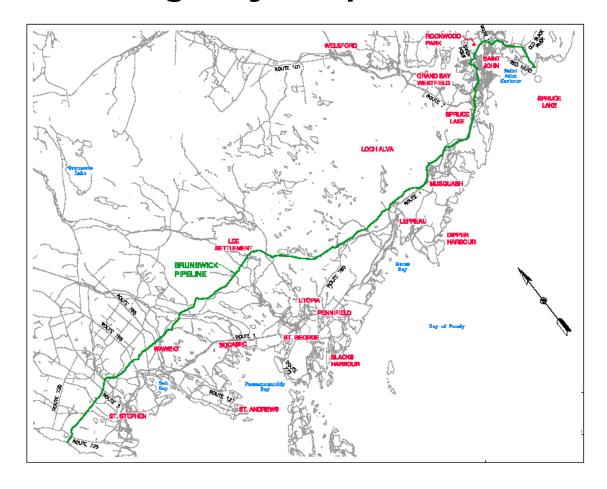


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Emergency Response Plan



Effective March 31, 2021

Emera New Brunswick Controlled Copy 00



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VERSION HISTORY

Version #	Issue Date	Brief Description of the Change
01	2017-01-01	New Document
02	2017-03-31	MOC 17-009 Complete Document Review and reorganization along with removal of Annex for ease of document review. Annexes were renumbered and an addition of support services was added.
03	2018-04-30	MOC 18-010 Revisions for better alignment to ICS.
04	2019-04-30	MOC 19-006 Revisions for better alignment to revised Emergency Management Program.
05	2020-04-01	MOC 20-017 All references to the National Energy Board in EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01 Emergency Response Plan (ERP) have been changed to the Canada Energy Regulator (CER) to reflect the name change that was completed in August 2019.
06	2021-03-31	MOC 21-006 Revisions to ERP in response to 2020 DNV audit findings and recommendations and to align with requirements set out in the Document Management Process.



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Distribution List

Emera Brunswick Pipeline Company Ltd. (EBPC or the Company) provides controlled access to Emergency Response Plan (ERP) documents on its intranet site. Registered hard copies are assigned to relevant positions as per the list below.

This document is accessible for all outside agencies on the Emera New Brunswick website at: www.emeranewbrunswick.com.

Table 1: Distribution List

Registered Manual #	Assigned To
01	Accountable Officer (General Manager)
02	Manager, Operations & Engineering
03	Director, Legal & Regulatory
04	Sr. Manager, HSSE
05	Manager, Stakeholder Relations
06	Manager, Regulatory Compliance
07	Quality Assurance Specialist
08	Operations Engineer
09	Maintenance Technician – E&I
10	Maintenance Technician – Corrosion
11	Maintenance Technician – Pipeline

Registered Manual #	Assigned To
12	Pipeline Coordinator
13	EBPC Senior Financial Analyst
14	EHS Specialist
15	New Mexico Gas Control
16	New Mexico Gas Control – DR 1
17	New Mexico Gas Control – DR 2
18	Bayside Power ERP Support
19	Spare for EBPC Office
20	Pool Vehicle
21	Canada Energy Regulator

Any non-registered printout of the ERP will be considered uncontrolled. Each ERP controlled document will bear a registered control number on the front cover.

The ERP shall remain on EBPC's SharePoint site which is directly accessible to EBPC employees when emergencies arise. Document control and distribution of the ERP is managed in accordance with the Document Management Process (OMS-PRO-09B).

All distributed copies of the ERP are signed by the individual receiving a controlled hard copy. Any errors, omissions or requests for revisions are documented through the Management of Change Process (OMS-PRO-06).



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ERP Annexes List

ERP Annex A ERP Emergency Levels and Response Table

ERP Annex B Roles and Responsibilities Checklist

ERP Annex C Forms

ERP Annex D Emergency Contacts

ERP Annex E Support Services

ERP Annex F Emergency Equipment List

ERP Annex G Environmental Considerations

ERP Annex H Natural Gas SDS

ERP Annex I Odorant SDS

ERP Annex J Maps, Drawings and Alignment Sheets

ERP Annex K Incident Reporting and Notification Requirements



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1. Purpose

The ERP provides the emergency response procedures that must be followed by EBPC Personnel to effectively respond to an emergency that may affect operations involving the Brunswick Pipeline System. The ERP is governed by the Emergency Management Program (EMP).

EBPC utilizes the internationally recognized Incident Command System (ICS) for emergency planning and response.

This ERP establishes roles and responsibilities, and provides guidance to safely, efficiently and effectively respond to an emergency by setting and managing the following objectives:

- Ensuring life safety of responders and the public;
- Stabilizing the incident by establishing command, setting objectives, strategies and tactics;
- Minimizing impact to the environment and property;
- Preserving records and evidence for post-emergency investigations; and
- Resuming normal operations as quickly as possible in a safe and efficient manner.

2. Scope

The ERP outlines the approach taken by EBPC Personnel in responding to an emergency that originates from or has the potential to impact the Brunswick Pipeline. The ERP does not outline the tactical response to an emergency; it outlines the approach taken to establishing incident response objectives and strategies.



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3. Definitions

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
Abnormal	A condition that may indicate a malfunction of a component or deviation from normal operations that may:
Operating	1) indicate a condition exceeding design limits, or
Conditions (AOC)	2) result in a hazard(s) to persons, property or the environment.
Accountable Officer (AO)	A person appointed who has authority for the financial and human resources of the Company required to meet its obligations for safety, security and protection of the environment. This person is responsible on the Company's behalf for the company's Management System and related Programs. The AO provides the focus, direction, influence and leadership, which is required to create a robust safety culture, and implement and continually improve a well-functioning Management System within the organization.
Brunswick Pipeline System	The Brunswick Pipeline System is a natural gas transmission pipeline that extends from Saint John to St. Stephen, New Brunswick. The pipeline has a maximum allowable operating pressure of 9930 kPag (1440 psig), is 145km long (90 miles), and 762mm (30-inch) in diameter.
Call-Down	The deactivation of an emergency response that is initiated by the Incident Commander when all emergency response objectives have been met and the emergency no longer poses a threat to people, property or the environment.
Cold Zone	The area designated as the safe area in an on-site emergency area division.
Command Staff	Consists of Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.
Continuing Education and Liaison Program	Activities that EBPC has identified in its Communication Requirements Register (OMS-PRO-08-REG-01) and undertakes to:



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Term	Definition	
	 establish and maintain liaison with agencies that may be involved in an emergency response on the pipeline and are consulted when EBPC makes material changes to its Emergency Management Program or related procedures; inform all persons who may be associated with an emergency response activity on the pipeline of the practices and procedures to be followed and make available to them the relevant information that is consistent with this Emergency Management Program and related procedures; inform the police, fire departments, medical facilities, other appropriate organizations and agencies and the public residing adjacent to the pipeline of the location of the pipeline, potential emergency situations involving the pipeline and the safety procedures to be followed in the case of an emergency. 	
Crisis Management Team (CMT)	This team is responsible for legal and regulatory notifications, and administrative duties in support of the Incident Commander. The CMT is mandatory for Level Two and Level Three emergencies. The CMT may also be initiated for Level One and Alert level emergencies at the discretion of the Accountable Officer. The Accountable Officer or Director of Legal and Regulatory Affairs may serve as CMT Lead.	
Crisis Management Team Lead	The Crisis Management Team Lead is responsible for initiating the Crisis Management Plan and leading the Crisis Management Team. (The CMT is mandatory for Level Two and Level Three emergencies. The CMT may also be initiated for Level One and Alert level emergencies at the discretion of the CMT Lead.)	
Demobilization	The orderly, safe, and efficient return of an incident resource to its original location and status.	
Duty Manager	Person responsible to be on call in case of emergency and could activate the Emergency Response Plan (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01). The following positions may fill the Duty Manager role: • Accountable Officer;	



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Term	Definition	
	 Director, Legal & Regulatory Affairs; Manager, Operations & Engineering; Sr. Manager, Health, Safety, Security & Environment; Manager, Regulatory Compliance; Quality Assurance Specialist; and Lead Maintenance Technician. 	
EBPC Personnel or Personnel	All persons who respond to an emergency on the Company's behalf, including EBPC employees, EBPC Gas Control employees, and Bayside Power employees who serve as mutual aid partners.	
Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ)	The zone 800 meters from center of pipeline in which significant adverse health effects could occur in the instance of a pipeline emergency if appropriate emergency response is not taken. EBPC's Continuing Education and Liaison Program focuses on stakeholders who reside or work in the Emergency Planning Zone.	
Emergency Response Team (ERT)	EBPC's field response team led by the Incident Commander.	
Gas Control Centre or Gas Control	EBPC's Gas Control Centre for the monitoring of its pipeline Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system, located in New Mexico, United States of America.	
General Staff or General Staff Chiefs	A group of emergency management Personnel organized according to function and reporting to the Incident Commander. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief. An Intelligence/Investigations Chief may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.	
Hot Zone	The area designated as the hazard area in an on-site emergency area division.	
Incident Command System (ICS)	EBPC utilizes the ICS structure in responding to and managing emergencies. This structure is supported by two teams or groups: • Emergency Response Team (ERT) • Crisis Management Team (CMT)	



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Term	Definition	
	The ERT consists of all relevant Personnel who will respond to an emergency when an emergency situation is declared by the Incident Commander. Depending on the scale of the emergency, the ERT may include the following response roles:	
	 Incident Commander Safety Officer Information Officer or Communications Lead Liaison Officer Operations Section Chief Logistics Section Chief Planning Section Chief 	
Incident Command Post	The field location where the primary emergency response functions are performed.	
Incident Commander (IC)	The Incident Commander is responsible for all emergency activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources during an emergency. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting emergency operations and is responsible for the management of all operations at the emergency site.	
Information Officer	A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with media, the public, external stakeholders with emergency-related information requirements, and the EBPC Crisis Management Team.	
Liaison Officer	The Liaison Officer is a member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from external agencies associated with the ERT responding to the emergency.	
Operational Period	The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in EBPC's Incident Briefing Form. Operational periods can be of various lengths, although usually they last 12 to 24 hours.	
Planning Meeting	A meeting held as needed before and throughout the duration of an emergency to select specific strategies and tactics for emergency control operations and for service and support planning. For larger emergencies, the Planning Meeting is a major element in the development of the plan, objectives, strategies and tactics.	



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Term	Definition
Safety Officer	The Safety Officer is a member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring emergency operations and advising the Incident Commander on all matters relating to operational safety, including the health and safety of emergency responder Personnel.
Senior Leadership	Senior organizational leaders made up of the Accountable Officer, Process and Program Owners. The Senior Leadership Team provides oversight of the Management System, its Processes, and the Management Programs.
Staging Area	Established for the temporary location of available resources. A Staging Area can be any location in which Personnel, supplies, and equipment can be temporarily housed or parked while awaiting operational assignment.
Unified Command An ICS response team structure whereby responding ager and/or jurisdictions that have responsibility for the emergency. The Incident Commanders, representing various agencies or jurisdiction manage and direct the emergency response and activities a single Incident Command Post (ICP).	
Warm Zone	The area designated as the decontamination area in an on-site emergency area division.



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4. Leadership Accountability and Commitment

An Accountable Officer has been appointed who has authority over EBPC's human and financial resources required to establish, implement and maintain the ERP, and to ensure that EBPC meets its obligations for safety, security and protection of the environment.

EBPC is committed to effective emergency response by ensuring that all ERP activities conducted by EBPC employees are done in a manner that ensures the safety and security of the public, responders and Personnel, and the protection of property and the environment.

The Accountable Officer has designated the responsibility for the ERP to the Manager, Operations & Engineering. The Manager, Operations & Engineering is responsible for implementation and continual improvement of the ERP, including providing feedback as necessary to the Accountable Officer. Any issue or concern with respect to the ERP which cannot be addressed or resolved by the Manager, Operations & Engineering will be brought to the Accountable Officer's attention for final resolution without compromising the requirements of the applicable Acts, Regulations, Codes, Standards, good engineering practices and the requirements of this ERP.

EBPC's Senior Leadership acknowledges the importance of the Emergency Response Plan in achieving the goals of EBPC's objective of 'zero incidents', and as such, are dedicated to providing the leadership and resources necessary to foster a successful Emergency Response Plan.



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5. Brunswick Pipeline Operations, Assets, and Potential Emergency Scenarios

5.1 Operations

The Brunswick Pipeline System is a natural gas transmission pipeline that extends from Saint John to St. Stephen, New Brunswick. The pipeline has a maximum allowable operating pressure of 9930 kPag (1440 psig), is 145km long (90 miles), and 762mm (30-inch) in diameter.

