

encana



GRANDE PRAIRIE

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

24 Hour Emergency Numbers:

Encana – 403-645-3333

Alberta Energy Regulator – 888-222-6514

Encana Corporation

500 Centre Street SE

Calgary, Alberta T2P 2S5

Bus: 403-645-2000

H₂Safety Services Inc.

210-7260 12 Street SE

Calgary, AB T2H 2S5

Bus: 403-212-2332

December 2018

REVISION HISTORY

This Emergency Response Plan is effective December 2018. 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 Issue	Reason For Revision	Section	Affected Pages	Date Inserted Into ERP:
November 2017	Annual Update	ALL	ALL	
March 2018	Update to pipeline and residents	Wembley Pipestone Site Section	EPZ calc table, resident sheets, supplemental maps	March 2018
December 2018	Annual Update	Introduction	Cover Page Revision History Distribution List	December 2018
		Section 1 – Initial Response	Step 2 Internal Notification Flowchart Step 3 External Notification Flowchart	
		Section 5 – External Agencies	All Pages	
		Area Overview Section	All Pages	
		Site Specific Information Wembley/Pipestone Sexsmith/Valhalla Hythe Kaybob	All Pages	

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ENCANA GRANDE PRAIRIE AREA PLAN ERP

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Manual #	Type	Res Info	Branch	Title/Agency	Name
Corporate					
21149	Binder	Full	Calgary	Emergency Response Coordinator	Tanner Strangway
21150	Binder	Full	Calgary	Emergency Response Coordinator	Spare
21151	Binder	Full	Calgary	43rd Floor Bow Tower	Primary EOC
21152	Binder	Full	Calgary	43rd Floor Bow Tower	Secondary EOC
21153	Binder	Full	Grande Prairie	Lead, Operations Control Centre (OCC)	Brandon Wilson
21154	Binder	Full	Grande Prairie	Operations Control Centre (OCC)	OCC Copy
21155	Binder	Full	Grande Prairie	Incident Command Post (ICP)	ICP Copy
21156	Binder	Full	Dawson Creek	Senior Community Relations Advisor	Brian Lieverse
21157	Binder	None	Calgary	Rig Copy #1	c/o Aysha McKinnon
21158	Binder	None	Calgary	Rig Copy #2	c/o Aysha McKinnon
21159	Binder	None	Calgary	Rig Copy #3	c/o Aysha McKinnon
21160	Binder	None	Calgary	Rig Copy #4	c/o Aysha McKinnon
21161	Binder	None	Calgary	Rig Copy #5	c/o Aysha McKinnon

13 Hard Corporate Manuals

Field					
21162	Binder	None	Grande Prairie	Field Coordinator, Pipestone	Brian Antonio
21163	Binder	None	Grande Prairie	Hythe Field Office	c/o Brian Antonio
21164	Binder	None	Grande Prairie	Sexsmith Field Office	c/o Brian Antonio
21165	Binder	None	Grande Prairie	Pipestone Field Office (10-10)	c/o Brian Antonio
30092	Binder	None	Grande Prairie	Pipestone Liquids Hub (04-07)	c/o Brian Antonio
21166	Binder	None	Grande Prairie	Sexsmith Plant Coordinator (office)	Tyler Siebert
21167	Binder	None	Grande Prairie	Sexsmith Gas Plant Control Room	c/o Tyler Siebert
21168	Binder	None	Grande Prairie	Sexsmith Emergency Kit	c/o Tyler Siebert
21169	Binder	None	Kaybob	15-31-62-24 W5M Facility	c/o Kaybob Office
21170	Binder	None	Kaybob	05-31-62-24 W5M Facility	c/o Kaybob Office
21171	Binder	None	Kaybob	10-29-63-23 W5M Facility	c/o Kaybob Office
21172	Binder	None	Kaybob	Kaybob Office Copy	c/o Kaybob Office

12 Hard Field Manuals

External					
21173	Binder	None	Calgary	National Energy Board	Secretary of the Board
21174	Digital	None	Calgary	National Energy Board	Secretary of the Board
21175	Digital	Full	Calgary	Alberta Energy Regulator	EPA Group
21176	Binder	None	Grande Prairie	Alberta Agriculture & Forestry	Duty Officer
21177	Digital	None	High Level	Alberta Health Services - Zone 5	Shane Hussey
21178	Digital	None	Edmonton	First Nations Health Services	Wojciech Drobina
21179	Digital	None	Clairmont	County of Grande Prairie No. 1	Dan Verdun

ENCANA GRANDE PRAIRIE AREA PLAN ERP

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Manual #	Type	Res Info	Branch	Title/Agency	Name
21180	Digital	None	Spirit River	Saddle Hills County	Brian Ballard
21181	Digital	None	Valleyview	M.D. of Greenview	Derian Rosario
21182	Binder	None	Hythe	Horse Lake Band	Darwin Eckstrom
21183	Binder	None	Hythe	Hythe Fire Department	Landon Reimer
21184	Digital	None	Grande Prairie	RCMP (Grande Prairie)	NCO in Charge
21185	Digital	None	Beaverlodge	RCMP (Beaverlodge)	NCO in Charge
21186	Digital	None	Spirit River	RCMP (Spirit River)	NCO in Charge
21187	Digital	None	Fox Creek	RCMP (Fox Creek)	NCO in Charge
21188	Digital	None	Wembley	Town of Wembley	Lori Parker
21189	Digital	None	Grande Prairie	GPREP Progam Coordinator	Jennifer Wood
30093	Digital	None	Grande Prairie	Alliance Pipelines	Manny Corpus
21191	Digital	None	Grande Prairie	ARC Resources	Kevin Jones
21192	Digital	None	Grande Prairie	CNRL	Rick Holman
21193	Digital	None	Grande Prairie	CNRL - Knopcik Gas Plant	Ken Moon
21194	Digital	None	Grande Prairie	Cenovus Energy	Operations Lead
21195	Digital	None	Grande Prairie	Husky Energy Inc.	Rick Butterworth
21196	Digital	None	Grande Prairie	Taq North Inc.	Ron Chernuka
21197	Binder	None	Calgary	Veresen Energy Inc. - Hythe Gas Plant	Darby DeSchipper
21198	Binder	None	Calgary	Veresen Energy Inc. - Steeprock Gas Plant	Bart Balderston
21199	Digital	None	Calgary	Enbridge Inc.	Troy Rider
21200	Digital	None	Calgary	Enbridge Inc.	Troy Rider
21201	Binder	Full	Calgary	H ₂ Safety Services Inc.	Sean Evans

7 Hard External Manuals

22 Digital External Manuals

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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



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

FIRST ON-SCENE ACTIONS

Evacuate	<input type="checkbox"/> Get to a safe area immediately. <input type="checkbox"/> Move upwind if release is downwind of you. <input type="checkbox"/> Move crosswind if a release is upwind from you. <input type="checkbox"/> Move to higher ground if possible.
Alarm	<input type="checkbox"/> Call for help ("Man Down"). <input type="checkbox"/> Sound bell, horn or whistle, or call by radio. <input type="checkbox"/> For medical emergencies, call 911.
Assess	<input type="checkbox"/> Take head count, locate any casualties. Consider all of the hazards. <input type="checkbox"/> Fill out information below to complete assessment.
Protect	<input type="checkbox"/> Put on breathing apparatus before attempting rescue.
Rescue	<input type="checkbox"/> Remove victim to a safe area.
First Aid	<input type="checkbox"/> Follow the standard first aid protocols at worksite. (CPR, etc.)
Medical Aid	<input type="checkbox"/> Arrange transport of casualties to medical aid. <input type="checkbox"/> Provide information to Emergency Medical Services (EMS).

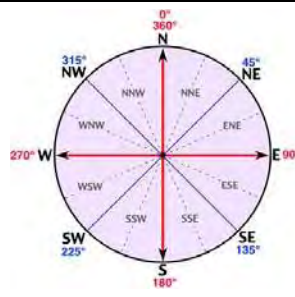
INCIDENT DETAILS *To be completed by the person involved or notified*

Report taken by	Date / Time
Name of person calling	Caller Telephone
Incident Location (LSD / NTS)	
Event Summary	
Agencies Notified	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Who? <input type="checkbox"/> No
Event Status	<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
Site Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Well <input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline <input type="checkbox"/> Tank Farm/Storage <input type="checkbox"/> Battery/Plant/Facility <input type="checkbox"/> Other_____
Incident Type	<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_____

A1 INITIAL EMERGENCY REPORT FORM



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

IMPACTS			
PEOPLE	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		
ENVIRONMENT	Release Impact		<input type="checkbox"/> On-Lease <input type="checkbox"/> Off-Lease Product _____ Amount _____
	Gas Readings H ₂ S _____ SO ₂ _____ LEL _____ Other _____		
	Distance to nearest watercourse _____ km		Weather Conditions 
	Details		
ASSETS	Details		
REPUTATION	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

Evacuate
Alarm
Assess
Protect
Rescue
First Aid
Medical Aid

Refer to A1 Initial
Emergency Report
Form

STEP 1 - LEVEL OF EMERGENCY

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)
- The Emergency Assessment SmartPhone App. (Search H2Safety or Emergency Assessment in the App Store).
- Assessment Matrix Tool in Mapping and Response System (MARS). (See Appendix D: H2Safety Emergency Management Software)

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 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)
- Use MARS to generate a list of and notify the applicable agencies.

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 Corporate Emergency Operations Centre (CEOC), or place them on standby as required.

Use the following resources:

- SECTION 1: INITIAL RESPONSE (Internal Emergency Notification Flowchart)
- SECTION 2: ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES (Response Team Phone List)
- SECTION 6: FORMS (A1)
- Initiate an Emergency Documentation System (EDS) session. (See Appendix D: H2Safety Emergency Management Software)

STEP 4 - INCIDENT BRIEFING 201

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).

Use the following resources:

- SECTION 1: INITIAL RESPONSE (ICS 201)
- SECTION 6: FORMS (ICS 201)

STEP 5 - INITIATE PUBLIC SAFETY

PUBLIC PROTECTION MEASURES

Use MARS to determine the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ).
Use MARS to identify and generate a list of affected surface developments and area users. (Houses, businesses, guides/outfitters, trappers, schools, other oil and gas operators, etc.)
Use the AREA SPECIFIC INFORMATION to generate a list of Guides/Outfitters, Grazing, Schools & Bus Transportation.
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 AND RESPONSIBILITIES (Rovers)
- SECTION 6: FORMS
- AREA SPECIFIC INFORMATION (MAP)

TELEPHONERS

If MARS is being utilized, establish a Telephoner Team to follow up with any member of the public whose status comes back as "No Answer, Hung Up, or Assistance/Contact Requested."
If MARS is not being utilized, establish a Telephoner Team to notify residents to evacuate or shelter-in-place as required.
Notify sensitive 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 AND RESPONSIBILITIES (Telephoners)
- SECTION 6: FORMS

ROADBLOCKS

Utilize MARS, 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 AND RESPONSIBILITIES (Roadblocks)
- SECTION 6: FORMS
- AREA SPECIFIC INFORMATION (MAP)

AIR MONITORS

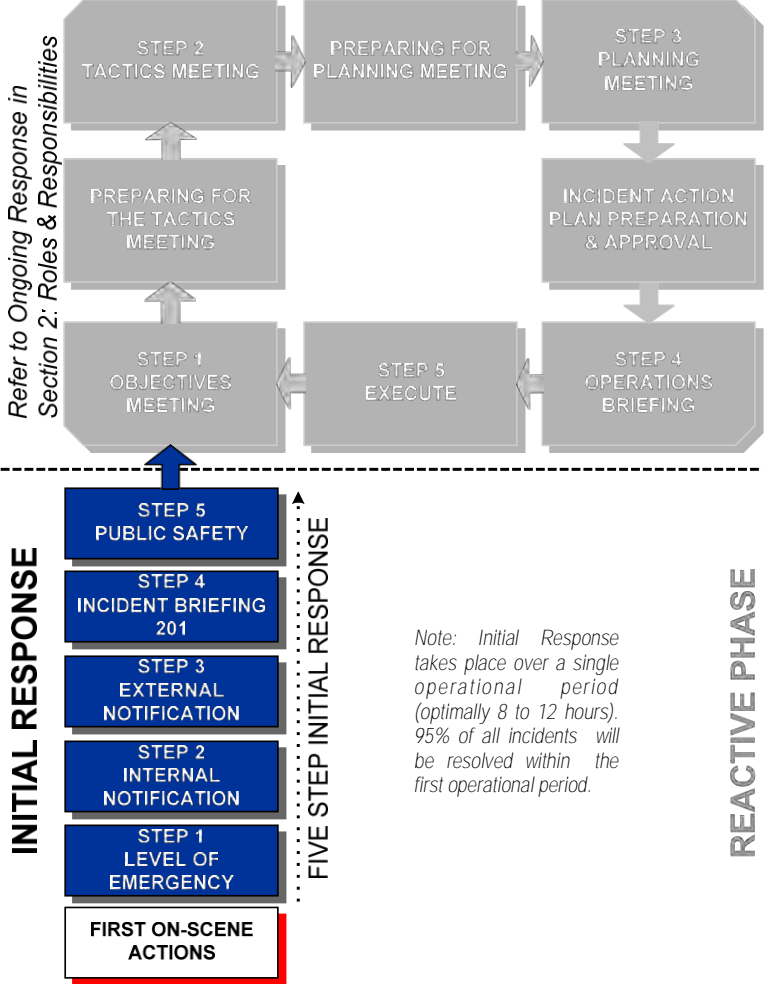
Dispatch Air Monitoring personnel to the nearest residence / public facility downwind of the incident.
Follow safety procedures and have appropriate PPE.
Monitor and record air quality readings using the following forms: ICS 214 & A5. (Smoke, plumes, wind, etc.)
Provide status updates to the Public Safety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

- SECTION 2: ROLES AND 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 AND RESPONSIBILITIES (Reception Centre Rep)
- SECTION 6: FORMS





ASSESSMENT MATRIX FOR CLASSIFYING INCIDENTS

Follow these 3 Steps to determine the Level of Emergency

STEP 1 - LEVEL OF EMERGENCY

STEP 1 ↓ Table 1. Consequence of Incident			STEP 2 ↓ Table 2. Likelihood of Incident Escalating*		
Rank	Category	Example of Consequence in Category	Rank	Descriptor	Description
1	Minor	No worker injuries. Nil or low media interest. Liquid release contained on site. Gas release impact on site only.	1	Unlikely	The incident is contained or controlled and it is unlikely that the incident will escalate. There is no chance of additional hazards. Ongoing monitoring required.
2	Moderate	First Aid treatment required for on-site worker(s). Local and possible regional media interest. Liquid release not contained on site. Gas release impact has potential to extend beyond site.	2	Moderate	Control of the incident may have deteriorated but imminent control of the hazard by the licensee is probable. In either case, it is unlikely that the incident will further escalate.
3	Major	Worker(s) requires hospitalization. Regional and national media interest. Liquid release extends beyond site – not contained. Gas release impact extends beyond site – public health / safety could be jeopardized.	3	Likely	Imminent and/or intermittent control of the incident is possible. The licensee has the capability of using internal and/or external resources to manage and bring the hazard under control in the near term.
4	Catastrophic	Fatality. National and international media interest. Liquid release off site not contained – potential for, or is, impacting water or sensitive terrain. Gas release impact extends beyond site – public health / safety jeopardized.	4	Almost Certain or Currently Occurring	The incident is uncontrolled and there is little chance that the licensee will be able to bring the hazard under control in the near term. The licensee will require assistance from outside parties to remedy the situation.
			* What is the likelihood that the incident will escalate, resulting in an increased exposure to public health, safety, or the environment?		

Under "Example of Consequence in Category" column, select the box with the worst consequence that currently fits the incident. For example, if there is a fatality on site you must select the "Catastrophic" category which would give you a "Rank" of 4.

Under "Description" pick the description that currently fits the likelihood of the incident escalating. For example, if the incident is contained and controlled and there is no chance of additional hazards, the incident would receive a "Rank" of 1.

Sum the "Rank" from Table 1 and Table 2 to obtain the risk level and the incident classification

STEP 3 ↓ Table 3. Incident Classification	
Risk Level	Assessment Results
Very Low 2-3	Alert
Low 4-5	Level-1 Emergency
Medium 6	Level-2 Emergency
High 7-8	Level-3 Emergency

Combine the two rankings from the above tables to obtain the "Risk Level" and "Level of Emergency". For example, if the "Consequence Rank" is 4 and the "Likelihood Rank" is 1 then the combined score or "Risk Level" is 5. A "Risk Level" of 5 would be classified as a Level 1 Emergency.

Refer to the appropriate column in Table 4 for responses to the Level of Emergency that has been determined.

Note: This Assessment Matrix is based on Alberta Regulations; however, it will be utilized by the company in other provinces.

1. In Alberta the licensee must use the Assessment Matrix for Classifying Incidents to classify an incident.
2. In Alberta the licensee must contact the Alberta Energy Regulator (AER) after it has communicated and activated internal response resources to confirm the level of emergency and convey the specifics of the incident.
3. After contacting the Alberta Energy Regulator (AER), the licensee in Alberta, must notify the local authority, the RCMP/police and the local health authority if the hazardous release goes off site and has the potential to impact the public or if the licensee has contacted members of the public or the media.
4. Once the situation improves, the licensee must make the decision to downgrade or stand down an emergency in consultation with the government regulator.

STEP 4 ↓

Table 4. Incident Response - Incident Classification

Responses	Alert	Level-1 Emergency	Level-2 Emergency	Level-3 Emergency
<i>Communications</i>				
Internal	Discretionary, depending on licensee policy.	Notification of off-site management.	Notification of off-site management.	Notification of off-site management.
External public	Courtesy, at licensee discretion.	Mandatory for individuals who have requested notification within the EPZ.	Planned and instructive in accordance with the specific ERP.	Planned and instructive in accordance with the specific ERP.
Media	Reactive, as required.	Reactive, as required.	Proactive media management to local or regional interest.	Proactive-media management to national interest.
Government	Reactive, as required. Notify AER if public or media is contacted.	Notify government regulator. Call local authority and health authority if public or media is contacted.	Notify government regulator, local authority & health authority.	Notify government regulator, local authority & health authority.
<i>Actions</i>				
Internal	On site, as required by licensee.	On site, as required by licensee. Initial response undertaken in accordance with the site-specific or corporate-level ERP.	Predetermined public safety actions are under way. Corporate management team alerted and may be appropriately engaged to support on-scene responders.	Full implementation of incident management system.
External	On site, as required by licensee.	On site, as required by licensee.	Potential for multi agency (operator, municipal, provincial or federal) response.	Immediate multi agency (operator, municipal, provincial or federal) response.
<i>Resources</i>				
Internal	Immediate and local. No additional personnel required.	Establish what resources would be required.	Limited supplemental resources or personnel required.	Significant incremental resources required.
External	None.	Begin to establish resources that may be required.	Possible assistance from government agencies and external support services, as required.	Assistance from government agencies and external support services, as required.
DEFINITION	Alert	Level-1 Emergency	Level-2 Emergency	Level-3 Emergency
	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.	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.	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.	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.
RESPONSES	Alert	Level-1 Emergency	Level-2 Emergency	Level-3 Emergency
	Investigate and escalate level if required Initiate control procedures	In addition to Alert level responses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isolate the hazard area Activate the ERP Conduct public safety actions for sensitive residents If sensitive residents decide to voluntarily evacuate, activate a reception centre Notify appropriate internal personnel and government agencies Have air monitoring conducted at the site if necessary 	In addition to Level-1 responses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fully activate emergency response procedures with command centres established or on standby Inform government agencies of situation and incorporate support (government regulator, local authority, health authority, RCMP) Identify the hazard and emergency operating areas and take any required action to protect the public through shelter or evacuation. Prepare Ignition team (butane gas related) Respond to media, company and public questions Prepare for the potential of the situation to escalate to a Level-3 Record activities and keep government and municipal agencies advised, if applicable Establish roadblocks Activate the EOC, if it has not already been established at a Level-1 emergency 	In addition to Level-2 responses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency response plan and command centres are fully activated Company Management has been notified and all internal support positions staffed Continue to monitor and adjust hazard and emergency operating areas (maintain security) Mobilize additional people and resources Ignite a gas release if ignition criteria are met Continue to advise company and government Activate the reception centre, if it has not already been established at a Level-1 or Level-2 emergency Continue to maintain the EOC, once it is activated

STEP 2 – INTERNAL NOTIFICATION



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Redacted Content - Personal Information

STEP 2 – INTERNAL NOTIFICATION



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

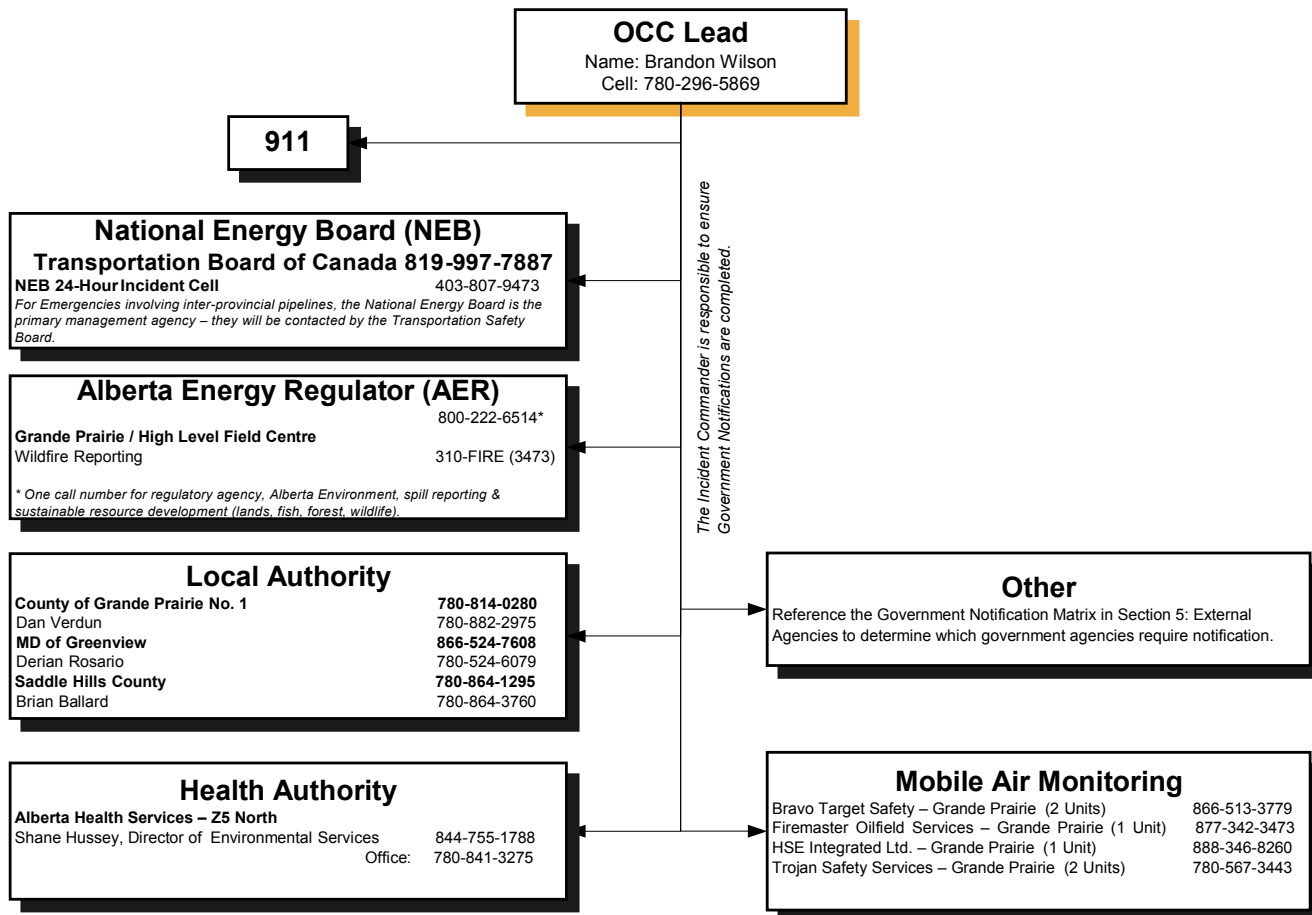
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STEP 3 – EXTERNAL NOTIFICATION

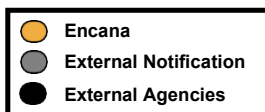


GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

EXTERNAL EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FLOWCHART



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.



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



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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STEP 4 – ICS 201 INCIDENT BRIEFING

GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Incident Name:	
Date/Time Initiated:	
Prepared By:	ICS Position:
Level of Emergency < Alert / Minor < Level 1 < Level 2 < Level 3	
Map Sketch:	
<i>Note: Maps can be drawn or attached here.</i>	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%; position: relative;"> <!-- Grid lines --> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; left: 0; right: 0; bottom: 0; border: 1px solid black; border-style: dashed;"></div> </div>	
Situation Summary: (Write description or attach A1)	
Safety Briefing:	

STEP 4 – ICS 201 INCIDENT BRIEFING



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

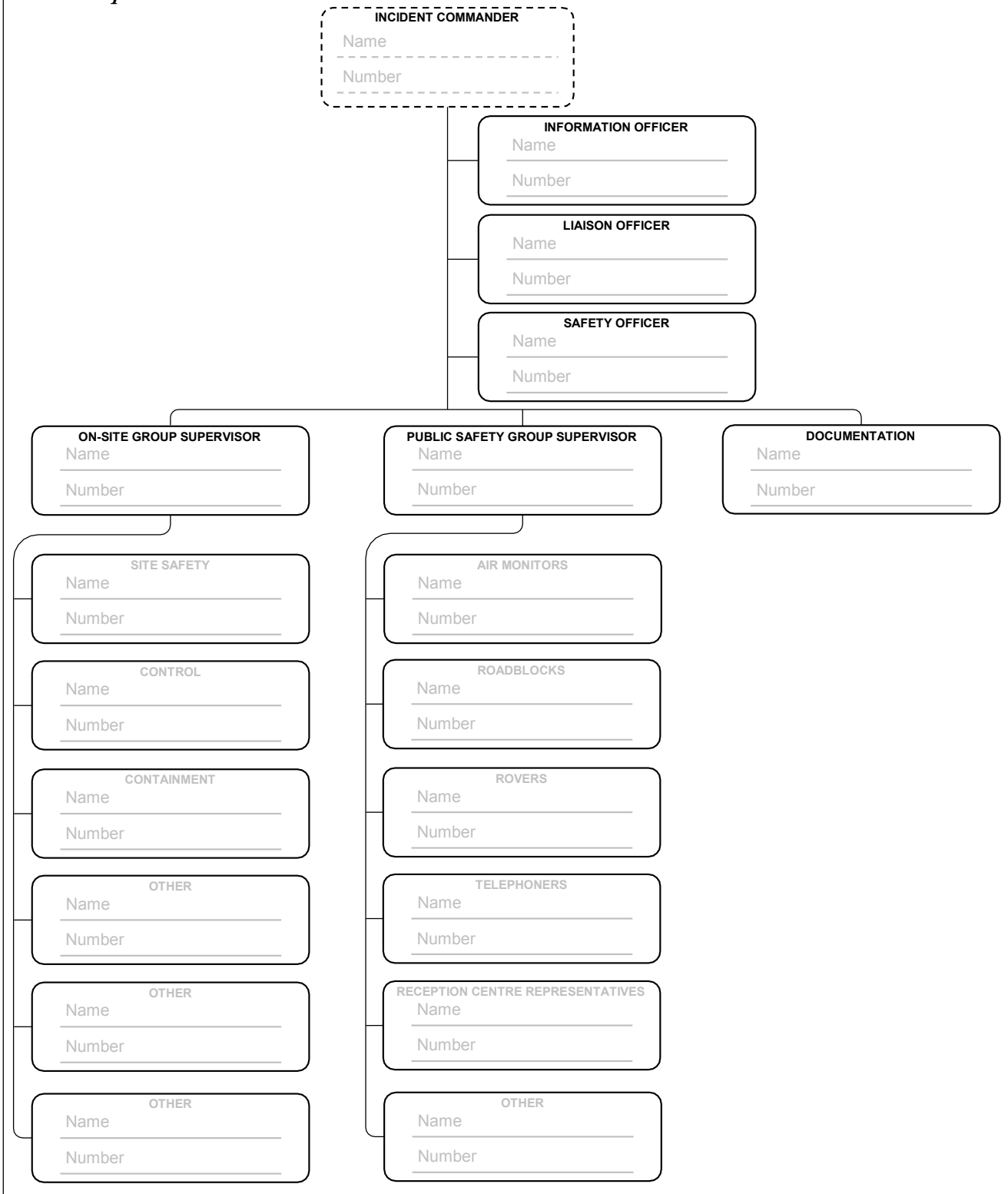
Current and Planned Objectives:		
People	Worker Safety	Priority #
	Public Safety	#
Environment		#
Assets		#
Reputation		#
Current and Planned Actions, Strategies and Tactics:		
Time:	Actions:	
HHMM		
HHMM		
HHMM		
HHMM		
HHMM		
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HHMM		

STEP 4 – ICS 201 INCIDENT BRIEFING

GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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.*



```

graph TD
    IC[INCIDENT COMMANDER  
Name _____  
Number _____]
    IO[INFORMATION OFFICER  
Name _____  
Number _____]
    LO[LIAISON OFFICER  
Name _____  
Number _____]
    SO[SAFETY OFFICER  
Name _____  
Number _____]
    OSGS[ON-SITE GROUP SUPERVISOR  
Name _____  
Number _____]
    PSGS[PUBLIC SAFETY GROUP SUPERVISOR  
Name _____  
Number _____]
    DOC[DOCUMENTATION  
Name _____  
Number _____]
    SS[SITE SAFETY  
Name _____  
Number _____]
    C[CONTROL  
Name _____  
Number _____]
    CO[CONTAINMENT  
Name _____  
Number _____]
    O1[OTHER  
Name _____  
Number _____]
    O2[OTHER  
Name _____  
Number _____]
    O3[OTHER  
Name _____  
Number _____]
    AM[AIR MONITORS  
Name _____  
Number _____]
    RB[ROADBLOCKS  
Name _____  
Number _____]
    RO[ROVERS  
Name _____  
Number _____]
    T[TELEPHONERS  
Name _____  
Number _____]
    RCR[RECEPTION CENTRE REPRESENTATIVES  
Name _____  
Number _____]
    O4[OTHER  
Name _____  
Number _____]

    IC --- IO
    IC --- LO
    IC --- SO
    IC --- OSGS
    IC --- PSGS
    IC --- DOC
    OSGS --- SS
    OSGS --- C
    OSGS --- CO
    OSGS --- O1
    OSGS --- O2
    OSGS --- O3
    PSGS --- AM
    PSGS --- RB
    PSGS --- RO
    PSGS --- T
    PSGS --- RCR
    PSGS --- O4
  
```

The organizational chart template is structured as follows:

- INCIDENT COMMANDER** (dashed box)
 - NAME _____
 - NUMBER _____
- INFORMATION OFFICER**
 - NAME _____
 - NUMBER _____
- LIAISON OFFICER**
 - NAME _____
 - NUMBER _____
- SAFETY OFFICER**
 - NAME _____
 - NUMBER _____
- ON-SITE GROUP SUPERVISOR**
 - NAME _____
 - NUMBER _____
 - SITE SAFETY**
 - NAME _____
 - NUMBER _____
 - CONTROL**
 - NAME _____
 - NUMBER _____
 - CONTAINMENT**
 - NAME _____
 - NUMBER _____
 - OTHER**
 - NAME _____
 - NUMBER _____
 - OTHER**
 - NAME _____
 - NUMBER _____
 - OTHER**
 - NAME _____
 - NUMBER _____
- PUBLIC SAFETY GROUP SUPERVISOR**
 - NAME _____
 - NUMBER _____
 - AIR MONITORS**
 - NAME _____
 - NUMBER _____
 - ROADBLOCKS**
 - NAME _____
 - NUMBER _____
 - ROVERS**
 - NAME _____
 - NUMBER _____
 - TELEPHONERS**
 - NAME _____
 - NUMBER _____
 - RECEPTION CENTRE REPRESENTATIVES**
 - NAME _____
 - NUMBER _____
 - OTHER**
 - NAME _____
 - NUMBER _____
- DOCUMENTATION**
 - NAME _____
 - NUMBER _____

Note: Refer to ICS 207 Incident Organization Chart in SECTION 6: FORMS (BLUE TAB) for full command structure.

STEP 4 – ICS 201 INCIDENT BRIEFING

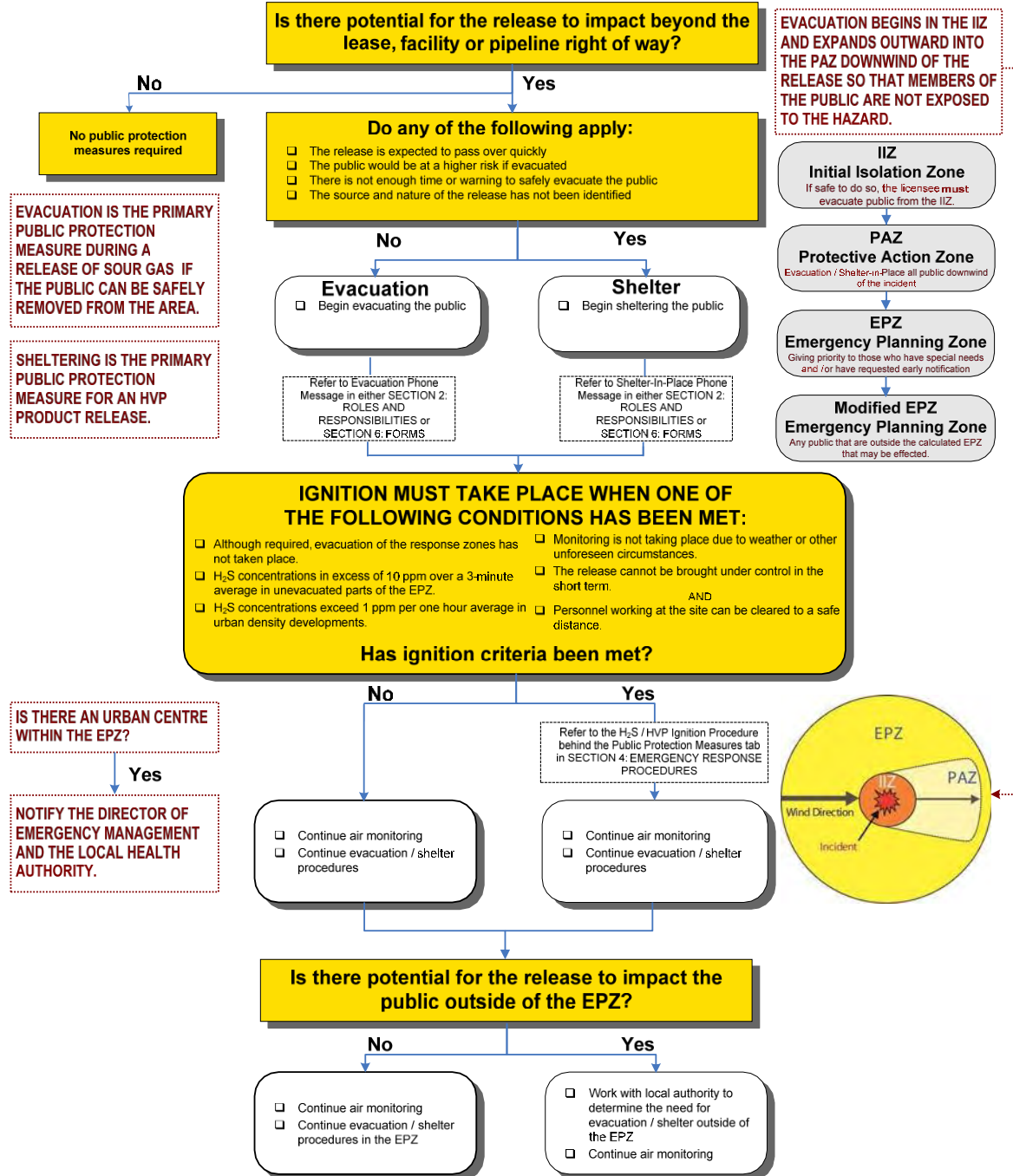


GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Resources Summary:				
Resource(s)	Time Called	ETA	On-Site	Notes (Location/Assignment/Status)
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			<input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	
External Notifications: (Government)				
Agency	Time Called	Notes		

STEP 5 – PUBLIC PROTECTION MEASURES FLOWCHART

GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN



EVACUATION REQUIREMENTS

FOR A SOUR GAS RELEASE, THE LICENSEE MUST CONTINUOUSLY ASSESS AND ACT ON THE NEED TO EXPAND THE EVACUATION AREA BASED ON THE MONITORED LEVELS OF H₂S & SO₂. IN THE ABSENCE OF MONITORED READINGS, RESPONDERS SHOULD ADVISE RESIDENTS TO SHELTER-IN-PLACE.

H ₂ S Requirements	
1 to 10 ppm (3 minute average)	Individuals who requested notification so that they can voluntarily evacuate before any exposure to H ₂ S must be notified.
Above 10 ppm (3 minute average)	Local conditions must be assessed and all persons must be advised to evacuate and/or shelter
* If monitored levels over the 3 minute interval are declining (i.e., three readings show a decline from 15 ppm to 10 ppm to 8 ppm over 3 minutes), evacuation may not be necessary even though the average over the 3 minute interval would be 11 ppm. Licensees should use proper judgement in determining if evacuation is required.	

SO ₂ Requirements	
0.3 ppm (24-hour average)	Immediate evacuation of the area must take place
1 ppm (3-hour average)	
5 ppm (15 minute average)	

Note: This section is based on Alberta Regulations; however, the same standards will be followed by the company for operations in other provinces.

