personnel.

Emergency Form Title	Emergency Form Description
A1 Initial Emergency Report Form	Used by recipient of a phone call from either a member of the public or other company personnel to record detailed information about incident.
A2 Odour Complaint Script	Used to record odour information from a member of the public as well as scripts to follow.
A3 Regulatory First Call Communication	A regulatory required form used to send detailed information to the regulator about an emergency used for assessment, historical, and analytical purposes following an incident.
A4 Incident Action Plan Checklist	A checklist of other forms and information required to accurately create an incident action plan.
A5 Air Monitoring Log	A form used by designated Air Monitor personnel to log information about air quality readings.
A6 Threatening Call / Bomb Threat	Detailed point driven form used to document incoming phone calls pertaining to personnel threats and bomb threats.
A7 Stars Landing Zone Card	An information card utilized if medical evacuation is required via STARS Air Ambulance.

Resident Form Title	Resident Form Description
B1 Reception Centre Registration Log	Log used by Reception Centre Rep to record information from evacuees being received at the reception centre. Can also be faxed to reception centre in case a representative has not been identified or cannot make it before evacuees start arriving.
B2 Resident Compensation Log	Detailed spreadsheet for expenses incurred by evacuees so that compensation may be properly dealt with.
B3 Resident Contact Log	A log used by various company personnel to record contact made with residents, whether they're sheltered / evacuated and if assistance is required.
B4 Roadblock Log	A log used by designated Roadblock personnel to identify details about vehicles and persons entering or exiting a hazard area.
B5 Evacuation Notice	A document to be left in doors / windows of surface developments that are unable to be contacted as a way to issue evacuation instructions

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## Form Descriptions, continued

Resident Form Title	Resident Form Description
B6 Early Notification/Voluntary Evacuation Message	A script and document filled out by Telephoner personnel issuing calls to residents for early notification and voluntary evacuation purposes.
B7 Shelter-In-Place Message	A script and document filled out by Telephoner personnel issuing calls to residents with shelter-in-place instructions.
B8 Evacuation Phone Message	A script and document filled out by Telephoner personnel issuing calls to residents with evacuation instructions.

Media Form Title	Media Form Description
C1 Preliminary Media Statement	A generic script used by the Media Spokesperson to issue media statements until which time more detailed information is known and can be issued.
C2 Media Contact Log	A log used to identify what media outlets/persons have contacted the company and their contact information.
C3 Government Agency Contact Log	A log used to identify what government agencies have been notified about the incident.
C4 Media Centre Site	A document to distribute to media outlets/persons about the location for further media enquiries and press releases as well as details to get there.

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# ICS 201 Incident Briefing Form



Current and Planned Objectives:	
Priorities: (1) Life Safety (2) Incident Stabilization (3) Environment & Property	
<b>1. Ensure Safety of Citizens and Response Personnel:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 1a. Identify hazard(s) of released product. <input type="checkbox"/> 1b. Establish site control (hot zone, warm zone, cold zone, & security). <input type="checkbox"/> 1c. Establish an Emergency Response Zone and Initiate Public Safety Actions. <input type="checkbox"/> 1d. Consider evacuations if needed. <input type="checkbox"/> 1e. Establish aircraft restrictions. <input type="checkbox"/> 1f. Monitor air in impacted areas <input type="checkbox"/> 1g. Develop site safety plan for personnel and ensure safety briefings are conducted.	<b>4. Minimize Economic Impacts:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 4a. Consider tourism and local economic impacts. <input type="checkbox"/> 4b. Protect public and private assets, as resources permit. <input type="checkbox"/> 4c. Establish damage claims process.
<b>2. Control the Source of the Release:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 2a. Complete emergency shutdown. <input type="checkbox"/> 2b. Conduct firefighting. <input type="checkbox"/> 2c. Initiate temporary repairs.	<b>5. Keep Stakeholders and Public Informed of Response Activities:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 5a. Provide forum to obtain stakeholder input and concerns. <input type="checkbox"/> 5b. Provide stakeholders with details of response actions. <input type="checkbox"/> 5c. Identify stakeholder concerns and issues, and address as practical. <input type="checkbox"/> 5d. Provide timely safety announcements. <input type="checkbox"/> 5e. Conduct regular news briefings. <input type="checkbox"/> 5f. Conduct public meetings, as appropriate.
<b>3. Manage a Coordinated Response Effort:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 3a. Complete or confirm notifications. <input type="checkbox"/> 3b. Establish a unified command organization and facilities (command post, etc.). <input type="checkbox"/> 3c. Ensure mobilization and tracking of resources and account for personnel and equipment. <input type="checkbox"/> 3d. Complete documentation.	
Current and Planned Actions, Strategies and Tactics:	
Time:	Actions:
HHMM	
HHMM	
HHMM	
HHMM	
HHMM	
HHMM	
HHMM	
HHMM	
HHMM	

# ICS 201 Incident Briefing Form



**Current Organizational Structure: (draw in current response structure)\***

**\* This is a condensed Organizational Chart to account for all currently responding personnel during the Initial Response.**

Incident Commander		
Name _____		
Number _____		

Information Officer
Name _____
Number _____

Liaison Officer
Name _____
Number _____

Safety Officer
Name _____
Number _____

On-Site Group Supervisor
Name _____
Number _____

Public Safety Group Supervisor
Name _____
Number _____

Documentation
Name _____
Number _____

SITE SAFETY
Name _____
Number _____

Control
Name _____
Number _____

Containment
Name _____
Number _____

Other
Name _____
Number _____

Other
Name _____
Number _____

Other
Name _____
Number _____

Air Monitors
Name _____
Number _____

Roadblocks
Name _____
Number _____

Rovers
Name _____
Number _____

Telephoners
Name _____
Number _____

Reception Centre Representative
Name _____
Number _____

Other
Name _____
Number _____

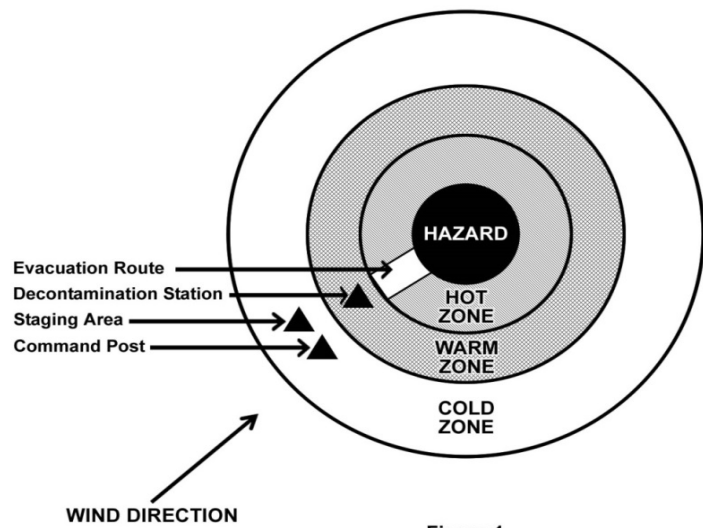
*Note: Refer to ICS 207 Incident Organization Chart in Section 6: Forms (Blue Tab) for full command structure.*

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# ICS 201 Incident Briefing Form



Site Safety and Hazard Control Analysis	
<b>Site Control</b>	
1. Is Site Control set-up? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	2. Is there an On-Scene Command Post? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If so, where?
3. Have all personnel been accounted for? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know	Injuries: _____ Fatalities: _____ Unaccounted: _____ Trapped: _____
4. Are observers involved or rescue attempts planned? Observers: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Rescuers: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	5. Are Decon areas setup? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If so, where?
<b>Hazard Identification, immediate signs of: (if yes, explain in remarks)</b>	
1. Electrical line(s) down or overhead? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	2. Unidentified liquid or solid products visible? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3. Wind direction across incident: <input type="checkbox"/> Towards your position Wind Speed: <input type="checkbox"/> Away from your position	4. Is a safe approach possible? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Odours or smells? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	6. Vapours visible? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
7. Holes, ditches, fast water, cliffs, etc. nearby? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	8. Fire, sparks, sources of ignition nearby? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
9. Is local traffic a potential problem? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	10. Product placards, colour codes visible? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
11. Other Hazards? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	12. As you approach the scene from the upwind side, do you note a change in the status of any of the above? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
13. Remarks:	
<b>Hazard Mitigation: have you determined the necessity for any of the following?</b>	
1. Entry Objectives:	
2. Warning sign(s), barriers, colour codes in place? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
3. Hazardous material being monitored? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 3a. Sampling equipment: 3b. Sampling location(s): 3c. Sampling frequency: 3d. Peak reading: 3e. Personal exposure monitoring:	
4. Protective gear / level: 4b. Respirators 4d. Boots:	4a. Gloves: 4c. Clothing: 4e. Chemical cartridge change frequency:
5. Decon 5a. Instructions: 5b. Decon equipment and materials:	
6. Emergency escape route established? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Route?	
7. Field responders briefed on hazards? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
8. Remarks:	
Protective Zones: record initial control perimeters (see Figure 1)	

 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Figure 1 Protective Zones</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is there a Hot Zone established?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No                      If so, Where?                 </li> <li>2. Is there a Warm Zone established?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No                      If so, Where?                 </li> <li>3. Is there a Cold Zone established?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No                      If so, Where?                 </li> <li>4. Remarks: (Include any information on evacuation route, etc.)</li> </ol>
<p>5. Include any site sketches or photos of the protective zones (if available):</p>	

# ICS 202 Incident Objectives



Incident Name:	
Date / Time Initiated:	
Prepared by:	ICS Position:
<b>General Control Objectives for the Incident:</b>	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
<b>Weather Forecast:</b>	
<b>General Safety Message:</b>	
<i>Note: Create and prioritize SMART (Specific, Measureable, Attainable, Realistic, &amp; Time-Sensitive) objectives that address the incident issues and utilize the solutions identified on the Operations Briefing page.</i>	



# ICS 203 Organization Assignment List



<b>Incident Name</b>			<b>Operational Period (Date/Time)</b>	
			From:	To:
<b>Incident Commander(s)</b>			<b>Operations Section</b>	
Agency	IC	Deputy	Chief	
			Deputy	
			Staging Area Manager	
			<b>On-Site Group</b>	
			Supervisor	
<b>Safety Officer</b>			Lead	
Assistant			Lead	
<b>Information Officer</b>			Lead	
Assistant			Lead	
<b>Liaison Officer</b>			Lead	
Assistant				
			<b>Public Safety Group</b>	
			Supervisor	
<b>Agency Representatives</b>			Lead	
Agency	Name		Lead	
			Lead	
			Lead	
			Lead	
			Lead	
			<b>Branch – Division / Group</b>	
			Branch Director	
			Deputy	
<b>Planning Section</b>			Division/Group	Lead
Chief			Division/Group	Lead
Deputy			Division/Group	Lead
Resources Unit			Division/Group	Lead
Situation Unit			Division/Group	Lead
Environmental Unit				
Documentation Unit			<b>Branch – Division / Group</b>	
Demobilization Unit			Branch Director	
Technical Specialists			Deputy	
			Division/Group	Lead
			Division/Group	Lead
<b>Logistics Section</b>			Division/Group	Lead
Chief			Division/Group	Lead
Deputy			Division/Group	Lead
Supply Unit				
Facilities Unit			<b>Finance / Admin Section</b>	
Ground Support Unit			Chief	
Communications Unit			Deputy	
Medical Unit			Time Unit	
Food Unit			Procurement Unit	
			Compensation / Claims Unit	
			Cost Unit	
<b>Prepared By: (Resources Unit)</b>			<b>Date/Time</b>	





## Section 6: Forms



## ICS 207 Incident Organization Chart

Incident Name:			
Date:		Time:	
Operational Period:			

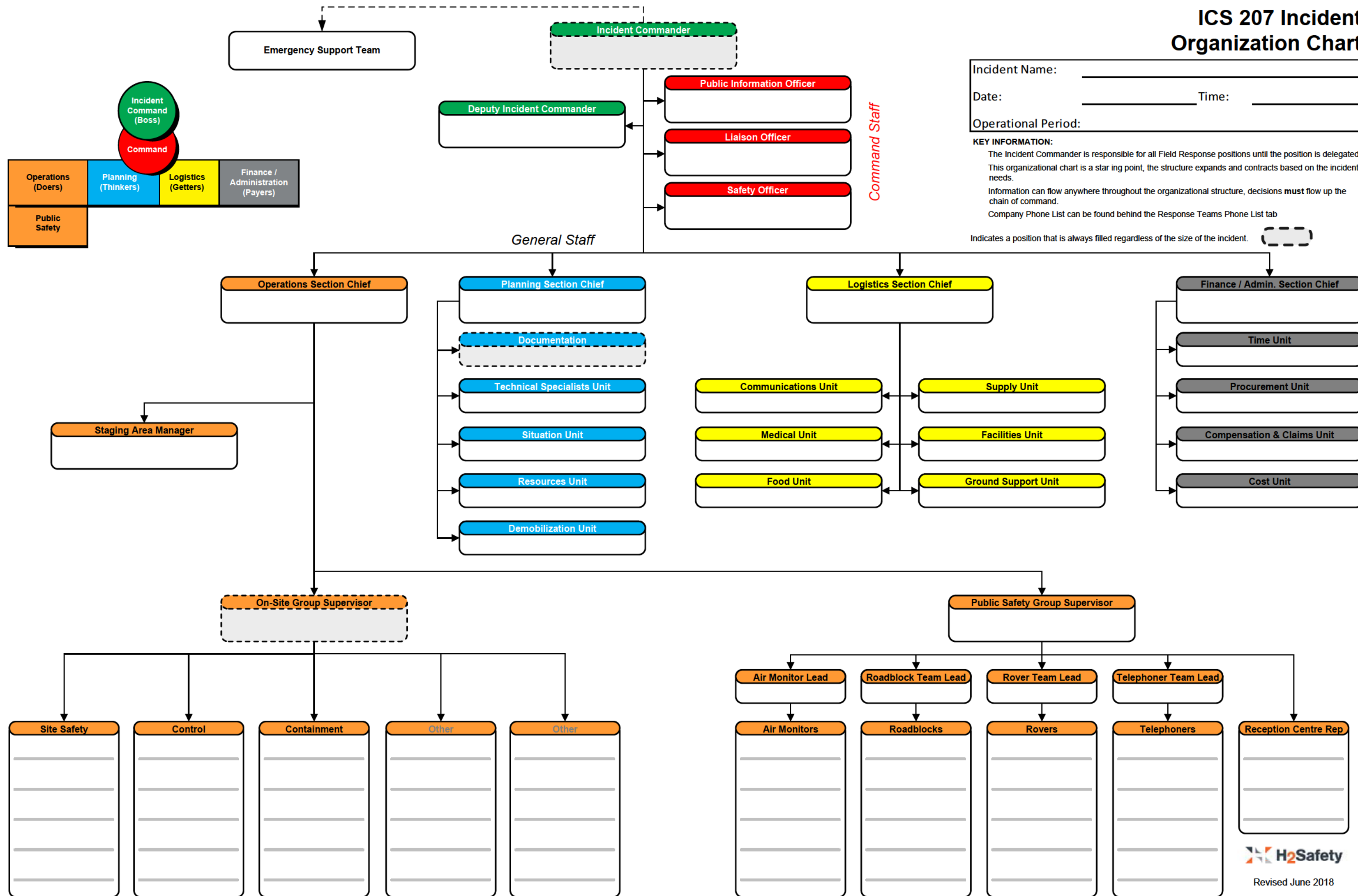
**KEY INFORMATION:**

The Incident Commander is responsible for all Field Response positions until the position is delegated. This organizational chart is a star ing point, the structure expands and contracts based on the incident needs.

Information can flow anywhere throughout the organizational structure, decisions **must** flow up the chain of command.

Company Phone List can be found behind the Response Teams Phone List tab

Indicates a position that is always filled regardless of the size of the incident.





# ICS 208 Safety Message / Plan



Incident Name:		Operational Period:	
		From: Date _____	Time _____
		To: Date _____	Time _____
Safety Message/Expanded Safety Message, Safety Plan, Site Safety Plan:			
Site Safety Plan Required? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Approved Site Safety Plan(s) Located At:			
Prepared By: (Name and Position)		Date Prepared:	
Signature:		Time Prepared:	



# ICS 209 Incident Status Summary



Incident Name:		Location of Incident:	
Date / Time Initiated:		(LSD / NTS)	
Prepared by:		ICS Position	
<b>Incident Details:</b>			
Gas readings:	H <sub>2</sub> S	SO <sub>2</sub>	LEL
<b>Level of Emergency:</b>			
Incident Severity: <input type="checkbox"/> Alert / Minor <input type="checkbox"/> Level 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Level 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Level 3			
<b>Affect Medium: (Check all that apply)</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Air	<input type="checkbox"/> Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Soil	<input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify:
<b>Site Type: (Select only 1)</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Well (Active)		<input type="checkbox"/> Well (Abandoned/Suspended) <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Sump	
<input type="checkbox"/> Well (Drilling & Completions): Rig Name:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Battery/Plant/Facility		<input type="checkbox"/> Tank Farm/Storage <input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline	
<input type="checkbox"/> Riser (Pipeline)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Road or Road Structure		Name:	Location on Road:
<input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify:			
<b>Incident Type: (Check all that apply)</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Sour Gas Release		<input type="checkbox"/> Sweet Gas Release <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid Spills	
<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster/Weather		<input type="checkbox"/> Fire/Explosion <input type="checkbox"/> Drilling Kick	
<input type="checkbox"/> Worker Injury/Fatality		<input type="checkbox"/> Security (theft, threat, terrorism) <input type="checkbox"/> Induced Seismicity	
<input type="checkbox"/> Well Bore Communication		<input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline Boring <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle/Transportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment/Structural Damage		<input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline Break <input type="checkbox"/> Well Control	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify:			
<b>Activity: (Check all that apply)</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Construction (Road, Lease, Pipe)		<input type="checkbox"/> Drilling/Exploration <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management	
<input type="checkbox"/> Processing		<input type="checkbox"/> Well Fracturing <input type="checkbox"/> Servicing	
<input type="checkbox"/> Repair		<input type="checkbox"/> Flaring (Emergency) <input type="checkbox"/> Well Testing	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pressure Testing		<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify:			

# ICS 209 Incident Status Summary



<b>Consequence or Impacts: (Check all that apply, if none, leave blank)</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Worker Safety (Injuries, Fatalities)		<input type="checkbox"/> Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> Economic (Loss of and/or damage to equipment or infrastructure, loss of production, work stoppage)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify:			
<b>Material Information:</b>			
Is spill off lease?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Estimated spill quantity: <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<input type="checkbox"/> Liquid Hydrogen (Crude, Oil, Diesel, Fuel)		<input type="checkbox"/> Toxic Gas Liquid (>1% Different Toxins)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Acid	<input type="checkbox"/> Emulsion (Oil, Gas, Water)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sweet Natural Gas	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Water
<input type="checkbox"/> Methanol	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Toxic Liquids	<input type="checkbox"/> Fresh Water	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sour Natural Gas	<input type="checkbox"/> Sour Liquids (<1% H <sub>2</sub> S)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Toxic Gases (Nitrogen, Carbon Dioxide, Inert Gases)			
<b>Area Information:</b>			
Land Type:		Field Name:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Private Land <input type="checkbox"/> Crown Land			
Area Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Muskeg <input type="checkbox"/> Farmland <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Other			
Access: <input type="checkbox"/> Helicopter <input type="checkbox"/> ATV <input type="checkbox"/> 4WD <input type="checkbox"/> 2WD <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown			
Name of road the asset is located on:			
KM where the incident occurred:			
Distance to nearest residence/public facility:			
Nearest City/Town/Open Camp:			
<b>Weather Conditions:</b>			
Weather Conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Other:			
Wind Direction N NE NW E SE S SW W			
Wind Strength <input type="checkbox"/> Calm <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Strong <input type="checkbox"/> Gusty			
Temperature °C			
<b>Public / Worker Injuries / Medical Emergencies:</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> First Aid		<input type="checkbox"/> Hospitalization	
<input type="checkbox"/> Fatality		<input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify:	
<b>Notification: (Notify all agencies as required)</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> 911 (Police/RCMP, Fire, EMS)	<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Regulator (OGC, AER*, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Authority (MD, County, Town, City)	<input type="checkbox"/> Health Authority
<input type="checkbox"/> Canada Energy Regulator (CER)	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupational Health & Safety (OH&S)	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Management Agency	<input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> Workers' Compensation Board (WCB)	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Response Assistance Canada (ERAC)	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Canadian Spill Services (WCSS)	<input type="checkbox"/> CANUTEC
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation Dangerous Goods (TDG)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<small>*Request that the regulator notify Ministry of Environment, Environment &amp; Climate Change Canada (ECCC) and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans as required.</small>			
<b>Refer to the Government Notification Matrix and External Agencies Contact List or Area Specific Information for complete list of agencies requiring contact.</b>			

# ICS 209 Incident Status Summary



Agency Notification			
Agency Name	Contact Name	Contact Number	Notified (Y/N)
Collect all completed C3 Government Agency Contact Logs from responders for full documentation.			
Notes:			
Roadblock Locations:			
Roadblock Number	Name	Location/LSD	
Collect all completed B4 Roadblock Logs from responders for full documentation.			
Notes:			

# ICS 209 Incident Status Summary



Air Monitor Locations:		
Air Monitor Number	Name	Location/LSD
Collect all completed A5 Air Monitoring Logs from responders for full documentation.		
Notes:		
Reception Centres		
Name	Location	Phone Number
Collect all completed B1 Reception Centre Registration Logs from responders for full documentation.		
Notes:		

# ICS 211 Check-In / Out List



Incident Name:							
Date / Time Initiated:							
Prepared by:				ICS Position:			
Check-in Location <input type="checkbox"/> Staging Area <input type="checkbox"/> ICS Res. Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Other:							
Name of Company	Date of Check-in	Supervisor Name	Total # of Personnel	Incident Assignment	Assigned	Available	Date of Check-out
Notes:							



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## Section 6: Forms



# ICS 215 Operational Planning Worksheet



Incident Name:				Operational Period: To: Date _____ Time _____ To: Date _____ Time _____																	
Branch	Division, Group, or Other	Work Assignments & Special Instructions	Resources															Overhead Position(s)	Special Equipment & Supplies	Reporting Location	Requested Arrival Time
			Req.																		
			Have																		
			Need																		
			Req.																		
			Have																		
			Need																		
			Req.																		
			Have																		
			Need																		
			Req.																		
			Have																		
			Need																		
			Req.																		
			Have																		
			Need																		
			Req.																		
			Have																		
			Need																		
		Total Resources Required:																Prepared by:  Name: Position/Title: Date/Time: Signature:			
		Total Resources - Have on Hand:																			
		Total Resources Need to Order:																			



ICS 215a Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis



Incident Name:							Date / Time Initiated:			
Prepared by:							ICS Position:			
Division or Group	Potential Hazards									Controls (e.g., PPE, buddy system, escape routes)
	Type of Hazard	Type of Hazard	Type of Hazard	Type of Hazard	Type of Hazard	Type of Hazard	Type of Hazard	Type of Hazard	Type of Hazard	



# ICS 221 Demobilization Checkout



Incident Name / Number:		Date / Time:		Demob. Number:	
Unit/Personnel Released:					
Transportation Type / Number:					
Actual Release Date / Time:				Manifest Completed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Destination:	Notify:	<input type="checkbox"/> HQ	<input type="checkbox"/> Agency	<input type="checkbox"/> Region	<input type="checkbox"/> Area <input type="checkbox"/> Dispatch
	Name:				
	Date:				
Unit Leader responsible for collecting performance rating					
Unit / Personnel					
You and your resources have been released subject to Sign-Off from the following: Demobilization Unit Leader – Check the appropriate box					
Logistics Section					
<input type="checkbox"/> Supply Unit					
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications Unit					
<input type="checkbox"/> Facilities Unit					
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground Support Unit Leader					
Planning Section					
<input type="checkbox"/> Demobilization Unit					
Finance/Admin Section					
<input type="checkbox"/> Time Unit					
Other					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
Remarks:					
Page		of		Prepared By: (Name and Position)	Signature:



# ICS 230 Meeting Schedule



Incident Name:		Operational Period: From: Date _____ Time _____		
Meeting Schedule (Commonly-held meetings are included)				
Date / Time	Meeting Name	Purpose	Attendees	Location
Prepared by: (Situation Unit Leader)		Date / Time:		



# ICS 231 Meeting Summary



Incident Name:	Meeting Date / Time:
Meeting Name:	
Meeting Location:	
Meeting Facilitator:	
Attendees:	
Notes: (with summary of decisions and action items)	
Prepared by:	Date / Time:



ICS 233 Incident Open Action Tracker



Incident Name:							
No.	Item	For	Status	Start Date	Briefed	Target Date	Actual Date
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							

## ICS 233 Incident Open Action Tracker



No.	Item	For	Status	Start Date	Briefed	Target Date	Actual Date
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
32							
33							
34							
35							
36							
37							
38							
39							
40							

# A1 Initial Emergency Report Form



## First On-Scene Actions

Facility Incident	Pipeline Incident
When an incident occurs at an operating facility (gas plant, compressor station):	When a call is received that is reporting a gas leak, a sour gas odor, a vehicle accident (NRM or a 3rd party) an injury to NRM personnel, or a 3rd party, the Gas Controller should do the following:
<b>1. Stop Work</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make safe</li> <li>• Secure the scene</li> </ul>	<b>1. Log the Call</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep an accurate log of the sequence of events</li> <li>• Log the time the incident was reported to you</li> <li>• Log the person(s) name and phone number that reported the incident</li> </ul>
<b>2. Alarm</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sound the alarm</li> <li>• Call for help</li> <li>• Call 911</li> </ul>	<b>2. Get a Description</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Get an accurate description of the incident</li> <li>• Get an accurate location of the incident</li> <li>• Ascertain if NRM personnel are involved in the incident</li> </ul>
<b>3. Evacuate</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All non-essential personnel must evacuate to the muster point</li> </ul>	<b>3. Notify the Supervisor on call</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notify the Supervisor on call, or their designate of any details of the event</li> <li>• Ensure all appropriate departments within NRM are notified of the event or incident as soon as possible, so the proper government and regulatory agencies can be notified in a reasonable period of time if necessary</li> </ul>
<b>4. Assess</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The on-site supervisors will take a head count</li> <li>• Assess the hazards</li> <li>• Assign roles – (search, rescue, first aid, transportation)</li> </ul>	<b>4. Dispatch Crew</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The supervisor for the area will dispatch a pipeline crew to investigate the event</li> </ul>
<b>5. Protect</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-site responders will don personal protective equipment</li> <li>• Deploy site and public safety warning signs</li> <li>• Non-essential personnel will be transported to a safe location</li> </ul>	<b>5. Assess and Report</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The crew will travel to the site to investigate and report back on their findings</li> <li>• If the event is verified as an emergency, they will escalate to the Area Manager to activate the Emergency Response Plan</li> <li>• ONE crew member will assume on scene Incident Command Post - until relieved</li> </ul>
<b>6. Rescue</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rescue team will search for, find and remove any casualties from the site to a safe location</li> </ul>	<b>6. Protect</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-site responders will don personal protective equipment</li> <li>• Deploy site and public safety warning signs</li> <li>• Non-essential personnel will be advised to move to a safe location</li> </ul>
<b>7. First Aid/Medical Aid</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow standard first aid protocols and coordinate transport of any casualties to medical aid</li> <li>• Provide information to Emergency Medical Services</li> </ul>	<b>7. Rescue/First Aid/Medical Aid</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rescue team will search for, find and remove any casualties from the site to a safe location</li> <li>• Follow standard first aid protocols and coordinate transport of any casualties to medical aid.</li> <li>• Provide information to Emergency Medical Services</li> </ul>
<b>8. Escalate</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To Area Manager or Director to determine the level of emergency.</li> <li>• If this is a Level 1 or 2 implement the Emergency Response Plan</li> </ul>	<b>8. Escalate</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To determine the Level of Emergency</li> <li>• If this is a Level 1 or implement the Emergency Response Plan</li> </ul>

# A1 Initial Emergency Report Form



Incident Details <i>To be completed by the person involved or notified</i>					
Report taken by			Date / Time		
Name of person calling			Caller Telephone		
Incident Location (LSD / NTS)					
Event Summary					
<div>Agencies Notified</div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes   Who?           <input type="checkbox"/> No         </div>					
<div>Event Status</div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Incident contained or controlled           <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent control possible           <input type="checkbox"/> Imminent control possible           <input type="checkbox"/> Incident is uncontrolled         </div>					
<div>Site Type</div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Well   <input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline   <input type="checkbox"/> Tank Farm/Storage   <input type="checkbox"/> Battery/Plant/Facility   <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____         </div>					
<div>Incident Type</div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Sour Gas Release   <input type="checkbox"/> Sweet Gas Release   <input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline Break   <input type="checkbox"/> Security (theft, threat, terrorism)           <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of Containment   <input type="checkbox"/> Fire/Explosion   <input type="checkbox"/> Worker Injury/Fatality   <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle/Transportation           <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid Spill   <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____         </div>					

# A1 Initial Emergency Report Form



Impacts			
<b>Public Health and Safety</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> Could be jeopardized <input type="checkbox"/> Is jeopardized	
<b>Public Protection Measures Taken</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> Notification <input type="checkbox"/> Evacuation <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter-in-place <input type="checkbox"/> Roadblocks	
<b>Worker Injuries</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> First Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitalized <input type="checkbox"/> Fatality <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
Distance to nearest surface development		_____ km	Distance to nearest urban centre _____ km
Details			
<b>Release Impact</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> On-Lease <input type="checkbox"/> Off-Lease    Product _____    Amount _____	
<b>Gas Readings</b>		H <sub>2</sub> S _____    SO <sub>2</sub> _____    LEL _____    Other _____	
Distance to nearest watercourse		_____ km	Weather Conditions
Details			
<b>Media Involvement?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>Regulator Involvement?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
		<b>Public Affairs/Community Relations Issues?</b>	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Details			
<b>Notes / Instructions Provided:</b>			

**Distribute this completed report to all Key Response Personnel**

*Note: Ensure the First On-Scene Actions have been completed before proceeding to the Five Step Initial Response Guide.*



# A2 Odour Complaint Script



Date:	Prepared by:
Time: <input type="checkbox"/> a.m. <input type="checkbox"/> p.m.	Duration of call:

To help us understand your immediate needs, we need to know:

<b>Name:</b> _____
<b>Contact number:</b> _____
<b>Description of the concern:</b> _____ _____ _____
<b>How many people are you with right now?</b>  <b>Adults</b> _____ <b>Children</b> _____
<b>Can you provide the location of the incident?</b>  <b>Location of the incident (address, legal, landmark, etc.):</b> _____ _____
<b>Where are you right now?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Home / Work <input type="checkbox"/> In a Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Outside <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
<b>If the resident is at home / work / outside tell them:</b>  The company will send someone to investigate. To be safe, you and anyone that you may be with need to go inside and stay inside. Close all doors and windows and turn off any appliances that blow out indoor air (i.e. clothes dryer) or suck in outside air (i.e. heating / air conditioning). Do not go outside or attempt to start any vehicles until you are told it is safe to do so.
<b>If the resident is in a vehicle and cannot shelter-in-place tell them:</b>  The company will send someone to investigate. To be safe, you and anyone that may be with you need to get inside the vehicle and stay inside. Keep all doors and windows closed and shut off the air conditioning / heat. If you see or hear anything that might indicate where the incident is occurring, travel in the opposite direction of the hazard; otherwise, continue travelling on your current course which will likely take you out of the hazard area.
<b>Someone will call you back with further instruction so please stay off of the phone so that we can contact you. If you have any urgent questions please call the company at _____.</b>



# A3 First Call Communication



Contact Details	Regulatory Contact		Field Centre	
	Caller			Phone
	Notification	Date	Time	Release Start Time End Time <input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
	Licensee			Phone
	Location		Nearest Town	
	Nearest Resident	Distance/Direction		Phone
	Media Involvement?	<input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> Regional	<input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> International	Media Contact
	Operator			Phone
Public Impact	Public Health and Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Could be jeopardized <input type="checkbox"/> Is jeopardized		Worker Injuries	<input type="checkbox"/> First Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Fatality <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitalization
	Emergency Assessment Matrix completed with licensee <input type="checkbox"/> Minor <input type="checkbox"/> Two <input type="checkbox"/> One <input type="checkbox"/> Three		ERP Activated?	<input type="checkbox"/> Site Specific <input type="checkbox"/> Corporate <input type="checkbox"/> Field/Area
	EPZ Size (2 km if unknown)	Numbers and Types of Public in EPZ		EOC/ICP Location
	Public Protection Measures Implemented <input type="checkbox"/> Notification <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter		<input type="checkbox"/> Roadblocks <input type="checkbox"/> Evacuation	Number Evacuated
Release Type	Release Impact <input type="checkbox"/> On lease <input type="checkbox"/> Off lease		H <sub>2</sub> S Concentration	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sensitive Environment	Environment Affected	<input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Land	<input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water <input type="checkbox"/> Flowing Water Water Body Name
	Area Affected (m <sup>3</sup> )	<input type="checkbox"/> Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment Loss <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife / Livestock Affected		
	Gas Release <input type="checkbox"/> Sweet <input type="checkbox"/> Sour	Volume/Rate		
	Liquid Release <input type="checkbox"/> Oil <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Effluent	Volume/Rate		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Release Point Determined			
Containment	Third Party / Outside Assistance Required <input type="checkbox"/> Incident contained or controlled <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent control possible		<input type="checkbox"/> Imminent control probable <input type="checkbox"/> Incident is uncontrolled	
	Company		WCSS Co-op	
Operations Type	Well Licence No.	Type of Incident	<input type="checkbox"/> Kick <input type="checkbox"/> Blowout <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of Circulation	
	Well Status <input type="checkbox"/> Drilling <input type="checkbox"/> Servicing <input type="checkbox"/> Producing <input type="checkbox"/> Injection <input type="checkbox"/> Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Standing <input type="checkbox"/> Sweet <input type="checkbox"/> Sour <input type="checkbox"/> Critical			
	Pipeline Licence No.	Line No.	<input type="checkbox"/> Hit <input type="checkbox"/> Leak <input type="checkbox"/> Rupture	
	Production Facility Licence No.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Gas Plant <input type="checkbox"/> Compressor <input type="checkbox"/> Oil <input type="checkbox"/> Battery <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Approval No.	

# A3 First Call Communication



Air Monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> License Air Monitoring Occurring		<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile	<input type="checkbox"/> Handheld	Estimated Time of Arrival	
	Initial Readings / Location		<input type="checkbox"/> PPB	<input type="checkbox"/> On Site	Distance	
			<input type="checkbox"/> PPM	<input type="checkbox"/> Off Site		
	Contractor Name		Phone		AMU Phone	
	Wind	Direction	Speed	Meteorological Conditions		AMU ETA
Communications	Communications completed by Licensee and /or Regulatory Agency					
	<input type="checkbox"/> RCMP/Police	<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Regulator	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Management Agency	<input type="checkbox"/> TDG	<input type="checkbox"/> OH&S	<input type="checkbox"/> WCB
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ambulance	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Authority	<input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> CANUTEC	<input type="checkbox"/> DFO	<input type="checkbox"/> WCSS
	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire	<input type="checkbox"/> Health Authority	<input type="checkbox"/> Environment & Climate Change Canada (ECCC)	<input type="checkbox"/> ERAC	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
	<input type="checkbox"/> CER	<input type="checkbox"/> First Nations	<input type="checkbox"/> Indian Oil & Gas	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
	Contact Names & Phone Numbers					
	Incident Cause <input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input type="checkbox"/> Human-Induced unintentional <input type="checkbox"/> Human-Induced Intentional					
Other Information	<input type="checkbox"/> First Nations Band	Band / Settlement Name / Contact			Phone	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Metis Settlement					
	Complaints	<input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> Large area				
	Private Land Title holder				Phone	
	Additional Information					

## A4 Incident Action Plan Checklist



IAP Checklist Items:	Comments:
<input type="checkbox"/> ICS 202 – Incident Objectives	
<input type="checkbox"/> ICS 207 – Incident Organizational Chart	
<input type="checkbox"/> ICS 209 – Incident Status Summary	
<input type="checkbox"/> ICS 215 – Operational Planning Worksheet	
<input type="checkbox"/> ICS 215A – IAP Safety Analysis	
<input type="checkbox"/> ICS 230 – Meeting Schedule	
<input type="checkbox"/> ICS 233 – Incident Open Action Tracker	
<input type="checkbox"/> Map: _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Map: _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
<b>Notes:</b>	
<div></div>	



# A5 Air Monitoring Log



Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Responder Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Responder Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Time	Location of Samples	H <sub>2</sub> S (ppm)	LEL (%)	O <sub>2</sub> (%)	SO <sub>2</sub> (ppm)	Other	Temp (°C)	Wind Conditions *		Comments
								From	Speed (km/hr)	

*\*Estimate meteorological conditions where accurate readings are not available.*



**NORTH RIVER**

*\*Estimate meteorological conditions where accurate readings are not available.*



## Section 6: Forms



**STARS®** Site Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Location \_\_\_\_\_

## Remote Site Landing Zone Reference Card

**In the event of a SITE EMERGENCY**  
**PHONE the STARS Emergency Link Centre®**

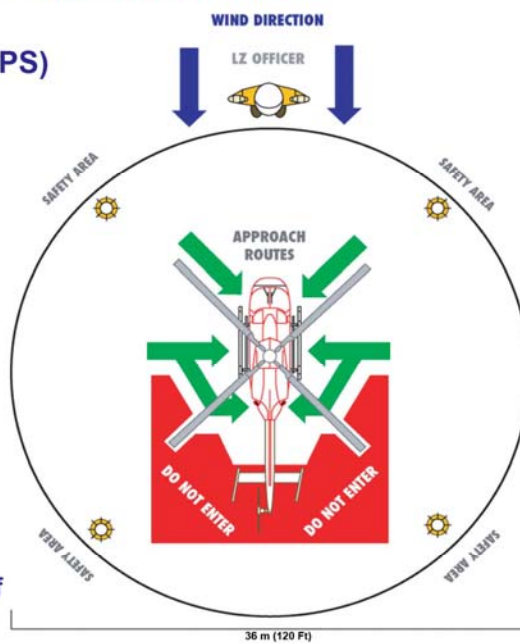
**TOLL FREE** **OR** **DIRECT**  
**1-888-888-4567** **403-299-0932**

### BE PREPARED WITH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION

1. STARS Site Number
2. Location of site (Legal Land Description or GPS)
3. Contact phone number at the site
4. Known hazards on-site
5. If applicable, is there a monitor on-site confirming the presence of H<sub>2</sub>S

### SAFETY GUIDELINES

- the landing zone should be on level ground, (less than 5% slope) at least 36 x 36 metres (120 x 120 ft) and more, if possible, to include a safety zone
- check for loose debris in landing zone  
**THIS IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE**
- ensure no one approaches the helicopter  
STARS crew will approach you when safe to do so
- everyone should be at least 30 metres from landing zone during landing and takeoff, due to possibility of injury from loose debris caused by rotor downwash
- movement around aircraft is to be in safe areas only
- if necessary, provide road blocks approximately 500 metres on either side of the landing zone



### PRE-LANDING CHECKLIST

The STARS Emergency Link Centre will require the following information from the site:

**TERRAIN**  
level or sloping  
type of surface  
dust, loose snow,  
rocks, bushes,  
stumps, etc.

**LANDING ZONE MARKINGS**  
4 turbo flares  
4 road flares / strobes  
4 reflective flares  
4 highway cones (days only)  
extra strobes/flares/cones  
on upwind side

**HAZARDS**  
signs  
vehicles  
trees  
equipment  
wires



# B1 Reception Centre Registration Log



Due to travel and time constraints, the company may not always be able to have a company employee at the Reception Centre before evacuees begin arriving. In this case this cover page can be included with the forms on the next 2 pages and sent to a representative at the Reception Centre to provide them with guidance on how to register and track evacuees until a company representative arrives.

## Evacuee registration guidelines

NorthRiver Midstream requires your assistance with receiving evacuees at the following Reception Centre: \_\_\_\_\_

Your company contact is:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Position: \_\_\_\_\_ Contact Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax Number: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1) Record all evacuees as they arrive on the forms provided.
- 2) Provide all evacuees with the statement below and any other status updates as provided by your company contact.
- 3) Provide the evacuees with food and lodging as required.
- 4) Record if any evacuees choose to leave the Reception Centre (name, contact number, where are they going, etc.).
- 5) Continually update the company of any residences arriving at or leaving the Reception Centre so that they can follow up on any residents that are unaccounted for.