The Brunswick Pipeline receives natural gas from the Canaport LNG Terminal at EBPC's Red Head Meter Station in Saint John. The Brunswick Pipeline delivers the natural gas to the Maritimes & Northeast Pipeline (MNP) US Interconnect at the New Brunswick/Maine border.

5.2 Assets

The following is a description of the Brunswick Pipeline System assets and their location:

- Red Head Meter Station at kilometre post (KP) 0+0, a multi-functional site that meters and odourizes (using Methyl Mercaptan UN1064) the natural gas received from the Canaport LNG Terminal. The Meter Station includes:
 - o Pig Launcher (tool for in-line inspection and cleaning)
 - Odourant storage and injection facilities
- Class 3 pipeline in the City of Saint John from KP 0+0 to KP 29+066
- Class 1 pipeline in rural New Brunswick from KP 29+066 to KP 143+903
- Pig receiver and launcher pair at KP 52+610 (alignment sheet 57, see Annex J -Maps, Drawings and Alignment Sheets)
- Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system and telecommunications remotely operated from New Mexico, United States of America.
- There are 7 mainline block valves located on the Brunswick Pipeline System. The SCADA system, monitored by EBPC's Gas Control Centre in New Mexico, can close these valves remotely. The following is a list of EBPC's 7 mainline block valves and their location:

Table 3: Mainline Block Valves

Mainline Valve (MLV) Number	Civic Address and Coordinates
BP-MLV-001 at Red Head	(KP 0+0)
BP-MLV-01-009	(KP 8 +651)



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Mainline Valve (MLV) Number	CIVIC Address and Coordinates
BP-MLV-01-020	(KP 20+166)
BP-MLV-01-028	(KP 27+455)
BP-MLV-01-053	(KP 52+610)
BP-MLV-01-078	(KP 77+290)
BP-MLV-01-109	(KP 109+048)

*Note: Portions of this table have been redacted. This section contains security sensitive information to be used in the case of an emergency. It is protected from publication under Clause 1(a) of Order AO-001-MO-006-2016 because there is a real and substantial risk that its disclosure will impair the security of EBPC pipeline facilities.

Additional information with respect to Brunswick Pipeline System assets can be found in Annex J which maintains drawings that identify occupied structures within the EPZ (Maps, Drawings and Alignment Sheets) and Annex F (Emergency Equipment List).

5.3 Potential Emergency Scenarios

Based on an assessment using its Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Control Process (OMS-PRO-01) and its Hazard and Risk Register (OMS-PRO-01-REG-01), EBPC has identified the following potential emergency scenarios that can disrupt or impact normal Brunswick Pipeline System operations and that are addressed in this ERP:

- Fire and/or Explosion
- Responding to Rescue and/or Medical Situation
- Natural Disasters
- Threat of Aggressive Action/Security Threat
- Odourant Spill
- Wildland Fire
- Uncontrolled Gas Release

Section 9 of this ERP provides response procedures for these specific emergency scenarios.

In addition, the Hazard and Risk Register (OMS-PRO-01-REG-01) lists all the hazards, potential hazards, risks, and control measures addressed by the Programs within the OMS.



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6. Emergency Levels

An emergency which is identified by EBPC Personnel can be classified as an Alert Level, Level One, Level Two or Level Three Emergency. EBPC has established the ERP Emergency Levels and Response Table (Annex A) for determining the appropriate emergency level during an emergency.

By assigning the emergency level and initiating the ERP, EBPC Personnel are able to communicate the severity of the emergency quickly and clearly to other responders and regulatory agencies and can take appropriate actions.

The following key issues must be considered when assessing the level of emergency:

- Is the situation likely to escalate?
- Are members of the public likely to be affected?
- What are the environmental impacts?
- Can the situation be handled entirely by EBPC Personnel?
- Does the danger (or potential danger) justify alerting outside agencies (fire department, RCMP, etc.)?
- Is there a security risk?
- Is the situation likely to attract media or social media attention?

7. Emergency Response Team Structures

As mentioned in Section 1, EBPC's ERP uses the Incident Command System (ICS) structure in responding to and managing emergencies. This structure is supported by two EBPC teams:

- Emergency Response Team (ERT) for all levels of emergency; and
- Crisis Management Team (CMT), mandatory for Level Two and Level Three emergencies. The CMT may also be initiated for Alert and Level One emergencies at the discretion of the Accountable Officer/CMT Lead.

Depending on the Emergency scenario, EBPC may need to share the management of the emergency and participate in a Unified Command response structure.

The ERT, CMT and Unified Command response team structures are described in more detail as follows.

7.1 The Emergency Response Team (ERT)

The ERT includes EBPC Personnel who will respond to an emergency when this Emergency Response Plan is initiated. The ERT is led by the Incident Commander who



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initiates the Emergency Response Plan and assigns the emergency level. The Incident Commander assigns emergency response roles and resources, and oversees the field response for the emergency.

The individual roles and responsibilities are further discussed in Section 8 of this ERP.

The Incident Commander also obtains support as necessary, from municipal/local emergency responders, the CMT, mutual aid partners and assisting agencies. See ERP Annex E (Support Services) for a list of support services the Incident Commander may utilize.

When required, in conjunction with government and response agencies, the Incident Commander has the authority to elevate or downgrade the level of emergency, or to initiate a Call-Down.

7.2 The Crisis Management Team (CMT)

This CMT is responsible for legal and corporate notifications, and other administrative duties in support of the Incident Commander. The roles and responsibilities, and the organizational structure of the CMT are defined in EBPC's Crisis Management Plan (CMP) (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-02).

7.3 Unified Command

In Unified Command, the responding agencies and/or jurisdictions that have responsibility for the emergency share the management of the emergency. The Incident Commanders, representing various agencies or jurisdictions, manage and direct the emergency response and activities from a single Incident Command Post (ICP). The ICP is described in more detail in Section 9.2.

A Unified Command allows agencies with different legal, geographic, and functional authorities and responsibilities to work together effectively without affecting individual agency authority, responsibility, or accountability.



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8. Emergency Response Roles and Responsibilities

The ERP defines the specific roles and responsibilities that the Emergency Response Team (ERT) will have to follow to ensure that the emergency situation is managed effectively. In addition, EBPC has established a Roles and Responsibilities Checklist (Annex B) for ERT members' use in emergency situations. Any Forms that ERT members may be required to use in carrying out their roles and responsibilities during an emergency are listed and available in Annex C.

The first EBPC Personnel at the site of the emergency will assume the role of the Incident Commander and will initiate the response to the emergency. Command may change to meet the priorities set for the emergency.

The Incident Commander assumes all ERT roles until they are delegated and established in the Emergency Organization Chart (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-03).

All ERT members are responsible for maintaining the Time and Event Log (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-01) to document actions and associated times until the completion of demobilization.

Table 4: EBPC Roles Qualified to serve in ICS Roles

ICS Role	EBPC Roles qualified to serve in that ICS Role
Incident Commander	Field Technician; Manager, Operations & Engineering; Operations Engineer
Safety Officer	Field Technician; Manager, Operations & Engineering; Operations Engineer; Sr. Manager, HSSE; EHS Specialist
Liaison Officer	Manager, Operations & Engineering; Operations Engineer; Duty Managers; Accountable Officer
Information Officer	Stakeholder Relations Manager; Accountable Officer; Director, Legal & Regulatory Affairs
Operations Section Chief	Field Technician; Manager, Operations & Engineering; Operations Engineer; EHS Specialist
Logistics Section Chief	Field Technician; Manager, Operations & Engineering; Operations Engineer; Duty Managers; EHS Specialist
Planning Section Chief	Field Technician; Manager, Operations & Engineering; Operations Engineer



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8.1 Incident Commander

The Incident Commander (IC) is responsible for all emergency activities, including the development of strategies and tactics, and the ordering and the release of resources during an emergency. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting emergency operations and is responsible for the management of all operations at the emergency site.

The Incident Commander will manage all field aspects of the emergency for EBPC. The Incident Commander will ensure that issues relating to responder safety, public safety, control and containment are addressed and the objectives set in the Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02) are successfully executed.

In cases when a Unified Command is implemented involving outside agencies or organizations, the EBPC Incident Commander will work in coordination with the Incident Commanders of other organizations or agencies to provide management direction through a common set of objectives and strategies to respond to the emergency. In Unified Command, the Incident Commander will still maintain their authority, responsibility and accountability.

The primary functions of the **Incident Commander** are to:

- Have clear authority for the emergency response
- Ensure safety of the ERT during emergency response
- Establish the Incident Command Post
- Set priorities, and determine incident objectives and strategies to be followed (Incident Briefing Form - EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02)
- Establish ICS organization needed to manage the emergency
- Approve the Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02)
- Coordinate ERT activities
- Approve resource requests
- Order demobilization as needed and ensure completion of Demobilization Check-Out Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-05)
- Authorize information release to the media

See Annex B for the Incident Commander roles and responsibilities checklist.

8.2 Safety Officer

The Safety Officer is a member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring emergency operations and advising the Incident Commander on all matters relating to operational safety, including the health and safety of emergency responder Personnel.



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The Safety Officer has the authority to monitor and suspend any operation which threatens the health and safety of responders.

The primary functions of the **Safety Officer** are to:

- Identify and mitigate hazardous situations
- Create a safety message and plan using the Safety Message/Plan Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-06)
- Continue to monitor, assess and mitigate safety hazards or unsafe conditions by using the Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-07)
- Participate in or review the Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02) for safety implications
- Assign assistants qualified to evaluate special hazards
- If warranted, develop a medical plan using the Medical Plan Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-08), specifying the location of medical aid stations, ambulance services and hospitals
- Participate in Planning Meetings to address anticipated hazards associated with future operations

See Annex B for the Safety Officer roles and responsibilities checklist.

8.3 Liaison Officer

The Liaison Officer is a member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from external agencies associated with the ERT responding to the emergency.

The primary functions of the **Liaison Officer** are to:

- Act as a point of contact for external agency representatives
- Maintain a list of external agencies and representatives using the Check-In Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-04)
- Assist in setting up and coordinating interagency contacts
- Monitor emergency operations to identify current or potential inter-organizational issues
- Participate in Planning Meetings, providing current resource status, including limitations and capabilities of agency resources
- Provide agency-specific demobilization information and requirements

See Annex B for the Liaison Officer roles and responsibilities checklist.



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8.4 Information Officer

The Information Officer is a member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with media, the public, external stakeholders with emergency-related information requirements, and the EBPC Crisis Management Team.

The primary functions of the **Information Officer** are to:

- Determine, according to direction from IC, any limits on information release
- Develop accurate, accessible, and timely information for use in press/media briefings using the General Message Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-09)
- Obtain the IC's approval of news releases
- Conduct periodic media briefings
- Monitor and forward media information that may be useful to emergency planning
- Provide appropriate updates on the status of the emergency to the Crisis Management Team
- Participate in Planning Meetings
- Assists Incident Commander in communicating the Call-Down notification, as required

See Annex B for the Information Officer roles and responsibilities checklist.

8.5 Operations Section Chief

The Operations Section Chief directly manages all emergency tactical activities and implements the plan, objectives, strategies and tactics developed in the Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02). The Operations Section Chief may have one or more deputies, preferably from other agencies in multijurisdictional incidents. An Operations Section Chief should be designated for each Operational Period and will have direct involvement in the development of the plan, objectives, strategies and tactics for the next Operational Period of responsibility.

The Operations Section is responsible for all tactical incident operations and implementation of the plan, objectives, strategies and tactics developed in the Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02).

The primary functions of the **Operations Section Chief** are to:

- Ensure safety of tactical operations
- Manage tactical operations
- Participate in or review the Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02), contributing, in particular, to the development of response strategies and tactics, and resourcing requirements



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 Supervise execution of the operations portions of the Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02)

See Annex B for the Operations Section Chief roles and responsibilities checklist.

8.6 Logistics Section Chief

The Logistics Section Chief is responsible for all the services and support needs of an emergency, including obtaining and maintaining essential Personnel, facilities, equipment and supplies.

The Logistics Section is responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident.

The primary functions of the **Logistics Section Chief** are to:

- Provide all facilities, transportation, communications, supplies, equipment maintenance and fuelling, food, and medical services for the ERT
- Manage all emergency response logistics
- Participate in or review the Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02) to be informed of the essential resources that need to be sourced
- Oversee demobilization of Logistics Section and associated resources
- Provide field communications as required

See Annex B for the Logistics Section Chief roles and responsibilities checklist.

8.7 Planning Section Chief

The Planning Section Chief oversees all emergency-related data gathering and analysis regarding emergency operations and assigned resources, conducts Planning Meetings, and prepares the plan, objectives, strategies and tactics for each Operational Period.

The Planning Section is responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of the plan, objectives, strategies and tactics. This Section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident.