STEP 5 – PUBLIC PROTECTION MEASURES FLOWCHART

GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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SECTION 2: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

FIELD RESPONSE TEAM

EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

KEY RESPONSE PERSONNEL

GENERAL SAFETY EQUIPMENT AND RESOURCE LISTS

KEY RESPONSE PERSONNEL

COMMAND STAFF ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

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

PUBLIC SAFETY ROLES CHART

AIR MONITORS MODULE

RECEPTION CENTRE REP MODULE

ROADBLOCKS MODULE

ROVERS MODULE

TELEPHONERS MODULE

ONGOING RESPONSE

OBJECTIVES MEETING

TACTICS MEETING

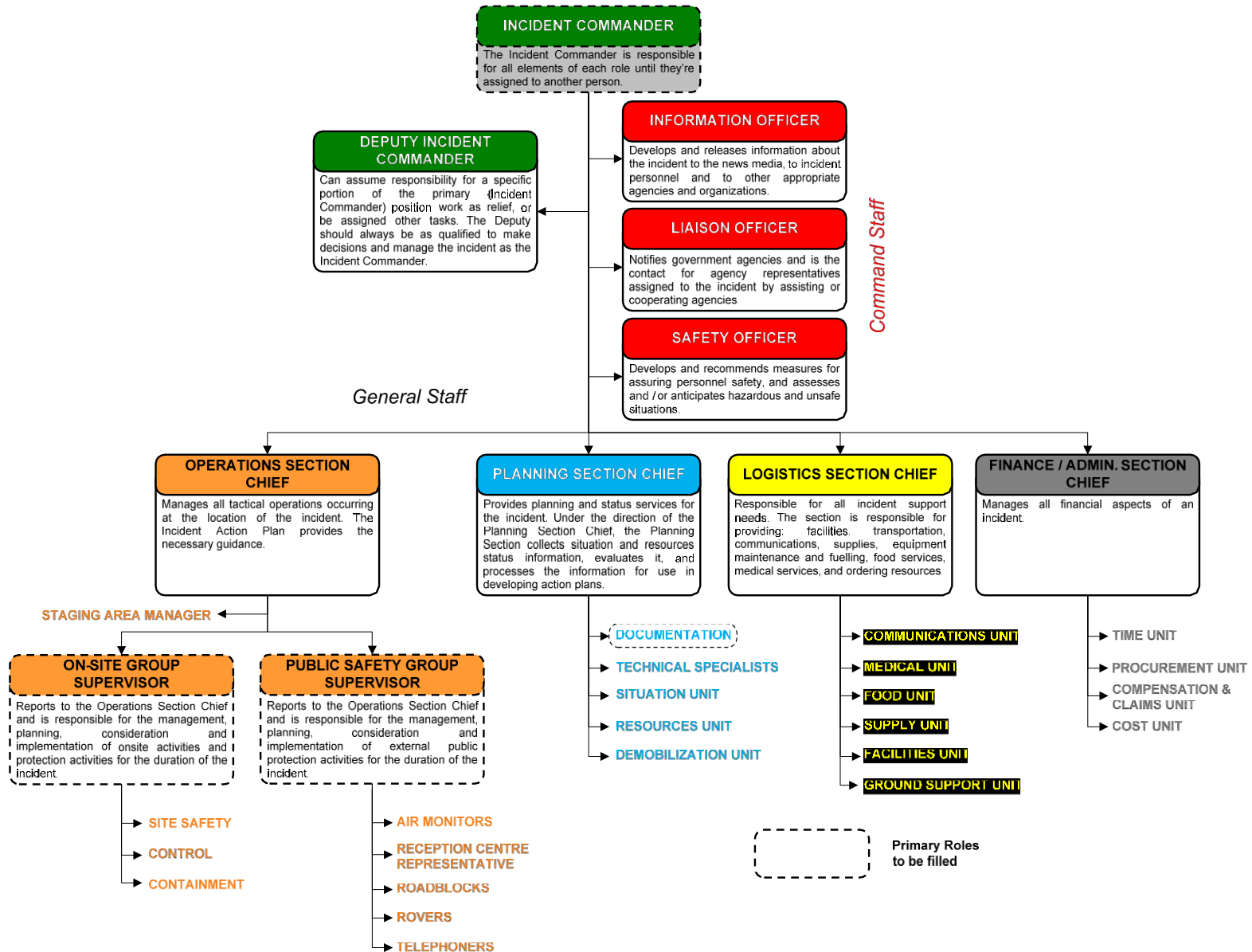
PLANNING MEETING

OPERATIONS BRIEFING

PLANNING "P"

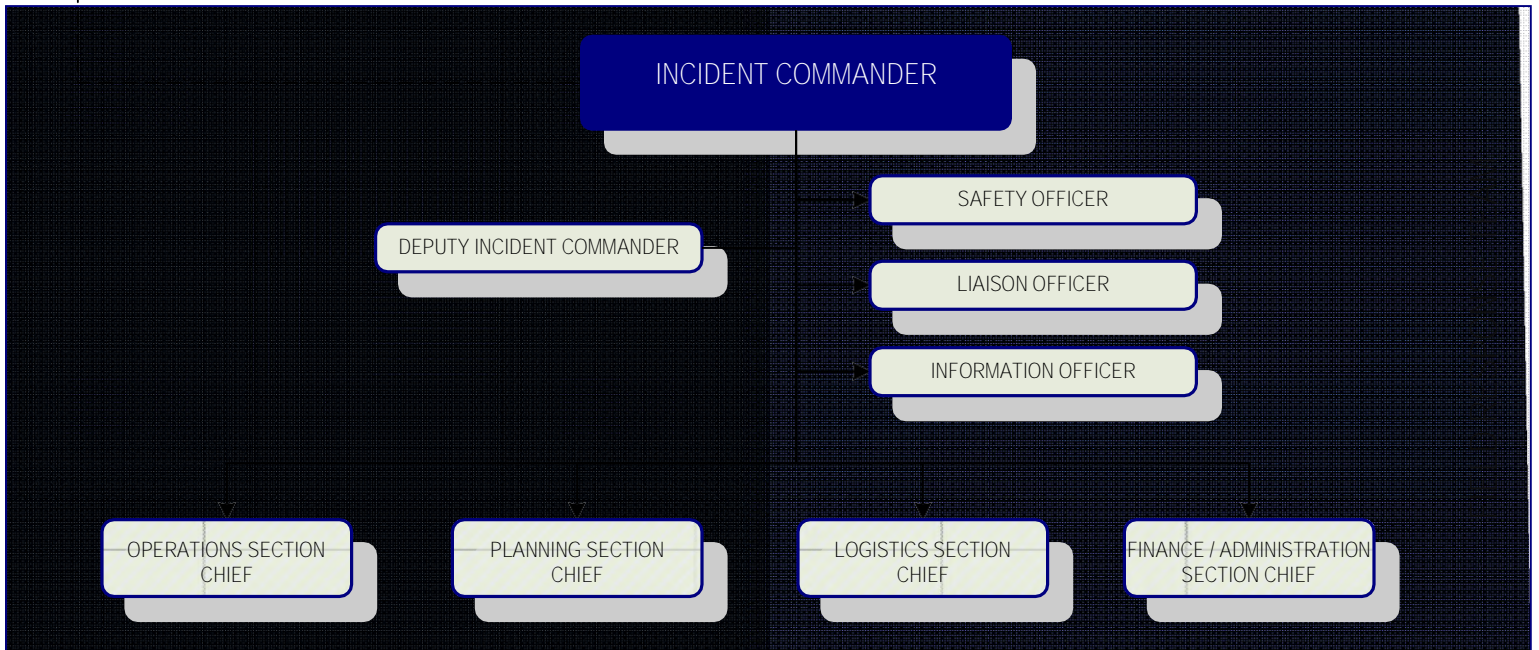
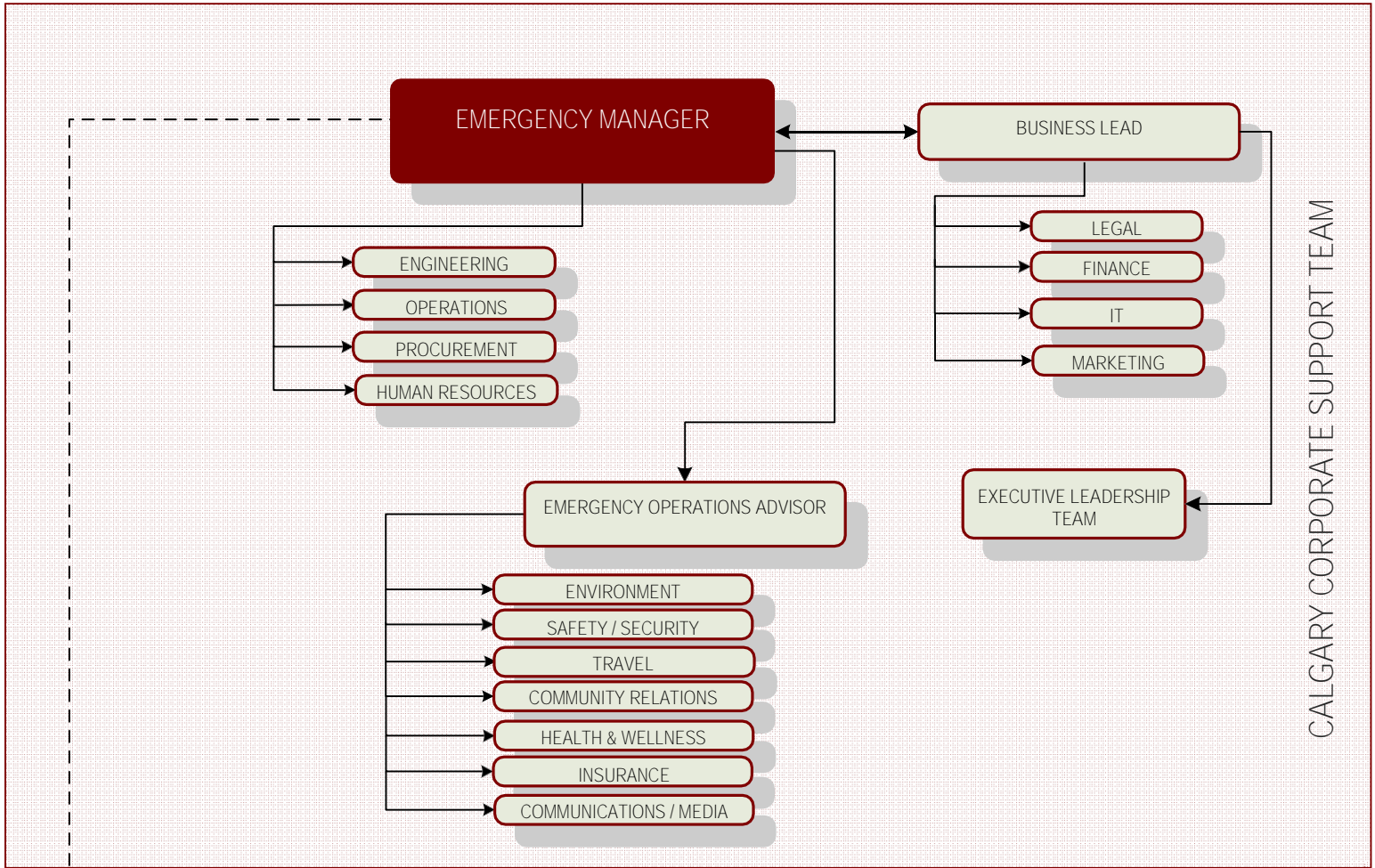
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FIELD RESPONSE TEAM



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EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Legend

- Communication
- Command

* The detailed role descriptions for the Field Response Team can be found in the applicable field ERPs located at Encana's Calgary Office.

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KEY RESPONSE PERSONNEL

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

COMMAND STAFF	Incident Commander	OCC Lead Drilling Superintendent (Back Up Incident Commander)
ON-SITE	On-Site Group Supervisor	Lead Field Operators Please see the RESPONSE TEAMS PHONE LIST (yellow tab) or AREA SPECIFIC INFORMATION (white tabs) for a list of Lead Operators.
	Trained in Ignition (H₂S & HVP)	Emergency Manager Operations Chief / Incident Commander
PUBLIC SAFETY	Public Safety Group Supervisor	Public Protection Chief Lead Field Operators
	Air Monitors / Roadblock / Rovers	Field Operators Please see the RESPONSE TEAMS PHONE LIST (yellow tab) or AREA SPECIFIC INFORMATION (white tabs) for a list of Area Operators.
	Telephoners	Operations Technician
	Reception Centre Representative	Community Relations Advisor Please see the RESPONSE TEAMS PHONE LIST (yellow tab) or AREA SPECIFIC INFORMATION (white tabs) for a list of Area Operators.

Please refer to the RESPONSE TEAMS PHONE LIST (yellow tabs) or AREA SPECIFIC INFORMATION (white tabs) for the full list of 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.

KEY RESPONSE PERSONNEL, CONTINUED

COMMAND STAFF ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

EMERGENCY MANAGER

Provides Corporate support with resources and business decisions

Level 1 Emergency

- ☐ DOCUMENT all activities on Time and Event Log
- ☐ Establish communications with **Emergency Operations Advisor** and **Business Lead** to discuss safety and technical support requirements
- ☐ Provide assistance with regulatory agency notifications if requested

Level 2 & 3 Emergency

- ☐ DOCUMENT all activities
 - ☐ Monitor all phases of the emergency control operations
 - ☐ Liaison with the **Incident Commander** regarding Ignition
 - ☐ Direct the **Incident Commander** to implement Ignition immediately the Ignition Criteria are met
 - ☒ Notify and maintain contact with appropriate government agencies' head or supplemental offices
 - ☐ Update **Emergency Operations Advisor** and **Business Lead** and ensure technical, operational and business decision support is provided
 - ☐ Ensure that the **Senior Management Team** is advised of the situation by the **Business Lead**
 - ☐ Coordinate field level media support
 - ☐ Update the **Emergency Operations Advisor** and **Business Lead**, who will activate the Senior Management Team if not already initiated, and provide additional technical, operational and media support
 - ☐ Update and maintain contact with the appropriate government agencies
 - ☐ Note: for a **Level 1** Emergency, the **Emergency Manager** or the **Incident Commander**, in consultation with the **OGC** are the only Encana representatives with the authority to terminate an emergency.
 - ☐ For a **Level 2 or 3** Emergency, only the **Emergency Manager**, in consultation with the **OGC** and the **local and/or provincial disaster service authorities**, has the authority to terminate an emergency.
-

KEY RESPONSE PERSONNEL, CONTINUED

COMMAND STAFF ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES, CONTINUED

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS ADVISOR (On Call Position)

Provides Corporate support with resources and business decisions

Level 1 Emergency

- DOCUMENT all activities on Time and Event Log
- Establish communications with **Emergency Manager** and **Incident Commander**
- Make the **Incident Commander** aware of services and expertise available to assist

Level 2 & 3 Emergency

- DOCUMENT all activities
- Identify government and other agencies related to the incident, and ensure that notifications are done, and maintained
- Provide specialized resources and technical expertise in the areas of environment, media, community relations, and insurance
- Identify affected contractors, and confirm whether the contractors' head office(s) have been notified
- Coordinate meetings between government agencies and Company personnel as required
- Notify corporate level of environment, community relations, insurance, etc. and advise of the situation
- Ensure all documentation is being collected at all response levels.

BUSINESS LEAD

Level 1, 2 & 3 Emergency


- DOCUMENT all activities on Time and Event Log
- If a level of emergency is skipped, ensure procedures for a lower level emergency have been completed
- Advise and update the **Senior Management Team** if any of the crisis notification criteria are met
- Reassign resources within the business unit, (e.g., financial, physical, technical) to support the response
- Assess Corporate exposure and participate in strategic planning
- Redirect all media inquiries to the Media Spokesperson

Post-Incident

- Notify the **Senior Management Team** of the emergency call down status
 - Instruct any business unit responders to forward their related documentation to the Emergency Operations Advisor in preparation of the Post-Incident reporting
-

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COMMAND STAFF ROLES

INCIDENT COMMANDER	DEPUTY INCIDENT COMMANDER	INFORMATION OFFICER	LIAISON OFFICER	SAFETY OFFICER
<p>The Incident Commander 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 Incident Commander may be assigned by the company.</p> <p>Note: The highest ranking authority arriving at the site of the incident (first on-scene) becomes the Incident Commander and establishes command and control. The first on-scene will remain the Incident Commander until there is formal transfer of command to a more senior company employee and / or qualified personnel.</p> <p>INITIAL RESPONSE - *Refer to the 5 Step Initial Response Guide in SECTION 1: INITIAL RESPONSE*</p> <p>STEP 1: LEVEL OF EMERGENCY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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.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 H₂Safety or Emergency Assessment in the App Store). <p>STEP 2: INTERNAL NOTIFICATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Follow the Internal Emergency Notification Flowchart outlined in SECTION 1: INITIAL RESPONSE to contact required field resources. Refer to the SECTION 2: ROLES & 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.Contact required company resources and communicate the level of emergency. Refer to SECTION 2: ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES / RESPONSE TEAM PHONE LIST. <p>STEP 3: EXTERNAL NOTIFICATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. <p>STEP 4: INCIDENT BRIEFING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The following positions are always filled regardless of the size of the incident: Incident Commander, On-Site Group Supervisor and Documentation.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.Detail and prioritize the objectives for the next operational period taking into consideration the PEAR priorities (People, Environment, Assets & Reputation) using the ICS 201 Incident Briefing Form.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 Incident Commander assumes responsibility for all unassigned roles until personnel have been assigned to them.Conduct a role review with each of the positions above to ensure they clearly understand their roles and responsibilities.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.).Activate the Incident Command Post (ICP). Refer to the APPENDICES for Incident Command Post activation guidelines.Ensure the Planning Section posts and updates the status board with incident details. <p>STEP 5: PUBLIC SAFETY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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.Use the Public Protection Measures Flowchart located in SECTION 1: INITIAL RESPONSE to assist with determining if evacuation / shelter / ignition are required.Ensure the affected public are contacted and advised to shelter or evacuate as required.Establish Air Monitoring, Reception Centre Representatives, Roadblocks, Rovers, and Telephoners as required. <p>ONGOING RESPONSE - *Refer to the Five Step Ongoing Response Guide in SECTION 2: ONGOING RESPONSE*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Establish a method to track responders and resources to ensure they are accounted for at all times.Monitor implementation of IAP and revise as the situation dictates. Prepare for next operational period.Support the Operations Section Chief in the preparation of an incident control and containment action plan.Ensure each section chief has adequate staff, is not violating span of control and clearly understands the roles and responsibilities.Conduct frequent Command Staff and General Staff meetings.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.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.The Demobilization Unit will develop and implement objectives/strategies for demobilization.	<p>The Deputy Incident Commander may assume responsibility for a specific portion of the primary position, work as relief, or be assigned other tasks. The Deputy should always be as qualified to make decisions and manage the incident as the Incident Commander.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">If no scribe has been assigned to the Incident Commander, support the Incident Commander by documenting details of the emergency, focusing on activities and decisions made.Record, update and maintain a chronological summary of the incident including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Names of personnel in each assigned position and their locationControl and containment measuresEnvironmental monitoring informationInjuries / deaths / missing personsPhone callsActions and decisionsStatus of the public protection actionsManage the flow of traffic to and communication with the Incident Commander so that he can focus on managing the incident.Conduct status update meetings.Provide status to head office.Deal with some day-to-day decision making.Assume duties of the Incident Commander, if required.Maintain communication with the Incident Commander. <div><p>IMPORTANT</p><p>Prior to beginning any activities, each person in a role must:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">Obtain a completed ICS 201 Incident Briefing and ICS 207 Incident Organization Chart from the Incident Commander.<p>Throughout the duration of the incident, each person in a role must:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">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">Assist with post-incident activities.<p>ALL FORMS REFERENCED CAN BE FOUND IN SECTION 6: FORMS</p></div>	<p>The Information Officer 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">Receive incident briefing from the Incident Commander before contacting external agencies.Prepare regular status updates that will be provided to internal company personnel to keep them apprised of the situation.Identify and document any media involvement that has already taken placeIf 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.Assist head office with the preparation of a preliminary media statement if required using the Preliminary Media Statement form.Document all communications with the media using the Media Contact Log.Develop a detailed media strategy for the incident.Designate and prepare media briefing rooms away from the Incident Command Post.Organize tours and photo opportunities if required.Maintain communication with the Incident Commander.Media releases must be coordinated with applicable regulatory agency.If necessary, coordinate with and use broadcast media to notify residents in the hazard area. 	<p>The Liaison Officer 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">Complete Regulatory First Call Communication Form.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">Government regulatorLocal authorities (counties, cities, towns, MDs, RDs, First Nations Reserves, etc.)Health authorityEnvironmentProvincial emergency management organizationOther agenciesKeep track of all government correspondence using the Government Agency Contact Log.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.Conduct appropriate periodic briefings to keep agencies informed of planning actions.Coordinate with any government agency representatives attending the ICP or REOC.Coordinate with mutual aid groups.	<p>The Safety Officer develops and recommends measures for assuring personnel safety, and assesses and / or anticipates hazardous and unsafe situations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ensure the site is evacuated if unsafe.Initiate rescue plans if safe to do so.Review the Incident Action Plan to identify and correct any potential occupational and health hazards.Ensure work / rest guidelines are followed.Continuously monitor workers for exposure to ensure they are wearing the required PPE.Take appropriate action to mitigate or eliminate unsafe conditions, operations, or hazards.Immediately stop any unsafe practices.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.Document both safe and unsafe acts, corrective actions taken on the scene, accidents or injuries, and ways to improve safety on future incidents.Investigate accidents that have occurred within the incident area.Identify "Hot Zone" and declare when responders may enter it.Ensure that responders inside the "Hot Zone" are accounted for and initiate search if required.Prepare a site-specific health and safety plan.
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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 Operations Section Chief 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 Operations Section is generally dictated by the number of tactical resources involved and is influenced by span of control considerations.</p>	<p>On-Site Group Supervisor is responsible for coordinating all activities of Control, Containment and Site Safety at the scene of the emergency / incident.</p>	<p>The Staging Area Manager is responsible for managing all activities within a Staging Area.</p>	<p>Site Safety is responsible for responder safety and safety advice at all times at the scene of the emergency / incident.</p>	<p>Control is responsible for implementing measures designed to bring the incident under control or stop the incident.</p>	<p>Containment 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"> Identify and confirm communication links. Ensure the On-Site Command Post (OSCP) is established. Manage the following positions, as required: On-Site Group Supervisor, Public Safety Group Supervisor. In conjunction with the Incident Commander, the Planning Section Chief, and the Public Safety Group Supervisor, develop and implement an Incident Action Plan (IAP) Ensure responder safety at all times. Oversee control / containment procedures; ensure the hazard is isolated. Determine the current and potential environmental impact of product released, response activities, or waste disposal. Ensure that all environmental laws and regulations are complied with during emergency response operations. Provide technical advice to Incident Commander to determine public protection measures. Assess the requirements for on-site safety supervision, personnel, equipment, and other contract services. Coordinate with Logistics to obtain equipment and resources. Assist the On-Site Group Supervisor in determining whether ignition is appropriate. If at all possible, input is to be obtained from the Incident Commander and the applicable government regulator. Maintain continuous communications with the Incident Commander. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all personnel are accounted for. Release nonessential personnel from the site Oversee and maintain control of all on-site personnel. Establish On-Site Command Post (OSCP). Obtain incident briefing and environmental impact information. Coordinate activities of Staging Area Manager, Site Safety, Control and Containment. Report air monitoring to Incident Commander (third party and regulatory). Call police, fire and ambulance as needed. Coordinate with ambulance / fire / RCMP / regulatory agencies / spill co-ops. Conduct meetings with on-site personnel to review action plans, communication and safety. Request additional resources needed to implement on-site response actions. Supervise the execution of the on-site response actions. The On-Site Group Supervisor has the authority to ignite the release if ignition criteria are met. 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, etc.) and the applicable government regulator before making the decision to ignite a release. Refer to SECTION 4: EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Adequate sized site that is stable and level with suitable access roads No entry problems such as narrow approach ways, gates, power lines, buried pipelines, etc. Approval has been received from landowner Reception of communication equipment is adequate Erect staging area information and directional signs to the staging area, if required. Flag the perimeter of the staging area. Obtain an office trailer and emergency lighting, if required. 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 Logistics Section Chief. Respond to Operations Section Chief or Incident Commander requests for resources. Confirm all workers have required training before they are dispatched to the incident. Maintain and provide status to the Planning Section of all resources in Staging Area. Demobilize or move Staging Area as required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess hazards & potential risks e.g. fire/explosion, toxicity, oxygen deficiency, ignition sources, access/egress. Ensure responder safety at all times. Ensure that on-site personnel are taking appropriate safety actions: PPE, SCBA / SABA, Safe Work Procedures, proper grounding / bonding procedures, work in teams, etc. Ensure workers that show signs of stress, fatigue, and other symptoms are demobilized and sent for treatment if necessary. Maintain records of all injuries and on-site medical treatments. Conduct responder safety orientations. Monitor activities and conduct a head count on a regular basis. Continually evaluate risks and stop unsafe activities immediately. Recommend alternatives for activities that are considered to be unsafe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist with the development of control procedures. 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.). Provide or seek technical / engineering advice around all control-related issues. Inform Operations Section Chief of any interactions with regulatory agencies or environmental personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist with the development of containment procedures. 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. Provide or seek technical / engineering advice around all containment-related issues. Secure the scene and restrict access to essential and authorized personnel only. Inform Operations Section Chief of any interactions with regulatory agencies or environmental personnel. Coordinate oil spill cooperative activities (booms, dams, etc.).
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)

DOWNGRADING 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 – PLANNING SECTION

PLANNING SECTION CHIEF	DOCUMENTATION UNIT	TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS UNIT	SITUATION UNIT	RESOURCES UNIT	DEMOBILIZATION UNIT
<p>The Planning Section Chief is responsible for providing planning and status services for the incident. Under the direction of the Planning Section Chief, 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 Documentation Unit is responsible for the maintenance of accurate, up-to-date incident files. Duplication services will also be provided by the Documentation Unit.</p>	<p>Certain incidents or events may require the use of Technical Specialists who have specialized knowledge and expertise. Technical Specialists 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 Situation Unit may prepare future projections of incident growth, maps, and intelligence information.</p>	<p>The Resources Unit is responsible for maintaining the status of all assigned resources at an incident.</p>	<p>The Demobilization Unit is responsible for developing the Incident Demobilization Plan.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and confirm communication links. Assign personnel to assume the following positions, as required: Documentation, Technical, Situation, Resources, and Demobilization. Assist with setup of the Incident Command Post. Review the details of the incident and support the Incident Commander with the development of a preliminary response strategy. Identify the need for technical specialists. Collect and analyze information on the current situation, prepare situation displays and situation summaries, and develop maps and projections. Establish special information collection activities as necessary, e.g., weather, environmental, toxics, etc. Provide technical support to the Incident Commander and work with Incident Commander to develop the Incident Action Plan (IAP). Review any changes to the Incident Action Plan (IAP) to ensure consistency. Assemble information on alternative strategies. Coordinate with Logistics to determine current available resources and resource availability for future plans of action. Establish reporting schedules. Conduct long-range and / or contingency planning. Develop plans for demobilization. Maintain continuous communications with the Incident Commander. 	<div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Be prepared to document the Incident Commander's status update meetings using whiteboards, PC or Action Logs. </div> <div> <div>FORM ICS 201</div> <div>FORM ICS 214</div> </div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure consistent documentation. Ensure timely dissemination of all documentation. Participate in planning meetings, capturing key information, decisions made, commitments and status. Collect documentation from response team members and maintain a consistent system for organizing the data. Establish duplication services. Incident files will be stored for legal, analytical, and historical purposes. Post and maintain all Emergency Status Boards and other laminated charts in the Incident Command Post. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine what technical support is available now and in the future. Work with Logistics to determine the key locations for the required technical support and appropriate time to acquire. Gather data (weather, etc.) and forecast changes considering incident potential and develop new or modified response strategies. As required, obtain plume dispersion modelling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Prepare, post, or disseminate resources and situation status information as required, including special requests. Provide photographic services and maps if required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the status and location of all incident resources / personnel responding to the incident. Oversee the check-in of all resources. Maintenance of a master list of all resources, e.g., key supervisory personnel, primary and support resources, etc. May assist in preparing the written Incident Action Plan. Maintain and post the current status and location of all resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare plan for the demobilization of all personnel and equipment upon resolution of the incident. Ensure resources in available status are still required. Identify surplus resources and probably release time. Debrief non-required resources and dismiss resources being demobilized. Coordinate demobilization with agency representatives. Develop incident check-out function for all units. Ensure the demobilization process is organized, safe and cost effective.
<div> <div> <p>IMPORTANT</p> <p>Prior to beginning any activities, each person in a role must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain a completed ICS 201 Incident Briefing and ICS 207 Incident Organization Chart from the Incident Commander. <p>Throughout the duration of the incident, each person in a role must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Assist with post-incident activities. <p>ALL FORMS REFERENCED CAN BE FOUND IN SECTION 6: FORMS</p> </div> </div>					
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<p>NOVEMBER 2017</p>					

GENERAL STAFF ROLES – LOGISTICS SECTION

LOGISTICS SECTION CHIEF	COMMUNICATIONS UNIT	MEDICAL UNIT	FOOD UNIT	SUPPLY UNIT	FACILITIES UNIT	GROUND SUPPORT UNIT
<p>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 Logistics Section Chief 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 Logistics Section Chief.</p>	<p>The Communications Unit 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.</p>	<p>The Medical Unit is responsible for all medical services for incident assigned personnel. The unit will develop procedures for managing major medical emergencies; and provide medical aid.</p> <p><i>Note: Medical assistance to the public or victims of the emergency is an operational function.</i></p>	<p>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 Food Unit interacts with the Facilities Unit for location of fixed-feeding site; the Supply Unit for food ordering; and the Ground Support Unit for transporting food.</p>	<p>The Supply Unit is responsible for ordering, receiving, processing, and storing all incident-related resources.</p>	<p>The Facilities Unit is responsible for set-up, maintenance, and demobilization of all incident support facilities except staging areas. The Facilities Unit will also provide security services to the incident as needed.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify and confirm communication links.Assign personnel as required.List and obtain all immediate resources requested by the Incident Commander or Operations Section Chief.Identify anticipated and known incident service and support requirements.Maintain continuous communications with the Incident Commander.Develop plans to move required resources to site.Confirm spending authorities with the Finance / Admin Section.Mobilize resources.Move required resources to site.Coordinate spending with the Finance / Admin Section Chief.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Establish the communications plan for the use of incident communications equipment and facilities.Install, test, distribute, and maintain all communications equipment.Advise on communications capabilities and limitations.Establish telephone, communication links, and public address systems.Establish clear and widespread communication throughout the incident.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Arrange and provide response personnel with first aid and minor medical services.Develop Incident Medical Plan.Develop procedures for handling serious injuries of responder personnel.Provide medical aid to personnel.Assist the Finance / Administration Section with processing injury-related claims. <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 and not by the Logistics 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">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.Works with the Planning Section - Resources Unit to anticipate the numbers of personnel to be fed and develop plans for supplying food to all incident areas.Interacts with the Facilities Unit for location of fixed-feeding site; the Supply Unit for food ordering; and the Ground and Air Support Units for transporting food.Obtain necessary equipment and supplies and establish cooking facilities.Order sufficient food and potable water from the Supply Unit.Maintain inventory of food and water.Maintain food services areas, ensuring that all appropriate health and safety measures and being followed.Supervise caterers, cooks, and other Food Unit personnel as appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Order, receive, distribute and track all incident equipment and supplies.Ordered all off-incident resources including: tactical and support resources (including personnel), all expendable and non-expendable support supplies.Management of tool operations, including the storage, disbursement, and service of all tools and portable non-expendable equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Set-up, maintain, and demobilize incident support facilities with the exception of staging areas.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.Prepare layout of facilities; inform appropriate unit leaders.Will provide security services to the incident as needed.Contact local law enforcement agencies as required.Investigate and document all complaints and suspicious occurrences.Ensure strict compliance with applicable safety regulations.Provide facility maintenance services, e.g., sanitation, lighting, etc.Demobilize base and camp facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Responsible for the maintenance, service and fuelling of all mobile equipment and vehicles, with the exception of aviation resources.Coordinates the transportation of all personnel, supplies, and equipment.Update the Resources Unit with the status (location and capability) of transportation vehicles.Develop the Incident Traffic Plan as required.
<div><p>IMPORTANT</p><p>Prior to beginning any activities, each person in a role must:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">Obtain a completed ICS 201 Incident Briefing and ICS 207 Incident Organization Chart from the Incident Commander.<p>Throughout the duration of the incident, each person in a role must:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">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">Assist with post-incident activities.<p>ALL FORMS REFERENCED CAN BE FOUND IN SECTION 6: FORMS</p></div>						
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GENERAL STAFF ROLES – FINANCE / ADMIN SECTION

FINANCE / ADMIN SECTION CHIEF	TIME UNIT	PROCUREMENT UNIT	COMPENSATION & CLAIMS UNIT	COST UNIT
<p>The Finance / Administration Section Chief is responsible for managing all financial aspects of an incident. The Finance / Administration Section Chief will determine the need to activate or deactivate a unit.</p>	<p>The Time Unit 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.</p>	<p>All financial matters pertaining to vendor contracts, leases and fiscal agreements are managed by the Procurement Unit. The unit is also responsible for maintaining equipment time records. The Procurement Unit establishes local sources for equipment and supplies; manages all equipment rental agreements; and processes all rental and supply fiscal document billing invoices.</p>	<p>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 Compensation & Claims Unit is also responsible for investigating all claims involving property associated with or involved in the incident.</p>	<p>The Cost Unit 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.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and confirm communication links. Assign personnel to assume the following positions, as required: Time Unit, Procurement Unit, Compensation & Claims Unit, and Cost Unit. Review legal issues with the Incident Commander. Maintain continuous communications with the Incident Commander. Brief agency administrative personnel on all incident-related financial issues needing attention or follow-up. Manage all financial aspects of an incident. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record daily personnel time, ensure compliance with specific agency time recording policies, and manage commissary operations if established at the incident. Submit cost estimate data forms to Cost Unit as required. Ensure that all records are current and complete prior to demobilization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage finances relating to vendor contracts, leases and fiscal agreements. Maintain equipment time records. Establish local sources for equipment and supplies. Coordinate with local jurisdiction on plans and supply sources. Manage all equipment rental agreements. Establish contracts and agreement with supply vendors. Processes all rental and supply fiscal document billing invoices. Prepare and authorize contracts and land use agreements, as needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handle all matters relating to compensation for injury or property damage due to the incident. Oversees the completion of all forms required by workers' compensation and local agencies. Maintain a file with all the injuries and illnesses associated with the incident. Obtain witness statements in writing. Investigate all claims involving property associated with or involved in the incident. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and evaluate cost data to establish an accurate picture of the incident costs. Create cost summaries, cost estimates, and cost saving recommendations. Prepare resources-use cost estimates for the Planning Section. Identify all equipment and personnel requiring payment.
<div> <div> <p>Prior to beginning any activities, each person in a role must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain a completed ICS 201 Incident Briefing and ICS 207 Incident Organization Chart from the Incident Commander. <p>Throughout the duration of the incident, each person in a role must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Assist with post-incident activities. </div> <div> <p>IMPORTANT</p> <p>ALL FORMS REFERENCED CAN BE FOUND IN SECTION 6: FORMS</p> </div> </div>				
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OPERATIONS SECTION - PUBLIC SAFETY ROLES

PUBLIC SAFETY GROUP SUPERVISOR	AIR MONITORS	RECEPTION CENTRE REP	ROADBLOCKS	ROVERS	TELEPHONERS
The Public Safety Group Supervisor is responsible for the management, planning, consideration and implementation of external public protection activities for the duration of the incident.	Air Monitoring personnel are responsible for acquiring and providing air quality readings to the Public Safety Group Supervisor.	Reception Centre Reps are responsible for establishing reception centres, managing evacuee accommodation, communication and documentation for compensation purposes.	Roadblock personnel are responsible for maintaining assigned roadblock positions, air monitor readings and communication with transients.	Rovers travel to assigned locations to locate the public and personally provide public safety instructions and assistance as required.	Telephoners are responsible for the notification of impacted residences and businesses to provide public safety instructions.
<div>Confirm communication links with the Incident Commander and Operations Section Chief.</div> <div>In conjunction with the Incident Commander: 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 Air Monitors, Reception Centre Representative, Roadblocks, Rovers, and Telephoners can be found in SECTION 2: ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES.<div>Procedures Section 4:</div></div> <div>In conjunction with the Incident Commander, Planning Section Chief, and Operations Section Chief, develop and implement an Incident Action Plan (IAP).</div> <div>Review resident lists, area user lists, reception centres, and telephone numbers within the ERP.</div> <div>If required, establish a Regional Emergency Operations Centre (REOC).</div> <div>Assign personnel to assume the following positions as required: Air Monitors, Reception Centre Representative, Roadblocks, Rovers, and Telephoners.<div>The Telephoners 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.</div></div> <div>Dispatch Air Monitors at a Level 1 emergency (hand-held and mobile).<div>Dispatch trained personnel with the appropriate hand-held gas monitors to record concentrations at the nearest unevacuated residences downwind of the incident site.</div><div>Mobilize third party mobile air monitoring units.</div><div>Maintain communication with the applicable government regulator and environment agency regarding air monitoring needs and activities.</div></div> <div>Consult with the Operations Section Chief to determine the need for evacuation / sheltering. This is based on air monitoring readings at the nearest downwind residence.</div> <div>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 Telephoners and Rovers).<div>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>B6B7B8FORM FORM FORM</div></div><div>At a Level 1 Emergency it is required to notify any sensitive residents and give them the option to evacuate.</div><div>If residences are evacuated, a reception centre must be established.</div><div>Determine and notify landowner / occupant(s) as soon as possible.</div><div>Ensure the schools / school buses are contacted to make arrangements for school age children (if applicable).</div><div>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.</div></div> <div>Send Rovers (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.).<div>Prepare Evacuation Notices and provide copies to Rovers.</div><div>Rovers can be used to assist with notifications, assist with evacuating special needs residents, assist with air monitoring, etc.</div></div> <div>Determine the need for helicopters to identify human activity in the area.</div> <div>Determine the need for and location of Roadblocks to isolate and secure the area.<div>Ensure all Roadblock personnel are properly trained and have appropriate roadblock kits.</div><div>Ensure all Roadblock personnel have the legal authority to restrict access to the area.</div></div> <div>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.</div> <div>Regularly update the Incident Commander.</div> <div>Confirm communication links with: Air Monitors, Reception Centre,Roadblocks, Rovers, and Telephoners. Personnel should check in at scheduled intervals.</div> <div>Review and confirm evacuation of residents, area industrial users, transients, etc. from the area.</div> <div>Request that a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) is issued to restrict the airspace above the EPZ.</div>	<div>Use the buddy system and equip each responder with reliable monitors and respiratory protective equipment. The monitors must be capable of displaying readings for 1 ppm H2S and LEL conditions.</div> <div>Establish and maintain communication with the OSCP using cellular phones or 2-way radios.</div> <div>Provide air monitoring readings to assist with decision making (evacuation / shelter / ignition).</div> <div>Obtain and check equipment and information (maps, forms, communications, reports, monitors, safety, and breathing equipment).</div> <div>Confirm communication links.</div> <div>Monitor closest downwind public location or residence.</div> <div>Monitor environment for adverse effects.<div>Record all readings on the Air Monitoring Log.<div>FORMA5</div></div></div> <div>Report all readings at established intervals to the Public Safety Group Supervisor.</div> <div>For your own safety, ensure Public Safety Group Supervisor is notified immediately if readings are approaching 10% LEL and / or 10 ppm H2S.</div> <div>Prepare Mobile Monitoring Plan.</div> <div>If walking the pipeline right-of-way, walk separately with the wind, staying within visual contact and calling distance. As the lead responder monitors for H2S, the backup responder will maintain communication and be prepared to rescue; and</div> <div>SO2 monitoring equipment will be called out, as required<div>IMPORTANTPrior to beginning any activities, each person in a role must:<div>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:<div>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:<div>Assist with post-incident activities.</div></div></div></div><div>ALL FORMS REFERENCED CAN BE FOUND IN SECTION 6: FORMS</div></div>	<div>Confirm reception centre is available for use.</div> <div>Establish reception centre. Refer to SECTION 2: ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES.</div> <div>Confirm communication links.</div> <div>Receive evacuees and maintain a Reception Centre Registration Log.<div>FORMB1</div></div> <div>Arrange for food and accommodations for the evacuees.</div> <div>Record and follow up on all evacuees who choose to make their own accommodation arrangements.</div> <div>Arrange for temporary care of livestock (if possible) and the security of evacuated property.</div> <div>Establish and oversee compensation administration activities at the reception centre.</div> <div>Reimburse evacuees for their immediate out-of-pocket expenses and log details on a Resident Compensation Log.<div>FORMB2</div></div> <div>Where possible, provide evacuees with information regarding their property, livestock, and the incident.</div> <div>Forward all media and incident inquiries to the Information Officer.</div> <div>Report all names of evacuees who have registered at the reception centre to the Public Safety Group Supervisor.</div> <div>Address resident concerns and forward them to the Public Safety Group Supervisor.</div>	<div>In conjunction with the Public Safety Group Supervisor determine the need for and location of roadblocks.</div> <div>Pickup and check roadblock kits.</div> <div>Proceed to roadblock locations.</div> <div>Confirm communication links.</div> <div>Establish roadblocks to secure the EPZ.</div> <div>Follow the scripts and procedures in the ERP. Refer to either SECTION 2: ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES or SECTION 6: FORMS.</div> <div>Monitor area for H2S and / or LEL with personal monitors and document readings on the Air Monitoring Log.<div>FORMA5</div></div> <div>Report all H2S and / or LEL reading changes / increases to the Public Safety Group Supervisor.</div> <div>For your own safety, ensure the Public Safety Group Supervisor is notified immediately if readings are approaching 10% LEL and / or 10 ppm H2S.</div> <div>Record all incoming and outgoing traffic, personnel, and equipment on the Roadblock Log.<div>FORMB4</div></div> <div>Forward information given to you by people passing through your location to the Public Safety Group Supervisor.</div> <div>Maintain communication with the Public Safety Group Supervisor.</div> <div>Maintain roadblock locations. Do not leave until requested to do so by the Public Safety Group Supervisor or until relieved by other Roadblock personnel.</div>	<div>Confirm resident contact lists are available.</div> <div>Confirm communication links.</div> <div>Know safe routes in and out of the EPZ.</div> <div>Search for residents and transients in the Emergency Response and Planning Zones.</div> <div>Check all buildings including barns, shops, sheds, etc.</div> <div>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>FORMB3</div></div> <div>Post Evacuation Notices for residents that are not at their residence.<div>FORMB5</div></div> <div>Follow the scripts and procedures in the ERP. Refer to SECTION 2: ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES or SECTION 6: FORMS.</div> <div>Monitor area for H2S and / or LEL with personal monitors and document readings on the Air Monitoring Log.<div>FORMA5</div></div> <div>Report all H2S and / or LEL reading changes / increases to the Public Safety Group Supervisor.</div> <div>For your own safety, ensure the Public Safety Group Supervisor is notified immediately if readings are approaching 10% LEL or 10 ppm H2S.</div> <div>Report any suspicious behaviour to the Public Safety Group Supervisor who will notify the police as required.</div> <div>Maintain communication with the Public Safety Group Supervisor.</div>	<div>Confirm resident contact lists are available.</div> <div>Confirm communication links.</div> <div>In conjunction with the Public Safety Group Supervisor, determine who needs to be notified (residents, businesses, area users, etc.) Review with the Public Safety Group Supervisor which telephoner scripts to use: Early Notification / Voluntary Evacuation Message, Shelter-in-Place Phone Message, Evacuation Phone Message.</div> <div>Contact sensitive residents at a Level 1 Emergency and provide them with the option to evacuate.</div> <div>Contact the other residents and area users in the EPZ and advise them to evacuate or shelter.</div> <div>Contact the schools / school buses to make arrangements for school age children (if applicable).<div>Advise that buses in the affected area leave immediately and that buses should not enter the area.</div></div> <div>Request a school administrator for the reception centre to assist in managing the children and releasing them to their guardians.</div> <div>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.<div>FORMB3</div></div>
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.	NOVEMBER 2017Location will be INCIDENT COMMAND POST (ICP) or REGIONAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTRE (REOC).

DOWNGRADING 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

H₂S, SO₂, 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 H₂S, SO₂, 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 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.

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

SOUR GAS RELEASE – MANNED OPERATIONS

- Critical 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 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 and 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 H₂S and SO₂ 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 MONITORS 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 H₂S.
- ☐ Prepare Mobile Monitoring Plan.
- ☐ If walking the pipeline right-of-way, walk separately with the wind, staying within visual contact and calling distance. As the lead responder monitors for H₂S, the backup responder will maintain communication and be prepared to rescue; and
- ☐ SO₂ monitoring equipment will be called out as required.
- ☐ Document activities using the ICS 214 Activity Log.
- ☐ Assist with post-incident activities.

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 and equip each responder with reliable monitors and respiratory protective equipment. The monitors must be capable of displaying readings for 1 ppm H₂S and LEL conditions.
- ☐ Establish and maintain communication with the OSCP using cellular phones or 2-way radios.
- ☐ 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

CHOOSING A POSITION

1.

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.

RECORD INFORMATION

2.

Record information on the following forms located within this section:

- ☐ Air Monitoring Log
- ☐ ICS 214 Activity Log

REPORTING AND CONTACTS

Air Monitors report to the Public Safety Group Supervisor.

Name: _____
Phone Number: _____

Reception Centre

Location: _____
Phone Number: _____

Wind Direction: _____

AIR MONITORING LOG ~ EXAMPLE

TIME	LOCATION OF SAMPLES	H ₂ S (ppm)	LEL (%)	O ₂ (%)	SO ₂ (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 ₂ 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.