## Statement to provide to residents as they arrive:


# B1 Reception Centre Registration Log



Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Responder Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Responder Position: \_\_\_\_\_ Responders Phone No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Resident id	Name (list all names in party)		# Of Occupants	Number arrived	Arrival time	Depart time	Destination phone # (where they can be reached)	Comments
	First	Last						

## B2 Resident Compensation Log



Resident's Name:	Home Address:	Home Telephone #:	Location of Land (LSD):
		Business Telephone #:	
Number of Residents Evacuated:	Evacuated to:	Telephone # While Evacuated:	

No.	Date	Location	Trans.	Accom.	Meals	Phone	Sundry	Total	Details of Expense
Total Reported Expenses									

Approved By: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## B2 Resident Compensation Log



Resident's Name:	Home Address:	Home Telephone #:	Location of Land (LSD):
		Business Telephone #:	
Number of Residents Evacuated:	Evacuated to:	Telephone # While Evacuated:	

No.	Date	Location	Trans.	Accom.	Meals	Phone	Sundry	Total	Details of Expense
Total Reported Expenses									

Approved By: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## B3 Resident Contact Log



Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Responder Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Responder Position: \_\_\_\_\_ Responders Phone No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Time	Resident name	Resident ID	Shelter / Evacuate	Number of people		Assistance or transportation required?	Comments
				Inside	Outside		
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	

## B3 Resident Contact Log



Time	Resident name	Resident ID	Shelter / Evacuate	Number of people		Assistance or transportation required?	Comments
				Inside	Outside		
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
			<input type="radio"/> Shelter <input type="radio"/> Evacuate			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	

## B4 Roadblock Log



Date: _____	Responder Name: _____
Page _____ of _____	Responder Position: _____ Responders Phone No.: _____

*Only emergency responders should be allowed to enter the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ).*

Vehicle Type	License plate # and province / state	Name of driver (if available)	# of people in vehicle	Time entering Zone	Time Exiting Zone	Comments (record all vehicles turned away)

# B4 Roadblock Log



Vehicle type	License plate # and province / state	Name of driver (if available)	# of people in vehicle	Time entering zone	Time Exiting zone	Comments (record all vehicles turned away)

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

# **EVACUATION NOTICE**

**NorthRiver Midstream has an emergency at its nearby location.**

**As a safety precaution, please leave the area in a  
(north / east / south / west) direction and proceed to the  
Reception Centre located at**

\_\_\_\_\_.

NorthRiver Midstream representatives will be available at the Reception Centre to address your questions or concerns.

For assistance, call NorthRiver Midstream at

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Thank you for your cooperation.**



## B6 Early Notification / Voluntary Evacuation Phone Message



Before calling, determine a safe evacuation route for the residents to travel, away from the emergency hazard area, upwind if possible, towards the reception centre.

<p>Hello, this is _____ (<i>your name</i>) _____ calling from NorthRiver Midstream.</p> <p>Is this the _____ (<i>name of residence / business</i>) _____ at _____ (<i>telephone number</i>) _____ ?</p> <p>NorthRiver is responding to a (<i>potential</i>) emergency at _____ (<i>location</i>) _____ in your area.</p> <p>You are in no danger at this time. All efforts are being made to resolve the problem and this phone call is only to inform you and provide you with an early notification.</p> <p>To help us understand and your immediate needs we need to know:</p>	
<p><b>How many people are at your location now?</b></p> <p><i>Adults</i> _____</p> <p><i>Children</i> _____</p>	
<p><b>Do you wish to leave your residence at this time?</b></p> <p><b>If Yes</b>     Please travel in a <u>north / east / south / west</u> direction to our reception centre located at: _____</p> <p><b>If No</b>     Please standby for further contact. Please do not use your telephone for outgoing calls as this may prevent us from contacting you with updated information or when the problem has been eliminated.</p>	
<p><b>If you have urgent questions, please contact NorthRiver at _____ (<i>telephone number</i>) _____.</b></p> <p><b>Thank you for your cooperation.</b></p>	

**(Pass on all information regarding this call to the Public Safety Group Supervisor immediately)**

## B6 Early Notification / Voluntary Evacuation Phone Message

---



## B7 Shelter-In-Place Phone Message



Hello, this is \_\_\_\_\_ (*your name*) \_\_\_\_\_ of NorthRiver Midstream.

Is this the \_\_\_\_\_ (*name*) \_\_\_\_\_ residence at \_\_\_\_\_ (*telephone number*) \_\_\_\_\_?

NorthRiver is responding to a (*potential*) emergency at \_\_\_\_\_ (*location*) \_\_\_\_\_ in your area.

For your safety, it is extremely important that you, and those with you, stay indoors until the potential hazard no longer exists, or you are advised to evacuate.

To help us understand your immediate needs, we need to know:

### How many people are at your location now?

*Adults* \_\_\_\_\_

*Children* \_\_\_\_\_

Is there anyone in your household that you cannot contact to inform them of the situation and advise them to get in doors or stay out of the area?

☐ Yes    ☐ No

**If Yes**    *Whom?* \_\_\_\_\_

*Location of the person(s)* \_\_\_\_\_

We will send someone to find them as soon as possible.

### Do you have children in school at this time?

☐ Yes    ☐ No

**If Yes**    *What school?* \_\_\_\_\_

*Children's names* \_\_\_\_\_

We will contact the school to ensure the safety of your children. Buses will be directed to leave the area immediately. If school is in session, your children will be redirected to the reception centre by their regular bus driver when the school day is over.

### Do you have the "Shelter-in-Place" instructions previously provided to you by NorthRiver?

☐ Yes    ☐ No

**If Yes**    Please follow the Shelter-in-Place instructions located inside the resident pamphlet.

**If No**    *Verbally walk the resident through the Shelter-in-Place instructions on the next page.*

### Do you understand what I have told you?

Is there an alternate number we can contact you at? \_\_\_\_\_

If you have any urgent questions, please contact NorthRiver at \_\_\_\_\_ (*telephone number*) \_\_\_\_\_.

Thank you for your cooperation.

*(Pass on all information regarding this call to the Public Safety Group Supervisor immediately)*

## Shelter-In-Place Instructions

For your safety:

- Immediately gather everyone indoors and stay there
- Close and lock all windows and outside doors
  - If convenient, tape the gaps around the exterior door frames
- Leave open all inside doors
- Extinguish indoor wood burning fires
  - If possible, close flue dampers
- Turn off appliances or equipment that either:
  - Blows out or uses indoor air, such as:
    - Bathroom and kitchen exhaust fans
    - Built-in vacuum systems
    - Clothes dryers
    - Gas fireplaces and gas stoves
  - Sucks in outside air, such as:
    - Heating, ventilation and air conditioner (HVAC) systems for apartments, commercial or public facilities
    - Fans for heat recovery ventilators or energy recovery ventilators (HRV / ERV)
- Turn down furnace thermostats to the minimum setting and turn off air conditioners
- Avoid using the telephone, except for emergencies, so that you can be contacted by company emergency response personnel
- Call the company emergency numbers you have been provided:
  - If you are experiencing symptoms or smelling odours (so that we can address your concerns and adjust our response priorities)
  - If you have contacted fire, police or ambulance (so that we can coordinate our response)
- Stay tuned to local radio and television for possible information updates
- Do not leave your residence, even if you see people outside, until you are told to do so
- After the hazardous substance has passed through the area you will receive an “all-clear” message from the company emergency response personnel. You may also receive, if required, instructions to:
  - Ventilate your building by opening all windows and doors; turning on fans and turning up thermostats. During this time the air outside may be fresher and you may choose to leave your building while ventilating.
  - Once the building is completely ventilated return all equipment to normal settings & operation.
- Do not leave your sheltered location or attempt to start any vehicle until a company representative advises you that the area is safe.

**If you are unable to follow these instructions, please notify company emergency response personnel.**

## B8 Evacuation Phone Message



Before calling, determine a safe evacuation route for the residents to travel, away from the emergency hazard area, upwind if possible, towards the reception centre.

Hello, this is _____ <i>(your name)</i> _____ of NorthRiver Midstream.	
Is this the _____ <i>(name)</i> _____ residence at _____ <i>(telephone number)</i> _____ ?	
NorthRiver is responding to a <i>(potential)</i> emergency at _____ <i>(location)</i> _____ in your area.	
For your safety, it is extremely important that you and your family leave your residence immediately and travel in a <i>north / east / south / west</i> direction to our reception centre located at: _____	
To help us understand your immediate needs, we need to know:	
<b>How many people are at your location now?</b>	
Adults _____	
Children _____	
Is there anyone in your household that you cannot contact to inform them of the situation and advise them to evacuate away from the area?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>If Yes</b>	<i>Whom?</i> _____ <i>Location of the person(s)</i> _____ We will send someone to find them as soon as possible.
<b>Do you have children in school at this time?</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>If Yes</b>	<i>What school?</i> _____ <i>Children's names</i> _____ We will contact the school to ensure the safety of your children. Buses will be directed to leave the area immediately. If school is in session, your children will be redirected to the reception centre by their regular bus driver when the school day is over.
<b>Do you require evacuation / transportation assistance?</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>If Yes</b>	We are sending someone to assist you. Please stay indoors and close all doors and windows until a Rover or the local police arrive to evacuate you.
<b>If No</b>	<i>Provide the resident with:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Directions to safely travel to the reception centre</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>A list of items to bring with them to the reception centre (medications, cell phone, etc.)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>An idea of how long they may be expected to stay at the reception centre</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>The option to bring their house pets to the reception centre</i>
Please contact NorthRiver if you are unable to make it to the reception centre for any reason. Please keep your phone line free so that we can contact you if necessary.	
Is there an alternate number we can contact you at? _____	
A company representative at the reception centre will address any questions you may have and will make arrangements for your temporary accommodations. Do you understand everything I have told you? Are you leaving immediately?	
<b>If you have any urgent questions, please contact NorthRiver at _____ <i>(telephone number)</i> _____.</b> <b>Thank you for your cooperation.</b>	

***(Pass on all information regarding this call to the Public Safety Group Supervisor immediately)***



# C1 Preliminary Media Statement



Date:(YY/MM/DD)	Responder Name:
Responder Position:	Responder Phone No.:

**This is the information I can give you so far:**

At (time – 24hr local clock) on (date), a(n) (fire, explosion, gas release, spill) occurred at the Company's (location name) site, located (distance) kilometres (east / west / north / south) of (nearest town or city).

Presently, (number of personnel) workers are being treated for injuries. The names and condition of the injured cannot be released until their families have been contacted.

The (well site, plant, pipeline, office, drilling location) has been (shut down, isolated, or is still flowing).

Company staff have been activated and are directing emergency response procedures to protect the public, our workers and the environment.

The cause of the (fire, explosion, gas release, spill) is not yet known and no estimate of damage is available. As information becomes available, news releases will be issued from the Information Office.

Any further inquiries should be directed to the Emergency Support Team, who will issue a press release at a later time.

**Contact:**

\_\_\_\_\_ Office: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

*Note: Only the **Media Spokesperson** designated by the Emergency Support Team is to provide any specific information to the public or the media. Refer to page 3 of Section 3: Communications & Media for the generic media statement to be used by all other response personnel.*



## C2 Media Contact Log



Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Responder Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Responder Position: \_\_\_\_\_ Responders Phone No.: \_\_\_\_\_

If you feel you are not the appropriate person to be answering the media agencies questions, use the following series of statements.

**"NorthRiver Midstream has an Information Officer to answer all media questions."**

**"May I request the following information to expedite your request?" (complete the form below).**

**"Thank you. NorthRiver appreciates your cooperation and I will pass on this information to the appropriate person."**

Time	Call To	Call From	Media Outlet	Reporter / Contact Name	Telephone Numbers		Remarks / Information Required
					Work	Fax	

# C2 Media Contact Log



Document all key events, conversations, and meetings on this form. Where lengthy notes are necessary, use additional copies or the back of the page.

Time	Call To	Call From	Media Outlet	Reporter / Contact Name	Telephone Numbers		Remarks / Information Required
					Work	Fax	

## C3 Government Agency Contact Log



Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Responder Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Responder Position: \_\_\_\_\_ Responders Phone No.: \_\_\_\_\_

If you feel you are not the appropriate person to be answering the media agencies questions, use the following series of statements.

**NorthRiver Midstream has a Government Liaison to answer all media questions."**

**"May I request the following information to expedite your request?" (complete the form below).**

**"Thank you. NorthRiver appreciates your cooperation and I will pass on this information to the appropriate person."**

Time	Call To	Call From	Agency	Contact Name	Telephone Numbers		Remarks / Comments
					Work	Fax	

# C3 Government Agency Contact Log



Document all key events, conversations, and meetings on this form. Where lengthy notes are necessary, use additional copies or the back of the page.

Time	Call To	Call From	Agency	Contact Name	Telephone Numbers		Remarks / Comments
					Work	Fax	



## Section 6: Forms



# Appendices

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## Appendix A: ERP Scope, Training and Plan Maintenance

### Scope

This plan defines the emergency response process related to all hazards affecting petroleum operations. This Emergency Response Plan (ERP) outlines the process for an Alert/Minor, Level-1, Level-2, or Level-3 emergency for any jurisdiction or incident type.

### Plan Objectives

The primary objective of this Emergency Response Plan (ERP) is to define the incident management system and organizational structure, process and tools to respond effectively to all incidents regardless of size or complexity. It has been designed to be intuitive and have natural process flow utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS) and to comply with applicable regulations, standards, and industry best practices.

### Purpose

This ERP clearly defines emergency response team roles, functions and duties to protect people, the environment, and assets during an incident. This plan clarifies the following:

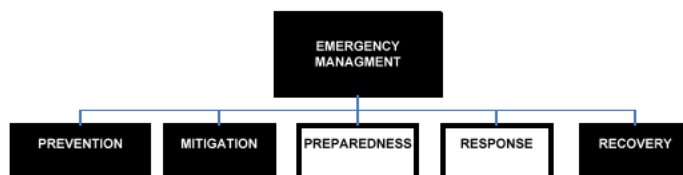
- Overall Incident Command System (ICS) response organization.
- Incident Command System (ICS) Roles and responsibilities.
- Guidance to determine the Alert or Emergency Level.
- Mechanisms to activate the ERP.
- Notification /communication requirements to stakeholders (public /government /responders).
- Documentation tools for accurate records management of events and decisions during an event.
- Guidance for post-emergency actions.

The intent of this Emergency Response Plan (ERP) is to define effective measures in place to:

- Notify and protect the workers and the public.
- Minimize environmental impact.
- Minimize asset and property loss.
- Regain steady state of operations.
- Minimize emergency response time.
- Maximize response effectiveness.
- Coordinate with government agencies and stakeholders.
- Minimize business and reputational impact.

This manual outlines the framework, tools and reference materials to facilitate a prompt, safe, efficient and properly managed response to all incidents regardless of size or complexity. Therefore this plan provides employees and contractors with practical tools that will guide them through the Preparedness and Response principles of Emergency Management.

### Emergency Management Process Flow



## Appendix A: ERP Scope, Training and Plan Maintenance, continued

### Training Requirements

Frequency / Action	As Required	Semi-Annually	Annually*	Every Three (3) Years**	Every Five (5) Years***
<b>Training</b>					
Employee Orientation New / Transfer	✓				
On-the-job Training	✓				
Response Discussion During Pre-Job Meetings	✓				
Drills	✓				
Tabletop Exercise			✓ one of these exercises		
Communication / Partial Mobilization Exercises					
Major (Full Scale) Exercise				✓	✓
Post Incident (Actual) Review	✓				
ERP Review / Self Audit		✓			

\* Must be held annually.

\*\* CSA Z246.2-18, CER, OGC & AER requires Major Exercises be held every three (3) years.

\*\*\* Environment & Climate Change Canada (ECCC) requires Major Exercises be held every five (5) years for facilities with E2 required substances.

## **Appendix A: ERP Scope, Training and Plan Maintenance, continued**

### **Plan Maintenance**

#### **Responsibility**

The licensee is responsible to ensure that an ERP is created for all provincial and federally regulated oil and gas activities (i.e. sour operations, HVP pipelines, cavern storage facilities, etc.), they are maintained regularly, and any updates are disseminated to the regulatory agency and other plan holders as required. In order for this to occur the following responsibilities are designated:

- Each individual plan holder is responsible for ensuring their assigned manuals are current, all updates are applied / downloaded / inserted, and any errors or omissions are reported to a supervisor.
- Each Area Supervisor / Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that a semi-annual review of their ERP is conducted. The ERP Revision Request Form is located in this section and can be used to track this information and provide documentation in the case of an ERP assessment.
- Any requests for revisions to this plan should be forwarded to the applicable Area Supervisor / Coordinator for review. These revisions will be discussed with the company's Emergency Response Program Coordinator and H<sub>2</sub>Safety Services Inc. Any significant changes including those resulting from exercises and incidents will require immediate updates sent out to all plan holders; less significant changes will be implemented during the ERP's next annual update.
- The company's Emergency Response Program Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that the plans and distribution lists are updated, training is performed, and new projects are included in the plan. Information in this plan will be verified and updated at least once a year.
- Old manuals must be sent to H<sub>2</sub>Safety Services Inc. or destroyed. If a plan holder no longer requires their manual (job changes, position changes, etc.), it must be returned to the company's Emergency Response Program Coordinator to be tracked, reassigned, or destroyed.

The licensee must distribute changes in information that are instrumental to implementing the ERP to all required plan holders.

Errors identified in the ERP by the regulatory agency, licensee, and other party must be corrected immediately upon identification.

#### **Modifications to New or Existing Operations**

The licensee must submit a supplement for review and approval to the regulatory agency for all newly added wells, pipelines, well / pipeline tie-ins, facilities and operating areas prior to commencement of operations if there are new surface developments within the Emergency Planning Zone. For example, the EPZ for a new pipeline tie-in does not fall entirely within the existing Emergency Planning Zone and impacts a new residence / public facility / trapper cabin / etc. that was not previously included in the Emergency Response Plan. The licensee must conduct a public involvement program for all new members of the public. Before any new or major modifications to an existing facility / pipeline are brought on-stream, any additions or changes will be added to the Emergency Response Plan. If required, a site specific Emergency Response Plan will be developed. Meetings to review response plan requirements must be held before major facility modifications are commissioned.

## Appendix A: ERP Scope, Training and Plan Maintenance, continued

### ERP Revision Request Form

Plan Holder Name / Title / Company: \_\_\_\_\_

ERP Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Manual Number: \_\_\_\_\_

If any of the following items have changed, please check the box beside it and provide a description of the change in the space provided:

- ☐ Company information
- ☐ Mapping information
- ☐ Resident contact information
- ☐ Response staff information or capacity changes
- ☐ Facility additions, such as well or pipeline tie-ins
- ☐ Other

Description of the change:

*Please attach additional pages and/or support documentation as required.*

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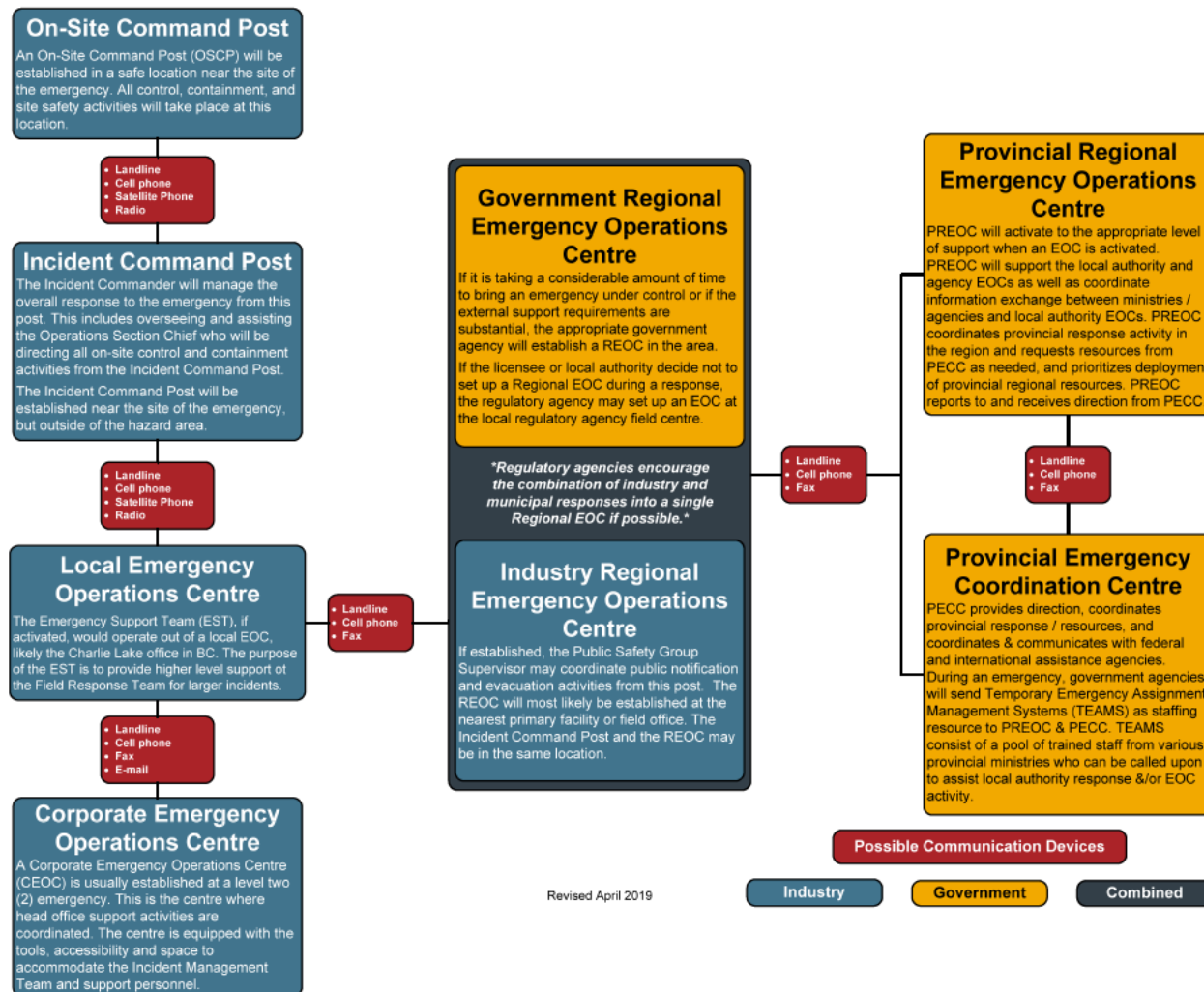
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Please return the completed checklist to:

## Appendix B: Incident Command Post (ICP)

### Communication Methods Between Command Posts – British Columbia



Revised April 2019

## Appendix B: Incident Command Post (ICP), continued

### ICP Activation and Setup

The Incident Command Post is activated by the Incident Commander.

The following tasks must be addressed once the ICP has been activated:

Position	Task
Incident Commander	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Establish briefings with the Field Response Team (FRT).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure staffing is adequate for the task(s).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Consider the time difference, if applicable, and determine how time will be communicated throughout the incident.</li> </ul>
Safety Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure the room / floor / building is secure.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure a safe work area, i.e. remove clutter or cords causing slips, trips, falls, etc.</li> </ul>
Information Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Notify the receptionist that there is an incident. Provide details of what message should be given out to the public and media, as well as where to direct incoming calls.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure inbound and outbound calls received or made are centrally logged.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure responders have their office phones forwarded to their cell phones.</li> </ul>
Logistics / IT Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Turn on all computers; ensure the relevant systems are operational and that they all have internet/email access.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Bring up any ERP related electronic tools (ie; H2CommandCentre) and ensure they are working and that they can all be displayed on various projectors / screens as required.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Check that printers are connected to the computers and working. Print a test page to confirm.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Check that the fax machine is setup and working.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Check that any phone conferencing systems are set up and working.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that telephone lines are available and active.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure TVs are working properly and set up to local news or CNN.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Obtain any additional equipment as required.</li> </ul>
Logistics / Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure the room/floor/building is secure. Arrange for additional security if required.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> If the location of the Incident Command Post is closed to general staff, provide a list of staff needing access clearance to the meeting area.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The following supplies should be available: notepaper, pens, printer cartridges and paper, documentation forms, dry erase markers, staplers and staples, spare power bars and extension cords, etc.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Arrange for refreshments (coffee, food, water, etc.) for those working there, as well as sleeping space if required.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure there are sufficient tables and chairs for the team.</li> </ul>

## Appendix B: Incident Command Post (ICP), continued

### ICP Activation and Setup, continued

Position	Task
Planning / Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Determine which emergency response plans and other ERP tools are needed and pull them out to be readily accessible.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Determine what laminated maps and charts are going to be utilized and put them up on the wall with dry erase markers. Set up the white boards and roles chart.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure clocks are displaying the correct time, including any clocks with a different time zone.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> As each person arrives: provide them with a vest, provide them with a print out of the Initial Emergency Report Form, ensure they synchronize their watches and ensure they check in with their assigned supervisor.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> As team members arrive, write their name in the appropriate position on the Field Response Team Assignment Chart.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Pass out documentation forms and provide an overview of the documentation process.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure the latest contact list for Field Response Team members are available.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Begin documenting all actions, decisions and major events. Start-up H<sub>2</sub>CommandCentre if available.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Continually update the laminated maps and charts as information becomes available (Field Response Team Assignment Chart, Emergency Status Board, etc.).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Post a schedule of events, including shift changes and status updates.</li> </ul>

### Incident Command Post Briefings

Once the ICP has been activated and team members arrive, the Incident Commander or Deputy needs to conduct an initial briefing to provide the team with the status of the situation, establish operational periods for the ICP, establish a meeting schedule for both a planning meeting and periodic briefings and outline broad goals to guide the ICP throughout the emergency.

In addition to periodic briefings for status updates, the Incident Commander also has to conduct a meeting once the approved Incident Action Plan is in place. This meeting will outline the planned objectives and tasks and will ensure that resources required for implementation of the action plan are in available or en route.

At the end of each operational period, all departing members of the Field Response Team will be debriefed and must brief their replacements.

### Documentation

It is critical to ensure that all ICP documentation is compiled, properly stored and readily available after the event. Proper documentation will aid in investigations, inquiries, debriefs and support for financial claims and budgets. Everything that happens during the Response/Recovery Operations should be recorded at the ICP. The forms at the back of this manual are designed to aid in this process.

## Appendix C: Toxic Gases

### Hydrogen Sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S)

#### Background

Hydrogen sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S) is a flammable, colourless gas with a characteristic odour of rotten eggs that people can smell at low levels. It is also known as hydrosulphuric acid and sewer gas. H<sub>2</sub>S occurs naturally in crude petroleum, natural gas, volcanic gases and hot springs. It can also result from bacterial breakdown of organic matter. Industrial sources include emissions from industrial paper plants; combustion of coal, fuel oil and natural gas (including gas flares); kraft paper mills; tanneries; and emissions from sewers and waste treatment facilities. Cigarette smoke is also a source of hydrogen sulphide.

H<sub>2</sub>S is released primarily as a gas and spreads in the air. Its residence time in the atmosphere ranges from about one day to more than 40 days, depending on ambient temperature and other atmospheric variables, including humidity, sunshine and presence of other pollutants. The decreased temperatures and decreased levels of hydroxyl ions in northern regions in winter increase the residence time. When released H<sub>2</sub>S gas is ignited, it will change into sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), be carried into the atmosphere and dispersed over a larger area at lower concentrations.

#### Signs and Symptoms

Exposure to hydrogen sulphide may cause irritation to the eyes, nose or throat. It may also cause difficulty in breathing for some asthmatics. Brief exposures to high concentrations of hydrogen sulphide can cause a loss of consciousness and possibly death. In most cases, the person appears to regain consciousness without any other effects. However, in some individuals, there may be permanent or long-term effects such as headaches, poor attention span, poor memory and poor motor function. No health effects have been found in humans exposed to typical environmental concentrations of hydrogen sulphide (0.00011-0.00033 ppm).

#### Acute Exposure Effects

The effects on humans will vary depending on the duration and H<sub>2</sub>S concentration of exposure. The health effects of acute exposure to H<sub>2</sub>S are shown in the following table. Acute exposure reflects a range from a few seconds up to several weeks.

#### Hydrogen Sulphide Toxicity Table (BC Regulations)

Concentration (ppm)	Effects
Less than 1	Most people smell "rotten eggs".
3 – 5	Odour is strong.
20 – 150	Nose and throat feel dry and irritated. Eyes sting, itch or water and "gas eye" symptoms may occur. Prolonged exposure may cause coughing, hoarseness, shortness of breath and runny nose.
150 – 200	Sense of smell is blocked (olfactory fatigue).
200 – 250	Major irritation of the nose, throat and lungs, along with headache, nausea, vomiting and dizziness. Prolonged exposure can cause fluid buildup in the lungs (pulmonary edema), which can be fatal.
300 – 500	Symptoms are the same as above, but more severe. Death can occur within 1-4 hours of exposure.
Above 500	Immediate loss of consciousness. Death is rapid, sometimes immediate.

*Adapted from Hydrogen Sulfide in Industry, WorkSafe BC February 2010*

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## Appendix C: Toxic Gases, continued

### Chronic Exposure Effects of Hydrogen Sulphide

Chronic effects from H<sub>2</sub>S exposure is a developing area of research. Chronic exposure may inflame and irritate the upper respiratory tract.

#### Medical treatment for hydrogen sulphide exposure

*(Please note: This information was provided by a medical source other than the Provincial Regional Health Authorities. See Hydrogen Sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S) Guidelines - Revised November 2000)*

#### Guidelines for in Hospital Assessment/Treatment of Possible Hydrogen Sulphide Exposure

This is provided to assist medical staff in assessing a worker who has a possible or actual H<sub>2</sub>S exposure.

Section I provides information on H<sub>2</sub>S

Section II summarizes possible health effects, which should be evaluated at the time of presentation

Section III depicts a summary of possible clinical management

Section IV provides a guideline regarding return to work (RTW) considerations

#### I. Hydrogen sulphide

H<sub>2</sub>S is a colourless gas. It is heavier than air and tends to flow in ditches, trenches and low-lying areas.

H<sub>2</sub>S is clearly recognizable in small concentrations at around one part per million (ppm) by its characteristic rotten egg smell.

At concentrations of about 150 ppm in the air, or after prolonged exposure to lower concentrations, the olfactory sense is paralyzed and the presence of H<sub>2</sub>S can no longer be detected by odour.

#### II. Health effects of hydrogen sulphide

H<sub>2</sub>S can be rapidly fatal. It acts by paralyzing the respiratory control centre in the brain and by inhibiting cellular respiration.

Hydrogen sulphide is a mucous-membrane and respiratory-tract irritant. Pulmonary edema, which may be immediate or delayed, can occur after exposure to high concentrations.

#### Acute exposure may include the following symptoms and signs:

##### Central Nervous System

CNS injury is immediate and significant after exposure to hydrogen sulphide. At high concentrations, only a few breaths can lead to loss of consciousness, coma, respiratory paralysis, seizures, and death. CNS stimulation may precede CNS depression. Stimulation manifests as excitation, rapid breathing, and headache; depression manifests as impaired gait, dizziness, and coma, possibly progressing to respiratory paralysis and death. In addition, decreased ability to smell occurs at 100 to 150 ppm.

##### Respiratory

Inhaled Hydrogen sulphide initially affects the nose and throat. Low concentrations (50 ppm) can rapidly produce irritation of the nose, throat, and lower respiratory tract. Pulmonary manifestations include cough, shortness of breath, and bronchial or lung hemorrhage. Higher concentrations can provoke bronchitis and cause accumulation of fluid in the lungs, which may be immediate or delayed for 24 hours or more. Lack of oxygen may result in cyanosis.

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## Appendix C: Toxic Gases, continued

### Medical Treatment for Hydrogen Sulphide Exposure, continued

#### Cardiovascular

High dose exposure may cause insufficient cardiac output, irregular heartbeat and conduction abnormalities.

#### Renal

Although very unlikely, transit renal effect may include blood, casts, and protein in the urine. Renal failure as a direct result of hydrogen sulphide toxicity has not been described, although it may occur secondary to cardiovascular compromise.

#### Gastrointestinal

Symptoms may include nausea and vomiting.

#### Dermal

Prolonged or massive exposure may cause burning, itching, redness and painful inflammation of the skin.

#### Ocular

Eye irritation may result in inflammation (i.e. kerato-conjunctivitis) and clouding of the eye surface. Symptoms include blurred vision, sensitivity to light, and spasmodic blinking or involuntary closing of the eyelid.

#### Potential Sequelae

Inflammation of the bronchi can be a late development. Survivors of severe exposure may suffer psychic disturbances and permanent damage to the brain and heart.

### III. Approach to the worker with suspected hydrogen sulphide exposure

Although this document refers only to H<sub>2</sub>S, it is important for the clinician to keep in mind the possibility of co-exposure to numerous other agents. Sulphur dioxide may have been present if there has been combustion of hydrogen sulphide. Sulphur dioxide does not cause loss of consciousness but is a respiratory tract irritant. Therefore, the management of sulphur dioxide intoxication is similar to that for hydrogen sulphide. Other agents capable of causing asphyxia include carbon monoxide (toxic asphyxia) as well as a wide array of gases that act as simple asphyxiants (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrogen, etc.) by displacing oxygen. Finally, other conditions (MI, syncope, seizure, etc.) that may cause sudden collapse must be investigated and managed as appropriate.

#### History

The history is the key to the diagnosis of hydrogen sulphide (or other industrial) intoxication. There are two facets to the history in such cases:

**Exposure history:** This attempts to define, in qualitative terms, the likelihood of, and amount of exposure to hydrogen sulphide. This should include questions about work processes, the presence of a rotten egg odour and inquiring as to effects in co-workers. If possible, this should be supplemented by Industrial Hygiene information, which might include the triggering of alarms for hydrogen sulphide and historical data on air measurements. For suspected exposures, the workplace can often provide useful estimates regarding the level of exposure, although such data may require several days to reconstruct.

**Clinical history:** The physician should attempt to establish the presence of as many of the symptoms as possible associated with H<sub>2</sub>S exposure. Determining the presence of respiratory tract irritation (conjunctivitis, rhinitis, tracheitis) is of particular importance since this symptom distinguishes hydrogen sulphide from several other asphyxiants and serious toxicity is unlikely in the absence of this symptom at presentation.

#### Investigations

There are no specific tests in routine clinical use to establish hydrogen sulphide intoxication. Rather, testing is aimed at characterizing the sequels of intoxication, as well as to rule out other causes for the presentation.

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## Appendix C: Toxic Gases, continued

### Medical Treatment for Hydrogen Sulphide Exposure, continued

#### Treatment

Treatment is entirely supportive in nature and includes supplemental oxygen, managing eye and skin exposure as a chemical burn and maintenance of circulatory status. Although nitrite therapy has been advocated as an antidote, there is little evidence to support its use and as it is potentially dangerous it is not recommended.

On arrival - check blood gases and assess for lactic acidosis. Take chest film and repeat as necessary keeping in mind the delayed possibility of pulmonary edema. ECG may assist as arrhythmias and bradycardia are not uncommon. Temporary T wave depression may occur and ECG may mimic infarction.

For the unconscious patient, give oxygen using mechanical ventilation with positive end expiratory pressure.

Assess for associated musculo-skeletal and internal traumatic injury.

Maintain circulating fluid volume, but be alert for delayed onset of pulmonary edema.

At times, strong physical restraint may be required. Keep the patient as inactive as possible.

A pulmonary function test should be done near time of discharge and, if abnormal should be repeated at appropriate intervals thereafter.

**If symptoms and/or exposure history are strongly clinically suggestive, because of the possibility of delayed pulmonary edema, adequate monitoring and follow-up for at least 24 hours is essential.**

#### IV. Guidelines for Return to Work (RTW)

Three possible scenarios may be considered by the attending medical personnel:

Possible exposure, without symptoms

Possible exposure, with symptoms (that are compatible with H<sub>2</sub>S)

Known exposure including "knockdown", with symptoms that require medical treatment and/or hospitalization.

In each scenario, a clinical decision about appropriate medical investigations, treatment, follow-up evaluation, and timing of return-to-work (RTW) will have to be made. It is emphasized that with scenarios (1) and (2), it may be preferable to either monitor the employee in the hospital or as an outpatient (with follow-up examination) for 24-48 hours prior to RTW.

## Appendix C: Toxic Gases, continued

### Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)

#### Background

Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) belongs to the family of sulphur oxide gases (SO<sub>2</sub>). Sulphur is prevalent in raw materials including crude oil and coal, as well as in ore that contains common metals. Sulphur oxide gases form when fuels containing sulphur are burned and when gas is processed or metals are extracted from ore. Like other sulphur oxide gases, SO<sub>2</sub> dissolves in water or water vapour to form acid, and interacts with other gases and particles in the air to form sulphates and other products.

Sulphur dioxide is a colourless gas that is about 2.5 heavier than air. It has a sweet pungent odour, and can be detected by taste and smell at concentrations as low as 300 parts per billion (ppb). Acids that are formed when SO<sub>2</sub> (and nitrogen oxides) react with other substances in the air may be carried great distances before falling to earth as rain, fog, snow or dry particles. Acid rain damages forests and crops, changes the chemical make-up of soils, and increases the acidity of lakes and streams. Continued long-term exposure will affect the natural variety of plants and animals in an ecosystem. As well as contributing to smog, SO<sub>2</sub> emissions cause aesthetic damage and accelerate the decay of building materials and paints.

General guidelines dictate evacuation where SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations reach 5 ppm averaged over a 15 minute period. However, as a precaution, evacuation will be established under the criteria when the SO<sub>2</sub> level reaches 1 ppm for two to three hours, or averages 0.3 ppm over twenty-four hours.

#### Signs and Symptoms

Sulphur dioxide causes a wide variety of health and environmental impacts because of the way it reacts with other substances in the air. Acute and chronic exposure to SO<sub>2</sub> affects the respiratory system. Acute exposure effects, with increasing exposure, include irritation of the eye, nose and throat, choking, coughing, bronchitis and pneumonia. Exposure to low concentrations can aggravate chronic pulmonary diseases, such as asthma and emphysema. Co-exposure to cold or dry air may further exacerbate the respiratory effects of SO<sub>2</sub> on sensitive asthmatics. Particularly sensitive groups include children, the elderly and those with existing heart or lung disease.

#### Sulphur Dioxide Toxicity Table (BC Regulations)

Concentration (ppm)	Effects
0.13	24 hour level (MWLAP Level B Criteria).
0.34	One hour average evacuation level (MWLAP Level B criteria).
2	Eight hour occupational Exposure Limit (BC WCB)
3 – 5	Odour threshold.
5	15 minute Occupational Exposure Limit (BC WCB)
8 – 12	Throat irritation, coughing, constriction in chest, tearing and smarting of the eyes.
10 – 50	5 – 15 minutes exposure produces increased irritation of eyes, nose, and throat, choking, coughing, and in some cases wheezing due to narrowing of the airways (which increases the resistance of the air flow).
150	Short-term endurance lost due to the severe eye irritation and because of the effects on the membranes of the nose, throat, and lungs.
500	Highly dangerous after exposure of 30 – 60 minutes.

*Adapted from the Canada Safety Council Data Sheet "Sulphur Dioxide" No. B-4 Oil and Gas Commission November 2003.*

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## Appendix C: Toxic Gases, continued

### Medical treatment for sulphur dioxide exposure

*(Please note: This information was provided by a medical source other than the Provincial Regional Health Authorities. See Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) Guidelines - Revised July 2001)*

### Guidelines for in Hospital Assessment/Treatment of Possible Sulphur Dioxide Exposure

This is provided to assist medical staff in assessing a worker who has a possible or actual SO<sub>2</sub> exposure.

Section I provides information on SO<sub>2</sub>

Section II summarizes possible health effects which should be evaluated at the time of presentation

Section III depicts a summary of possible clinical management

Section IV provides a guideline regarding return to work (RTW) considerations.

### I. Sulphur Dioxide

SO<sub>2</sub> is a colourless gas with a pungent odour detectable by the human nose at concentrations of about 0.5 to 0.8 ppm.

SO<sub>2</sub> is highly soluble in water resulting in the formation of sulphurous acid.

Approximately 90% of inhaled SO<sub>2</sub> is absorbed in the upper respiratory tract.

Asthmatics and individuals with underlying bronchial hyperactivity may be more susceptible to low level exposure to SO<sub>2</sub>.

### II. Health Effects of Sulphur Dioxide

SO<sub>2</sub> causes almost immediate coughing with significant exposure.

SO<sub>2</sub> causes irritation of the conjunctive and nasal mucosa at levels between 5 and 10 ppm.

Exposures of SO<sub>2</sub> as low as 8 ppm has been associated with symptoms of cough, phlegm, wheezing and exertional dyspnea.

Acute high-dose exposures leading to severe injury are unusual, parenchyma lung damage occurs above 50 ppm.

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## Appendix C: Toxic Gases, continued

### Medical treatment for sulphur dioxide exposure, continued

Acute exposure may include the following symptoms and signs:

#### Respiratory

Inhaled SO<sub>2</sub> is a moderate to strong respiratory irritant. Reddening of the throat and nose may occur. Repeated exposure to 10 ppm has caused nosebleeds. Sensitivity varies among people, short exposure to low concentrations may produce a reversible decrease in lung function, and symptoms may include chest tightness.

Exposure to high concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub> has caused severe airways obstruction, hypoxia and pulmonary edema. The effects of pulmonary edema include coughing and shortness of breath which can be delayed until hours or days after the exposure; these symptoms are aggravated by physical exertion. Survivors of high concentration exposures may suffer chemical bronchopneumonia and bronchiolitis obliterans, which can be fatal after a few days. Delayed chemical pneumonitis and bronchial asthma can also result.

#### Dermal

The gas will react with moisture on the skin and cause irritation (redness, itching).

#### Ocular

Eye irritation may result in smarting of the eyes and tearing. In severe cases (high concentrations in a confined area), SO<sub>2</sub> has caused temporary corneal burns.

#### Potential Sequelae

Survivors of high concentration exposures may suffer chemical bronchopneumonia and bronchiolitis obliterans, which can be fatal after a few days. Delayed chemical pneumonitis and bronchial asthma can also result.

