BOOK 7: EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Section
STANDARDS

01-02-02
Subject Number

ENBRIDGE

Subject
Emergency Response Plans & Maps

CAN

Purpose

To outline emergency response plan and map types, locations and review responsibility.

Requirements

Evacuation Plan

[redacted]

Security

[redacted]

Environmental Sensitivity Maps

Environment must maintain maps identifying sensitive areas along the pipeline, including:

- fish environments
- waterfowl environments
- wildlife habitat
- water users

[redacted]

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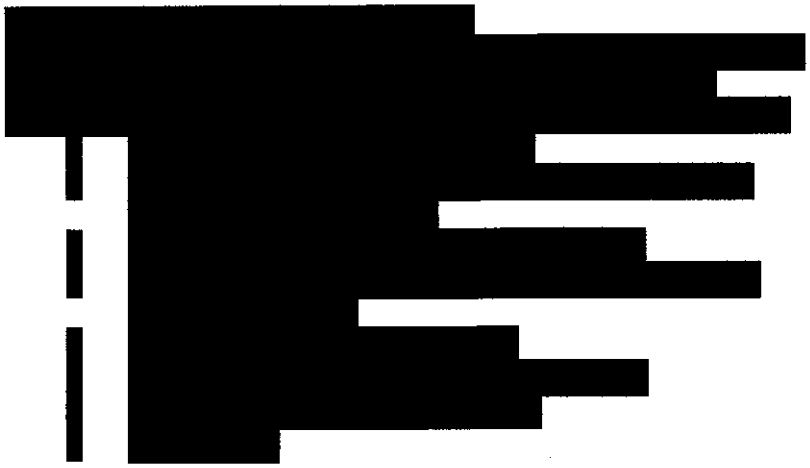
BOOK 7

Emergency Response Plans & Maps - CAN



BOOK 7: EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Section
STANDARDS

02-02-04
Subject Number

ENBRIDGE

Subject
Safety Precautions During Emergency Response CAN

Purpose

To provide general safety precautions that must be followed throughout emergency response operations.

Responsibilities

Emergency Response Personnel

Emergency response personnel are responsible for:

- recognizing and avoiding situations and/or actions that endanger workers or the public
- reporting unsafe conditions, equipment or practices to their section chief, Incident Commander (IC) or Safety Officer (SOFR). If contact cannot be made, workers must suspend any operation that cannot be readily corrected and that is immediately dangerous to life or health.

Requirements

Release Site

All emergency response personnel must:

- complete a general and site-specific orientation of the release site, evacuation plan and protective zones
- avoid potentially hazardous situations and locations if possible
- assist external emergency response agencies with evacuation or, if necessary, evacuate and secure the site to prevent public access
- keep the work area and equipment as orderly and free from oily debris as possible
- conduct equipment maintenance away from the release site.

Personal Protective Equipment

Wear/use appropriate personal protective clothing (PPE) during response activities (appropriate to the hazard and activities being undertaken). Responders must be trained and experienced in the use, care and maintenance of PPE and are responsible for personal items.

Hazardous Atmospheres

Monitor for breathing hazards throughout the emergency to ensure protection of response personnel and the public. Monitor combustible vapors in the area and establish the perimeter of any vapor clouds. Readings must be provided to the IC or SOFR and recorded in the Incident Log.

The use of a half-mask air purifying respirator with combination acid gas/organic vapor cartridge is approved for escape purposes only where [redacted] levels exceed [redacted] or LEL levels exceed [redacted]. If such levels are encountered, or if O_2 levels fall below [redacted], immediately evacuate the work area and do not re-enter until the appropriate respiratory protection is worn (e.g., SCBA) and/or other hazard control measures (e.g., natural or mechanical ventilation) have been taken. Ensure the condition is recorded in the Incident Log.

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Initial Air Testing for Product Emergency Location

Characterize breathing hazards and combustible vapors at a product leak or spill via initial air testing before starting site mitigation activities. Initial air testing provides information for establishing engineering, administrative and PPE controls and establishing protective zones. [redacted] The person in charge must consider the need for a standby person and SCBA to be readily available prior to the activity being carried out.