[illegible]

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

[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.
- Arrange for food and accommodations for the evacuees.
- Record and follow up on all evacuees who choose to make their own accommodation arrangements.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

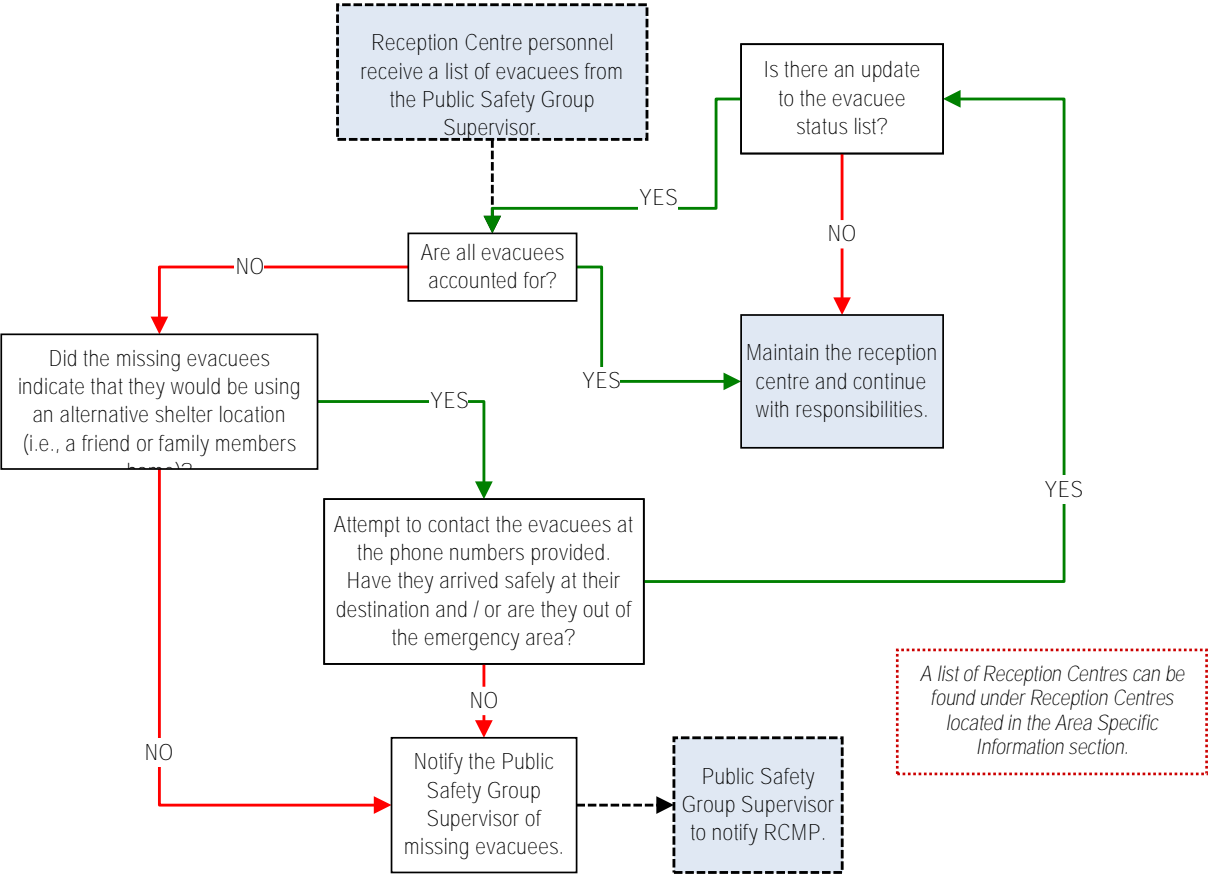
A Reception Centre should:

- 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 could be reached)	COMMENTS
	FIRST	LAST						
G124-A	John	Doe	2	2	19:06	19:21	555-555-5555	John and his wife arrived safely and 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 at her mother's house in Bently.
F122-A	James	Doe	5	3	19:20		555-555-5555	James, his wife and 1 child arrived safely. The other 2 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."

Note: See Section 3.0 Communication & Media for more information on media.

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

REPORTING AND CONTACTS

The Reception Centre Representative reports to the Public Safety Group Supervisor.

Name: _____
Phone Number: _____

Reception Centre:

Location: _____
Phone Number: _____

Wind Direction: _____

BI RECEPTION CENTRE REGISTRATION LOG

CORE EME RGE NCY RE SPO NSE PLAN

Dg.te: _____ R.,spond"l N>lno: _____

Paf* _____ of _____ R.,spondg Position: _____ R.,sponds Phone No.: _____

[illegible]

B2 RESIDENT COMPENSATION LOG

CORE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Resident's Name:	Home Address:	Home Tele phone #:	Location of Land (LSD):
		Business Telepho ne #:	
Number of Residents Evacuated:	Evacuated to:	Telephone # While Evacuate d:	

No.	DATE	LOCATION	TRANS.	ACCOM.	MEALS	PHONE	SUNDRY	TOTAL	DETAILS OF EXPENSE
TOTAL REPORTED EXPENSES									

Approved By: _____

Date: _____

ICS 214 ACTIVITY LOG

CORE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

[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 H₂S and / or LEL with personal monitors and document A5 readings on the Air Monitoring Log.
- ☐ 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 H₂S.
- ☐ Move location of Roadblock immediately if readings are approaching 10% LEL and / or 10 ppm H₂S.
- ☐ Record all incoming and outgoing traffic, personnel, and equipment on the Roadblock Log.
- ☐ 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.
- ☐ 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.

FORM A5

FORM B4

FORM ICS 214

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 (H₂S, CO, O₂, 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 Report any resident that is left behind in the EPZ.
- ☐ 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.

FORM B3

1.

CHOOSING A ROADBLOCK

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).

2.

BEFORE DEPARTURE

- ☐ 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 H₂S 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.

3.

SETTING UP A ROADBLOCK

- ☐ Park vehicle as illustrated, activating four way flashers and roof mounted rotating beacon.

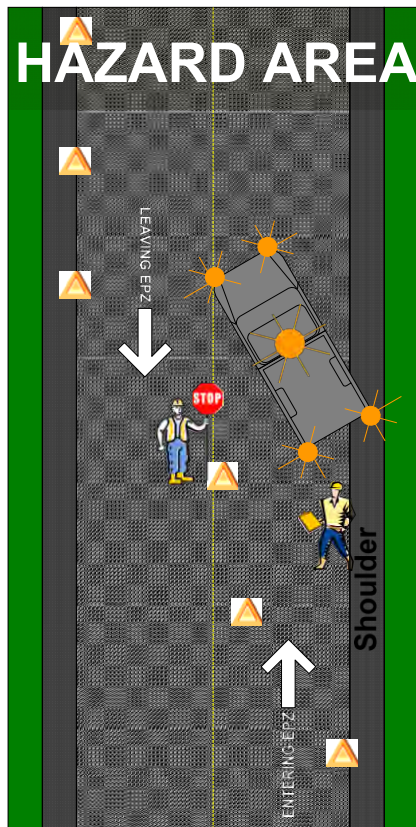
- ☐ Put on reflective vests.

- ☐ Take a reading with your handheld monitor for H₂S 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 H₂S 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.



WARNING MARKERS – these markers will be indicators that there is a roadblock ahead

4.

HOW TO STOP TRAFFIC

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.

5a.

ROADBLOCK SCRIPT

"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.

5b.

MEDIA STATEMENT

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.

6.

RECORD INFORMATION

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.

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

encana

B4 ROADBLOCK LOG

[illegible]

Date / Time Initiated:

Prepared by:

Position / Title:

Personnel Assigned

Activity Log

[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.
- ☐ Post Evacuation Notices for residents that are not at their residence.
- ☐ Follow the scripts and procedures in the ERP.
- ☐ Monitor area for H₂S and / or LEL with personal monitors and document readings on the Air Monitoring Log.
- ☐ 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 H₂S.
- ☐ Report any suspicious behaviour to the Public Safety Group Supervisor who will notify the police as required.
- ☐ Document all activities using the ICS 214 Activity Log.
- ☐ Maintain communication with the Public Safety Group Supervisor.
- ☐ Assist with post-incident activities.

FORM
B3

FORM
B5

FORM
A5

FORM
ICS
214

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.

TIPS

Remember to:

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

Remember to use a handheld H₂S and / or LEL monitor to continually test the atmosphere.
Report all H₂S 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.

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

1.

BEFORE DEPARTURE

- ☐ 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 H₂S 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.

2^a.

NOTIFYING RESIDENTS / TRANSIENTS

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.

2^b.

REQUESTED EVACUATION ASSISTANCE

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.

3.

RECORD INFORMATION

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

CORE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

[illegible]

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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.

TELEPHONER 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.).
- ☐ 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.
- ☐ Contact sensitive residents at a Level 1 Emergency and provide them with the option to evacuate.
- ☐ 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.
- ☐ Document all activities using the ICS 214 Activity Log.
- ☐ Assist with post-incident activities.

FORM B6

FORM B7

FORM B8

FORM B3

FORM ICS 214

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.

FORM B7

WHO TO CONTACT

1.

- ☐ 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 evacuation 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.
- ☐ Sensitive 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.

SHELTER-IN-PLACE PHONE MESSAGE

2a.

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? _____

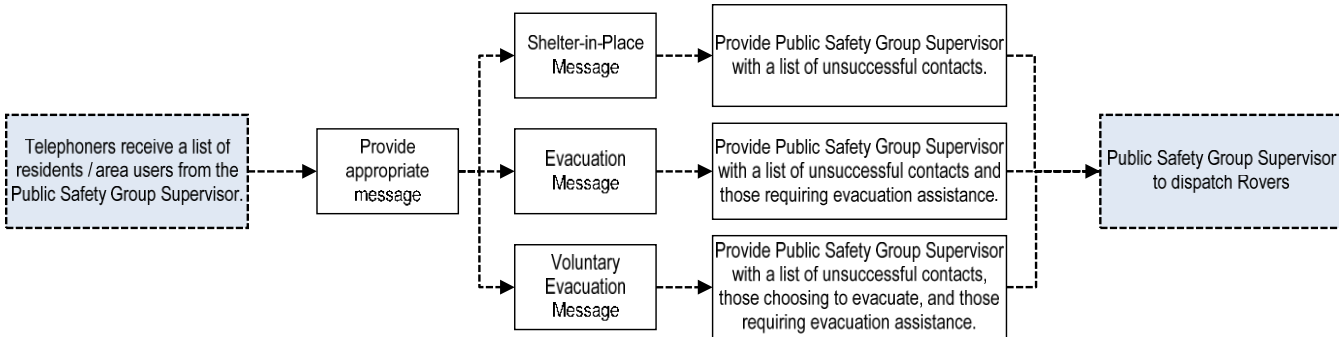
If you have any urgent questions, please contact _____ (company name) at _____ (telephone number) .

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



EVACUATION PHONE MESSAGE

2b.

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 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: _____

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 PEAR worksheet.
- 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 & APPROVAL

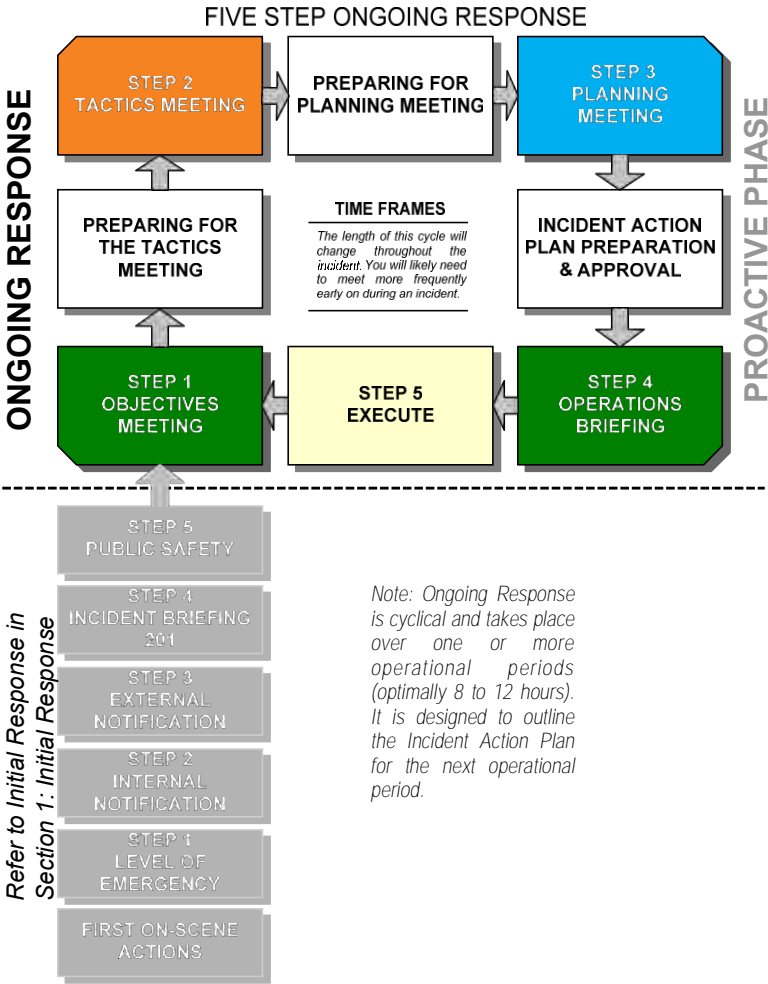
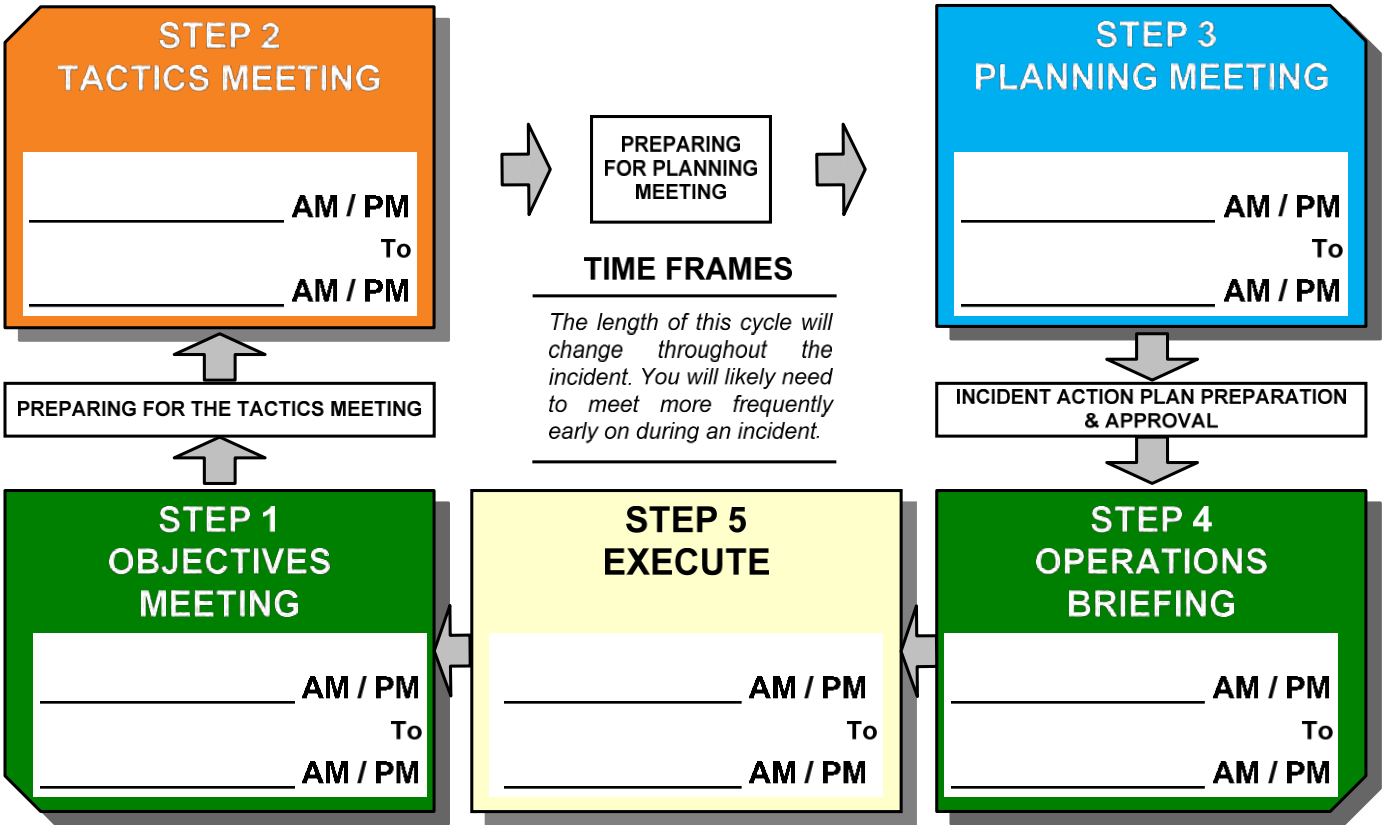
- Produce a coordinated and sustainable Incident Action Plan using the IAP Checklist (A4), ICS forms 202, 207, 209, 215, 215A, and gather any additional incident documentation (i.e., maps and status boards).
- Receive final approval from the Incident Commander.
- Define work assignments and break the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

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.



Note: Ongoing Response is cyclical and takes place over one or more operational periods (optimally 8 to 12 hours). It is designed to outline the Incident Action Plan for the next operational period.

FIVE STEP ONGOING RESPONSE GUIDE

OBJECTIVES MEETING



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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

Notes:

TACTICS MEETING



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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

Notes:

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PLANNING MEETING



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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

PLANNING MEETING



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Notes:

OPERATIONS BRIEFING



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Owner: Incident Commander	Date:	Time:
<i>**Roles below will attend only if designated and available**</i>		
Attendees:		
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Incident Commander:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>On Site Group Supervisor</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Deputy Incident Commander:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Public Safety Group Supervisor</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Operations Section Chief:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Air Monitor Team Lead</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Planning Section Chief:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Roadblock Team Lead</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Liaison Officer:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Rover Team Lead</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Information Officer:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Telephoner Team Lead</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Planning Section Chief:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Reception Centre Representatives</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Logistics Section Chief:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Other:</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Finance/Admin. Section Chief:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Other:</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Safety Officer:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Other:</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Staging Area Manager:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Other:</i>	
Summary:		
<p>The objectives of this meeting are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review a summary of the incident status with all responders. • Relay objectives, tactics, and strategies. • Reinforce/relay the safety message. • Assign roles & responsibilities and tasks for all responders to accomplish. • Execute the response. • Tentatively schedule next Objectives Meeting and identify potential problems/issues to address in the next operational period. 		
Resources:	IAP Checklist (A4) and all associated ICS forms	
Agenda Items:		
<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.		
Key Points:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the meeting is documented / recorded. (Utilize the back side of this page.) • Planning Section Chief opens briefing, covers ground rules, agenda, and conducts roll call of Command and General Staff members. • Establish a briefing and message for all responders. • Review pre-determined public and media statements. • Planning Section Chief solicits final comments and adjourns briefing. 		

Notes:

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Initial Response:

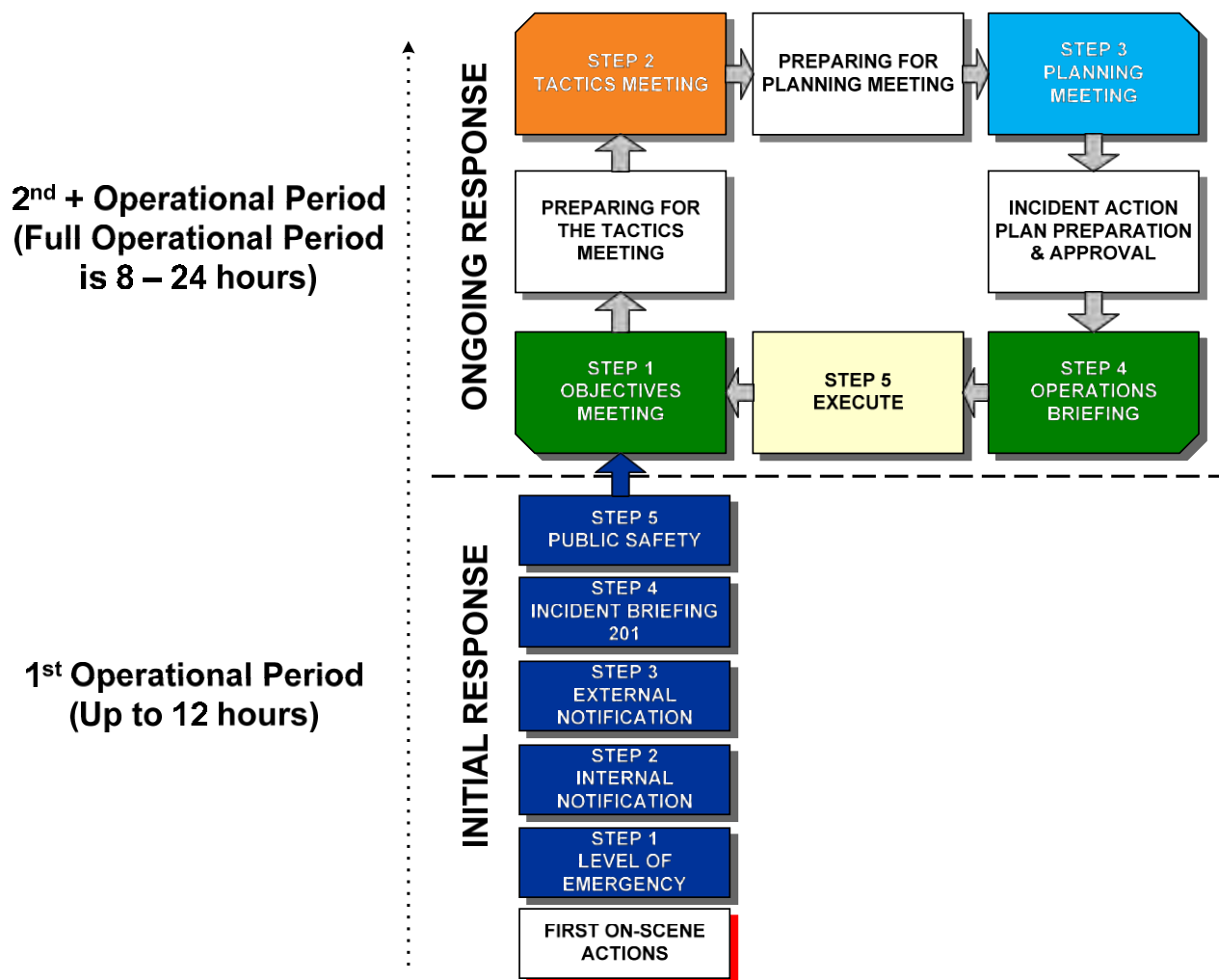
All incidents begin with the initial response (reactive phase) during the first operational period. At the onset of an emergency response an Initial Emergency Report (A1) Form is completed to determine the severity of the emergency and extent of the response. 95% of emergency responses begin and end in the first operational period.

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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SECTION 3: COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA

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MEDIA COMMUNICATIONS	2
PRELIMINARY MEDIA STATEMENT	3

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COMMUNICATION & MEDIA

GUIDING PRINCIPLES & APPROACH

Encana will be responsible, understanding and compassionate to the needs of stakeholders directly impacted by the crisis, but place the following priority on communications that support the safety of:

- people (i.e. landowners, community residents and staff)
- the environment
- property/business

Stakeholders impacted by a crisis should be notified in a timely manner about potential risks so they can make informed decisions about potential personal implications

Communications Response by Severity

Encana's system for assessing incident severity is outlined in the Emergency Preparedness Standard of Encana's environment, health and safety (EH&S) management system, Ethos. This system aligns with the system used by the BC Oil and Gas Commission.

The following chart outlines the four severity levels and the suggested corresponding communications response. In the event that reputational impacts/risks warrant an elevated communications response, consider revising and escalating the communications response.

Severity	Communications Response/Strategy
Alert	Communications may heighten media and social media monitoring to include keyword searches relevant to the situation. Key messages and/or standby statements will be reviewed and updated. Communications may not be immediately aware of an Alert-level incident.
Level 1	Communications will heighten media and social media monitoring and be prepared to respond to inquiries from the public, concerned community stakeholders and social and conventional media. Key messages and a holding statement will be developed if required and distributed as necessary.
Level 2	Encana will proactively engage with impacted stakeholders and local and/or regional media if interest or awareness is evident. Any decision to issue a news release or hold a news conference for a Level Two incident will be made in consultation with the senior management team (or under the direction of the appropriate regulator). Mainstream and social media is regularly monitored.
Level 3	Encana will proactively communicate with all stakeholders (both internal and external) and all local, provincial, national or international media as appropriate. Encana may actively distribute information to the media over the wire and may consider holding formal press conferences. Mainstream and social media is constantly monitored (regulatory requirements vary).

COMMUNICATION & MEDIA, continued

MEDIA COMMUNICATIONS

Note: Media updates must be generated and released as significant developments occur. Encana will coordinate media releases whenever possible with the regulator prior to publication to ensure consistency and accuracy of information.

Under most regulatory jurisdictions, the following information must be released to the general public as soon as possible during an incident:

- type and status of incident,
- location and proximity of the incident to people in the vicinity,
- areas impacted by the incident,
- effects the incident may have on people in the vicinity,
- actions the general public should take if they experience adverse effects,
- description of the products involved and their short- and long-term effects,
- public protection measures to follow, evacuation direction, and any other emergency response measures to consider,
- actions being taken to correct the situation and time period anticipated, and
- contacts for additional information.

The effectiveness of Encana's media relations during an emergency depends on the co-operation and mutual support of three components:

- Only the field-based Incident Commander and the Media Spokesperson are authorized to release information to the media;
- The Incident Commander and the Media Spokesperson should confirm facts prior to either spokesperson releasing information; and
- Encana personnel should co-operate with reporters by referring them to the Incident Commander or the Media Spokesperson.

COMMUNICATION & MEDIA, CONTINUED
PRELIMINARY MEDIA STATEMENT

Date:

Time:

We can confirm an incident occurred at Encana's [insert facility/site]. Our team in the field is actively responding and we are gathering more information about the nature and severity of the incident. An Encana spokesperson will provide more information when it is available.

You can contact our media spokesperson at (403) 645-4747.

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PUBLIC PROTECTION MEASURES

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

All members of the public within the EPZ will be given the *Shelter-In-Place or Urgent Evacuation* message depending on the best public safety action for the circumstances. Encana's Incident Commander and Public Protection Chief will make this determination.

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

If Shelter is implemented, continuous telephone contact with sheltered residents will be maintained until a safe evacuation can be conducted.

Refer to either PAGE 4 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".

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



EVACUATION, continued

If a level 1 emergency is declared the following evacuation procedures will be implemented

- The Notification and Voluntary Evacuation Message may be delivered to members of the public within the EPZ at a Level 1 Emergency.
- Residents inside the identified EPZ with special needs, (e.g., without telephones, requiring transportation or evacuation assistance, experiencing a language barrier, or requesting early notification, etc.) will be notified by telephoners or rovers and offered voluntary evacuation.
- Operators of private and public facilities such as schools and businesses will be notified.
- Assess area population density inside the EPZ and surrounding area. Begin evacuation preparations and notifications as necessary if a large number of people may be impacted.
- Rovers will locate and advise any transients in the area and request they evacuate.
- For H₂S or SO₂ emissions, a mobile air quality monitoring unit will respond and be positioned downwind of any gas release to report readings to the Public Protection Chief and/or the Operations Chief.

If for any reason the situation escalates to a Level 2 or 3 Emergency, then the appropriate Level 2 or 3 procedures will be followed.

The decision to proceed with this initial notification and voluntary evacuation will be made by the Incident Commander after careful consideration to ensure area users are not unnecessarily stressed.

The following Schools and Public Library fall within our defined EPZ. In the event a Level 1 Emergency is declared during school/library hours, those public facilities identified inside the EPZ will be contacted and evacuation preparations will be initialized as deemed necessary. Voluntary evacuation will be discussed.

La Glace Elementary School
Valhalla School
Valhalla Community Library
Prairie Light Mennonite School/Church

Horse Lake First Nation

The Horse Lake First Nation is inside the defined EPZ and will be contacted at a Level 1 Emergency to make preliminary plans to coordinate procedures to incorporate their assistance should evacuation be initiated. Ensure that adequate evacuation personnel and transportation are mobilized to handle a potentially large number of residents.

Horse Lake Town Site

Horse Lake Town site is inside the defined EPZ. Because it is classified as an Urban Centre the Local Disaster Services will assist with emergency procedures and a 1 ppm (1 hr) H₂S ignition criteria applies.

La Glace

The Hamlet of La Glace is inside the defined EPZ and governed by the County of Grande Prairie. Because it is classified as an Urban Centre the Local Disaster Services will assist with emergency procedures and a 1 ppm (1 hr) H₂S ignition criteria applies.

Wembley

The town of Wembley is inside the defined EPZ. Because they are classified as Urban Centres the Local Disaster Services will assist with emergency procedures and a 1 ppm (1 hr) H₂S ignition criteria applies.

If evacuation is implemented it will commence, beginning with residents, transients and other area users in locations that are downwind and/or in close proximity to the emergency site, and special needs residents will also receive priority notification if they have not been already evacuated at a Level 1 Emergency.

EVACUATION, continued

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

If an emergency requires area isolation and/or evacuation, the Public Protection Chief will contact the principals of area schools and the appropriate area School Bus Coordinators to advise them of roadblock locations and affected students. Telephone numbers are listed in the applicable site sections.

Special procedures may be required for evacuating large industrial operations and/or public facilities. If large numbers of people are involved, the permit holder must address assistance with transportation. Refer to the AREA SPECIFIC INFORMATION SECTION (white tabs) for information regarding transportation (e.g., providing school buses) or other changes in the normal notification procedures.

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LEVEL 1 EMERGENCY MESSAGE - NOTIFICATION/VOLUNTARY EVACUATION

If you reach a voice mail message, please read the following script:

“This is _____ [your name] of Encana calling from the _____ [facility/office name] at _____ [time, date] with an important message for _____ [resident name].

Please contact me at _____ [number] when you receive this message.”

Hello, is this the _____ residence at _____?
(name) (phone number)

This is _____ (your name) calling from Encana with an important safety message.
Please listen carefully.

We are currently experiencing operational difficulties in the area. At this time, there is no danger to your health or safety. Remedial operations are underway.

As a precaution, you and your family have the option of evacuating your residence at this time.

Do you wish to evacuate at this time? _____ (Yes / No)

IF YES: If you wish to evacuate at this time, go to our evacuation Reception Centre located at the _____ (hall, centre, office, hotel).

An Encana representative will greet you there and address your questions.

- How many persons are at your residence right now? _____.
- Do you have transportation? _____ (Yes / No)
- Will you require assistance? _____ (Yes / No)

If assistance is need, advise them to close their windows and doors and remain indoors. Assure them that you will send someone to pick them up.

Action this immediately.

IF NO: How can we reach you to keep you updated? _____

Please let us know if you decide to leave the area.

Do you understand these instructions? _____ (Yes / No)

Again, my name is _____ and my number is _____.
(name) (phone number)

LEVEL 1, 2 or 3 EMERGENCY MESSAGE - STAY IN SHELTER

If you reach a voice mail message, please read the following script:

“This is _____ [your name] of Encana calling from the _____ [facility/office name] at _____ [time, date] with an important message for _____ [resident name].

Please contact me at _____ [number] when you receive this message.”

Hello, is this the _____ residence at _____ ?
(name) (phone number)

This is _____ (your name) calling from Encana with an important safety message.
Please listen carefully.

We are responding to a serious problem in the area. All efforts are being made to solve the problem.

For your safety it is essential that you gather everyone in the house, close all windows and doors and remain sheltered indoors.

How many people are in your house right now? _____
Is there anyone outside who you **cannot** easily contact? _____ (Yes / No)

If YES: Determine the location of anyone outside and assure the resident that you will send someone to find them as soon as possible.

Please:

- Close (and keep closed) all your windows and doors.
- If possible shut off any exhaust fans, such as:
 - stove fans, bathroom vents, clothes dryer, air conditioner or built-in vacuum systems
- Extinguish the fire in your fire place.
- Go to the interior of your house away from any windows or doors.
- Do not leave your house.
- Avoid using your telephone so that we can contact you again with additional information.

Do you understand these instructions? _____ (Yes / No)

I will call you back with an update within an hour. In the meantime, if you have urgent questions, you can call me.

Again, my name is _____ and my number is _____.
(name) (phone number)

LEVEL 2 or 3 EMERGENCY MESSAGE - URGENT EVACUATION

If you reach a voice mail message, please read the following script:

“This is _____ [your name] of Encana calling from the _____ [facility/office name] at _____ [time, date] with an important message for _____ [resident name].

Please contact me at _____ [number] when you receive this message.”

Hello, is this the _____ residence at _____ ?
(name) (phone number)

This is _____ (your name) calling from Encana with an important safety message.
Please listen carefully.

We are responding to an emergency in the area.

For your safety, you must leave immediately and go to our evacuation Reception Centre located at the _____ (hall, centre, office, hotel). An Encana representative will greet you there and address your questions.

Is there anyone outside who you **cannot** easily contact? _____ (Yes / No)

If YES: *Determine the location of anyone outside and assure the resident that you will send someone to find them as soon as possible.*
Action this immediately by notifying your Supervisor.

Do you have your own transportation? _____ (Yes / No)

If NO: *Advise them to close their windows and doors and remain indoors.*
Assure them that you will send someone to pick them up.
Action this immediately.

Do you understand these instructions? _____ (Yes / No)

Are you leaving immediately? _____ (Yes / No)

Again, my name is _____ and my number is _____.
(name) (phone number)

Thank you for your cooperation.
)

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 (H₂S) results in the produced sulphur dioxide (SO₂) 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.

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.

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

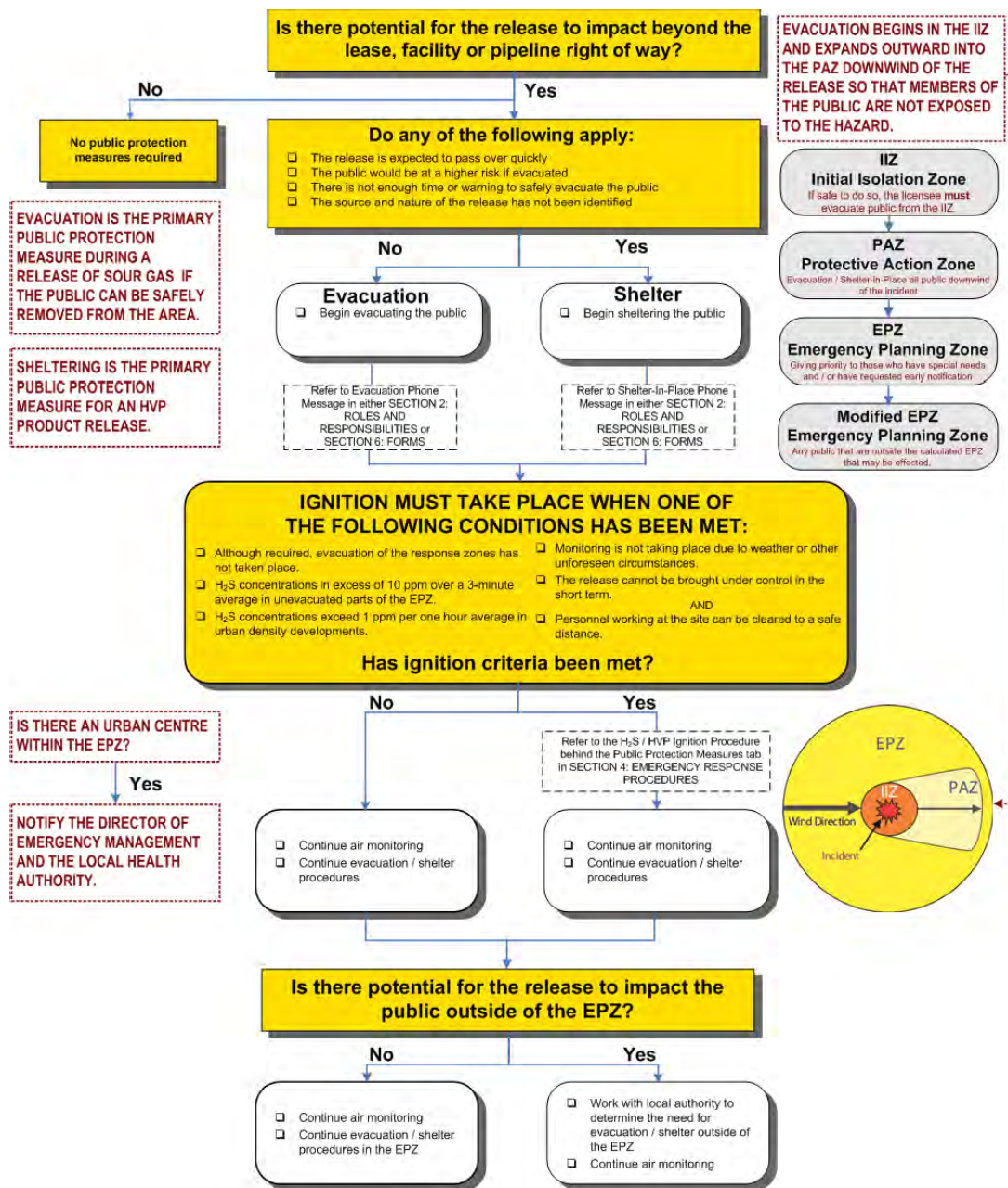
- the increased risk(s) of delayed ignition,
- whether the perimeter of the hazard area has been established,
- whether the public has been evacuated from the area,
- whether ignition will worsen the situation by endangering the public or the environment or damaging the equipment used to control the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

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, Incident Director, etc.) and the appropriate government regulator.

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PUBLIC PROTECTION MEASURES, continued

PUBLIC PROTECTION MEASURES FLOWCHART



EVACUATION REQUIREMENTS

FOR A SOUR GAS RELEASE, THE LICENSEE MUST CONTINUOUSLY ASSESS AND ACT ON THE NEED TO EXPAND THE EVACUATION AREA BASED ON THE MONITORED LEVELS OF H₂S & SO₂. IN THE ABSENCE OF MONITORED READINGS, RESPONDERS SHOULD ADVISE RESIDENTS TO SHELTER-IN-PLACE.

H ₂ S Requirements	
1 to 10 ppm (3 minute average)	Individuals who requested notification so that they can voluntarily evacuate before any exposure to H ₂ S must be notified.
Above 10 ppm (3 minute average)	Local conditions must be assessed and all persons must be advised to evacuate and/or shelter
* If monitored levels over the 3 minute interval are declining (i.e., three readings show a decline from 15 ppm to 10 ppm to 8 ppm over 3 minutes), evacuation may not be necessary even though the average over the 3 minute interval would be 11 ppm. Licensees should use proper judgement in determining if evacuation is required.	

SO ₂ Requirements	
0.3 ppm (24-hour average)	Immediate evacuation of the area must take place.
1 ppm (3-hour average)	
5 ppm (15-minute average)	

Note: This chart is based on Alberta Regulations and guidelines; however, the same standards will be followed by the company for operations in other provinces.

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H₂S / HVP IGNITION PROCEDURE

PRE-IGNITION CONSIDERATIONS – On-Site Group Supervisor

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

Hydrogen Sulphide (H₂S)

- ☐ Proximity to residences, public facilities, towns or urban centres.
- ☐ Risk of exposure / injury to the public or response workers.
- ☐ Status of evacuation.
- ☐ Wind conditions and general topography.
- ☐ 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)

- ☐ The increased risk(s) of delayed ignition.
- ☐ Whether the perimeter of the hazard area has been established.
- ☐ Whether the public has been evacuated from the area.
- ☐ Whether ignition will worsen the situation by endangering the public or the environment or damaging the equipment used to control the product.
- ☐ Whether wind direction has been established and is being continually monitored.
- ☐ Whether 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 H₂S concentrations in excess of 10 ppm over a 3-minute average in unevacuated parts of the EPZ. **If monitoring levels are declining, then the situation needs to be continuously assessed for ignition.**
- ☐ Monitored H₂S concentrations exceed 1 ppm 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.
- ☐ Personnel working at the site can be cleared to a safe distance.

AND

ONCE ANY OF THE ABOVE CONDITIONS HAS BEEN MET, IGNITION MUST OCCUR WITHIN 15 MINUTES OF THE DECISION TO IGNITE.

Yes

IS THERE TIME TO DISCUSS THE IGNITION DECISION WITH THE OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF, THE INCIDENT COMMANDER, AND THE REGULATORY AGENCY?

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.

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 H₂S Gas detector
- 4 Self contained breathing apparatus (positive pressure) with 30 minute air supply, includes 2 spare bottles
- 1 Radio equipped vehicle

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.

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.

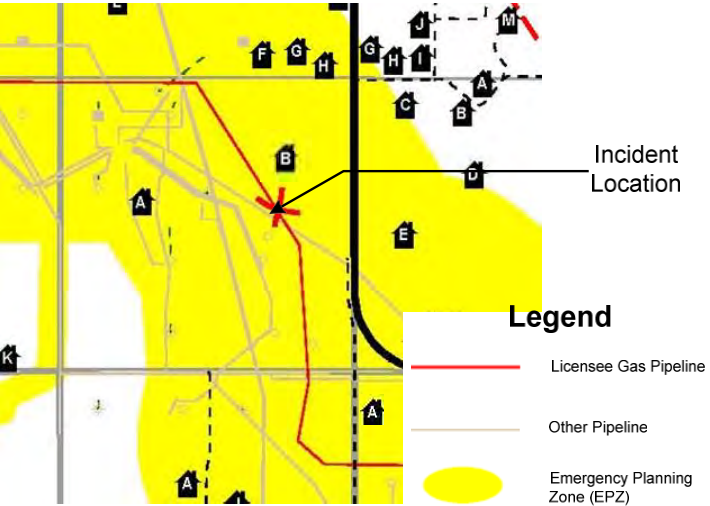
POST IGNITION

- ☐ Advise Incident Commander.
- ☐ Continue to monitor downwind for gas accumulations.
- ☐ Maintain security around immediate area.
- ☐ Assist emergency service crews with any fire control measures needed.

Determining Emergency Response Zones



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



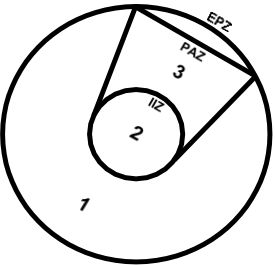
2. Determine the response zones (hazard areas):

- a) Locate the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) calculation tables for the field in the ERP. EPZ calculation tables are located in the Area Specific Information section of the ERP if applicable.
- b) Use the EPZ calculation tables to identify the Initial Isolation Zone (IIZ), Protective Action Zone (PAZ), and Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) for the well or pipeline involved in the incident.

From	To	License Number	Line	EPZ (m)	IIZ (m)	PAZ (m)		
14-02-077-04W6	WE	16-03-077-04W6	PL	39940	1	480	100	400
03-10-077-04W6	WE	02-10-077-04W6	PL	38954	1	3950	1190	3390
10-27-077-04W6	PL	10-27-077-04W6	PL	37984	7	860	330	750
08-34-077-04W6	WE	10-27-077-04W6	PL	37984	1	860	330	750
10-27-077-04W6	PL	01-28-077-04W6	PL	37984	2	860	330	750

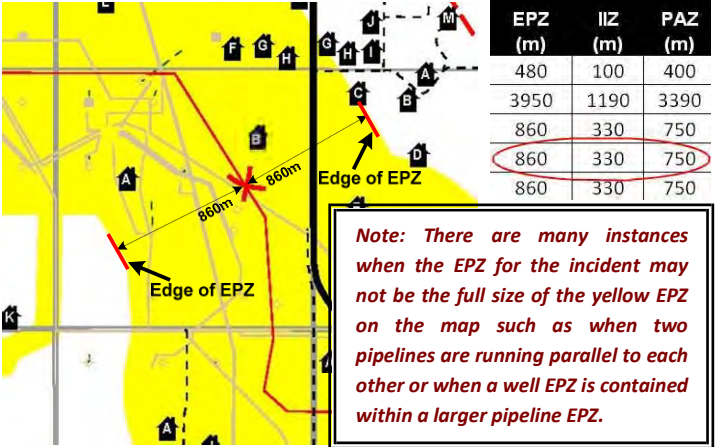
c) If the incident is at a facility or if you have not yet confirmed the exact location of the incident, you must use the largest EPZ for the area. The largest EPZ for the area is shown in yellow on the map.

d) The next steps will show you how to draw the response zones on your map starting with the EPZ and ending with the PAZ.