### III. Approach to the worker with suspected Sulphur Dioxide Exposure

Although this document refers only to SO<sub>2</sub>, it is important for the clinician to keep in mind the possibility of co-exposure to numerous other agents.

#### History

The history is the key to the diagnosis of SO<sub>2</sub> (or other industrial) intoxication. There are two facets to the history in such cases:

Exposure history: This attempts to define, in qualitative terms, the likelihood of, and amount of exposure to sulphur dioxide. This should include questions about work processes, the presence of an odour and inquiring as to the effects in co-workers. If possible, this should be supplemented by industrial hygiene information which might include the triggering of alarms for sulphur dioxide and historical data on air measurements. For suspected exposures, the workplace can often provide useful estimates regarding the level of exposure, although such data may require several days to reconstruct.

Clinical history: The physician should attempt to establish the presence of as many of the symptoms as possible associated with SO<sub>2</sub> exposure.

#### Investigations

There are no specific tests in routine clinical use to establish sulphur dioxide intoxication. Rather, testing is aimed at characterizing the sequels of intoxication as well as to rule out other causes for the presentation.

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## Appendix C: Toxic Gases, continued

### Medical treatment for sulphur dioxide exposure, continued

#### Treatment

Treatment is entirely supportive in nature and includes supplemental oxygen, managing eye and skin exposure as a chemical burn and maintenance of respiratory status.

On arrival - check blood gases. Take chest film and repeat as necessary keeping in mind the delayed possibility of pulmonary edema.

Oxygen should be delivered by nasal cannula or mask, or if pulmonary injury leads to severe hypoxia by mechanical ventilation.

If bronchospasm occurs, bronchodilators may be of value.

A pulmonary function test should be done near time of discharge and, if abnormal, should be repeated at appropriate intervals thereafter.

Conjunctival irritation should be treated with copious irrigation with saline and the eyes examined with fluorescein for corneal defects.

Assess for associated musculo-skeletal and internal traumatic injury.

Prophylactic antibiotics should be avoided.

If symptoms and/or exposure history are strongly clinically suggestive, because of the possibility of delayed pulmonary edema, adequate monitoring and follow-up for at least 24 hours is essential.

#### IV. Guidelines for Return to Work (RTW)

Three possible scenarios may be considered by the attending medical personnel:

Possible exposure, without symptoms;

Possible exposure, with symptoms (that are compatible with SO<sub>2</sub>) or

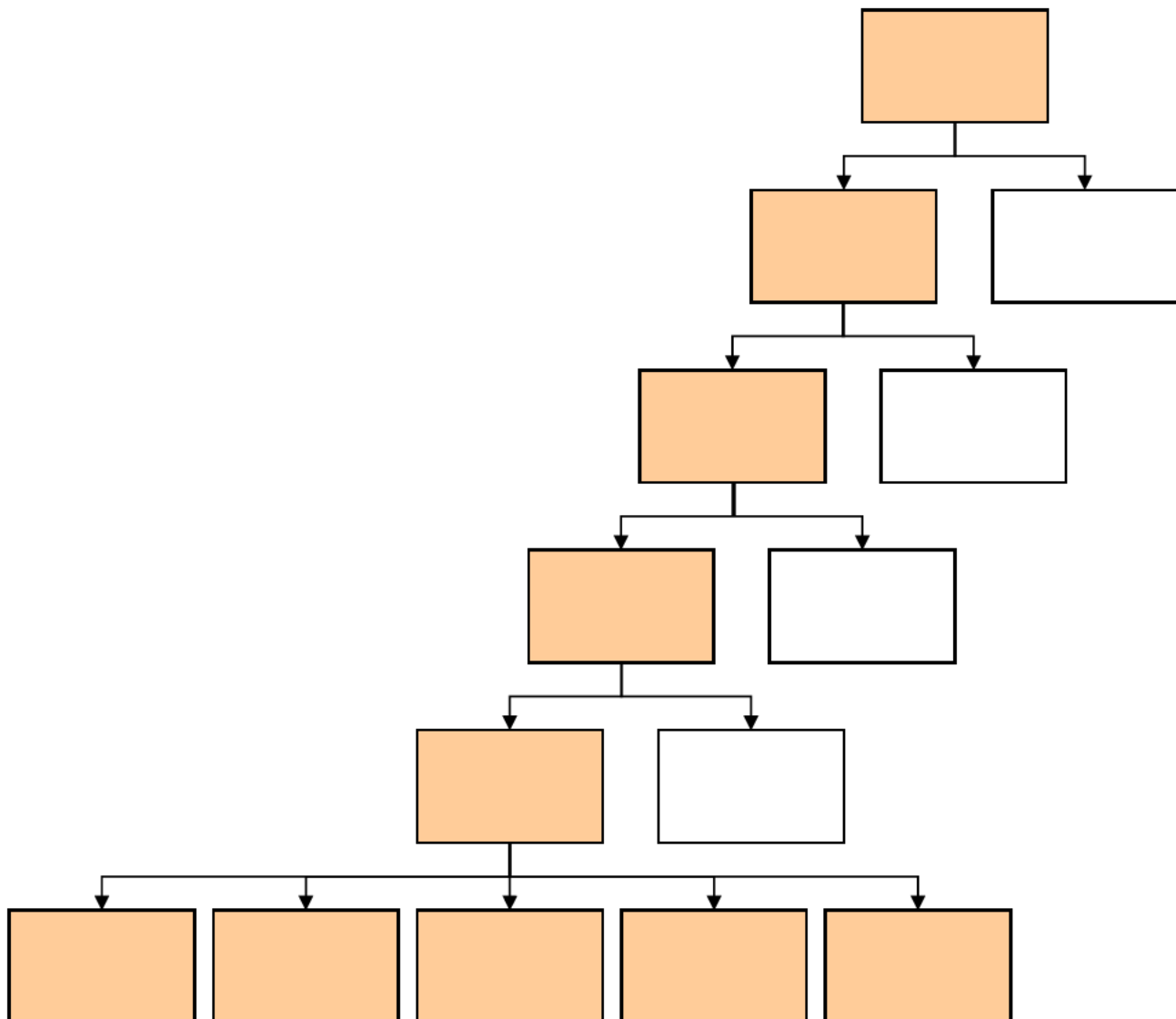
Known exposure, including "knockdown", with symptoms that require medical treatment and/or hospitalization.

In each scenario, a clinical decision about appropriate medical investigations, treatment, follow-up evaluation and timing of return-to-work (RTW) will have to be made. It is emphasized that with scenarios (2) and (3), it may be preferable to either monitor the employee in the hospital or as an outpatient (with follow-up examination) for 24 - 48 hours prior to RTW.

## Appendix D: Key Elements of the Incident Command System (ICS)

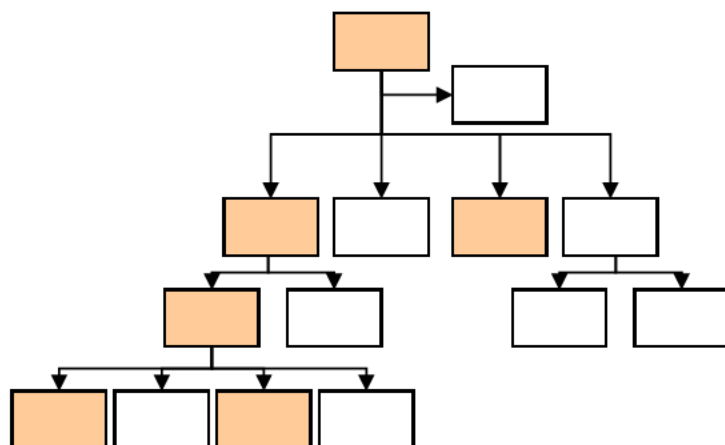
**Management by Objectives** – Objectives are ranked by priority, should be as specific as possible, must be attainable and if possible given a working time-frame. Objectives are accomplished by first outlining strategies (general plans of action), then determining appropriate tactics (how the strategy will be executed) for the chosen strategy

**Unity and Chain of Command** – Each individual takes direction from and reports to only one designated supervisor; this is called Unity of Command. Higher level personnel have authority over lower level personnel; the lower level personnel are subordinate to and take direction from higher level personnel. Orders and instructions travel down the chain of command from one supervisor to each subordinate. This is called Chain of Command.



## Appendix D: Key Elements of the Incident Command System (ICS), continued

**Organizational Flexibility** – Only positions that are required at the time should be assigned. In most cases, very few positions will need to be assigned.



**Span of Control** – ICS requires that any single person's span of control (number of people reporting to them) should be between three and seven, with five being ideal.

**Common Terminology** – When different organizations are required to work together, the use of common terminology is essential.

**Incident Action Plan (IAP)** – Every incident must have a written or oral Incident Action Plan. The following information is part of an Incident Action Plan and must be communicated to the rest of the organization:

- Objectives, strategies and tactics outlined by the Incident Commander.
- Resources assignments – what resources do we have and what are they doing? What resources are on order and what are they going to do?
- A description of the ICS organizational structure – what positions will be filled?
- Supporting materials – incident map, communications plan, evacuation plan, stick diagrams, etc.

**Integrated Communications** – The use of a common communications plan is essential for ensuring effective communication during an incident.

**Establishment and Transfer of Command** – The highest-ranking authority arriving on-scene at an incident will assume the role of the Incident Commander. That person will continue to be the Incident Commander until there is a formal transfer of command. A transfer of command briefing usually consists of:

- Reviewing a description of the incident.
- Reviewing the actions taken thus far to contain and control the incident.
- Reviewing the current ICS organizational structure.
- A summary of the resources available and ordered.

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## Appendix D: Key Elements of the Incident Command System (ICS), continued

**Resources Management** – A resource must either be in assigned, available, or out-of-service status.

- Assigned – a resource in assigned status is currently doing whatever tasks have been assigned to it.
- Available – a resource in available status is ready to be deployed at a moments notice. Resources in available status often wait for assignments at an incident Staging Area.
- Out-of-Service – a resources in out-of-service status might be sleeping, receiving medical aid, getting repairs, etc. and is not ready for assignment.

**Unified Command** - When a federal or state/provincial agency arrives on-scene to participate in managing a response action, the agencies will utilize a unified command structure to jointly manage the incident.

- In the unified command, decisions with regard to the response will be made by consensus and documented through a single Incident Action Plan (IAP) for each operational period.
- The Unified Command is responsible for the overall management of the incident. The Unified Command directs incident activities including the development and implementation of strategic decisions, approval of the Incident Action Plan (IAP), and approves the ordering and releasing of resources.
- It is expected that each Unified Command member will have the authority to make decisions and commit resources on behalf of their organization.
- The unified command may incorporate additional tribal/first nations or local government on-scene coordinators into the command structure as appropriate.

### Summary of Responsibilities

These management functions are handled by the General Staff once they have been delegated by the Incident Commander.

**Command** Ensures safety. Assumes overall responsibility for the incident.

The Incident Commander is responsible for the Command of the incident as well as the following management functions until they are assigned to other response personnel:

**Operations** Implements the Incident Action Plan (IAP) focusing on control, containment, and site safety.

**Public Safety** Implements the Incident Action Plan (IAP) focusing on notification and evacuation of the public.

**Planning** Help create and track (document) the success of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

**Logistics** Secure the resources and put them in place to allow Operations to implement the Incident Action Plan.

**Finance/Admin** Ensures procedures are in place to allow logistics to secure the resources (spending) and track and control the expenditures.

**Communications** Disseminates information and liaises with external agencies.

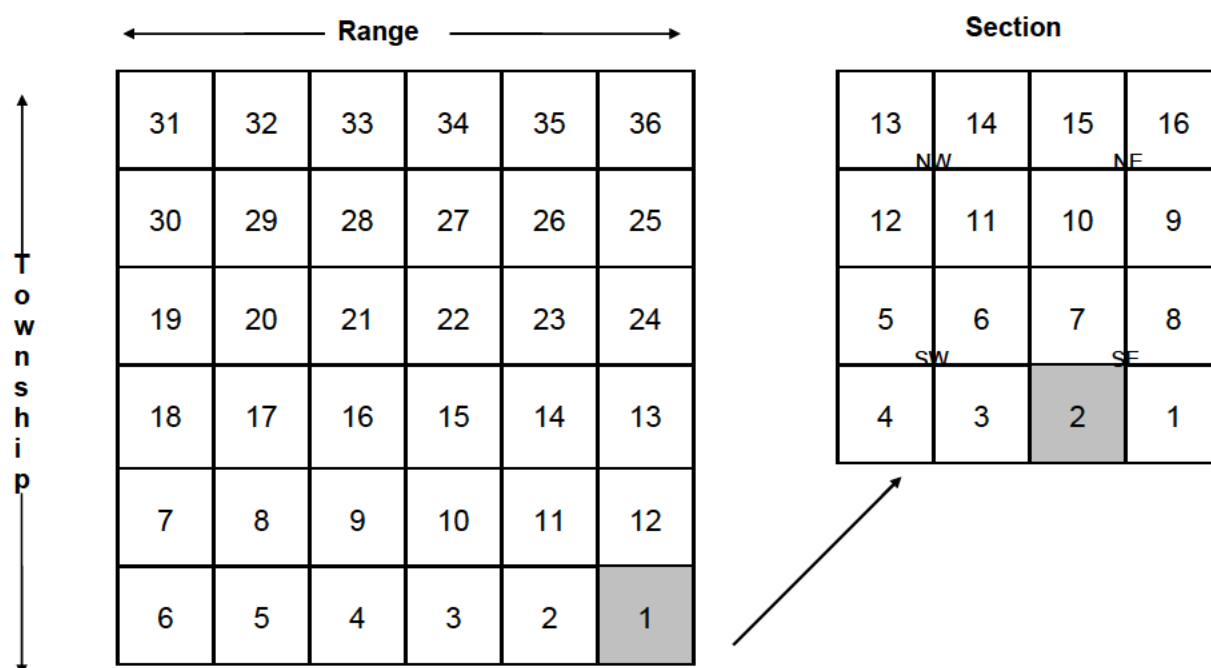
Communications is handled by the Information Officer once one has been appointed by the Incident Commander. The Information Officer is part of the Command Staff.

## Appendix E: Land Descriptions

### Dominion Land Survey (DLS) System

- Each township (6 mile x 6 mile) is divided into 36 sections (1 mile x 1 mile)
- Each section is divided into 16 legal sub-divisions (L.S.D.)
- Each section is divided into four quarters (N.W., N.E., S.W., and S.E.)

The numbering of sections and L.S.D.s is shown below:



- Townships increase in number from South to North starting at the Canada - USA border
- Ranges increase in number from East to West within a Meridian. A Range is one (1) Township wide (6 miles).
- Meridians run from the North Pole to the South Pole and are spaced every four degrees. The principal Meridian in Canada originates in Central Manitoba and increases West or East from there.
- Legal land description is listed in the following order:

	<u>L.S.D</u>		<u>Section</u>		<u>Township</u>		<u>Range</u>		<u>Meridian</u>
Example	02	-	01	-	38	-	09		West of the 4 <sup>th</sup>

## Appendix E: Land Descriptions, continued

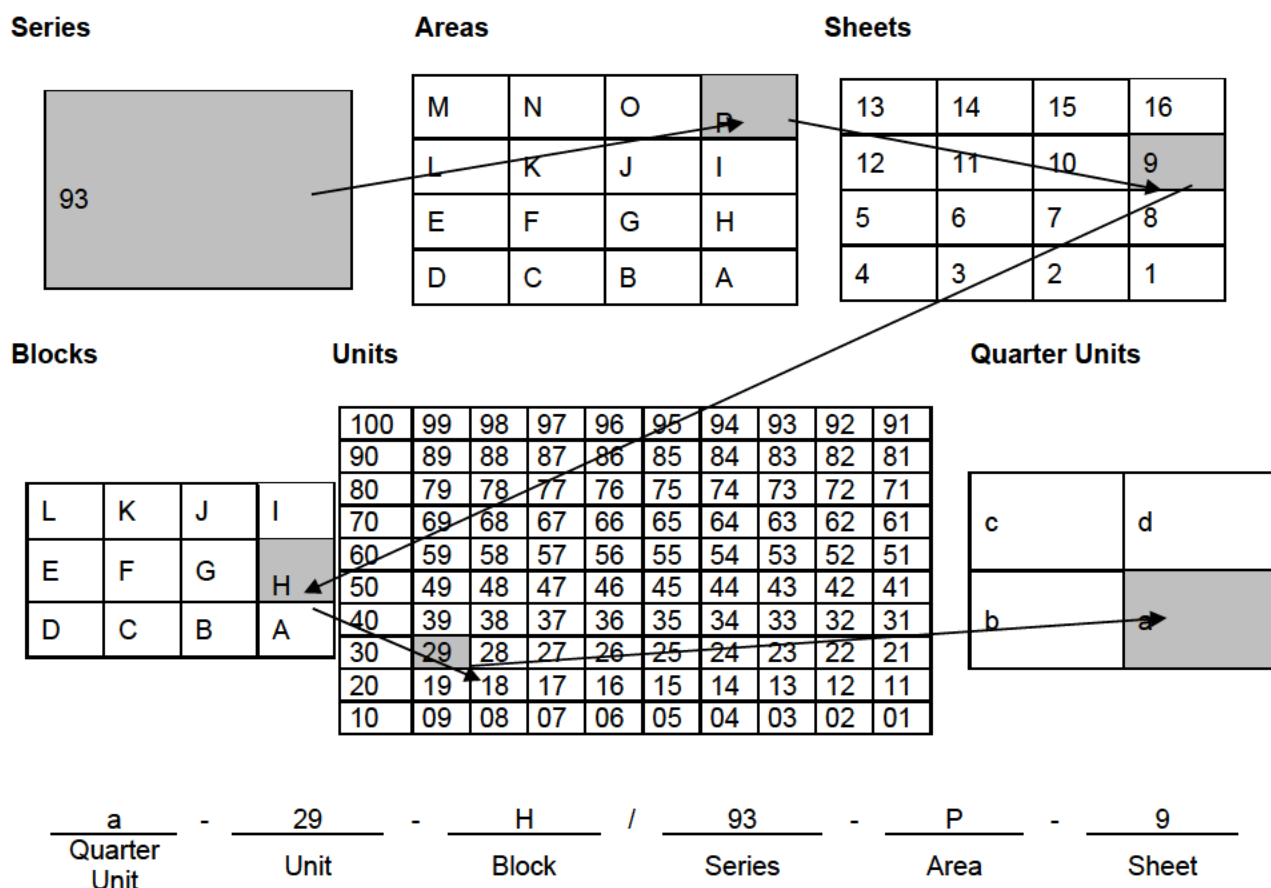
### National Topographic System (NTS)

Based on the National Topographic System (NTS), the map labelling terms are as follows:

1) Series	A rectangular area that has a width of 8 degrees of longitude and 4 degrees of latitude. There are 9 Series in British Columbia (82, 83, 92, 93, 94, 102, 103, 104, and 114).
2) Area	1/16 of a map Series that has a width of 2 degrees of longitude by 1 degree of latitude (labelled from A to P).
3) Sheet	1/16 of map Area that has a width of 30' in longitude and 15' of latitude (labelled from 1 to 16).
4) Block	1/12 of a map Sheet with a width of 7'30" in longitude and 5' in latitude (labelled from A to L).
5) Unit	1/100 of a map Block, and has a latitudinal extent of 30" and longitudinal extent of 45" (labelled from 1 to 100).
6) Quarter Unit	1/4 of a map Unit (labelled from a to d).

*Note: 1 degree is equivalent to approximately 111 km in British Columbia. Degrees vary in size around the planet. They become smaller the closer they get to the poles (north or south) and very large as they reach the equator.*

#### Example a-29-H / 93-P-9



## Appendix F: ERP Reference Material

### Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning	Acronym	Meaning
ABSA	Alberta Boilers Safety Association	IIZ	Initial Isolation Zone
AEMA	Alberta Emergency Management Agency	ISC	Indigenous Services Canada
AER	Alberta Energy Regulator	LA	Local Authority
AHS	Alberta Health Services	LBV	Line Block Valve
AT	Alberta Transportation	LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
BLEVE	Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapour Explosion	LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
CANUTEC	Canadian Transport Emergency Centre	MARS	Mapping and Response System
CAPP	Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers	MD	Municipal District
CEPA	Canadian Environmental Protection Act	MEP	Municipal Emergency Plan
CER	Canada Energy Regulator	MOP	Maximum Operating Pressure
CERC	Corporate Emergency Response Centre	NGL	Natural Gas Liquids
CISD	Critical Incident Stress Debriefing	NOTAM	Notice to Airmen
CPE	Communications and Public Engagement	OGC	Oil & Gas Commission
CSA	Canadian Standards Association	OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans	OSCAR	Oil Spill Containment and Recovery
EAZ	Emergency Awareness Zone	OSCP	On-Site Command Post
ECCC	Environment & Climate Change Canada	PAD	Protective Action Distance
EMBC	Emergency Management BC	PAZ	Protective Action Zone
EMO	Emergency Measures Organization	POC	Provincial Operations Centre
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre	PPB	Parts Per Billion
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
ERAC	Emergency Response Assistance Canada	PPM	Parts Per Million
ERP	Emergency Response Plan	RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
ESD	Emergency Shut Down	RD	Rural District
ESDV	Emergency Shut-Down Valve	REOC	Regional Emergency Operations Centre
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival	RHA	Regional Health Authority
FH Order	Fire Hazard Order	RM	Rural Municipality
FNIHB	First Nations and Inuit Health Branch – Health Canada	SABA	Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus
GEOC	Government Emergency Operations Centre	SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
HPZ	Hazard Planning Zone	SDS	Safety Data Sheet
HVAC	Heating Ventilation Air Conditioning	SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulphur Dioxide
HVP	High Vapour Pressure	STARS	Shock Trauma Air Rescue Society
HVPL	High Vapour Pressure Liquid	TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods
H <sub>2</sub> S	Hydrogen Sulphide	WCSS	Western Canadian Spill Service
IAP	Incident Action Plan	WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
ICS	Incident Command System		

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## Appendix F: ERP Reference Material, continued

### Glossary of Terms

**Adjacent to**

Within 25 m.

**Air Quality Monitoring**

Measurement of atmospheric concentrations of a hazardous substance, such as H<sub>2</sub>S or SO<sub>2</sub>.

**Alberta Energy Regulator (AER)**

The AER ensures the safe, efficient, orderly, and environmentally responsible development of hydrocarbon resources over their entire life cycle. This includes allocating and conserving water resources, managing public lands, and protecting the environment while providing economic benefits for Albertans.

**Alert (Alberta specific)**

An incident that can be handled on-site by the licensee through normal operating procedures and is deemed to be a very low risk to members of the public.

**Auto-ignition temperature**

All NGL products are flammable and will flash at extremely low temperatures. An open flame or spark is not necessary to cause ignition. Any hot surface which exceeds the auto-ignition temperature of a product can cause a fire if the vapours reaching the hot surface are within their flammable range.

**Best practices**

A technique or methodology that, through experience and research, has proven to reliably lead to a desired result. A commitment to using the best practices in any field is a commitment to using all the knowledge and technology at one's disposal to ensure success.

**Body of water**

Streams, lakes, and rivers.

**Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapour Explosion (BLEVE)**

Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapour Explosion, which is associated with natural gas liquids and high vapour pressure liquids.

**Boiling point**

This is the temperature that a liquid changes to a gas. NGL products change to a gas at extremely low temperatures and will absorb heat from the surrounding environment during the phase change. Therefore, caution must be used when working with NGLs because contact with flesh can reduce the temperature of the flesh to the NGL boiling point and cause severe frostbite.

**British Columbia Oil and Gas Commission (OGC)**

The OGC is the lead agency for all regulated oil and gas related activities within British Columbia.

**British Columbia Emergency Management (EMBC) (*British Columbia specific*)**

Aids local governments in analyzing hazards and risks, develop and test emergency plans, train and organize emergency staff and volunteers. EMBC also manages all agencies in the event of an emergency or disaster, which cannot be handled locally.

**Businesses**

Industrial operators, retail outlet operators, suppliers, residents, outfitters, foresters and other entities that normally operate within the Emergency Planning Zone, but do not necessarily reside in the Emergency Planning Zone.

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## Appendix F: ERP Reference Material, continued

### Glossary of Terms, continued

#### **Closure order** (*British Columbia specific*)

When the OGC believes that, because of hazardous conditions in a field or at a well, it is necessary or expedient to close an area and to shut out all persons except those specifically authorized, the commission may make an order in writing setting out and delimiting the closed area. For Alberta see Fire Hazard (FH) Order.

#### **Corporate Emergency Response Plan**

This Emergency Response Plan is to facilitate a co-ordinated response by company executive and management personnel to an emergency situation, which may affect the company or its affiliated companies. The Corporate Emergency Response Plan is an integral part of all site-specific company Emergency Response Plans and procedures.

#### **Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD)**

Critical Incident Stress Debriefing is a specially structured counselling process between the debriefers and those who are directly involved and/or impacted by an incident.

#### **Critical sour well** (*Alberta specific*)

A well with an H<sub>2</sub>S release rate greater than 2.0 m<sup>3</sup>/s or wells with lower H<sub>2</sub>S release rates in close proximity to an urban centre as defined in ID 97-6: Sour Well Licensing and Drilling Requirements.

#### **Emergency**

A present or imminent event outside the scope of normal operations that requires prompt coordination of resources to protect the health, safety, and welfare of people and to limit damage to property and the environment.

#### **Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)**

An Emergency Operations Centre is a designated facility in a suitable location (i.e. head office, regional office, etc.) established by the permit holder to support Incident Command and to manage the larger aspects of an emergency. In a high-impact emergency, there may be a number of EOCs established to support the response. They may include the Incident Command Post, regional and corporate EOCs, a municipal EOC (MEOC), and the provincial government EOC (POC).

#### **Emergency Awareness Zone (EAZ)** (*British Columbia specific*)

A distance outside of the EPZ where public protection measures may be required due to poor dispersion of the hazard. This area is twice the radius of the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ).

#### **Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ)**

The geographical area that surrounds a well, pipeline or facility containing hazardous product that requires specific emergency response planning by the licensee.

#### **Emergency Response Plan (ERP)**

A comprehensive plan to protect the public that includes criteria for assessing an emergency situation and procedures for mobilizing response personnel and agencies and establishing communication and coordination among the parties.

#### **Emergency Support Team (EST)**

Provides advice and logistical support to the Field Response Team and Incident Commander in particular. The team is comprised of head office personnel and any contract emergency experts.

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## Appendix F: ERP Reference Material, continued

### Glossary of Terms, continued

#### **EOC Director**

The EOC Director activates the Corporate Emergency Operations Centre with staff to provide advice and support to the Incident Commander (Field Response Team).

#### **EOC Director, continued**

Note: If the emergency happens outside an area that has a site specific Emergency Response Plan, only then will the EOC Director assume or appoint the role of Incident Commander and dispatch a Field Response Team to the incident site.

#### **ERCBH2S (*Alberta specific*)**

A software program that calculate site-specific EPZs using thermodynamics, fluid dynamics, atmospheric dispersion modelling and toxicology.

#### **Evacuation**

Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal of members of the public from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas to safe areas.

**Tactical Evacuation** – A measure to immediately move people to a safe area as part of emergency response and operations. Does not require approval from local authority but the local authority may enact an evacuation order, if required, and local authority must be advised if a tactical evacuation has occurred.

**Planned Evacuation** – An evacuation coordinated by local government authority that can authorize evacuation alerts and orders.

#### **Explosive Limits (Lower and Upper)**

Each gaseous hydrocarbon substance has a minimum (Lower Explosive Limit or LEL) and a maximum (Upper Explosive Limit or UEL) percentage in air below or above which combustion will not take place. Explosive limit and flammability limit are used interchangeably. The terms "Too Lean" and "Too Rich" are used for levels outside of the explosive range.

#### **Facility**

Any building, structure, installation, equipment, or appurtenance that is connected to or associated with the recovery, development, production, handling, processing, treatment, or disposal of hydrocarbon-based resources or any associated substance or wastes. This does not include wells or pipelines.

#### **Field Response Team (FRT)**

Company and contractor personnel directly involved in controlling the incident at the emergency site and from the EOC.

#### **Fire Hazard (FH) Order (*Alberta specific*)**

An order issued by the AER during an emergency to restrict public access to a specified area.

#### **Functional Exercise**

As described in CAN/CSA Z246.2-18, an activity designed to evaluate capabilities and multiple functions using simulated response. A functional exercise will simulate the deployment of resources and rapid problem solving. Participants will evaluate management of the command and coordination centres and assess the adequacy of emergency response plans and resources.

#### **Gathering system**

The network of pipelines, pumps, tanks, and other equipment that carries oil and gas to a processing plant or to other separation equipment.

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## Appendix F: ERP Reference Material, continued

### Glossary of Terms, continued

#### **Hazard**

A situation with potential to harm persons, property, or the environment.

#### **Hazard Planning Zone (HPZ)** (British Columbia specific)

A geographical area (a) determined by using the hazard planning distance as a radius, and (b) within which persons, property or the environment may be affected by an emergency. Defined in Emergency Management Regulation.

#### **Hazardous product**

A substance released in quantities that may harm persons, property, or the environment.

#### **High Vapour Pressure Liquids (HVPLs)**

HVPLs have a vapour pressure greater than 240 kPa at 38°C (34.8 PSIG @ 100°F) and include ethane, propane, butane, and pentanes plus, either as a mixture or as a single component.

Note: Comparisons

**Gasoline** - Vapour pressure between 55 and 100 kPa at 38°C (8 - 14.5 PSIG @ 100°F).

**Condensate** - Often a component of a propane/butane mixture, has a vapour pressure of 59 to 72 kPa at 38°C (8.6 - 10.4 PSIG @ 100°F).

#### **High Vapour Pressure (HVP) plume dispersion geometry**

An uncontrolled release of NGL product on flat terrain will form a vapour plume as it disperses. If the vapour plume formed at the leak site has not been ignited, it will most likely reach its maximum size within the first half hour of the leak occurrence. Two unique features of an NGL plume are:

The downwind edge of the plume tends to spread out significantly forming a broad frontal edge.

Under certain conditions, the plume will travel upwind for a short distance.

#### **High Vapour Pressure (HVP) pipeline**

A pipeline system conveying hydrocarbons or hydrocarbon mixtures in the liquid or quasi-liquid state with a vapour pressure greater than 110 kilopascals absolute at 38°C. Some examples are liquid ethane, ethylene, propane, butanes, and pentanes plus.

#### **High Vapour Pressure (HVP) products**

HVP products have a vapour pressure greater than 240 kPa at 38°C (34.8 PSIG at 100°F) and include ethane, propane, butane and pentanes plus, either as a mixture or as a single component. A leak from a vessel or pipe containing HVP products can result in a BLEVE.

#### **Hydrogen sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S)**

A naturally occurring gas found in a variety of geological formations and also formed by the natural decomposition of organic matter in the absence of oxygen. H<sub>2</sub>S is colourless, has a molecular weight that is heavier than air, and is extremely toxic. In small concentrations, it has a rotten egg smell and causes eye and throat irritations. Depending on the particular gaseous mixture, gas properties, and ambient conditions, a sour gas release may be:

Heavier than air (dense), so it will tend to drop towards the ground with time,

Lighter than air (buoyant), so it will tend to rise with time, or

About the same weight as air (neutrally buoyant), so it will tend to neither rise nor drop but with time disperse.

#### **Hydrogen sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S) release rate**

The rate that sour gas escapes into the atmosphere is often calculated for sour gas wells. It is usually defined in cubic metres per second (m<sup>3</sup>/s). The size of the emergency planning zone is estimated from the H<sub>2</sub>S release rate.

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## Appendix F: ERP Reference Material, continued

### Glossary of Terms, continued

#### Hydrogen sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S) release volume

The volume of sour gas that escapes into the atmosphere is often calculated for facilities that have a defined retention volume, usually defined in cubic metres. Emergency planning zone sizes are often estimated using the volume of H<sub>2</sub>S that may be released from a facility. More sophisticated models may also incorporate the rate at which the release could occur and the nature of the gas and the atmospheric conditions when determining the emergency planning zone size.

#### Hyper-susceptible

A person or persons who may be abnormally reactive to a given exposure to toxins and whose reaction may occur in orders of magnitude greater than that of the susceptible population. Hypersusceptibles include those persons with impaired respiratory function, heart disease, liver disease, neurological disorders, eye disorders, severe anemia, and suppressed immunological function.

#### Ignition

Process of setting a hydrocarbon release on fire.

#### Ignition Team

Consists of at least two personnel trained in plume ignition.

#### Incident

An unexpected occurrence or event that requires action by emergency personnel to prevent or minimize the impacts on people, property, and the environment.

#### Incident classification

A system that examines the risk level to members of the public following an incident and assigns a level of emergency based on the consequence of the incident and the likelihood of the incident escalating.

#### Incident Command Post (ICP)

A designated place where the Incident Commander and staff is located. The ICP should be located outside of the hazard area, but close to the incident. The ICP may be a vehicle, trailer, fixed facility or any location suitable to accommodate the function.

#### Incident Commander

Manages the overall response to emergency incidents. The Incident Commander is responsible for: developing objectives, strategies and tactics that guide the response; assigning personnel to fill necessary positions; ensuring the safety of all personnel; keeping internal and external stakeholders updated; coordinating with other response agencies.

#### Incident Command System (ICS)

A standardized, on-scene, all-hazard incident management system. The Incident Command System (ICS) is flexible in that it can be adapted for large and small incidents.

#### Initial Isolation Zone (IIZ)

An area in close proximity to a continuous hazardous release where indoor sheltering may provide limited protection due to proximity of release.

#### Incident Management System

A system used to coordinate preparedness and incident management.

#### Isolating the release

Ensuring access to the hazard area is controlled.

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## Appendix F: ERP Reference Material, continued

### Glossary of Terms, continued

#### **Level 1 Emergency** (*Alberta specific*)

There is no danger outside the licensee's property, there is no threat to the public, and there is minimal environmental impact. The situation can be handled entirely by licensee personnel. There will be immediate control of the hazard. There is little or no media interest.

#### **Level 1 Emergency** (*British Columbia specific*)

There is no immediate danger to the public or environment as no H<sub>2</sub>S has been released; the emergency is confined to the lease or company property.

#### **Level 2 Emergency** (*Alberta specific*)

There is no immediate danger outside the licensee's property or the right-of-way, but there is the potential for the emergency to extend beyond the licensee's property. Outside agencies must be notified. Imminent control of the hazard is probable but there is a moderate threat to the public and/or the environment. There may be local and regional media interest in the event.

#### **Level 2 Emergency** (*British Columbia specific*)

There is potential risk to the public or environment, as the emergency could extend beyond company property. However, control is still possible.

#### **Level 3 Emergency** (*Alberta specific*)

The safety of the public is in jeopardy from a major uncontrolled hazard. There are likely significant and ongoing environmental impacts. Immediate multi agency municipal and provincial government involvement is required.

#### **Level 3 Emergency** (*British Columbia specific*)

An immediate danger to the public or environment exists; control of the situation has been lost.

#### **Licensee**

The responsible duty holder as specified in legislation.

#### **Liquid to gas expansion**

NGL products will expand greatly when released to the atmosphere. For example, propane expands 272 times its liquid volume. Other products expand at different rates, but all have a high gas to liquid ratio.

#### **Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)**

Mixture of heavier, gaseous hydrocarbons (butane and propane), liquefied as a portable source of energy.

#### **Local Authority**

A local authority is considered to be:

- 1) The council of a city, town, village or municipal district;
- 2) in the case of an improvement district or special area, the Minister of Municipal Affairs;
- 3) for a national park, the park superintendent or the park superintendent's delegate;
- 4) the settlement council of a Métis settlement; or
- 5) the band council of a First Nations Reserve.

#### **Local State of Emergency**

See State of local emergency.

#### **Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)**

The lowest concentration of gas or vapour (per cent by volume in air) that explodes if an ignition source is present at ambient temperatures.

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## Appendix F: ERP Reference Material, continued

### Glossary of Terms, continued

**M.D.**

Municipal District

**Major (full-blown) exercise**

As described in CAN/CSA Z246.2-18, a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional activity involving actual deployment of resources in a coordinated response, as if a real emergency had occurred. The full-scale exercise includes the mobilization of units, personnel, and equipment. Participants will assess plans and procedures and evaluate coordinated responses under crisis conditions.

**Maximum Operating Pressure (MOP)**

The maximum licensed operating pressure for a vessel or pipeline or a section of it.

**Mobile air quality monitoring**

Use of sophisticated portable equipment to track substances such as H<sub>2</sub>S or SO<sub>2</sub> at very low parts per billion atmospheric concentrations.

**Municipality**

See local authority.

**Municipal Emergency Operations Centre (MEOC)**

The centre from which responsible municipal officials manage and support emergency operations within their jurisdiction, as well as formulate protective actions and provide public information. The centre has adequate workspace, maps, status boards, and communications capability.

**Municipal Emergency Plan (MEP)**

The emergency plan of the local authority.

**Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)**

These are hydrocarbons liquefied under pressure in field facilities or in gas processing plants. Natural gas liquids include ethane, propane, butane and pentanes plus and normally occur as a mixture of these compounds.

Physical Properties of NGL Products:

**Colour** - NGL products are colourless except when they include a condensate component, which gives them a light-yellow appearance. Releases during winter conditions can discolour snow. NGL products may appear as a white cloud when released to the atmosphere. This white cloud is formed by the condensing of moisture in the air.

**Odour** - Most NGL products have a mild petroleum odour. During pipeline transport NGL products are almost odourless.

**Vapour Density** - A measure of the mass per unit volume of the vapour (i.e. kg/m<sup>3</sup>). All NGL products transported by the company have a vapour density greater than air or a relative vapour density greater than 1.0.

**NAV Canada**

Canada's civil air navigation services provider, with operations coast to coast. NAV Canada provides air traffic control, flight information, weather briefings, aeronautical information services, airport advisory services, and electronic aids to navigation.

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## Appendix F: ERP Reference Material, continued

### Glossary of Terms, continued

**Notice to Airmen (NOTAM)**

An order issued by Transport Canada restricting access to airspace in a defined area.

**Notification**

The distribution of project-specific information to participants that may be directly and adversely affected by the proposed energy development.

**Odour complaint**

A report that someone smells an offensive odour (may be sour gas) in the area.

**Oil Spill Containment and Recovery Unit (OSCAR)**

Trailer containing oil spill equipment for containment and recovery.

**On-site command post (OSCP)**

An emergency operations centre established in the immediate vicinity of the incident to provide immediate and direct response to the emergency and initially staffed by licensee personnel.

**Partially controlled flow**

A restricted flow of product at surface that cannot be shut off at the licensee's discretion with equipment on-site.

**Personal consultation**

Consultation through face-to-face visits or telephone conversations with all requisite individuals.

**Petroleum industry**

Refers to all petroleum industry operations.

**Plume (gas plume)**

An elongated mobile column of gas or smoke.

**Protective Action Zone (PAZ)**

An area downwind of a hazardous release where outdoor pollutant concentrations may result in life threatening or serious and possibly irreversible health effects on the public.

**Protective Action Distance (PAD)**

The distance from the incident to the EPZ outer boundary.

**Provincial Operations Centre (POC)**

An operations centre with the capacity to accommodate representatives from each government department.

**Public**

The group of people who may be or are impacted by an emergency (e.g., employees, contractors, neighbours, emergency response organizations, regulatory agencies, the media, appointed or elected officials, visitors, customers, etc., as appropriate).

**Public facility (Alberta specific)**

A public building, such as a hospital, rural school, or major recreational facility, situated outside of an urban centre that can accommodate more than 50 individuals and/or that requires additional transportation to be provided during an evacuation.

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## Appendix F: ERP Reference Material, continued

### Glossary of Terms, continued

#### **Public protection measures**

The use of sheltering, evacuation, ignition, and isolation procedures to mitigate the impact of a hazardous release on members of the public.

#### **Public Safety Group Supervisor**

Member of the field response team. Individual charged with the responsibility of co-ordinating the evacuation or shelter of people in the emergency hazard Area. The Public Safety Group Supervisor reports to and may be located in the same location as the Incident Commander.

#### **Publicly used development** (*Alberta specific*)

Places where the presence of 50 individuals or less can be anticipated (e.g., places of business, cottages, campgrounds, churches, and other locations created for use by the non-resident public).

#### **Publicly used facility** (*British Columbia specific*)

Places where the presence of people can be anticipated. Examples include places of business, cottages, campgrounds, churches, and other locations created for use by the public. Includes any similar development the OGC may designate as a public facility.

#### **Publicly used facility**

Places where the presence of people can be anticipated. Examples include places of business, cottages, campground, churches, and other locations created for use by the public.

#### **Reception centre**

A centre established to register evacuees for emergency shelter, to assess their needs, and, if temporary shelter is not required because evacuees will stay elsewhere, to ascertain where they can be contacted.

#### **Regional Emergency Operations Centre (REOC)**

An operations centre established in a suitable location to manage the larger aspects of the emergency that is manned jointly by government and industry staff.

#### **Residence**

A dwelling that is occupied full time or part time.

#### **Resident**

Individual living in the area at a fixed location.

#### **Resident data record**

Form used to track the contact made with residents, businesses and transients.

#### **Response zones** (*Alberta specific*)

The Initial Isolation Zone (IIZ), Protective Action Zone (PAZ) and Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ).

#### **Roadblock Crew**

Personnel responsible for controlling access to the Emergency Hazard Area, reporting to the Public Safety Group Supervisor.