The primary functions of the **Planning Section Chief** are to:

- Collect and manage all emergency-relevant operational data
- Based on the data collected, provide direction in the Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02) so that the plan, objective, strategies and tactics can be developed



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- Conduct and facilitate Planning Meetings, continually assessing new data and emergency status
- Compile and display relevant emergency status information so that it is available to the Command Staff
- Assess any environmental impacts during the emergency response in accordance with Annex G (Environmental Considerations)
- Report significant changes in emergency status

See Annex B for the Planning Section Chief roles and responsibilities checklist.



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9. Emergency Response

9.1 Notifications

9.1.1 Initial Emergency Notifications and EBPC Response

EBPC Personnel may initially become aware of an emergency by receiving a notification from an outside source, such as a member of the public, media, a third-party company or a government agency, or an internal source, such as its Gas Control or employees.

The ERP is not automatically initiated when information related to a potential emergency is received.

However, the ERP *is* initiated if the following conditions are met:

- EBPC is notified by a reputable source, such as a third-party company or agency that an emergency exists; or
- Information is received from several different sources about the same incident; or
- EBPC responding Personnel has verified that the conditions associated with the initial notification meet the conditions for an Alert Level, Level One, Level Two or Level Three emergency, as the case may be.

As soon as it has been established that an emergency situation has occurred, EBPC Personnel shall initiate the Emergency Response Plan. Telephone numbers for EBPC Personnel are included in Annex D – Emergency Contacts.

The following flowcharts set out the immediate actions EBPC will take based on the manner in which the emergency notification is received:

Table 5: Initial Emergency Response Notifications and EBPC Response Flowcharts

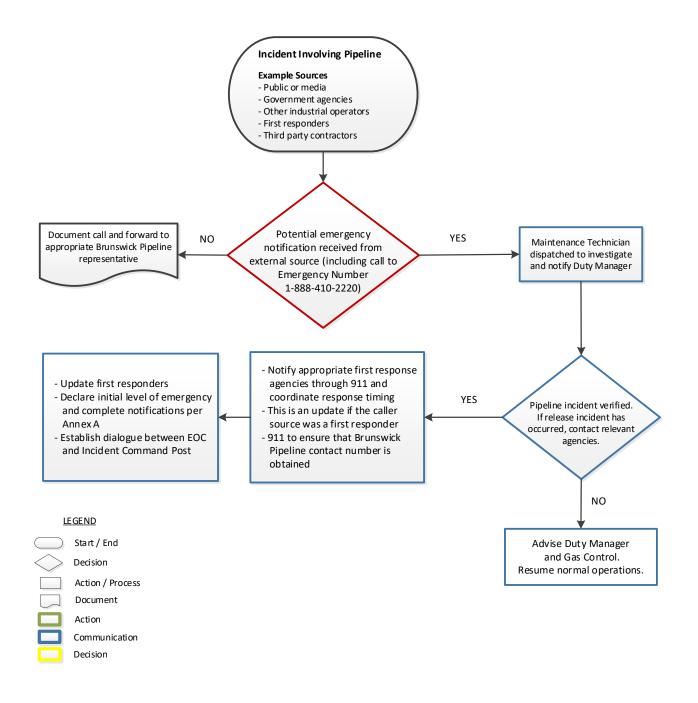
Flowchart 1	Initial Notification from an outside source, including to EBPC emergency number involving the pipeline (call to Emergency Number 1-888-410-2220)
Flowchart 2	Initial Notification from an outside source to 911 involving a pipeline emergency
	(call to one of six public safety answering points (PSAPs) in New Brunswick through 911)
Flowchart 3 Initial Notification from Gas Control detecting Abnormal Operating Conditions	
	(Gas Control detects the Abnormal Operating Condition on SCADA)



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Flowchart 1: Initial Notification from an Outside Source





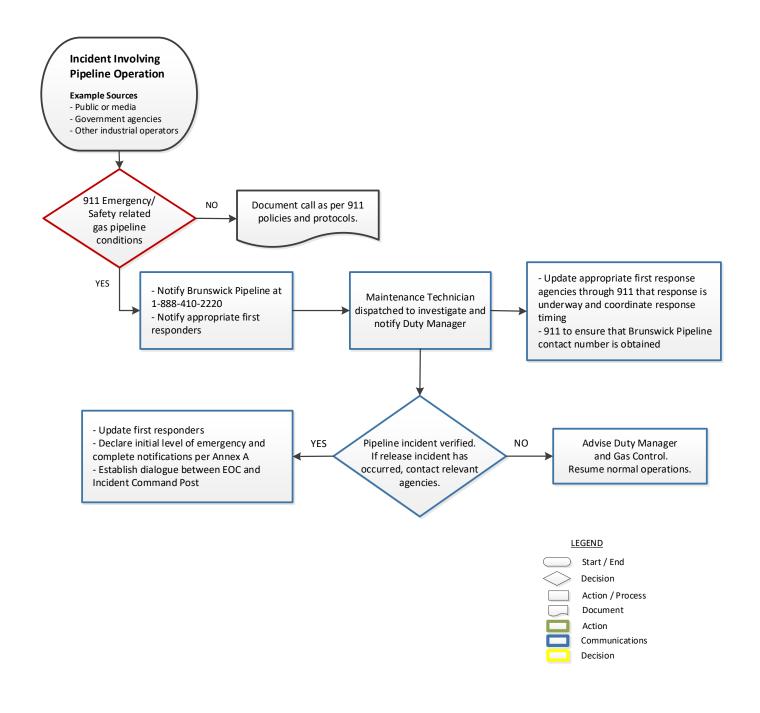
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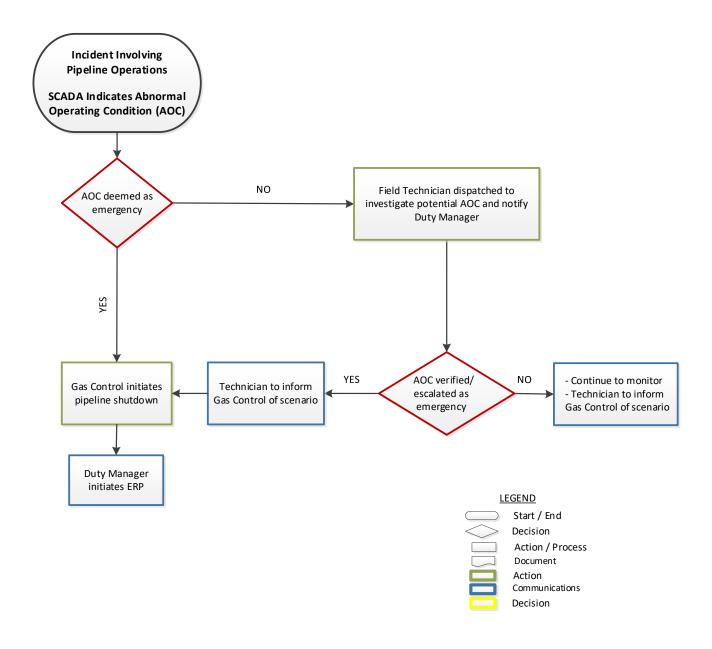
Flowchart 2: Initial Notification from an Outside Source to 911





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Flowchart 3: Initial Notification from Gas Control detecting Abnormal Operating Conditions





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9.1.2 Incident Reporting and Notifications to Government Departments and Agencies

In accordance with Annex A, the Incident Commander is responsible for making the following notifications to responding and regulatory agencies:

- 911
- Transportation Safety Board (TSB)

1-819-997-7887 or toll-free in Canada at 1-800-387-3557, as soon as possible, and no later than 3 hours after the incident has been discovered. (TSB will contact the Canada Energy Regulator.)

• Emergency Measures Organisation (EMO) 1-800-561-4034

The Crisis Management Team will determine whether any additional notifications are required, in consultation with the IC, and in accordance with Annex K (Incident Reporting and Notification Requirements). Telephone numbers for additional agencies are included in Annex D – Emergency Contacts.

9.2 Incident Command Post (ICP)

The Incident Commander will establish and announce to responders the location of the Incident Command Post (ICP) where the primary emergency response functions are performed. The ICP will be established at a safe location or facility. The ICP will be clearly designated through the use of a green flashing light or green flag.

The Incident Commander will direct all on-site emergency response activities and the ERT from this Incident Command Post.

The Incident Commander will be located at the ICP at all times. Only authorized Personnel will be permitted to access the ICP.

9.3 Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)

The Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) is the physical location for EBPC's Crisis Management Team. The EOC is established by the Crisis Management Team Lead and may be located at a temporary facility or in a more central or permanently established facility. The Incident Commander or Information Officer will communicate with the CMT Lead on a scheduled basis to ensure the CMT is aware of the status of the emergency, operational planning as well as any resources or support that is required.

(See the Crisis Management Plan (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-02) for detailed Crisis Management Team and Crisis Management Team Lead roles and responsibilities.)



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9.4 On-Site Communication Systems

EBPC will use necessary communication systems and equipment to ensure effective communication between the ICP and responding parties. This equipment may include:

- Trunked Mobile Radio System (TMR), landline and cellular phones
- Mobile radios
- Laptops

9.5 Safety During Emergency Response

9.5.1 Hazard Monitoring

During an emergency, hazards will be continually monitored by all ERT members for severity so that the emergency response can be tailored to the specific needs of the emergency and other hazards as they arise. Any new hazards need to be reported to the Incident Commander immediately.

The Incident Commander, in coordination with the Command Staff and General Staff (Section Chiefs), will assess and identify the hazard response equipment and devices appropriate for addressing site-specific emergency situations.

9.5.2 On-Site Emergency Areas Division

The Incident Commander, Command Staff and applicable first responders may divide the site into three areas to clearly identify high-risk areas and to reduce the hazards to responders. The three areas are defined as the Cold Zone (safe area), the Hot Zone (hazard area) and the Warm Zone (decontamination area).

1. Cold Zone (Safe Area)

The Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02) will indicate where the Cold Zone (Safe Area) is located. The ICP will be located in the safe area. The Cold Zone is continually monitored and evaluated to confirm its safety.

2. Hot Zone (Hazard Area)

The Hot Zone is the hazardous area. Extreme caution and planning must be undertaken when entering this area. The Hot Zone may only be accessed at the Incident Commander's direction.

An area is considered hot, if any of the following conditions exist:

- Combustible gas readings of 20% of Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) or greater (i.e., 4% to 15% methane to air mixture)
- Oxygen content less than 19.5% or greater than 22%



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The following conditions must be considered in the Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02) when determining the size of the Hot Zone:

- the location of access routes, power lines, pipelines, fire and explosion hazards
- areas where vapors are likely to accumulate, e.g. downwind, confined spaces
- site instability, e.g., steep slopes, overhanging banks, unstable soil, ice, and weather conditions
- safety data for the substance involved (refer to Safety Data Sheet (SDS)
 Natural Gas SDS (Annex H) & Odourant SDS (Annex I))
- if required, evacuation plans, which will be coordinated through appropriate agency

3. Warm Zone (Decontamination Area)

The Warm Zone is usually set up in response to a hazardous material spill and when decontamination of Personnel and equipment is required. For EBPC, a Warm Zone would be setup for an incident involving Methyl Mercaptan release as Mercaptan is a hazardous material. The decontamination area buffers the designated Hot and Cold Zones. Warm Zones should be set up in areas that are not affected by the hazard.

Contaminated EBPC Personnel and equipment must be decontaminated in the Warm Zone before continuing on into the Cold Zone.

Decontamination is the complete removal or neutralization of the harmful contaminating substances. The Safety Message/Plan Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-06) will identify the required PPE, decontamination measures and waste management.

<u>Note</u>: The Hot, Warm, and Cold Zones must not be confused with EBPC's Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ). The EPZ is the zone 800 metres from center of pipeline that is the focus of EBPC's Continuing Education and Liaison Program with respect to emergency preparedness.

9.5.3 ERT Obligations

EBPC Personnel must follow safe-work procedures to ensure their own safety as well as safety of anyone impacted by the emergency. The ERT is to stay out of the Hot Zone until hazards are identified and assessed.



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The nature of a hazard(s) influences the response that is implemented by the Incident Commander or the Operations Section Chief. The following characteristics about the hazard must be considered before responding:

- The potential for the situation to escalate
- The location of the emergency, the time of day and the weather conditions
- Actual and perceived impact to responders, the public or 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 partners

When responders approach a site that could have explosive vapors, they must approach the site from an upwind or crosswind direction and inspect the site from a distance to access the potential of fire or explosion.

When on the site, responders should address the following precautions:

- Identify a safe escape route
- Continue to assess the hazards, e.g., vapors, fire hazards, electrical hazards
- Protect themselves and others (responders and public) before initiating on-site operations
- Avoid extinguishing an ignited release if the leak or supply cannot be stopped
- Attempt to control only small fires. EBPC Personnel should not attempt to battle a fire without adequate firefighting equipment, training and backup Personnel.