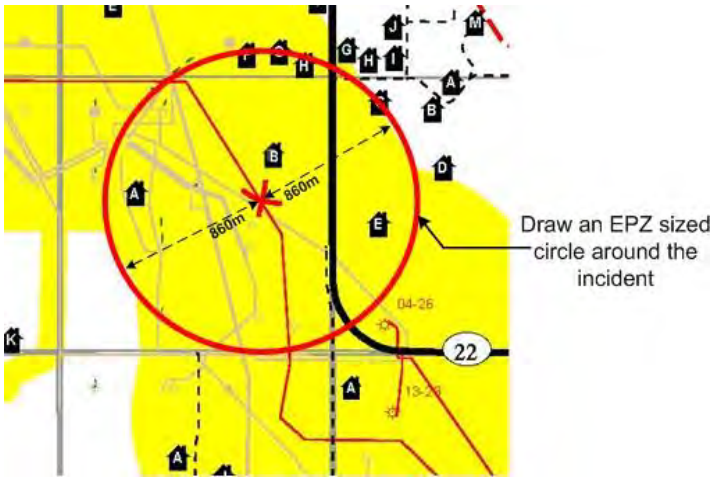
3. Draw the Emergency Planning Zone:

a) Once you have determined the distance of your IIZ, PAZ, and EPZ, mark the edge of the EPZ on each side of the location.



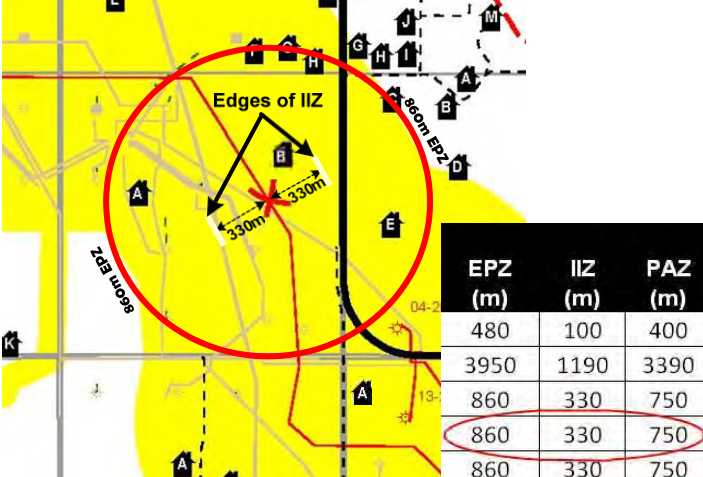
3. Continued

b) Using the distance from the incident location to the edge of the EPZ, draw a complete circle around the incident site.

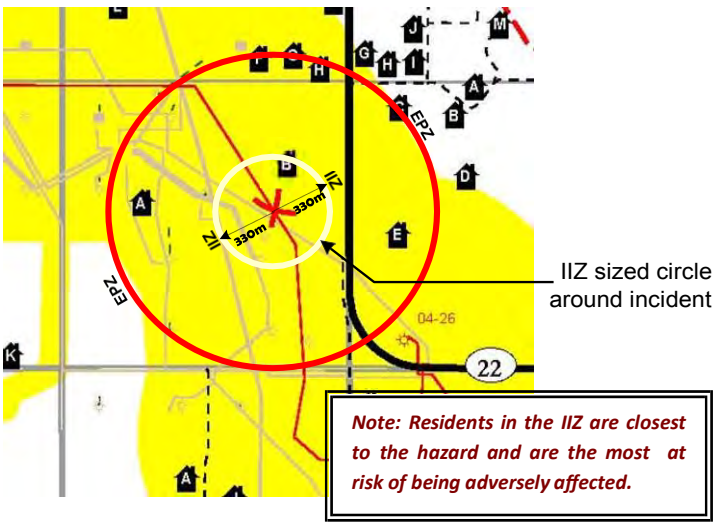


4. Draw the Initial Isolation Zone:

a) Mark the edges of the IIZ on each side of the incident location.

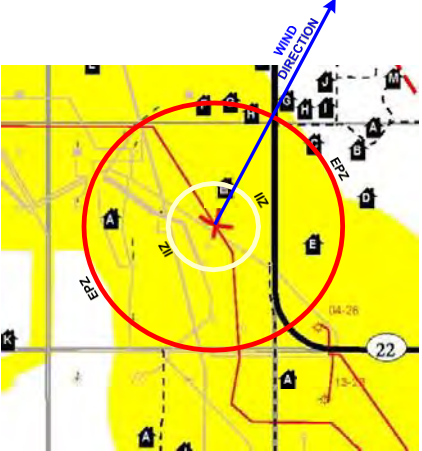


b) Using the distance from the incident location to the edge of the IIZ, draw a complete circle around the incident site.



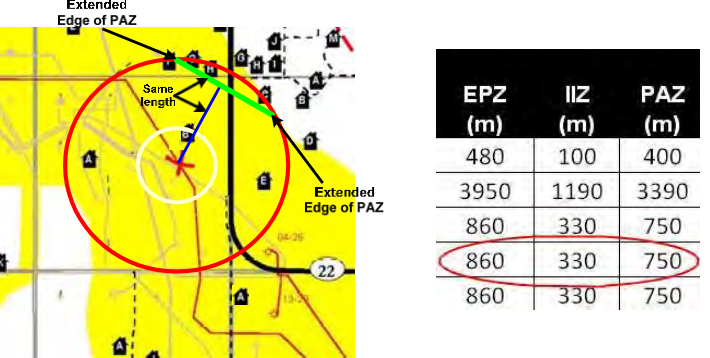
5. Draw the Protective Action Zone:

a) Determine the wind direction. To indicate the wind direction on the map, draw a straight line starting at the incident location and ending outside of the EPZ.

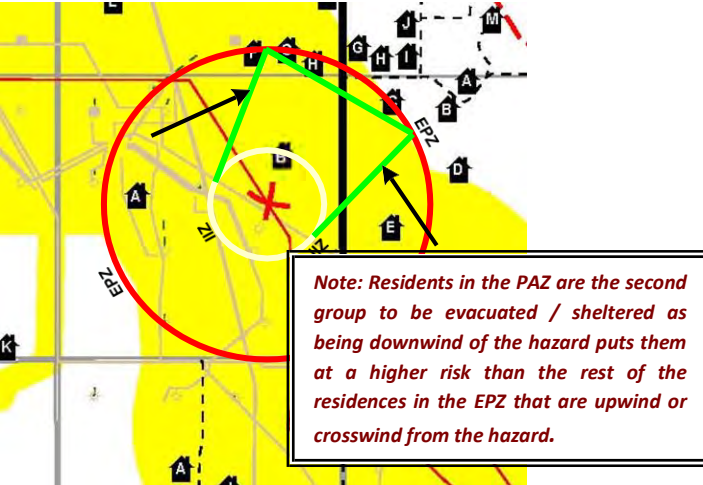


5. Continued

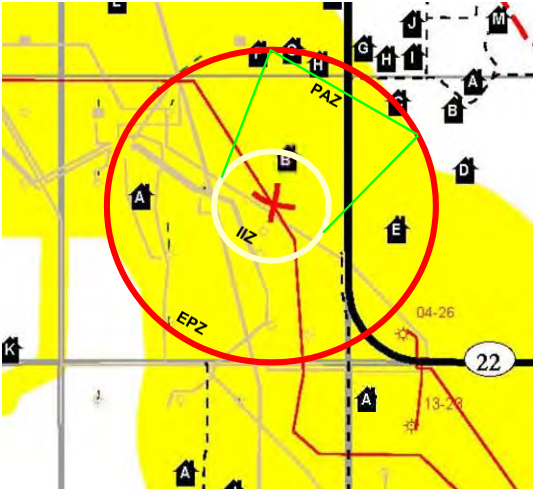
b) Use the PAZ distance to mark the edge of the PAZ, downwind of the incident, along with wind direction line. The width of the PAZ is equal to the length of the PAZ. To keep your PAZ parallel with your wind direction line, place half the width of the PAZ left of your wind direction line and half the PAZ width to the right of your wind direction line.



c) To complete the PAZ you will need to draw two additional lines from each side of the IIZ circle to connect with the outer edge of the PAZ.

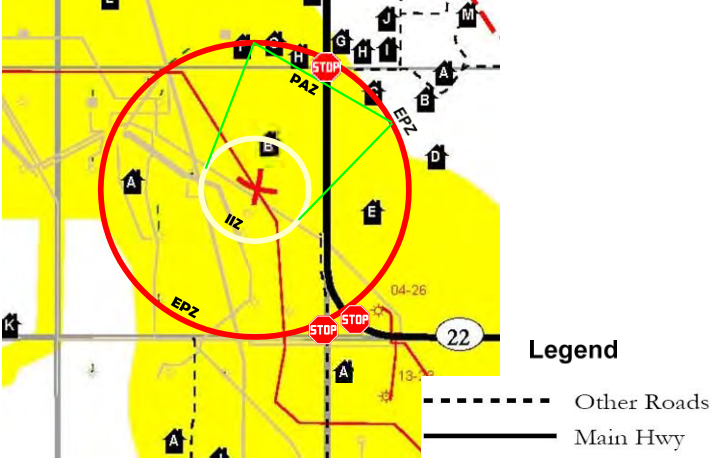


d) Once completed, your Emergency Response Zones should look similar to the image below.



6. Isolate the hazard area:

a) As a guideline, establish roadblock locations where any road of highway enters / leaves the EPZ (refer to the stop signs in the picture below for examples).

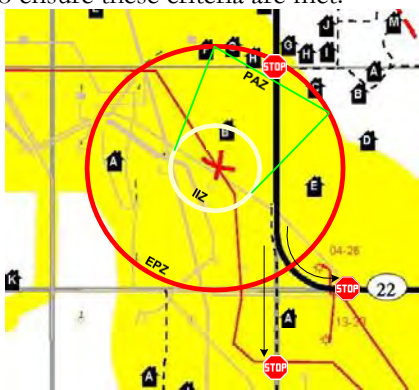


Determining Emergency Response Zones

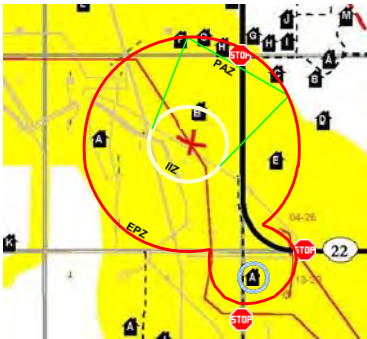


6. Continued

b) Roadblock locations should be highly visible to traffic providing them with enough opportunity to safety stop. Roadblocks should be established at locations where traffic can easily turn around or detour. Adjust your initial roadblock locations as necessary to ensure these criteria are met.



c) If roadblock locations are moved further away from the hazard, additional surface developments may be included in the isolation area. This includes those who would have to egress through the hazard area to leave the area. Any new surface developments added by moving the roadblocks will need to be included when the public is notified / evacuated / sheltered.



Note: Expand the EPZ to include any residences you have added by moving the roadblock locations.

The public protection measures begin in the IIZ and expand outward into the PAZ downwind of the release so that members of the public are not exposed to the hazard. Priority is directed towards those who are the most at risk. Residents should be evacuated / sheltered in the following order:

- 1) IIZ
- 2) PAZ (downwind)
- 3) Sensitive residents in the EPZ (those who have health problems or may require transportation assistance)
- 4) The rest of the EPZ

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.

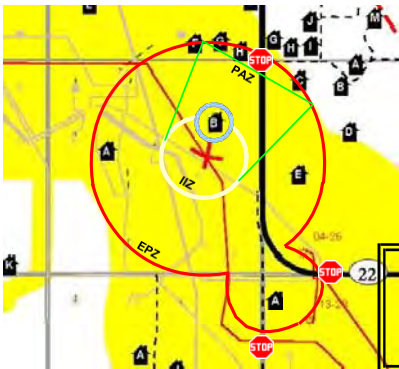
If warranted, the regulatory agency can issue a Closure Order that provides legal authority to close the area. The local authority may, if warranted, declare a Local State of Emergency. This grants the local authority special powers to do such things as road closures or declare mandatory evacuation.

The public must also be prevented from flying into the airspace above a gas release. It may be necessary for NAV CANADA to issue a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) to advise the 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 or closure of airspace may be requested by the regulatory agency at a level 2 or level 3 emergency.

7. Begin Public Protection Measures in the IIZ:

a) Determine if you have any of the following in the IIZ:

Residences / businesses, public facilities, recreation areas, urban centres (immediately contact the local authority to coordinate response)



Note: Shelter-in-place may not be a viable public protection measure in the IIZ. Shelter residents immediately upon notification of an incident however; if it is safe to do so, the licensee must evacuate residents from the IIZ.

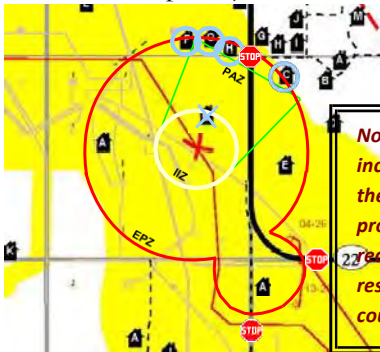
b) Refer to the Public Protection Measures flowchart in the Public Protection Measures section for more information on determining which public protection measure to use.

c) Assign a **Telephoner Team** to contact people in the IIZ and provide them with emergency instructions using the relevant phone message (ie. B6 - Early Notification / Voluntary / Evacuation Message, B7 - Shelter-in-Place Phone Message, B8 - Evacuation Phone Message). Send a Rover to assist with evacuation if requested.

d) If any residents are evacuated, assign a Reception **Centre Representative** to establish and manage a reception centre.

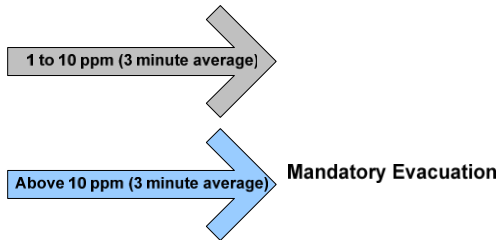
8. Begin Public Protection Measures in the PAZ:

a) Determine if you have any of the following in the PAZ: Residences / businesses, public facilities, recreation areas, urban centres (immediately contact the local authority to coordinate response)



Note: If at any time during the incident the wind direction changes the PAZ will change and public protection measures will need to be redirected to the new downwind residences. A shift in wind direction could cause ignition criteria to be met.

b) Dispatch **Air Monitors** to take readings in the PAZ at the nearest unevacuated residence or place where people may gather. Refer to the Public Protection Measures flowchart in the Public Protection Measures section for more information on determining which public protection measure to use.



Note: If monitored levels over the 3 minute period interval are declining, evacuation may not be necessary.

8. Continued

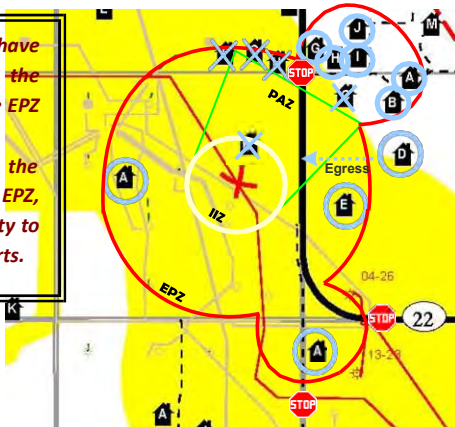
c) Assign a **Telephoner Team** to contact people in the PAZ and provide them with emergency instructions using the relevant phone message (ie. B6 - Early Notification / Voluntary Evacuation, B7 - Shelter-in-Place, B8 - Evacuation). Send a Rover to assist with evacuation if requested.

9. Begin Public Protection Measures in the EPZ:

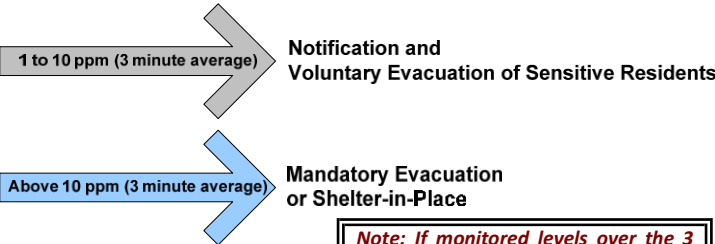
a) Determine if you have any of the following in the EPZ: Residences / businesses, public facilities, recreation areas, urban centres (immediately contact the local authority to coordinate response)

b) If air monitoring readings outside of the EPZ are indicating the presences of H₂S (1 ppm or greater), you will need to expand your EPZ and ensure any nearby residences are included. If you expand the hazard area to must evacuate / shelter any newly impacted residences including those who would have to egress through the hazard area to leave the area.

Note: If you do not have contact information for the residences outside of the EPZ or you do not have the resources to coordinate the response outside of the EPZ, contact the local authority to assist with response efforts.



c) Refer to the Public Protection Measures flowchart in the Public Protection Measures section for more information on determining which public protection measure to use.



Note: If monitored levels over the 3 minute period interval are declining, evacuation may not be necessary.

d) Assign a **Telephoner Team** to contact people in the EPZ and provide them with emergency instructions using the relevant phone message. Send a **Rover** to assist with evacuation if requested.

10. Dispatch **Rovers** to patrol the response zones in search of transients.



Upstream Petroleum Industry – Spill & Release Reporting Requirements

All Spills must be reported to your Encana EHS Advisor (IMS)

Minimum Reportable Quantity			
*** If the released product reaches off-site all releases must be reported, regardless of a minimum quantity			
Alberta (see Note 1)		British Columbia (see Note 2)	
Any release that which may cause an adverse effect must be reported.		All releases must be reported, regardless of a minimum reportable quantity, if the release of a "polluting substance" is causing "pollution".	
Product	On-Site	On-Site	Product
Unrefined products (Crude Oil, Condensate), Drilling Mud (all), Emulsions, Produced Water Any/All unrefined products, General Oilfield Wastes (See Note 6) Diesel Fuel, Gasoline and Other Refined Flammable Liquids (Class 3) Methanol	2 m ³ 200 L	100 L 200 L	Unrefined products (Crude Oil, Condensate), Drilling Mud (all), Emulsions, “Waste” Lube Oil, “Waste” Glycols, Diesel Fuel, Gasoline and Other Refined Flammable Liquids (Class 3) Methanol Produced Water
Fresh Water	May be reportable depending on volumes/mechanism of failure (e.g. berm or AWSS breach) impacts (sediment or erosion offsite) and whether the water was tested prior.	Unintentional release of 10 m3 or if there are impacts (sediment or erosion offsite) and whether the water was tested prior.	Fresh Water
Pipeline Incidents (leak, break, contact)	Any Licensed Pipeline	Any Permitted Pipeline	Pipeline Incidents (leak, break, contact)

Natural Gas (Flare and Vent) -			
Natural Gas	30 e3m3 for any release caused by a leak or break. For other intentional venting refer to Directive 060 section 8. (See Note 5)	10 kg (0.012 E ³ M ³) if breakage in a pipeline or fitting operated above 100 psi and results in a sudden & uncontrolled release of natural gas. (See Note 7)	
Permit/ Approval Conditions	Report as per approval	Report as per permit	
Solution Gas Flaring	Per Table 1 of Directive 060. Potential inlet reductions and notifications (AER and resident) after 4 hours via DDS.	Notify the OGC if non-routine flaring event exceeds 10 e3m3. For resident notification guidelines refer to Section 6 of the Flaring and Venting Reduction Guidelines	
Temporary and gas Facility flaring	Per Table 2 of Directive 060. Notifications required (AER and resident) after 4 hours or greater than 30 E ³ M ³ via DDS.		

Report to:			
Product Releases and incidents	Alberta Energy Regulator 1-800-222-6514 Oral report immediately to above. A written 7-day report may be requested. Report any pipeline or off-site release to AER and notify landowner.	B.C. Oil & Gas Commission (OGC) via the Emergency Management BC (EMBC) 1-800-663-3456 Oral report immediately to above. Written report may be required by the OGC within 14 days or 30 days as required by OGC Emergency Response Plan Requirements, Section 4.8. Minor incidents must be submitted within 24 hours by electronic submission through KERMIT. Form D (Post Incident Report) required for all Level 1 or greater emergencies or any pipeline incident within 60 days	
Releases during transport (Endanger or could endanger public safety)	Releases during transport should be immediately reported to local Police and 1-800-272-9600 (AB Transportation) Written report within 30 days to Transport Canada for TDG regulated product releases. TDGR also requires reporting to the consignor of the dangerous goods; the owner, lessee or charterer of the road vehicle; and, for an accidental release from a cylinder that has suffered a catastrophic failure, CANUTEC at 613-996-6666.	Emergency Management BC (EMBC) 1-800-663-3456 Written report may be required by the MOE. Written report within 30 days to Transport Canada for TDG regulated product releases. TDGR also requires reporting to the consignor of the dangerous goods; the owner, lessee or charterer of the road vehicle; and, for an accidental release from a cylinder that has suffered a failure CANUTEC at 613-996-6666.	
Federal Regulated Releases	• Report to Environment Canada 1-780-499-2432 for any release of a deleterious substance directly or indirectly (including through groundwater) into water frequented by fish. • National Energy Board (NEB) regulated pipelines require reporting to the NEB 403-807-9473 for all construction and operation releases. Operation incidents must also be reported to the Transportation Safety Board of Canada (TSBC) 819- 997-7887 and the Online Event Reporting System (OERS). • Radioactive releases to be immediately reported to any CNSC (Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission) office and a full report filed within 21 days. CNSC Western Regional Office 403-292-5181.		

Notes:	
1	In Alberta: An unrefined product spill is reportable above the threshold quantity (2 m3) even if the release does not contact the environment (e.g. contained within a building or secondary containment) while refined product spills must be into the environment – This is due to applicable act/regulation wording. All releases must be reported, regardless of minimal reportable quantities, if the release has caused, is causing or may cause an adverse effect. An “adverse effect” is defined as impairment of or damage to the environment, human health or safety or property”.
2	In B.C.: All releases must be reported, regardless of a minimum reportable quantity, if the release of a “polluting substance” is causing “pollution”. “Polluting substance” is any substance, whether gaseous, liquid, or solid that is capable of causing pollution, if it were to escape to air, or be spilled or escape onto land or into a water body. “Pollution” is the presence in the environment of substances or contaminants that substantially alter or impair the usefulness of the environment. Any fluid including hydrocarbons, drilling fluids, invert mud etc. which contain toxic substances must be reported at 5 L.
3	Transportation refers to the TDG and means all handling, offering for transport, and transporting of dangerous goods, by any means of transport. Handling means loading, unloading, packing or unpacking dangerous goods in a means of containment for the purposes of, in the course of or following transportation, includes storage in the course of transportation also Including inside buildings and secondary containment. Transportation does not include by pipelines.
4	Waste and TDG classification is variable. Refer to the product’s MSDS to determine TDG classification; in particular amines and inhibitors can be a variety of classifications (i.e. corrosive, flammable etc.). Refer to the <i>Encana Shipping Management Chart</i> for waste information. Some products may have to be reported by their secondary TDG classification (e.g. methanol). For Alberta refer also to the Table in Part 8, Section 8 of the TDG Regulations. For BC refer also to the Spill Reporting Regulations. Produced water, lube oil and hydraulic oil are not typically TDG regulated products unless it contains a regulated component(s).
5	Additional AER immediate reporting requirements include: any fire where the loss exceeds 2 m3 of oil or 30 e3m3 of gas or fire caused by a flare stack or any event that causes the activation of a level 1 emergency or higher; also any unexplained loss or theft of oil or condensate exceeding 2 m3, any damage to or uncontrolled flow from a wellhead or any smoke emissions that may result in public concerns; also any gas release exceeding 30 e3m3 per Directive 60 Table 1 and Table 2 or any casing leak or failure; any contact leak or break in a pipeline; any leak in a pipeline during pressure testing. Also notify the AER of gas plant turnaround at least 24 hours in advance. Also note that venting is not considered an acceptable alternative to flaring and gas should be burned if the volumes and flow rates will support stable combustion. Venting should not result in an unacceptable fire or explosion hazard and should not result in off-lease odors (consult EHS staff to discuss whether odors require notification). Also note that all flared and vented volumes should be measured or estimated and reported to the AER via ACTS/Production Accounting if the volumes are greater than 0.1 e3m3
6	AER definition of an oilfield waste is “An unwanted substance (by the generator) or mixture of substances that results from the construction, operation or reclamation of a well site, oil and gas battery, gas plant, compressor station, crude oil terminal, pipeline, gas gathering system, heavy oil site, oil sands site or related facility.
7	Report to the OGC any damage or malfunction likely to cause spillage that could be a risk to the public safety or the environment including all pipeline incidents. Well control incidents should be reported to EMBC and the OGC directly at 1-250-794-5200. Spills and incidents that do not reach an emergency level 1, 2 or 3 (minor incident score 2 or less) also require reporting on the On-line Minor Incident Reporting system within 24 hours (Form A). Any level 1, 2 or 3 emergency incidents (including any pipeline related incidents) must be reported immediately to EMBC AND A Form D completed within 60 days.

Spill Priorities:

- Assess Spill Situation from a Safety, Environmental and Public perspective
- Establish Site Control
- Determine and control source of spill
- Contain and prevent the spill from spreading
- Call your Supervisor and enter the incident into IMS
- Call your Environmental Field Advisor, who will:
 - Report to Regulator if required and coordinate cleanup
 - Coordinate Waste handling, transportation and disposal
 - Record and compile information/reporting regarding the spill

Process Safety Event Volume Reference Table																				
1/4 inch ball valve % open		60 minute gas released (m3)																		
		100	147	188	225	260	382	508	636	763	889	1016	1143	1270	1397	1523	1650	1777	1904	2030
		75	110	140	168	195	286	381	475	571	666	760	856	951	1045	1140	1235	1330	1425	1520
		50	73	94	112	130	191	254	317	380	443	507	570	633	696	760	823	886	949	1012
		25	25	27	47	56	65	96	127	159	191	222	254	286	317	349	381	412	444	476
		10	10	15	19	22	26	38	51	64	78	89	102	114	127	140	152	165	178	190
		5	5	7	9	11	13	19	25	32	38	44	51	57	63	70	76	83	89	95
		Source pressure (kPag)																		
		20	40	60	80	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500
		not a PSE																		
		PSE (I) indoor																		
		PSE (O) outdoors																		

WCSS EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER: 1-866-541-8888 (24 HR)

ZONE 6 AREA T

REGIONAL CUSTODIAN

Clean Harbors Environmental Services

Ph: (780) 532-4331

Cell: (780) 897-0065

Fax: (780) 532-4405

Equipment Location

Clean Harbors Grande Prairie

Equipment Summary

- OSCAR (Semi Truck)
- Winter OSCAR (3/4 ton truck with 2 5/16 ball hitch)
- 2 Workboats (1/2 ton truck with 2" ball hitch)

Transport

Contact – Clean Harbors

COOP CUSTODIAN

CNRL Chinchaga Gas Plant

Ph: (780) 836-3364 ext. 25

Equipment Location

CNRL Gas Plant

01-24-96-05 W6M

Equipment Summary

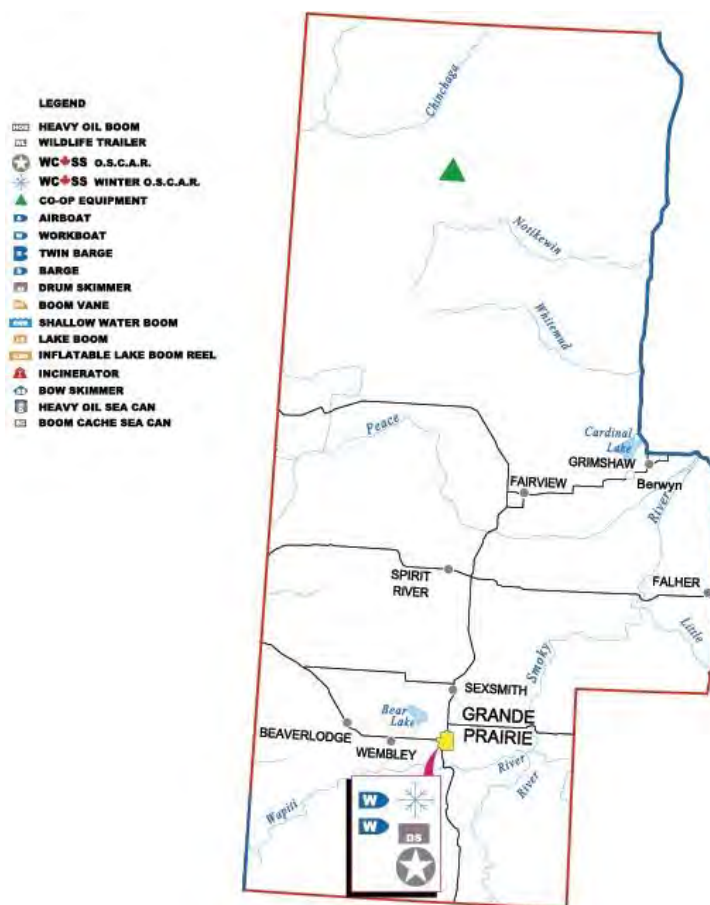
- 20' Skid Mounted Sea-Can
- Work Boats (2) 1/2 ton w/ 2" ball hitch

Transport

Silvertip Oilfield Services

(780) 836-3792

Source: <http://wcsc.ab.ca> – November 2017



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POST-INCIDENT

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.

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.

Note:

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

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.

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, National Energy Board (NEB), 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.

Note: In addition to internal company reports, there may be detailed report(s) prepared by other agencies such as the police, fire department, and government departments. In the case of certain incidents, the regulating body has jurisdiction over an incident investigation and becomes the prime investigator, being directly responsible to identify the cause of the incident. There are times where it may become necessary for Encana investigators to obtain permission from regulatory bodies to carry out an investigation following an incident

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) or St. John Ambulance (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

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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.

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.

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

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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.

MEDICAL EMERGENCIES, continued

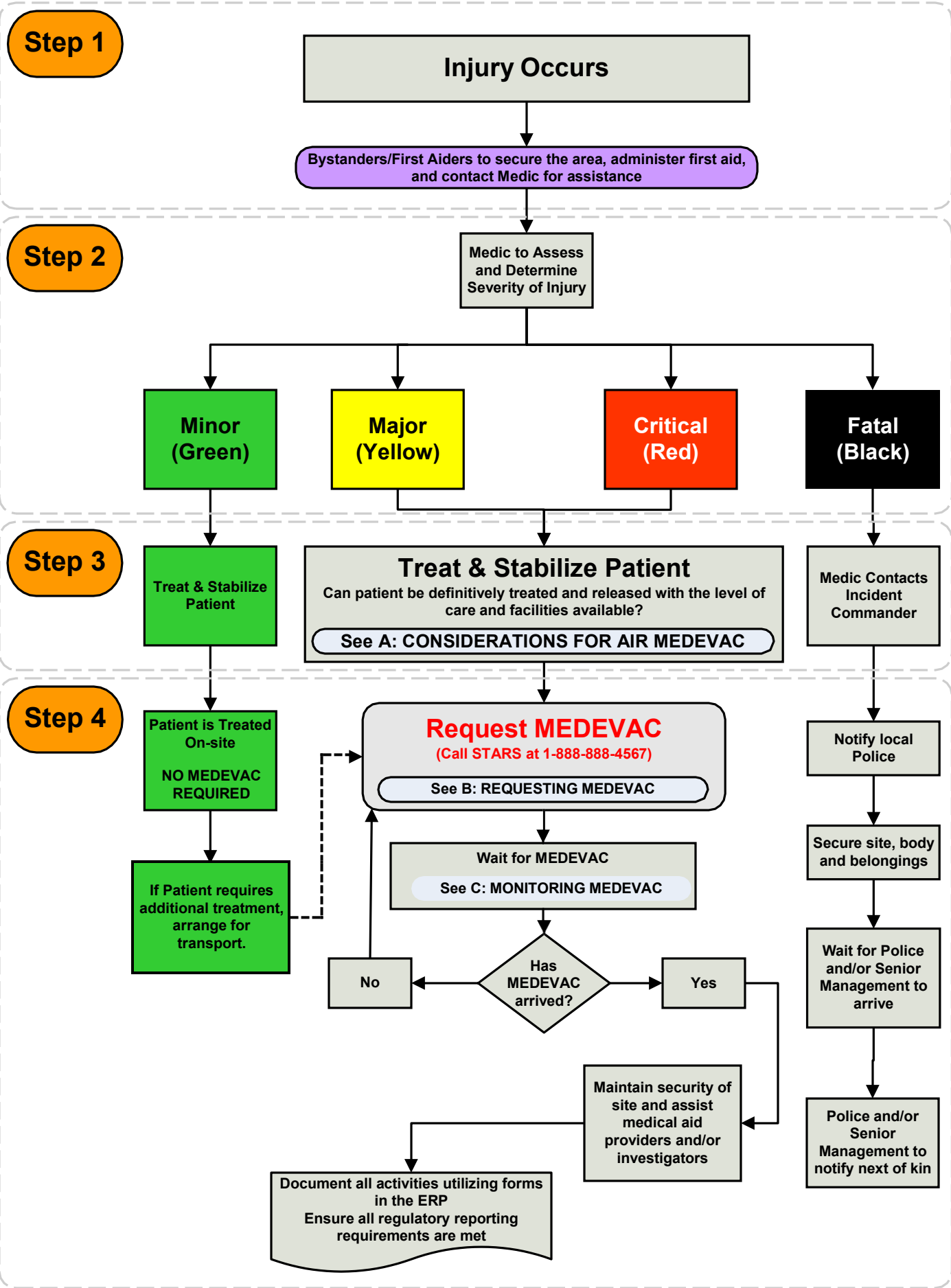
During the Notification of the Next-of-Kin, continued

- 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



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
Manitoba	800-689-6559
Saskatchewan	888-782-8247

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.

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 10% LEL or greater
- H₂S gas reading of 15 ppm or greater for 15 minutes
- SO₂ 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

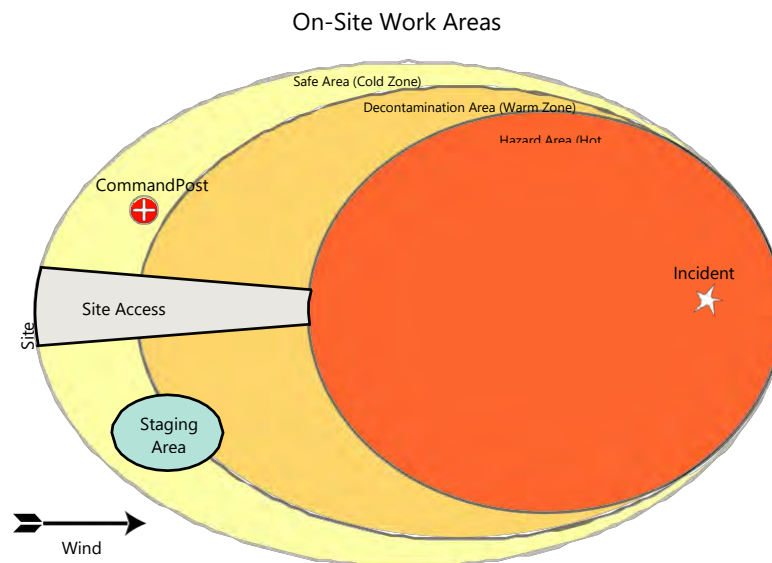
Decontamination is the complete or partial removal or neutralization of the harmful contamination chemicals. Some equipment will not withstand a proper decontamination process and therefore must be destroyed. Site safety personnel will recommend to the On-Site Group Supervisor whether clothing, instruments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

- The Overdue Worker Response Plan shall be initiated when a worker is one (1) hour overdue, (shorter grace periods may be instituted during bad weather or at high risk worksites), and
- After the one (1) hour grace period has expired, the worker's "Working Alone Contact" shall:
 - Attempt to contact the overdue worker by cell phone or radio; immediately notify the worker's supervisor of the circumstances;
- The supervisor will discuss options with the "Working Alone Contact" and together they will agree on an action plan; and
- The action plan may include any or all of the following:
 - Continue attempts to contact the overdue worker by cell phone or radio;
 - The "Working Alone Contact" or other designated individual will drive the route taken by the overdue worker in an attempt to contact the worker. Specific PPE safety equipment may be required for rescue activities by those involved with the Overdue Worker Response Plan;
 - The "Working Alone Contact" or the supervisor may request search assistance from industry workers in the area who have been identified in the contact list;
 - The "Working Alone Contact" or supervisor will call local hospital(s) to establish whether an injured person has been admitted; and
 - The "Working Alone Contact" or supervisor may notify the local police or RCMP of circumstances with a request for assistance.

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.

RESPONDER SAFETY, continued

DECONTAMINATION AREA

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

- By contacting vapours, gases, mists or particulate in the air
- By being splashed by materials while sampling or opening container
- By walking through puddles of liquids or on contaminated soil
- By using contaminated instruments or equipment

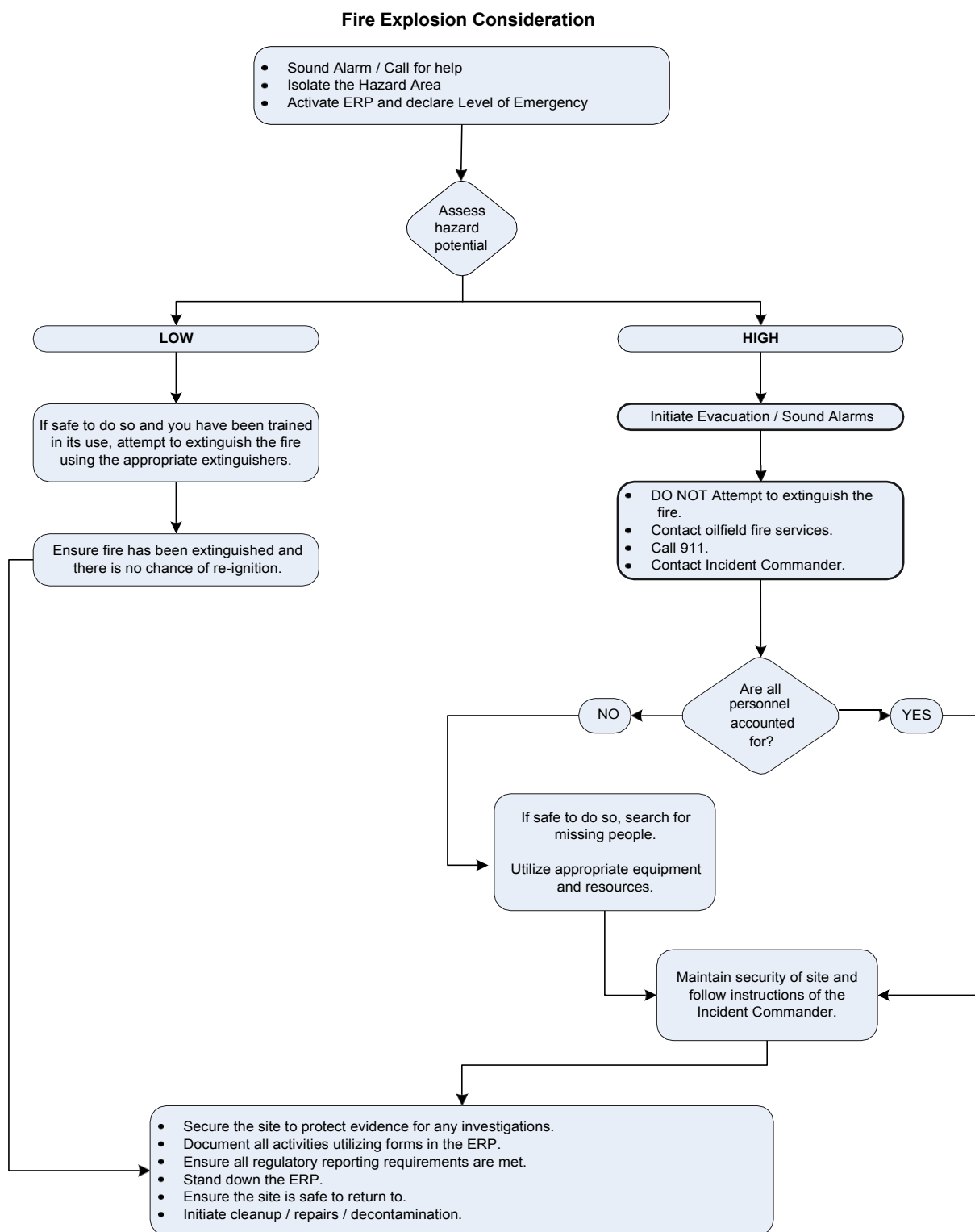
Decontamination is the complete or partial removal or neutralization of the harmful contamination chemicals. Some equipment will not withstand a proper decontamination process and therefore must be destroyed. Site safety personnel will recommend to the On-Site Group Supervisor whether clothing, instruments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

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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 firefighters 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

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 paper, wood and textile fibers.	Cooling, blanketing or wetting extinguishing agent is needed.
	Flammable liquids such as gasoline, thinners, oil-based paints and greases.	Extinguishers for this type of fire include carbon dioxide, dry chemical and halogenated agent types.
	Energized electrical equipment, where a non-conducting gaseous clean agent or smothering agent is needed.	The most common type of extinguisher for this class is a carbon dioxide extinguisher.
	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.
	Commercial cooking appliances with vegetable oils, animal oils or fats at high temperatures.	A wet potassium acetate, low pH-based agent is used for this class of fire.

Source: www.pyrene.ca/classifications.shtml

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 (SO₂) and hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) 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.

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 CO₂, 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.