#### **Rover**

Member of the field response team. Individual responsible for assisting in the evacuation of the Hazard Area, reporting to the Public Safety Group Supervisor. May also be directed to shut-in / shut down equipment that may cause future safety hazards.

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## Appendix F: ERP Reference Material, continued

### Glossary of Terms, continued

**Rover Kit**

A briefcase containing maps, forms, supplies and instructions needed by the Rover to carry out their duties.

**S.A.B.A.**

Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus.

**S.C.B.A.**

Self Contained Breathing Apparatus.

**Serious injury**

A serious injury includes the following:

- an injury that results in death;
- fracture of a major bone;
- amputation other than a portion of a finger or toe;
- loss of sight in an eye;
- internal haemorrhage;
- third degree burns;
- unconsciousness;
- An injury that results in paralysis (permanent loss of function).

**Shelter-in-Place**

Remaining indoors for short-term protection from exposure to toxic gas releases.

**Sour gas**

Natural gas, including solution gas, containing hydrogen sulphide ( $H_2S$ ).

**Sour gas release**

An uncontrolled release of natural gas containing hydrogen sulphide ( $H_2S$ ).

**Sour multiphase product** (*British Columbia specific*)

Any liquid that contains  $H_2S$  in the gas phase.

**Sour multiphase pipeline** (*British Columbia specific*)

A pipeline that transmits a multiphase product that contains more than 10 moles of  $H_2S$  per kilomole of natural gas in the gas phase.

**Sour pipeline**

Pipeline that conveys gas and/or liquid that contains sour gas.

**Sour production facility**

Facility that processes gas and/or liquid that contains sour gas

**Sour well**

An oil or gas well expected to encounter during drilling formations bearing sour gas or any oil or gas well capable of producing sour gas.

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## Appendix F: ERP Reference Material, continued

### Glossary of Terms, continued

#### **Special needs**

Those persons for whom early response actions must be taken because they require evacuation assistance, requested early notification, do not have telephones, require transportation assistance, have a language or comprehension barrier, or have specific medical needs. Special needs also include those who decline to give information during the public consultation process and any residences or businesses where contact cannot be made.

#### **Special sour well** (*British Columbia specific*)

A designation that reflects the proposed well's proximity to populated centers and its maximum potential H<sub>2</sub>S release rate during the drilling state. The casing or open-hole flow configuration is used in arriving at this designation.

#### **Standing well**

A well that has been drilled and cased but not perforated. A company is generally allowed to leave the well as standing for up to one year.

#### **State of local emergency**

A declaration by a local authority providing the necessary authority, resources, and procedures at the municipal level to allow an emergency to be resolved effectively and efficiently.

#### **Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)**

A colourless, water-soluble, suffocating gas formed by burning sulphur in air; also used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. SO<sub>2</sub> has a pungent smell similar to a burning match. SO<sub>2</sub> is extremely toxic at higher concentrations. The molecular weight of SO<sub>2</sub> is heavier than air; however, typical releases are related to combustion, which makes the gaseous mixture lighter than air (buoyant).

#### **Surface development**

Dwellings that are occupied full-time or part-time, publicly used development, public facilities, including campgrounds and places of business, and any other surface development where the public may gather on a regular basis. Surface development includes residences immediately adjacent to the EPZ and those from which dwellers are required to egress through the EPZ.

#### **Susceptible**

The subpopulation of persons who may be considered more sensitive to the effects of H<sub>2</sub>S and SO<sub>2</sub>, including the elderly, pregnant women, and the very young, particularly preschool-aged children.

#### **Tabletop exercise**

As described in CAN/ CSA Z246.2-18, an informal exercise generally used to review resource allocations and roles and responsibilities of personnel and to familiarize new personnel with emergency operations without the stress and time constraints of a major exercise.

#### **Technically complete Emergency Response Plan (ERP)**

A plan that meets all applicable requirements.

#### **Telephoners**

Telephoners place calls to residents as directed by the Public Safety Group Supervisor.

#### **Transient**

An individual that is temporarily in the area (e.g. camper, cross-country skier).

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## Appendix F: ERP Reference Material, continued

### Glossary of Terms, continued

**Trapper**

The holder of a provincial licensed and registered trapline for the purpose of hunting and trapping fur bearing animals.

**Uncontrolled flow**

A release of product that cannot be shut off at the licensee's discretion.

**Urban centre**

A city, town, village, summer village, or hamlet with no fewer than 50 separate buildings, each of which must be an occupied dwelling, or any similar development.

**Unrestricted country development**

Any collection of permanent dwellings situated outside of an urban centre and having more than eight permanent dwellings per quarter section.

**Urban density development**

Any incorporated urban centre, unincorporated rural subdivision, or group of subdivisions with no fewer than 50 separate buildings, each of which must be an occupied dwelling.

**Vapour pressure**

The pressure exerted by the vapour when the rate of evaporation is equal to the rate of condensation of the vapour. All NGL products have vapour pressure greater than atmospheric pressure air and therefore have to be kept under pressure or else they will vaporize.

**Vapour-air plume / vapour cloud**

When released to atmosphere, products form a vapour-air plume that is colourless, heavier than air and has a faint gasoline odour. Depending on the product released and the atmospheric conditions, water vapour may condense to form a cloud.

**Water body**

Natural or manmade; contains or conveys water continuously, intermittently, or seasonally. A natural water body is any location where water flows or is present, whether the flow or the presence of water is continuous, seasonal, intermittent, or occurs only during a flood. This includes, but is not limited to, the bed and shore of a river, stream, lake, creek, lagoon, swamp, marsh, slough, muskeg, or other natural drainage, such as ephemeral draws, wetlands, riparian areas, floodplains, fens, bogs, coulees, and rills. Examples of a manmade water body include, but are not limited to, a canal, drainage ditch, reservoir, dugout or other manmade surface feature.

**Well servicing**

The maintenance procedures performed on a producing or injecting well after the well has been completed and operations have commenced. Well servicing activities are generally conducted to maintain or enhance well productivity or injectivity.

**Workover**

The process of re-entering an existing well to perform remedial action that will restore or improve the productivity or injectivity of the target formation.

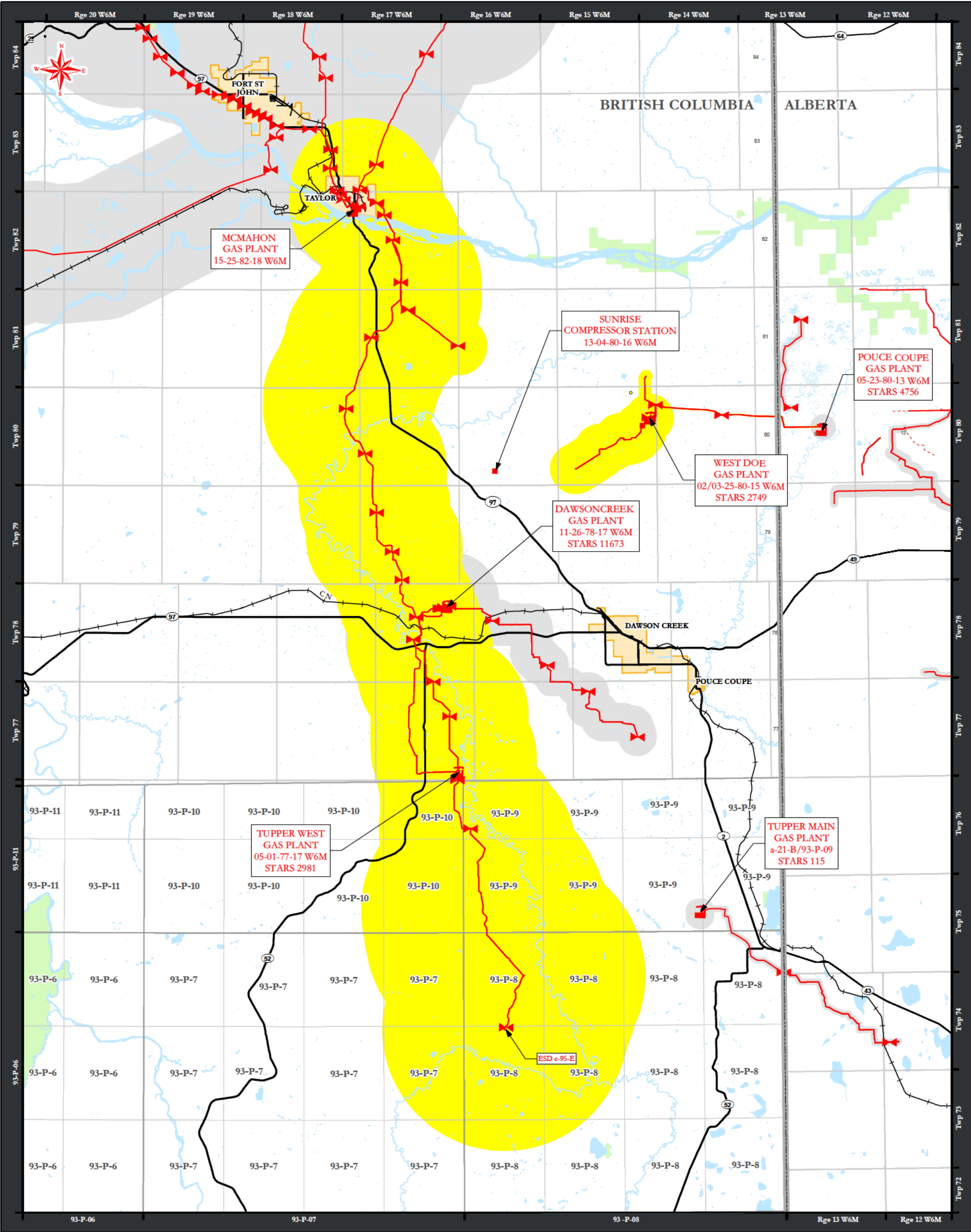
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WEST DOE/SOUTH PEACE  
AREA



Draft Date: April 7, 2022 GLG

Scale: 1:360,000

Map: 13359

Revision Date: April 27, 2022 GLG

UTM ZONE 10 NAD83

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MAP PRODUCED BY



h2safety.ca

Well Location

Suspended Well

Facility

Gas Plant

ESD

Gas Pipeline

Discontinued Gas Pipeline

Main Hwy

Divided Hwy

Railway

Waterbody

Urban Area

Protected Area BC

EPZ

Other ERP



# NORTHRIVER 24-HOUR EMERGENCY

## OPERATIONS SUMMARY

There is no on-site storage for the Sunrise Compressor Station.

The City of Dawson Creek is located 20 km southeast of the Sunrise Compressor Station and has a population of +/- 12,323.

There are numerous waterbodies flowing through the Sunrise Compressor Station field, including Coal Creek, Doe Creek and various unnamed creeks.

Highway 97 (John Hart Highway) runs northwest / southeast through the Sunrise Compressor Station field.

Refer to the following pages for access maps and directions. Where industrial roads exist, the pipelines can be accessed by road vehicle and off-road vehicles. Otherwise, helicopter access must be employed.

<b>SAFETY EQUIPMENT</b>															
<b>Operator / Truck Safety Equipment</b>															
Each field operator's truck contains a 30lb fire extinguisher, first aid kit, a radio and seasonal fire fighting equipment.															
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<b>Notification</b>															
The Sunrise Compressor Station is monitored periodically by West Doe field personnel. Arrival time for company personnel responding to a call-out is 60 minutes.															
<b>Communications</b>															
Cell phones, plant telephones, and plant radios (02-25-80-15 W6M Plant only) are the primary methods of communication. Field operations personnel have radio equipment in their vehicles that are programmed with NorthRiver's VHF frequencies as well as the applicable Resource Road or Loading Channels for any radio controlled roads in their area. Refer to the NorthRiver Radio Communications Information page at the beginning of the Area Specific Information section for more information.															
<b>Ignition</b>															
Refer to "Ignition Services" under "Support Services" for a complete list of companies with ignition services.															
<b>Roadblock Kits</b>															
There are 4 roadblock kits located at the West Doe 02-25-80-15 W6M Gas Plant, 2 at the Dawson 11-26-78-17 W6M Gas Plant (security trailer) and 5 at the Tupper West 05-01-77-17 W6M Gas Plant. Initial roadblock locations have been pre-identified on the map a safe distance outside of the EPZ.															

AREA USERS & TRANSIENTS		
Note: All numbers, unless otherwise indicated, are 24 hours.		
<b>Oil and Gas*</b>		
<b>Company Name</b>		<b>Emergency #</b>
ARC Resources Ltd.		403-292-0434
Canadian Natural Resources Ltd.		888-878-3700
Orphan Fund (BC OGC)		250-794-5200
Ovintiv Canada		403-645-3333
Pembina Pipeline Corp. (Plateau / Veresen)		800-360-4706
Shell Canada Ltd.		800-661-3738
TC Energy Ltd.		888-982-7222
Tourmaline Oil Corp.		877-504-4252
<b>Trappers</b>		
<b>Trapper ID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Phone</b>
733T004	Unruh Seymour	250-500-1144
733T004	Unruh Tanner	250-775-1144
733T005 / T006	Vacant Line	N/A
<b>Grazing Leases</b>		
There are no grazing leases intersecting or within the Sunrise Compressor Station EPZ.		
<b>Guides &amp; Outfitters</b>		
There are no guides and outfitters intersecting or within the EPZ.		
<b>Non-Resident Landowners</b>		
Refer to Sunrise Compressor Station Resident Landowner Information sheet.		

## GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Note: All numbers, unless otherwise indicated, are 24 hours.

<b>Emergency Management BC (EMBC)*</b>	800-663-3456
Heather MacRae, Regional Manager, Prince George Office	Office: 250-561-3514
<i>*In the event of an emergency, EMBC will notify the OGC, Ministry of Environment, Environment &amp; Climate Change Canada, Ministry of Forests, Land &amp; Natural Resources Operations, Northern Health Authority, and any affected municipalities.</i>	
<b>BC Oil &amp; Gas Commission (OGC) - Incident Reporting Line</b>	800-663-3456
<b>Peace River Regional District</b>	24 Hr: 250-784-3200
Sean Cairns, Protective Services Manager	Admin: 800-670-7773
<b>Northern Health Authority (NHA)</b>	
Health Emergency Management BC (HEMBC)	On Call: 855-554-3622
Jim Fitzpatrick, Director - HEMBC	Office: 250-565-5584
<b>WorkSafe BC - Fort St. John</b>	888-621-7233
	Admin: 250-785-1283
Theresa Pearsall, Support Services Coordinator	Office: xt. 4661
<b>Technical Safety BC</b>	866-566-7233
<b>BC Ministry of Transportation &amp; Infrastructure</b>	866-707-7862
South Peace Area	Admin: 250-784-2363
Hali Davenport, District Manager	Office: 778-576-1108
Argo Road Maintenance	800-663-7623
<i>Service Area includes Dawson Creek, Tumbler Ridge, Chetwynd, Pouce Coupe, Mile 22, Mount Lemora / Honey-moon Creek and Progress areas.</i>	
<b>BC Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy</b>	800-663-3456
Peace Region Office	Admin: 250-787-3411
Jennelle Cowen, Environmental Emerg. Response Officer	Cell: 250-262-9285
<b>Ministry of Forests, Lands &amp; Natural Resource Operations</b>	
Peace Forest District - Dawson Creek	Admin: 250-784-1200
Mark Van Tassel, Resource Manager	Office: 250-795-4178
Forest Fire Reporting	800-663-5555
<b>Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG)</b>	800-663-3456
<b>Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)</b>	604-666-0384
<b>Air Traffic Control</b>	
NAV Canada*	866-541-4102
Transport Canada**	877-992-6853
<i>* If flight information or a NOTAM advisory is required, contact NAV Canada.</i>	
<i>** if a NOTAM is required for airspace closure, contact the Transport Canada Aviation Operations Centre.</i>	
<b>CANUTEC</b>	613-996-6666
Toll-Free	888-226-8832
From Cell Phone	*666
Inquiries	Admin: 613-992-4624
<b>Emergency Response Assistance Canada (ERAC)</b>	800-265-0212
<b>Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)</b>	
Meteorological Services	604-664-9385
National Environment Emergencies Centre	866-283-2333

EMERGENCY SERVICES	
Note: All numbers, unless otherwise indicated, are 24 hours.	
<b>Ambulance</b>	<b>911</b>
BC Ambulance Service Dispatch	250-374-5937
Air Ambulance (STARS)	888-888-4567
STARS Site Registration #2749 - West Doe Gas Plant 02-25-80-15 W6M	
<b>Hospitals</b>	
Dawson Creek & District Hospital	250-782-8501
Fort St. John Hospital & Peace Villa	250-262-5200
<b>Poison Control Centre</b>	604-682-5050
<b>BC One Call</b>	800-474-6886
<b>Fire Departments</b>	<b>911</b>
<i>The Sunrise field does NOT have fire coverage from any local fire department. These fires must be handled by NorthRiver Midstream, mutual aid partners, or contract oilfield fire fighting services. Local fire departments will only respond to motor vehicle accidents and medical emergencies unless specifically dispatched by EMBC or the Local Authority.</i>	
<b>RCMP</b>	<b>911</b>
Dawson Creek	250-784-3700
<b>Reception Centres</b>	
<b>Super 8 Dawson Creek</b>	250-782-8899
1440 Alaska Avenue, Dawson Creek, BC	Fax: 250-784-1988
<b>George Dawson Inn</b>	250-782-9151
11705 - 8 Street, Dawson Creek, BC	Fax: 250-782-1617
<b>DC Lodge</b>	250-782-8595
1748 Alaska Avenue, Dawson Creek, BC	

## SUPPORT SERVICES

Note: All numbers, unless otherwise indicated, are 24 hours.

### Mobile Air Monitoring\*

Firemaster Oilfield Services Inc. - Grande Prairie	877-342-3473
HSE Integrated Ltd. - Red Deer	888-346-8260
Trojan Safety Services - Grande Prairie	780-567-3440

### Oilfield Fire Fighting / Safety Contractors\*

Safety Boss - Fort St. John	800-882-4967
Trojan Safety Services Ltd. - Fort St. John	250-785-9557
Firemaster Oilfield Services - Grande Prairie	877-342-3473
HSE Integrated Ltd. - Grande Prairie	888-346-8260
Superior Fire Control Ltd. - Grande Prairie	877-882-0035

### Well Control Specialists\*

Safety Boss - Fort St. John	800-882-4967
Firemaster Oilfield Services Inc. - Grande Prairie	877-342-3473
Capstone Blowout Recovery - Airdrie	866-347-3911
	587-600-6194

### Ignition Services\*

Safety Boss Inc. - Fort St. John	800-882-4967
Firemaster Oilfield Services Inc. - Grande Prairie	877-342-3473
HSE Integrated Ltd. - Grande Prairie	888-346-8260
Superior Fire Control Ltd. - Grande Prairie	877-882-0035

*Dispatch support services at a Level 1 Emergency. Response times vary (1-8 hours), depending on the remoteness of the area and the location where the support is coming from.*

### Emergency Response Management

H <sub>2</sub> Safety Services Inc. - Calgary	403-212-2332
Toll Free	888-216-2332

### Spill Response

Roy Northern Land & Environmental - Fort St. John	250-261-6644
SWAT Consulting - Province Wide	866-610-7928
Highmark Environmental - Fort St. John	250-261-6994

### Bus Transportation

BC North Bus - Fort St. John	844-564-7494
Diversified Transportation - Dawson Creek	250-788-3909

### Helicopter Companies\* (Day Flying & Good Weather Only)

Yellowhead Helicopters - Fort St. John	250-785-2331
Bailey Helicopters - Fort St. John (Loud Hailer Capability)	250-785-2518
Canadian Helicopters Ltd. - Fort St. John	780-429-6900

*\*If required, a helicopter with a loud hailer should be called out*

### WCSS - Coop 9\*

Regional Custodian: Shawn Doré - Clean Harbors	Bus: 250-785-4577
	Cell: 250-261-9404

### Equipment Location

Clean Harbors Surface Rentals  
6715 - 85th Avenue  
Fort St. John, BC

### Equipment Summary

52' OSCAR Trailer (Semi-truck)  
40' Boom Cache Sea Can (winch tractor/trailer)  
20' Wildlife Sea Can (winch tractor/trailer)  
Single Engine Barge (1 ton truck w/ 2 5/16" ball hitch & electric brakes)  
Work Boat (1/2 ton w/ 2" ball hitch)  
Drum Skimmer w/ Power Pak (1/2 ton truck)  
400' Shallow Water Boom (1/2 ton truck)

**Coop Custodian:** Troyer Ventures Ltd.

24 hr: 250-774-5332

### Equipment Location

4850 46 Avenue  
Fort Nelson, BC

### Equipment Summary

20' ISRU Sea Can (winch tractor/trailer)  
2 Workboats (1/2 ton w/ 2" ball hitch)

See website for more info (<http://www.wcss.ab.ca>)

## SURFACE DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION

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*Note: Detailed surface development information can be found behind the white "Confidential Info" tab. Evacuation routes out of the area are shown on the map. Additionally, procedures for contacting and evaluating / sheltering affected parties, as well as procedures for isolating the HPZ, can be found in "Section 4: Emergency Response Procedures".*

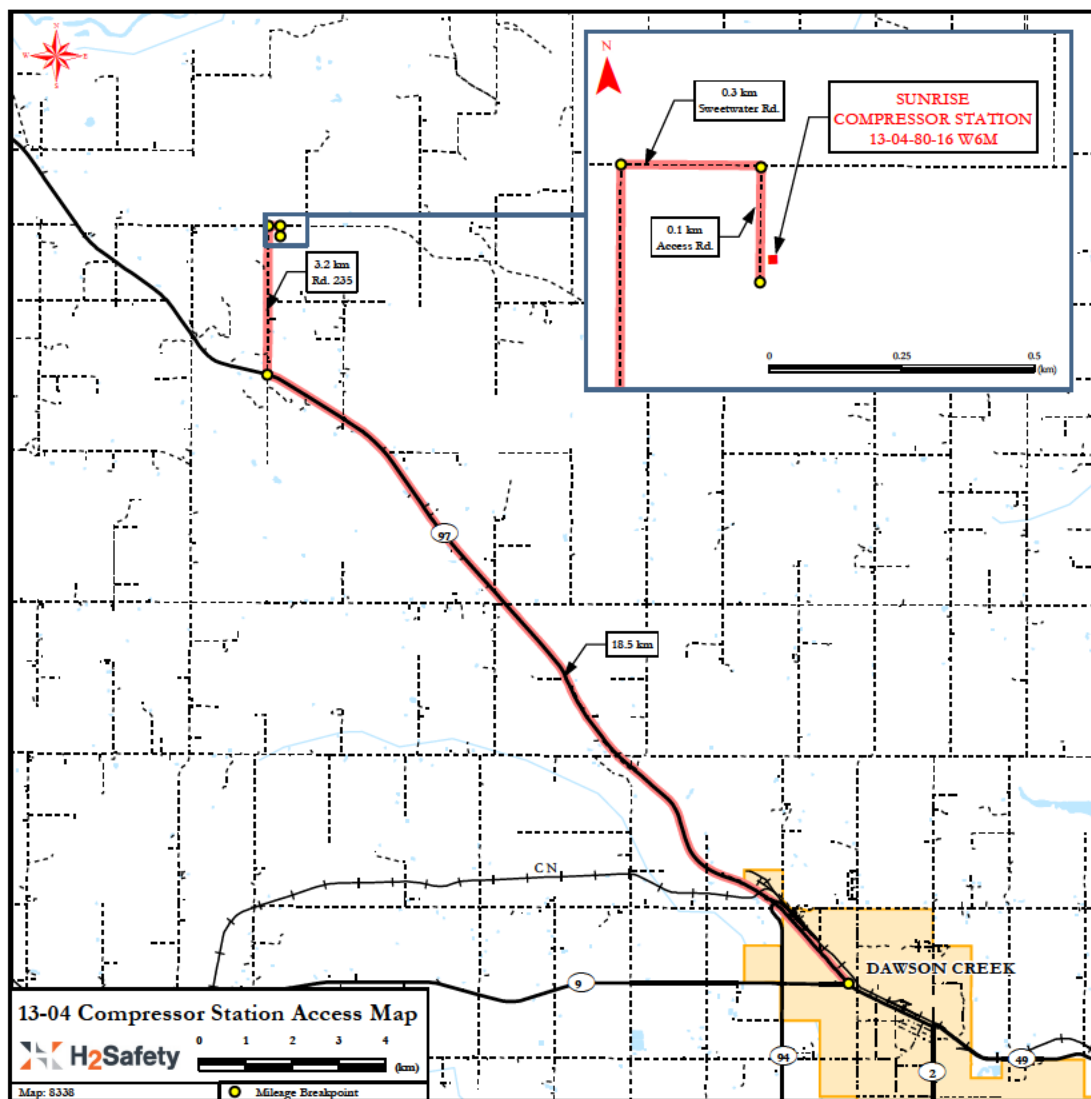


# Sunrise 13-04-80-16 W6M Compressor Station Access

## Directions to the Sunrise 13-04-80-16 W6M Compressor Station

From the intersection of Highway 2 and Highway 97 in Dawson Creek, BC;

- Travel northwest on Highway 97 for 18.5 km.
- Turn right (north) on Rd. 235 and travel 3.2 km.
- Turn right (east) on Sweetwater Rd. and travel 0.3 km.
- Turn right (south) on Access Rd. and travel 0.1 km to Sunrise Compressor Station 13-04-80-16 W6M.

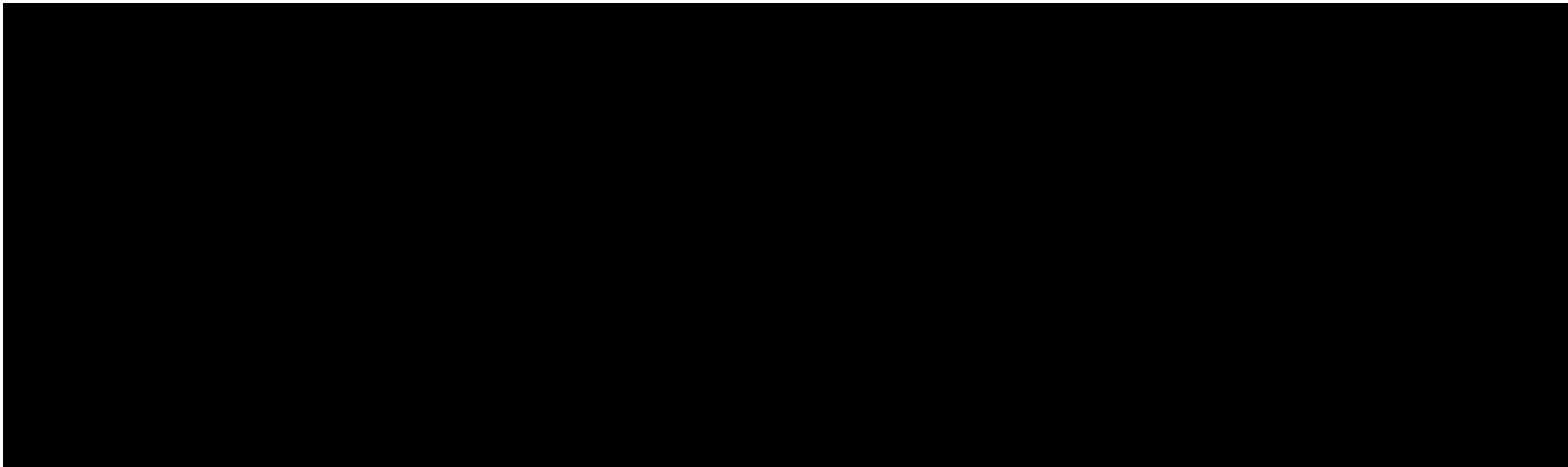


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## NORTHRIVER 24-HOUR EMERGENCY

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# SAFETY EQUIPMENT

**Operator / Truck Safety Equipment**

Each field operator's truck contains a 30lb fire extinguisher, first aid kit, a radio and seasonal fire fighting equipment.

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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**Notification**

The West Doe Gas Plant is manned 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. It is equipped with numerous monitoring and detection systems, including SCADA, to alert NorthRiver personnel of any conditions outside of normal operating range. The SCADA system monitors H<sub>2</sub>S, LEL, and fire alarms inside the plant, as well as H<sub>2</sub>S monitoring along the facility fence line. All buildings located within the plant boundary that have rotary equipment are fitted with fire detection and vibration sensors. The gas plant is also equipped with visual alarms (beacons) located in all buildings located within the plant boundary and on the roof of the control room. The blue beacon identifies and H<sub>2</sub>S alarm, the amber / orange identifies a general or process control alarm and the red identifies a fire or LEL alarm. Arrival time for company personnel responding to a call-out is 60 minutes.

**Communications**

Cell phones, plant telephones, and plant radios (02-25-80-15 W6M Plant only) are the primary methods of communication. Field operations personnel have radio equipment in their vehicles that are programmed with NorthRiver's VHF frequencies as well as the applicable Resource Road or Loading Channels for any radio controlled roads in their area. Refer to the NorthRiver Radio Communications Information page at the beginning of the Area Specific Information section for more information.

## SAFETY EQUIPMENT, cont.

**Communications**  
Cell phones, plant telephones, and plant radios (02-25-80-15 W6M Plant only) are the primary methods of communication. Field operations personnel have radio equipment in their vehicles that are programmed with NorthRiver's VHF frequencies as well as the applicable Resource Road or Loading Channels for any radio controlled roads in their area. Refer to the NorthRiver Radio Communications Information page at the beginning of the Area Specific Information section for more information.

**Ignition**  
Refer to "Ignition Services" under "Support Services" for a complete list of companies with ignition services.

**Roadblock Kits**  
There are 4 roadblock kits located at the West Doe 02-25-80-15 W6M Gas Plant and 2 at the Pouce Coupe Plant. Initial roadblock locations have been pre-identified on the map a safe distance outside of the EPZ.

**Muster Location**  
All personnel will muster at the gate at the facility access road.

## AREA USERS & TRANSIENTS

Note: All numbers, unless otherwise indicated, are 24 hours.

### Oil and Gas

#### Company Name

Alliance Pipeline Ltd.  
ARC Resources Ltd.\*  
Canadian Natural Resources Ltd.  
Leucrotta Exploration Inc.\*  
Murphy Oil Company Ltd.  
Pembina Pipeline (Plateau Pipe Line Ltd., Pouce Coupe)  
Rising Star Resources Ltd.  
Tourmaline Oil Corp.\*

#### Emergency #

800-884-8811  
403-292-0434  
888-878-3700  
866-859-5962  
281-675-9000  
800-360-4706  
844-896-8188  
877-504-4252

### Railway

#### Company Name

CN Rail

#### Emergency #

800-465-9239

### Guides & Outfitters (AB) WMU #359

#### ID Number

Bear Canyon Outfitters Inc.  
Dale McKinnon AB Guide & Outfitter Ltd.  
Fraser River Outfitters Ltd.  
Green Island Outfitters Ltd.  
Jason Frank  
Mike's Outfitting Ltd.  
Red Willow Outfitters Ltd.

#### Name

Larry Smith  
Dale McKinnon  
John Sievers  
Allen Trider  
  
Mike Ukrainetz  
Todd Loewen

#### Phone #

780-685-2159  
780-623-3040  
604-790-0703  
780-835-2443  
780-500-1146  
780-864-3770  
780-524-4574

### Trappers (BC)

#### Trapper ID

733T006, T007, T008

#### Name

Vacant Line

#### Phone #

N/A

### Grazing Leases

There are no grazing leases within the EPZ.

### Rights Holders (BC)

#### Crown/Forest Tenure

File Number  
149804, 0251492  
8005847, 0306479, 8005948

#### Name

BC Hydro & Power Authority  
Ministry of Forests, Lands & Natural  
Resource Operations

#### Phone #

604-623-4280  
250-356-7669

### Non-Resident Landowners (BC)

Refer to West Doe Non-Resident Landowner Information sheet.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	
Note: All numbers, unless otherwise indicated, are 24 hours.	
<b><u>FEDERAL AGENCIES</u></b>	
<i>Note: If the incident involves pipelines that cross the Alberta and British Columbia border, notify the Canada Energy Regulator (CER) / Transportation Safety Board (TSB).</i>	
<b>Canada Energy Regulator (CER)</b>	
TSB Incident Line (Pipeline emergencies)	819-997-7887
CER Incident Line (All other emergencies)	403-299-2773
Email	pipeline notifications@tsb.gc.ca
<b>Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)</b>	604-666-0384
<b>CANUTEC (Call collect)</b>	888-226-8832
	613-996-6666
	*666 (cell)
	Information: 613-992-4624
<b>Emergency Response Assistance Canada (ERAC)</b>	800-265-0212
ERAP 2-0010-083	
<b>Air Traffic Control</b>	
NAV Canada*	866-541-4102
Transport Canada**	877-992-6853
* If flight information or a NOTAM advisory is required, contact NAV Canada.	
** if a NOTAM is required for airspace closure, contact the Transport Canada Aviation Operations Centre.	
<b><u>BRITISH COLUMBIA</u></b>	
<b>Emergency Management BC (EMBC)*</b>	800-663-3456
Heather MacRae, Regional Manager, Prince George Office	Office: 250-561-3514
*In the event of an emergency, EMBC will notify the OGC, Ministry of Environment, Environment & Climate Change Canada, Ministry of Forests, Land & Natural Resources Operations, Northern Health Authority, and any affected municipalities.	

## GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, cont.

Note: All numbers, unless otherwise indicated, are 24 hours.

<b>BC Oil &amp; Gas Commission (OGC) - Incident Reporting Line</b>		800-663-3456
<b>Peace River Regional District (PRRD)</b>	24 Hr:	250-784-3200
Sean Cairns, Protective Services Manager	Admin:	800-670-7773
<b>Northern Health Authority (NHA)</b>		
Health Emergency Management BC (HEMBC)	On Call:	855-554-3622
Jim Fitzpatrick, Director - HEMBC	Office:	250-565-5584
<b>WorkSafe BC - Fort St. John</b>	24 Hr:	888-621-7233
Theresa Pearsall, Support Services Coordinator	Bus:	250-785-1283
<b>Technical Safety BC</b>		866-566-7233
<b>BC Ministry of Transportation &amp; Infrastructure</b>		866-707-7862
South Peace Area	Admin:	250-784-2363
Hali Davenport, District Manager	Office:	778-576-1108
Argo Road Maintenance		800-663-7623
<i>*Service Area includes Dawson Creek, Tumbler Ridge, Chetwynd, Pouce Coupe, Mile 22, Mount Lemoray / Honey-moon Creek and Progress areas.</i>		
<b>BC Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy</b>		800-663-3456
Peace Region Office	Admin:	250-787-3411
Jennelle Cowen, Environmental Emerg. Response Officer	Cell:	250-262-9285
<b>Ministry of Forests, Lands &amp; Natural Resource Operations</b>		
Peace Forest District - Dawson Creek	Admin:	250-784-1200
Mark Van Tassel, Resource Manager	Office:	250-795-4178
Forest Fire Reporting		800-663-5555
<b>Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG)</b>		800-272-9600
<b>Environment and Climate Change Canada</b>		
Meteorological Services		604-664-9385
<b><u>ALBERTA</u></b>		
<b>Alberta Energy Regulator (AER)</b>		800-222-6514*
Northwest Field Operations		
Wildfire Reporting		310-F RE(3473)
<i>*One call number for regulatory agency, Alberta Environment, spill reporting &amp; sustainable resource development (lands, fish, forest, wildlife) &amp; Environment Canada.</i>		
<b>Saddle Hills County</b>	Admin:	780-864-3760
Brice Daly, Manager of Community & Protective Services	Cell:	780-867-2930
<b>Alberta Health Services - Z5 North</b>		844-755-1788
Shane Hussey, Director		
<b>Alberta Emergency Management Agency (AEMA)</b>		866-618-2362
Northwest Region		
<b>Alberta Boilers Safety Association (ABSA)</b>		780-437-9100
<b>Alberta Safety Services - Electrical Branch</b>	Admin:	866-421-6929
<b>Alberta Ministry of Transportation</b>	24 Hr:	780-638-1128
<b>Alberta Occupational Health and Safety</b>		866-415-8690
<b>Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG)</b>		800-272-9600
<b>Workers' Compensation Board</b>		866-922-9221
<b>Environment and Climate Change Canada</b>		
Meteorological Services		800-667-8676

EMERGENCY SERVICES		
Note: All numbers, unless otherwise indicated, are 24 hours.		
<b>Ambulance</b>		<b>911</b>
BC Ambulance Service Dispatch		250-374-5937
Air Ambulance (STARS)		888-888-4567
STARS Site Registration #2749 - West Doe Gas Plant 02-25-80-15 W6M		
STARS Site Registration #4756 - Pouce Coupe Gas Plant 05-23-80-13 W6M		
<b>Hospitals</b>		
Dawson Creek & District Hospital		250-782-8501
Fort St. John Hospital and Health Centre		250-262-5200
Beaverlodge Municipal Hospital		780-354-2136
Grande Prairie Regional Hospital		825-412-4000
<b>Poison Control Centre (AB)</b>		800-332-1414
<b>Poison Control Centre (BC)</b>		604-682-5050
<b>BC One Call</b>		800-474-6886
<b>Utility Safety Partners (AB)</b>		800-242-3447
<b>Fire Departments*</b>		<b>911</b>
Dawson Creek		250-782-9898
Central Peace Fire & Rescue - Spirit River, AB	Cell:	780-500-7027
<i>*Assets in BC do NOT have fire coverage from any local fire department. All fires must be handled by NorthRiver Midstream, mutual aid partners, or contract offfield fire fighting services. Local fire departments will only respond to motor vehicle accidents and medical emergencies unless specifically dispatched by EMBC or the Local Authority.</i>		
<b>RCMP</b>		<b>911</b>
Dawson Creek		250-784-3700
Spirit River		780-864-3533
<b>Reception Centres</b>		
Super 8 Dawson Creek		250-782-8899
1440 Alaska Avenue, Dawson Creek, BC	Fax:	250-784-1988
George Dawson Inn		250-782-9151
11705 8 Street, Dawson Creek, BC	Fax:	250-782-1617
DC Lodge		250-782-8595
1748 Alaska Avenue, Dawson Creek, BC		

## SUPPORT SERVICES

Note: All numbers, unless otherwise indicated, are 24 hours.

### Mobile Air Monitoring\*

Firemaster Oilfield Services Inc. - Grande Prairie	877-342-3473
HSE Integrated Ltd. - Red Deer	888-346-8260
Trojan Safety Services - Grande Prairie	780-567-3440

### Oilfield Fire Fighting / Safety Contractors\*

Safety Boss - Fort St. John	800-882-4967
Trojan Safety Services Ltd. - Fort St. John	250-785-9557
Firemaster Oilfield Services - Grande Prairie	877-342-3473
HSE Integrated Ltd. - Grande Prairie	888-346-8260
Superior Fire Control Ltd. - Grande Prairie	877-882-0035

### Well Control Specialists\*

Safety Boss - Fort St. John	800-882-4967
Firemaster Oilfield Services Inc. - Grande Prairie	877-342-3473
Capstone Blowout Recovery - Airdrie	866-347-3911
	587-600-6194

### Ignition Services\*

Safety Boss Inc. - Fort St. John	800-882-4967
Firemaster Oilfield Services Inc. - Grande Prairie	877-342-3473
HSE Integrated Ltd. - Grande Prairie	888-346-8260
Superior Fire Control Ltd. - Grande Prairie	877-882-0035

\*Dispatch support services at a Level 1 Emergency. Response times vary (1-8 hours), depending on the remoteness of the area and the location where the support is coming from.

### Emergency Response Management

H <sub>2</sub> Safety Services Inc. - Calgary	403-212-2332
Toll Free	888-216-2332

### Spill Response

Roy Northern Land & Environmental - Fort St. John	250-261-6644
SWAT Consulting - Province Wide	866-610-7928
Highmark Environmental - Fort St. John	250-261-6994

### Bus Transportation

BC North Bus - Fort St. John	250-564-0161
Diversified Transportation - Dawson Creek	250-788-3909

### Helicopter Companies\* (Day Flying & Good Weather Only)

Yellowhead Helicopters - Fort St. John	250-785-2331
Bailey Helicopters - Fort St. John (Loud Hailer Capability)	250-785-2518
Canadian Helicopters Ltd. - Fort St. John	780-429-6900

\*If required, a helicopter with a loud hailer should be called out

### WCSS - Coop 9

Regional Custodian: Shawn Doré - Clean Harbors	Bus: 866-541-8888
	Cell: 250-785-4577
	250-261-9404

### Equipment Location

Clean Harbors Surface Rentals  
6715 - 85th Avenue  
Fort St. John, BC

### Equipment Summary

52' OSCAR Trailer (Semi-truck)  
40' Boom Cache Sea Can (winch tractor/trailer)  
20' Wildlife Sea Can (winch tractor/trailer)  
Single Engine Barge (1 ton truck w/ 2 5/16" ball hitch & electric brakes)  
Work Boat (1/2 ton w/ 2" ball hitch)  
Drum Skimmer w/ Power Pak (1/2 ton truck)  
400' Shallow Water Boom (1/2 ton truck)

Coop Custodian: Troyer Ventures Ltd.