EBPC Personnel inform first responders (fire, police, and ambulance) about the hazards, as appropriate, and advise of the precautions that need to be taken prior to entering the Hot Zone.

9.6 Site Security

During an emergency response, the ERT will ensure their own safety before securing the emergency site. The security of the emergency site should address the following issues:

- Securing the site perimeters and site controls to restrict access to authorized Personnel only
- Methods for keeping track of location and roles of responders (Check-in Form EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-04)
- Security hazard identification and monitoring
- Monitoring of individuals and the environment



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 Communications and warning protocols (Incident Briefing Form EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02)

9.6.1 Roadblocks

Roadblocks, if deemed necessary, will be established to prevent unauthorized entry to the emergency site. These roadblocks are authorized by local police or RCMP Personnel.

9.7 Specific Response Procedures for Potential Emergency Scenarios

EBPC has identified the following potential emergency scenarios that can disrupt or impact normal Brunswick Pipeline operations and that could lead to a possible emergency for EBPC's Brunswick Pipeline System:

- Fire and/or Explosion
 - o For Fire, see Section 9.7.1, Flowchart 4
 - o For Explosion, see Section 9.7.2, Flowchart 4
- Wildland Fire see Section 9.7.3, Flowchart 4
- Responding to Rescue and/or Medical Situation see Section 9.7.4, Flowchart 5
- Natural Disasters see Section 9.7.5, Flowchart 6
- Threat of Aggressive Action/Security Threat see Section 9.7.6, Flowchart 7
- Odourant Spill see Section 9.7.7, Flowchart 8
- Uncontrolled Gas Release see Section 9.7.8, Flowchart 9

This section provides a brief description of specific response procedures for the above potential emergency scenarios to ensure all responders have an understanding of the immediate actions that are required.

Response steps outlined in this section are guidelines and may not meet the specific needs for all response situations.

Depending on the scope of emergency, more than one specific response procedure may need to be utilized.

In some emergencies, it may be necessary to shut-in the pipeline. In the event of an unplanned (emergency) shutdown due to a recognized hazard or abnormal operating condition, the preparation time is shorter and notification to stakeholders may or may not be achieved prior to the shutdown. The key steps to the shutdown are:

- Identification and Scoping
- Planning
- Communication
- Execution
- Return to service



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9.7.1 Fire: Fire Near or Involving a Pipeline Facility

For gas fires or fires involving gas-containing facilities, EBPC Personnel should assess the situation and coordinate with outside firefighting Personnel as required. General procedures for responding to this type of emergency are as follows (see also Flowchart 4: Fire, Explosion or Wildland Fire - Response Actions):

- Remain at a safe distance. Protect people first, then property and environment.
 Seek assistance from first responders to secure the area and restrict access to trained Personnel only
- Establish an Incident Command Post and Staging Area
- If safe to do so, request first responders to evacuate any adjacent facilities or buildings that may be endangered
- If necessary, wait for assistance to arrive before attempting control measures
- If the fire is being fueled by escaping gas or some similar flammable material, company Personnel will attempt to eliminate the flammable fuel source. Normally, natural gas fires should not be extinguished unless the fuel source can be safely eliminated. If the fire is not from a fuel source and, if it is safe to do so, firefighting Personnel should extinguish the fire. Use available firefighting equipment and proper firefighting techniques.
- Emergency responders should not enter the hazard area unless they are properly trained, equipped and informed of the hazards

9.7.2 Explosion: Explosion Near or Involving Pipeline Facilities

If an explosion has occurred, particularly where no fire is burning, be alert to the possibility of additional explosions and fire ignition.

General procedures for responding to this type of emergency are as follows (see also Flowchart 4: Fire, Explosion or Wildland Fire - Response Actions):

- Remain at a safe distance. Seek assistance from first responders to secure the area and restrict access to trained Personnel only
- Establish an Incident Command Post and Staging Area
- If safe to do so, request first responders to evacuate any adjacent facilities or buildings that may be endangered
- If necessary, wait for assistance to arrive before attempting control measures



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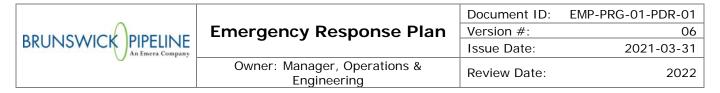
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9.7.3 Wildland Fire

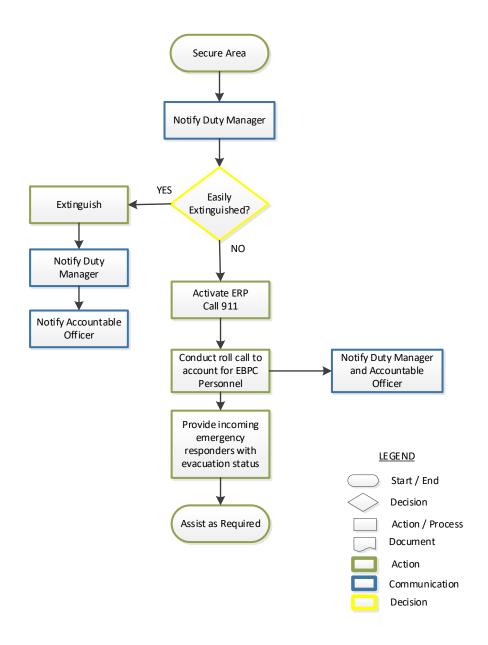
In case of a wildland fire (grass fire, forest fire, shrub fire that approach or are present on the EBPC right-of-way), Personnel should assess the situation and coordinate with outside firefighting Personnel as required.

General procedures for responding to this type of emergency are as follows (see also Flowchart 4: Fire, Explosion or Wildland Fire –Response Actions):

- Remain at a safe distance. Protect people first, then property and environment.
 Seek assistance from first responders to secure the area and restrict access to trained Personnel only
- Notify aerial patrol contractor of situation, if required
- Establish an Incident Command Post and Staging Area
- If safe to do so, request first responders to evacuate any adjacent facilities or buildings that may be endangered



Flowchart 4: Fire, Explosion or Wildland Fire - Response Actions





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9.7.4 Responding to a Rescue and/or Medical Situation

During an emergency, whenever a person is noticed to be lying on the ground, EBPC must be prepared to respond to the injured party effectively. Precautions must be taken to protect responders first, then assess why the injured person became injured and, if safe to do so, attempt to rescue the injured person. General procedures for responding to a rescue and/or medical situation are as follows (See Flowchart 5: Rescue and/or Medical Situation – Response Actions):

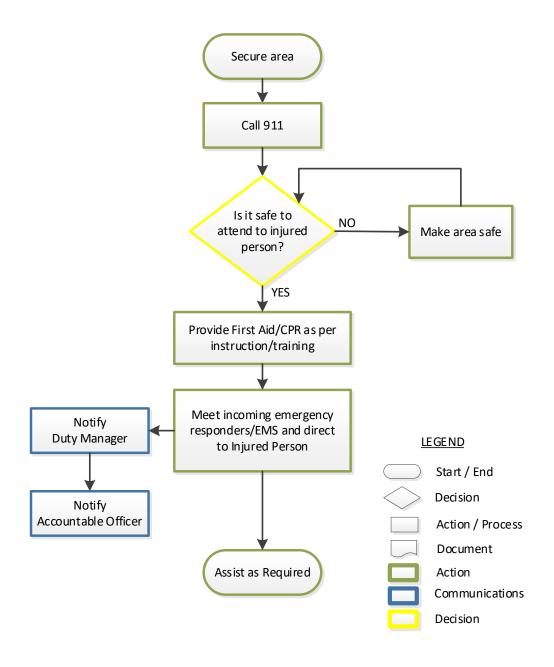
- Protect yourself by retreating to a safe area
- Call 911
- If safe to do so, recover the injured person and remove to safe area (Cold Zone)
- Start first aid and CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation), if trained
- Hand over the injured person to EMS and brief them about actions taken so far
- Upon arrival of ERT (if mobilized), provide all information to the incoming ERT Incident Commander so that they can assume control of the emergency



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Flowchart 5: Rescue and/or Medical Situation - Response Actions





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9.7.5 Natural Disasters

Whenever a disaster such as an earthquake, flood, blizzard, ice storm, or hurricane occur, the affected EBPC facilities will be monitored during the disaster by Gas Control and EBPC. Precautions will be taken to protect life first and then property and environment. If sufficient danger exists during the natural disaster, the affected facilities may be shut in and possibly blown down. Once the natural disaster has passed and it is safe to do so, facilities will be inspected for damage.

The following general procedures can be followed to respond to an emergency of this type (see also Flowchart 6: Natural Disasters – Response Actions):

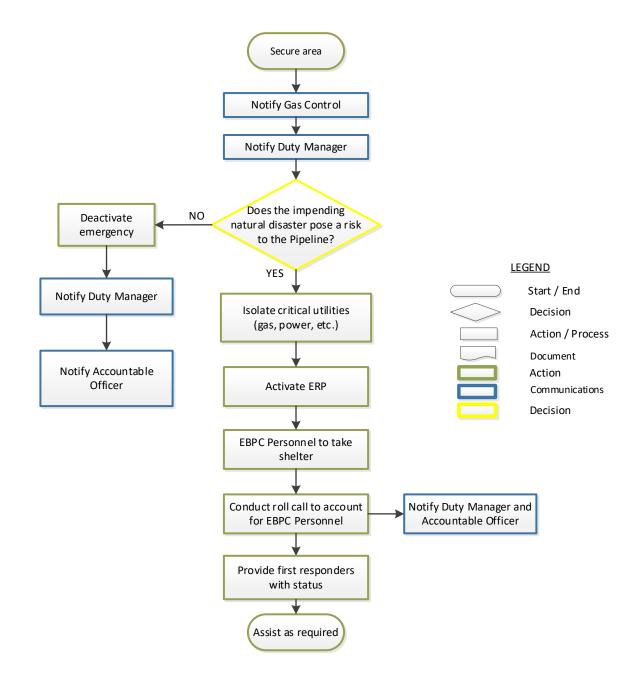
- If applicable, confirm that the mitigation measures and monitoring equipment/activities which were put in place in anticipation of a natural disaster or in planning for a forecasted natural disaster are in place and are functioning properly
- Monitor weather information
- If a natural disaster warning is issued by the appropriate authority, the Duty Manager shall monitor conditions
- Take appropriate actions as time permits (remember to protect life first and then property):
 - o Notify the EBPC 24-hour emergency number at 1-888-410-2220. Advise Gas Control that a facility(s) may be out of communication.
- After the natural disaster event has passed:
 - Survey for damage and isolate portions of facilities that have been damaged
 - Notify EBPC's 24-hour emergency number at 1-888-410-2220 and the local area office and other affected facilities that the storm has passed and what damage has occurred
 - Proceed with any repairs or other remedial actions



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Flowchart 6: Natural Disasters - Response Actions





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9.7.6 Threat of Aggressive Action/Security Threat

Threats of aggressive action/security threats against EBPC will be managed in accordance with this ERP and with the appropriate Levels of Emergency described above.

The likeliest types of threats that EBPC may encounter are:

- Disgruntled employee
- Disgruntled visitor to EBPC office or sites
- Suspicious packages left at one of EBPC's facilities

The following general procedures are to be followed when responding to a threat of Aggressive Action/Security Threat (see also Flowchart 7: Aggressive Actions/Security Threat - Response Actions):

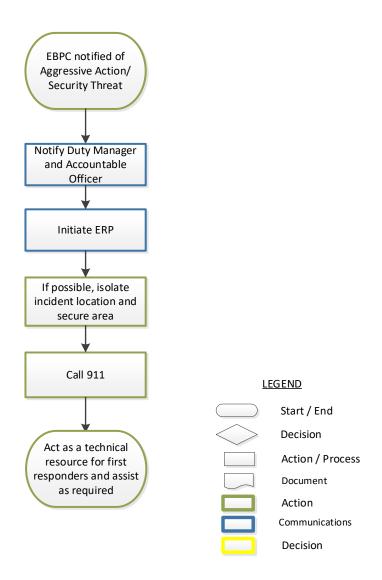
- Call 911 in all cases
- Do not investigate/touch or move suspicious packages
- If a bomb threat is received, complete the Bomb Threat Form (SMP-FRM-06), capturing as much relevant information as possible. This information will be relayed to the police or RCMP.