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 CO₂ 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	Gal/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

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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)
Saskatchewan	1-800-667-9660 (Prov-wide)
Manitoba	1-800-782-0076 (Prov-wide)
Northwest Territories	1-877-NWT-FIRE (698-3473) (Prov-wide)
Ontario	Local Fire Department or 911
Quebec	1-800-463-FEUX (3389) (Prov-wide)

FIRE / EXPLOSION, continued

FOREST FIRE / WILDFIRE

Fire Season Procedure

- Determine a single point of contact to manage wildfire response for either a specific area or discipline (e.g. drilling specific to the Duvernay or drilling as a whole).
- Identify number of staff working in each area
- Ensure all staff have access to transportation if evacuation is required
- Identify the lowest number of staff required to continue operations
- Determine who is considered non-essential staff.
- What is the timeframe to shut in operations?
 - Drilling _____
 - Completions _____
 - Production Operations _____
 - Construction _____
- Is there anything that can be done during wildfire season to reduce shut-in timeframe
 - Wireline Plugs?
- Visual Air Quality Assessment conducted regularly
 -

To estimate particulate matter concentrations that are potentially harmful using a visibility assessment use the following procedure:

- 1) Face away from the sun.
- 2) Look for landmarks at known distances.
- 3) Determine the visibility range – the limit of which is the point where even high-contrast objects, like a mountain or a dark building, totally disappear.
- 4) Estimate visibility in kilometres.
- 5) Use the table below to identify the suggested health message and appropriate action, based on the air-quality category.

Table 1: Estimating air quality using visibility

Adapted from *Wildfire Smoke: a guide for public health officials*:
www.arb.ca.gov/smp/progdev/pubeduc/wfgv8.pdf

Visibility in km	Air Quality Category	Equivalent approx. PM _{2.5} 1-3 hour average in µg/m ³ *
15 km and up	Good	0-40
5-14 km	Moderate/Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	41-175
2.5-4 km	Unhealthy	176-300
1.5-2 km	Very Unhealthy	301-500
Less than 1 km	Hazardous	over 500

*The concentration of an air pollutant (e.g. Particulates less than 2.5 microns in diameter — PM_{2.5}) is given in micrograms (one-millionth of a gram) per cubic meter air or µg/m³.

The visibility index may be unreliable at times when specific landmarks at known distances are unavailable or when visibility is poor e.g., at dawn or dusk and at night. The above index also only applies to the particulate matter (PM) levels in dry air conditions. This method of estimation is not accurate during high humidity conditions.

FIRE / EXPLOSION, continued

FOREST FIRE / WILDFIRE

- Active monitoring of wildfire begins when a fire within 50km to operational activity occurs
 - GIS will produce a web map updated daily with our operations and wildfire locations during wildfire season (Mar 1st- Nov 30th)
 - It would be advantageous to plot more transient activities on this map as well (e.g. Drilling/Completions activity)
 - Emergency Response Coordinator and operational points of contact will regularly monitor this map. Once the 50km threshold is reached the coordinator will contact the operational point of contact.
 - If the fire is deemed a threat to operations an area specific map will be produced with markers identifying distance to fire as well as a map of all heavy equipment and water sources wildfire responders could utilize.
- Once a fire is deemed a threat a determination as to what kind of evacuation will take place is required
 - Tactical evacuation: May occur when the emergency wildfire situation has escalated with little notice where authorities recommend an immediate evacuation due to an emerging wildfire threat.
 - Strategic evacuation: May occur when a wildfire threat is not imminent however is likely to impact the operation. Projected time of impact of a probable threat will be provided by provincial or municipal authorities. This may also occur when smoke from wildfire is affecting air quality of the operation where a full or limited evacuation is recommended.
- The identification of evacuation routes within the area must be made at this time as it will be a factor in determining evacuation type and evacuation trigger points.
- Evacuation trigger points must be identified.
 - trigger points help decide when to change or modify operations. A trigger point is defined as a point of reference from which predetermined actions take place. It is important to consider factors specific to the operational environment when developing trigger points for wildfire response planning. These may include time to evacuate, distance of the operation from the fire or smoke, or physical features such as a river or road.

Wildfire evacuations could involve a few different scenarios and it is important to understand how your trigger points will relate to various threats.

External resources and expertise can be utilized where internal expertise is limited.

Operational personnel should be involved in developing these triggers, and emergency response plans and associated trigger points should be communicated to workers.

- If it is determined that a strategic evacuation is preferred evacuation timeframes must be determined. A generally used fire speed rate is between 8-10 km/hr. This is only an estimate though and cannot take into account extreme weather conditions like drought or high winds.

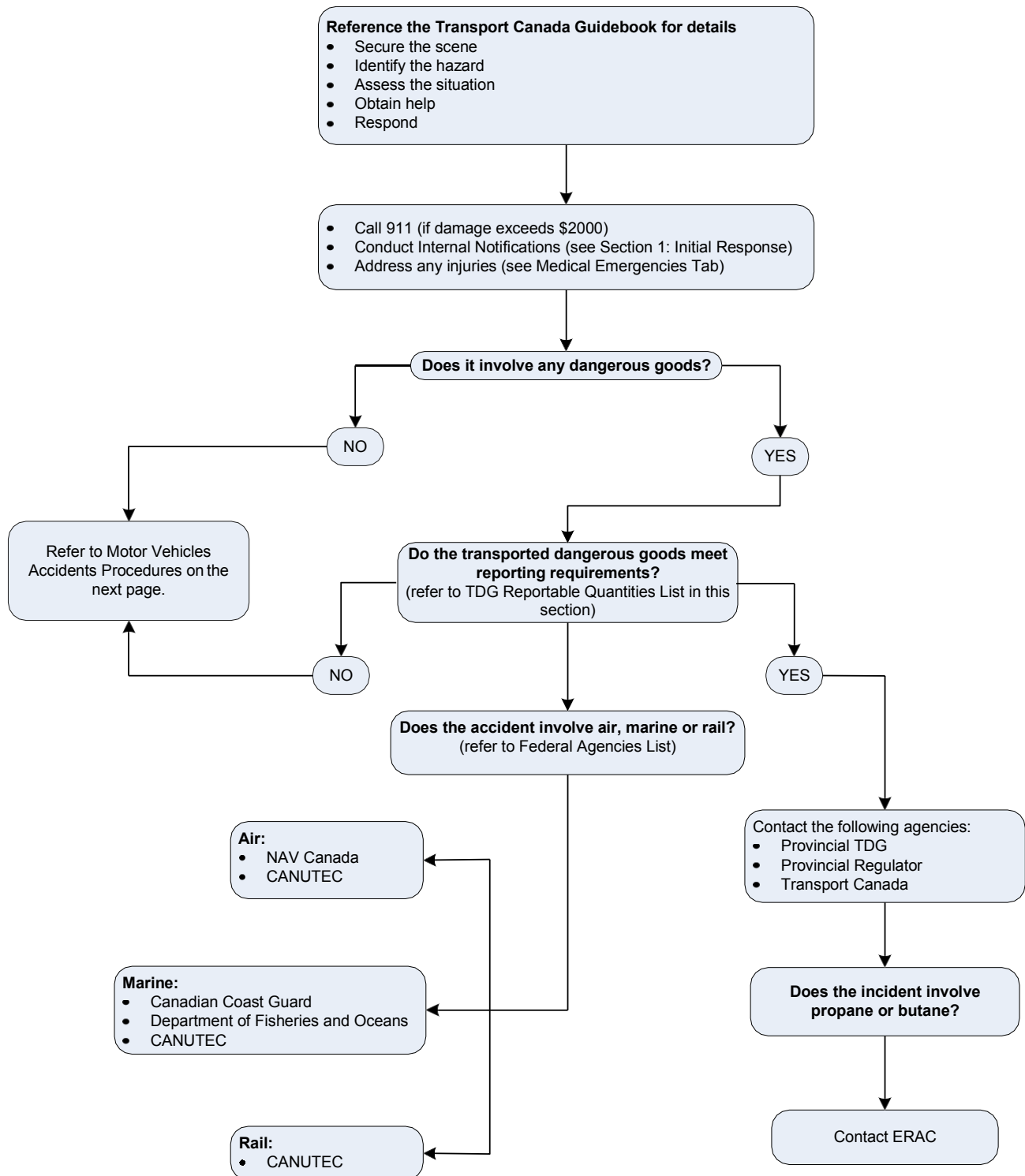
FIRE / EXPLOSION, continued

FOREST FIRE / WILDFIRE

- Evacuation trigger point determination needs to be made for non-essential staff
 - When wildfire reaches a distance of _____ evacuate all nonessential Production Operations/Camp Staff.
 - When wildfire reaches a distance of _____ evacuate all nonessential Drilling Staff.
 - When wildfire reaches a distance of _____ evacuate all nonessential Completions Staff.
 - When wildfire reaches a distance of _____ evacuate all nonessential Construction Staff.
- Evacuation trigger point determination needs to be made for all essential staff
 - When wildfire reaches a distance of _____ initiate shutdown procedures evacuate all remaining Production Operations/Camp Staff.
 - When wildfire reaches a distance of _____ initiate shutdown procedures evacuate all remaining Drilling Staff.
 - When wildfire reaches a distance of _____ initiate shutdown procedures evacuate all remaining Completions Staff.
 - When wildfire reaches a distance of _____ initiate shutdown procedures evacuate all remaining Construction Staff.

TRANSPORTATION INCIDENTS

First on-scene transportation incident flowchart



TRANSPORTATION, 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, 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 CANADA (ERAC) PLAN

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 Canada (ERAC) Plan 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, 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.

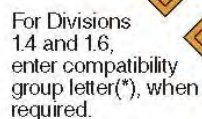
The appropriate federal agencies must be notified if affected:

- **Refer to SECTION 5 – External Agencies or Area Specific Information for contact information**

TDG REPORTABLE QUANTITIES

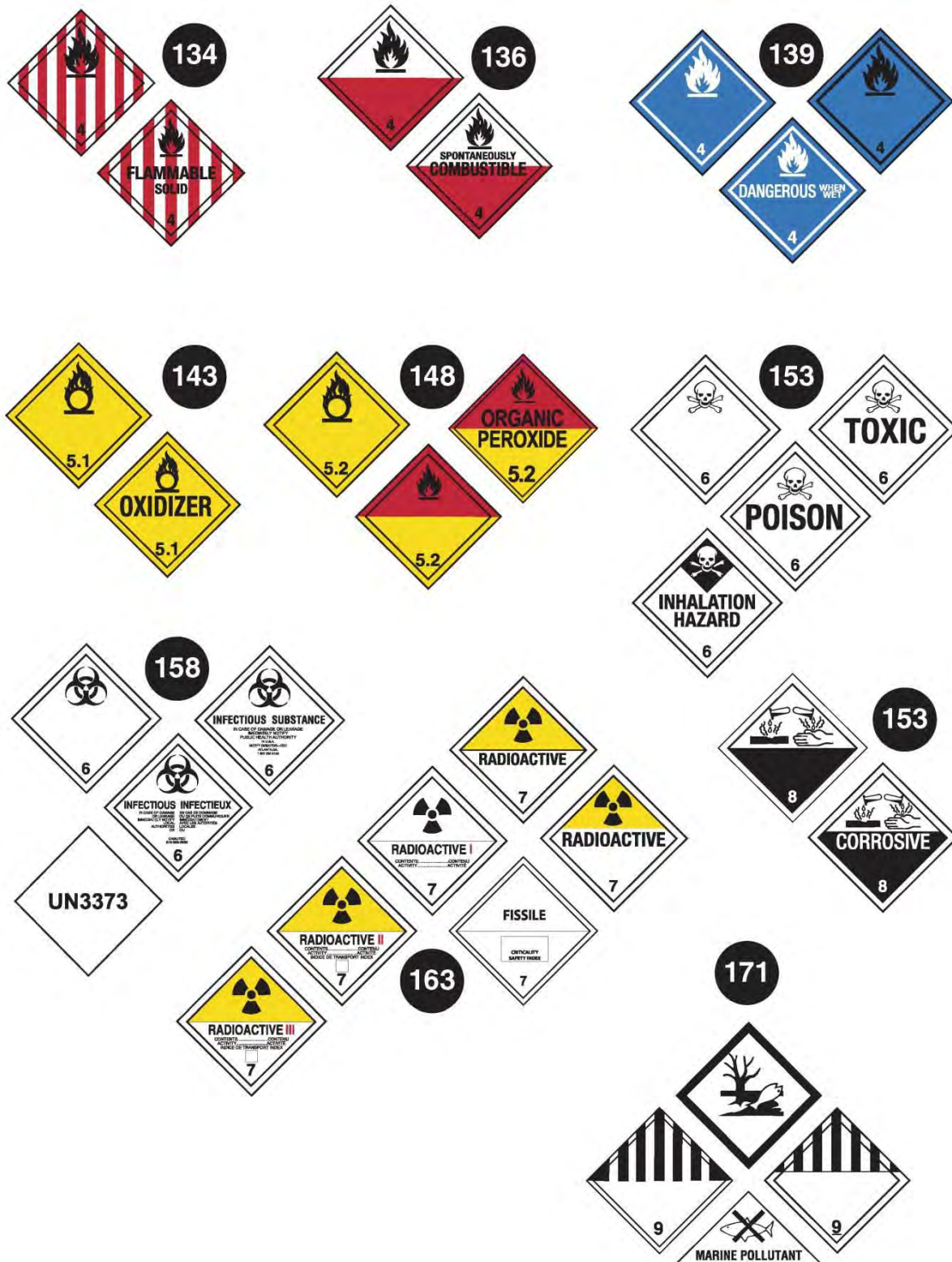
Refer to Petroleum Release Reporting Requirements chart in SECTION 4 – SPILL RESPONSE.

TABLE OF MARKINGS, LABELS AND PLACARDS

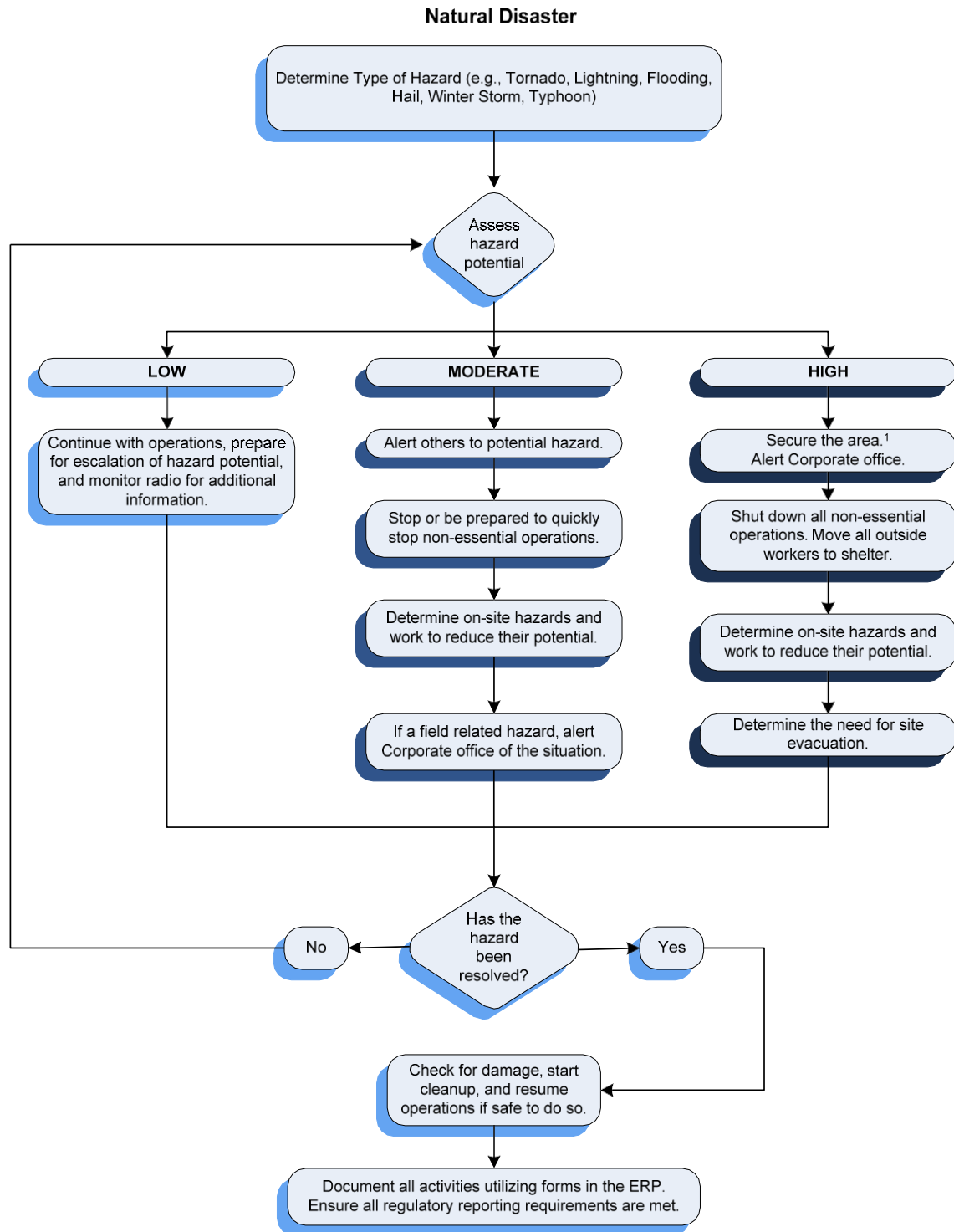


TRANSPORTATION, continued

TABLE OF MARKINGS, LABELS AND PLACARDS, continued



WEATHER AND NATURAL DISASTERS



¹The 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).

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 Canada 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 Environment Canada's 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.

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.

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.

To shut down a facility which may be flooded:

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.

WEATHER AND NATURAL DISASTERS, continued

To start-up a facility which has been flooded:

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 http://environment.alberta.ca/forecasting/advisories/
British Columbia	Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations – River Forecast Centre http://bcrfc.env.gov.bc.ca/warnings/index.htm
Manitoba	Government of Manitoba – Flood Information http://www.gov.mb.ca/flooding/index.html
North Dakota	North Dakota Water Science (USGS) http://nd.water.usgs.gov/
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan Watershed Authority https://www.wsask.ca/Lakes-and-Rivers/Stream-Flows-and-Lake-Levels/

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.

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.

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 Canada, Public Alert Criteria

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

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.
- 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 (Z246.1-09), 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 Emergency Operations Centre Director (Corporate Incident Director).

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

Bomb threats are delivered in a variety of ways. The majority of threats are called in to the target, though occasionally these calls are through a third party. Sometimes a threat is communicated in writing, or by a recording.

Persons making bomb threats generally have one of two motivations:

1. The caller has definite knowledge or believes that an explosive or incendiary bomb has been, or will be, placed. He or she wants to minimize personal injury or property damage. The caller may be the person who placed the device or someone who has become aware of such information.
2. The caller wants to create an atmosphere of anxiety and panic which will, in turn, result in a disruption of the normal activities at the location where the device is purportedly placed.

While most bomb threats are unfounded, some are not. As such, each one must be dealt with as though it is real and handled seriously and calmly.

SECURITY INCIDENTS, continued

Bomb Appearance

Bombs can be constructed to look like almost anything, and can be placed or delivered in any number of ways. The probability of finding a bomb that looks like the stereotypical bomb is almost non-existent. Most bombs are homemade, and are limited in their design only by the imagination and resources available to the bomber.

Remember, when searching for a bomb, suspect anything that looks unusual. Ultimately, however, let a trained bomb technician determine what is or is not a bomb.

Responding to Bomb Threats over the Phone

Most threats or implied threats are received by telephone, generally at a publicized or switchboard number. Should that occur, obtain as much information as possible, filling out the Threatening Call / Bomb Threat form (SECTION 6: FORMS).

If a bomb threat is received over the telephone, the employee receiving the phone call should take the following actions:

- Stay calm and keep their voice calm.
- Pay close attention to details. Write information down as the caller says it. Attempt to get the following information from the caller:
 - What type of bomb is being used?
 - Did you place the bomb?
 - Who is the target?
 - Where has the bomb been placed?
 - What time is the bomb set to explode?
 - Why was the bomb placed?
 - What type of container is the bomb placed in?
 - What does it look like?
 - What is the bomber's name?
 - What is the bomber's address?
- While the first employee is dealing with the threatening phone call, they should have a co-worker or another person contact the police (dial 911) using another telephone, and as covertly as possible. As the first employee writes down answers to the questions above, these answers should be relayed to the police.
- The call recipient should attempt to keep the caller on the phone.
- The call recipient should note the caller's:
 - Age and gender
 - Emotional state (angry, agitated, calm, etc.)
 - Speech patterns (accent, tone)
 - Background noise (traffic, people talking and accents, music and type, etc.)

Responding to Bomb Threats Received in Writing

If a threat has been received in writing, minimize the handling of the document to ensure preservation of forensic evidence - DO NOT PHOTOCOPY.

SECURITY INCIDENTS, continued

Supervisor Responsibilities after Receiving a Bomb Threat

The supervisor should then:

- Obtain all data from the person who received the threat
- Activate the ERP if the situation warrants
- Contact local police / Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) if this has not already been done
- Notify the Regulatory Agency
- Decide on partial or total evacuation (if needed)
- Decide on partial or total search of the facility (if needed)

Evacuating the Facility

If it seems prudent to evacuate the building:

- Have all employees briefly check their work areas for unfamiliar items.
- Instruct all employees not to touch suspicious items, but simply to report them to their supervisors (taking pictures if feasible).
- Instruct all employees not to take personal belongings when they leave.
- Leave doors and windows open
- Do not to turn light switches on or off.
- Do not activate the fire alarm.
- Use stairs only; do not use elevators.
- Use of radio communications should be restricted as the signal could detonate a device.
- All evacuees should report to an outside pre-designated muster area for accountability.

**Improvised Explosive Device (IED)
SAFE STAND OFF DISTANCE**

	Threat Description	Explosives Mass (TNT equivalent) ¹		Building Evacuation Distance ²		Outdoor Evacuation Distance ³	
High Explosives (TNT Equivalent)	Pipe Bomb	5 lbs	2.3 kg	70 ft	21 m	850 ft	259 m
	Suicide Belt	10 lbs	4.5 kg	90 ft	27 m	1,080 ft	330 m
	Suicide Vest	20 lbs	9 kg	110 ft	34 m	1,360 ft	415 m
	Briefcase/Suitcase Bomb	50 lbs	23 kg	150 ft	46 m	1,850 ft	564 m
	Compact Sedan	500 lbs	227 kg	320 ft	98 m	1,500 ft	457 m
	Sedan	1,000 lbs	454 kg	400 ft	122 m	1,750 ft	534 m
	Passenger/Cargo Van	4,000 lbs	1 814 kg	640 ft	195 m	2,750 ft	838 m
	Small Moving Van/ Delivery Truck	10,000 lbs	4 536 kg	860 ft	263 m	3,750 ft	1 143 m
	Moving Van/Water Truck	30,000 lbs	13 608 kg	1,240 ft	375 m	6,500 ft	1 982 m
	Semitrailer	60,000 lbs	27 216 kg	1,570 ft	475 m	7,000 ft	2 134 m

SECURITY INCIDENTS, continued

Bomb Search Guidelines

Employees must not touch anything - only law enforcement explosive disposal units or qualified private consultants are qualified to search for a bomb or suspicious package.

In the event of a search, however, employees may be called upon to unlock drawers, cabinets, and the like for the search crew, and to identify any strange or unfamiliar objects.

Explosive Device Located

If a device or suspected device is located:

- Do not touch or move the object.
- Evacuate the immediate area.
- If possible, take steps to minimize effects of an explosion in the vicinity by evacuation or isolation of the area.
- Ensure RCMP are apprised of the location so explosive disposal unit can be called.

If there is an Explosion

- Have employees take cover under sturdy furniture, or leave the building if directed to do so by emergency responders.
- Stay away from windows.
- Do not light matches.
- Move well away from the site of the hazard to a safe location.
- Use stairs only; do not use elevators.
- Call 911 if no one has called.

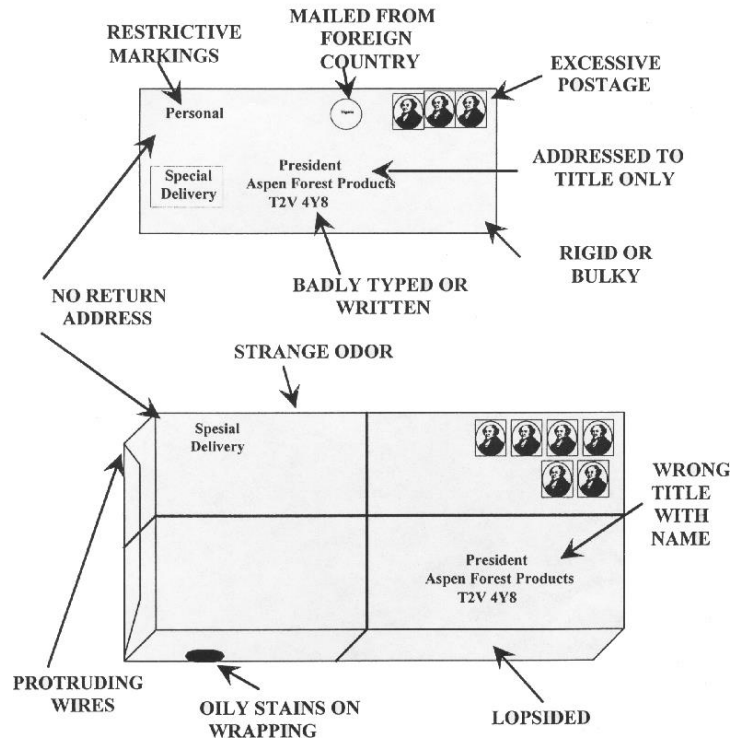
SUSPICIOUS PACKAGES

The likelihood of receiving a bomb in the mail is remote. Unfortunately, however, a small number of explosive devices have been mailed over the years resulting in death, injury and destruction of property.

A bomb can be enclosed in either a parcel or an envelope, and its outward appearance is limited only by the imagination of the sender. However, mail bombs have unique characteristics that may assist in identifying suspect packages.

SECURITY INCIDENTS, continued

Appearance of Suspicious Packages



- Mail bombs may display restricted endorsements such as “Personal” or “Private”. This factor is important when the addressee does not usually receive personal mail.
- Addressee’s name / title may be inaccurate.
- Return address may be fictitious.
- Mail bombs may reflect / distort handwriting or the name and address may be prepared with homemade labels or cut-and-paste lettering.
- Cancellation or postmark may show a different location than the return address.
- Mail bombs may have excessive postage.
- Mail bombs may feel rigid or appear uneven or lopsided and may have an irregular shape, soft spots or bulges.
- Parcel bombs may be unprofessionally wrapped with several combinations of tape used to secure the package and may be endorsed “Fragile – Handle With Care” or “Rush – Do Not Delay”.
- Parcel bombs may have a buzzing or ticking noise or a sloshing sound.
- Pressure or resistance may be noted when removing contents from an envelope or parcel.

SECURITY INCIDENTS, continued

Dealing with Suspicious Packages

If an employee is suspicious of a mailing and is unable to verify the contents with the addressee or sender:

- Do not open the article.
- Isolate the item and evacuate the immediate area.
- Do not put the package or envelope in water or a confined space such as a desk drawer or filing cabinet.
- If possible, open windows in the immediate area to assist in venting potential explosive gases.

If an employee suspects a harmful chemical or biological substance is in a package already on company property they should:

- Cover the package or envelope with a plastic sheet, raincoat, etc.
- Evacuate the room closing all doors and windows.
- Call their supervisor who will contact the local police.
- Isolate the area where the package is.
- Isolate them self in another area that has a telephone and wait for the emergency responders to arrive.

If an employee has touched a package that possibly contains a harmful substance or got some on their clothes, they should:

- Wash their hands well.
- Shower with their clothes on
- Undress and seal their clothes in a plastic bag.
- Shower again and put on fresh clothes.

If an employee has any reason to believe a letter or parcel is suspicious, they should never take a chance or worry about possible embarrassment if the item turns out to be innocent.

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.
- Accredite 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.

SECURITY INCIDENTS, continued

- Reduce Internet access points.
- Reduce or eliminate potential sources of infection – USB flash drives (thumb drives, USB keys, etc.), flash media, etc.
- 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 or by phone at 1-800-O-CANADA (622-6232).

ANIMAL ENCOUNTERS

FIRST RESPONDERS TO ANIMAL ATTACKS

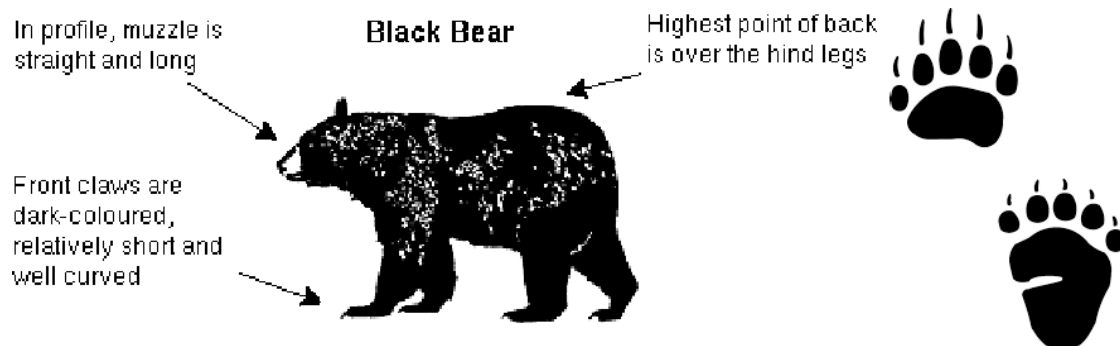
In the event of witnessing or identifying a scene as an attack, it is important to avoid harm to yourself. If equipped with deterrents, an attempt to scare away any remaining animals on scene is optional. In most cases any animals who have recently engaged in an attack are unpredictable therefore it 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!

Is it a black bear or a grizzly bear?



ANIMAL ENCOUNTERS, continued



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.
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 not less than 500 metres and into immediate shelter within a vehicle or building. This situation will cause an immediate notification of the Incident Commander.

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. If you encounter a bear on a trail:

- Stop! Try to stay calm and quiet. Do not make any sudden moves or loud noises. Avoid direct eye contact with the bear; however, never take your eyes off the bear.
- Size up the situation. Is it a black bear or a grizzly? Are there cubs present and where are they in relation to you and the bear? Did you disturb the bear during feeding? Where is the rest of your party? (Always stay together as a group; a bear is less likely to attack a group of people than an individual).
- Do not run from the bear. You cannot out run it! Black bears can reach speeds of 55km/hr.
- Talk quietly and slowly back up leaving the way you came; give the bear enough time and room to leave on its own. Invading the bears space will invoke its “fight or flight” response. Grizzly bears are most likely to fight while Black bears are most likely to choose flight. Avoid any rapid movements and move up wind so the bear can catch your scent and determine you are not a threat.
- If the bear keeps coming at you, climb the tree as high as you can. Remember, some grizzlies and all black bears can climb trees; but if you climb a tree the bear may feel less threatened.

ANIMAL ENCOUNTERS, continued

In Case of Attack (general)

Try to defend yourself on a steep slope or grade; in doing so, you can ensure that any bear will at least have a difficult time standing erect, thereby reducing his full weight force. Bears are also front-heavy, creating an offset in balance when downing slopes or grades.

- 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.

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 will not repel bears from a sprayed area. In fact, there is evidence to suggest that bears are attracted to objects covered with pepper spray. Read the instructions, understand how to use the spray, and test it to be sure of its range and accuracy.

- If no escape is possible and the bear has knocked you to the ground—roll yourself into a "cannonball" position and play dead. Cover your neck and head with your hands and arms. Stay in this tucked position until the bear leaves.
- If a black bear is attacking you, or 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, exposing its teeth, body swaying and pinning its ears back. The bear in this type of attack will often make "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 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.
- If the bear continues to attack, fight for your life, aiming 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.
- In this type of attack, act aggressive to show the bear you will not be easy prey
 - Do not be submissive
 - Face the bear, never taking your eyes off of it

ANIMAL ENCOUNTERS, continued

- Don't attempt to run away
 - Scan for any near-by cover and possible weapons (stick and stones)
 - 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
 - DO NOT PLAY DEAD
- If the bear continues to attack, fight for your life, aiming your assault at the bears head, nose and eyes.

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 (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 points in ON THE TRAIL. 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 defences.

- 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.

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.

ANIMAL ENCOUNTERS, continued

- 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.

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.

ANIMAL ENCOUNTERS, continued

LARGE HOOVED ANIMALS

This family is comprised of several hooved omnivores common to Canadian lands. Unknown to most, hooved animals 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

Hooved Animal Safety

- Generally speaking they prefer not being near people.
- The best line of defence is avoidance.
- Although physical size and appearance varies significantly, temperaments have been noted to be fairly similar between most species of hooved animal.
- Mating season for most hooved animals 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 a Large Hooved Animal

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 a large hooved animal 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, 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.

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.

ANIMAL ENCOUNTERS, continued

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 jewellery 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.
- 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.

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.

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.

ANIMAL ENCOUNTERS, continued

- 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.

BEEES AND WASPS

The presence of Africanized (Killer) bees, 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.

ANIMAL ENCOUNTERS, continued

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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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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Alberta

Notification Requirements for Key Government Agencies

Alberta

Notification Requirements for Key Government Agencies

Incident Type	Agency or Resource									Initial Responders		Lead Agencies		Supporting Agencies & Other Government Contacts									
	Ambulance Services	Local Fire Department	RCMP - Royal Canadian Mounted Police	AER - Alberta Energy Regulator	Local Authorities	AHS - Alberta Health Services	AEMA - Alberta Emergency Management Agency	NEB - National Energy Board	OH - Occupational Health & Safety	AH - Alberta Health	ABTA - Alberta Boilers Safety Association	Alberta Safety Services - Electrical Branch	Workers' Compensation Board	WCSS - Oil Spill Cooperatives	ECCC - Environment & Climate Change Canada	CANUTEC	Emergency Response Assistance Canada	DFO - Department of Fisheries and Oceans					
Sour Gas / HVP Release (Uncontrolled)	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓*	c	✓		d	e		f								
Chlorine Gas Release	a	✓	✓	✓		b	✓		c	✓		d	e		f	g							
Sweet Combustible Gas Release	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓*	c			d	e										
Spill / Transportation Incident (Unrefined Products)**	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓*	c			✓	e	✓	f	g		i					
Spill / Rail or Trucking Incident (Refined Products)**	a	✓	✓	✓		b	✓	✓*	c			✓	e	✓	f	g	h	i					
Serious Injury or Death (Including Vehicle Accidents)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓*	✓				✓										
Missing Person		✓						✓*															
Fire / Explosion / B.L.E.V.E.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓*	c		✓	d	e				h						
Pressure Vessel or Piping Incident		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓*	c		✓		e		f								
Electrical Incident			✓	✓					c			✓	e										
Motor Vehicle Accident (No Injuries)		✓																					
Security Incident			✓	✓				✓*	c														
On-Site Incident Involving E2 Regulated Substance	a	✓	✓			b			c						f			i					

Licensee

As required for incident response

- 911
- EMS
- RCMP / Police
- Fire Department
- Local Authorities

The AER Duty Officer will determine which external departments/agencies require notification of the emergency. The AER Duty Officer initiates the notification process as per this table.

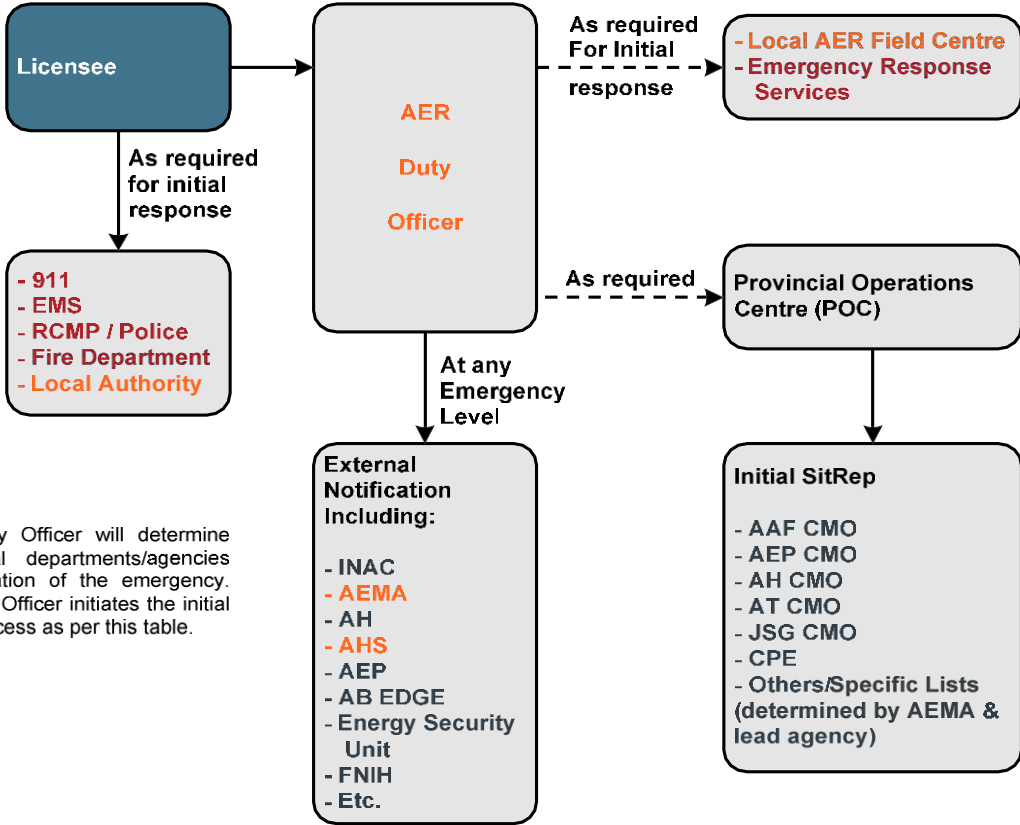
✓ Compulsory contact

* NEB is a compulsory contact only for emergencies involving NEB regulated sites and inter-provincial pipelines.

** Refer to the Alberta Petroleum Industry Release Reporting Requirements chart included in the ERP.

- a) Contact the local fire department if there is potential for secondary fires resulting from the ignition of spilled liquids or escaping gases.
- b) Contact Alberta Health Services (AHS) if the incident has the potential to impact public health (e.g., contaminated drinking water).
- c) Contact Occupational Health & Safety and report when: an injury or accident results in death; an injury results in a worker being admitted to a hospital; a "potentially serious" incident that had the potential to cause serious injury, but did not; there is an unplanned or uncontrolled explosion, fire or flood that causes a serious injury or that has the potential to cause a serious injury; there is a collapse or upset of a crane derrick or hoist or; there is a collapse or failure of any component of a building or structure necessary for its structural integrity.
- d) Alberta Transportation EDGE (Environmental and Dangerous Goods Emergencies) is the first call for all transportation related spills/incidents. If spill is contained on-site, Alberta Transportation will contact the AER. If the spill moves off-site or into a waterbody, Alberta Transportation will contact Alberta Environment and Parks (AEP) and/or Environment & Climate Change Canada (ECCC). Contact Alberta Transportation or the RCMP if an oil & gas emergency affects a highway designated by 1, 2, or 3 digits (e.g., Hwy 2, Hwy 47, Hwy 837).
- e) Contact the Workers' Compensation Board within 72 hours of being notified of an injury/illness that results in or will likely result in: Lost time or the need to temporarily or permanently modify work beyond the date of accident, death or permanent disability, a disabling or potentially disabling condition caused by occupational exposure or activity, the need for medical treatment beyond first aid, or medical aid expenses.
- f) ECCC will be notified by AER 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.
- g) 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 ≥ 15cm(6"). CANUTEC can also provide guidance on handling procedures for toxic material releases.
- h) Emergency Response Assistance Canada will only respond to incidents that involve the following UN numbers: 1075 (Propane, Butane, etc.) and 1010 (Butadiene); with a tank storage capacity of 450 litres or greater. Advisory assistance will be provided to incidents involving tank storage capacities less than 450 litres.
- i) Contact the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada to report an oil spill that occurs in or around fresh and marine waters.
- ① 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 infections substances.
- ② Alberta Energy Regulator is designated as the lead agency (single window approach) to implement the Gov't of Alberta Emergency Response Support Plan for a Petroleum Industry Incident.
- ③ Local Authorities include: cities, towns, villages, counties, municipal districts, improvement districts, special areas, métis settlements, and first nations reserves.
- ④ Request that Alberta Emergency Management Agency identify the affected local authorities and implement Emergency Services. The Emergency Management Field Officer may provide assistance in contacting some or all of the local authorities.
- ⑤ Contact the National Energy Board (via the Transportation Safety Board of Canada) for emergencies involving NEB regulated sites and inter-provincial pipelines.
- ⑥ Occupational Health and Safety - see c) for further details on this agency's role.
- ⑦ Oil Spill Cooperatives in Alberta are run by Western Canadian Spill Services (WCSS).

The AER Duty Officer will determine which external departments/agencies require notification of the emergency. The AER Duty Officer initiates the initial notification process as per this table.



Common
Tasks

*Alberta Energy
Regulator (AER)

*AEMA

Local Authority

Alberta Health
Services (AHS)

Before the Incident

- ❑ All departments/agencies should participate in training and exercises for this plan and the Energy Resources Industry Emergency Support Plan (ERIESP).
- ❑ This plan will be reviewed as required.
- ❑ A join multi-department/agency exercise will be held as required.

- ❑ Confirm and act as lead Government of Alberta (GoA) organization in energy resources industry emergency preparedness and response.
- ❑ Set requirements for planning for, and responding to energy resources industry emergencies.
- ❑ Participate in exercises of this plan.
- ❑ Review and recommend changes to this plan.
- ❑ Maintain 24/7 telephone contact where energy resources industry emergencies can be reported.
- ❑ Maintain 24/7 emergency contact numbers where resources can be accessed to carry out a response to this plan.
- ❑ Make this plan available to stakeholders.
- ❑ Communicate changes to the plan with stakeholders
- ❑ Maintain emergency response resources.
- ❑ Act as Subject Matter Expert (SME).

- ❑ Act as the provincial coordinating agency in energy resources industry emergency responses as per the *Emergency Management Act*.
- ❑ Maintain list of 24 hour emergency contact numbers.
- ❑ Maintain 24 hour duty manager system.

- ❑ Work with the operator to effectively prepare for a 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.
- ❑ Meaningful planning (including confirmation and coordination of roles and responsibilities) between the local authority and the licensee/operator has taken place.
- ❑ Details on municipal emergency response capacity and planning are found in the applicable municipal emergency plan.

Alberta Health Services (AHS) - Environmental Public Health (EPH) roles and responsibilities in public health emergency preparedness and response to 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.

Environmental Public Health 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 Environmental Public Health 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.