24 hr: 250-774-5332

### Equipment Location

4850 46 Avenue  
Fort Nelson, BC

### Equipment Summary

20' ISRU Sea Can (winch tractor/trailer)  
2 Workboats (1/2 ton w/ 2" ball hitch)

### WCSS - Coop 5\*

Regional Custodian: Clean Harbors

Bus: 866-541-8888

### Equipment Location

9601 - 156 Avenue  
Grande Prairie, AB

### Equipment Summary

52' OSCAR Trailer (Semi-truck)  
16' Winter OSCAR Trailer (3/4 ton truck w/ 2 5/16" ball hitch)  
2 Work Boats (1/2 ton w/ 2" ball hitch)  
14' Wildlife Trailer (1/2 ton truck w/ 2 5/16" ball hitch)

### Transport

Contact - Clean Harbors

Coop Custodian: ARC Resources Ltd.

Bus: 587-343-5824

Sandra Miller (Alternate): 780-296-5822

### Equipment Location

Archie Warehouse  
07-04-64-05 W6M

### Equipment Summary

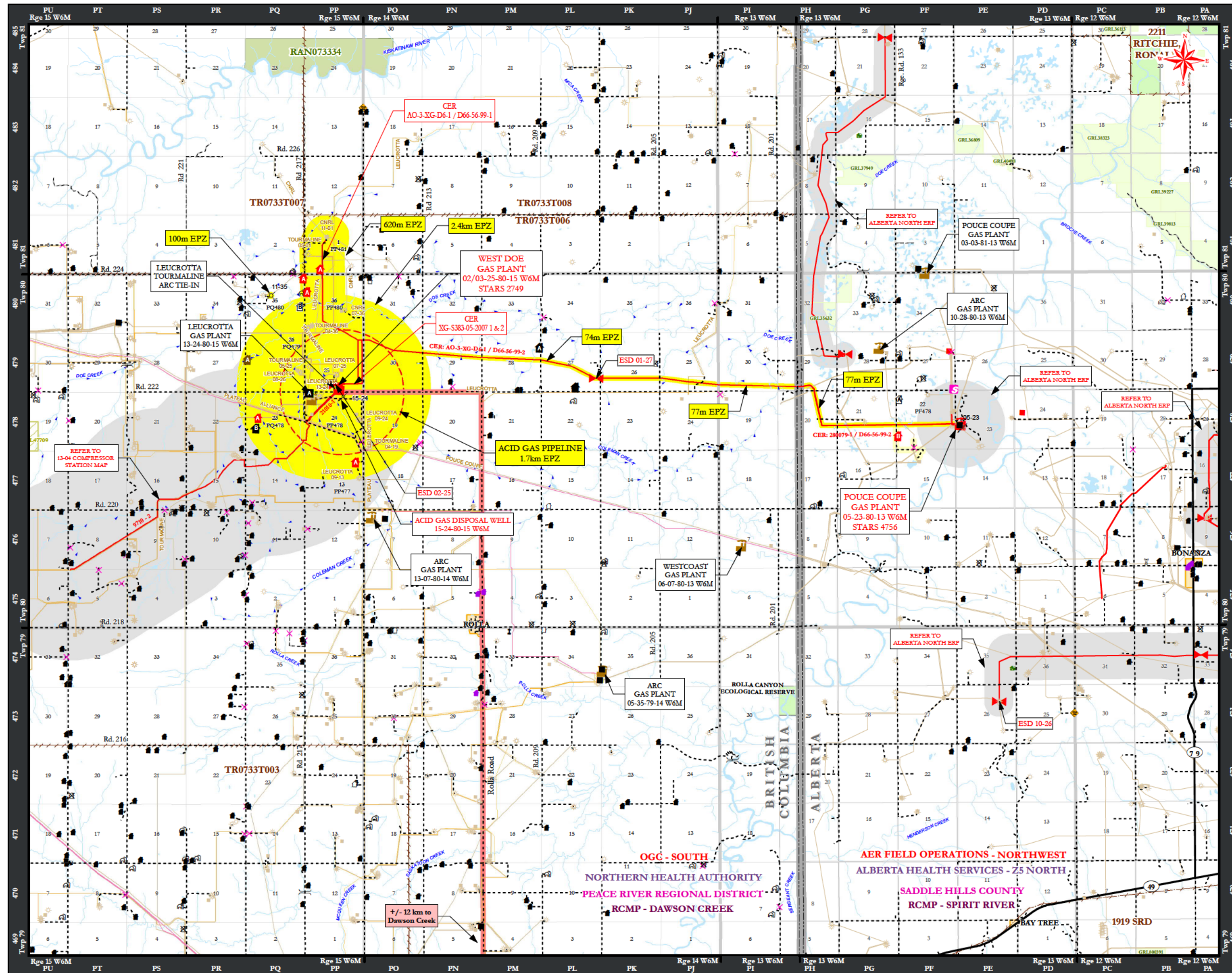
20' ISRU Sea Can (winch tractor/trailer)

**Directions: From Grande Prairie:** Departing from the intersection of 68 Ave. & 108 Street (Hwy 40), travel 78 km south, turn left onto Archway Road and travel .25km through security. Turn right at first exit into warehouse parking lot.

**From Grande Cache:** Departing from Hwy 40 & Shand Avenue, travel 104.5 km north, turn right onto Archway Road and travel .25km through security. Turn right at first exit into warehouse parking lot.

See website for more info (<http://www.wcss.ab.ca>)

## SURFACE DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION



# WEST DOE WEST DOE / SOUTH PEACE ERP



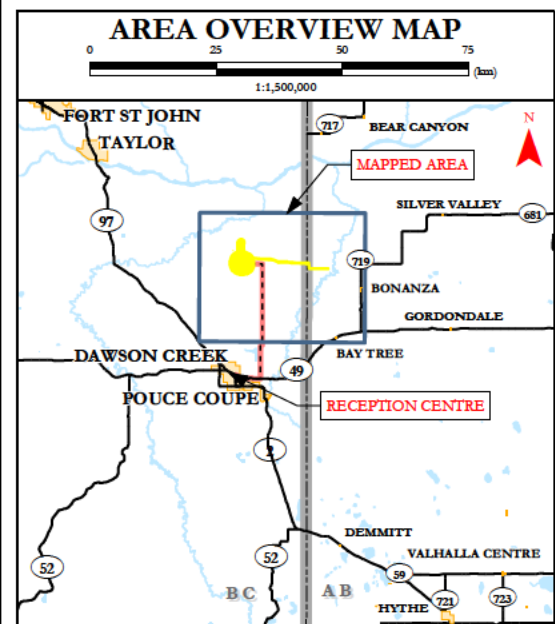
Draft Date: March 21, 2019 SLC  
Revision Date: May 12, 2022 GLG

Scale: 1:100,000  
UTM ZONE 10 NAD83

Map: 8328



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Third Party Well</li><li>Service Well</li><li>Injection Well</li><li>Third Party Facility</li><li>Third Party Gas Plant</li><li>Facility</li><li>Gas Plant</li><li>ESD</li><li>HVP Third Party Pipeline</li><li>Sour Third Party Pipeline</li><li>Sweet Third Party Pipeline</li><li>Gas Pipeline</li><li>Discontinued Gas Pipeline</li><li>Trails</li><li>Other Roads</li><li>Winter Roads</li><li>Main Hwy</li><li>Divided Hwy</li><li>Railway</li><li>Airfield</li><li>Access Route</li><li>Sensitive</li><li>Trapper Cabin</li><li>Occupied</li><li>Vacant</li><li>Business</li><li>Colony</li><li>Hall</li><li>Church</li><li>Occupied Facility</li><li>Cemetery</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Abandoned</li><li>Bridge</li><li>Communication Tower</li><li>Dead End</li><li>Farm Use Area</li><li>Locked Gate</li><li>Staging Area</li><li>River Flow Direction</li><li>Hydrology</li><li>Waterbody</li><li>Urban Area</li><li>Grazing Tenure</li><li>Protected Area</li><li>Cutblocks</li><li>Oil and Gas Regulator</li><li>Health Authority</li><li>Local Authority</li><li>RCMP</li><li>Trapper Boundary</li><li>Resident Quadrant Number i.e. NU10</li><li>EPZ</li><li>Acid Gas EPZ</li><li>Other EPZ</li></ul> |
|---|---|
- Note: All roads going off the map are continuous unless otherwise indicated.

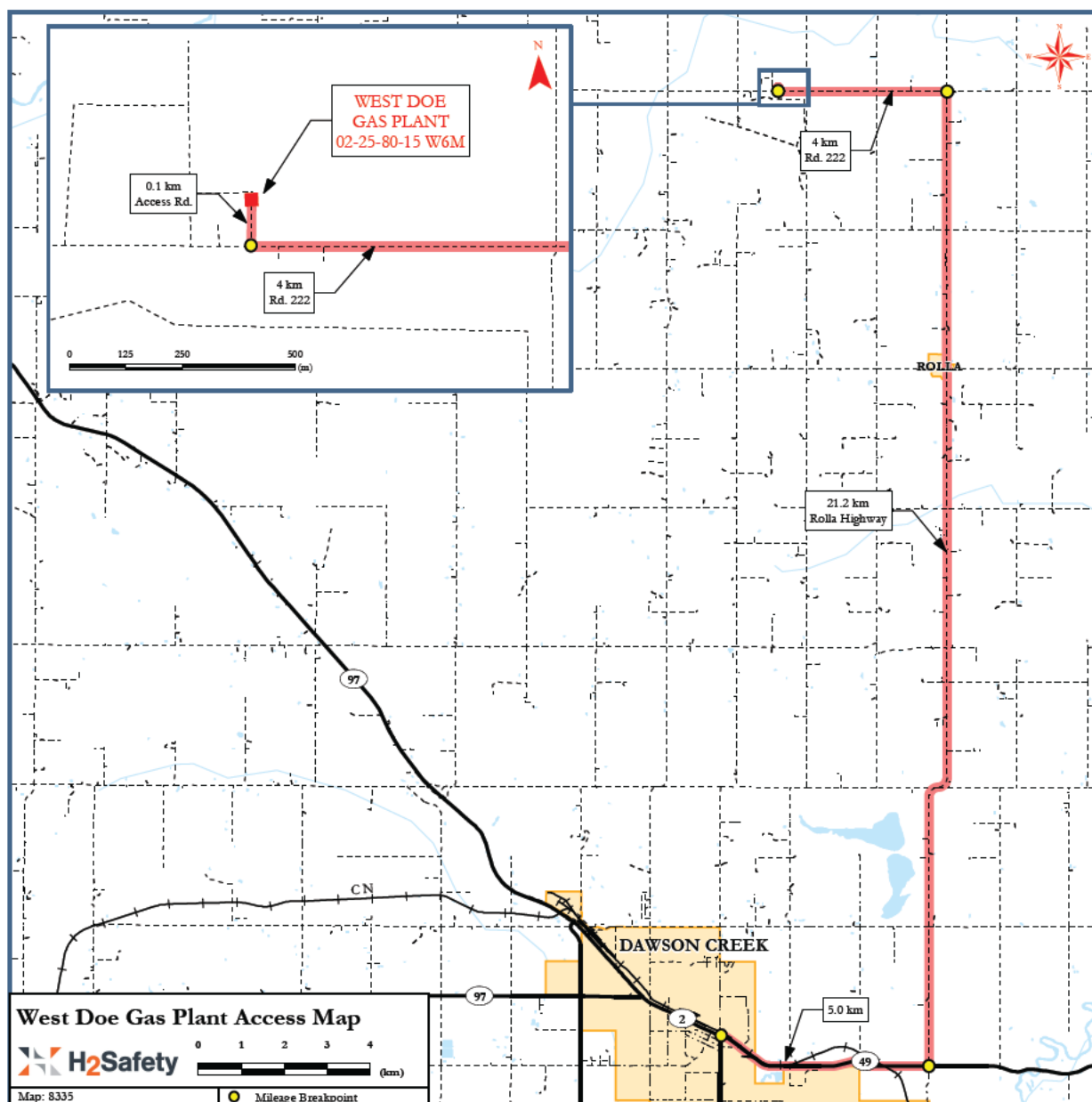


# West Doe 02-25-80-15 W6M Gas Plant Access

## Directions to the West Doe 02-25-80-15 W6M Gas Plant

From the traffic circle in Dawson Creek, BC:

- Travel east on Highway 49 for 5 km.
- Turn left (north) on Rolla Highway and travel 21.2 km.
- Turn left (west) on Rd. 222 and travel 4 km.
- Turn right (north) onto Access Road and travel 0.1 km into the West Doe Gas Plant 02-25-80-15 W6M.






# West Doe / South Peace – West Doe ERP

## CER Regulated Pipelines

### Emergency Contact Information

<p>For Emergencies involving inter-provincial pipelines, the Canada Energy Regulator is the primary management agency – they will be contacted by the Transportation Safety Board.</p> <p><b>**A pipeline is CER-regulated due to the fact that it crosses a provincial or federal border. **</b></p>		
<b>This must be your first call</b>		
<b>Transportation Safety Board (TSB) – for pipeline incidents</b>	24 Hr Incident Line	819-997-7887
	Facsimile	819-953-7876
	Email	<a href="mailto:PipelineNotifications@tsb.gc.ca">PipelineNotifications@tsb.gc.ca</a>
<b>Canada Energy Regulator (CER) – all other emergencies</b>	Incident Line	403-299-2773
<p>Call the TSB 24 Hr Incident Line when an incident meets the Immediately Reportable Events (see page 2 for criteria) for all Canada Energy Regulator (CER) regulated pipelines and facilities.</p> <p><b>Both</b> the phone notification and the input of information into the  <b>CER's Online Event Reporting System (OERS):</b> <a href="https://apps.cer-rec.gc.ca/ers/home/index">https://apps.cer-rec.gc.ca/ers/home/index</a>  are required to occur as soon as possible and no later than three hours of the incident being discovered.  For all other events (non-immediate) companies are only required to input the information via the OERS.</p>		
<b>Secondary Calls</b>		
Contact as needed <b>AFTER</b> contacting the TSB and CER.		
<b>BC Oil &amp; Gas Commission (OGC)</b>	24 Hr	800-663-3456
<b>Alberta Energy Regulator (AER)</b>	24 Hr	800-222-6514
<p>Hazardous occurrences (under Part XVI of the Canada Oil and Gas Occupational Safety and Health Regulations) and incidents requiring medical evacuations are to be reported to the CER immediately.</p>		
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: space-around;">  <div style="text-align: left;"> Canada Energy Regulator </div> <div style="text-align: left;"> Régie de l'énergie du Canada </div> </div>		

## Definition of an Emergency

CAN /CSA Z246.2-18 defines an emergency as “an event or imminent event, outside of the scope of normal operations that requires prompt coordination of resources to protect people, the environment, and property”.

Emergencies can result from numerous causes including pipeline and equipment failure, human error and natural perils such as tornadoes, hurricanes, floods, or earthquakes and terrorism or other criminal activities. Multi-hazard emergencies such as an earthquake causing pipeline breaks, fires and explosions, which result in injury and further property damage, can also occur.

Companies must consider all probable emergencies and have applicable procedures in place to deal with potential effects and threats to people, property and the environment, as determined through a formal hazard assessment.

## CER Immediately Reportable Events (Significant Incident)

Section 52 of the Onshore Pipeline Regulations (OPR) requires companies to notify the CER of all incidents relating to the construction, operation, or abandonment of their pipelines.

A significant incident is an acute event that results in:

1. death;
2. missing person (as reportable pursuant to the *Canada Oil and Gas Drilling and Production Regulations (DPR)* under the *Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act (COGOA)* or the *Oil and Gas Operations Act (OGOA)*);
3. a serious injury (as defined in the OPR or TSB regulations);
4. a fire or explosion that causes a pipeline or facility to be inoperative;
5. a LVP hydrocarbon release in excess of 1.5m<sup>3</sup> that leaves company property or the right of way;
6. a rupture; or
7. a toxic plume as defined in CSA Z662.

Note: A “rupture” is an instantaneous release that immediately impairs the operation of a pipeline segment such that the pressure of the segment cannot be maintained.

Companies are required to report a death or serious injury to a person only where the death or injury is a result of an occurrence that relates to the construction, operation, or abandonment of a “pipeline”. Whether a death or injury is related to the construction, operation, or abandonment of a pipeline will depend on whether the person who was killed or injured was working at the time of the incident and/or whether the work was a cause or contributing factor to the incident. It is important to note that, unlike the Canada Labour Code (CLC), the OPR does not differentiate between different types of “persons”. Therefore, companies must report all deaths or serious injuries to any person that occur relating to pipeline construction, operation, or abandonment regardless of whether or not that person was directly employed by the company.

The definition of “serious injury” in the OPR is not exhaustive and contains multiple injuries that qualify as serious, including “the fracture of a major bone”. The CER uses the following definition of “major bone”: skull, mandible, spine, scapula, pelvis, femur, humerus, fibula, tibia, radius, and ulna.

## TSB Immediately Reportable Events

Call the TSB as soon as possible after discovery of any of the following occurrences:

- An occurrence that results in;
  - a death;
  - a serious injury (as defined in the OPR or TSB regulations);
  - an unintended or uncontrolled LVP hydrocarbon release in excess of 1.5 m<sup>3</sup> that leaves company property or occurs on or off the right of way;

- an unintended or uncontrolled sweet natural gas or HVP release >30,000 m<sup>3</sup>;
- any unintended or uncontrolled release of sour natural gas or hydrogen sulfide;
- a significant adverse effect on the environment (a release of any chemical or physical substance at a concentration or volume sufficient to cause an irreversible, long-term, or continuous change to the ambient environment in a manner that causes harm to human life, wildlife, or vegetation)
- a fire, ignition, or explosion that poses a threat to the safety of any person, property, or the environment.
- A rupture:
  - an instantaneous release that immediately impacts the operation of a pipeline segment such that the pressure of the segment cannot be maintained.
- A Toxic Plume:
  - a band of service fluid or other contaminant (e.g. hydrogen sulfide or smoke) resulting from an incident that causes people, including employees, to take protective measures (e.g. muster, shelter-in-place or evacuation).

Where an event meets any of the above definitions, companies are required to notify the TSB Reporting Hotline at (819) 997-7887. Subsequently, the company is required to input the details required by both the TSB (see TSB regulations) and the CER into the OERS. The phone notification and the input of information into OERS are required to occur as soon as possible and no later than three hours of the incident being discovered. The goal of the initial phone notification is to allow the relevant agencies to mobilize a response to an incident, if required. Note that OERS will automatically determine whether the event meets the definition of an “Incident that Harms People or the Environment”, however the company will be responsible for specifically indicating whether the incident meets the definitions of “Rupture” and “Toxic Plume”.

For all other events that do not meet any of the definitions in this section, companies are not required to phone the TSB Reporting Hotline but must report the event as soon as possible and no later than twenty-four hours after the event was discovered.

## Multiple Incident Types

It is possible that a single occurrence may result in multiple incident types. If multiple incident types occur as a result of a single occurrence, companies are expected to report those incident types under a single incident report.

Examples of situations where this might be the case include but are not limited to:

- A pipeline rupture (occurrence) where there is a release of gas (incident type) and an explosion (incident type);
- An industrial accident (occurrence) that causes a death (incident type), a serious injury (incident type) and a fire (incident type);
- An operational malfunction (occurrence) that causes an overpressure (incident type) and a release of product (incident type); or
- An operational malfunction (occurrence) that causes several concurrent or immediately consecutive overpressures (incident types).

In cases where an incident has occurred, and a second incident occurs during the response to the initial incident (e.g. a fire occurs during the clean-up of a spill), the second incident is considered distinct and should be reported separately.

The events that are reportable using the online reporting system are:

- incidents under the OPR, PPR, and DPR/*Oil and Gas Drilling Regulations*;
- emergency burning or flaring under the PPR;
- hazard identification under the PPR;
- suspension of operations under the PPR;

- near-misses under the DPR;
- serious accidents or incidents under the *Canada Oil and Gas Geophysical Operations Regulations/Oil and Gas Geophysical Operations Regulations*;
- emergencies or accidents under the *Canada Oil and Gas Installation Regulations/Oil and Gas Installation Regulations*; and
- accidents, illnesses, and incidents under the *Canada Oil and Gas Diving Regulations/Oil and Gas Diving Regulations*.

In the event that OERS is unavailable, companies are directed to report events to the TSB Reporting Hotline at 819-997-7887.

## Reporting Timelines

Section 52 of the OPR requires companies to immediately notify the CER of any incident. Section 52 of the OPR also requires the submission of a Preliminary Incident Report (PIR) and a Detailed Incident Report (DIR) "as soon as is practicable". Generally, companies' initial notification of an incident will satisfy the PIR requirements. The information required for a DIR must be submitted within 12 weeks of reporting an incident. For complex incidents, companies may request an extension for submission of a DIR.

The CER and the TSB have adopted a single window reporting approach. However, in some areas, the TSB reporting requirements are somewhat different than the CER requirements. For additional details on the TSB reporting requirements, companies should refer to the TSB website (<http://www.bst-tsb.gc.ca/eng/incidents-occurrence/index.asp>).

Transportation Safety Board of Canada  
Place du centre, 4th Floor  
200 Promenade du Portage  
Hull, Quebec K1A 1K8  
Facsimile 819-953-7876

## Supporting Information

The table below indicates the location of CER supporting documentation in this emergency response plan.

Supporting Information	Found in
CER Distribution	Foreword: Distribution List Page 3
Company 24/7 Emergency Number	Area Specific Information: Binder Cover
Area Map of CER Regulated Facilities	Area Specific Information
TSB Roles & Responsibilities	Section 5: External Agencies Federal Roles Chart
CER Roles & Responsibilities	Section 5: External Agencies Federal Roles Chart
Health and Safety Plan	Please refer to the company's Health & Safety Plan located at the corporate head office.

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## Emergency Preparedness & Response Policy

### Emergency Management Expectations

An effective emergency management program includes being prepared for emergencies, responding in the event of an emergency and ensuring that operations are able to continue safely and can recover in a timely, efficient manner.

Emergency management is critical to ensuring that people, the environment, the public, the organization's assets and reputation are protected in the event of an unanticipated hazard event, be it natural, technological or human-induced.

### Emergency Management Preparedness

Emergency preparedness is a continuous process of all-hazards planning and coordination in order to effectively minimize the adverse effects and consequences inherent in any emergency incident. Through the use of such tools as exercises, proactive resource management and capability analysis, preparedness is one of the key pillars with which to ensure the adaptation of comprehensive approaches for the company's emergency management strategy. The emergency management process must include the following:

- Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
- Public Involvement
- Communications Planning
- Situational Awareness
- Crisis Management Plans
- Emergency Response Plans
- Emergency Management Resources
- Competence, Training and Awareness
- Exercises and Drills
- Record Keeping
- Distributions Lists (Internal and External)
- Continuous Improvement

Emergency Response Plans should contain:

- Communication procedures
- Emergency contacts
- Evacuation and Rescue plans
- Equipment locations and supply companies
- Spill response and containment (where required)
- Meet regulatory requirements
- Event classification
- Activation and Stand Down Levels
- Guidelines for medical emergencies
- Defined roles and responsibilities
- Maps and Emergency Planning Zones
- Mutual Aid Understandings (where applicable)

Confidential ERPs will be available at the field Incident Command Post and the Corporate Emergency Response Centre.

## Extended Emergencies

In an extended emergency, company responders will develop an Incident Action Plan utilizing forms found within ERP, which may include:

- ICS Form 201 – Incident Briefing
- ICS Form 202 – Incident Objectives
- Form A1 – Initial Emergency Report
- Form A4 – Incident Action Plan (IAP) Checklist

## Emergency Response, Continuity and Recovery

In the event of an emergency, each business unit shall determine the level of emergency as per established protocols and respond according to their respective emergency response plans. Response includes the mobilization and ongoing management of resources, people, equipment and assets to manage the effects of an incident; functions inclusive of the Incident Command System (ICS), the company's primary response platform.

Each business unit shall establish, implement and maintain procedures for communicating information related to emergency management, including:

- Communication of plans and procedures to employees, operating partners, contractors, the supply chain, regulators and local communities; and
- Emergency and crisis communications to stakeholders, including emergency responders, regulators, the media, family members and the public.

## Emergency Management Monitoring, Assessment and Continuous Improvement

Lessons learned and knowledge generated from monitoring results should be used to develop "improved practices", which are then shared widely. After emergencies or disasters occur, a systematic approach is used to learn lessons from the experience, increase effectiveness and improve emergency management practices and processes.

## Manual Updating Procedures and Schedule

The company's Corporate and Site-Specific ERPs are to be updated annually and submitted to the CER on or before April 1st of each year, or when significant changes (either operational or identified from exercises/incidents and resulting debriefs) occur or are identified. If an update occurs outside of the January 1st to April 1st period, a letter must be submitted to the CER indicating that there have been no changes to operations since the ERP was last submitted. ERP updates are performed by a third-party company (H2Safety), whose expertise in the field provides company personnel with the education, training, and resources to excel in Emergency Response. Approvals for ERP updates will be carried out by the company's Emergency Management Coordinator.

## Debriefing

### Internal Debriefing

The Incident Commander, in consultation with the Lead Agency and/or other regulatory body, will order "Return to Normal" status.

- All response team members and on-site personnel, including contract personnel and emergency services, will be notified.
- All previous contacts including public, workers, landowners, government and industrial operators must also be notified of the end of the emergency.
- Ensure a media statement is prepared and delivered by Senior Management.
- Debriefing meeting(s) with company personnel (including insurance, legal, and human resources as appropriate) must be conducted.
- Debriefing meeting(s) to review effectiveness of the Emergency Response Plan must be conducted. Feedback and comments as a result of the debrief must be incorporated into the ERP revision and procedures. This feedback should be submitted to the ERP provider.
- Debriefing meeting(s) with residents, landowners, Lead Agency and other government agencies and all other impacted parties may be conducted.
- Document all "Return to Normal" activities.
- Complete response debriefing for all response teams. Submit, in writing, response findings and recommendations to the Incident Commander when applicable, which will be submitted to the overall report writer.

### Public Debriefing

When the public has been impacted, company operations should provide the public information as soon after the emergency as possible, to answer any questions or concerns. This should be done by a senior company representative, a trained Media Advisor, or by the Incident Commander.

After an emergency, a number of additional items should be considered:

- Debriefings, as mentioned above.
- Crisis management for company personnel and for other members of the public that may have been significantly affected by the emergency.
- If the emergency is of a level where it has impacted the public, an information center may be established within the community where the emergency occurred to answer any questions posed by the public.
- Establish a means of compensating citizens who may have had out-of-pocket expenses (such as meals and lodging costs) as a result of the emergency.
- Through the media, provide details of the investigation into the incident that are pertinent to the public, as it becomes available.

## Health and Safety Plan

The company's extensive Health and Safety program is to be implemented at all times during and after an incident. Training is provided to all company employees and contractors; all information and documentation can be found in the Health and Safety Manual.

## Site Specific Control Points and Response

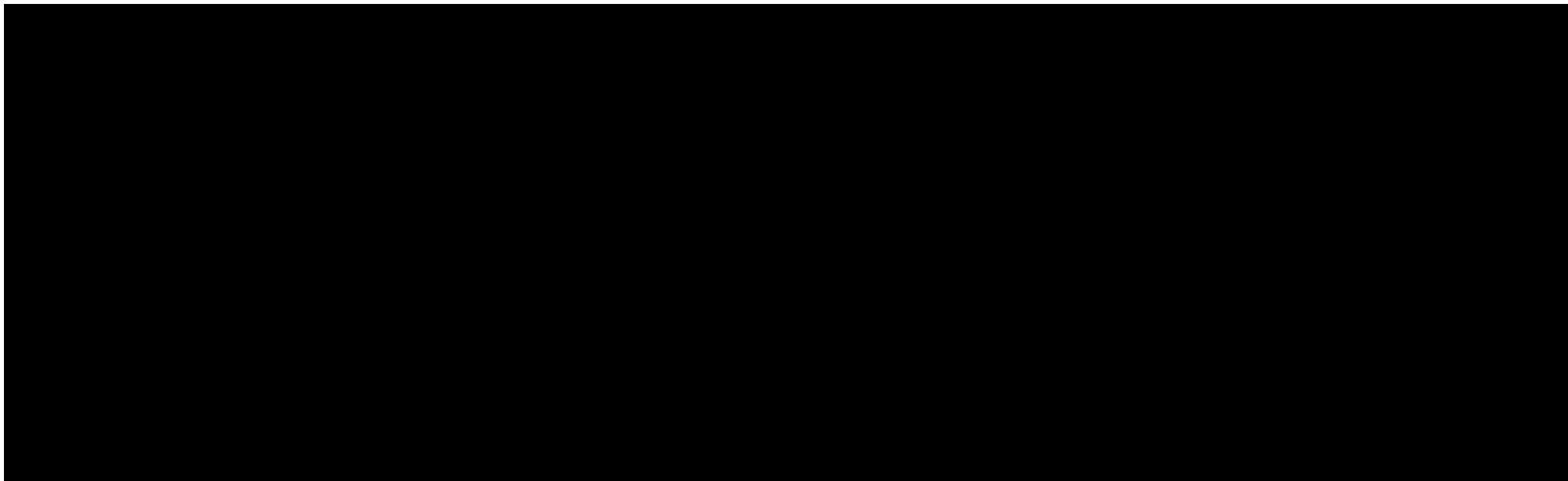
In the event of an incident (reported from an external source and/or confirmed by a drop in pressure), an operator would be sent out to visually confirm the need to shut down operations. Operators have the ability to manually trip the ESDs at the risers on the CER line. The operator would then immediately contact his/her supervisor and the TSB, and then work with internal support and outside agencies to determine a plan of action for resolving the source of the release.

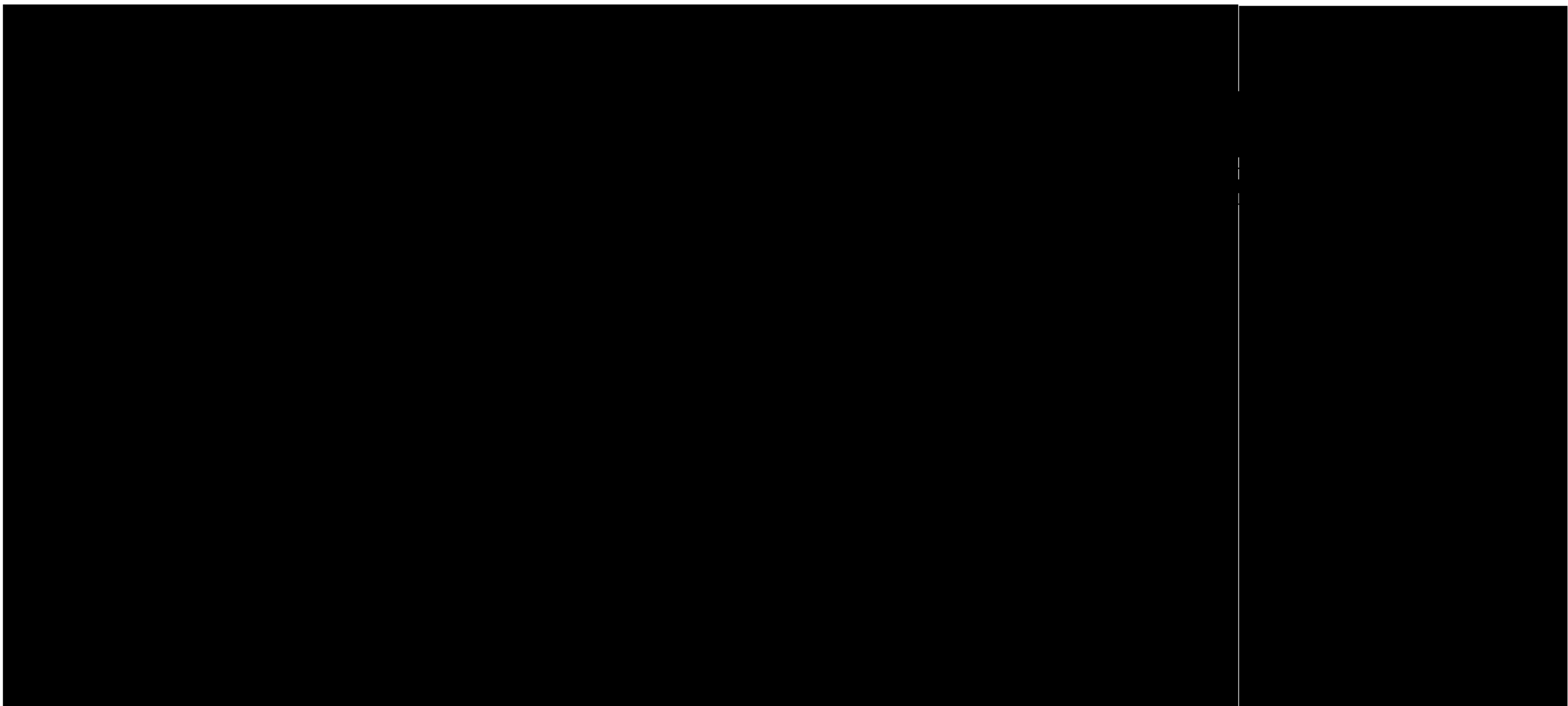
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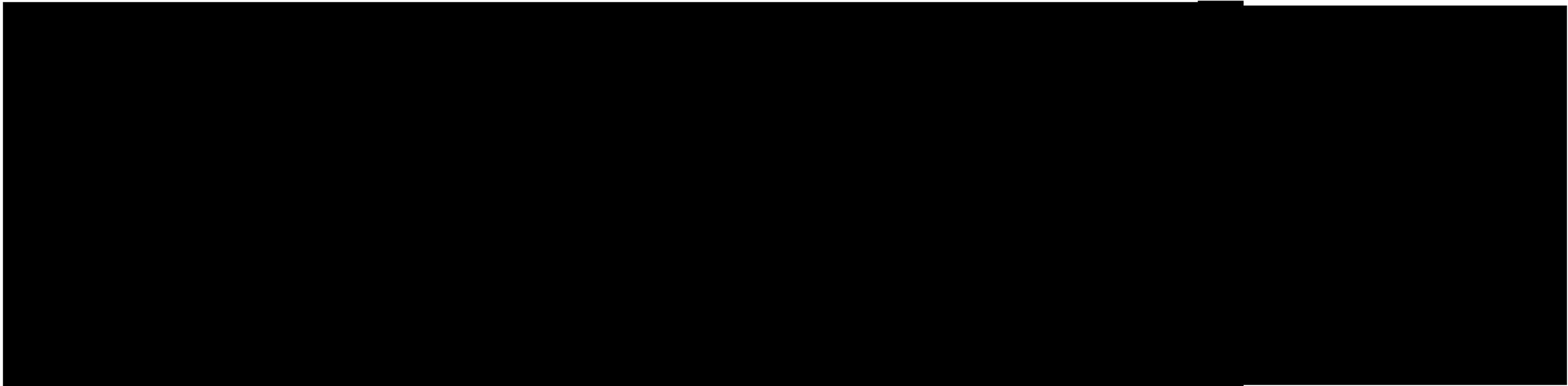
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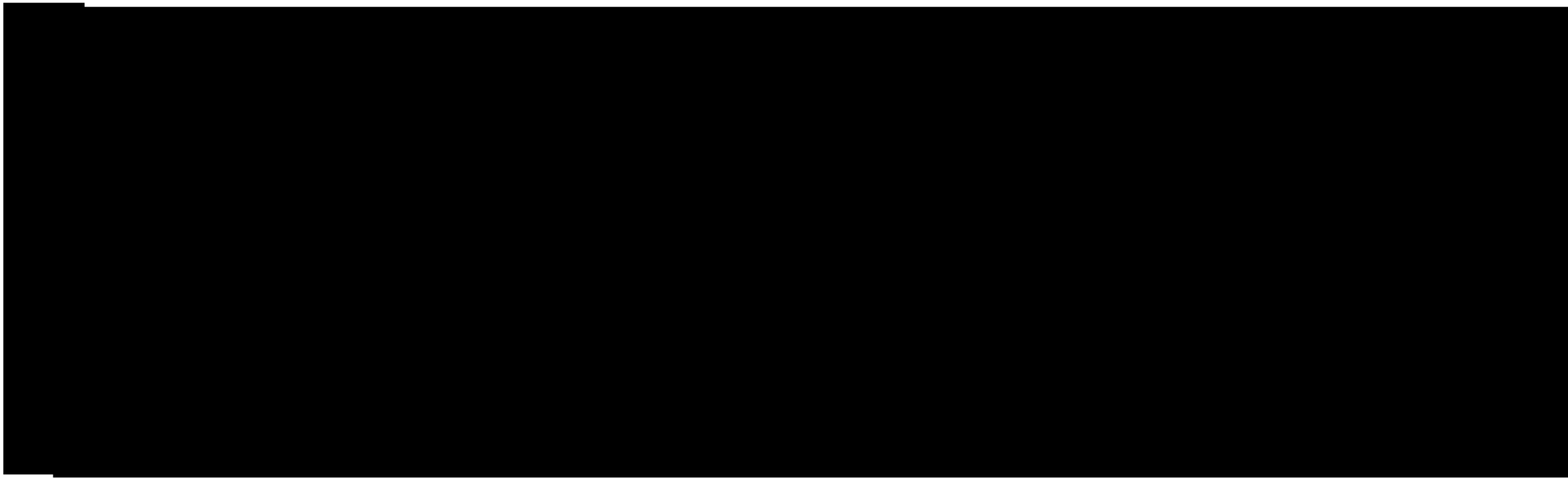


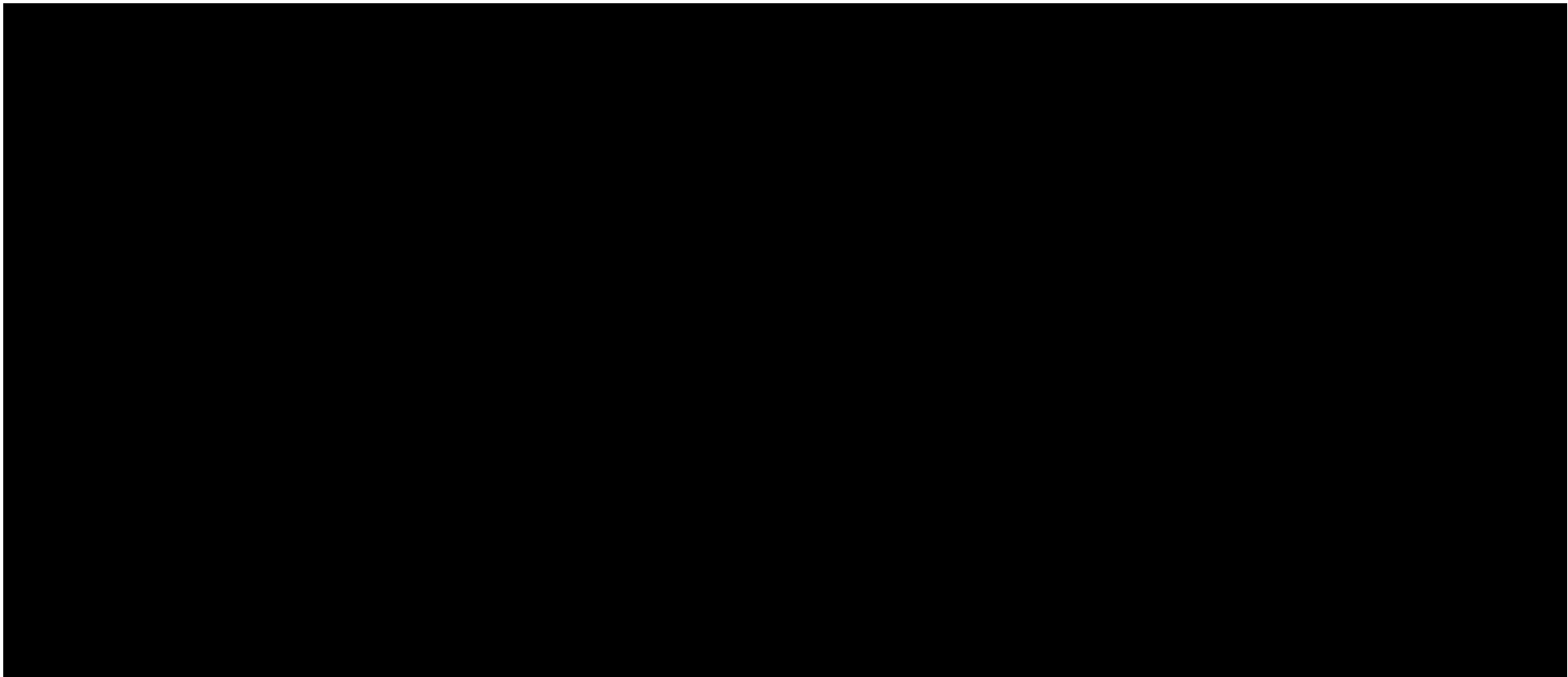






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## OPERATIONS SUMMARY, continued