Initial Air Testing

Security

The responder conducting air testing must be trained and experienced in the use of any detection/monitoring device used. Testing must be commensurate with the properties and characteristics of the product/ commodity [redacted]

Timing and locations of initial testing must be determined based on the circumstances of the incident. Testers must take measures to ensure they do not place themselves in hazardous atmospheres or situations without proper planning and protection. Use of portable monitors, telescopic devices and personal detection devices for testers may be considered.

Testing will ensure hazards are known and safe perimeters are established.

Results will assist the SOFR in establishing the requirements for respiratory protection at the site.

Ongoing Work

Respiratory protection measures must be followed where clean, respiratory air cannot be guaranteed. The following must be taken into account:

- air monitoring results accumulated (initial air testing, area and personal air monitoring)
- use of hazard control measures (e.g., ventilation)
- potential for a hazardous atmosphere to develop. Factors to consider include:
  - specific product characteristics
  - degree of product movement
  - missing or agitation
  - depressurization
  - heating (ambient or external sources)
  - climatic conditions.

Air monitoring for ongoing work at the emergency location includes:

- multi-head gas detector area and personal air monitoring must continue for the life of the emergency

- monitoring must be conducted to delineate the area included with the designated hot zone
- monitoring must be conducted to delineate the perimeter where air contaminants and combustible vapors cease to be detected; outside of this area is considered the cold zone
- [redacted]

Security

- additional monitoring may need to be performed in response to any changes in work activity or climatic conditions (e.g., temperature, moisture, rain, wind speed and direction).

Ignition Sources

To minimize the risk of explosion and fire, eliminate possible ignition sources at the release site, [redacted]

Where any equipment or devices not proven to be intrinsically safe are present, they must be operated in safe (cold zone) locations only. [redacted]

Weather

Monitor weather conditions and changes in wind direction that could pose a safety risk to response personnel or the public (e.g., windsock, and radio reports) and report to the IC or SOFR in a timely manner.

Shift Changes

When emergency response operations are longer than a few days, replace workers as required to avoid long shifts and the cumulative effects of working extended hours several days in a row.

Boats

Checks and Inspections

Before leaving the mooring, complete a circle check to ensure all safety gear is onboard. If the vessel has an inboard engine, run blowers for 4 minutes before starting engine. Examine fuel lines for leaks after the boat is transported from one location to another and at regular intervals during operation.

Operation

When operating a boat:

- boat must be operated by a trained worker
- a safety boat, with a crew of two, must be on standby
- avoid entering the water if dangerous currents prevail
- observe wind and current conditions, noting any possible hazards
- keep right when approaching another boat

Security

[redacted]

Locate the Command Post:

[redacted]

Check wind direction frequently to ensure wind shifts do not compromise the safety of the Command Post site.

If a vapor cloud is present or imminent, adapt the location of the Command Post to the specific circumstances of the emergency.

[redacted]

For evolving incidents, the Command Post may need to be moved to allow for expanding activities.

[redacted]

The Command Post must be clearly illuminated and identified by signage at the emergency site entrance (or just inside), visible to all entering the site. The Command Post must be attended at all times.

[redacted]

BOOK 7: EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Section
STANDARDS

02-02-06
Subject Number

ENBRIDGE

Subject
Public Relations

CAN

Purpose

To assist in clear, factual communication and to lay the groundwork for good community relations and fair media coverage.

Scope

This applies to company employees faced with questions from the public or media at the scene of an emergency.

Requirements

[redacted]

Not Relevant

[redacted]

Sump Fires

Respond to sump fires as follows:

1. Assess fire.
2. Initiate fire response:
   - if fire is small and in early stages, and it is safe to do so, attempt [redacted]
3. Isolate sump and close lid if possible.

Security

Natural Gas Fires

Respond to natural gas fires as follows:

1. Follow standard fire response procedure.
2. [redacted]

PCB Fires

[redacted]

Respond to PCB fires as follows:

[redacted]

Not relevant

[redacted] ENB (NW)

Vehicle Fires

[redacted]

Security