During the Incident

- ❑ The AER may activate the ERIESP based on the following criteria:
 - ❑ Level 2 or 3 emergencies (as defined by the AER)
 - ❑ Any level of emergency:
 - ❑ requires coordination of multi-agency response;
 - ❑ requires coordination of information and communication between departments/agencies and/or has significant provincial/national media interest.
- ❑ Elevations of the POC will be escalated by AEMA. Once the elevations level of the POC has been escalated, provincial-level emergency control will be coordinated by AEMA under the leadership of the lead agency.
- ❑ The AER will develop emergency objectives to guide the GoA response and support to duty holders and local authorities. AEMA will assist the AER by providing leadership and strategic policy direction for the GoA as per the *Government Emergency Management Regulation (AR 248/2007)*.
- ❑ GoA emergency management assistance will be provided to the local authority as requested and as long as is required by the local authority.

- ❑ Receive notification of energy resources industry emergencies.
- ❑ Determine the emergency level of an emergency through consultation with the duty holder.
- ❑ Dispatch AER representative to the site of the emergency, as required.
- ❑ Confirm that local resources have been notified as appropriate.
- ❑ Monitoring discharges and ensuring appropriate mitigation and response actions are taken to reduce the impact of liquid releases for land based spills and to ensure watercourses are protected.
- ❑ Confirm, plan and/or implement public safety actions taken to ensure the safety of the public and the environment, including issuing Fire Hazard Orders or requesting NOTAMS.
- ❑ As lead agency, provide coordination for departments/agencies and duty holder on site.
- ❑ Request a local authority liaison officer to be present at the REOC, if necessary.
- ❑ Activate the Energy Resources Industry Emergency Support Plan.
- ❑ Advise AEMA to escalate POC activation (if required).
- ❑ Identify and request initial provincial resources to support the emergency response, to be coordinated at the regional level if necessary through a local or regional EOC.
- ❑ Initiate consolidated Situation Reports through AEMA.
- ❑ Provide Situation Reports to AEMA if requested.
- ❑ Send an AER representative to the emergency location and/or the incident command post.
- ❑ Establish an EOC at the local AER Field Centre until the duty holder or local authority establishes a REOC. AER ECC will be expanded if a REOC is not established.
- ❑ Dispatch an AER representative to the REOC when it opens.
- ❑ Request the deployment of other provincial GoA department/agency representative to be present at the REOC, or the local AER Field Centre ECC.
- ❑ Provide timely situation reports, through AEMA, to other GoA departments/agencies activated by this plan.
- ❑ Notify all participants when the emergency has concluded and there is no longer any hazard to the public.

- ❑ Confirm AER has been notified.
- ❑ Conduct the notification in accordance with Section 5.3.
- ❑ Obtain a situation report from the AER, AEP, local authority, etc.
- ❑ Confirm the level of emergency.
- ❑ Elevate the POC as required.
- ❑ Notify the appropriate provincial officials as per standard operating procedures.
- ❑ Release consolidated Situation Reports in accordance with section 3.4.4.
- ❑ Coordinate the Government of Alberta response including requests for provincial/federal resources.
- ❑ Provide ongoing situation reports or briefing notes to appropriate provincial officials in accordance with the AEP or as requested.
- ❑ Notify partners and stakeholders when the event is over.

- ❑ Receive notification and work with the licensee/operator.
- ❑ In a petroleum industry incident, determine if the incident can be managed and the level of support that would be needed if required from AER and AEMA. If the local authority, licensees or operators are unable to manage the response, the AER with assistance from AEMA will manage the response.
- ❑ Send a local authority liaison officer to be present at the AER regional EOC if necessary.
- ❑ If AEMA is providing support provide regular situation reports.
- ❑ Respond to and assess the emergency incident.
- ❑ Establish contact with the industrial operator in order to:
 - ❑ Obtain additional hazard information.
 - ❑ Determine where road blocks 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.
- ❑ Initiate public protection measures, as necessary.
- ❑ May dispatch a representative to the Provincial Operations Centre (POC), when it is established, to coordinate the response, if requested.
- ❑ If necessary, declare a local State of Emergency.
- ❑ If the hazard area extends beyond the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ), the county will coordinate evacuation of the public as well as reception centre establishment and maintenance with the industrial operator.
- ❑ When possible, work with all other responders to establish a single Regional EOC (REOC).
- ❑ 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.
- ❑ Coordinate news releases with the licensee, if required.
- ❑ Inform AEMA and the public when the emergency is over.

- ❑ 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 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 and incident.

After the Incident

- ❑ Complete a Post Incident Assessment (PIA) based on the scope of their involvement and the outcome.
- ❑ Integrate PIA into internal response processes.
- ❑ All departments/agencies will participate in a joint PIA to be coordinated by AER. Participation from each department/agency will be determined by the response to the emergency.
- ❑ Reports required by other regulatory authorities must be completed and delivered to the appropriate regulatory body within the time lines they prescribe.

- ❑ Conduct the PIA related to the response, as described by the ERIESP.
- ❑ As part of the PIA, recommend any mitigation actions that may improve the coordination of the GoA response, as described by the ERIESP.
- ❑ Establish processes to receive and address community concerns.
- ❑ Review and update the ERIESP, in consultation with AEMA.
- ❑ Communicate any changes to the ERIESP to applicable stakeholders.

- ❑ Participate in all PIAs related the ERIESP.
- ❑ Complete documentation or reporting in relation to the activation of the ERIESP and the emergency for all GoA-wide PIAs.

- ❑ Complete a "lessons learned" process based on the scope of involvement and provide any feedback to the industrial operator.
- ❑ Participate in multi-agency debriefings.

- ❑ Record and respond to health complaints or concerns from the public during and following and incident.
- ❑ Participate in stakeholder debriefings as necessary.

Note: The roles for the local authority(s) and regional health authority(s) are not outlined in the Energy Resources Industry Emergency Support Plan (ERIESP) Plan and will be coordinated during the public consultation program.

*AER - Alberta Energy Regulator

*AEMA - Alberta Emergency Management Agency

*AHS - Alberta Health Services

Revised June 2018



Lead Agency Roles



Lead Agency Roles



AB Emergency Services

Before the Incident

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 Emergency Medical Services, or EMS, have a provincial mandate but with a local presence through detachments or stations. These agencies are usually accessed through 9 1 1 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
- ❑ Emergency Medical Services, or EMS, operates under the authority of the Alberta Health Services. No matter where an emergency happens in Alberta, AHS EMS can transport patients by either a ground ambulance or air ambulance – fixed wing airplane or helicopter.
- ❑ AHS EMS 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
- ❑ Maintain readiness status for emergency notification
- ❑ Participate in industrial operators' exercises where possible
- ❑ Maintain 24 hour emergency contact numbers

During the Incident

RCMP

- ❑ RCMP or local police would also become involved if there are fatalities, as they are required to participate in the investigations. This could be through the medical examiner.
- ❑ Maintain law and order and assist the operator with local security but would require discussion with the local police at the time.
- ❑ The Office of the Fire Commissioner (OFC) has a working relationship with the RCMP and the RCMP may conduct selected duties of the Fire Commissioner where the fire's impact is not significant.
- ❑ Assist with traffic control, crowd control, evacuation, and residence security.
- ❑ Typically would not be involved in setting up or maintaining roadblocks unless the emergencies impacted or required the closure 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 Alberta Health Services provides and coordinates ambulance services within Alberta, including triage, treatment, transportation and care of casualties
- ❑ Provide emergency medical assistance, as required. Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT) or Emergency Medical Responders (EMR) provide basic patient assessment and treatment including obtaining vital signs, administering oxygen and splinting extremities.
- ❑ ALS ambulances have at least one paramedic with expanded training, scope of practice, and can provide advanced treatment in airway management and medication administration.

After the Incident

- ❑ Complete a "lessons learned" process based on the scope of involvement and provide any feedback to the industrial operator.
- ❑ Participate in multi-agency debriefings.

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

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	Edmontonzone.environmentalhealth@ahs.ca
Calgary Main Office	403-943-2295	Calgaryzone.environmentalhealth@ahs.ca
Lethbridge Main Office	403-388-6689	Southzone.environmentalhealth@ahs.ca
Grande Prairie Main Office	780-513-7517	Northzone.environmentalhealth@ahs.ca
Red Deer Main Office	403-356-6366	Centralzone.environmentalhealth@ahs.ca

www.ahs.ca/eph



DEPARTMENT OF INDIGENOUS SERVICES CANADA:

First Nations and Inuit Health Branch - Alberta Region / Environmental Public Health Services (EPHS)

Mandate of EPHS:

- Environmental Public Health Services (EPHS) in First Nations communities works to identify and prevent environmental public health risks that could adversely impact the health of community residents, and recommends corrective action that may be taken by community leaders and residents to reduce these risks.
 - Programming includes public health inspections, monitoring environmental conditions such as drinking water quality, delivering training and raising awareness about potential environmental public health risks and the steps people can take to protect themselves and their families.
- The EPHS program provides services to most First Nations located within the Province of Alberta (excluded are First Nations Bands that make up the community of Maskwacis, AB), based on discretionary government policy considerations, without any legal obligation and at the request and/or with the agreement of First Nations Authorities.

EPHS staff work with stakeholders in an advisory role at the community, regional and national levels to coordinate efforts and assure public health risks posed by emergencies in First Nations communities are eliminated or mitigated.

During a petroleum industry incident, our agency would likely provide or perform the following:

Before the Incident:

- Provide and maintain a 24/7 Single-Point-Of-Contact (SPOC) emergency contact number to enable the Licensee to notify and alert FNIHB-AB EPHS of an emergency or incident. From the initial notification or alert, EPHS will ensure that the information is received by the FNIHB-AB Director of Health Promotion and Protection and the Director of the Office of the Senior Medical Officer of Health, who will help to ensure coordination of all FNIHB-AB response activities.
- Review the Licensee developed Emergency Response Plans as they relate to EPHS program's role and responsibility.
- Upon request, participate in preparedness training and exercises associated with a Licensee's simulated activation of an Emergency Response Plan in which EPHS program has a role and responsibility.
- Provide guidance to stakeholders and local First Nation authorities in identifying sites suitable for establishing and operating of an evacuation centre and/or reception centre.

During the Incident:

- Provide environmental public health advice to First Nation community leadership and to on reserve health care facilities, related to known adverse environmental conditions resulting from a petroleum incident.

- Upon request from the First Nation community, provide the interpretation of air quality data provided to our department.
- Investigate and provide guidance on environmental public health related complaints received from Alberta First Nation communities.
- Provide guidance on environmental public health advisories, concerning on reserve population to First Nation leadership and other stakeholders.
- Provide representation at off-site EOCs or ECCs (established by local, provincial, or federal government stakeholders) when requested and upon EPHS staff availability.
- Work with partners to determine the health risks and to assist with public messaging to help provide accurate information concerning environmental health impacts related to an incident.
- Provide environmental public health services at on reserve evacuation centre(s) to help ensure that public health standards are being met.
- Provide input to First Nation leadership to help with their decision making relating to evacuations, re-entry and re-occupancy of evacuated areas and dwellings.
- Provide advice to EOC/ECC on existing or potential health risks and health effects associated with the incident based on available information.

After the Incident:

- Compile and maintain environmental public health related documents on inspected facilities.
- Participate in PIAs (Post Incident Assessments)
- Provide guidance on assessing and mitigating public health risks following an upstream petroleum incident.

The following contact information should be used for all notification and alerting purposes by Licensees and can be included in industry ERPs, where appropriate:

24/7 EPHS Single-Point-Of-Contact: (780) 719-8782

*Environmental Public Health Services, First Nations and Inuit Health Alberta
Department of Indigenous Services Canada, Government of Canada
Suite 730, 9700 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, AB
T5J 4C3
Phone: (780) 495-4409, Fax: (780) 495-6380*

This document has been compiled to inform all stakeholders of EPHS program's roles and responsibilities and for purposes related to ERCB's /AER's Directive 071 (ERCB 2009), Section 4.1. The above information is valid as of February 1st, 2018 and will be reviewed and updated as needed every two years following its release.

Contact information:

Name	Title	Office #	Cell #	E-mail
Dan Verdun	Fire Chief (Primary)	780-532-9727	780-882-2975	dverdun@countygp.ab.ca
Bart Johnson	Deputy Fire Chief	780-532-9727	587-297-0246	bjohnson@countygp.ab.ca
Stuart Remple	Manager / Enforcement	780-532-9727	780-518-0970	sremple@countygp.ab.ca
Bill Rogan	Director Emergency Management	780-532-9722	780-518-1460	brogan@countygp.ab.ca

Initial contact person for ERP's for the County of Grande Prairie No. 1 is Dan Verdun Deputy Chief.

Responsibilities

The *Emergency Services Act* requires the local authority of each municipality to be responsible for Emergency Response Planning and for the direction and control of their emergency response in their respective jurisdiction (*Local Authority*).

The Local Authority:

- Review the Site specific Emergency Response Plan
- Initiates and manages the local municipal disaster services response
- Dispatches representative(s) to the Emergency Operations Centre, when established and as required
- If required, activates their municipal emergency operations centre and coordinates municipal activities at this centre
- Upon request, may assist with setting up and administration of the Reception Centre.
- Assists with the arrangements of temporary accommodations for residents who have been evacuated
- Assist with the establishing, set up and maintenance of roadblocks as resources and staff training permit
- Ensures that if available, local emergency services and resources are available to the level that they are trained
- Assists with off-site fire protection
- Activates the Emergency Public Warning System (EPWS) to alert public to life threatening hazards as required according to criteria set out by AEMA
- Supports operator in dealing with the emergency situation
- Initiate public protection methods as required
- If necessary, declares a local state of emergency to provide local authorities with special powers (mandatory evacuation, use of or entry into private property, conscription, demolition of private property structures for safety reasons, etc), and
- Establish a public information service, including use of the news media to inform and instruct the public of the emergency as required
- Assist as required with post incident damage assessment

Resources

- The County has and may provide equipment and manpower in an offsite support role for fire protection and emergency mitigation. No County Fire personnel will work outside of their scope of practice. All County personnel will remain under immediate control and direction of a County Fire Officer or designate. The County Fire Service is manned 24 hours a day from the Clairmont and Dunes Fire Halls. All other stations in the County service area are Paid on Call and will be dispatched through 911.
- The County has uniformed Level 1 Peace Officers. The RCMP performs all other policing, evacuation and notification duties. The Peace Officers would be mobilized at the request of the RCMP.
- The County has a large Public Works Department (divided into 3 zones), affiliated equipment and vehicles, and a staff that ranges from 140 in the winter to 240 in the summer. Manpower and equipment may be available to assist with roadblocks and county road closures depending on training and availability.

County of Grande Prairie Notification 24 hr. Phone Number 1-780-814-0280

For all Emergencies Dial 911



LOCAL AUTHORITY – M.D. OF GREENVIEW

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.
- ☐ Establish contact with the industrial operator in order to *(the following roles/responsibilities are entirely contingent upon the communication of accurate and timely information from the industrial operator to the MD of Greenview)*:
 - ☐ 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 emergency public warning system to alert people to life threatening hazards, as required.
- ☐ Activate the Municipal EOC (MEOC), as required.
- ☐ Initiate public protection measures, as necessary.
- ☐ May dispatch a representative to the Government EOC (GEOC), when it is established, to coordinate the response, if requested.
- ☐ If necessary, declare a State of Local Emergency.
- ☐ If the hazard area extends beyond the EPZ, the county will coordinate evacuation of the public and reception centre establishment and maintenance with the industrial operator.
- ☐ When possible work with all other responders to establish a single Regional EOC (REOC).

Upon the Notification of and during an Event, *continued*

- ☐ Establish a public information service *on behalf of the MD of Greenview*, including the use of the news media to inform and instruct the public of the emergency and of any protective actions to be taken.
- ☐ Provide timely news releases *on behalf of the MD of Greenview*, if required.
- ☐ *If a State of Local Emergency has been declared*, inform AEMA and the public when the emergency is over.

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 (as managed / operated by the Local Authority)

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).
- ☐ *As available technology allows*, communicate to MEOC and provide site reps as required.
- ☐ Assist with fire protection where trained personnel are available.
- ☐ Provide emergency medical assistance, as required, *understanding that Alberta Health Services is primarily responsible for ground ambulances in the Peace Country Health region*.
- ☐ Provide timely news releases *with respect to the MD of Greenview*, 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

1. Brian Ballard – Director of Community & Protective Services

- Cell (780) 864-1295 (24 hr.)

bballard@saddlehills.ab.ca

2. Joulia Whittleton – Chief Administrative Officer

- Cell (780) 864-0784 (24 hr.)

cao@saddlehills.ab.ca

3. Ron Pelensky

- Cell (780) 500-7017

rpelensky@saddlehills.ab.ca

County Office (780) 864- 3760 (weekdays only)

Public Information Officer

Michael Archer

- Cell (780) 864-5569

- Office (780) 864-3760

marcher@saddlehills.ab.ca

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 CD Rom or similar electronic format)

2018/06/27

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
Mailing Address: RR 1 Spirit River, AB T0H 3G0

Common Tasks

Before the Incident	
Common Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All departments/agencies should participate in training and exercises for this plan and the Energy Resources Industry Emergency Support Plan (ERIESP).This plan will be reviewed as required.A joint multi-department/agency exercise will be held as required.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Maintain and provide resources to support 24/7 employer reporting of incidents to OHS.Maintain capacity for OHS attendance to a work site when warranted.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Act as subject matter expert (SME) relating to agriculture and livestock impacts.Act as the liaison between farming/ranching community and the Government of Alberta (GoA).Maintain emergency response resources.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Act as the SME on health effects for energy resources industry hazards.Provides technical expertise on potential health impacts to the public, linkages to health resources and considers provincial health system impacts.Act as the SME on health effects for petroleum industry hazards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Maintain a 24/7 call centre (EDGE - Environmental and Dangerous Goods Emergencies) to receive emergency calls related to the transportation and handling of dangerous goods as well as environmental spills/releases/incidents, and AER emergency notifications.Act as SME for dangerous goods incidents.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Maintain a team of trained Communications and Public Engagement personnel.Activate crisis communications plan and crisis communications response.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Maintain the list of Critical Infrastructure and key assets in the Province of Alberta.Maintain and regularly test the Emergency Notification System.Maintain awareness of threats, vulnerabilities, and risks related to human induced intentional hazards.
*OHS	
*AAF	
*Alberta Health	
*AT	
*CPE	
*JSG	
*ABSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Review, accept and register pressure equipment designs and construction procedures that relate to pressure equipment.Issue certificate of inspection permits for pressure equipment before the equipment is placed into service.Ensure that regular inspections of in-service pressure equipment are conducted.Keep records for pressure equipment that has been registered for use, or manufactured, in Alberta.Examine, certify and register Pressure Welders and Welding Examiners, Power Engineers, and Pressure Equipment Inspectors.Authorize and monitor, through quality management systems, organizations that have been permitted to conduct some of the activities subject to the regulations.Conduct safety education and training.

During the Incident

During the Incident	
Common Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The AER may activate the ERIESP based on the following criteria:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Level 2 or 3 emergencies (as defined by the AER)Any level of emergency:<ul style="list-style-type: none">requires coordination of multi-agency response;requires coordination of information and communication between departments/agencies and/or has significant provincial/national media interest.Elevations of the POC will be escalated by AEMA. Once the elevations level of the POC has been escalated, provincial-level emergency control will be coordinated by AEMA under the leadership of the lead agency.The AER will develop emergency objectives to guide the GoA response and support to duty holders and local authorities. AEMA will assist the AER by providing leadership and strategic policy direction for the GoA as per the <i>Government Emergency Management Regulation (AR 248/2007)</i>.GoA emergency management assistance will be provided to the local authority as requested and as long as is required by the local authority.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Inspect the work activities and processes to ensure legislative standards are being met by all work site parties. (Attendance to be determined by Occupational Health and Safety management.)
	Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none">Act as SME relating to agriculture and livestock impacts.Act as the liaison between farming/ranching community and GoA during energy resources industry emergencies.Provide information relating to agricultural and livestock impacts to the GoA during energy resources industry emergencies.
	Forestry <ul style="list-style-type: none">Notify forestry staff in the area of the emergency.Notify duty holder if energy resources industry infrastructure is threatened by wildfire.Can fight wildfires started as the result of the energy resources industry product release.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Verify that AHS (Alberta Health Services) and/or FNIH (First Nations & Inuit Health) have been notified of the emergency.AH will assess the potential for and implications of human health issues and coordinate the provision of information and support to and from AHS.Provide health and medical technical expertise as requested and as appropriate.Act as SME on health effects for petroleum industry hazards, providing technical expertise on health impacts to the public, linkages to health resources and provincial health impacts.AH in collaboration with AHS will monitor and assess the impact of health system and collaboration with AHS and other GoA ministries to communicate knowledge of situation to stakeholders (federal and provincial)AH will provide scientific advice and recommendations on human health risk assessments when addressing site specific clean-up, site specific de-commissioning and process impact assessments.During a petroleum event, AH will primarily communicate to AHS. AHS will provide safety messaging to the public, and will relay situational information to the local health system.Provide support to AHS as required.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Handle inter-departmental communication as needed during energy resources industry emergencies.Maintain ability to process calls for new emergencies.Provide information on the impacts to transportation routes.Provide response support if dangerous goods are released.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Confirm distribution of AER messaging. Provide support as required.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide intelligence and threat risk assessments when appropriate and when requested, in relation to critical infrastructure and key assets.Communicate with owners and operators of critical infrastructure and key assets, through normal communication channels, or if necessary through the Emergency Notification System maintained by ASSIST.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Receive notification of an incident.As required under the <i>Pressure Equipment Safety Regulation</i> Section 35, the accident scene must not be disturbed (except when it is absolutely necessary to prevent death or injury, or to prevent further property damage) unless approval to do so has been given by an ABSA Safety Codes Officer.
*OHS	
*AAF	
*Alberta Health	
*AT	
*CPE	
*JSG	
*ABSA	

After the Incident

After the Incident	
Common Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Complete a Post Incident Assessment (PIA) based on the scope of their involvement and the outcome.Integrate PIA into internal response processes.All departments/agencies will participate in a joint PIA to be coordinated by AER. Participation from each department/agency will be determined by the response to the emergency.Reports required by other regulatory authorities must be completed and delivered to the appropriate regulatory body within the time lines they prescribe.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ensure work site parties have implemented appropriate controls prior to re-entry by workers.Investigate the incident if the incident is a reportable incident in line with current Alberta OHS Legislation.Ensure internal investigation has been conducted and that identified corrective actions have been minimized to reduce recurrence of similar incidents.Ensure health and safety committee or health and safety representative as defined by OHS legislation has been involved in internal investigations.
	Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide a summary of agriculture and livestock impacts during the PIA process. (if applicable)Conduct agriculture and livestock impact assessments.Implement response activities as required.
	Forestry <ul style="list-style-type: none">Conduct forest impact assessment. (if applicable)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide a summary of the health impacts during the PIA process. (if applicable)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide a summary of transportation impacts during the PIA process. (if applicable)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Participate in all PIAs related to the ERIESP.Coordinate key messaging with the AER.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Participate in all PIAs related to the ERIESP.Communicate with owners and operators of critical infrastructure and key assets, through normal communication channels, or if necessary through the Emergency Notification System maintained by ASSIST.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Investigate accidents or unsafe conditions that involve pressure equipment. May:<ul style="list-style-type: none">close all or part of the accident site for 48 hours (or longer if authorized by a Justice)prohibit any person from entering the site for safety reasons or to preserve evidencebe accompanied by any person for assistanceinspect and photograph any thingrequire any person to make full disclosurerequire closure or disconnection of any thingrequire to be performed any tests or evaluationsremove evidencerequire production of documents
*OHS	
*AAF	
*Alberta Health	
*AT	
*CPE	
*JSG	
*ABSA	

Supporting Agency Roles



Supporting Agency Roles

	Before the Incident	During the Incident	After the Incident
*AEP	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Maintain 24 hour emergency contact numbers and duty officer where resources can be accessed for a response related to this plan.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Maintain emergency response resources.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Maintain a specialty air monitoring team and equipment used to oversee and verify air monitoring during incident response.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Act as SME.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Prepare to act as lead agency when appropriate.</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that non-energy industry resources environmental impacts are mitigated.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Provide expertise to mitigate the impacts of non-energy resources industry liquid releases on land and intowatercourses.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Provide technical assistance related to emergency drinking water supply engineering.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Notify Fish and Wildlife staff in the area of the emergency.</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Compile and maintain environment/emergency related records</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Monitor environmental recovery, when required.</div>
*WCB	<div>The Workers' Compensation Board is a statutory corporation created by government under the Workers' Compensation Act to administer a system of workplace insurance for the workers and employers of the province of Alberta.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> WCB has the overall responsibility for the administration of the workers' compensation system in Alberta.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Be a neutral and autonomous administrator of the worker's compensation system.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Strive to balance the interests of workers and employers.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Delivery of workers' compensation services to the workers and employers of Alberta.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Make decisions based on evidence, law and policy and fair, impartial and transparent processes.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Encourage safer workplaces and promote disability management.</div>	<div>Employer must report to WCB within 72 hours of being notified of an injury/illness that results in or will likely result in:<div><input type="checkbox"/> Lost time or the need to temporarily or permanently modify work beyond the date of accident</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Death or permanent disability (amputation, hearing loss, etc.)</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> A disabling or potentially disabling condition caused by occupational exposure or activity (poisoning, infection, respiratory disease, dermatitis, etc.)</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> The need for medical treatment beyond first aid (assessment by a physician or chiropractor, physiotherapy, etc.)</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Medical aid expenses (dental treatment, eyeglass repair/replacement, prescription medications, etc.)</div></div> <div>Note: Immediately report fatalities and serious injuries to the OHS Contact Centre 1-866-415-8690.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Determines whether the injury or illness is caused by work.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Responds to all client inquiries forwarded by the Minister and all other elected officials.</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Compensates injured workers for lost income, health care and other costs related to a work-related injury.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Safely restores injured workers through return-to-work services to a level of competitive employability.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Take reasonable measures to maintain a reasonable quality of life for severely injured workers through the provision of services allowed by legislation and policy.</div>
*WCSS	<div>Cooperatives operate within specific geographic areas. The petroleum companies in each Co-op work together to achieve a state of spill response readiness. To accomplish this Cooperatives maintain spill contingency plans and strategically place OSCARS (Oil Spill Containment and Recovery units) that are available to all member companies in the area. They hold annual training exercises and provide educational funding for their membership. In an effort to continually improve, Co-ops are often involved in research and development projects.</div> <div>WCSS members in good standing must sign an equipment use agreement to access equipment and are not charged for the use of the equipment; non-members have access to our equipment at our discretion and at a daily rental rate.</div> <div>Operators who are members in good standing of an Area Spill Response Unit or Western Canada Spill Services are only required to provide the name(s) and phone numbers (s) of their emergency contact personnel. The operators must maintain their membership with the Area Spill Response Unit and participate in the annual spill training exercise(s).</div>	<div>WCSS receives a call from Petroleum Company and dispatches the necessary equipment (wildlife equipment, airboats, winter response units, drum skimmers, containment and recovery equipment, regional OSCAR etc.).</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> The equipment user is responsible for equipment repairs and/or replacement if necessary, costs to inventory and restock units and for consumables that are used.</div>

Canada

Before the Incident	During the Incident	After the Incident
<p>Environment & Climate Change Canada's Environmental Emergencies Program (EEP) protects Canadian and their environment from the effects of environmental emergencies through provision of <u>science-based expert advice</u> and <u>regulations</u>.</p> <p>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"><input type="checkbox"/> Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries Act—Pollution Prevention Provisions;<input type="checkbox"/> Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994;<input type="checkbox"/> Statutory Notification Requirements—EC's Environmental Notification System.<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Emergencies Regulations.	<p>During an environmental emergency, <i>The National Environmental Emergencies Centre (NEEC)</i> is the focal point for ECCC.</p> <p>ECCC's services during an environmental emergency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Collaborate with federal, provincial, territorial and international environmental protection agencies to enable rapid sharing of information.<input type="checkbox"/> Convene and chair a Science Table of experts and stakeholders to develop consensus based advice to the Lead Agency.<input type="checkbox"/> Identify environmentally sensitive areas and priorities (sensitivity and resource at risk mapping).<input type="checkbox"/> Advise on mitigation and cleanup measures.<input type="checkbox"/> Provide support and guidance in the assessment of oiled shorelines to prioritize their protection and cleanup (Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique (SCAT)).<input type="checkbox"/> Advice on the fate and behavior of the spilled product.<input type="checkbox"/> Advice on sampling and laboratory analysis.<input type="checkbox"/> Provide weather forecasting and spill dispersion modelling to identify where these substances are likely to move in the environment.<input type="checkbox"/> Provided expertise on the migratory bird resources and species at risk, including on-site assessment and determination of wildlife impact.<input type="checkbox"/> Can conduct post-emergency assessments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> ECCC can conduct post-emergency assessments.<input type="checkbox"/> Provide specialized advice in shoreline clean-up assessment techniques (SCAT).<input type="checkbox"/> Provide Advise on mitigation and cleanup measures..
<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"><input type="checkbox"/> Establishes appropriate and nationally consistent level of preparedness and response services in Canadian waters.<input type="checkbox"/> Design and develop related regulations, policies, strategies and tools.<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.<input type="checkbox"/> Conduct environmental assessments under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act.<input type="checkbox"/> Design, develop and implement communication and education strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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.<input type="checkbox"/> Work together with provincial environment protection agencies and may be initially notified by ECCC.<input type="checkbox"/> May send personnel to the site if there has been or could potentially be an impact to fish or fish habitat.<input type="checkbox"/> Monitors and investigates all reports of marine pollution in Canada in conjunction with other federal departments.<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.<input type="checkbox"/> Aids in search and rescue operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Work closely with ECCC, The Canadian Coast Guard and other provincial environmental agencies.
<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>Flight Information Centre (FIC) – FIC Services</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"><input type="checkbox"/> Emergency<input type="checkbox"/> Aviation Weather Briefing<input type="checkbox"/> Flight Planning<input type="checkbox"/> En-route Flight Information Services<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Aerodrome Advisory Services (RAAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> As requested by the provincial oil and gas regulator, the Flight Information Centre will issue a NOTAM (Notice to Airmen).<input type="checkbox"/> To close air space beyond an airport (e.g. above a sour gas release), the Flight Information Centre can be contacted by the provincial oil and gas regulator. Depending on the situation, the Flight Information Centre may issue a NOTAM to close the air space in a defined area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Rescind the NOTAM and re-open air space that was closed due to emergency.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Sets national standards to keep the environment healthy, keep water and air pollution low and Canadians safe.<input type="checkbox"/> Maintains a nationwide network of radiation monitoring stations and can act if levels spike.<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<input type="checkbox"/> Sets strict rules on how chemicals are used in order to limit human exposure.<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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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.
<p>The Centre for Emergency Preparedness and Response (CEPR) is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Developing and maintaining national emergency response plans for the Public Health Agency of Canada and Health Canada.<input type="checkbox"/> Assessing public health risks during emergencies.<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.<input type="checkbox"/> The health authority in the Government of Canada on bioterrorism, emergency health services and emergency response. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Strengthen intergovernmental collaboration on public health and facilitate national approaches to public health policy and planning.<input type="checkbox"/> Manages emergency preparedness and emergency response plans and keeps them up to date.<input type="checkbox"/> Develops and runs exercises to train emergency workers.<input type="checkbox"/> Develops and delivers training courses that teach health workers how to respond to emergencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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. It 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).<input type="checkbox"/> If a public health emergency grows beyond one province and/or territory, the Public Health Agency of Canada usually gets involved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Provide government leadership in response to Arctic Seas contingencies related to oil and gas exploration and production activities.<input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that the First Nation communities have emergency management services comparable to those of Canadians in similar situations.<input type="checkbox"/> Work to establish an all-hazards approach for responding to emergencies that impact First Nation communities.<input type="checkbox"/> Responsible for developing, exercising, implementing and maintaining regional emergency management plans.<input type="checkbox"/> Responsible for negotiating agreements with their respective provincial government for the delivery of management services in First Nations communities.<input type="checkbox"/> Each region is responsible for working with First Nations communities and emergency management organizations to evaluate the threat and risks associated with emergencies and take steps to mitigate potential emergencies.<input type="checkbox"/> Regions and HQ are responsible for activities arising from the preparedness phase of emergency planning, including on-going training, exercising and supporting the development and maintenance of First Nations Emergency Management Plans.<input type="checkbox"/> Responsible for conducting national or regional exercises, including table top exercises.<input type="checkbox"/> The Emergency and Issues Management Directorate (EIMD) is responsible for developing, exercising, implementing and maintaining INAC's National Emergency Management Plan.<input type="checkbox"/> EIMD will work collaboratively with regional counterparts, Communications Branch, and other stakeholders to update this plan and the annexes, as required by changes in policy, legislation, or to incorporate lessons learned from exercises and actual emergencies.<input type="checkbox"/> The plan will undergo a full review at a minimum of every 3 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> The INAC HQ EM Operations Centre liaises with the Government of Canada (GOC) in an effort to ensure an integrated GOC response to emergencies in First Nations communities.<input type="checkbox"/> If an emergency becomes significant, Operations can activate INAC's National Emergency Operations Centre which provides an enhanced scalable response including 24/7 service.<input type="checkbox"/> The INAC HQ Emergency Management (EM) Operations Centre is responsible for coordinating and monitoring emergency management activities impacting First Nations communities from a national perspective.<input type="checkbox"/> Operations staff are responsible for monitoring, validating, and providing situational awareness products such as notifications, summaries, fire and flood reports to senior management, the Government Operations Centre, law enforcement, and other agencies on emergencies impacting First Nations communities.<input type="checkbox"/> Regional emergency management coordinators are responsible for coordinating and liaising with First Nations and the local emergency management organizations.<input type="checkbox"/> INAC headquarters and regions must work closely together to ensure timely flow of information.<input type="checkbox"/> Regions are responsible for reporting any emergencies to INAC's operations centre located within EIMD in headquarters.<input type="checkbox"/> EIMD is responsible for ensuring senior management is kept informed of any emergencies threatening First Nations communities through the preparation of various briefing reports, notifications and summaries as the event develops.<input type="checkbox"/> EIMD is committed to search and recovery based on compassionate grounds. When a search and rescue operation is terminated and the individual(s) have not been located, the department may fund the extension of search and recovery activities.<input type="checkbox"/> Regions should identify and communicate with non-government organizations located within their area of responsibility to determine what they can offer First Nations during emergencies.<input type="checkbox"/> Mitigation of the effects of emergencies on First Nations reserves for which the department has legal responsibility, including arrangements for community evacuation and temporary shelter, and provision of territorial support.<input type="checkbox"/> Coordination of federal assistance and response to emergencies in response to requests from territorial government authorities, for all cases in which the mandate does not clearly fall to another federal Minister.<input type="checkbox"/> Provide an assurance to the province that INAC will provide funding to cover costs related to emergency assistance in First Nations communities.<input type="checkbox"/> Response activities include emergency public communication, search and rescue, emergency medical assistance and evacuation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Once an incident is terminated, key staff and stakeholders are to be regrouped as soon as possible to conduct a formal debrief to identify areas for improvement and to identify key lessons learned.<input type="checkbox"/> A lessons learned and after action report should be completed no later than 30 calendar days after the conclusion of the emergency. It is to be shared nationally and on a constructive basis to enhance the department's emergency management capabilities.<input type="checkbox"/> Mitigate the effects of an emergency on First Nations people in the area.<input type="checkbox"/> Work with the Chief and Council to assess the situation, determine the most effective way to repair damage and ensure delivery of programs and services to the community.<input type="checkbox"/> INAC will compile statistical data pertaining to which First Nations communities that are impacted by emergencies, the causes and severity of the emergency as well as other trends that will assist with preparation initiatives in future years.<input type="checkbox"/> Recovery activities include the return of evacuees, trauma counselling, reconstruction, economic impact studies and financial assistance for eligible costs.<input type="checkbox"/> Returning a community to a state of normalcy is a priority.

Transport Canada *CANUTEC	*FNIH	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Deliver public health and emergency management for on-reserve First Nations and Inuit communities.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Maintain a 24 hour emergency telephone service.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Receive Emergency Response Plans.</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Monitor the health effects of the incident on the First Nations people of the area.</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Ensure appropriate data is collected to monitor the health effects of the incident.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Recommend further investigation or research after the event is warranted.</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"/> Maintain a 24 hour emergency telephone service.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Federal regulations require that CANUTEC be contacted in the event of an incident or accident involving dangerous goods and infections substances.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Maintains records of over 2 million Safety Data Sheets (SDS).</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Assist emergency response personnel in handling dangerous good emergencies including advice on<ul style="list-style-type: none"><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><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><input type="checkbox"/> Maintain voice communication and written information records for two years for the protection of all parties.</div>
		<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>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). 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>In addition we respond to the following Flammable Liquids transported by rail only:<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>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 & initiate planning for next operational period.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Update Emergency Call Centre Operator and Home Based Coordinator.</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Terminate and de-mobilize.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Post-incident assessment and communication program.</div>
		<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><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>*National Energy Board Roles & Responsibilities</div><div>The NEB'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, NEB inspectors may attend the site to oversee a company's immediate response. The NEB will require that all reasonable actions are taken to protect employees, the public and the environment. Further, the NEB will verify that the regulated company conducts adequate and appropriate clean-up and remediation of any environmental effects caused by the incident.</div><div>As lead regulatory agency, the NEB:<div><input type="checkbox"/> Monitors, observes and assesses the overall effectiveness of the company's emergency response in terms of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Emergency ManagementSafetySecurityEnvironmentIntegrity of operations and facilities; andEnergy Supply.</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 National Energy Board Act or Canada Oil & Gas Operations Act (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 NEB 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>If applicable; refer to the NEB site section behind the blue Area Specific Information tab for further regulations, definitions and, reporting guidelines for NEB related incidents specific to this ERP.</div></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><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>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>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>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. http://www.bst-tsb.gc.ca/eng/qui-about/mission-mandate.asp</div></div>
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*ERAC - Emergency Response Assistance Canada

*CANUTEC - Canadian TransportEmergency Centre


*NEB - National Energy Board

*TSB - Transportation Safety Board

PSC - Public Safety Canada

*FNIH – First Nations & Inuit Health

Revised June 2018



SECTION 6: FORMS

FORM DESCRIPTIONS

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS) FORMS

ICS 201 INCIDENT BRIEFING
ICS 202 INCIDENT OBJECTIVES
ICS 207 INCIDENT ORGANIZATION CHART
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

EMERGENCY FORMS

A1 INITIAL EMERGENCY REPORT FORM
A2 ODOUR COMPLAINT SCRIPT
A3 REGULATORY FIRST CALL COMMUNICATION
A4 INCIDENT ACTION PLAN (IAP) COVER PAGE
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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FORM DESCRIPTIONS

The ICS 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 that h2safety utilizes.

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 207 Incident Organization Chart	A complete picture of the organizational structure for the incident.
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 medial 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

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 created by the AER used to send detailed information to the AER 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
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.

ICS 201 INCIDENT BRIEFING

GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Incident Name:	
Date/Time Initiated:	
Prepared By:	ICS Position:
Level of Emergency < Alert / Minor < Level 1 < Level 2 < Level 3	
Map Sketch:	
<i>Note: Maps can be drawn or attached here.</i>	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%; position: relative;"> <!-- Grid lines --> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; bottom: 0; left: 0;"> <!-- Vertical lines --> <div style="position: absolute; right: 0; top: 0; bottom: 0; border-left: 1px solid black;"></div> <!-- Horizontal lines --> <div style="position: absolute; left: 0; bottom: 0; border-top: 1px solid black;"></div> </div> </div>	
Initial Emergency Summary: (Write description or attach A1)	
Safety Briefing:	

ICS 201 INCIDENT BRIEFING

GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Current and Planned Objectives:		
People	Worker Safety	Priority #
	Public Safety	#
Environment		#
Assets		#
Reputation		#
Current and Planned Actions, Strategies and Tactics:		
Time:	Actions:	
HHMM		
HHMM		
HHMM		
HHMM		
HHMM		
HHMM		
HHMM		
HHMM		
HHMM		
HHMM		
HHMM		

ICS 201 INCIDENT BRIEFING

GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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: 0 auto; width: 200px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">INCIDENT COMMANDER</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Name _____</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Number _____</p> </div>		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 150px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">INFORMATION OFFICER</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Name _____</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Number _____</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 150px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">LIAISON OFFICER</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Name _____</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Number _____</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 150px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">SAFETY OFFICER</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Name _____</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Number _____</p> </div> </div>		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">ON-SITE GROUP SUPERVISOR</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Name _____</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Number _____</p> </div> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">SITE SAFETY</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Name _____</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Number _____</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">CONTROL</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Name _____</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Number _____</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">CONTAINMENT</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Name _____</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Number _____</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">OTHER</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Name _____</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Number _____</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">OTHER</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Name _____</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Number _____</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">OTHER</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Name _____</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Number _____</p> </div> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">PUBLIC SAFETY GROUP SUPERVISOR</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Name _____</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Number _____</p> </div> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">AIR MONITORS</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Name _____</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Number _____</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">ROADBLOCKS</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Name _____</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Number _____</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">ROVERS</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Name _____</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Number _____</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">TELEPHONERS</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Name _____</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Number _____</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">RECEPTION CENTRE REPRESENTATIVES</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Name _____</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Number _____</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">OTHER</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Name _____</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Number _____</p> </div> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">DOCUMENTATION</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Name _____</p> <p style="margin: 2px 0;">Number _____</p> </div>

Note: Refer to ICS 207 Incident Organization Chart in SECTION 6: FORMS (BLUE TAB) for full command structure.