## SAFETY EQUIPMENT

## AREA USERS TRANSIENTS

## GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

## EMERGENCY SERVICES

## SUPPORT SERVICES

## SURFACE DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION

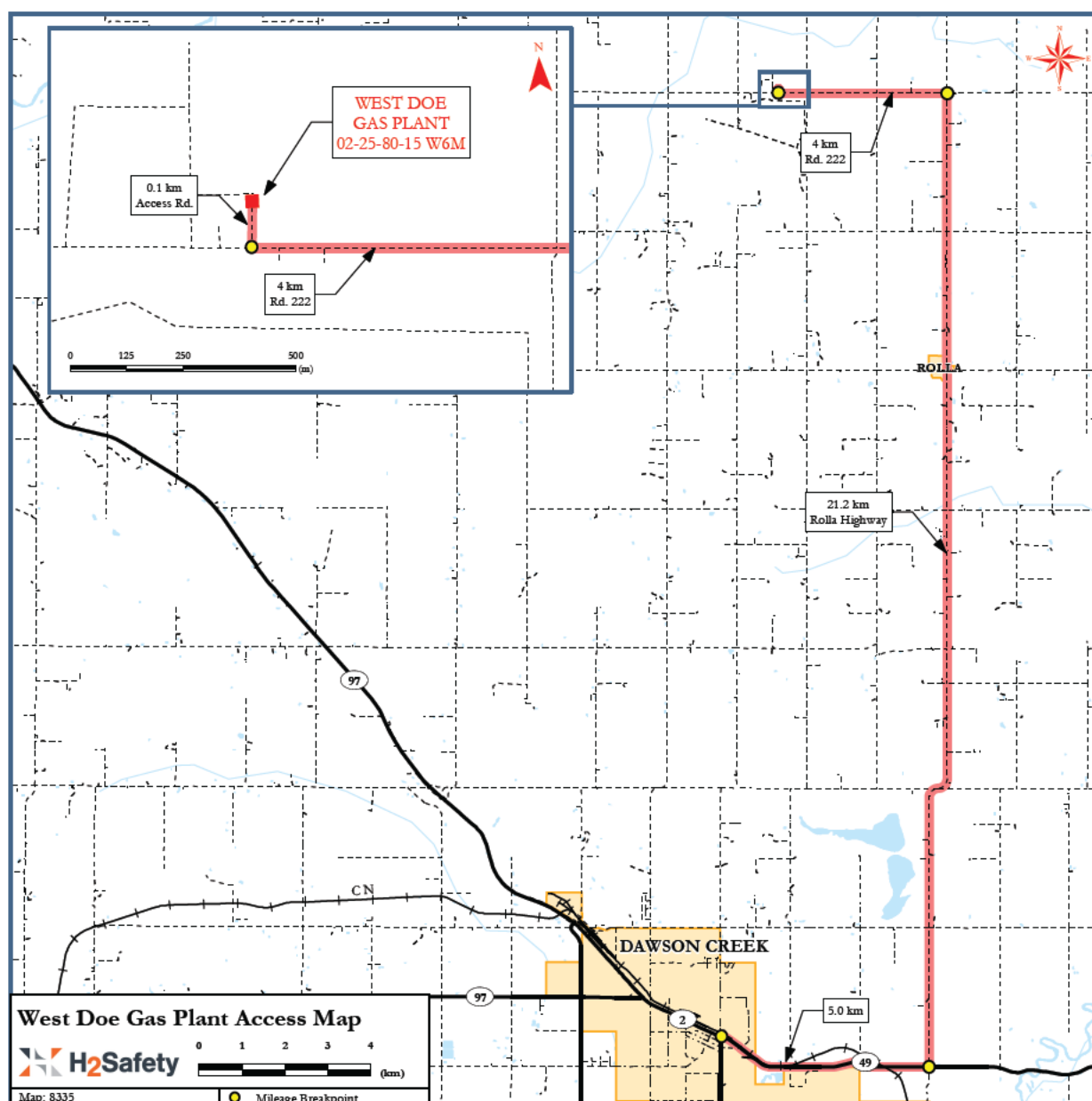


# West Doe 02-25-80-15 W6M Gas Plant Access

## Directions to the West Doe 02-25-80-15 W6M Gas Plant

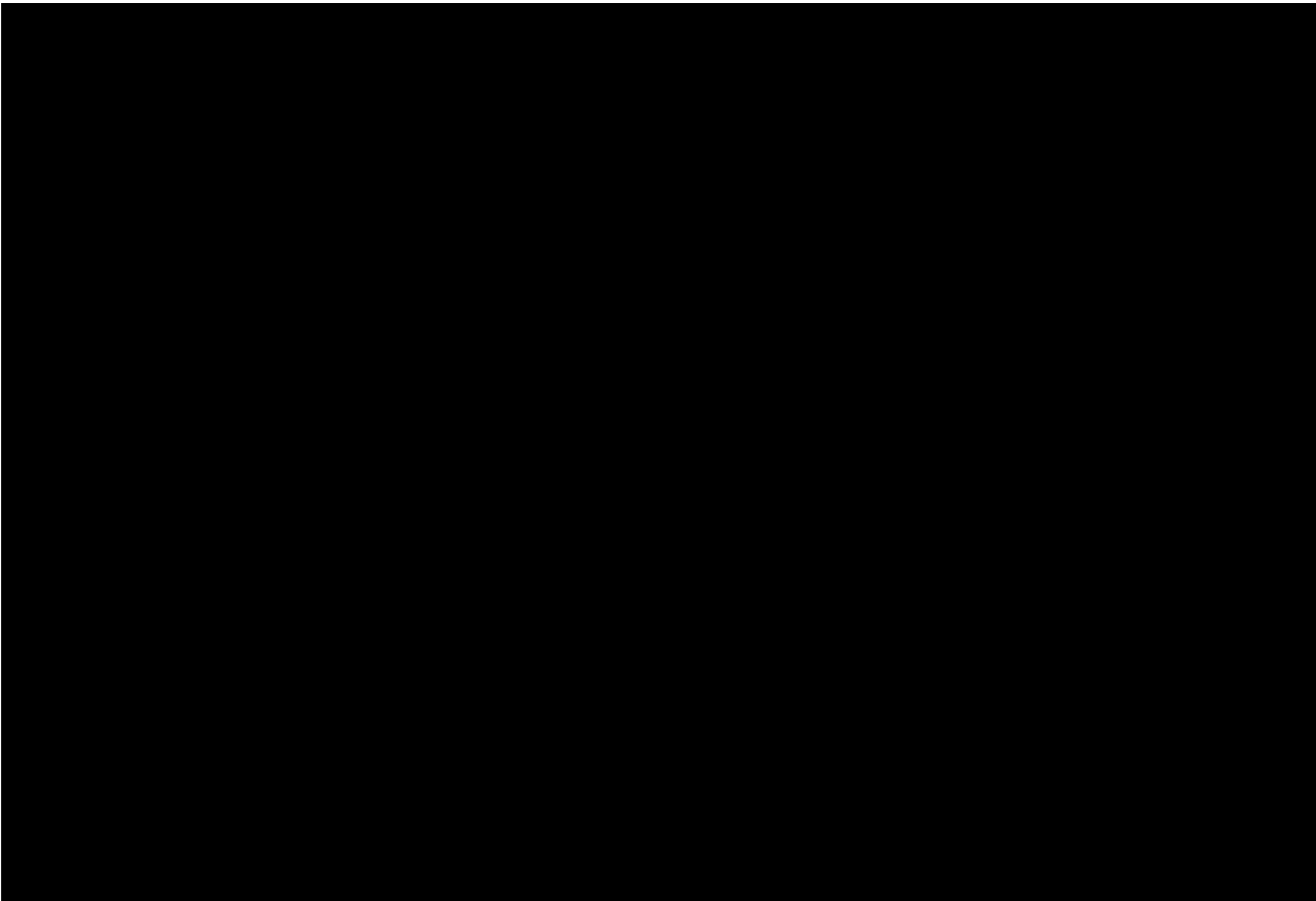
From the traffic circle in Dawson Creek, BC:

- Travel east on Highway 49 for 5 km.
- Turn left (north) on Rolla Highway and travel 21.2 km.
- Turn left (west) on Rd. 222 and travel 4 km.
- Turn right (north) onto Access Road and travel 0.1 km into the West Doe Gas Plant 02-25-80-15 W6M.



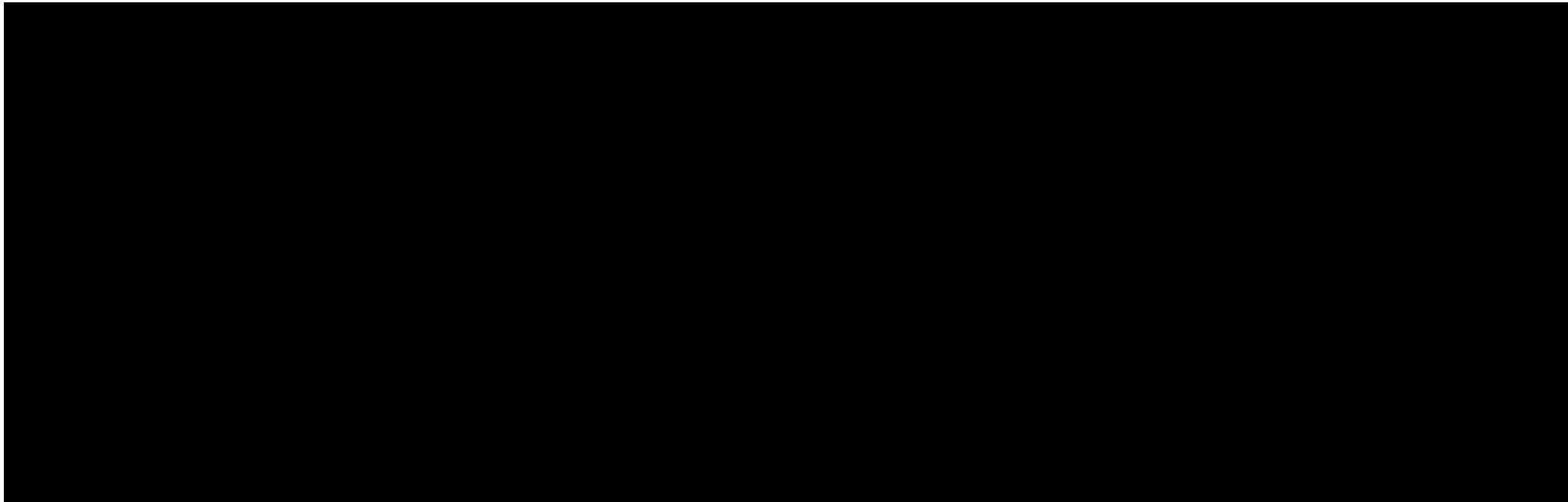
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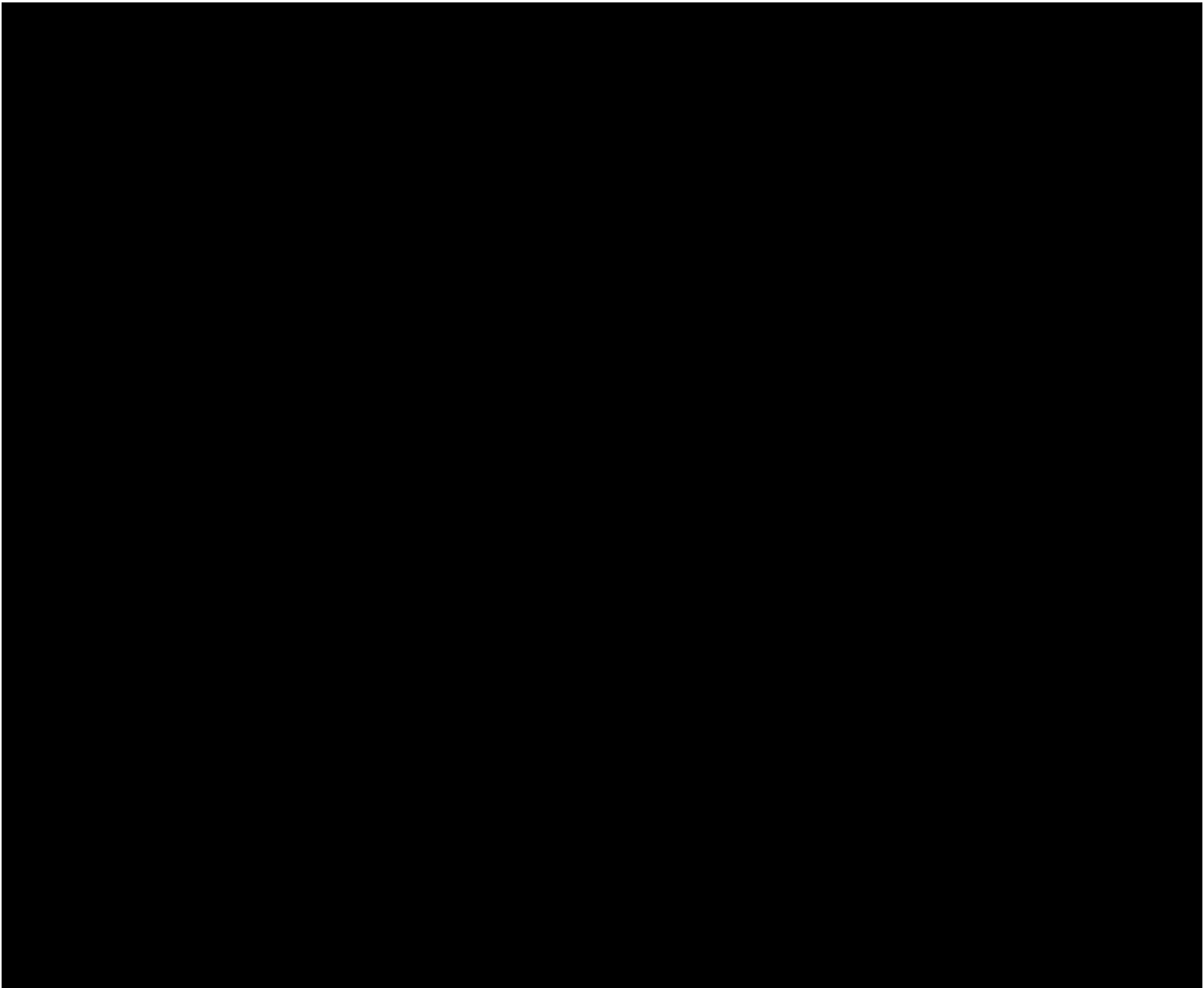
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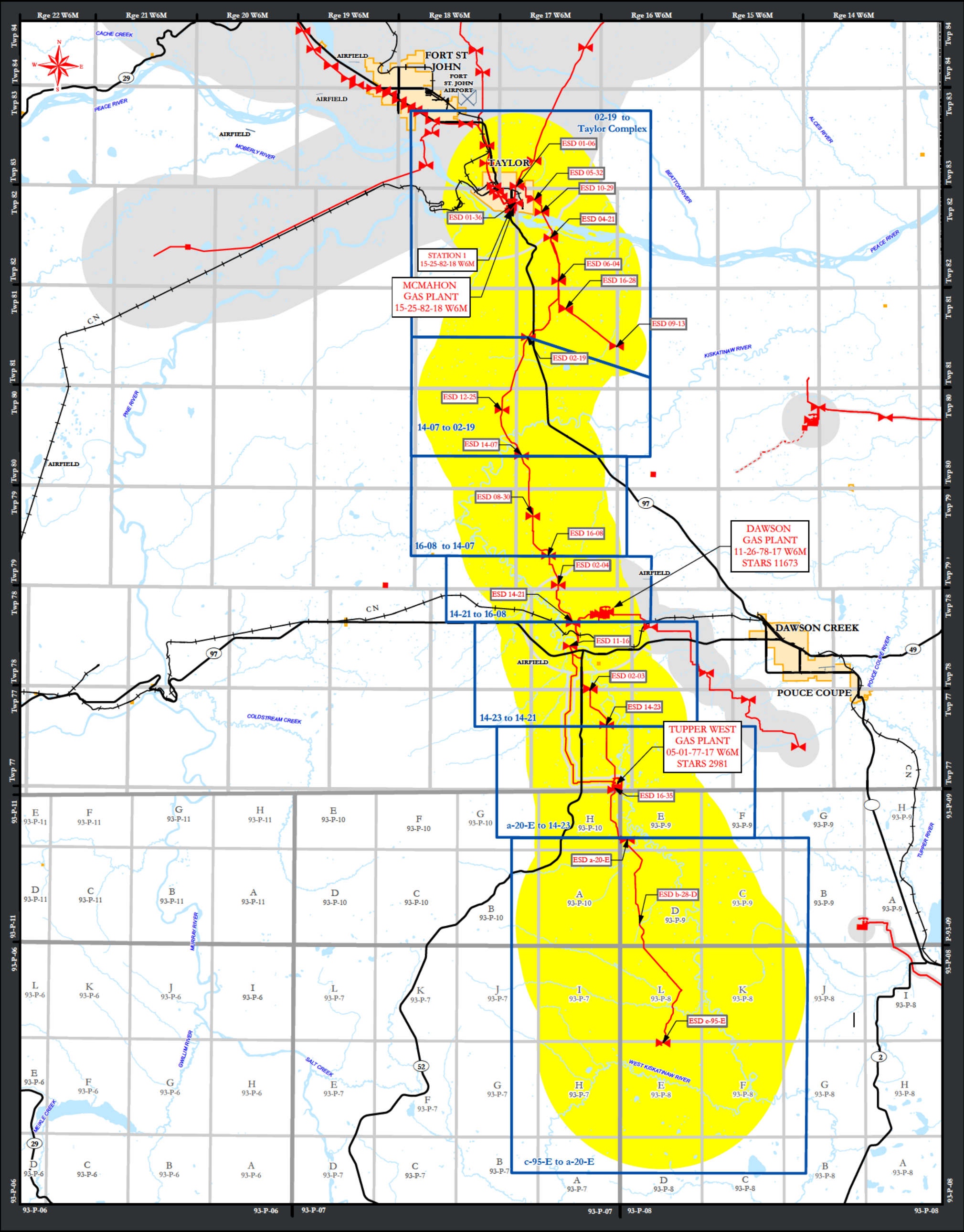
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SOUTH PEACE

WEST DOE / SOUTH PEACE ERP

NORTH RIVER

MIDSTREAM

Draft Date: October 2, 2019 GLG

Scale: 1:350,000

Map: 9170

Revision Date: May 15, 2022 CG

UTM ZONE 10 NAD83

03612

(km)

MAP PRODUCED BY

H2Safety

h2safety.ca

- Facility
- Gas Plant
- Gas Pipeline
- Discontinued Gas Pipeline
- Main Hwy
- Railway
- Airfield
- Hydrology
- Waterbody
- Urban Area
- South Peace Boundary
- EPZ
- Other EPZ





EMERGENCY SERVICES

Note: All numbers, unless otherwise indicated, are 24 hours.

Ambulance

BC Ambulance Service Dispatch	250-374-5937
Air Ambulance (STARS)	888-888-4567

Hospitals

Dawson Creek & District Hospital	250-782-8501
Fort St. John Hospital and Health Centre	250-262-5200

BC Drug and Poison Information Centre (BC DPIC)

604-682-5050

BC One Call

800-474-6886

Fire Department\*

Arras	Cell: 250-784-5730
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*\*A portion of the EPZ falls under Arras coverage. The rest of the field does NOT have fire coverage from any local fire department. These fires must be handled by NorthRiver Midstream, mutual aid partners, or contract oilfield fire fighting services. Local fire departments will only respond to motor vehicle accidents and medical emergencies unless specifically dispatched by EMBC or the Local Authority.*

RCMP

911

Dawson Creek	250-784-3700
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Reception Centres:

<b>Super 8 Dawson Creek</b>	250-782-8899
1440 Alaska Avenue, Dawson Creek, BC	
<b>George Dawson Inn</b>	250-782-9151
11705 - 8 Street, Dawson Creek, BC	
<b>DC Lodge</b>	250-782-8595
1748 Alaska Avenue, Dawson Creek, BC	
<b>Tumbler Ridge Community Centre</b>	250-242-4246
340 Front Street, Tumbler Ridge, BC	

FIVE STEP INITIAL RESPONSE GUIDE

1. LEVEL OF EMERGENCY

- Determine incident severity using the provincial Assessment Matrix for Classifying Incidents.

2. INTERNAL NOTIFICATION

- Record the first call communications.
- Contact required resources and communicate the level of emergency.

3. EXTERNAL NOTIFICATION

- Conduct external notification of emergency services, oil & gas regulator, local authority, health services and air monitoring.

4. INCIDENT BRIEFING

- Define incident details and operational period.
- Establish Command Posts.
- Define initial Incident Command Structure.
- Document current incident objectives, strategies and tactics.

5. PUBLIC SAFETY

- Determine the size of the hazard area and response zones around the incident.
- Determine if evacuation / shelter / ignition are required.
- Contact the affected public.
- Establish roadblocks and telephoners, dispatch rovers, air monitoring and the reception centre as needed.

AREA USERS & TIE-INS

Oil and Gas

Company Name

Emergency #

ARC Resources Ltd.	403-292-0434
Bench Creek Resources Ltd.	855-542-7241
Canadian Natural Resources Ltd.	888-878-3700
Cenovus Energy Inc.	877-458-8080
I3 Energy Ltd..	877-294-1336
Murphy Oil Company Ltd.	281-675-9000
Ovintiv Canada	403-645-3333
Shell Canada Ltd.	800-661-7378
Strathcona Resources	888-488-7190
Tourmaline Oil Corp.	877-504-4252
Veresen Midstream (Pembina Pipelines)	800-360-4706

*\*The NorthRiver ERP does not cover emergencies for other operations. Each riser with external company tie-ins is equipped with an ESD. NorthRiver will strive to provide support to any other industrial operator in the area on a best effort basis.*

Guides and Outfitters

ID Number	Name	Phone #
701271	Lael Brewster	250-788-5611

Recreation Areas

There are no recreational areas intersecting or within the emergency planning zone.

Trappers

Trapper ID	Name	Phone #
720T008	Brian Meck	587-343-2421
720T008	Braiden Meck	250-719-8832
720T009	Brenda Calliou	780-518-3804
720T010	Rudolf Huetten	250-786-0019
720T011	Paul Cook	250-719-9172
720T011	Barry Ortman	250-782-1931
720T012	Vacant Line	N/A
720T013	Darrel Klemmer	250-786-5335
720T014	Gordon Ethier	250-788-3429
720T014	Timothy Ethier	250-788-6977
720T016	Garry Loiselle	250-784-8333
721T015	Bob Biegel	780-589-3838

Grazing Leases

ID Number	Name	Phone #
RAN073326	Bear Mountain Grazing Assoc.	250-719-8603
RAN073426	Edward Henderson	250-843-7136
RAN073601	Wade Bassett	250-843-1192
RAN073609	Brent Kinnear	250-782-1004
RAN073617	Carl Wolff	250-843-7454
RAN073896 / RAN076263	Robert White	250-843-6930
RAN076502 / RAN077954		
RAN073905	Aaron Wangler	250-843-7337
RAN074243	Annette Lacey	No # available
RAN074306	Jimmy Ray Gigger	250-843-7555
RAN074642 / RAN075536	Ronald Steckly	403-337-2336
RAN075047	Alex Allan	250-784-8095
RAN075539 / RAN077048	Malcolm Leask	250-843-7022
RAN075540	Glen McNolty	250-843-7768
RAN075552	Norma Landiak	250-843-7347
RAN076236	Richard Drzewiecki	No # available
RAN076288	Thomas Krantz	250-784-8192
RAN076513	Brent Walker	250-782-2217
RAN076515	Darcy Hommy	No # available

AREA USERS & TIE-INS, cont.

Rights Holders\*

Crown Tenure

File ID	Name	Phone #
8014346, 8015507	Aeolis Wind Power Corp.	250-655-0330
0274737	BC Hydro & Power Authority	888-769-3766
0267982	BC Ministry of Environment	250-787-3411
8012470, 8013978,	BC Oil & Gas Commission (OGC)	800-663-3456
8014397, 8014682,	Canadian Natural Resources Ltd.	888-878-3700
8014758, 8014806,		
9607444, 9627291		
9628965, 9629154,		
9629192, 9629194,		
9630636, 9630794,		
9632224, 9632451,		
9632616, 9632930,		
9633044, 9634622,		
9634754, 9638519		
9640026,	Cenovus Energy Inc.	877-458-8080
0234400	Daryl & Pauline Laidman	250-843-0048
9801230	Ovintiv Canada	403-645-3333
0130520	Kenneth Basset	250-843-2308
8014622	Ministry of Agriculture	250-356-7640
0306479, 8001845,	Ministry of Forests, Lands & Natural Resource Operations	250-784-1200
8002884, 8002885,		
8005288, 8005847,		
8005948		
0231161, 0274248,	Ministry of Transportation & Infra.	250-787-3237
8002251, 8004666,		
8006415, 8015473		
9634562, 9634567	Murphy Oil Company Ltd.	281-675-9000
8003816	Peace River Regional District	800-670-7773
9801070	Shell Canada Ltd.	800-661-7378
8015072	Westcoast / Enbridge Pipelines	800-663-9931
8014102	Willow Ridge Energy Inc.	250-381-1208

Water License

License Number	Name	Phone
C105702	Brian Halliday	250-843-7181
C132773	Darcy Hommy	No # available
C104956	James Scafe	250-719-0343
C102413, C102464,	Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure	250-787-3237
C107310, C107548,		
C102264, C105385	Ronald & Karen Steckly	403-337-2336
C105762	Robert & Marie White	250-784-8192

Mineral Claim

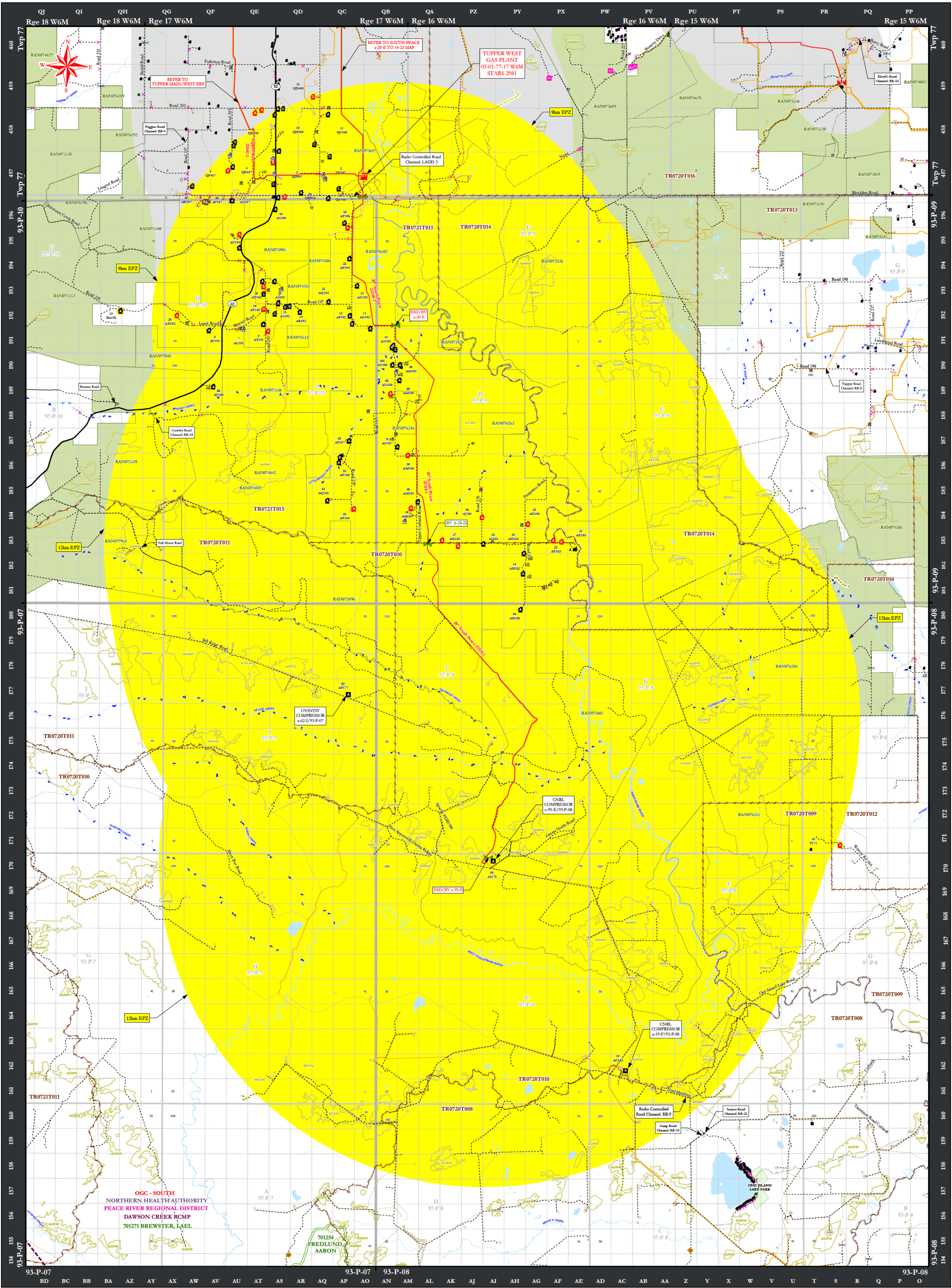
File Number	Name	Phone #
284622	543077 Alberta Ltd.	780-467-2627

*\*Refer to i-Map BC for license/parcel locations.*

AREA USERS & TIE-INS, cont.

Forest Tenure

File ID	Name	Phone #
W0296	Brian Fossum	250-786-5389
A84284	Brian Kropp	250-219-0340
W1914	Chambella Woodland Mgmt.	No # available
A92153	Danny Rollert	No # available
A84283	Darryl Kropp	No # available
A95285, A95287,	Dion Livingston	250-785-9974
A95305		
L47104	Gladys Dysert	250-843-7790
W0670	Gofer Greg Pressure Testing	No # available
A91130	Greg Basset	250-843-2308
A89924, A9925	JB Basset Contracting Ltd.	250-843-7113
A88828	Jeffrey Basset	
A91196	Kenneth Basset	250-843-2308
W1502	Livingston Timber Ltd.	No # available
A79334	Lorne Waldie	250-788-9181
A40882, A60064	Louisiana-Pacific Canada Ltd.	250-782-1616
A88821	Matthew Harder	No # available
L47215	Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure	250-787-3237
A13840	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	250-788-2686



SOUTH PEACE

c-95-E to a-20-E ESD

WEST DOE / SOUTH PEACE ERP

Draft Date: September 13, 2019 GLG

Scale: 1:78,000

Map: 9101

Revision Date: May 16, 2022 GLG

UTM ZONE 10 NAD83

• Third Party Wells

• Third Party Facility

• Gas Plant

• ESD

• Block Valve

— Sour Third Party Pipeline

— Sweet Third Party Pipeline

— Gas Pipeline

— Other Roads

--- Winter Roads

— Main Hwy

— Railway

• Sensitive

• Hospital

• Occupied

• Vacant

• Business

• Trapper Cabin

• Church

• Public Use

• Occupied Facility

• Abandoned

• Boat Launch

• Bridge

• Dead End

• Farm Use Area

• Gravel Pit

• Locked Gate

• Recreation Area

• Road Blocked

• Waste

• Hydro Flow Direction

Hydrology

Waterbody

Urban Area

Protected Area

Grazing Tenure

Cutblocks

Guides & Outfitters

Health Authority

Local Authority

BC Oil and Gas Commission

RCMP

Trapper Boundary

Resident Quadrant

Number i.e. NU10

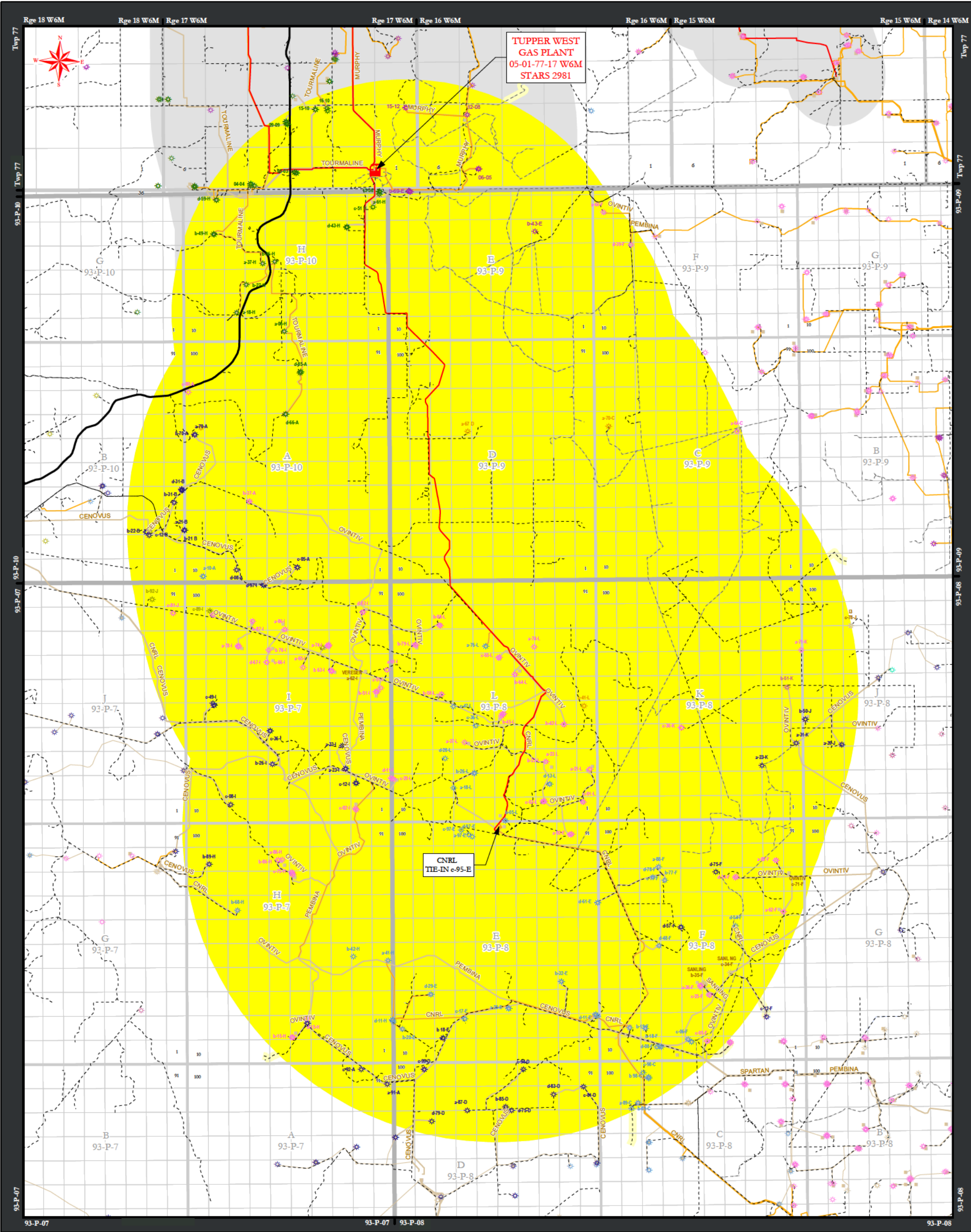
EPZ

Egress EPZ

Other EPZ

All roads going off the map are continuous unless otherwise identified.





SOUTH PEACE

c-95-E to a-20-E ESD 3rd PARTY

WEST DOE / SOUTH PEACE ERP

Draft Date: September 16, 2019 GLG

Scale: 1:140,000

Map: 9099

Revision Date: May 16, 2022 GLG

UTM ZONE 10 NAD83

0369

(km)

MAP PRODUCED BY

H2Safety

h2safety.ca

Other Third Party Well

ARC Well

CNRL Well

Cenovus Well

Kelt Well

Murphy Well

Ovintiv Well

Shell Well

Strathcona Well

Tourmaline Well

Third Party Facility

Gas Plant

Sour Third Party Pipeline

Sweet Third Party Pipeline

Gas Pipeline

Other Roads

Winter Roads

Main Hwy

Railway

Waterbody

Urban Area

EPZ

Egress EPZ

Other EPZ

All roads going off the map are continuous unless otherwise identified.



## NORTHRIVER 24-HOUR EMERGENCY

## SAFETY EQUIPMENT

## GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

## SUPPORT SERVICES

May 2022  
www.h2safety.ca

a-20-E TO 14-23 PIPELINE SEGMENT

NORTHRIVER  
M I D S T R E A M

## NORTHRIVER 24-HOUR EMERGENCY

## SAFETY EQUIPMENT

## GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

## SUPPORT SERVICES

May 2022  
www.h2safety.ca

a-20-E TO 14-23 PIPELINE SEGMENT

NORTHRIVER  
M I D S T R E A M

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Note: All numbers, unless otherwise indicated, are 24 hours.

<b>Ambulance</b>		
BC Ambulance Service Dispatch	250-374-5937	
Air Ambulance (STARS)	888-888-4567	
<b>Hospitals</b>		
Dawson Creek & District Hospital	250-782-8501	
Fort St. John Hospital and Health Centre	250-262-5200	
<b>BC Drug and Poison Information Centre (BC DPIC)</b>	604-682-5050	
<b>BC One Call</b>	800-474-6886	
<b>Fire Department*</b>		
Arras	Cell: 250-784-5730	
<i>*A portion of the EPZ falls under Arras coverage. The rest of the field does NOT have fire coverage from any local fire department. These fires must be handled by NorthRiver Midstream, mutual aid partners, or contract oilfield fire fighting services. Local fire departments will only respond to motor vehicle accidents and medical emergencies unless specifically dispatched by EMBC or the Local Authority.</i>		
<b>RCMP</b>	<b>911</b>	
Dawson Creek	250-784-3700	
<b>Reception Centres:</b>		
<b>Super 8 Dawson Creek</b>	250-782-8899	
1440 Alaska Avenue, Dawson Creek, BC		
<b>George Dawson Inn</b>	250-782-9151	
11705 - 8 Street, Dawson Creek, BC		
<b>DC Lodge</b>	250-782-8595	
1748 Alaska Avenue, Dawson Creek, BC		
<b>Tumbler Ridge Community Centre</b>	250-242-4246	
340 Front Street, Tumbler Ridge, BC		

FIVE STEP INITIAL RESPONSE GUIDE

1. LEVEL OF EMERGENCY

- Determine incident severity using the provincial Assessment Matrix for Classifying Incidents.

2. INTERNAL NOTIFICATION

- Record the first call communications.
- Contact required resources and communicate the level of emergency.

3. EXTERNAL NOTIFICATION

- Conduct external notification of emergency services, oil & gas regulator, local authority, health services and air monitoring.

4. INCIDENT BRIEFING

- Define incident details and operational period.
- Establish Command Posts.
- Define initial Incident Command Structure.
- Document current incident objectives, strategies and tactics.

5. PUBLIC SAFETY

- Determine the size of the hazard area and response zones around the incident.
- Determine if evacuation / shelter / ignition are required.
- Contact the affected public.
- Establish roadblocks and telephoners, dispatch rovers, air monitoring and the reception centre as needed.

AREA USERS & TRANSIENTS

Oil and Gas

Company Name	Emergency #
ARC Resources Ltd.	403-292-0434
Cenovus Energy Inc.	877-458-8080
Murphy Oil Company Ltd.*	281-675-9000
Tourmaline Oil Corp.	877-504-4252

Guides and Outfitters

ID Number	Name	Phone #
701271	Lael Brewster	250-788-5611

Recreational Areas

There are no recreational areas intersecting or within the emergency planning zone.