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Flowchart 7: Aggressive Actions/Security Threat - Response Actions





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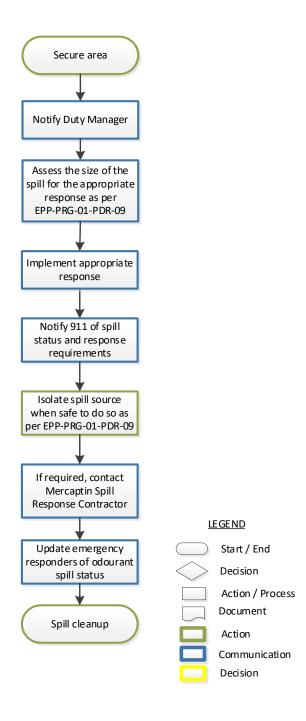
9.7.7 Odourant Spill

For odourant spills, EBPC Personnel should assess the situation and coordinate with emergency responders as required. General procedures for responding to this type of emergency are as follows (see also Flowchart 8: Odourant Spills - Response Actions):

- Remain at a safe distance. Protect people first, then property and environment.
 Seek assistance from first responders to secure the area and restrict access to trained Personnel only
- Establish an Incident Command Post and Staging Area
- Refer to Odourant Safety Data Sheet (Annex I)
- If safe to do so, request first responders to evacuate any adjacent facilities or buildings that may be endangered
- If necessary, wait for assistance to arrive before attempting control measures
- If safe to do so, shut off the spill source ensure appropriate PPE is worn
- Emergency responders should not enter the hazard area unless they are properly trained, equipped and informed of the hazards



Flowchart 8: Odourant Spill - Response Actions





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9.7.8 Uncontrolled Gas Release

For uncontrolled gas release, EBPC Personnel should assess the situation and coordinate with emergency responders as required.

General procedures for responding to this type of emergency are as follows (see also Flowchart 9: Uncontrolled Gas Release - Response Actions):

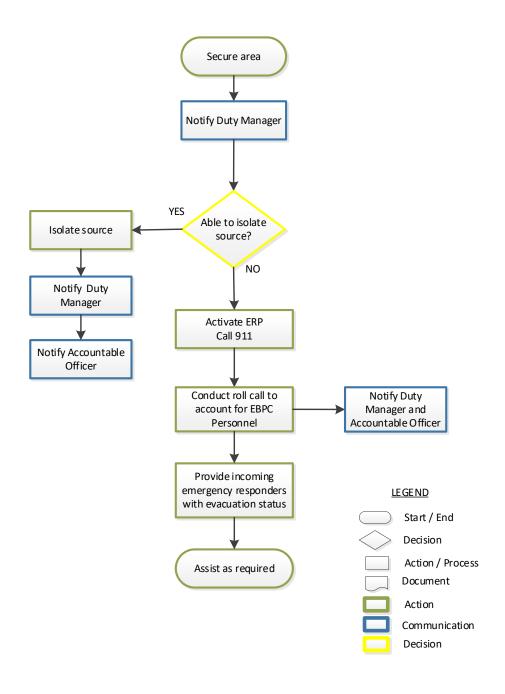
- Remain at a safe distance. Seek assistance from first responders to secure the area and restrict access to trained Personnel only
- Establish an Incident Command Post and Staging Area
- If safe to do so, request first responders to evacuate any adjacent facilities or buildings that may be endangered
- If necessary, wait for assistance to arrive before attempting control measures
- If safe to do so, isolate source of gas ensure appropriate PPE is worn
- Emergency responders should not enter the hazard area unless they are properly trained, equipped and informed of the hazards



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Flowchart 9: Uncontrolled Gas Release - Response Actions





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10. Post Incident

10.1 Call-Down

The Incident Commander will be responsible for the Call-Down of any pipeline emergency. For any other emergencies, the Call-Down will be made in conjunction with Incident Commanders (under Unified Command) of other organizations or agencies which are part of the emergency response.

The Incident Commander will notify the Crisis Management Team Lead, Command Staff, and General Staff Chiefs so that the Call-Down can be communicated effectively. The Information Officer will also assist with the fan out of the Call-Down.

The deactivation will be completed when there is no longer a danger to people, the environment or assets.

The Incident Commander initiates and manages the following post-incident activities:

- Calling down the emergency status, after consulting with Command Staff, the Crisis Management Team Lead, and the appropriate regulatory authorities
- Coordinating the deactivation of emergency response operations, ensuring that all previous contacts, including ERT members, third party companies and government agencies are notified about the emergency Call-Down
- Advising all response team members to document their Call-Down notifications
- Conducting debriefing meeting with all ERT members
- Establishing goals and delegating responsibility for the completion of post-incident tasks in consultation with the Manager, Operations & Engineering.

10.2 Post-Incident Documentation/Company Records

The Incident Commander shall gather notes, statements, ICS forms, logs and any other incident documentation from all persons who responded to the emergency so that they may be reviewed for:

- Incident investigations
- Required follow-ups
- Submission to regulatory agencies
- Capturing lessons learned

The Incident Commander shall also obtain all photographs and videos of the incident site and response.

NOTE: All photographs and videos of the incident site which have been taken at EBPC's request, whether by a professional photographer or a company representative, are



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considered EBPC material and are to be turned over to EBPC. EBPC Company records must be reviewed by Legal Counsel before they are released.

10.3 Cleanup and Repair

Once the emergency is over and there is a Call-Down, EBPC will work towards business resumption. The Manager, Operations & Engineering oversees the following actions:

- Ensures the site(s) are not disturbed if there has been a pipeline failure, a fatality
 or a serious injury, until police, regulatory officials, and EBPC complete necessary
 investigations
- Oversees site cleanup once it is appropriate to commence cleanup activities
- Ensures that the correct procedures are implemented for the decontamination of equipment
- Ensures that all hazardous waste is disposed of according to applicable regulations (confer with the Sr. Manager, Health, Safety, Security & Environment)
- Ensures that priority is given to clearing debris and restoring the site to normal operating conditions after the government and company investigations are complete
- Ensures that all safety equipment is demobilized, cleaned and inspected for contamination
- Ensures that all cleanup and repair actions follow EBPC safety and environment procedures and safe-work procedures



ERP: Annex A **Emergency Levels and Response Table**

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Levels of Emergencies

An emergency which is identified by EBPC Personnel can be classified as an Alert Level, Level One, Level Two or Level Three Emergency.

By categorizing and declaring an emergency, EBPC Personnel are able to communicate the severity of the emergency quickly and clearly to other responders and regulatory agencies and can take appropriate actions.

The following key issues must be considered when assessing the level of emergency:

- Is the situation likely to escalate?
- Are members of the public likely to be affected?
- What are the environmental impacts?
- Can the situation be handled entirely by EBPC personnel?
- Does the danger (or potential danger) justify alerting outside agencies (i.e. fire department, RCMP)?
- Is there a security risk?
- Is the situation likely to attract media or social media attention?

Emergency Levels	Evaluation Criteria	Required Response	Notifications* Depending on the emergency, additional notifications may be required.	Forms
Alert	A heightened or emerging risk or small incident that meets any of the following: Working with first responders in responding to an external incident that is adjacent to or on the ROW that could impact Brunswick Pipeline operations if it escalates Notice of potential incident that requires monitoring and may impact Brunswick Pipeline operations if it escalates	 Refer to Checklists (Annex B) Initiate conversations with on-scene responders Situation is continually assessed, monitored and documented regarding potential impacts or the possibility of escalation Notification may not be required to regulatory authorities 	 Gas Control On-Call Technician Manager, Operations & Engineering or, if after hours, Duty Manager Accountable Officer (who may determine if the Crisis Management Team needs to be initiated) 	Time and Event Log (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-01)
Level 1	An emergency which has occurred and meets any of the following conditions: No immediate threat to the public Incident is contained to company property Can be handled entirely by company personnel Environmental impact is minimal and contained to company right-of-way No immediate threat to workers; however, personal protective equipment may be required	 Refer to Checklists (Annex B) Situation is continually assessed, monitored and documented regarding potential impacts or the possibility of escalation Notification may not be required to regulatory authorities If requested by the Accountable Officer, engage the Crisis Management Team (EMP-PDR-02) 	 Gas Control On-Call Technician Manager, Operations & Engineering or, if after hours, Duty Manager Accountable Officer (who may determine if the Crisis Management Team needs to be initiated) 	 Time and Event Log (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-01) Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02) Safety Message/Plan Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-06)



ERP: Annex A Emergency Levels and Response Table

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Emergency Levels	Evaluation Criteria	Required Response	Notifications* Depending on the emergency, additional notifications may be required.	Forms
Level 2	An emergency which has occurred and meets any of the following conditions: No immediate threat outside company property, but potential exists to extend beyond property boundaries Requires involvement of external emergency services such as first responders, federal/provincial/ local agencies or mutual aid partners Environmental impact is moderate and extends or could extend beyond company right-of-way	 Refer to Checklists (Annex B) Refer to Flowcharts (ERP Section 9.7) Situation is continually assessed, monitored and documented regarding potential impacts or the possibility of escalation Engage the Crisis Management Team (EMP-PDR-02) 	1. Gas Control 2. On-Call Technician 3. Manager, Operations & Engineering or, if after hours, Duty Manager 4. 911 5. Transportation Safety Board (TSB – TSB will contact the Canada Energy Regulator) 1-819-997-7887 or toll-free in Canada: 1-800-387-3557 6. Accountable Officer (who initiates Crisis Management Team) 7. Emergency Measures Organisation (1-800-561-4034) Note: The Crisis Management Team must contact: • Local Authorities • Emera Health & Safety, Environment & Security Representatives • Communications • Legal Representatives • CER Online Reporting	 Time and Event Log (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-01) Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02) Emergency Organization Chart (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-03) Check-In Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-04) Demobilization Check-Out Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-05) Safety Message/Plan Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-06) Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-07) General Message Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-09) Bomb Threat Checklist (SMP-FRM-06)
Level 3	An emergency which has occurred and meets any of the following conditions: Threat of violence to the public or EBPC personnel Serious injury to the public or EBPC personnel Threat of damage to property Extensive involvement of external emergency services such as first responders, federal/ provincial/local agencies or mutual aid partners Ongoing uncontrolled release of gas Significant and ongoing environment effects	 Refer to Checklists (Annex B) Refer to Flowcharts (ERP Section 9.7) Work with external emergency services to respond to the emergency. 	 Gas Control On-Call Technician Manager, Operations & Engineering or, if after hours, Duty Manager 911 Transportation Safety Board (TSB – TSB will contact the Canada Energy Regulator) 1-819-997-7887 or toll-free in Canada: 1-800-387-3557 Accountable Officer (who initiates Crisis Management Team) Emergency Measures Organisation (1-800-561-4034) Note: The Crisis Management Team must contact: Local Authorities Emera Legal Counsel Emera COO and CEO Emera Health & Safety, Environment & Security Representatives 	 Time and Event Log (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-01) Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02) Emergency Organization Chart (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-03) Check-In Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-04) Demobilization Check-Out Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-05) Safety Message/Plan Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-06) Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-07) Medical Plan Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-08) General Message Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-09) Bomb Threat Checklist (SMP-FRM-06)



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1.0 EBPC Personnel First On-Scene

Initially assume the role of Incident Commander and utilize the Incident Commander Checklist. Command may change to meet the priorities set for the emergency.

2.0 Incident Commander Checklist

Incident Commander (IC) is responsible for all emergency activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources during an emergency. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting emergency operations and is responsible for the management of all operations at the emergency site.

	Open the Time and Event Log (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-01) and commence documenting actions. Continue documenting events and associated times until the sampletion of domentiation.
_	completion of demobilization.
ш	Determine the Emergency Level and make the required notifications (see Annex
	A).
	☐ If required and based on emergency levels, contact the Transportation
	Safety Board (TSB). The TSB is a direct link to the Canada Energy
	Regulator.
	☐ TSB will require the following information at a minimum:
	 Name of the caller/Incident Commander and contact number
	 Injuries or fatalities
	 Description of the emergency
	 Cause of the emergency
	 Time and location of the emergency (nearest highway/city/town)
	 Pipeline details (name, size, pressure rating)
	 Environmental impact
	☐ In consultation with the Accountable Officer, per Annex A, determine if the
	Crisis Management Team is required, and, if it is required, inform
	Accountable Officer if IC or Information Officer will act as liaison with the
	CMT
	Don the green Incident Command vest.
	Designate the location of the Incident Command Post (ICP) and mark the location
	(for example using a green flag, green light or other visible green marking).
	Use the Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02) to document
	the current situation and response objectives. The priority is to secure the
	site. Establish emergency site boundaries to ensure the safety of
	individuals.