ICS 202 INCIDENT OBJECTIVES



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Incident Name:	
Date / Time Initiated:	
Prepared by:	ICS Position:
General Control Objectives for the Incident:	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
Weather Forecast:	
General Safety Message:	
<i>Note: Create and prioritize SMART (Specific, Measureable, Attainable, Realistic, & Time-Sensitive) objectives that address the incident issues and utilize the solutions identified on the Operations Briefing page.</i>	

ICS 202 INCIDENT OBJECTIVES



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

ICS 207 INCIDENT ORGANIZATION CHART

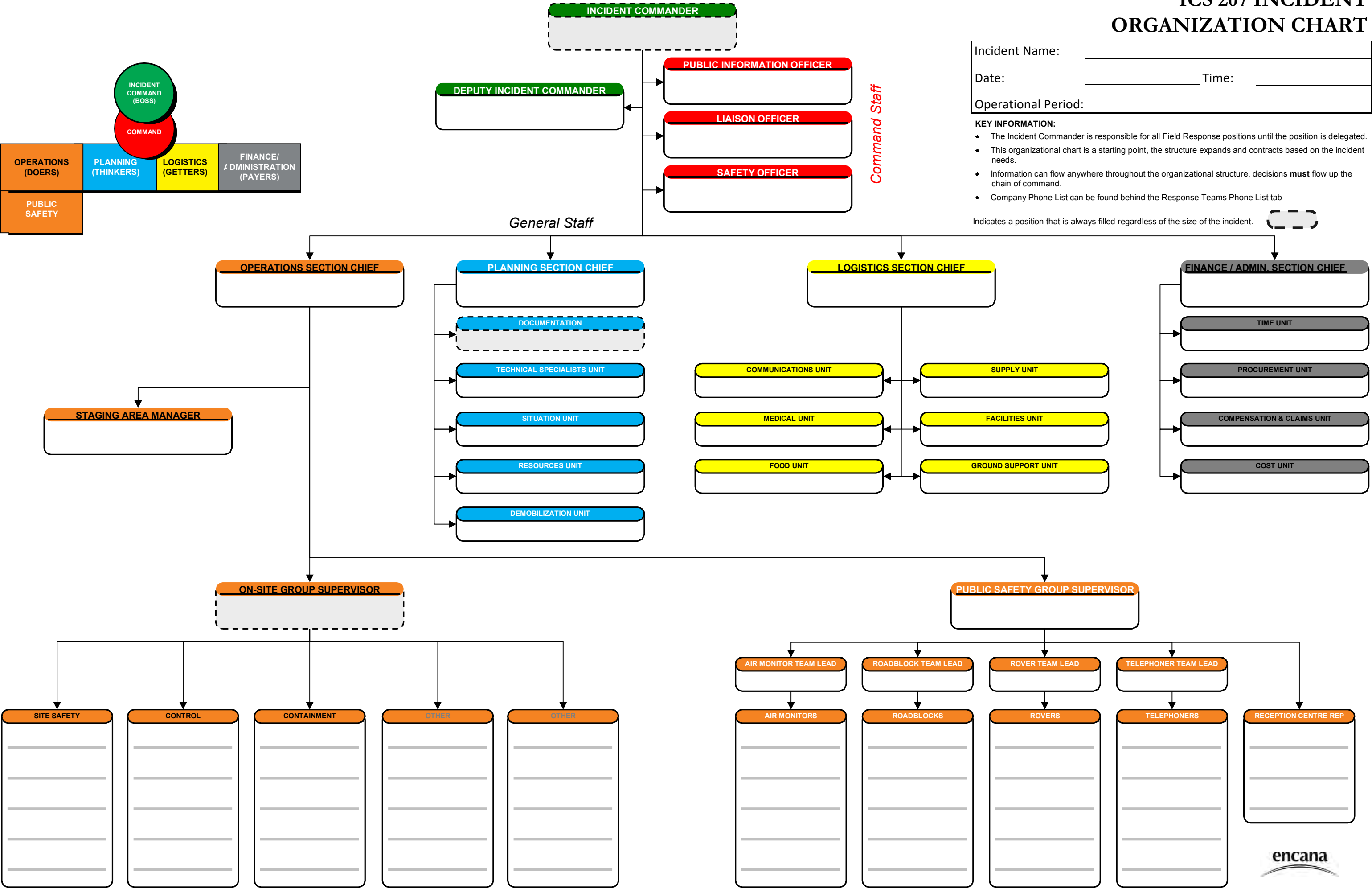
Incident Name: _____

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 starting 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 209 INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY



GRANDE PRARIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Incident Name:		Location of Incident:	
Date / Time Initiated:		(LSD / NTS)	
Prepared by:		ICS Position	
Incident Details:			
Gas readings:	H ₂ S	SO ₂	LEL
Level of Emergency:			
Incident Severity: <input type="checkbox"/> Alert / Minor <input type="checkbox"/> Level 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Level 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Level 3			
Affect Medium: (Check all that apply)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Air	<input type="checkbox"/> Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Soil	<input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify:
Site Type: (Select only 1)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Well (Active)		<input type="checkbox"/> Well (Abandoned/Suspended)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Well (Drilling & Completions): Rig Name:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Battery/Plant/Facility		<input type="checkbox"/> Tank Farm/Storage	
<input type="checkbox"/> Riser (Pipeline)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Road or Road Structure		Name:	Location on Road:
<input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify:			
Incident Type: (Check all that apply)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Sour Gas Release		<input type="checkbox"/> Sweet Gas Release	
<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster/Weather		<input type="checkbox"/> Fire/Explosion	
<input type="checkbox"/> Worker Injury/Fatality		<input type="checkbox"/> Security (theft, threat, terrorism)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Well Bore Communication		<input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline Boring	
<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment/Structural Damage		<input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline Break	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify:		<input type="checkbox"/> Liquid Spills	
<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Disaster/Weather		<input type="checkbox"/> Drilling Kick	
<input type="checkbox"/> Worker Injury/Fatality		<input type="checkbox"/> Induced Seismicity	
<input type="checkbox"/> Well Bore Communication		<input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle/Transportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment/Structural Damage		<input type="checkbox"/> Well Control	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify:			
Activity: (Check all that apply)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Construction (Road, Lease, Pipe)		<input type="checkbox"/> Drilling/Exploration	
<input type="checkbox"/> Processing		<input type="checkbox"/> Well Fracturing	
<input type="checkbox"/> Repair		<input type="checkbox"/> Flaring (Emergency)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pressure Testing		<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify:			

ICS 209 INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY



GRANDE PRARIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Consequence or Impacts: (Check all that apply, if none, leave blank)			
<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:			
Material Information:			
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"/> Non-Toxic Gases (Nitrogen, Carbon Dioxide, Inert Gases)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Methanol	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Toxic Liquids	<input type="checkbox"/> Fresh Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Water
<input type="checkbox"/> Sour Natural Gas	<input type="checkbox"/> Sour Liquids (<1% H ₂ S)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sweet Natural Gas	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify:			
Area Information:			
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:			
Weather Conditions:			
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			
Public / Worker Injuries / Medical Emergencies:			
<input type="checkbox"/> First Aid	<input type="checkbox"/> Hospitalization	<input type="checkbox"/> Fatality	<input type="checkbox"/> Other – Specify:
Notification: (Notify all agencies as required)			
<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"/> National Energy Board (NEB)	<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
*Request that the AER notify Alberta Environment & Parks (Forestry/Fish/Wildlife/Lands), Environment Canada and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans as required.			
Refer to the Government Notification Matrix and External Agencies Contact List or Area Specific Information for complete list of agencies requiring contact.			

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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



GRANDE PRARIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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

GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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:							



ICS 211 CHECK IN / OUT

GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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[illegible]

ICS 214 ACTIVITY LOG



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

[illegible]



ICS 215 OPERATIONAL PLANNING WORKSHEET

GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

[illegible]

ICS 215A INCIDENT ACTION PLAN SAFETY ANALYSIS

GRANDE PRARIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

A1 INITIAL EMERGENCY REPORT FORM



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

FIRST ON-SCENE ACTIONS

Evacuate	<input type="checkbox"/> Get to a safe area immediately. <input type="checkbox"/> Move upwind if release is downwind of you. <input type="checkbox"/> Move crosswind if a release is upwind from you. <input type="checkbox"/> Move to higher ground if possible.
Alarm	<input type="checkbox"/> Call for help ("Man Down"). <input type="checkbox"/> Sound bell, horn or whistle, or call by radio. <input type="checkbox"/> For medical emergencies, call 911.
Assess	<input type="checkbox"/> Take head count, locate any casualties. Consider all of the hazards. <input type="checkbox"/> Fill out information below to complete assessment.
Protect	<input type="checkbox"/> Put on breathing apparatus before attempting rescue.
Rescue	<input type="checkbox"/> Remove victim to a safe area.
First Aid	<input type="checkbox"/> Follow the standard first aid protocols at worksite. (CPR, etc.)
Medical Aid	<input type="checkbox"/> Arrange transport of casualties to medical aid. <input type="checkbox"/> Provide information to Emergency Medical Services (EMS).

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	
Agencies Notified	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Who? <input type="checkbox"/> No
Event Status	<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
Site Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Well <input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline <input type="checkbox"/> Tank Farm/Storage <input type="checkbox"/> Battery/Plant/Facility <input type="checkbox"/> Other_____
Incident Type	<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_____

A1 INITIAL EMERGENCY REPORT FORM



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

IMPACTS			
PEOPLE	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		
ENVIRONMENT	Release Impact		<input type="checkbox"/> On-Lease <input type="checkbox"/> Off-Lease Product _____ Amount _____
	Gas Readings H ₂ S _____ SO ₂ _____ LEL _____ Other _____		
	Distance to nearest watercourse _____ km		Weather Conditions
	Details		
ASSETS	Details		
REPUTATION	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.

A2 ODOUR COMPLAINT SCRIPT



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Date:

Prepared by:

Time:

☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.

Duration of call:

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

Name: _____

Contact number: _____

Description of the concern: _____

How many people are you with right now?

Adults _____ *Children* _____

Can you provide the location of the incident?

Location of the incident (address, legal, landmark, etc.): _____

Where are you right now?

☐ Home / Work ☐ In a Vehicle ☐ Outside ☐ Other _____

If the resident is at home / work / outside tell them:

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.

If the resident is in a vehicle and cannot shelter-in-place tell them:

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.

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 _____.

A3 FIRST CALL COMMUNICATION



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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 ₂ S Concentration	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sensitive Environment	Environment Affected	<input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water <input type="checkbox"/> Land <input type="checkbox"/> Flowing Water	Water Body Name
	Area Affected (m ³)	<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	
OPERATION 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 License No.	Line No.	<input type="checkbox"/> Hit <input type="checkbox"/> Leak <input type="checkbox"/> Rupture	
	Production Facility License 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	AENV Approval No.	

A3 FIRST CALL COMMUNICATION



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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 <input type="checkbox"/> PPM <input type="checkbox"/> Off Site	Distance			
	Contractor Name	Phone	AMU Phone			
	Wind	Direction	Speed	Meteorological Conditions	AER AMU ETA	
COMMUNICATIONS	Communications completed by Licensee and /or Regulatory Agency					
	<input type="checkbox"/> RCMP/Police <input type="checkbox"/> Ambulance <input type="checkbox"/> Fire <input type="checkbox"/> NEB	<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Regulator <input type="checkbox"/> Local Authority <input type="checkbox"/> Health Authority <input type="checkbox"/> First Nations	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Management Agency <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Environment & Climate Change Canada (ECCC) <input type="checkbox"/> Indian Oil & Gas	<input type="checkbox"/> TDG <input type="checkbox"/> CANUTEC <input type="checkbox"/> ERAC <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> OH&S <input type="checkbox"/> DFO <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> WCB <input type="checkbox"/> WCSS <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 <input type="checkbox"/> Metis Settlement	Band / Settlement Name / Contact		Phone		
	Complaints	<input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> Large area				
	Private Land Title holder		Phone			
	Additional Information					

A4 INCIDENT ACTION PLAN CHECKLIST



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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"/> Emergency Status Board	
<input type="checkbox"/> Map: _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Map: _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Map: _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
Notes:	
<div></div>	

A4 INCIDENT ACTION PLAN CHECKLIST



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN



Date: _____ Responder Name: _____
 Page _____ of _____ Responder Position: _____

[illegible]

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

[illegible]

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

A6 THREATENING CALL / BOMB THREAT

GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Date:	Time Call Received:	Time Call Reported:		
Person Receiving Call:		What/Whom Call Directed To:		
Caller's Sex: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown		Approximate Age:		
Accent: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Type:		Familiar voice: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Who:		
Threat (Exact Wording):				
TIPS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Listen carefully and remain calm. <input type="checkbox"/> Do not interrupt caller. <input type="checkbox"/> Attempt to keep caller talking. <input type="checkbox"/> Attempt to ask questions below. <input type="checkbox"/> Obtain as much information as you can while call is in progress. <input type="checkbox"/> Signal someone to call your supervisor; give him / her this information. <input type="checkbox"/> Do not hang up or disconnect your phone, even after the caller hangs up. <input type="checkbox"/> For telephone tracing, call the local telephone company and local police. 				
IF BOMB THREAT, ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:				
WHEN WILL THE BOMB GO OFF? <i>(Date and Time)</i>				
WHERE IS IT LOCATED?				
WHY DID YOU PLACE IT?				
WHAT KIND OF BOMB IS IT?				
WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?				
WHAT IS YOUR NAME?				
WHERE ARE YOU CALLING FROM?				
Was the caller familiar with company facilities, or employees? (e.g.: nicknames, familiarity with staff, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
Did caller appear familiar with building / facility by the description of the bomb location? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS OF CALLER				
VOICE	SPEECH	LANGUAGE	MANNER	BACKGROUND
<input type="checkbox"/> Loud	<input type="checkbox"/> Fast	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Calm	<input type="checkbox"/> Office Machines
<input type="checkbox"/> Soft	<input type="checkbox"/> Slow	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Angry	<input type="checkbox"/> Factory Machines
<input type="checkbox"/> High Pitched	<input type="checkbox"/> Distinct	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Rational	<input type="checkbox"/> Street Traffic
<input type="checkbox"/> Deep	<input type="checkbox"/> Distorted	<input type="checkbox"/> Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Irrational	<input type="checkbox"/> Airplanes
<input type="checkbox"/> Raspy	<input type="checkbox"/> Stutter	<input type="checkbox"/> Foul Language	<input type="checkbox"/> Coherent	<input type="checkbox"/> Trains
<input type="checkbox"/> Pleasant	<input type="checkbox"/> Nasal	<input type="checkbox"/> Accent	<input type="checkbox"/> Incoherent	<input type="checkbox"/> Animals
<input type="checkbox"/> Intoxicated	<input type="checkbox"/> Slurred	<input type="checkbox"/> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Deliberate /	<input type="checkbox"/> Party Atmosphere
<input type="checkbox"/> _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Serious	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Emotional	<input type="checkbox"/> Music
			<input type="checkbox"/> Laughing	<input type="checkbox"/> Voices
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nervous	<input type="checkbox"/> Quiet
			<input type="checkbox"/> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> Notify proper authorities as soon as possible. Have employees take a look around their immediate work stations for unusual packages. Evacuate building if necessary. </div>				
Name of the supervisor first notified:				

A6 THREATENING CALL / BOMB THREAT

GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

A7 STARS SITE REGISTRATION



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

STARS Remote Site Registration Number

Encana has undertaken to formally register a number of Remote Sites designated for STARS operations in responding to a medical emergency in the Grande Prairie area and has provided the STARS operators with detailed information about the remote landing site to assist the medical emergency response operations. A copy of the Remote Site Landing Zone Reference Card, detailing activities to be carried out by Encana personnel at the Remote Site, is included on the following page.

The Registered Remote Site locations in the Grande Prairie area are listed as follows:

Location	Facility	Site	Latitude (NAD 83)	Longitude (NAD 83)
10-10-71-08 W6M	Compressor Site	5704	55.136062	119.137062
14-30-71-08 W6M	Compressor Site Operations	5700	55.183344	119.220328
10-22-74-07 W6M	Compressor Station	10826	55.426979	118.983193
16-30-74-10 W6M	Hythe Compressor Station	7682	55.445169	119.515401
01-07-75-07 W6M	Compressor Station	2909	55.477854	119.063207
04-08-75-07 W6M	Sexsmith Gas Plant	2947	55.477869	119.056499
15-02-75-08 W6M	Compressor Station	2005	55.474165	119.121340
11-18-74-12 W6M	Hythe Gas Plant	3194	55.441510	119.758868
14-22-74-12 W6M	Compressor Station	7544	55.430593	119.758868
09-27-79-17 W6M	Saturn Compressor Station	3701	55.878058	120.560956
08-35-80-10 W6M	Injection Plant	8884	55.974445	119.437038
02-05-79-11 W6M	Compressor	9261	55.831616	119.737657
05-27-78-11 W6M	Compressor	8881	55.807464	119.670076
03-23-78-10 W6M	Compressor	8882	55.770049	119.438520
15-27-79-17 W6M	Compressor Station	5145	55.881623	120.567809
16-19-77-10 W6M	Compressor	8883	55.692028	119.526996

A7 STARS SITE REGISTRATION



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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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
1-888-888-4567

OR

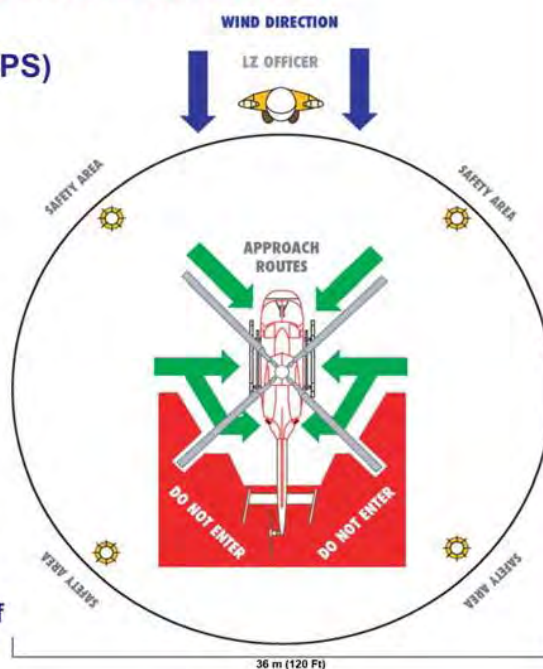
DIRECT
403-299-0932

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 H₂S

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

A7 STARS LANDING ZONE CARD



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

[illegible]



B2 RESIDENT COMPENSATION LOG

GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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

GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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: _____

encana

Date: _____ Responder Name: _____
 Page _____ of _____ Responder Position: _____ Responders Phone No.: _____

[illegible]

[illegible]



Date: _____ Responder Name: _____

Page _____ of _____ Responder Position: _____ Responders Phone No.: _____

Note: Only emergency responders should be allowed to enter the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ).

[illegible]

[illegible]

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 for your cooperation.

B5 EVACUATION NOTICE



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

B6 EARLY NOTIFICATION **VOLUNTARY EVACUATION** **PHONE MESSAGE**

GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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 <u> <i>(your name)</i> </u> calling from <u> <i>(company name)</i> </u> .	
Is this the <u> <i>(name of residence / business)</i> </u> at <u> <i>(telephone number)</i> </u> ?	
<u> <i>(Company name)</i> </u> is responding to a <i>(potential)</i> emergency at <u> <i>(location)</i> </u> 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?	
<i>Adults</i> _____	
<i>Children</i> _____	
Do you wish to leave your residence at this time?	
IF YES	Please travel in a <u><i>north / east / south / west</i></u> 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 <u> <i>(company name)</i> </u> at <u> <i>(telephone number)</i> </u> .	
Thank you for your cooperation.	

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



B6 EARLY NOTIFICATION
VOLUNTARY EVACUATION
PHONE MESSAGE

GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

B7 SHELTER-IN-PLACE PHONE MESSAGE

GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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)

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



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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 <u>(your name)</u> of <u>(company name)</u> .	
Is this the <u>(name)</u> residence at <u>(telephone number)</u> ?	
<u>(Company name)</u> is responding to a <i>(potential)</i> emergency at <u>(location)</u> in your area.	
For your safety, it is extremely important that you and your family leave your residence immediately and travel in a <u>north / east / south / west</u> 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? <i>Adults</i> _____ <i>Children</i> _____	
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	
IF YES	<i>Whom?</i> _____ <i>Location of the person(s)</i> _____ We will send someone to find them as soon as possible.
Do you have children in school at this time? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
IF YES	<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.
Do you require evacuation / transportation assistance? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 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	<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 <u>(company name)</u> 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 <u>(company name)</u> at <u>(telephone number)</u> . Thank you for your cooperation.	

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

B8 EVACUATION PHONE MESSAGE



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

General Evacuation Instructions

Evacuation is the primary protection measure

- The Telephone Notification Leader will assemble a team of phoners. There will be approximately 1 telephoner/6-7 residences. The OCC and the Grande Prairie Office may be used as telephoning stations.
 - Individuals inside the identified EPZ with a Special Needs designation will be notified at a Level 1 Emergency and offered voluntary evacuation.
 - At a Level 2 Emergency evacuation becomes mandatory and residents and businesses will be contacted by telephone or by a personal visit. Transients will be located and evacuated by Rovers.
 - If the EPZ includes a portion of a subdivision or town, the whole subdivision or town must be evacuated.
 - Evacuees will be given directions to take when leaving the EPZ.
 - Residents and businesses will be required to provide their own transportation for evacuation, however, Company representatives (Rovers) will be dispatched to assist those residents and businesses that do not have transportation and require assistance.
 - Roadblocks will be established at the perimeter of the EPZ to control the flow of traffic coming into or leaving the area.
 - Contact the principals of area schools and the associated area School Bus Coordinators. Advise the school administration of road closures.
 - All evacuees will be asked to proceed to the designated Reception Centre where they will be met by Encana's Reception Centre Representatives who will record their arrival, answer their questions, and address their needs for food and accommodation. Once registered, evacuees may leave the Reception Centre.
 - Encana's Public Protection Chief will arrange communication with all evacuees on a regular basis to ensure an informed public.
-

C1 PRELIMINARY MEDIA STATEMENT



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Date:(YY/MM/DD)	Responder Name:
Responder Position:	Responder Phone No.:

We can confirm an incident occurred at Encana's [insert facility/site]. Our team in the field is actively responding and we are gathering more information about the nature and severity of the incident. An Encana spokesperson will provide more information when it is available.

You can contact our media spokesperson at (403) 645-4747.

Contact:

_____ Office: _____

_____ Fax: _____

*Note: Only the **Media Spokesperson** designated by the Incident Commander is to provide any specific information to the public or the media.*

C1 PRELIMINARY MEDIA STATEMENT



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

C2 MEDIA CONTACT LOG



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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.

Note: "[Insert Company Name] 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. [Insert Company Name] 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	

Document all key events, conversations, and meetings on this form. Where lengthy notes are necessary, use additional copies or the back of the page.

C2 MEDIA CONTACT LOG



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

[illegible]

C3 GOVERNMENT AGENCY CONTACT LOG



GRANDE PRAIRIE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Date: _____ Responder Name: _____

Page _____ of _____ Responder Position: _____ Responders Phone No.: _____

If you feel you are not the appropriate person to be answering the government agency representative's questions, use the following series of statements.



"[Insert Company Name] has a government liaison representative to answer your questions."

"May I request the following information to expedite your request?" (complete the form below).

"Thank you. [Insert Company Name] 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
					Work	Fax	

Document all key events, conversations, and meetings on this form. Where lengthy notes are necessary, use additional copies or the back of the page.

[illegible]

Home #: _____

MAP OR DIRECTIONS TO SITE

[illegible]

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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, assets, and the environment during an incident. This plan clarifies the following:

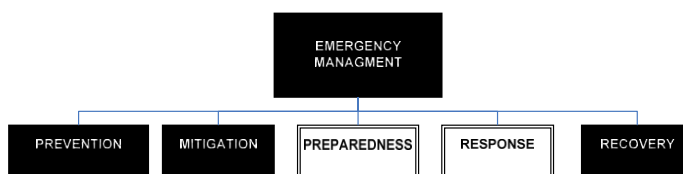
- Overall Incident Command System (ICS) response organization.
- Incident Command System (ICS) Roles and responsibilities.
- Guidance to determine the Alert or Emergency Level.
- Mechanisms to activate the ERP.
- Notification /communication requirements to stakeholders (public /government /responders).
- 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



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Health & Safety Policy

Encana recognizes that a premier health and safety culture contributes to long-term shareholder value creation and that strong health and safety performance is both a core value and a common goal of Encana's leadership and **staff**. All occupational injuries and illnesses are preventable. Our goal is to achieve a workplace free of recognized hazards, occupational injuries and illness. This Health & Safety Policy outlines our commitment to provide a safe and healthy workplace where our staff is empowered and expected to comply with the requirements of this **policy**.

Encana will:

- comply with or exceed all health and safety laws and regulations, requirements and industry standards applicable to our activities
- ensure all personnel working on an Encana location have the authority and responsibility to stop work without repercussion when an unsafe situation is recognized or suspected
- identify and mitigate health and safety hazards arising from our activities
- ensure that our staff understands that working safely is a condition of employment and that all workers are responsible for their own health and safety as well as the health and safety of those around them
- ensure the competency of our staff is maintained and provide our staff with training, knowledge and resources to achieve health and safety excellence
- Commit to the continual improvement of our safety programs by setting health and safety objectives and targets, and measure and monitor our performance through regular inspections, audits and investigation of all incidents. Our investigations are designed to help us implement and communicate appropriate corrective actions geared towards lasting improvement.
- commit to safe and courteous driving by complying with the Driver Distraction Practice
- integrate health and safety into our business planning and decision making
- commit to protect the health and safety of our staff and the public
- commit to always doing what is right when it comes to the health and safety of our staff and the public; if it cannot be done safely it should not be done at all

Encana is committed to implementing this Health & Safety Policy by the active participation of our leadership and staff and through the integration of Ethos, our Environment, Health & Safety Management System, into our day-to-day operations and decision-making processes.

Effective: October 22, 2013

**Terms bolded and italicized in a policy or practice are defined in the Policies & Practices Glossary and such definitions are incorporated by reference into such policy or practice to the extent used therein.*



Environment Policy

Encana recognizes that responsible environmental practices contribute to long-term shareholder value creation and that strong environmental performance is both a core value and common goal of Encana's leadership and **staff**. This Environment Policy articulates our commitment to environmental stewardship where our staff is empowered and expected to comply with the requirements of this policy.

Encana will:

- comply with or exceed all environmental laws and regulations, requirements and recognized industry standards and practices applicable to our activities
- identify and assess environmental risks and impacts arising from our activities and adopt technically sound and economically practicable measures to avoid or mitigate risks and negative environmental impacts
- strive to reduce emissions intensity and increase the energy efficiency of our operations
- source, handle and dispose of water responsibly
- commit to pollution prevention and waste minimization
- minimize habitat disturbance and protect plant and animal populations through effective planning and responsible resource development
- commit to the continual improvement of our environmental programs by setting achievable environmental objectives and targets, and by regularly assessing our progress
- expect our staff, including **employees** and **contractors**, to comply with our established environmental practices, and provide the tools and training for them to do so
- proactively participate in environmental initiatives and in the development of guidelines and legislation proposed by federal, state/provincial or local government entities
- communicate our commitment to environmental stewardship to our **stakeholders**, including employees, investors, contractors and the local communities
- integrate responsible environmental stewardship into our business planning and decision-making processes, and monitor, measure and communicate to stakeholders our environmental performance

Encana is committed to implementing this Environment Policy by the active participation of our leadership and staff and through the integration of Ethos, our Environment, Health & Safety Management System, into our day-to-day operations and decision-making processes.









Effective: May 1, 2013

**Terms bolded and italicized in a policy or practice are defined in the Policies & Practices Glossary and such definitions are incorporated by reference into such policy or practice to the extent used therein.*

APPENDIX A: ERP SCOPE, TRAINING AND PLAN MAINTENANCE, continued

SYMBOL LEGEND

There are several symbols used throughout the ERP to direct the reader's attention to important notes, regulatory requirements, reference materials, key contact information, websites, and sections of the ERP that contain further information. The table below includes each symbol and its meaning.

SYMBOL	MEANING	SYMBOL	MEANING
	Important note.		Regulatory requirement.
	Refer to the procedure in the noted section.		
	Refer to the reference material provided in the Appendix section.		Contact information.
	Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) on-site for further information.		
	A website link is provided to access further information.		Refer to the specified form in Section 6: Forms.

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Frequency / Action	As Required	Semi-Annually	Annually*	Every Three (3) Years**	Every Five (5) Years***
TRAINING:					
Employee Orientation New / Transfer	✓ (All)				
On-the-job Training	✓ (All)				
Response Discussion During Pre-Job Meetings	✓ (All)				
Drills	✓ (All)				
Tabletop Exercise			✓ one of these exercises (All)		
Communication / Partial Mobilization Exercises					
Major (Full Scale) Exercise				✓ (Not ON or QC)	✓ (All)
Post Incident (Actual) Review	✓ (All)				
ERP Review / Self Audit		✓ (Not ON or QC)			

*Must be held annually.

**NEB, OGC & AER requires Major Exercises be held every three (3) years.

***Environment Canada requires Major Exercises be held every five (5) years for facilities with E2 required substances.



APPENDIX A: ERP SCOPE, TRAINING AND PLAN MAINTENANCE, continued

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with CAN/CSA Z-731, training must take place on a regular basis to ensure that personnel are trained and capable of carrying out their responsibilities at all times. This can be accomplished through training sessions and response exercises.

Exercise Requirements

Z-731 – Section 6.3 requires an ERP be exercised at least annually. Section 4.14 of the OGC ERP Requirements states that a licensee must test sour production facility and associated gathering systems ERPs on a regular basis using:

Tabletop Exercises – held annually except a year where a major exercise is conducted.

These exercises are conducted in a conference room setting and can be combined with a communication exercise. Participants discuss the response to various prepared scenarios. Tabletop exercises can portray small or complex emergencies or any combination of incidents. The simplest consist of a written scenario based on an emergency that would tax the resources of an area. Maps or charts can be used to add detail and realism to the exercise. Transparencies could be used to add changing conditions to the scenario (e.g., toxic vapor clouds, vehicle and roadblock placement).

Communication Exercises

During a communication exercise, responders play their roles from their assigned locations using the communication equipment that would usually be deployed in an actual emergency. However, there is little or no mobilization of resources other than personnel. Communication exercises could be categorized as:

Alerting – a fan out whereby personnel are alerted on a chain basis.

Emergency Control Centre – Intra-organizational designed to test and develop communication among company departments. Inter-organizational designed to accommodate external responding agencies and services.

Media – designed to establish contact points and cooperation between Encana and media.

Major Exercises – conducted once every 3 years for each area ERP

Major exercises involve emergency response agencies, the organization and the deployment of all resources to test the plan.

Exercise Notice, Elements and Report Structure

Notification to the OGC must be provided 30 days in advance using the appropriate form with invitation to participate or observe. A report of all exercises and their results should be maintained for audit purposes and must contain the following elements:

- Type of exercise
- Scope of exercise and its objectives
- Persons involved
- Outcome of objectives
- Lesson learned
- Continuous improvement plan
- Implementation results

.

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 Manager 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 Manager for review. These revisions will be discussed with the company's Emergency Response Program Coordinator and H₂Safety 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 Emergency Response Coordinator is responsible for maintaining the emergency response plan and will ensure applicable updates are taking place annually (or more frequently if necessary) and that all plan holders have current ERPs at all time. More detailed information regarding document controls can be found in Encana's Emergency Preparedness document.
- Old manuals must be sent to H₂Safety 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: 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:

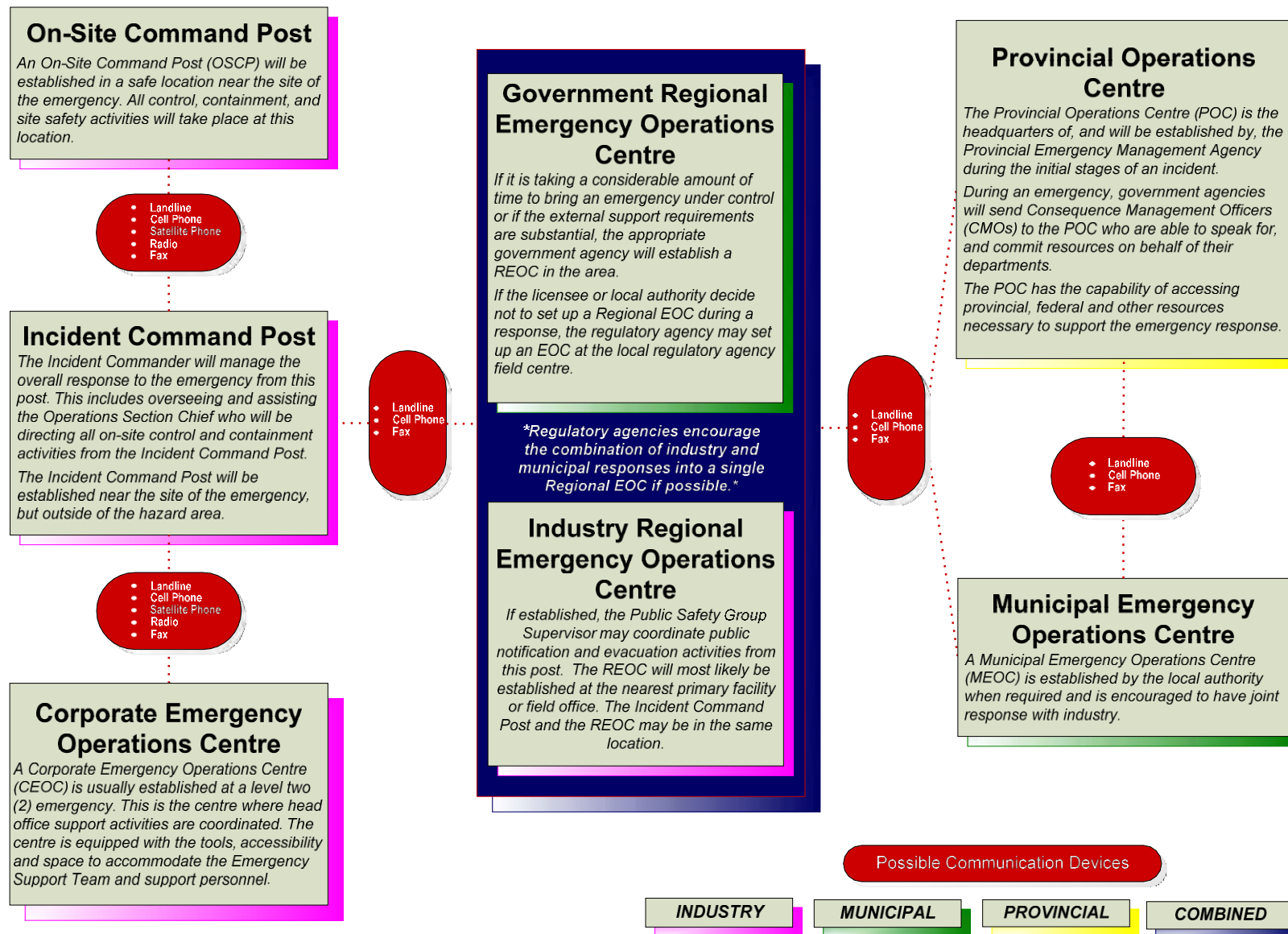
Please attach additional pages and / or support documentation as required.

Please return the completed checklist to:

Encana Corporation.
Attn: Tanner Strangway – Emergency Response Coordinator
500 Centre Street SE (Box 2850)
Calgary, AB
T2P 2S5
Email: tanner.strangway@encana.com
Fax: 403-290-8323

APPENDIX B: INCIDENT COMMAND POST (ICP)

COMMUNICATION METHODS BETWEEN COMMAND POSTS



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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 EOC has been activated:

Position	Task
Incident Commander	<input type="checkbox"/> Establish briefings with the Field Response Team. <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure staffing is adequate for the task(s). <input type="checkbox"/> Consider the time difference, if applicable, and determine how time will be communicated throughout the incident.
Safety Officer	<input type="checkbox"/> Ensure the room / floor / building is secure. <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure a safe work area, i.e. remove clutter or cords causing slips, trips, falls, etc.
Information Officer	<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. <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure inbound and outbound calls received or made are centrally logged. <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure responders have their office phones forwarded to their cell phones.
Logistics / IT Support	<input type="checkbox"/> Turn on all computers; ensure the relevant systems are operational and that they all have internet/email access. <input type="checkbox"/> Bring up any ERP related electronic tools (Automatic File Delivery System, Emergency Documentation System, Mapping and Response System, etc.) and ensure they are working and that they can all be displayed on various projectors / screens as required. <input type="checkbox"/> Check that printers are connected to the computers and working. Print a test page to confirm. <input type="checkbox"/> Check that the fax machine is setup and working. <input type="checkbox"/> Check that any phone conferencing systems are set up and working. <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that telephone lines are available and active. <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure TVs are working properly and set up to local news or CNN. <input type="checkbox"/> Obtain any additional equipment as required.
Logistics / Security	<input type="checkbox"/> Ensure the room/floor/building is secure. Arrange for additional security if required. <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. <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. <input type="checkbox"/> Arrange for refreshments (coffee, food, water, etc.) for those working there, as well as sleeping space if required. <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure there are sufficient tables and chairs for the team.

APPENDIX B: INCIDENT COMMAND POST (ICP), continued

ICP ACTIVATION AND SETUP, continued

Planning / Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Determine which emergency response plans and other ERP tools are needed and pull them out to be readily accessible. <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. <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure clocks are displaying the correct time, including any clocks with a different time zone. <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. <input type="checkbox"/> As team members arrive, write their name in the appropriate position on the Field Response Team Assignment Chart. <input type="checkbox"/> Pass out documentation forms and provide an overview of the documentation process. <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure the latest contact list for Field Response Team members are available. <input type="checkbox"/> Start up an EDS Session and begin documenting all actions, decisions and major events. <input type="checkbox"/> Continually update the laminated maps and charts as information becomes available (Field Response Team Assignment Chart, Emergency Status Board, etc.). <input type="checkbox"/> Post a schedule of events, including shift changes and status updates.
---------------------------------	---

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 (H₂S)



BACKGROUND

Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) 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. H₂S 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.

H₂S 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 as a gas, H₂S will change into sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and sulphuric acid (H₂SO₄).

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 H₂S concentration of exposure. The health effects of acute exposure to H₂S are shown in the following table. Acute exposure reflects a range from a few seconds up to several weeks.

HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (H₂S) TOXICITY TABLE (BC REGULATIONS)

Concentration (ppm)	Effects
0.01 – 0.03	Odour threshold.
1 – 5	Moderate to strong offensive odour may create nausea, tearing of the eyes, headaches or loss of sleep upon prolonged exposure – effects are moderate.
10	Ceiling limit (BC WCB).
OVER 10 PPM, PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT IS NECESSARY	
20 – 50	Slight eye and lung irritation; may cause eye damage after several days of exposure; may cause digestive upset and loss of appetite.
100	Eye and lung irritation.
150	Kills sense of smell; severe eye and lung irritation.
500	Serious damage to the eyes within 30 minutes; severe lung irritation; unconsciousness and death within 4 to 8 hours.
1000	Breathing stops within one or two hours.

APPENDIX C: TOXIC GASES, continued

HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (H₂S) TOXICITY TABLE (BC REGULATIONS), continued

Adapted from the Canada Safety Council Data Sheet “Hydrogen Sulphide,” No. B-3. Alberta Provincial Board of Health “Guidelines for Action Regarding Hydrogen Sulphide.” National Research Council of Canada, “Hydrogen Sulfide in the Atmospheric Environment: Scientific Criteria for Addressing its Effects on Environment Quality,” Publication # 18467. Oil and Gas Commission November 2003.

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS OF HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (AB REGULATIONS)

See
SDS

Concentration in Air (ppm)	Description of Potential Health Effects
1	A noticeable odour that may be offensive to some individuals. People may temporarily experience mild symptoms of discomfort, including nausea, headache, and irritability due to the odour. Asthma symptoms may worsen.
10-20	An obvious offensive odour. Temporary eye irritation may occur after a single exposure and last several hours. Symptoms include mild itchiness, dryness, increased blink reflex and slight watering. Some people may experience headaches, nausea and vomiting. Symptoms of asthma, bronchitis or other forms of chronic respiratory disease may worsen.
50	A strong, intense offensive odour that may irritate eyes and breathing passages. Eyes may be itchy, stinging, and red with increased blinking, tearing and tendency to rub eyes. Breathing passages could feel tingly or sting, with increased tendency to clear throat and cough. Symptoms of pre-existing respiratory disease may worsen. No permanent injury to eyes or breathing passages is expected unless exposure is prolonged. Odour-sensitive individuals may experience headaches, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
100	Initially there is a strong objectionable odour that lessens with prolonged exposure due to olfactory “fatigue.” Eyes and breathing passages are often irritated within one hour of exposure. Eyes may be sore, stinging, burning, tearing, redness, swelling of eyelids, and possible blurred vision. Respiratory irritation may include sore throat, cough, soreness or stinging of breathing passages, and wheezing. The symptoms of asthma, bronchitis or other forms of chronic respiratory disease will worsen. Odour may cause headache, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
250	There may or may not be an odour present due to olfactory paralysis. Eyes and breathing passages will become irritated within minutes of exposure, and the irritation will worsen with longer exposure. The outer surface of the eyes and inner eyelids will be inflamed, red and sore. Eyes will begin watering and tearing immediately and vision may be blurred. Eyes may be permanently harmed if exposure is prolonged. Respiratory irritation will include sore throat, cough, difficulty breathing, soreness of chest, and wheezing. Asthma symptoms will worsen. People may experience “systemic” effects, including headache, nausea and vertigo depending on duration of exposure.

APPENDIX C: TOXIC GASES, continued**ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS OF HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (AB REGULATIONS),
continued**

Concentration (ppm)	in Air	Description of Potential Health Effects
500		No odour is present due to olfactory paralysis. Severe irritation and possible permanent injury to the eyes and breathing passages within 30 minutes of exposure. Lung and breathing passage damage may cause 'chemical pneumonia' following exposure if the exposure was prolonged. Systemic effects involving the central nervous system may occur within one hour of exposure and include headache, anxiety, dizziness, loss of coordination and slurred speech. People may lose consciousness or collapse suddenly, and die if exposure persists.
750		No odour is present due to olfactory paralysis. Central nervous system effects will be most obvious, and could include anxiety, confusion, headache, slurred speech, dizziness, stumbling, loss of coordination, and other signs of motor dysfunction. People may lose consciousness, collapse suddenly and possibly die, if exposure continues for more than a few minutes. Lung and breathing passage damage will likely cause 'chemical pneumonia' among survivors.
1000		Immediate "knock-down" and loss of consciousness. Death within moments to minutes. Immediate medical attention needed if victim is to survive.

Source: Alberta Health Services, Environmental Public Health

<http://www.albertahealthservices.ca/assets/nf/epb/nf-eh-alberta-health-acute-exposure-health-effects-of-hydrogen-sulphide-and-sulphur-dioxide.pdf>

APPENDIX C: TOXIC GASES, continued

CHRONIC EXPOSURE EFFECTS OF HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (H₂S)



Chronic effects from H₂S exposure is a developing area of research. Chronic exposure may inflame and irritate the upper respiratory tract.

MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (H₂S) EXPOSURE



(Please note: This information was provided by a medical source other than the Provincial Regional Health Authorities. See Hydrogen Sulphide (H₂S) 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 H₂S exposure.

Section I provides information on H₂S

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

H₂S is a colourless gas. It is heavier than air and tends to flow in ditches, trenches and low-lying areas.

H₂S 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 H₂S can no longer be detected by odour.