Rail

Company Name	Emergency #
Canadian National Rail (CN Rail)	800-465-9239

Trappers

Trapper ID	Name	Phone #
720T014	Gordon Ethier	250-788-3429
720T014	Timothy Either	250-788-6977
720T016	Garry Loiselle	250-784-8333
721T015	Bob Biegel	780-589-3838
733T003	Vacant Line	N/A

Grazing Leases

ID Number	Name	Phone #
RAN073326	Bear Mountain Grazing Assoc.	250-719-8603
RAN073426	Edward Henderson	250-843-7136
RAN073609	Brent Kinnear	250-782-1004
RAN073617	Carl Wolff	250-843-7454
RAN073905	Aaron Wangler	250-843-7337
RAN074243	Annette Lacey	No # available
RAN074306	Jimmy Ray Gigger	250-843-7555
RAN074642, 075536	Ronald Steckly	403-337-2336
RAN075047	Alex Allan	250-784-8095
RAN075539, 077048	Malcolm Leask	250-843-7022
RAN075540	Glen McNolty	250-843-7768
RAN075552	Norma Landiak	250-843-7347
RAN076236	Richard Drzewiecki	No # available
RAN076263, 076502	Robert White	250-843-6930
RAN076292	Tarri Jeannotte	No # available
RAN076296	Keith Miner	250-843-7643
RAN076513	Brent Walker	250-782-2217
RAN077253	Garry Laveck	250-843-7055

Rights Holders\*

Forest Tenure File ID	Name	Phone #
L49804	BC Hydro & Power Authority	888-769-3766
L47104	Gladys Dysert	250-843-7790
A60064	Louisiana-Pacific Canada Ltd.	250-782-1616
L47264	Peace Energy Co-Operative	250-782-3882
L49095	Ronald Price	No # available
A13840	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	250-788-2686

AREA USERS & TRANSIENTS, continued

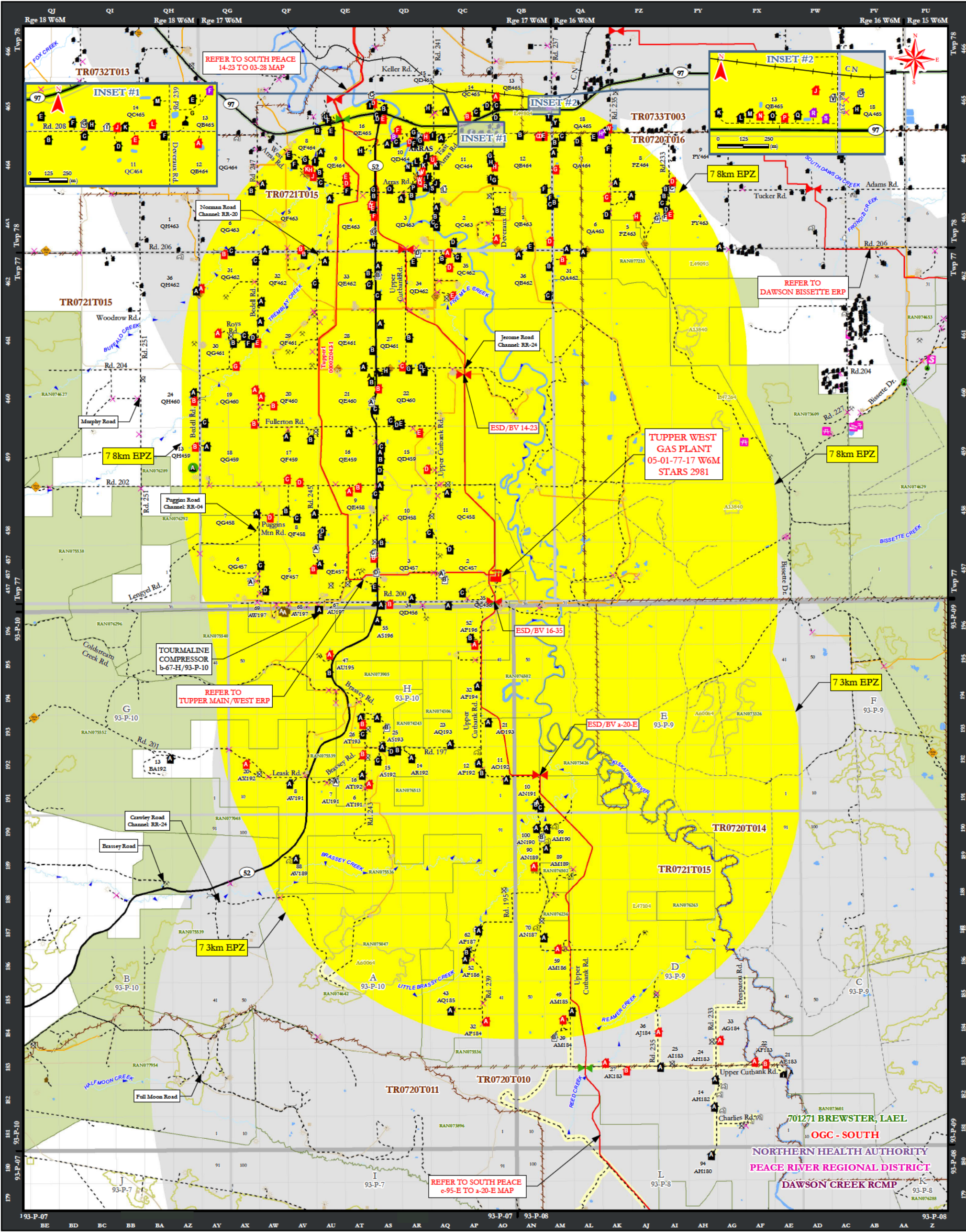
Crown Tenure

File ID/PIN	Name	Phone #
8014346, 8015507	Aeolis Wind Power Corp.	250-655-0330
8001827	Arras Fire Brigade	250-784-5730
0239791, 0251492, 0255668, 0274737, 8015449	BC Hydro & Power Authority	888-769-3766
8015011	BC Oil & Gas Commission	800-663-3456
8014800, 8015036, 8015232	Bear Mountain Wind Power Corp.	250-655-0330
0235045	Bell Mobility Inc.	905-282-2857
9630636	Canadian Natural Resources Ltd.	888-878-3700
0234400	Daryl & Pauline Laidman	250-843-0048
8003897	Hybrid Wireless Inc.	587-287-1116
0185413	Kenneth Price / Ronald Price	250-219-3157
0201588, 0306479, 8001845, 8001900, 8002885, 8003807, 8005847, 8005948	Ministry of Forests, Lands & Natural Resource Operations	250-784-1200
0231161, 8002251, 8006415	Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure	250-787-3237
9634561, 9634562, 9634567, 0292078, 8003816	Murphy Oil Company Ltd.	281-675-9000
8005183	Peace River Regional District	800-670-7773
0347328	Plateau Pipeline Ltd. (Pembina Corporation)	800-360-4706
0234106	RCMP	604-264-3420
9801903	Telus Communications	604-432-4177
8014924	Tourmaline Oil Corp.	877-504-4252
	Zero Emissions Westbank	604-807-3070

Water License

License Number	Name	Phone #
C10570	Brian Halliday	250-843-7181
C133995	City of Dawson Creek	250-784-3600
C118568	Garry Moore & Tamara Derouin	No # available
C102249	Gerald & Ruth Richardson	250-843-7579
C102413, C107548	Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure	250-787-3237
C102264, C105385	Ronald & Karen Steckly	403-337-2336
C105762	Robert & Marie White	250-784-8192
C062673	William & Norma Watts	No # available
C062753	Gerald Hunter	No # available

\*Refer to i-Map BC for license/parcel locations.



SOUTH PEACE

a-20-E to 14-23 ESD

WEST DOE / SOUTH PEACE ERP

Draft Date: Sep26, 2019 GLG

Scale: 1:100,000

Map: 9135

Revision Date: May 13, 2022 GLG

UTM ZONE 10 NAD83

0246

(km)

MAP PRODUCED BY

h2safety.ca

Third Party Wells

Third Party Facility

Gas Plant

ESD

Block Valve

Sour Third Party Pipeline

Sweet Third Party Pipeline

Gas Pipeline

Other Roads

Winter Roads

Main Hwy

Railway

Sensitive

Hospital

Occupied

Vacant

Business

Trapper Cabin

School

Hall

Church

Public Use

Occupied Facility

Abandoned

Boat Launch

Bridge

Bridge Out

Dead End

Farm Use Area

Gravel Pit

Locked Gate

Recreation Area

Road Blocked

Staging Area

Waste

Hydro Flow Direction

Hydrology

Waterbody

Urban Area

Grazing Tenure

Cutblocks

Guides & Outfitters

Health Authority

Local Authority

RCMP

BC Oil and Gas Commission

Trapper Boundary

Resident Quadrant

Number i.e NU10

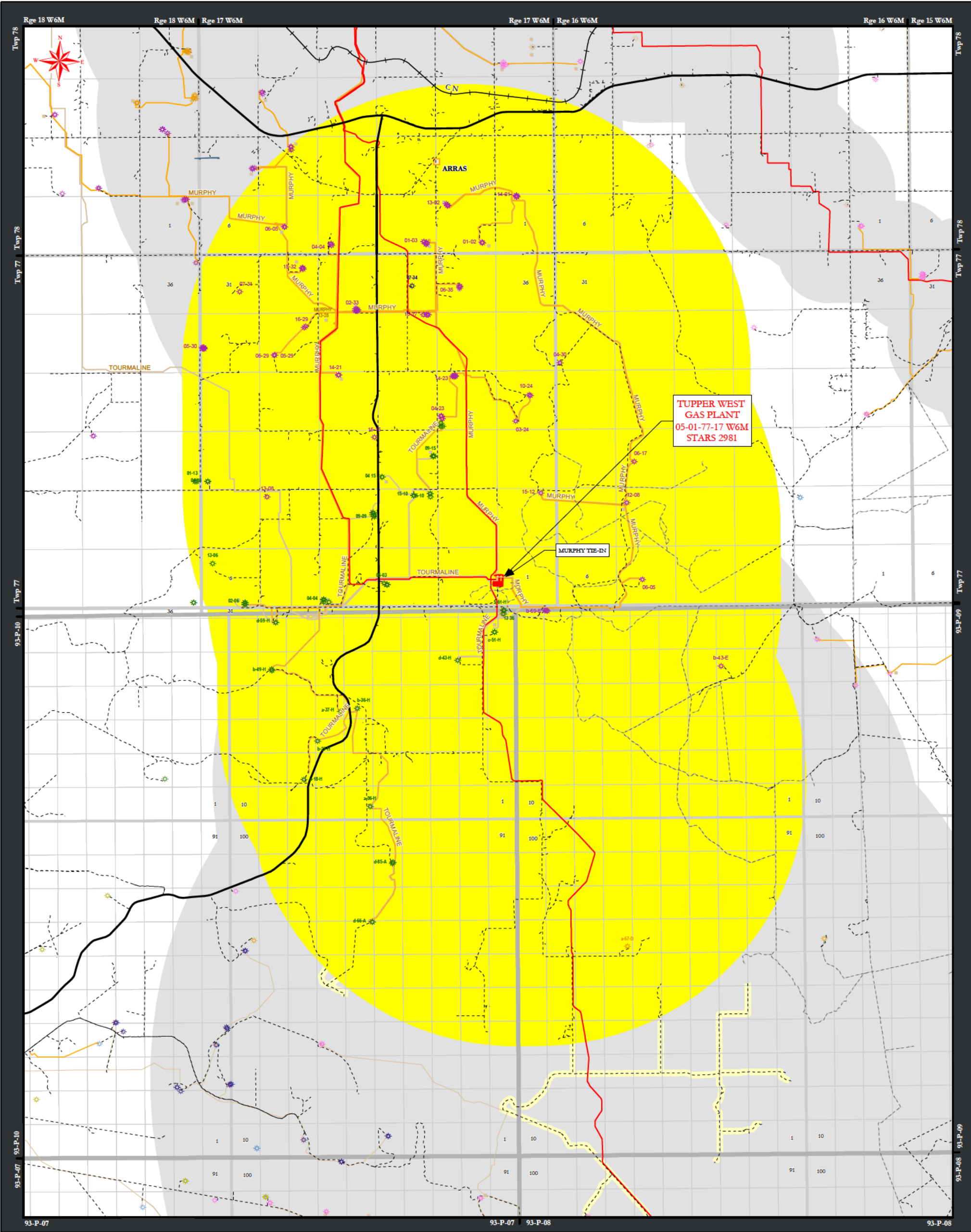
EPZ

Egress EPZ

Other EPZ

All roads are continuous unless otherwise identified.





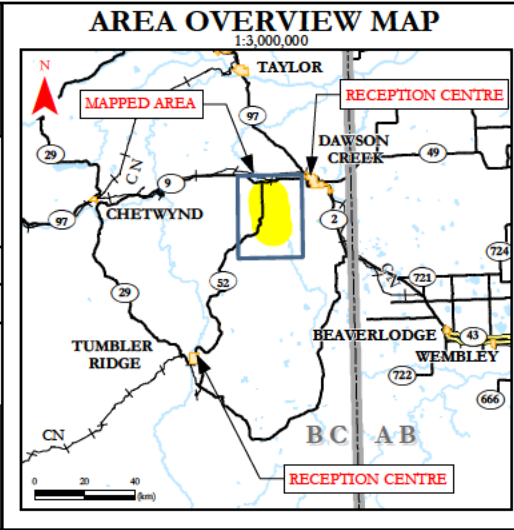
**SOUTH PEACE**  
a-20-E to 14-23 ESD 3rd PARTY  
WEST DOE / SOUTH PEACE ERP

**NORTH RIVER**  
MIDSTREAM

Draft Date: Sep 30, 2019 GLG Scale: 1:100,000 Map: 9136  
Revision Date: May 16, 2022 GLG UTM ZONE 10 NAD83

0 2 4 6 (km)

MAP PRODUCED BY **H2Safety**  
h2safety.ca



Other Third Party Well	Sour Third Party Pipeline	Waterbody BC
ARC Well	Sweet Third Party Pipeline	Urban Area
CNRL Well	Gas Pipeline	EPZ
Cenovus Well	Other Roads	Egress EPZ
Murphy Well	Winter Roads	Other EPZ
Ovintiv Well	Main Hwy	
Shell Well	Railway	
Tourmaline Well		
Third Party Facility		
Gas Plant		

All roads going off the map are continuous unless otherwise identified.





EMERGENCY SERVICES

Note: All numbers, unless otherwise indicated, are 24 hours.

<b>Ambulance</b>	<b>911</b>
BC Ambulance Service Dispatch	250-374-5937
Air Ambulance (STARS)	888-888-4567
<b>Hospitals</b>	
Dawson Creek & District Hospital	250-782-8501
Fort St. John Hospital and Health Centre	250-262-5200
<b>BC Drug and Poison Information Centre (BC DPIC)</b>	604-682-5050
<b>BC One Call</b>	800-474-6886
<b>Fire Department*</b>	
Arras	Cell: 250-784-5730
<i>*A portion of the EPZ falls under Arras coverage. The rest of the field does NOT have fire coverage from any local fire department. These fires must be handled by NorthRiver Midstream, mutual aid partners, or contract oilfield fire fighting services. Local fire departments will only respond to motor vehicle accidents and medical emergencies unless specifically dispatched by EMBC or the Local Authority.</i>	
<b>RCMP</b>	<b>911</b>
Dawson Creek	250-784-3700
<b>Reception Centres:</b>	
<b>Super 8 Dawson Creek</b>	250-782-8899
1440 Alaska Avenue, Dawson Creek, BC	
<b>George Dawson Inn</b>	250-782-9151
11705 - 8 Street, Dawson Creek, BC	
<b>DC Lodge</b>	250-782-8595
1748 Alaska Avenue, Dawson Creek, BC	

FIVE STEP INITIAL RESPONSE GUIDE

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- Establish roadblocks and telephoners, dispatch rovers, air monitoring and the reception centre as needed.

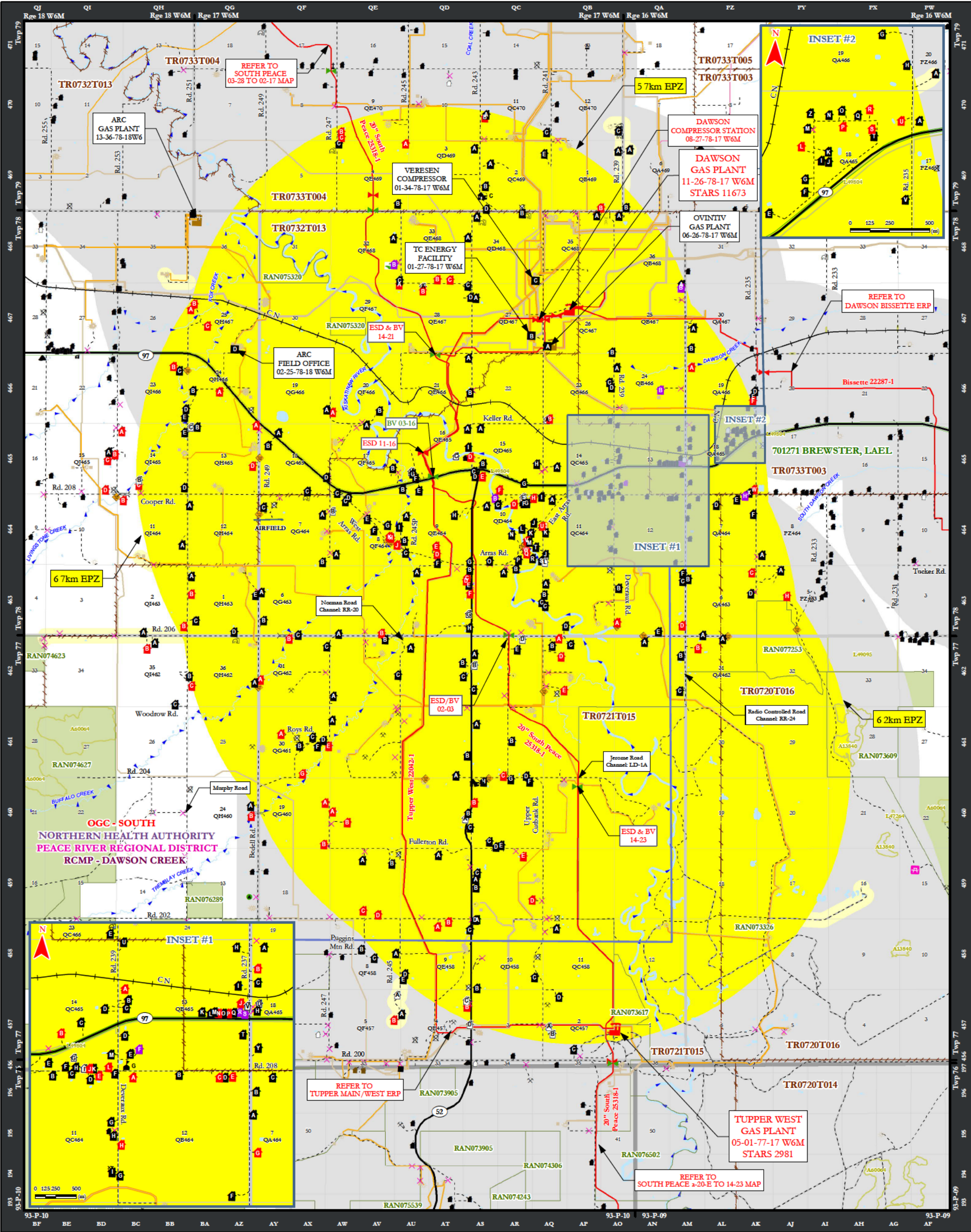
AREA USERS & TRANSIENTS

<b>Oil and Gas</b>		
<b>Company Name</b>		<b>Emergency #</b>
AQT Water Management Inc.		866-749-4732
ARC Resources Ltd.		403-292-0434
Cenovus Energy Inc.		877-458-8080
Diamond LNG Canada Ltd. (Atco)		877-496-9380
Murphy Oil Company Ltd.*		281-675-9000
Ovintiv Canada		403-645-3333
Pembina Pipeline Corp. (Plateau , Veresen )		800-360-4706
TC Energy		888-982-7222
Tourmaline Oil Corp.		877-504-4252
<b>Guides and Outfitters</b>		
<b>ID Number</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Phone #</b>
701271	Lael Brewster	250-788-5611
<b>Recreation Areas</b>		
There are no recreational areas intersecting or within the emergency planning zone.		
<b>Rail</b>		
<b>Company Name</b>		<b>Emergency #</b>
Canadian National Railway (CN Rail)		800-465-9239
<b>Trappers</b>		
<b>Trapper ID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Phone #</b>
720T016	Garry Loiselle	250-784-8333
721T015	Bob Biegel	780-589-3838
732T013	Vacant Line	N/A
733T003	Vacant Line	N/A
733T004	Tanner Unruh	250-775-1144
733T004	Seymour Unruh	250-500-1144
<b>Grazing Leases</b>		
<b>ID Number</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Phone #</b>
RAN073326	Bear Mountain Grazing Assoc.	250-719-8603
RAN073609	Brent Kinnear	250-782-1004
RAN073617	Carl Wolff	250-843-7454
RAN075320	Oliver Steward	250-782-3152
RAN077253	Gary Laveck	250-843-7055
<b>Water License</b>		
<b>License Number</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Phone #</b>
C134025	ARC Resources Ltd.	403-292-0434
C104526	Brison Investments Inc.	No # available
C133995	City of Dawson Creek	250-784-3600
C118568	Garry Moore & Tamara Derouin	No # available
C102249	Gerald & Ruth Richardson	250-843-7579
C062753	Gerald Hunter	No # available
C118180	Kyle & Michelle Chaffee	250-782-5644
C124416	Marie Brenton	250-843-7000
C102413, C107548	Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure	250-787-3237
C104190	Waldemar Prudnikov	780-356-2735
<b>Forest Tenure</b>		
<b>File ID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Phone #</b>
L49804	BC Hydro & Power Authority	888-769-3766
A13840	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	250-788-2686
L49095	Ronald Price	No # available

AREA USERS & TRANSIENTS. continued

<b>Rights Holders*</b>		
<b>Crown Tenure</b>		
<b>File ID/PIN</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Phone #</b>
9642493	ARC Resources Ltd.	403-292-0434
8001827	Arras Fire Brigade	250-784-5730
0239791, 0251492, , 0255668, 0349512	BC Hydro & Power Authority	888-769-3766
8015449, 0170598	BC Ministry of Environment	250-787-3411
8014800, 8015036, 8015232	Bear Mountain Wind Power Corp.	250-655-0330
0235045	Bell Mobility Inc.	905-282-2857
0100497	David Haight	250-843-7635
8003897	Hybrid Wireless.	587-287-1116
0185413	Ronald & Kenneth Price	250-219-3157
0201588, 0306479, 0325566,8001900, 8005847, 8005948	Ministry of Forests, Lands & Natural Resource Operations	250-784-1200
8002885, 8003807, 0121563, 8002251	Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure	250-787-3237
9634561, 9634562, 0100516	Murphy Oil Company Ltd.	888-999-0423
0292078	Patricia & Joseph Pillsworth	250-843-7519
0093356	Peace River Regional District	800-670-7773
8005183	Phillip Haight	250-843-5000
0347328	Plateau Pipeline Ltd. (Pembina)	800-360-4706
0234106	RCMP - Surrey	604-264-3420
	Telus Communications	604-432-4177
<b>Forest Tenure</b>		
<b>File ID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Phone #</b>
L49804	BC Hydro & Power Authority	888-769-3766
A13840	West Fraser Mills Ltd.	250-788-2686
L49095	Ronald Price	No # available

\*Refer to i-Map BC for license/parcel locations.



SOUTH PEACE

14-23 to 14-21 ESD

WEST DOE / SOUTH PEACE PEACE



Draft Date: September 19, 2019 GLG

Scale: 1:83,000

Map: 9138

Revision Date: May 13, 2022 GLG

UTM ZONE 10 NAD83

0 1 2 4

(km)

MAP PRODUCED BY

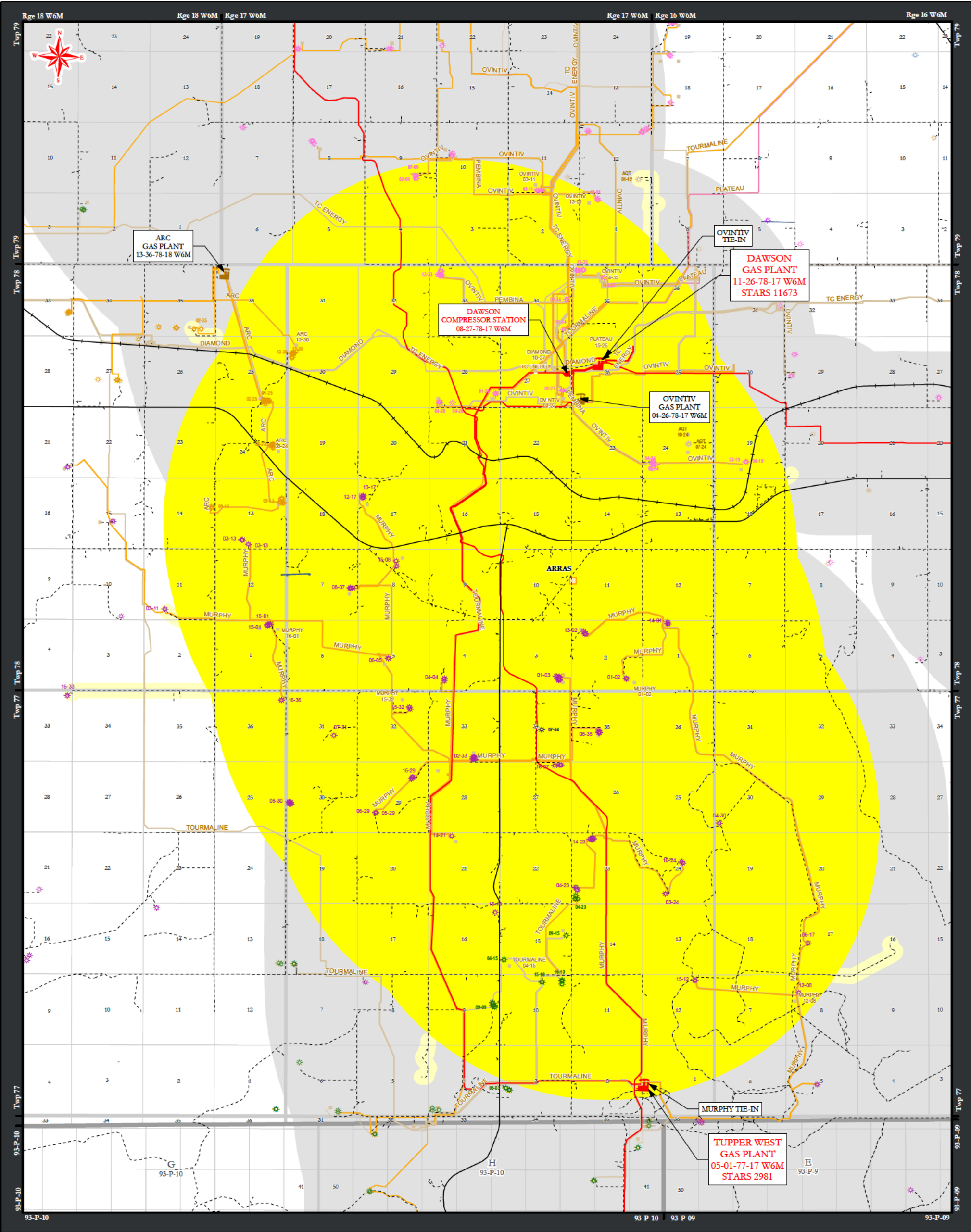


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	Third Party Well		Sensitive		Abandoned		River Flow Direction
	Third Party Facility		Occupied		Bridge		Hydrology
	Third Party Gas Plant		Vacant		Bridge Out		Waterbody
	Facility		Business		Communication Tower		Urban Area
	Gas Plant		Trapper Cabin		Dead End		Cutblocks
	Sour Third Party Pipeline		School		Farm Use Area		Guides & Outfitters
	Sweet Third Party Pipeline		Hall		Golf Course		RCMP
	HVP Third Party Pipeline		Church		Gravel Pit		Local Authority
	Gas Pipeline		Public Use		Locked Gate		Health Authority
	ESD		Occupied Facility		Recreation Area		BC Oil and Gas Commission
	Block Valve		Cemetery		Waste		Trapper Boundary
	Other Roads						Resident Quadrant Number i.e. NU10
	Winter Roads						EPZ
	Main Hwy						Other EPZ
	Forestry Roads BC						Egress EPZ
	Trails						
	Railway						
	Airfield						

All roads going off the map are continuous unless otherwise indicated





SOUTH PEACE  
14-23 to 14-21 ESD  
WEST DOE / SOUTH PEACE ERP



Draft Date: September 28, 2020, GLG

Scale: 1:83,000

Map: 9139

Revision Date: May 16, 2022 GLG

UTM ZONE 10 NAD83

024

(km)

MAP PRODUCED BY



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AREA OVERVIEW MAP  
1:810,000

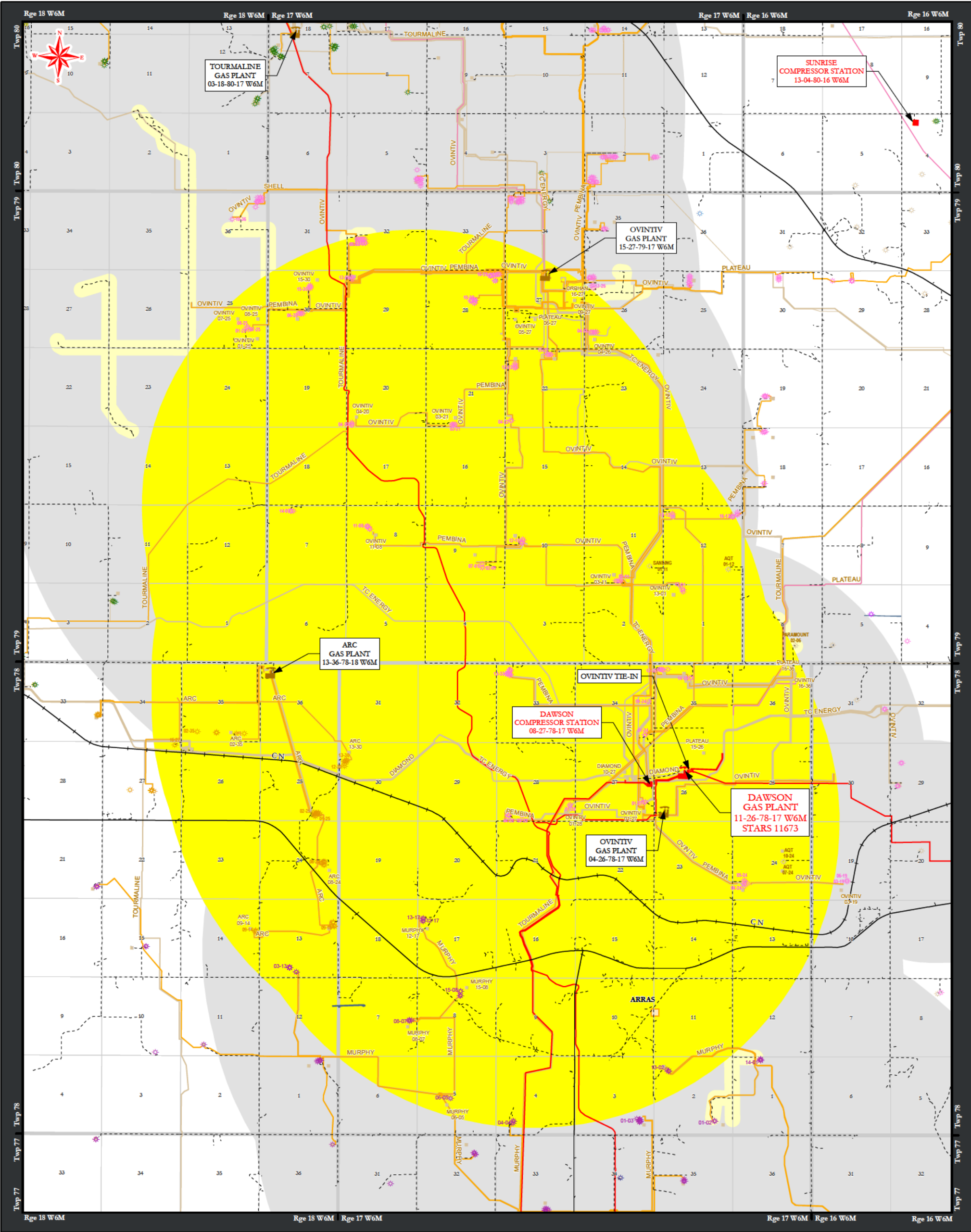
 Other Third Party Well	 Sour Third Party Pipeline	 Waterbody BC
 ARC Well	 Sweet Third Party Pipeline	 Urban Area
 CNRL Well	 HVP Third Party Pipeline	 EPZ
 Cenovus Well	 Gas Pipeline	 Egress EPZ
 Murphy Well	 Other Roads	 Other EPZ
 Orphan Well	 Winter Roads	
 Oviniv Well	 Main Hwy	
 Tourmaline Well	 Forestry Roads BC	
 Third Party Facility	 Trails	
 Third Party Gas Plant	 Railway	
 Facility	 Airfield	
 Gas Plant		

All roads going off the map are continuous unless otherwise identified.









SOUTH PEACE

14-21 to 16-08 ESD 3rd PARTY

WEST DOE / SOUTH PEACE ERP

Draft Date: October 4, 2019 GLG

Scale: 1:75,000

Map: 9142

Revision Date: May 12, 2022 GLG

UTM ZONE 10 NAD83

0124

(km)

MAP PRODUCED BY

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AREA OVERVIEW MAP

1:3,000,000

Other Third Party Well

ARC Well

CNRL Well

Cenovus Well

Murphy Well

Orphan Well

Ovintiv Well

Shell Well

Tourmaline Well

Third Party Facility

Third Party Gas Plant

Facility

Gas Plant

Sour Third Party Pipeline

Sweet Third Party Pipeline

HVP Third Party Pipeline

Gas Pipeline

Other Roads

Winter Roads

Main Hwy

Divided Hwy

Railway

Airfield

Waterbody

Urban Area

EPZ

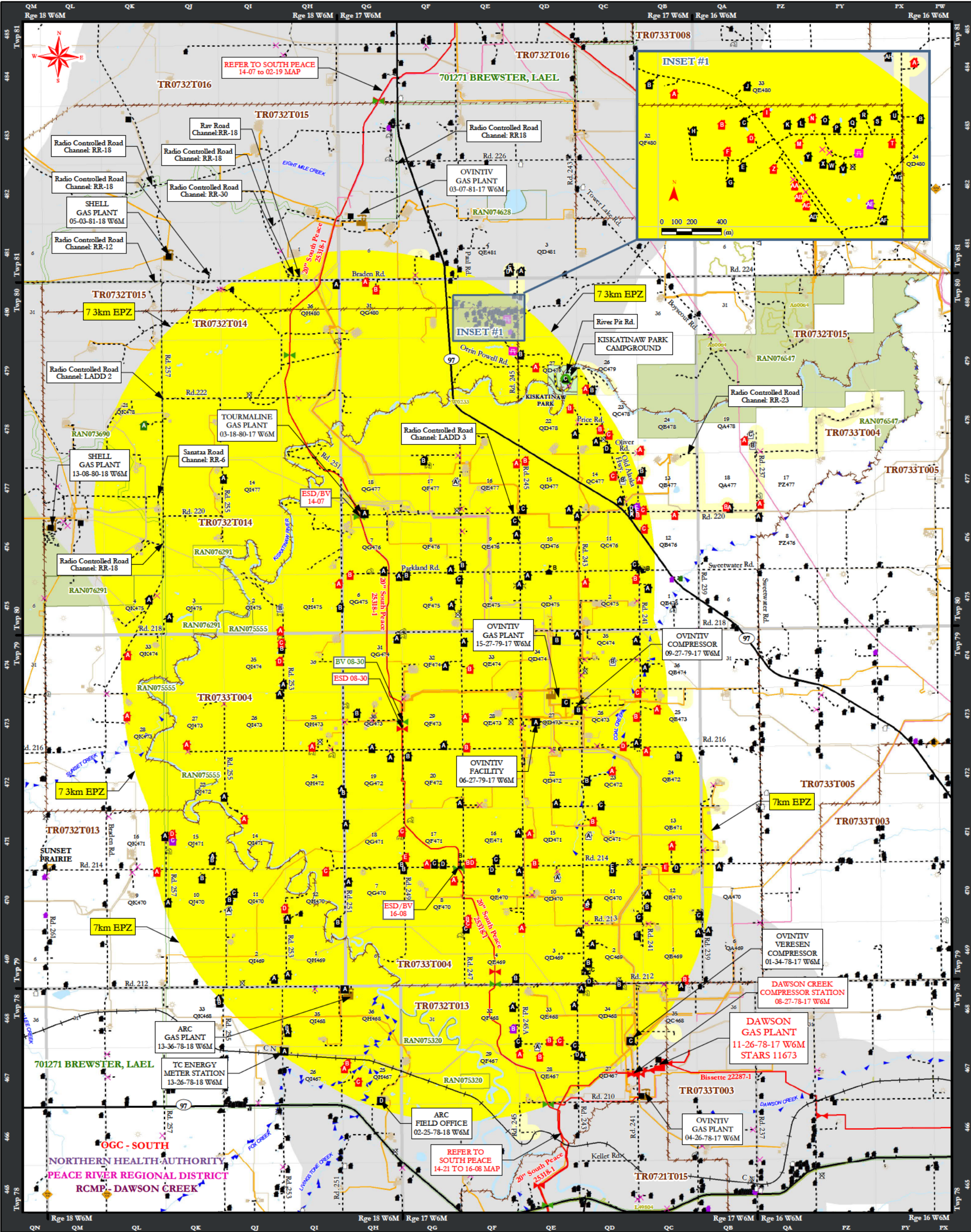
Egress EPZ

Other EPZ

All roads going off the map are continuous unless otherwise identified







SOUTH PEACE

16-08 to 14-07 ESD

WEST DOE / SOUTH PEACE ERP

NORTH RIVER

MIDSTREAM

Draft Date: October 8, 2019 GLG

Scale: 1:100,000

Map: 9143

Revision Date: May 11, 2022 GLG

UTM ZONE 10 NAD83

0124

(km)

MAP PRODUCED BY

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Third Party Well

Third Party Facility

Third Party Gas Plant

Facility

Gas Plant

ESD

Block Valve

Source Third Party Pipeline

Sweet Third Party Pipeline

HVP Third Party Pipeline

Gas Pipeline

Other Roads

Winter Roads

Main Hwy

Divided Hwy

Trails

Railway

Airfield

Sensitive

Occupied

Vacant

Business

Organized Camp

Trapper Cabin

Colony

School

Hall

Church

Public Use

Occupied Facility

Cemetery

Abandoned

Bridge

Communication Tower

Farm Use Area

Gravel Pit

Locked Gate

Recreation Area

Waste

River Flow Direction

Hydrology

Waterbody

Urban Area

Protected Area

Grazing Tenure

Outblocks

Guides & Outfitters

Health Authority

Local Authority

BC Oil and Gas Commission

RCMP

Trapper Boundary

Resident Quadrant

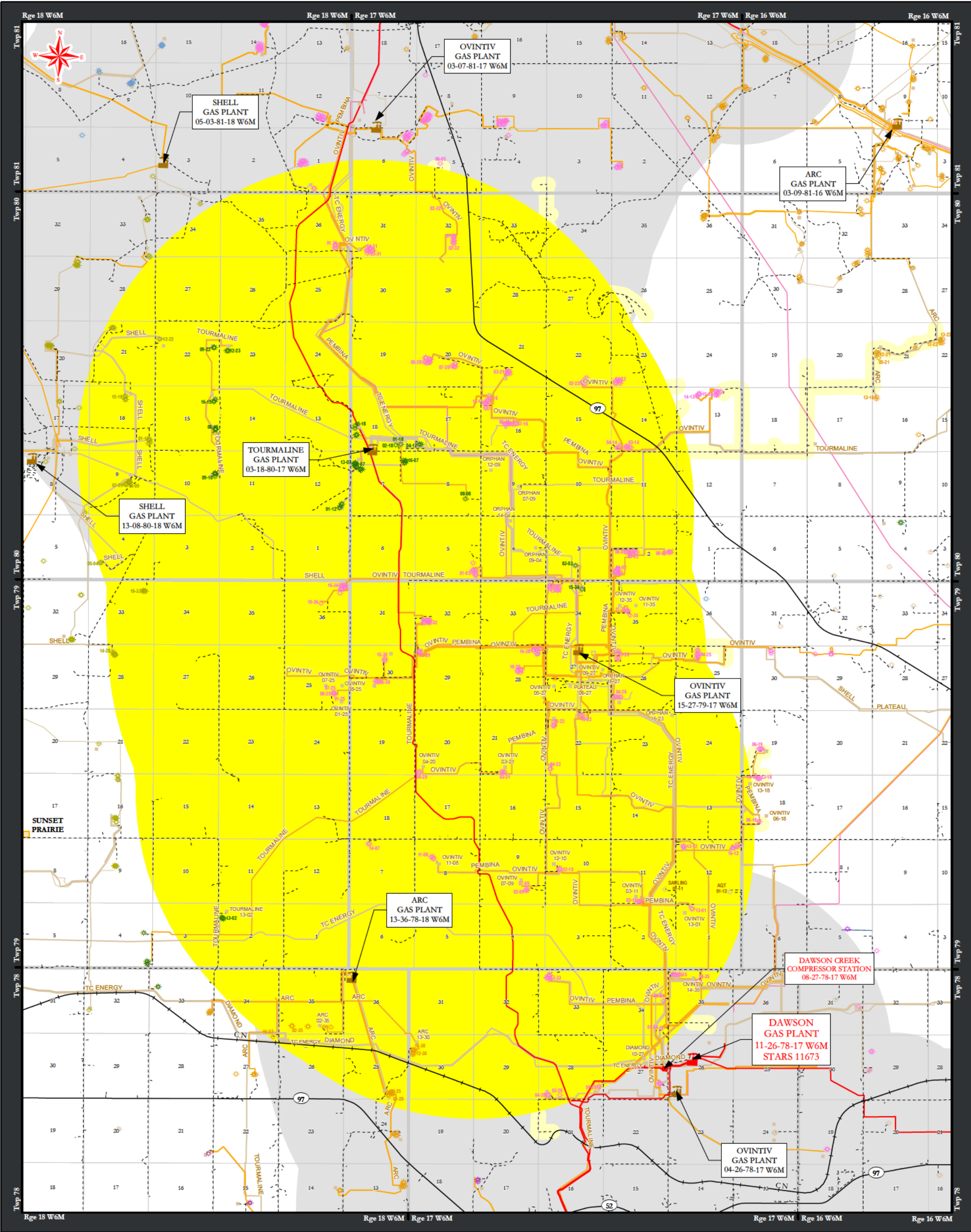
Number i.e. NU10

EPZ

Egress EPZ

Other EPZ

All roads are continuous unless otherwise identified



SOUTH PEACE

16-08 to 14-07 ESD 3rd PARTY

WEST DOE / SOUTH PEACE ERP



Draft Date: October 9, 2019 GLG

Scale: 1:91,000

Map: 9144

Revision Date: May 11, 2022 GLG

UTM ZONE 10 NAD83

0124

(km)

MAP PRODUCED BY



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AREA OVERVIEW MAP

1:3,000,000

Other Third Party Well

ARC Well

CNRL Well

Murphy Well

Orphan Well

Ovinativ Well

Shell Well

Tourmaline Well

Third Party Facility

Third Party Gas Plant

Facility

Gas Plant

Sour Third Party Pipeline

Sweet Third Party Pipeline

HVP Third Party Pipeline

Gas Pipeline

Other Roads

Winter Roads

Main Hwy

Divided Hwy

Forestry Roads BC

Trails

Railway

Airfield

Waterbody

Urban Area

EPZ

Egress EPZ

Other EPZ

All roads going off the map are continuous unless otherwise identified.