ERP: Annex B Roles and Responsibilities

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	Assess the resourcing needs and determine ICS positions to be activated, using
	the Emergency Organization Chart (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-03), based
	upon the current situation and anticipated likelihood of escalation.
	☐ Ensure the following Command Staff positions have been assigned: Safety
	Officer, Liaison Officer, and Information Officer. If these positions are not
	assigned, the Incident Commander assumes these positions.
	☐ Appoint Scribe.
	Establish check-in procedures using the Check-In Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-
	FRM-04).
	Hold initial Briefing to communicate plan, objectives, strategies and tactics
	developed in the Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02) to on-
	site personnel.
	If required, the IC will establish the location of a Staging Area.
	Respond to the emergency in accordance with the Incident Briefing Form
	(EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02) and reassess and update the Incident Briefing
	Form and on-site personnel as required.
	Upon resolution of the emergency and the orderly, safe, and efficient return of an
	incident resource to its original location and status, the IC will collapse the scene.
	Order Demobilization using the Demobilization Check-Out Form (EMP-PRG-01-
	PDR-01-FRM-05).
	Collect all relevant emergency response forms.
	Hold debrief.
_	
	nsfer of Command
	If the emergency requires, a Transfer of Command will be conducted and the
	following communicated to the new Incident Commander:
	☐ Situation status
	☐ Plan, objectives, strategies and tactics
	☐ Current organizational structure
	☐ Resource assignment
	☐ Facilities established
	☐ Communications plan
_	☐ Introduction of Command Staff
Ц	Hand over the Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02) and other
_	supporting documents to the new Incident Commander.
Ц	Document the Transfer of Command using the Incident Briefing Form (EMP-
	PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02).
	The outgoing Incident Commander must communicate the Transfer of
	Command, including the effective time and date of the Transfer, to all
	personnel involved in the emergency as soon as practical.



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3.0 Safety Officer Checklist

en	e Safety Officer is a member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring nergency operations and advising the Incident Commander on all matters relating to erational safety, including the health and safety of emergency responder personnel.
	Report to Incident Commander.
	Open the Time and Event Log (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-01) and commence documenting actions. Continue documenting events and associated times until the completion of demobilization.
	Don red Safety Officer vest.
	Participate in or review the Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02) for safety implications.
	Prepare a safety message and develop an initial safety plan for the personnel involved in responding to the emergency using the Safety Message/Plan Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-06).
	Advise the Command Staff of any safety hazards or unsafe conditions as developed in the Safety Message/Plan Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-06).
	Brief on-site personnel on the Safety Message/Plan.
	Continue to monitor, assess and mitigate safety hazards or unsafe conditions by using the Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-07).
	Continue to update Command Staff and on-site personnel on new hazards and mitigations.
	Once the scene has collapsed, complete the Demobilization Check-Out Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-05).
	Submit all relevant emergency response forms to the Incident Commander. Attend debrief.
	the emergency warrants: Exercise authority to stop and prevent unsafe acts. Assign assistants qualified to evaluate special hazards. Initiate preliminary investigation of accidents within the incident area. Develop a Medical Plan Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-08), specifying the location of medical aid stations, ambulance services and hospitals.



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The Liaison Officer is a member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating

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4.0 Liaison Officer Checklist

th representatives from external agencies associated with the ERT responding to the nergency.
Report to Incident Commander.
Open the Time and Event Log (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-01) and commence
documenting actions. Continue documenting events and associated times until the completion of demobilization.
Don red Liaison Officer vest.
Participate in or review the Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-
02) to be informed of any external agencies that need to be notified and liaised with.
Maintain a list of external agencies, agency representatives and their contact
information using the Check-In Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-04).
In consultation with the Incident Commander, and where appropriate:
Assist in setting up and coordinating interagency contact.
☐ Act as a point of contact for external agencies.
Ensure notifications and briefings to the applicable agencies are completed and current.
Advise the Command Staff of, and continue to monitor for, any current or potential
issues, including limitations and capabilities of agency resources.
In consultation with the IC, notify external agencies of the planned demobilization
and any requirements.
Once the scene has collapsed, complete the Demobilization Check-Out Form
(EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-05).
Submit all relevant emergency response forms to the Incident Commander.
Attend debrief.



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5.0 Information Officer Checklist

The Information Officer is a member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with media, the public, external stakeholders with emergency-related information requirements, and the EBPC Crisis Management Team. ☐ Report to Incident Commander. ☐ Open the **Time and Event Log** (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-01) and commence documenting actions. Continue documenting events and associated times until the completion of demobilization. ☐ Don red Information Officer vest. □ Participate in or review the Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02) for information related to the emergency, including a description of what has occurred and what is being done to respond to the emergency. ☐ Based on information provided in the Incident Briefing Form and from the IC, prepare message for release to the public, and develop an initial communications plan (frequency and format of information releases) using the General Message Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-09). ☐ If applicable, revise key messaging for alignment with other agencies involved. ☐ Keep a list of media outlets requesting information and request the timing of deadlines from traditional media outlets using the Time and Event Log (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-01). ☐ Obtain Incident Commander's approval of prepared messages and communications plan. ☐ Advise the Command Staff of the approved key messages and communications plan. ☐ Release information and coordinate media briefings per communications plan. ☐ Monitor all appropriate traditional and social media for accurate coverage of the emergency. ☐ Attend the initial and any subsequent operational Briefings. ☐ Assists Incident Commander in communicating the Call Down notification, as required. ☐ Once the scene has collapsed, complete the **Demobilization Check-Out Form** (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-05).

☐ Submit all relevant emergency response forms to the Incident Commander.

☐ Attend debrief.



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6.0 Operations Section Chief Checklist

The Operations Section Chief directly manages all emergency tactical activities and implements the plan, objectives, strategies and tactics developed in the **Incident Briefing Form** (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02). The Operations Section Chief may have one or more deputies, preferably from other agencies in multijurisdictional incidents. An Operations Section Chief should be designated for each Operational Period and will have direct involvement in the development of the plan, objectives, strategies and tactics for the next Operational Period of responsibility.

The Operations Section responsible for all tactical incident operations and implementation of the plan, objectives, strategies and tactics. In the Incident Command System, it normally includes subordinate Branches, Divisions, and/or Groups.

Report to Incident Commander.
Open the Time and Event Log (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-01) and commence
documenting actions. Continue documenting events and associated times until the
completion of demobilization.
Don orange Operations Section Chief vest.
Participate in or review the Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-
02), contributing, in particular, to the development of response strategies and
tactics, and resourcing requirements.
In accordance with the Incident Briefing Form, manage and implement the
response tactics and manage related resources, including:
☐ Determine the Operational Period.
☐ If required, establish a Staging Area and assign a Manager for the Staging
Area.
☐ If required, establish and assign work assignments for Divisions, Groups
and/or Branches if the emergency calls for a functional or multijurisdictional
branch structure or to maintain recommended Span of Control.
☐ Identify required resources and specify the required resources available and
those that are needed.
Attend all Briefings.
Advise Command Staff on the progress of executing emergency response tactics. In
consultation with Command Staff, reassess and update the Incident Briefing Form
and on-site personnel as required.
Once the scene has collapsed, complete the Demobilization Check-Out Form
(EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-05).
Attend debrief.



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7.0 Logistics Section Chief Checklist

The Logistics Section Chief is responsible for all the services and support needs of an emergency, including obtaining and maintaining essential personnel, facilities, equipment and supplies.

The Logistics Section is responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident.

	Report to Incident Commander.
	Open the Time and Event Log (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-01) and commence
	documenting actions. Continue documenting events and associated times until the
	completion of demobilization.
	Don yellow Logistics Section Chief vest.
	Participate in or review the Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-
	02), to be informed of the essential resources that need to be sourced.
	In accordance with the Incident Briefing Form, manage and implement the
	response tactics and manage related resources, including:
	☐ Source anticipated and known emergency service and support requirements.
	☐ Coordinate approval and costing of resource requests with the Finance
	Section Chief.
	☐ Develop a traffic plan to coordinate best routes of delivery for essential
	resources to the emergency.
	☐ Source all facilities, radio communications, supplies, fueling, food, and
_	medical services for emergency response.
	Attend all Briefings.
	Advise Command Staff on the progress of executing emergency response tactics. In
	consultation with Command Staff, reassess and update the Incident Briefing Form
	and on-site personnel as required.
	Once the scene has collapsed, manage the demobilization of resources and
_	complete the Demobilization Check-Out Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-05).
	Submit all relevant emergency response forms to the Incident Commander.
	Attend debrief.



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8.0 Planning Section Chief Checklist

The Planning Section Chief oversees all emergency-related data gathering and analysis regarding emergency operations and assigned resources, conducts Planning Meetings, and prepares the plan, objectives, strategies and tactics for each operational period.

The Section responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of the plan, objectives, strategies and tactics. This Section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident.

Report to Incident Commander . Open the Time and Event Log (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-01) and commence documenting actions. Continue documenting events and associated times until the completion of demobilization.
Don blue Planning Section Chief vest.
Gather data related to the emergency to develop an accurate assessment of the emergency.
Based on the data collected, provide direction in the Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02) so that the plan, objective, strategies and tactics can be developed.
Conduct and facilitate Planning Meetings, continually assessing new data and emergency status.
Compile and display relevant emergency status information so that it is available to the Command Staff.
If required, establish and assign work assignments and reporting schedules for Divisions, Groups and/or Branches if the emergency calls for a functional or multijurisdictional branch structure or to maintain recommended Span of Control; ☐ If required, establishes the Environment Unit to continually assess any environmental impacts of the emergency
Attend all Briefings.
Advise Command Staff on the progress of executing emergency response tactics. In consultation with Command Staff, reassess and update the Incident Briefing Form and on-site personnel as required.
Once the scene has collapsed, complete the Demobilization Check-Out Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-05).
Submit all relevant emergency response forms to the Incident Commander. Attend debrief.



ERP: Annex C Forms

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Time and Event Log (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-01)

Incident Briefing Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-02)(ICS 201)

Emergency Organization Chart (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-03)

Check-In Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-04) (ICS 211)

Demobilization Check-Out Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-05) (ICS 221)

Safety Message/Plan Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-06) (ICS 208)

Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-07) (ICS 215A)

Medical Plan Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-08) (ICS 206)

General Message Form (EMP-PRG-01-PDR-01-FRM-09) (ICS 216)

Bomb Threat Checklist (SMP-FRM-06)



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Telephone Directory

Primary Emergency Respon	Idei 3	
Ambulances	Location	24-hour Telephone Number
All Counties/Municipalities	New Brunswick-wide –	911
Fire Departments	Location	24-hour Telephone Number
Provincial Fire Marshal	Fredericton, NB	506-453-2004
Charlotte County	Oak Bay, NB	911
	Rollingdam, NB	911
	Lawrence Station, NB	911
	Bonny River (Second Falls)	911
	St. George, NB	911
	St. Stephen, NB	911
	Oak Hill/Moores Mills, NB	911
Saint John County	Saint John, NB	911
_	Musquash, NB	911
Police Departments	Location	24-hr Telephone Number
City of Saint John	Saint John, NB	911 or 506-648-3333
Charlotte County RCMP	Oromocto, NB	911 or 506-357-4300
Charlotte County RCMP		911 or 506-357-4300
Charlotte County RCMP	(West District Headquarters)	
Charlotte County RCMP		911 or 506-357-4300 911 or 506-755-1130
Charlotte County RCMP Saint John County	(West District Headquarters) St. George, NB (West	
J	(West District Headquarters) St. George, NB (West	911 or 506-755-1130
J	(West District Headquarters) St. George, NB (West	911 or 506-755-1130 911 or 1-888-506-RCMP
Saint John County Security Organizations	(West District Headquarters) St. George, NB (West District) Location	911 or 506-755-1130 911 or 1-888-506-RCMP (1-888-506-7267)
Saint John County Security Organizations RCMP – Officer-In-Charge	(West District Headquarters) St. George, NB (West District)	911 or 506-755-1130 911 or 1-888-506-RCMP (1-888-506-7267) 24-hr Telephone Number
Saint John County Security Organizations RCMP – Officer-In-Charge of the National Security	(West District Headquarters) St. George, NB (West District) Location	911 or 506-755-1130 911 or 1-888-506-RCMP (1-888-506-7267) 24-hr Telephone Number
Saint John County Security Organizations RCMP – Officer-In-Charge	(West District Headquarters) St. George, NB (West District) Location	911 or 506-755-1130 911 or 1-888-506-RCMP (1-888-506-7267) 24-hr Telephone Number
Saint John County Security Organizations RCMP – Officer-In-Charge of the National Security	(West District Headquarters) St. George, NB (West District) Location	911 or 506-755-1130 911 or 1-888-506-RCMP (1-888-506-7267) 24-hr Telephone Number
Saint John County Security Organizations RCMP – Officer-In-Charge of the National Security	(West District Headquarters) St. George, NB (West District) Location	911 or 506-755-1130 911 or 1-888-506-RCMP (1-888-506-7267) 24-hr Telephone Number