II. HEALTH EFFECT OF HYDROGEN SULPHIDE

H₂S 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.



APPENDIX C: TOXIC GASES, continued

MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (H₂S) EXPOSURE, continued

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.

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.



APPENDIX C: TOXIC GASES, continued

MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (H₂S) EXPOSURE, continued

III. APPROACH TO THE WORKER WITH SUSPECTED HYDROGEN SULPHIDE EXPOSURE

Although this document refers only to H₂S, 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 H₂S 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.



APPENDIX C: TOXIC GASES, continued

MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (H₂S) 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 H₂S)

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 (SO₂)



BACKGROUND

Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) belongs to the family of sulphur oxide gases (SO₂). 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, SO₂ 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 SO₂ (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, SO₂ emissions cause aesthetic damage and accelerate the decay of building materials and paints.

General guidelines dictate evacuation where SO₂ concentrations reach 5 ppm averaged over a 15 minute period. However, as a precaution, evacuation will be established under the criteria when the SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ on sensitive asthmatics. Particularly sensitive groups include children, the elderly and those with existing heart or lung disease.

SULPHUR DIOXIDE (SO₂) 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.
1000 - 2000	May be fatal with continued exposure.

APPENDIX C: TOXIC GASES, continued

SULPHUR DIOXIDE (SO₂) TOXICITY TABLE (BC REGULATIONS), continued

Adapted from the Canada Safety Council Data Sheet “Sulphur Dioxide” No. B-4 Oil and Gas Commission November 2003.

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE (AB REGULATIONS)

See
SDS

CONCENTRATION OF SO ₂ (ppm)	ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS
0.1	Transient bronchoconstriction ¹ in sensitive exercising asthmatic individuals that ceases when exposure ceases. ²
0.3 - 1	Possible detection by taste or smell.
0.75	Transient lung function changes in healthy, moderately exercising, non-asthmatic individuals.
1 - 2	Lung function changes in healthy non-asthmatics. Symptoms in asthmatics would likely increase in severity. There may be a shift to clinical symptoms from changes detectable only via spirometry.
3	Easily detected odour.
6 - 12	May cause nasal and throat irritation.
10	Upper respiratory irritation, some nosebleeds.
20	Definitely irritating to the eyes; chronic respiratory symptoms develop; respiratory protection is necessary.
50-100	Maximum tolerable exposures for 30-60 minutes.
Greater than 100	Immediate danger to life (NIOSH recommendation).

¹ At low levels, bronchoconstriction was generally observed as changes in airway conductance detectable by spirometry rather than as clinical symptoms.

² It should be noted that clinical studies on humans are generally designed to elicit a response and consequently subject study volunteers to challenging conditions such as exercising, mouth breathing, cold, dry air, etc. Real-life responses in asthmatics should be viewed as being individual-specific dependent on severity of asthma, whether the individuals are medicated or not, how cold and/or dry the air is, mouth breathing (vs. nose breathing, which can act as an effective scrubber mechanism) and exercise.

Source: Alberta Health Services, Environmental Public Health

<http://www.albertahealthservices.ca/assets/nf/cph/nf-eh-alberta-health-acute-exposure-health-effects-of-hydrogen-sulphide-and-sulphur-dioxide.pdf>

APPENDIX C: TOXIC GASES, continued

MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR SULPHUR DIOXIDE (SO₂) EXPOSURE

(Please note: This information was provided by a medical source other than the Provincial Regional Health Authorities. See Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) 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 SO₂ exposure.

Section I provides information on SO₂

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

SO₂ is a colourless gas with a pungent odour detectable by the human nose at concentrations of about 0.5 to 0.8 ppm.

SO₂ is highly soluble in water resulting in the formation of sulphurous acid.

Approximately 90% of inhaled SO₂ is absorbed in the upper respiratory tract.

Asthmatics and individuals with underlying bronchial hyperactivity may be more susceptible to low level exposure to SO₂.

II. HEALTH EFFECT OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE

SO₂ causes almost immediate coughing with significant exposure.

SO₂ causes irritation of the conjunctive and nasal mucosa at levels between 5 and 10 ppm.

Exposures of SO₂ 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.

APPENDIX C: TOXIC GASES, continued

MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR SULPHUR DIOXIDE (SO₂) EXPOSURE, continued



Acute Exposure - may include the following symptoms and signs:

Respiratory

Inhaled SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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), SO₂ 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 SO₂, 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 SO₂ (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 SO₂ exposure.

APPENDIX C: TOXIC GASES, continued

MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR SULPHUR DIOXIDE (SO₂) EXPOSURE, continued

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.

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 SO₂) 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.

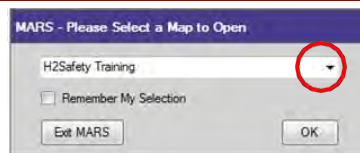
APPENDIX D: H₂SAFETY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE

MARS QUICK GUIDE

Step 1 – Select a Map

A) Select a Map to Open

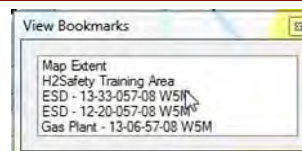
Select the appropriate map from the drop-down list. To bypass this step, check the “Remember My Selection” box.



Step 2 – Use Bookmarks to Zoom to Emergency Location

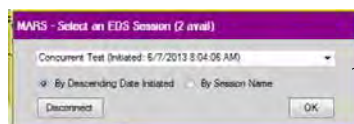
A) Select a Bookmark

Selecting a bookmark will zoom-in to the emergency location.



Step 3 – Conduct Internal Notification

A) Conduct Internal Notification Using EDS (Electronic Documentation System)



Must have an existing EDS session

NOTE: Internal Notification is not available through MARS without EDS

Step 4 – Define Initial EPZ



A) Define Initial EPZ

On the left-hand side choose the EPZ button.

1. Left-click and hold on the location of the incident.
2. Drag the point out to the limit of the local EPZ and then release.



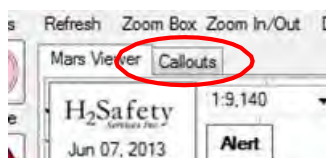
B) Choose Wind Direction

Choose wind direction when prompted, the EPZ, along with IIZ and PAZ will appear on the map, as shown here:



Step 5 – Conduct External Notification

A) Navigate to the Callout Tab in the top left-hand corner



B) Select the External Notification Type



APPENDIX D: H₂SAFETY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE, continued

MARS QUICK GUIDE, continued

Step 5 – Conduct External Notification

C) Select desired message and assign recipients

After selecting the “Pre-created Message” press the “Assign to” button which will automatically assign the message to all recipients. To assign different messages to select recipients, highlight the names (shown below) and press the “Assign to” button, this will assign the message only to the names that have been highlighted.

Service Description	Status	Name	Phone	Location	Resident Type	Message To Play
Health Region	To be Contacted	HEALTH - Z5 NORTH	555-555-5589	n/a	Health Region	This is a James test message
Regulatory	To be Contacted	ERC8 - DRAYTON VALLEY	555-555-5105	Drayton Valley, AB	Regulator	This is a James test message
RCMP	To be Contacted	RCMP - MAYERTHORPE	555-555-5586	Mayertorpe, AB	RCMP	This is a James test message
MD	To be Contacted	BIG LAKE COUNTY	555-555-5593	Smalville, AB	MD	This is a James test message
MD	To be Contacted	BLUE RIVER COUNTY	555-555-5597	Cameryn, AB	MD	
MD	To be Contacted	BANTING COUNTY	555-555-5599	Harasen, AB	MD	

To highlight recipients consecutively:

- Left-click on the first recipients in the desired callout list.
- Hold down and drag until the names are highlighted.

To highlight recipients that are not in consecutive order:

- Hold-down “Ctrl” and left-click on the desired recipients.

D) Initiate External Notification Callouts



Step 6 – Incident Action Plan

- ☐ Establish On-Site Command Post (OSCP)
- ☐ Assign roles using the Response Team Assignment Charts in the ERP
- ☐ Complete the A4 Incident Action Plan (IAP) Form from the ERP
- ☐ Request activation of the Emergency Support Team at a Level 2 or 3 Emergency

Step 7 – Public Safety Actions

A) Conduct Resident Notifications (IIZ, PAZ and EPZ)

Make a selection in both the “Notification Group” and the “Notification Type.” Unique or separate messages can be selected and assigned to the different resident types: IIZ, PAZ and EPZ.

B) Select desired message and assign recipients

After selecting the “Pre-created Message” press the “Assign to” button, this will automatically assign the message to all recipients. To assign different messages to select recipients, highlight the names (shown below) and press the “Assign to” button, this will assign the message only to the names that have been highlighted.

Zone	Resident Number	Status	Resident Name	Phone 1	Phone 2	Phone 3	Phone 4	Location	Resident Type	Special Needs?	Resident Count	Message
IIZ	IIS342-D	To be Contacted	Grand Massey	(555) 555-5525	(555) 555-5520	(555) 555-5540		SE-32-57-08 WSM	Business	No	2	This is H2Safety conducting a test of the MARS emergency call out system.
IIZ	IIS342-E	To be Contacted	Butler's Demolition Service	(555) 555-5527	(555) 555-5543	(555) 555-5542		SE-32-57-08 WSM	Business	Yes	2	This is H2Safety conducting a test of the MARS emergency call out system.
IIZ	IIS342-F	To be Contacted	Higgs Machinery	(555) 555-5514	(555) 555-5520	(555) 555-5541		SE-32-57-08 WSM	Business	No	2	This is H2Safety conducting a test of the MARS emergency call out system.
IIZ	IIS342-D	To be Contacted	Muney, Tyson	(555) 555-5503	(555) 555-5539	(555) 555-5530		SE-32-57-08 WSM	Occupied	Yes	2	This is H2Safety conducting a test of the MARS emergency call out system.
IIZ	IIS342-H	To be Contacted	Hemas, Laver	(555) 555-5570	(555) 555-5556	(555) 555-5557		SE-32-57-08 WSM	Occupied	Yes	2	This is H2Safety conducting a test of the MARS emergency call out system.
IIZ	IIS342-I	To be Contacted	Chenese, Bill	(555) 555-5515	(555) 555-5522	(555) 555-5523		SE-32-57-08 WSM	Occupied	No	2	This is H2Safety conducting a test of the MARS emergency call out system.
IIZ	IIS342-J	To be Contacted	Talbotson, Carol	(555) 555-5522	(555) 555-5543	(555) 555-5532		SE-32-57-08 WSM	Occupied	Yes	2	This is H2Safety conducting a test of the MARS emergency call out system.
IIZ	IIS342-K	To be Contacted	Jones, Ogden	(555) 555-5500	(555) 555-5504	(555) 555-5505		SE-32-57-08 WSM	Occupied	No	2	This is H2Safety conducting a test of the MARS emergency call out system.
IIZ	IIS342-L	To be Contacted	Vuceljic	(555) 555-5517				SE-32-57-08 WSM	Vacant	Yes	2	This is H2Safety conducting a test of the MARS emergency call out system.
IIZ	IIS342-M	To be Contacted	Cowan, Cade	(555) 555-5509	(555) 555-5509	(555) 555-5509		SE-32-57-08 WSM	Occupied	No	2	This is H2Safety conducting a test of the MARS emergency call out system.
IIZ	IIS342-N	To be Contacted	Townes, Adam	(555) 555-5571	(555) 555-5554	(555) 555-5555		SE-32-57-08 WSM	Occupied	Yes	5	This is H2Safety conducting a test of the MARS emergency call out system.
IIZ	IIS342-O	To be Contacted	Deledge, Todd	(555) 555-5512	(555) 555-5516	(555) 555-5517		SE-32-57-08 WSM	Occupied	No	2	This is H2Safety conducting a test of the MARS emergency call out system.
PAZ	HS342-P	To be Contacted	Barnes, John	(555) 555-5515	(555) 555-5526	(555) 555-5527		SE-32-57-08 WSM	Occupied	Yes	4	This is H2Safety advising you that an emergency exists in your area. Please
EPZ	HR342-A	To be Contacted	Burness, Mark	(555) 555-5575	(555) 555-5567	(555) 555-5568	(555) 555-5173	SW-23-57-08 WSM	Occupied	No	3	This is H2Safety advising you that an emergency exists in your area. Please

C) Initiate External Notification Callouts



APPENDIX D: H₂SAFETY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE, continued

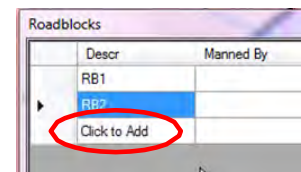
MARS QUICK GUIDE, continued

Step 7 – Public Safety Actions

D) Identify Roadblock Locations

To create roadblock locations:

1. Click on the “Roadblock” button in the upper left-hand corner.
2. On the map click on the location of the desired roadblock.
3. When prompted to confirm the location of the roadblock.
4. To create another roadblock, press “Click to Add.” Repeat Steps 2 and 3.

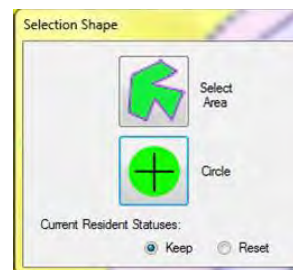
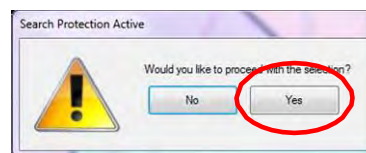


F) Modify the EPZ

Modify the EPZ to include any residents who may now be included due to being inside of a roadblock location or whose only route of egress is through the EPZ.

To modify the EPZ:

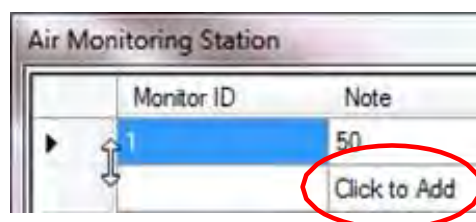
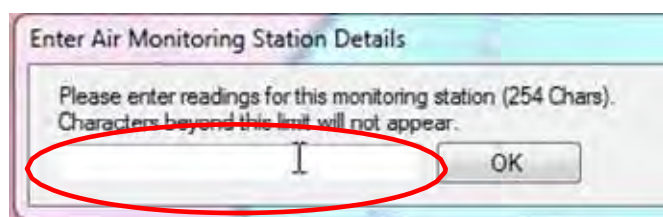
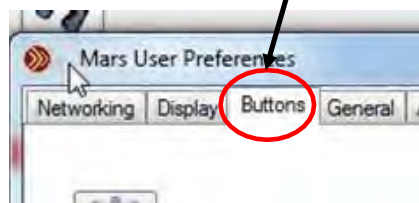
1. Click on the EPZ button in the top left-hand corner. To modify, press “Yes,” when prompted to proceed.
2. This will bring up a notification box to select how to modify the EPZ, along with Resident Statuses. Use “Keep” when phone calls have already been made to residents. Use “Reset” when phone calls have not yet been made.
3. To draw a new EPZ left-click at small intervals to define the area.
4. Right-click to finish the newly redefined EPZ.



E) Identify Air Monitor Locations

To create air monitor locations:

1. The Air Monitor option is located below the Roadblock button on the left-hand side of the screen. Click on the “Air Monitor” button.
(If the Air Monitor button is not shown, click “Settings” located at the top left-hand corner. In settings, click the “Buttons” tab and turn on the Air Monitor option.)
2. On the map click the location of the desired air monitor.
3. Input notes and readings from the air monitor when prompted.
4. To create another air monitor location, press “Click to Add” in the notification box. Repeat Steps 2 and 3.

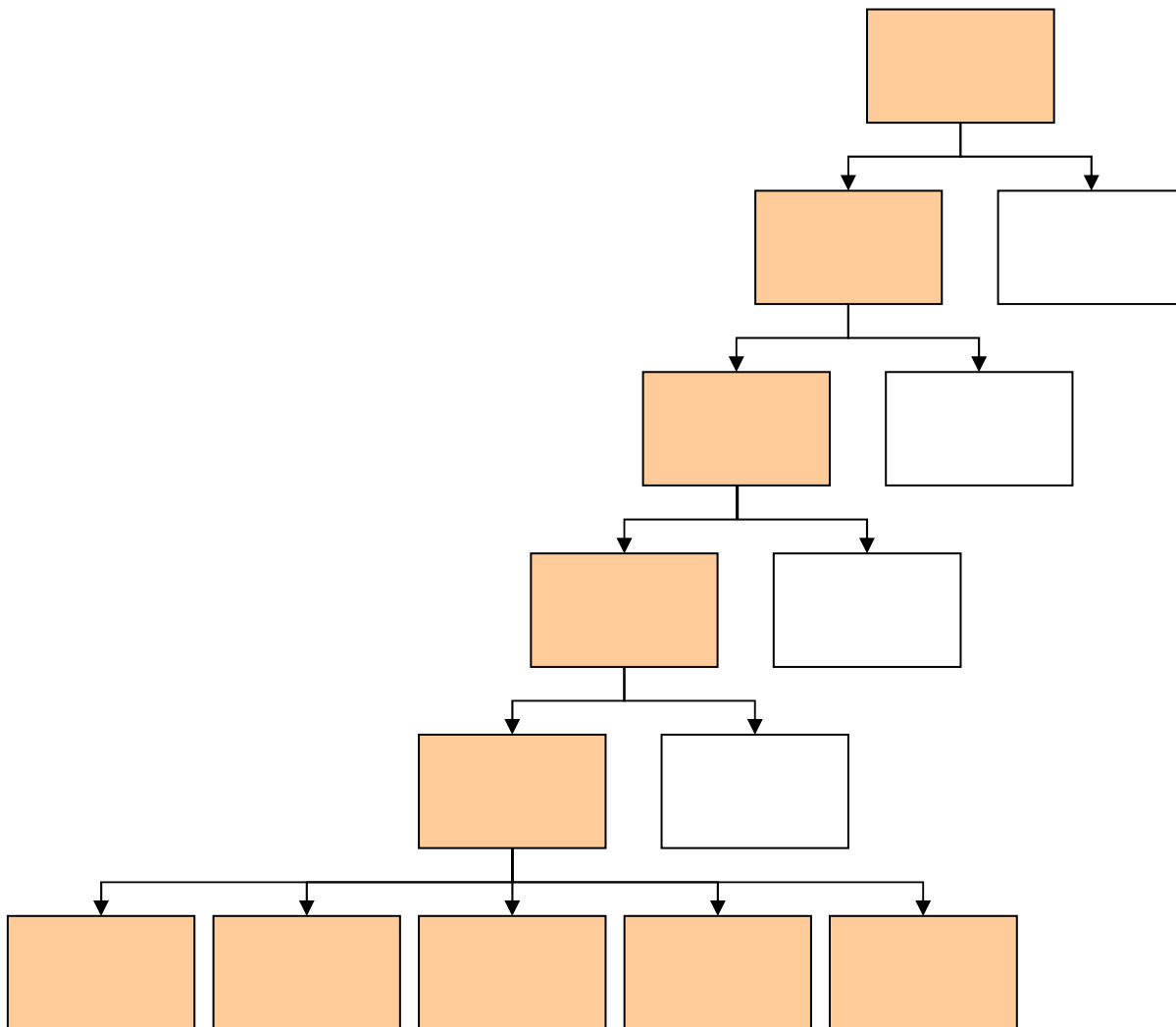


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APPENDIX E: KEY ELEMENTS OF THE INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

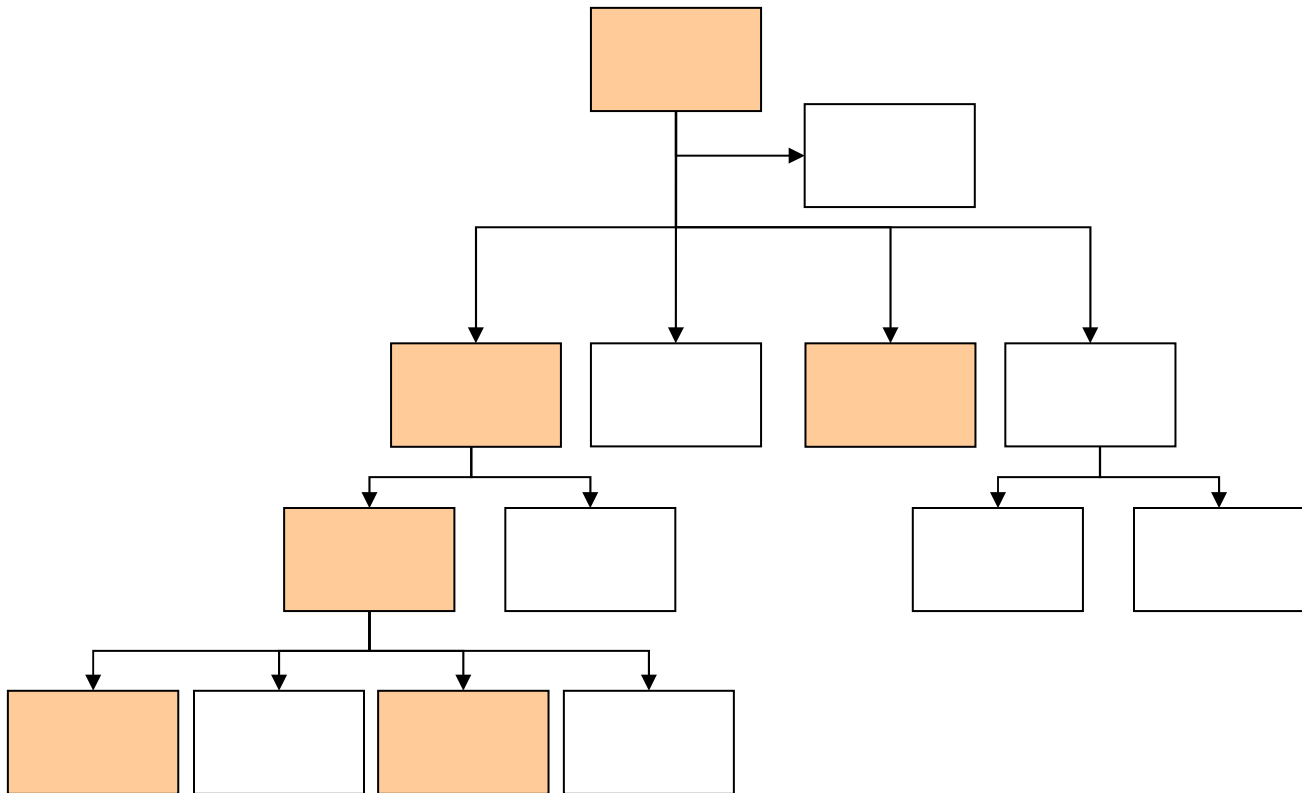
MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVES – Objectives are ranked by priority, should be as specific as possible, must be attainable and if possible given a working time-frame. Objectives are accomplished by first outlining strategies (general plans of action), then determining appropriate tactics (how the strategy will 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 E: KEY ELEMENTS OF THE INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM, 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.

APPENDIX E: KEY ELEMENTS OF THE INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM, continued

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.

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.

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.

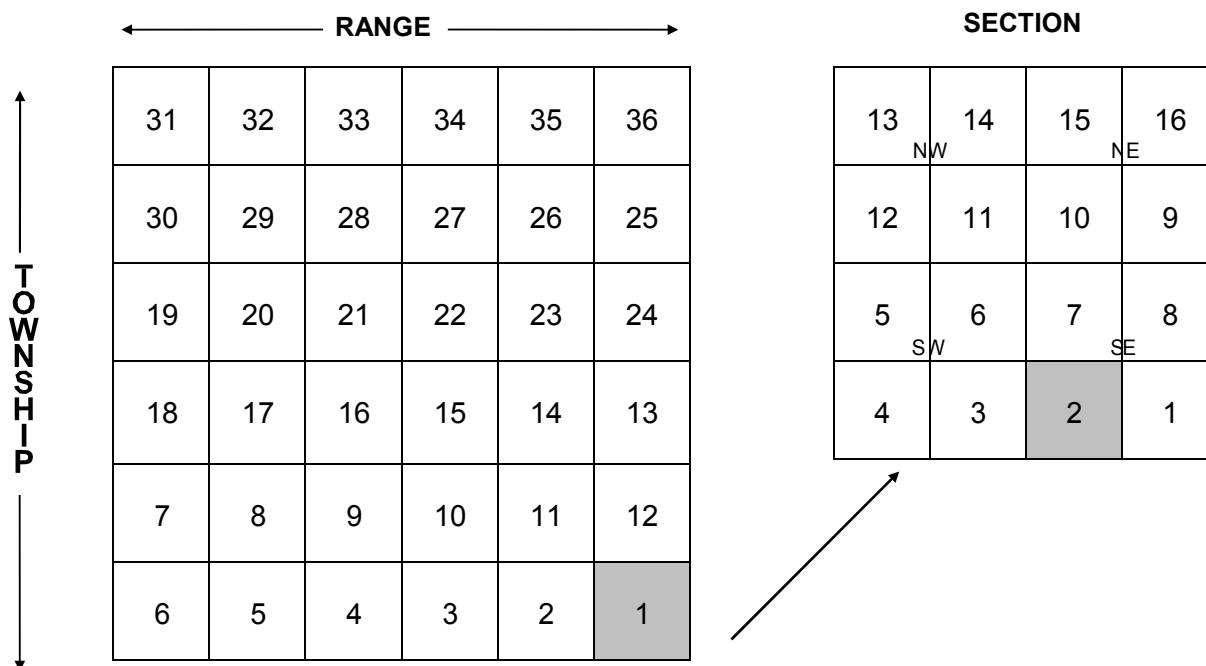
Communications is handled by the Information Officer once one has been appointed by the Incident Commander. The Information Officer is part of the Command Staff.

APPENDIX F: 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:

	L.S.D.		Section		Township		Range		Meridian
Example:	02	-	01	-	38	-	09	-	West of the 4th

APPENDIX F: LAND DESCRIPTIONS, continued

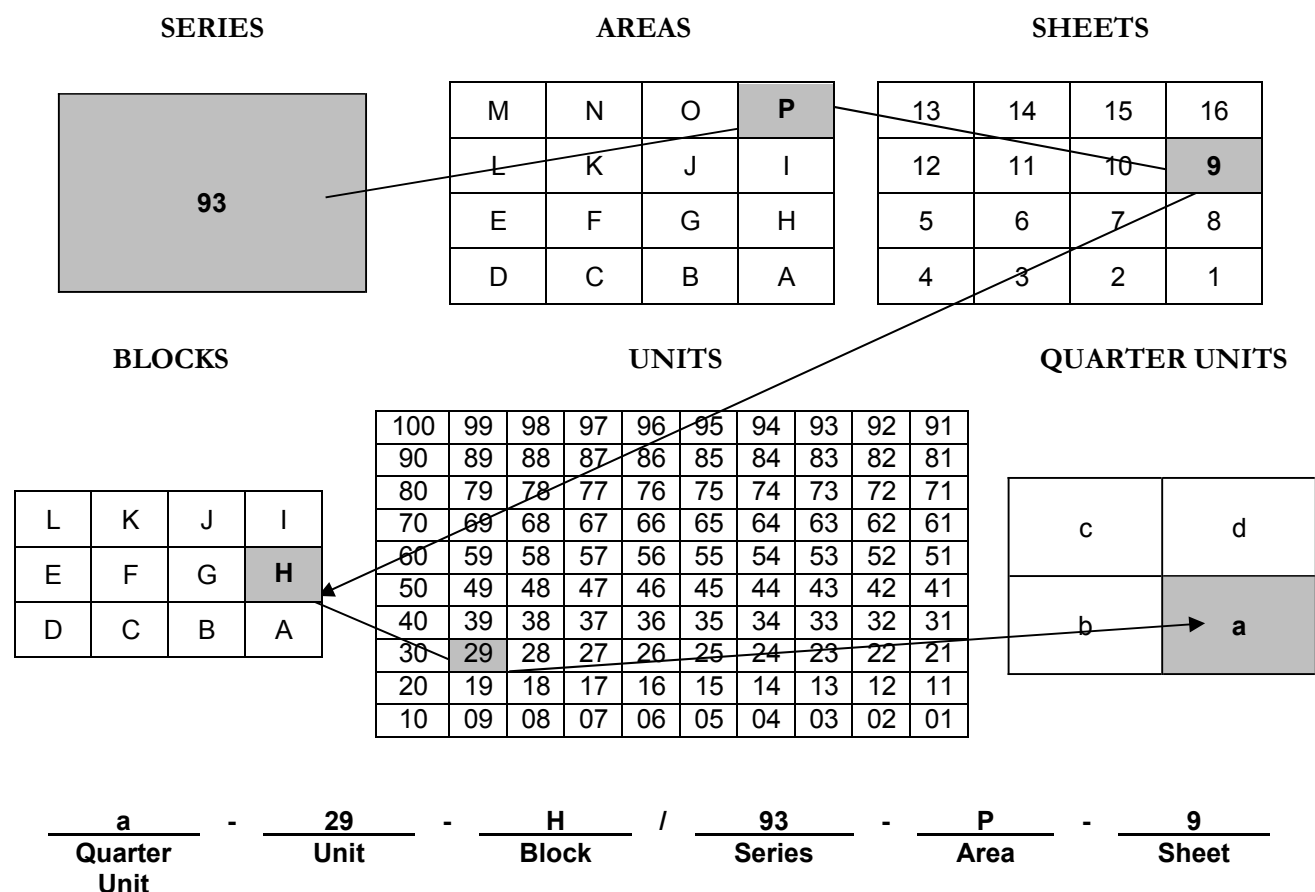
NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM (NTS)

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: LAND DESCRIPTIONS, continued

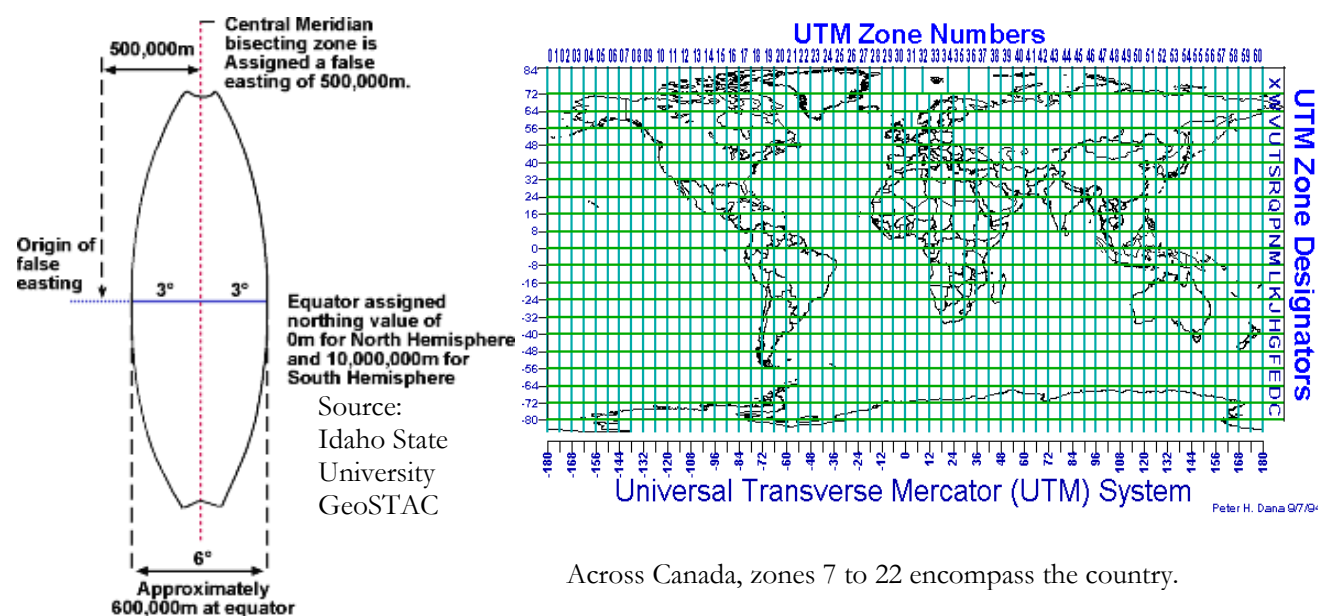
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR (UTM) COORDINATE SYSTEM

When creating a map for any region on the earth, the curved surface is drawn onto a flat sheet of paper. The process causes the region to look warped because of the distortion created.

To represent the curved surface of the earth on a map, a variety of geometrical schemes or map projections have been used over centuries to reduce distortion. Depending upon the size and shape of the area mapped, certain projections will be used to either preserve size (area) or shape. The projection used for Canada is a strip projection called Transverse Mercator with zones that run north and south. Specifically, the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection is used.

There are 60 UTM zones in total; each zone is 6° in width (totalling 360°). As the latitude increases, the zones decrease in size, narrowing as the meridians curve to meet at the North Pole. Each of these zones has a Central Meridian that bisects the zone (bottom left diagram). In Alberta, for example, Zone 11 has a Central Meridian of 111° and Zone 12 has a Central Meridian of 117° .

The UTM grid straightens the meridians, removing distortion, and is measured in metres.



To determine a location using the UTM grid, coordinates are read as 'eastings' and 'northings'. Eastings describe a point's distance east of an origin. The Central Meridian of a zone is assigned a false easting of 500,000 metres and easting values increase moving east. Values less than 500,000 metres are west of the Central Meridian. The equator is the origin for all northings and their values increase moving north.

UTM coordinates are typically given with the zone first and then the easting and northing. For example, a location at 51°N latitude and 114°W longitude is read as Zone 11 289,504 m East & 5,653,890 m North in UTM.

APPENDIX G: ERP REFERENCE MATERIAL

CONVERSION TABLE

H ₂ S		10 moles	1%		10,000 ppm	14, 000 mg/m ³
Pressure		1 psi	6.895 kPa		1 kPa	0.15 psi
Length		1 in	2.54 cm		1 cm	0.39 in
		1 ft	0.31 m		1 m	3.281 ft
		1 yd	0.914 m		1 m	1.09 yd
		1 mi	1.609 km		1 km	0.62 mi
		1 mi	5280 ft		-	-
		1 mi	1760 yd		-	-
		1 km	1000 m		-	-
Volume		1 L	0.22 gal (imp)		1 gal (imp)	4.546 L
		1 bbl	42 gal (US)		1 gal (US)	0.024 bbl
		1 bbl	0.16 m ³		1 m ³	6.29 bbl
		1 m ³	35.31 ft ³		1 ft ³	0.028 m ³
		1 yd ³	0.76 m ³		1 m ³	1.31 yd ³
		1 gal (US)	0.83 gal (imp)		1 gal (imp)	1.2 gal (US)
		1 gal (US)	3.785 L		1 L	0.26 gal (US)
		1 mi ²	2.59 km ²		1 km ²	0.39 mi ²
		1 in ³	16.39 cm ²		1 cm ²	0.06 in ³
Weight		1 lb	0.454 kg		1 kg	2.2 lb
		1 ton	2000 lb		1 lb	0.0005 tons
		1 ton	907 kg		-	-
		1 tonne	1.102 tons		1 ton	0.907 tonnes
Area		1 acre	0.404 hectare		1 hectare	2.471 acres
		1 section	640 acres		-	-
		¼ section	160 acres		-	-
		1 LSD	40 acres		-	-
Temperature		0° C	32° F		0° F	-18° C
Other		1 dek	10 ³ m ³		-	-

APPENDIX G: ERP REFERENCE MATERIAL, continued

ACRONYMS

Acronym	Meaning	Acronym	Meaning
AANDC	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada	MOP	Maximum Operating Pressure
BLEVE	Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapour Explosion	NEB	National Energy Board
CANUTEC	Canadian Transport Emergency Centre	NGL	Natural Gas Liquids
CAPP	Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers	NOTAM	Notice to Airmen
CEPA	Canadian Environmental Protection Act	OGC	Oil & Gas Commission
CERC	Corporate Emergency Response Centre	OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
CISD	Critical Incident Stress Debriefing	OSCAR	Oil Spill Containment and Recovery
CSA	Canadian Standards Association	OSCP	On-Site Command Post
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans	PAB	Public Affairs Bureau
EDS	Electronic Documentation System	PAD	Protective Action Distance
EMBC	Emergency Management BC	POC	Provincial Operations Centre
EMO	Emergency Measures Organization	PPB	Parts Per Billion
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone	PPM	Parts Per Million
ERAC	Emergency Response Assistance Canada	RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
ERP	Emergency Response Plan	RD	Rural District
ESD	Emergency Shut Down	REOC	Regional Emergency Operations Centre
ESDV	Emergency Shut-Down Valve	RHA	Regional Health Authority
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival	RM	Rural Municipality
FH Order	Fire Hazard Order	SABA	Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus
FNIH	First Nations and Inuit Health – Health Canada	SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
GEOC	Government Emergency Operations Centre	SDS	Safety Data Sheet
HPZ	Hazard Planning Zone	SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide
HVAC	Heating Ventilation Air Conditioning	STARS	Shock Trauma Air Rescue Society
HVP	High Vapour Pressure	TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods
HVPL	High Vapour Pressure Liquid	WCSS	Western Canadian Spill Service
H ₂ S	Hydrogen Sulphide	WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
IAP	Incident Action Plan		
ICS	Incident Command System		
LA	Local Authority		
LBV	Line Block Valve		
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit		
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas		
MARS	Mapping and Response System		
MD	Municipal District		
MEP	Municipal Emergency Plan		

APPENDIX G: 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 ₂ S or SO ₂ .
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) <i>(British Columbia specific)</i>	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.
Closure order <i>(British Columbia specific)</i>	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.

APPENDIX G: ERP REFERENCE MATERIAL, continued

GLOSSARY OF TERMS, continued

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.
Corporate Incident Director	<p>The Incident Director activates the Corporate Emergency Operations Centre with staff to provide advice and support to the Incident Commander (Field Response Team).</p> <p><i>Note: If the emergency happens outside an area that has a site specific Emergency Response Plan, only then will the Incident Director assume or appoint the role of Incident Commander and dispatch a Field Response Team to the incident site.</i></p>
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 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.
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 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	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.

APPENDIX G: ERP REFERENCE MATERIAL, continued

GLOSSARY OF TERMS, continued

Evacuation	<p>Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal of members of the public from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas to safe areas.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Planned Evacuation – An evacuation coordinated by local government authority that can authorize evacuation alerts and orders.</p>
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 interchangeable. 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	Company and contractor personnel directly involved in controlling the incident at the emergency site and from the EOC.
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.
Hazard	A situation with potential to harm persons, property, or the environment.
Hazard Planning Zone (HPZ) <i>(British Columbia specific)</i>	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)	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Note: Comparisons</i></p> <p>Gasoline - Vapour pressure between 55 and 100 kPa at 38°C (8 - 14.5 PSIG @ 100°F).</p> <p>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).</p>

APPENDIX G: ERP REFERENCE MATERIAL, continued

GLOSSARY OF TERMS, continued

High Vapour Pressure (HVP) plume dispersion geometry	<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The downwind edge of the plume tends to spread out significantly forming a broad frontal edge. 2) Under certain conditions, the plume will travel upwind for a short distance.
High Vapour Pressure (HVP) pipeline	<p>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.</p>
High Vapour Pressure (HVP) products	<p>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.</p>
Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S)	<p>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. H₂S 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (H₂S) release rate	<p>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 (m³/s). The size of the emergency planning zone is estimated from the H₂S release rate.</p>
Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) release volume	<p>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 H₂S 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.</p>
Hyper-susceptible	<p>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.</p>

APPENDIX G: ERP REFERENCE MATERIAL, continued

GLOSSARY OF TERMS, continued

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.
Level 1 Emergency <i>(British Columbia specific)</i>	There is no immediate danger to the public or environment as no H ₂ S has been released; the emergency is confined to the lease or company property.
Level 2 Emergency <i>(British Columbia specific)</i>	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 <i>(British Columbia specific)</i>	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.

APPENDIX G: ERP REFERENCE MATERIAL, continued

GLOSSARY OF TERMS, continued

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 par 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.
Manitoba Growth, Enterprise & Trade – Petroleum Branch	The Manitoba Growth, Enterprise & Trade – Petroleum Branch administers The Mines and Minerals Act and related regulations governing the exploration, development, production, transportation and storage of crude oil and natural gas.
M.D.	Municipal District
Major (full-blown) exercise	As described in CAN/CSA-Z731-03, an exercise involving emergency response agencies and the licensee that entails the deployment of all resources required to test the licensee's ERP. It is intended to provide a realistic simulation of an emergency response.
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 ₂ S or SO ₂ at very low parts per billion atmospheric concentrations.
Municipality	See local authority.
Municipal Emergency Operations Centre	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.

APPENDIX G: ERP REFERENCE MATERIAL, continued

GLOSSARY OF TERMS, continued

Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)	<p>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.</p> <p>Physical Properties of NGL Products:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Odour: Most NGL products have a mild petroleum odour. During pipeline transport NGL products are almost odourless.</p> <p>Vapour Density: A measure of the mass per unit volume of the vapour (i.e. kg/m³). All NGL products transported by the company have a vapour density greater than air or a relative vapour density greater than 1.0.</p>
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.
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.

APPENDIX G: ERP REFERENCE MATERIAL, continued

GLOSSARY OF TERMS, continued

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 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 facility <i>(British Columbia specific)</i>	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.
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.

APPENDIX G: 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	<p>A serious injury includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 ₂ S).
Sour gas release	An uncontrolled release of natural gas containing hydrogen sulphide (H ₂ S).
Sour multiphase product <i>(British Columbia specific)</i>	Any liquid that contains H ₂ S in the gas phase.
Sour multiphase pipeline <i>(British Columbia specific)</i>	A pipeline that transmits a multiphase product that contains more than 10 moles of H ₂ S 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.
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 <i>(British Columbia specific)</i>	A designation that reflects the proposed well's proximity to populated centers and its maximum potential H ₂ S release rate during the drilling state. The casing or open-hole flow configuration is used in arriving at this designation.

APPENDIX G: ERP REFERENCE MATERIAL, continued

GLOSSARY OF TERMS, continued

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 (SO₂)	A colourless, water-soluble, suffocating gas formed by burning sulphur in air; also used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. SO ₂ has a pungent smell similar to a burning match. SO ₂ is extremely toxic at higher concentrations. The molecular weight of SO ₂ 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 ₂ S and SO ₂ , including the elderly, pregnant women, and the very young, particularly preschool-aged children.
Tabletop exercise	As described in CAN/CSA-Z731-03, 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.
Threatening telephone call	Any communication that threatens the well-being of company personnel or property. A form is provided in the manual to capture data from or about a person who calls with a threatening message.
Transient	An individual that is temporarily in the area (e.g. camper, cross-country skier).
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.

APPENDIX G: ERP REFERENCE MATERIAL, continued

GLOSSARY OF TERMS, continued

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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Redacted Content – Internal /Private Contact Information and Asset locations

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