## SAFETY EQUIPMENT, cont.

## AREA USERS & TRANSIENTS

## SAFETY EQUIPMENT

May 2022  
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## 14-07 TO 02-19 PIPELINE SEGMENT



**NORTH RIVER**  
M I D S T R E A M

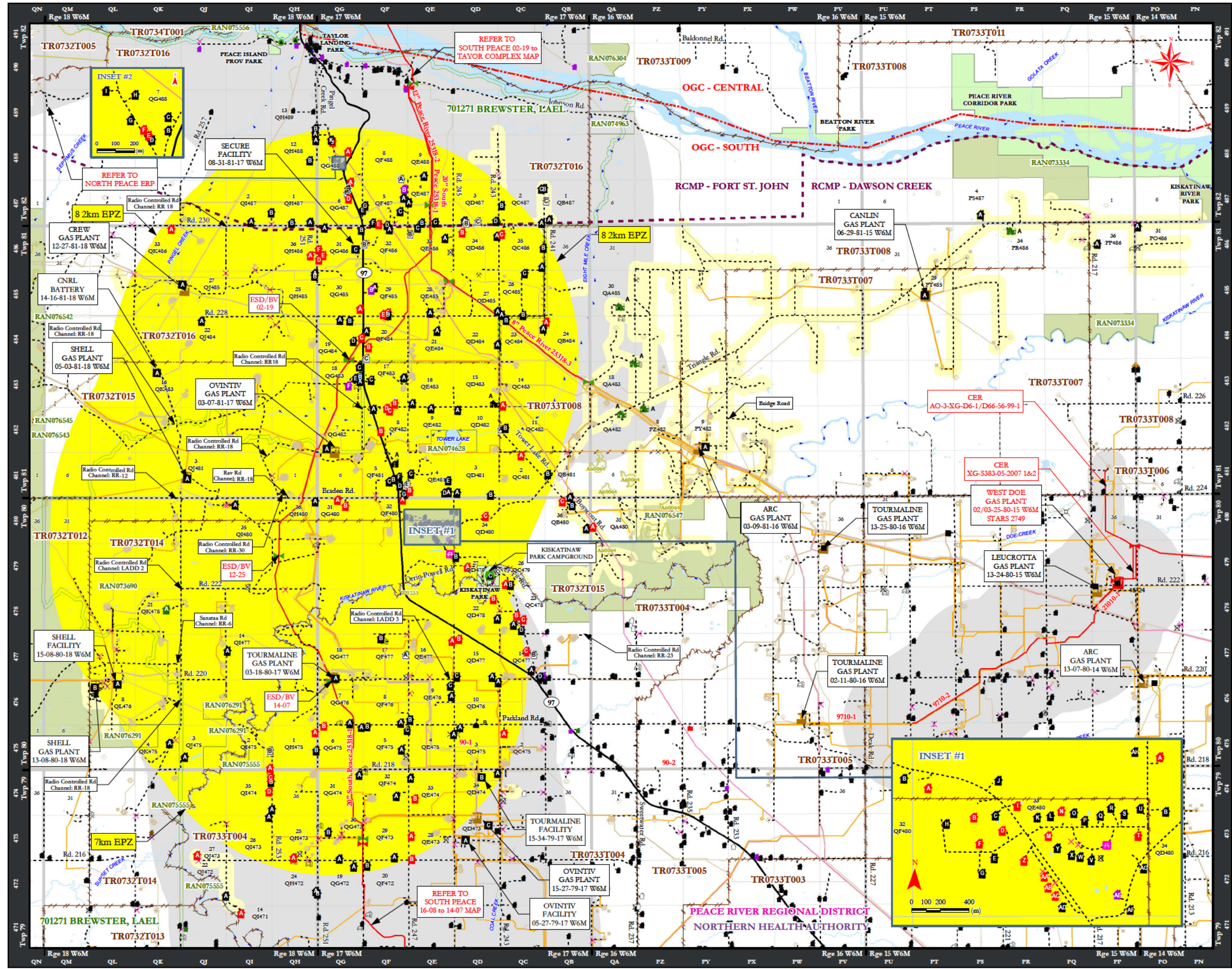
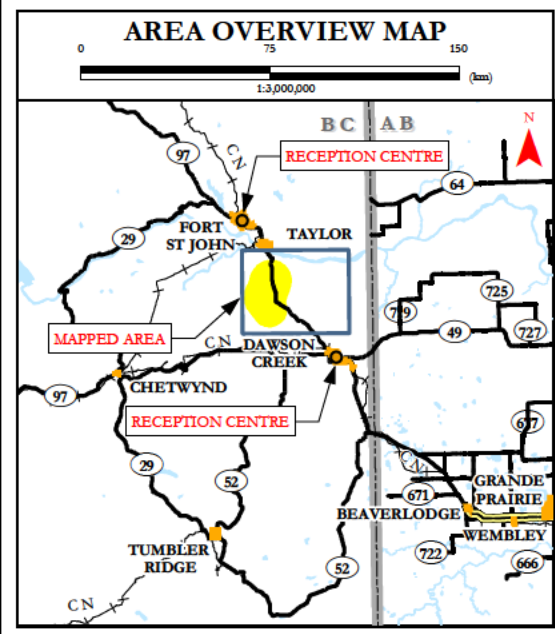
**SOUTH PEACE**  
14-07 ESD to 02-19 ESD  
WEST DOE / SOUTH PEACE ERP

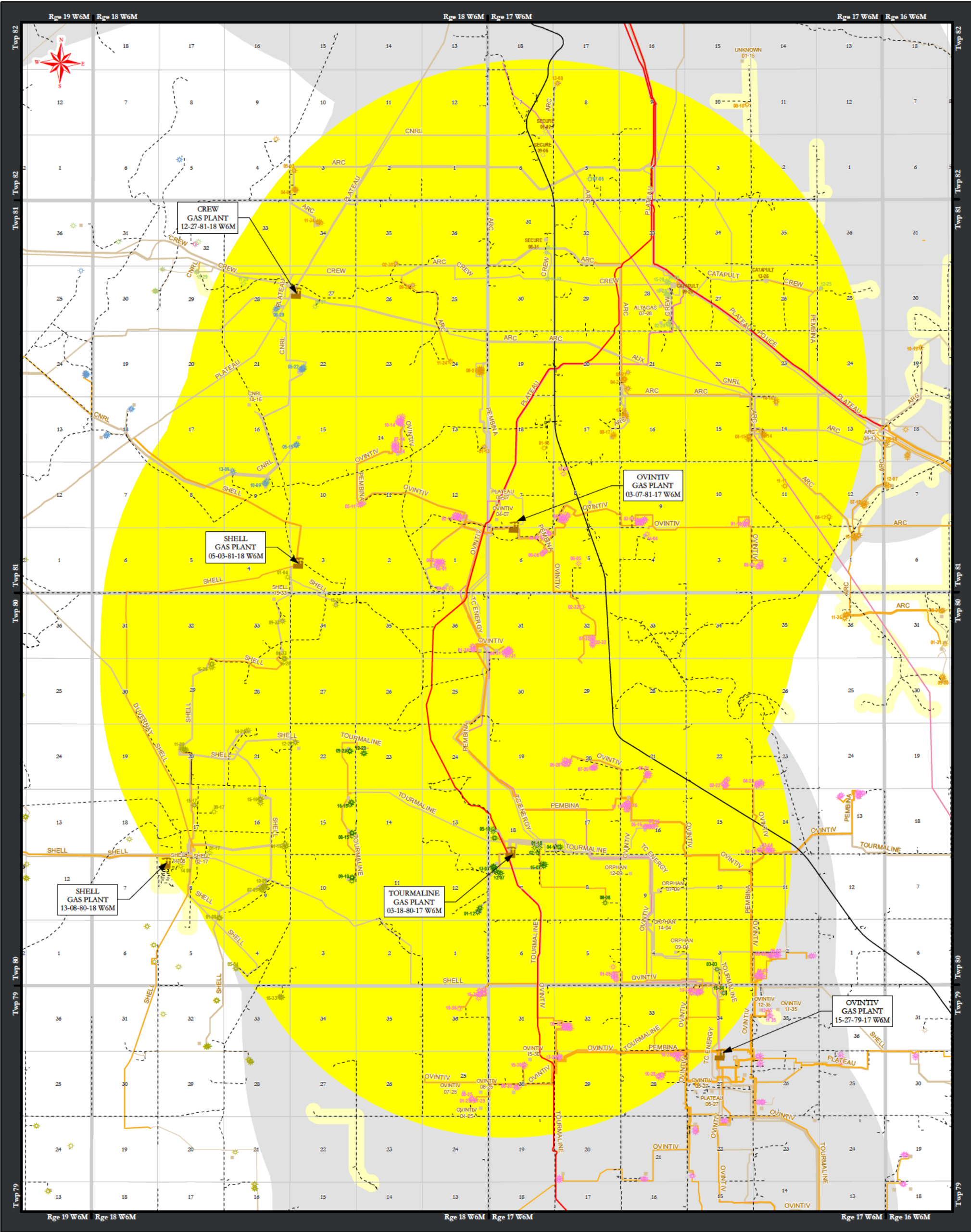


Draft Date: October 8, 2019 SLC Scale: 1:130,000 Map: 9175  
Revision Date: May 11, 2022 GLG UTM ZONE 10 NAD83



- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Third Party Well            | Abandoned                 |
| Injection Well              | Bridge                    |
| Service Well                | Communication Tower       |
| Third Party Facility        | Dead End                  |
| Third Party Gas Plant       | Farm Use Area             |
| Facility                    | Gravel Pit                |
| Gas Plant                   | Locked Gate               |
| ESD                         | Recreation Area           |
| Block Valve                 | River Flow Direction      |
| Source Third Party Pipeline | Hydrology                 |
| Sweet Third Party Pipeline  | Waterbody                 |
| HVP Third Party Pipeline    | Urban Area                |
| Gas Pipeline                | Protected Area            |
| Discontinued Gas Pipeline   | Grazing Tenure            |
| Other Roads                 | Cutblocks                 |
| Main Hwy                    | Guides & Outfitters       |
| Forestry Roads              | Health Authority          |
| Trails                      | Local Authority           |
| Railway                     | BC Oil and Gas Commission |
| Sensitive                   | RCMP                      |
| Occupied                    | Trapper Boundary          |
| Vacant                      | EPZ                       |
| Business                    | Egress EPZ                |
| Organized Camp              | Other EPZ                 |
| Trapper Cabin               |                           |
| Colony                      |                           |
| School                      |                           |
| Hall                        |                           |
| Church                      |                           |
| Public Use                  |                           |
| Occupied Facility           |                           |
| Cemetery                    |                           |
- All roads going off the map are continuous unless otherwise identified





SOUTH PEACE

14-07 ESD to 02-19 ESD

3rd PARTY

WEST DOE / SOUTH PEACE ERP

Draft Date: October 8, 2019 SLC

Scale: 1:90,000

Map: 9177

Revision Date: May 16, 2022 GLG

UTM ZONE 10 NAD83

0124

(km)

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	Other Third Party Well		Sour Third Party Pipeline		Waterbody
	ARC Well		Sweet Third Party Pipeline		Urban Area
	CNRL Well		HVP Third Party Pipeline		EPZ
	Crew Well		Gas Pipeline		Egress EPZ
	Ovinativ Well		Other Roads		Other EPZ
	Shell Well		Winter Roads		
	Strathcona Well		Main Hwy		
	Tourmaline Well		Divided Hwy		
	Third Party Facility		Forestry Roads		
	Third Party Gas Plant		Trails		
			Railway		

All roads going off the map are continuous unless otherwise identified.

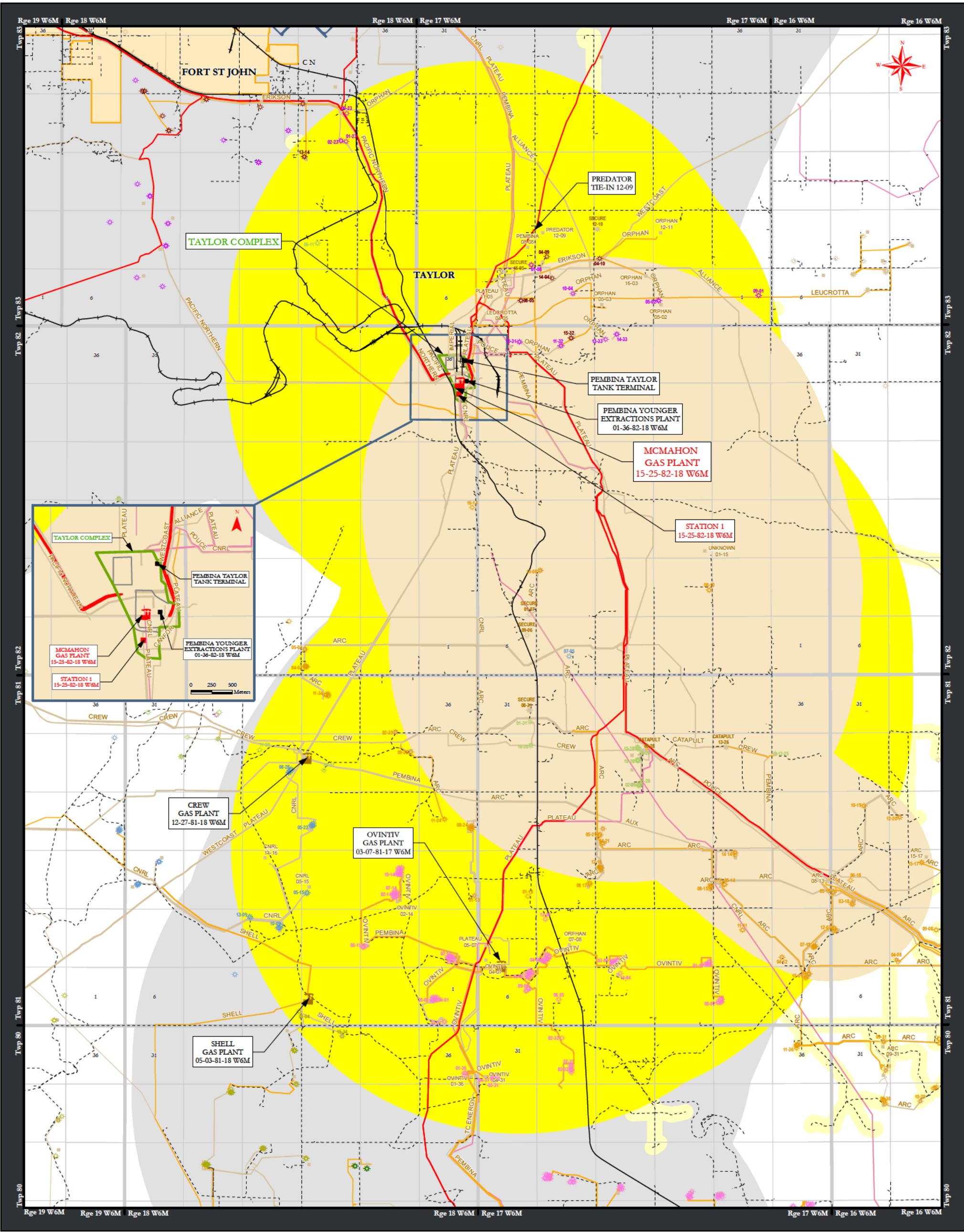












SOUTH PEACE

02-19 ESD to TAYLOR COMPLEX

3rd PARTY

WEST DOE/SOUTH PEACE ERP



NORTH RIVER

MIDSTREAM

Draft Date: October 8, 2019 SLC

Scale: 1:100,000

Map: 9179

Revision Date: May 10, 2022 GLG

UTM ZONE 10 NAD83

0

1

2

4

6

(km)

MAP PRODUCED BY



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Other Third Party Well</li><li>ARC Well</li><li>CNRL Well</li><li>Crew Well</li><li>Erikson Well</li><li>Orphan Well</li><li>Oviniv Well</li><li>Shell Well</li><li>Strathcona Well</li><li>Tourmaline Well</li><li>Third Party Facility</li><li>Third Party Gas Plant</li><li>Facility</li><li>Gas Plant</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sour Third Party Pipeline</li><li>Sweet Third Party Pipeline</li><li>HVP Third Party Pipeline</li><li>Gas Pipeline</li><li>Discontinued Gas Pipeline</li><li>Other Roads</li><li>Main Hwy</li><li>Divided Hwy</li><li>Forestry Roads</li><li>Trails</li><li>Railway</li><li>Airfield</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Waterbody</li><li>Urban Area</li><li>EPZ</li><li>EPZ</li><li>Egress EPZ</li><li>Other EPZ</li></ul>
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All roads going off the map are continuous unless otherwise identified.









# Hazard Assessment



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## 1.0 Introduction

The objective of the hazard assessment process is to identify, assess, and quantify the consequential emergency events which may result from [REDACTED]. This is achieved by identifying all relevant oil and gas substances currently under process / storage containment within a defined area. From that, the realistic worst-case scenario resulting from an incident which could directly or indirectly impact public safety has been determined.

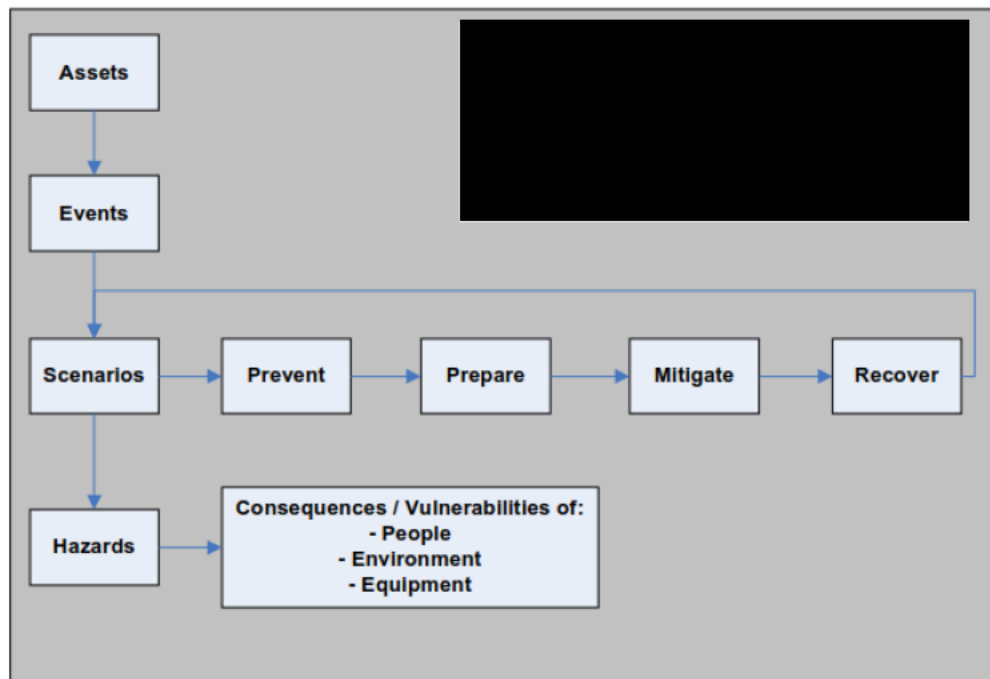
Utilizing best practices in the field of emergency management and with consideration of CSA Z246.2-18 Emergency Preparedness and Response for Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry Systems, this hazard assessment process will permit [REDACTED] to deliver an effective and timely response protocol for each identified consequential emergency event in order to protect the public, the environment and assets.

This document also intends to meet the following regulations:

- BC Oil & Gas Commission Emergency Management Manual; November 2021; Version 2.3
- Canada Energy Regulator Onshore Pipeline Regulations – SOR/99-294
- Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999

## 2.0 Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA)

The first step in our hazard assessment is to complete a Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA) for the area which includes the following steps:



**Assets** – a complete list of assets in a geographical area.

**Events** – these are triggers that start an emergency. These can be natural (earthquake, flood) or manmade (human error, equipment failure).

**Scenarios** – the event then triggers an emergency scenario to occur. We then review these scenarios to look at Prevention, Preparation, Mitigation, and Recovery.

**Hazards** – the various scenarios then create a hazard that can affect people, the environment, or property.

## 2.1 Scenarios

Included below is a list of most probable scenarios that could occur at an oil and gas location. This would include wellsite's, pipelines, pipeline risers, or at a facility. Scenarios are then reviewed from the following perspectives:

- Preventative – steps taken to reduce the occurrence of a scenario happening
- Preparation – ensuring preparedness if a scenario occurs
- Response – steps taken to reduce impacts if a scenario does occur
- Recovery – actions taken after the scenario has been resolved

Emergency Scenario	Preventative Measures	Preparation Measures	Response Actions	Recovery Actions
Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engineering Controls</li> <li>- Administrative Controls</li> <li>- Training / exercises</li> <li>- Grounding procedures for vessels and trucks</li> </ul>	Emergency response plan preparation, training, and exercising	See ERP for Response Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Repair / Replace damaged equipment</li> </ul>
Container Rupture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engineering Controls</li> <li>- Administrative Controls</li> <li>- Training / exercises</li> <li>- Preventative maintenance procedures</li> <li>- Operator presents daily</li> <li>- Pressure Safety Valve (PSV)</li> <li>- PSV serviced regularly</li> <li>- Secondary containment</li> <li>- Berms</li> </ul>	Emergency response plan preparation, training, and exercising	See ERP for Response Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incident investigation</li> <li>- Recover Product</li> <li>- Environmental and/or wildlife cleanup and rehabilitation</li> </ul>
Loading / unloading incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engineering Controls</li> <li>- Administrative Controls</li> <li>- Training / exercises</li> <li>- Operator presents daily</li> <li>- Secondary containment</li> <li>- Berms</li> <li>- Truck loading / unloading procedures</li> <li>- Positive grounding procedures</li> <li>- Driver competency check</li> </ul>	Emergency response plan preparation, training, and exercising	See ERP for Response Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incident investigation</li> <li>- Environmental and/or wildlife cleanup and rehabilitation</li> </ul>
Physical Container Damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engineering Controls</li> <li>- Administrative Controls</li> <li>- Training / exercises</li> <li>- Operator presents daily</li> <li>- Restricted areas</li> <li>- Physical barriers</li> <li>- Tank farm design</li> <li>- Signage</li> <li>- Check Valves</li> <li>- Secondary containment</li> </ul>	Emergency response plan preparation, training, and exercising	See ERP for Response Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incident investigation</li> <li>- Recover Product</li> <li>- Repair / Replace equipment</li> </ul>

Emergency Scenario	Preventative Measures	Preparation Measures	Response Actions	Recovery Actions
Container Degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engineering Controls</li> <li>- Administrative Controls</li> <li>- Training / exercises</li> <li>- Operator presents daily</li> <li>- External inspections</li> <li>- Vessel coating</li> <li>- Asset integrity program</li> </ul>	Emergency response plan preparation, training, and exercising	See ERP for Response Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incident investigation</li> <li>- Recover Product</li> <li>- Repair / Replace equipment</li> </ul>
Environmental Impacts (freezing, excess heat, etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engineering Controls</li> <li>- Administrative Controls</li> <li>- Training / exercises</li> <li>- Preventative maintenance procedures</li> <li>- Operator presents daily</li> <li>- Pressure Safety Valve (PSV)</li> <li>- PSV serviced regularly</li> <li>- Secondary containment</li> <li>- Berms</li> </ul>	Emergency response plan preparation, training, and exercising	See ERP for Response Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incident investigation</li> <li>- Recover Product</li> <li>- Environmental and/or wildlife cleanup and rehabilitation</li> </ul>
Pipe System Failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engineering Controls</li> <li>- Administrative Controls</li> <li>- Training / exercises</li> <li>- Preventative maintenance procedures</li> <li>- Operator presents daily</li> <li>- Equipment and lines clearly identified</li> <li>- Check Valves</li> <li>- Manual Block Valves</li> <li>- Automatic or remote Emergency Shutdown Valve (ESD)</li> <li>- Asset Integrity program</li> <li>- Technical Safety BC compliance</li> </ul>	Emergency response plan preparation, training, and exercising	See ERP for Response Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incident investigation</li> <li>- Recover Product</li> <li>- Environmental and/or wildlife cleanup and rehabilitation</li> </ul>

## 2.2 Hazards

Based on typical oil and gas products and the scenarios above, we can typically classify hazards into the following categories:

- Physical Hazard: Flammable, Combustible, or Oxidizing Substances
- Physical Hazard: Potential for Pool Fires
- Human Health Hazard: Inhalation Toxicity
- Human Health Hazard: Carcinogenicity
- Human and Environmental Health Hazard: Corrosive Substances
- Environmental Health Hazard: Persistent, Bioaccumulative, or Aquatically Toxic

These hazards have the potential to result in the following consequences:

Impacted	Potential Consequences
<b>Company Employees</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Fatality</li><li>- Permanent Disability</li><li>- Lost time Injury</li><li>- Illness</li><li>- Medical Aid</li><li>- Low to no potential consequences</li></ul>
<b>Other Workers in the Area</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Fatality</li><li>- Permanent Disability</li><li>- Lost time Injury</li><li>- Illness</li><li>- Medical Aid</li><li>- Low to no potential consequences</li><li>- Evacuation / restricted access / road closures</li></ul>
<b>General Public</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Fatality</li><li>- Permanent Disability</li><li>- Lost time Injury</li><li>- Illness</li><li>- Medical Aid</li><li>- Low to no potential consequences</li><li>- Evacuation / restricted access / road closures</li></ul>
<b>Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Release into atmosphere / plume</li><li>- Release of flammable gas / liquid</li><li>- Release of corrosive liquid</li><li>- Liquid spill on land and negative impacts to plant life</li><li>- Liquid spill into water body and negative impacts to water and plant life</li><li>- Negative impacts to wildlife (illness, injury, disability, or fatality)</li></ul>
<b>Equipment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Equipment failure / damage</li><li>- Complete loss of equipment</li><li>- Lost revenues</li></ul>

### 3.0 Hazard Planning Zones

The purpose of the Hazard Assessment is to determine zones for emergency planning purposes. Hence, actual response zones may be smaller or larger than the planning zones based on real world air monitoring, terrain impacts, weather, etc.

The Hazard Assessment considers hazards from primary sources only. Cascading events (one BLEVE event leading to another) and chemical reactions are not considered in the Hazard Planning Zone (HPZ) calculations.

To quantify the hazards described above, we must determine how an HPZ is defined. This is typically done by determining what endpoint is used in the modeling. Modeling endpoints are often based on a Level of Concern (LOC) which is a threshold that relates a modeling endpoint to a human health effect.

Hazard	Endpoint	Units	Health Effects
Thermal Radiation	5.00	kW / m <sup>2</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup> degree burns within 60 seconds
Overpressure	3.50	Psi	Serious injury likely
Toxic Effects	Dependent on substance released		

- Thermal radiation – high temperatures associated with the burning of gas can cause significant burns or even death to individuals that are too close to the heat source.
- Overpressure – is the pressure above atmospheric pressure that is caused by the shock wave created from an explosion. Overpressure can result in structural damage leading to public harm or directly by damaging hollow organ systems such as auditory, respiratory, and gastrointestinal systems.
- Toxic Effects – Various substances will have different effects

Thermal Radiation and Overpressure LOC's are from ALOHA; which is an air hazard modeling program developed jointly by NOAA and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Toxic Effect HPZ's are determined utilizing numerous methods and LOC's depending on the substance, but are generally completed using one of the following:

- BC Oil & Gas Commission Emergency Management Manual; November 2021; Version 2.3
- Alberta Energy Regulator (AER) ERCBH2S Dispersion Model
- Transport Canada 2016 Emergency Response Guidebook
- ALOHA Dispersion Model

### 3.1 Deactivated Pipelines

In accordance with the BCOGC Oil and Gas Activities act – Pipeline Regulation, all pipelines being re-licensed to Deactivated status must be deactivated in accordance with CSA Z662. CSA Z662 states under section *10.15.1.1 Deactivation of piping*:

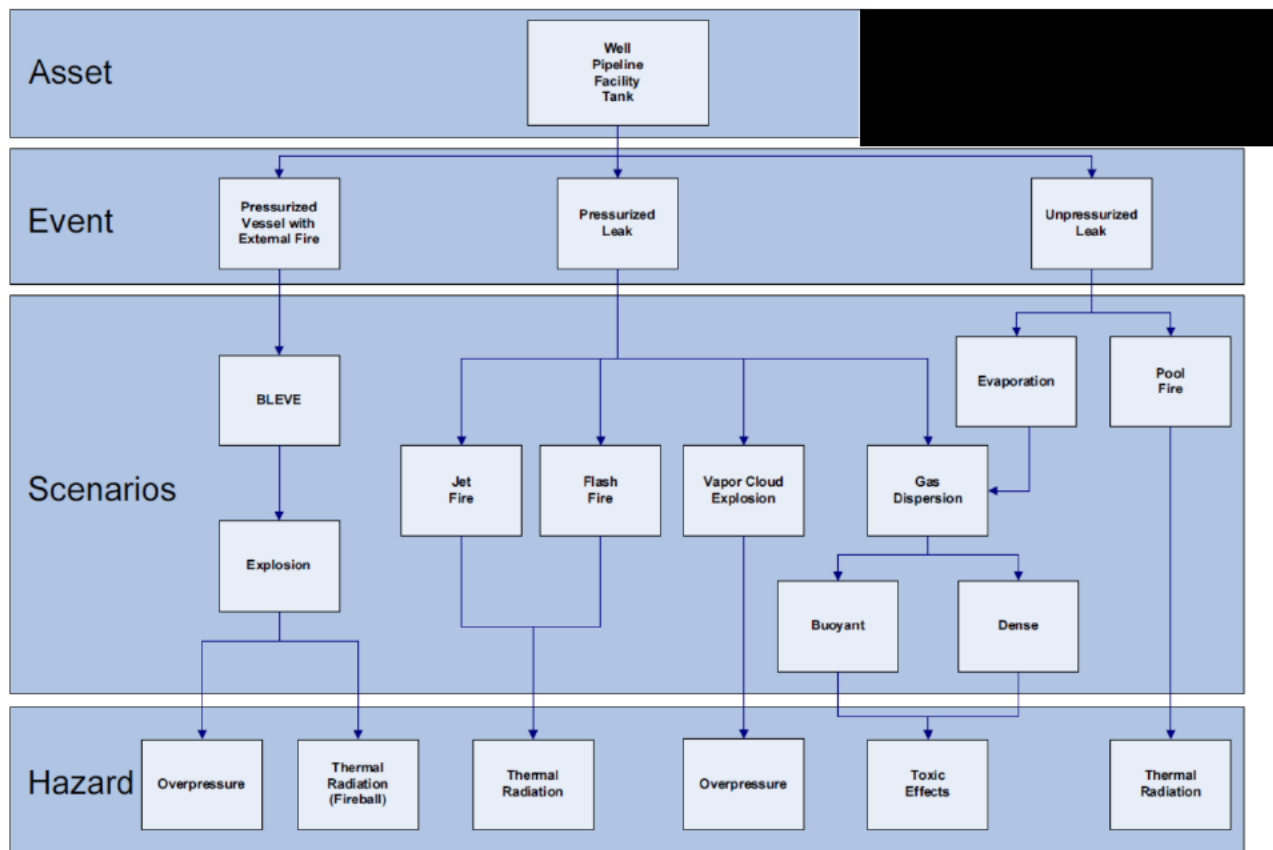
Operating companies deactivating piping shall

- a) Isolate the piping, using blind flanges, weld caps, or blanking plates suitable for the pressure from which the deactivated piping is being isolated;
- b) Where required, provide a pressure-relief system; and
- c) Fill the piping with a suitable medium, having regard for the intended duration of the deactivation, the effects of the medium on the integrity of the piping, and the potential consequences of a leak.

As a corrosion inhibitor may be utilized in deactivated pipelines, a hazard planning zone (HPZ) of 10 meters has been assigned to all deactivated pipelines to represent the pipeline right-of-way.

## 4.0 Methodology

Included below is the methodology used to determine HPZ's.



## 5.0 Asset Tables

For asset tables, refer to the back of the applicable supplement area (white tabs). Each set of asset tables will include their associated Hazard Planning Zones (HPZ's).

## 6.0 Health Effects

Included below is a list of most probable health effects that could occur at an oil and gas location.

Hazardous Product	General Description	Health Effects
Natural Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extremely flammable.</li> <li>- Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.</li> <li>- Will form explosive mixtures with air.</li> <li>- Vapours from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground.</li> </ul>	<p>Hydrogen sulphide gas and hydrocarbon vapours may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cause irritation of eyes, nose and throat, dizziness and drowsiness.</li> <li>- At higher concentrations, severe irritation of eyes, nose, throat and lungs may occur.</li> <li>- Unconsciousness and respiratory failure may happen without warning. Death may result if not promptly revived.</li> <li>- Contact with skin may cause irritation and possibly dermatitis. Hydrocarbons are absorbed through intact skin.</li> <li>- Contact of liquid with eyes may cause severe irritation.</li> </ul>
Carbon Dioxide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vapours from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vapours may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning.</li> <li>- Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.</li> </ul>
Hydrogen Sulphide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Flammable - explosive when mixed with air – forms <math>\text{SO}_2</math> when combusted</li> <li>- Rotten egg smell at low concentrations – inhibits olfactory senses at high concentrations.</li> <li>- Heavier than air; will tend to disperse slower in sheltered or low-lying areas.</li> <li>- Extremely toxic.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Initial odour of <math>\text{H}_2\text{S}</math> detected at about 0.1 ppm. Gas/vapour may cause irritation of eyes, nose and throat, dizziness and drowsiness.</li> <li>- <math>\text{H}_2\text{S}</math> may cause a loss of sense of smell at 100 ppm. At higher concentrations, severe irritation of eyes, nose, throat and lungs, dizziness. Headache, nausea, unconsciousness and respiratory failure may occur. Death may result if not revived promptly.</li> <li>- Contact with skin may cause irritation and possibly dermatitis. Absorbed through intact skin.</li> <li>- Contact of liquid with eyes may cause severe irritation and possible damage.</li> </ul>

Hazardous Product	General Description	Health Effects
Oil or Condensate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Colourless/straw coloured liquid, hydrocarbon and rotten eggs odour.</li> <li>- Material will ignite at normal temperatures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gas/vapour may cause irritation of eyes, nose and throat, dizziness and drowsiness.</li> <li>- H<sub>2</sub>S may cause a loss of sense of smell at 100 ppm. At higher concentrations, severe irritation of eyes, nose, throat and lungs, dizziness. Headache, nausea, unconsciousness and respiratory failure may occur. Death may result if not revived promptly.</li> <li>- Contact with skin may cause irritation and possibly dermatitis. Absorbed through intact skin.</li> <li>- Contact of liquid with eyes may cause severe irritation and possible damage.</li> </ul>
Nitrogen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Containers may explode when heated. Ruptured cylinders may rocket.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vapours may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning.</li> <li>- Vapours from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground.</li> </ul>
Compressed Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High pressure air</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Possible burns, abrasions and skin irritation.</li> </ul>
Steam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High pressure, high temperature air/water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Possible burns and skin irritation.</li> </ul>
Emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carbon monoxide</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Very toxic.</li> <li>- Can harm the blood (decreased ability to carry oxygen). Symptoms may include headache, nausea, dizziness, drowsiness and confusion</li> <li>- May cause permanent damage to organs including the brain and heart.</li> <li>- Symptoms of mild frostbite include numbness, prickling and itching.</li> <li>- Symptoms of more severe frostbite include a burning sensation and stiffness. The skin may become waxy white or yellow. Blistering, tissue death and infection may develop in severe cases.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sulphur Dioxide</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Very toxic if inhaled.</li> <li>- Causes severe skin burns and eye damage</li> <li>- Corrosive to the respiratory tract.</li> </ul>

Hazardous Product	General Description	Health Effects
<b>Produced Water</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clear to dirty grey liquid.</li> <li>- Flammable liquid and vapour.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Can be fatal if inhaled.</li> <li>- Causes serious eye irritation.</li> <li>- May cause skin irritation.</li> <li>- May cause gastrointestinal irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Diesel</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bright, oily liquid; clear to yellow in colour with mild petroleum-like odour.</li> <li>- Flammable liquid and vapour.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.</li> <li>- Causes skin irritation.</li> <li>- Harmful if inhaled.</li> <li>- May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.</li> </ul>
<b>Gasoline</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clear to slightly yellow or green liquid with Gasoline odour.</li> <li>- Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.</li> <li>- Causes skin irritation.</li> <li>- May cause drowsiness or dizziness.</li> <li>- May cause cancer.</li> <li>- May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.</li> </ul>
<b>Lube Oil</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yellow liquid with petroleum oil like odour.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- May cause skin and eye irritation.</li> <li>- Repeated or long-term exposure may cause dizziness or drowsiness.</li> </ul>
<b>Propane</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Colourless, liquefied gas.</li> <li>- Extremely flammable and may explode when heated.</li> <li>- Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.</li> <li>- Will form explosive mixtures with air.</li> <li>- Vapours from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.</li> <li>- May cause respiratory irritation.</li> <li>- Contact with rapidly expanding or liquefied gas may cause irritation and/or frostbite.</li> <li>- May cause eye and skin irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Corrosion Inhibitor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Black liquid.</li> <li>- Highly flammable liquid and vapour.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.</li> <li>- Causes skin irritation.</li> <li>- Causes serious eye damage.</li> <li>- Toxic if inhaled.</li> <li>- May cause drowsiness or dizziness.</li> <li>- May cause kidney damage through prolonged or repeated exposure.</li> </ul>

Hazardous Product	General Description	Health Effects
<b>Scale Inhibitor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Colourless liquid.</li> <li>- Flammable liquid and vapour.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Harmful if swallowed.</li> <li>- May cause damage to eyes.</li> <li>- May cause damage to kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure.</li> </ul>
<b>Paraffin Inhibitor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clear liquid.</li> <li>- Hydrocarbon-like odour.</li> <li>- Flammable liquid and vapour.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Harmful in contact with skin and can cause skin irritation.</li> <li>- Causes serious eye irritation.</li> <li>- May cause respiratory irritation.</li> <li>- May cause drowsiness or dizziness.</li> <li>- May cause cancer or genetic defects.</li> <li>- May cause damage to nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.</li> <li>- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.</li> </ul>
<b>Biocide</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Colourless liquid.</li> <li>- Pungent odour.</li> <li>- Flammable liquid and vapour.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Causes serious eye damage.</li> <li>- Causes severe skin burns.</li> <li>- May cause allergic skin reaction.</li> <li>- Harmful if swallowed.</li> <li>- Causes digestive tract burns.</li> <li>- May cause allergic respiratory tract irritation.</li> <li>- Toxic if inhaled.</li> </ul>
<b>Demulsifier / Emulsion Breaker</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clear amber liquid.</li> <li>- Highly flammable liquid and vapour.</li> <li>- Hydrocarbon-like odour.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Harmful if swallowed.</li> <li>- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.</li> <li>- Causes skin irritation.</li> <li>- Causes serious eye irritation.</li> <li>- May cause respiratory irritation.</li> <li>- May cause drowsiness or dizziness.</li> <li>- May cause genetic defects.</li> </ul>
<b>Ethylene Glycol</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clear, colourless, viscous liquid.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- May cause eye irritation.</li> <li>- May be harmful if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation.</li> <li>- May be harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation.</li> <li>- May be harmful if swallowed.</li> </ul>

Hazardous Product	General Description	Health Effects
<b>Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Colourless, liquefied gas.</li> <li>- Extremely flammable and may explode when heated.</li> <li>- Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.</li> <li>- Will form explosive mixtures with air.</li> <li>- Vapours from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.</li> <li>- May cause respiratory irritation.</li> <li>- Contact with rapidly expanding or liquefied gas may cause irritation and/or frostbite.</li> <li>- May cause eye and skin irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Colourless, liquefied gas.</li> <li>- Extremely flammable and may explode when heated.</li> <li>- Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.</li> <li>- Will form explosive mixtures with air.</li> <li>- Vapours from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.</li> <li>- May cause respiratory irritation.</li> <li>- Contact with rapidly expanding or liquefied gas may cause irritation and/or frostbite.</li> <li>- May cause eye and skin irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Methanol</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clear, colourless liquid.</li> <li>- Alcohol-like odour.</li> <li>- Highly flammable in liquid and vapour.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Toxic if swallowed.</li> <li>- Toxic in contact with skin.</li> <li>- Toxic if inhaled.</li> <li>- Causes damage to organs.</li> </ul>
<b>Amine (MEA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clear, colourless liquid.</li> <li>- Amine-like odour.</li> <li>- Combustible at high temperatures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or inhaled.</li> <li>- Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.</li> <li>- May cause respiratory irritation.</li> <li>- May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.</li> </ul>
<b>H2S Scavenger</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clear liquid.</li> <li>- Soluble in Water.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Irritating to eyes and skin.</li> <li>- Irritating to respiratory system. May cause severe irritation burns.</li> <li>- May cause allergic skin reaction.</li> <li>- May be harmful if swallowed.</li> </ul>
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At facilities, well-sites, risers, etc., other hazardous materials are likely to be present. Refer to SDS sheets and Transportation Canada Emergency Guidebook for a description and health effects of unlisted hazardous products.</li> </ul>	