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Primary Emergency Responders

runswick Pipeline Office 4 hour Emergency number: 1-888-410-2220 elephone Directory						
Mailing and Courier Add	ress	Main Teleph	none Number	Fax N	lumber	
Brunswick Pipeline Operati 1 Germain Street, Suite 11 Saint John, NB E2L 4V1		506-693-421	4	506-6	58-0199	
Position	Name		Work Numbe	r	Cellular	
Accountable Officer						
Director, Legal and Regulatory						
Sr. Manager, HSSE						
Manager, Operations & Engineering						
Regulatory Compliance Manager						
Quality Assurance Specialist						
Administrative Assistant						
EHS Specialist						
Lead Maintenance Technician						
Maintenance Technician						
Maintenance Technician						
Pipeline Coordinator						
Manager, Stakeholder Relations						
Operations Engineer						

Gas Control

1-888-410-2220



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Federal - Lead Contacts

Telephone Directory - Federal - Lead Agency and Priority Contacts

Organization	Location	Telephone Number
Transportation Safety Board		1-819-997-7887
"Hotline" – Occurrence Reporting	Available	24/7
Occurrence Coordinator	Gatineau, QC	819-997-7887
Place du centre, 4 th Floor 200 Promenade du Portage Gatineau, QC K1A 1K8		
Fax		819-953-7876
Email		dlerssupport@cer-rec.gc.ca
Regional Office:	Dartmouth, NS	902-426-2348
150 Thorne Avenue Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B3B 1Z2	·	
Fax		Fax - 902-426-5143
Canada Energy Regulator		
Non-emergency	Calgary, AB	403-292-4800
Toll-free non-emergency	Calgary, AB	1-800-899-1265
Non-emergency Fax	Calgary, AB	403-292-5503
24/7 Dedicated Line	Calgary, AB	403-807-9473
Online Event Reporting System		https://apps.cer-rec.gc.ca/ers



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Federal Supporting Contacts

Organization	Location	Telephone Number			
NAV Canada - Flight Service Station					
Saint John Airport	Saint John, NB	506-638-5557			
General		1-800-876-4693			
Environment and Climate Change Canada					
24 Hour Weather One On	-	1-900-565-5555			
Spill Response (24 hours)	Maritimes-wide	1-800-565-1633			
Fisheries and Oceans Cana	da				
Maritimes Region - Canadia	an Coast Guard Regional O	perations Centre			
Toll-free Maritimes Only (24	Halifax, NS	1-800-565-1633			
24 hours		902-426-6030			
CANUTEC					
Information (24 hours) Ottawa, ON 61		613-992-4624			
Emergency (24 hours)	Ottawa, ON	613-996-6666			
Cellular	Ottawa, ON	*666			
Fax	613-954-5101				



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New Brunswick - Lead Contacts

Telephone Directory – New Brunswick Lead Agency and Priority Contacts

Organization	Location	Telephone Number		
NB Emergency Measures Organization (EMO)				
Emergency (24 hours)	New Brunswick-wide	1-800-561-4034		
Direct Line	New Brunswick-wide	506-457-7535		
Daytime Only	Fredericton, NB	506-453-2133		
Fax	Fredericton, NB	506-453-5513		
Saint John EMO – Non Emergency	Saint John, NB	506-658-4455		
NB Office of the Provincial Fire Marsh	al NBOFM			
Request HAZMAT Coordinator	Fredericton, NB	1-866-942-9628		
NB Department Justice and Public Saf	ety NBOPM			
Operations Branch	Fredericton, NB	506-462-5100		
NB Department of Transportation and	Infrastructure			
Operations Branch	Fredericton, NB	506-453-2611		
Local Authorities (Counties and Munic	cipal Districts)			
City of Saint John	Saint John, NB	506-658-4455		
Town of St. George (EMO Coordinator)	St. George, NB	506-755-4325		
Town of St. Stephen (Fire Chief)	St. Stephen, NB	506-466-7779		
St. Stephen Local Services, Environment and Local Government Regional Office Charlotte County (Daytime Only)	St. Stephen, NB	506-466-7370		
Saint John Regional Office, Environment and Local Government Saint John County (Daytime Only)	Saint John, NB Hampton, NB	506-658-2558 506-832-6010		



Engineering

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New Brunswick – Supporting Contacts

Telephone Directory – New Brunswick Supporting Agency and Services

relephone Directory – New Brunswick Supporting Agency and Services				
Organization	Location	Telephone Number		
Department of Environment and Local Government				
Contact through Provincial Emergency Measures Organization (EMO) Office				
WorkSafeNB				
24 hours (Maritimes only)	New Brunswick-wide	1-800-222-9775		
24 hours (Outside of the Maritimes)	Saint John Head Office	506-632-2200		
Fax	Saint John Head Office	506-632-6972		
Department of Transportation				
Contact through Provincial Emergency Measures Organization (EMO) Office				
NB Department of Energy and Resource Development				
Contact through Provincial Emergency Measures Organization (EMO) Office				
Department of Agriculture and Aquaculture				
Contact through Provincial Emergency Measures Organization (EMO) Office				
Department of Health				
Contact through fire, police and ambulance or Provincial Emergency Measures				
Organization (EMO) Office				

Producers*

Telephone Directory – Producers

Organization	Location	Telephone Number
REPSOL – Canaport LNG Terminal		
Maritimes NorthEast – Gas Control		

*Note: Redacted. The contents of this table have been redacted. This section contains security sensitive information to be used in the case of an emergency. It is protected from publication under Clause 1(a) of Order AO-001-MO-006-2016 because there is a real and substantial risk that its disclosure will impair the security of EBPC pipeline facilities.



ERP: Annex E Support Services

Owner: Manager, Operations & Engineering

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Contractors	Location	Phone Number	24 -hour Phone	
Pipeline Contractor	`S			
Sunny Corner Enterprises	Saint John , NB	506-633-4177		
Hazardous Waste				
MRR (Midland Resource Recovery)	Lancaster, Ontario	613-347-3558	613-347-3558	
TerraPure	Saint John, NB	506-635-5600		
Rental Contractors				
United Rentals	Saint John, NB	506-658-1408		
Cooper Equipment Rentals	Saint John, NB	506-645-2277	506-645-2277	
Excavators/Dozers	/Gravel			
Simpsons Contracting Ltd	Saint John, NB	506-635-8711	506-635-8711	
Booms/Cranes				
Irving Equipment	Saint John, NB	800-561-2726	506-635-5606	
Vacuum Truck				
TerraPure	Saint John, NB	506-635-5600	506-645-2277	
Instrument Repairs				
Land and Sea	Dartmouth, NS	902-461-2009		
Hetek Solutions	Ottawa, Ontario	519-659-1144		
NDE				
Acuren Inspection Inc.	Saint John, NB	506-633-1774		
Air Support – Helic	opter and Fixed Wing			
Grandfalls Aviation	Grand Falls, NB	506-473-2566	506-473-2566 506-479-4341	



ERP: Annex F Emergency Equipment List

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Quantity*	Asset	Location*	Comments*
	NPS 30 Security Pipe		
	NPS 30 Mechanical Split Sleeve		
	4 ft. sections of Scaffolding		
	Portable Generators		
	45 gal Large Spill Kits		
	Small Spills Kits		
	GMI Gas Scopes		
	Ethane Detector		
	Portable Hand Held Radios		Intrinsically Safe
	Personal 4 Gas monitor		
	Lockout Tagout kits		
	Side-by-side vehicles c/w transportation trailers		
	Snow Mobiles c/w transportation trailer		
	3" Portable Flare Stack		
	Snow Plowing Equipment		
	Helicopter Services		

^{*}Note: Redacted. The contents of this table have been redacated. This section contains security sensitive information to be used in the case of an emergency. It is protected from publication under Clause 1(a) of Order AO-001-MO-006-2016 because there is a real and substantial risk that its disclosure will impair the security of EPBC pipeline facilities.



ERP: Annex G Environmental Considerations

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The Pipeline interacts with two Designated Watershed Protected Areas: Spruce Lake Watershed, which provides water to the West Side of the City of Saint John, and Dennis Stream Watershed, which provides water to the Town of St. Stephen. The environmental mitigation measures for Designated Watershed Protected Areas will be considered for emergency response and are managed through the Environmental Protection Plan during normal operations.

Complete As-built drawings and locations of all environmentally sensitive areas are accessible to all EBPC staff both in print form and online.



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SAFETY DATA SHEET



Issuing Date July 16, 2015

Revision Date 09-Apr-2013

Revision Number 0

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

GHS product identifier

Product Name Natural Gas

Other means of identification

UN-Number UN1971

Synonyms Methane, Sweet Gas, Fuel Gas, Pipeline Spec Gas, Sales Gas, Dry Natural Gas,

Compressed Gas

Fuel

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended Use

Uses advised against No information available

Supplier's details

Emera Brunswick Pipeline Suite 1102 1 Germain Street Saint John NB E2L 4V1

Emergency Telephone

Number

1-888-410-2220

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

This chemical is not considered hazardous according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200).

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

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Emergency Overview



Precautionary Statements

Prevention

None

General Advice

None

Storage

None

Disposal

None

Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

Not applicable

Other information

No information available.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Synonyms

Methane, Sweet Gas, Fuel Gas, Pipeline Spec Gas, Sales Gas, Dry Natural Gas, Compressed Gas

Chemical Name	CAS-No	Weight%	Trade secret
Natural gas, dried	68410-63-9	100	•

Note: A complex mixture of light gases seperated from raw natural gas consisting of aliphatic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers in the range of C1-C4, predominantly methane and ethane.

Note: The percentages listed above are approximate only and will vary. When odorized, natural gas will contain approximately 2 ppmV odorant, consisting of 16% isopropyl mercaptan, 6% normal propyl mercaptan, and 78% tertiary butyl mercaptan.

*The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary first-aid measures

General Advice Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Eve Contact Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur.

Skin Contact Get medical attention if imitation develops and persists.

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Artificial respiration and/or oxygen may be necessary. Consult a physician. Move to fresh Inhalation

air in case of accidental inhalation of vapors.

Clean mouth with water and afterwards drink plenty of water. None under normal use. Ingestion

Protection of First-aiders Use personal protective equipment. Remove all sources of ignition.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Most Important Symptoms/Effects No information available

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to Physician A patient adversely affected by exposure to this product should not be given adrenaline

(epinephrine) or similar heart stimulant since these would increase the risk of cardiac

arrhythmias.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Carbon dioxide (CO 2), Dry chemical, DO NOT EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical Extremely flammable. Flash back possible over considerable distance. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur May form explosive mixtures with air. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices.

Hazardous Combustion Products Carbon oxides. Sulfur oxides. Nitrogen oxides (NOx).

Explosion Data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact Sensitivity to Static Discharge Yes.

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible withdraw from area and let fire burn. Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground. Vapors may accumulate in confined areas (basement, tanks, hopper/tank cars, etc.). Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. If possible, stop the flow of gas. Do not extinguish the fire until supply is shut off as otherwise an explosive-ignition may occur. If the fire is extinguished and the flow of gas continues, use increased ventilation to prevent build-up of explosive atmosphere. Ventilation fans must be explosion proof. Use non-sparking tools to close container valves.

Isolate spill or leak area for at least 100 meters (330 feet) in all directions.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Take Personal Precautions

precautionary measures against static discharges. Pay attention to flashback. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no

smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Environmental Precautions

Environmental Precautions Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas.

Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in

low areas.

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Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for Containment Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods for Cleaning Up None required.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Handling Wear personal protective equipment. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and

sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Use only in an area containing flame proof equipment. To avoid ignition of vapors by static electricity discharge, all metal parts of the equipment must be grounded. Use only in area provided with appropriate exhaust ventilation. Contents under pressure. Do not breathe gas. "NO

SMOKING" signs should be posted in storage and use areas.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Keep containers tightly

closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with local regulations.

Incompatible Products Acids, Halogens, Oxidizing agents. Chlorine, aluminum chloride,

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines This product does not contain any hazardous materials with occupational exposure limits

established by the region specific regulatory bodies.

Other Exposure Guidelines Vacated limits revoked by the Court of Appeals decision in AFL-CIO v. OSHA, 965 F.2d 962

(11th Cir., 1992).

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering Measures Showers

Eyewash stations Ventilation systems

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/Face Protection Skin and Body Protection Respiratory Protection

Tightly fitting safety goggles. Face-shield. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection should be worn. Positive-pressure supplied air respirators may be

respiratory protection should be worn. Positive-pressure supplied air respirators may be required for high airborne contaminant concentrations. Respiratory protection must be

provided in accordance with current local regulations.

Hygiene Measures When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Provide regular cleaning of equipment, work area

and clothing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State Gas Appearance Colorless.

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> Naturally Odorless Gas Odor Threshold Mercaptan - 1 ppb

(mercaptan odor added before end user)

Property Values Remarks/ - Method No data available None known pH No data available None known

Melting Point/Range Boiling Point/Boiling Range -161.4 °C / -258 °F None known -187.7 °C / -305.86 °F Flash Point Tag closed cup No data available Gas None known Evaporation rate None known Flammability (solid, gas) No data available

Flammability Limits in Air

Odor

upper flammability limit 15.4% 5.0% lower flammability limit

Vapor Pressure 522 kPa @ 37.8°C None known Vapor Density None known 0.56 (air = 1) Relative Density No data available None known Specific Gravity No data available. None known Water Solubility 3.5% @ 17°C None known Solubility in other solvents Soluble in alcohol, ether, benzene, None known

organic solvents. Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water No data available

538 °C / 1000.4 °F None known **Autoignition Temperature Decomposition Temperature** No data available None known No data available None known Viscosity

Flammable Properties Extremely flammable gas

No data available **Explosive Properties** No data available Oxidizing Properties

Other information

No data available VOC Content (%)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

No data available.

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

None under normal processing.

Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials

Acids, Halogens, Oxidizing agents. Chlorine, aluminum chloride,

Hazardous decomposition products

None known based on information supplied.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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None known



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Information on likely routes of exposure

Product Information

Eve Contact

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Inhalation Simple asphyxiant. At very high concentrations can displace the normal air and cause

suffocation from lack of oxygen May cause temporary eye irritation.

Skin Contact None known.

Ingestion Not an expected route of exposure.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Symptoms Simple asphyxiant. May cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the air. Exposure to

oxygen-deficient atmosphere (<19.5%) may cause dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, excess salivation, diminished mental alertness, loss of consciousness and death. Exposure to atmospheres containing 8-10% or less oxygen will bring about unconsciousness without warning and so quickly that the individuals cannot help or protect themselves. Lack of

sufficient oxygen may cause serious injury or death.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Sensitization No information available.

Mutagenic Effects No information available.

Carcinogenicity Contains no ingredient listed as a carcinogen.

Reproductive Toxicity
STOT - single exposure
STOT - repeated exposure
Chronic Toxicity
Target Organ Effects

Aspiration Hazard
No information available.
No information available.
No known effect.
Respiratory system.
No information available.

Numerical measures of toxicity - Product

Acute Toxicity No information available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

None known.

Persistence and Degradability Product is biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation Not likely to bioaccumulate.

Chemical Name	Log Pow
Natural gas, dried	2.8

Other Adverse Effects
No information available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Methods This material, as supplied, is not a hazardous waste according to Federal regulations (40

CFR 261). This material could become a hazardous waste if it is mixed with or otherwise comes in contact with a hazardous waste, if chemical additions are made to this material, or if the material is processed or otherwise altered. Consult 40 CFR 261 to determine whether the altered material is a hazardous waste. Consult the appropriate state, regional, or local

regulations for additional requirements.

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Contaminated Packaging

Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture or weld containers.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

UN1971 **UN-Number**

Proper shipping name Natural gas, compressed

2.1 Hazard Class

UN1971, Natural gas, compressed, 2.1 Description

115 **Emergency Response Guide**

Number

TDG

UN1971 **UN-Number**

Natural gas, compressed **Proper Shipping Name**

Hazard Class 2.1

Description UN1971, Natural gas, compressed, 2.1

MEX

UN1971 **UN-Number**

Proper Shipping Name Natural gas, compressed

Hazard Class

Description UN1971, Natural gas, compressed, 2.2

UN-Number Forbidden by Passenger Air

UN1971

Proper shipping name Natural gas, compressed

Hazard Class 2.2

UN1971, Natural gas, compressed, 2.2 Description

Forbidden by Passenger Air IATA

UN-Number UN1971

Proper Shipping Name Natural gas, compressed

Hazard Class 2.2 **ERG Code** 10L

UN1971, Natural gas, compressed, 2.2 Description

IMDG/IMO

UN-Number UN1971

Proper Shipping Name Natural gas, compressed

Hazard Class 2 EmS No. F-D, S-U

UN1971, Natural gas, compressed, 2.2, (-187.7°C c.c.) Description

UN-Number UN1971

Proper Shipping Name Natural gas, compressed

Hazard Class Classification Code 1F

Description UN1971, Natural gas, compressed, 2.1(3)

ADR/RID-Labels 13

Proper Shipping Name Natural gas, compressed

Hazard Class 2 Classification Code 1F

Description UN1971, Natural gas, compressed, 2.1

Limited Quantity

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Ventilation VE01

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

DSL Complies
EINECS Complies
KECL Complies

Legend

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

U.S. Federal Regulations

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute Health Hazard No
Chronic Health Hazard No
Fire Hazard Yes
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard Yes
Reactive Hazard No

Clean Water Act

This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42).

CERCLA

This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level pertaining to releases of this material.

U.S. State Requiations

California Proposition 65

This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals.

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

This product does not contain any substances regulated by state right-to-know regulations.

U.S. EPA Label Information

EPA Pesticide Registration Number Not applicable

NFPA	Health Hazard 2	Flammability 4	Instability 0	Physical and Chemica Hazards -		
HMIS_	Health Hazard 2	Flammability 4	Physical Hazard 0	Personal Protection X		
Prepared By	23 British	Stewardship n American Blvd. NY 12110 72.5501				
Issuing Date	09-Apr-2					
Revision Date	09-Apr-2	013				
Revision Note	Initial Release.					



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General Disclaimer

The information provided on this SDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

End of Safety Data Sheet



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SAFETY DATA SHEET

SPOTLEAK® 1009

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Company

Arkema Canada Inc. 1100 Burloak Drive, Suite 107 Burlington, Ontario, L7L 6B2

Thio and Fine Chemicals

Customer Service Telephone Number: (800) 567-5726

(Monday through Friday, 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM EST)

Emergency Information

Transportation: CANUTEC: (613) 996-6666 (24 hrs., 7 days a week)

Medical: Rocky Mountain Poison Center: (866) 767-5089

(24 hrs., 7 days a week)

Product Information

Product name: SPOTLEAK® 1009
Synonyms: Not available
Molecular formula: Mixture
Chemical family: mercaptans
Molecular weight: 88.16 g/mol
Product use: Odour agents

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Color: clear Physical state: liquid

Odor: strong, stinging

*Classification of the substance or mixture:

Flammable liquid., Category 2, H225 Oral: Acute toxicity, Category 4, H302 Skin sensitisation, Category 1, H317 Acute aquatic toxicity, Category 1, H400 Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 2, H411

^{*}For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.



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GHS-Labelling

Hazard pictograms:







Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements:

H225 : Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H302 : Harmful if swallowed.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H400 : Very toxic to aquatic life.

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard Statements:

Objectionable odor may cause nausea, headache or dizziness.

May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

P233: Keep container tightly closed.

P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241: Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.

P242: Use only non-sparking tools.

P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P261: Avoid breathing gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264: Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P272: Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P273: Avoid release to the environment.

P280: Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P301 + P312 : IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

P303 + P361 + P353 : IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immédiately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.

P330: Rinse mouth.

P333 + P313 : If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P370 + P378 : In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

P391: Collect spillage.

Storage:

P403 + P235 : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P501: Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Supplemental information:

Potential Health Effects:

Objectionable odor may cause nausea, headache or dizziness. Vapor is heavier than air and can cause suffocation by reducing oxygen available for breathing.

May also cause: chest discomfort, accumulation of fluid in the lungs, (severity of effects depends on extent of exposure).



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3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	Wt/Wt	GHS Classification**
2-Propanethiol, 2-methyl-	75-66-1	>= 70 - <= 80 %	H225, H317, H411
2-Propanethiol	75-33-2	>= 10 - < 30 %	H225, H317, H400, H410
1-Propanethiol	107-03-9	>= 2 - < 5 %	H225, H302, H317, H400

^{**}For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of necessary first-aid measures:

Inhalation:

If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

Skin:

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

Eyes

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Ingestion

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth.

4.2. Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:

For most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed), see Section 2 (Hazard Statements and Supplemental Information) and Section 11 (Toxicology Information) of this SDS.

4.3. Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary:

Unless otherwise noted in Notes to Physician, no specific treatment noted; treat symptomatically.



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5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media (suitable):

Carbon dioxide (CO2), Foam, Dry chemical

Extinguishing media (unsuitable):

High volume water jet

Protective equipment:

Fire fighters and others who may be exposed to products of combustion should wear full fire fighting turn out gear (full Bunker Gear) and self-contained breathing apparatus (pressure demand / NIOSH approved or equivalent).

Further firefighting advice:

Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.

Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Closed containers of this material may explode when subjected to heat from surrounding fire.

After a fire, wait until the material has cooled to room temperature before initiating clean-up activities.

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Fire fighting equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Hazardous combustion products:

Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by heat, pilot lights, and other flames and ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point.

Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

When burned, the following hazardous products of combustion can occur:

Carbon oxides

sulfur oxides

hydrogen sulfide

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Prevent further leakage or spillage if you can do so without risk. Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel. Eliminate all ignition sources. Ventilate area only if odor control is not an issue. Cover spill area with closed-cell foam to reduce odors (use of Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) with polymeric layer is acceptable). If foam is unavailable, absorb spill with liquid-binding material (e.g. diatomaceous earth, saw dust universal binder) and deodorize residue on ground with 3-10% hydrogen peroxide. Wash with water and recover it. If spill is contained within a large containment area, add 5% bleach solution (sodium hypochlorite) in a 50 parts bleach solution to one part product dilution ratio. Swimming pool chemicals (hypochlorite compounds) work effectively in deodorizing product. If these are applied to product, the crystals must be accompanied by sufficient water of dilution so that the considerable heat of reaction will be absorbed. Enzyme or bacteria based deodorizers are also



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acceptable for use. Sweep or scoop up using non-sparking tools and place into suitable properly labeled containers for prompt disposal. Place waste materials into Department of Transportation (DOT)-approved drums for disposal. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Consult a regulatory specialist to determine appropriate provincial or local reporting requirements, for assistance in waste characterization and/or hazardous waste disposal and other requirements listed in pertinent environmental permits.

Appropriate personal protective equipment is set forth in Section 8.

6.2. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

Methods for cleaning up:

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

Elimination: See chapter 13

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

General information on handling:

Do not taste or swallow.

Avoid breathing vapor or mist.

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

Keep away from heat, sparks and flames.

No smoking.

Keep container closed.

Use only with adequate ventilation.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Check that all equipment is properly grounded and installed to satisfy electrical classification requirements.

Container hazardous when empty.

Emptied container retains vapor and product residue.

Follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

Do not enter confined spaces unless adequately ventilated.

RESIDUAL VAPORS MAY EXPLODE ON IGNITION.

DO NOT CUT, DRILL, GRIND, OR WELD ON OR NEAR THIS CONTAINER.

Improper disposal or reuse of this container may be dangerous and/or illegal.

Storage

General information on storage conditions:

Keep in a dry, cool place. Keep away from direct sunlight. Keep container closed when not in use. Store in closed containers, in a secure area to prevent container damage and subsequent spillage. Store in well ventilated area away from heat and sources of ignition such as flame, sparks and static electricity. Ensure that all storage and handling equipment is properly grounded and installed to satisfy electrical classification requirements. Static electricity may accumulate when transferring material. All metal and groundable storage containers, including but not limited to drums, cylinders, Returnable Intermodal Bulk Containers (RIBCs) and Class C Flexible Intermodal Bulk Containers (FIBCs) must be bonded and grounded during filling and emptying operations.

Storage incompatibility - General:

Store separate from: Strong oxidizing agents



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Acids (concentrated solutions) Alkaline earth metals Bases Reducing agents

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Airborne Exposure Guidelines:

Engineering controls:

Investigate engineering techniques to reduce exposures below airborne exposure limits or to otherwise reduce exposures. Provide ventilation if necessary to minimize exposures or to control exposure levels to below airborne exposure limits (if applicable see above). If practical, use local mechanical exhaust ventilation at sources of air contamination such as open process equipment.

Monitor carbon monoxide and oxygen levels in tanks and enclosed spaces. Consult ACGIH ventilation manual or NFPA Standard 91 for design of exhaust systems.

Respiratory protection:

Avoid breathing vapor or mist., Where airborne exposure is likely or airborne exposure limits are exceeded (if applicable, see above), use NIOSH approved respiratory protection equipment appropriate to the material and/or its components. Full facepiece equipment is recommended and, if used, replaces need for face shield and/or chemical goggles., Consult respirator manufacturer to determine appropriate type equipment for a given application., Observe respirator use limitations specified by NIOSH or the manufacturer., For emergency and other conditions where there may be a potential for significant exposure or where exposure limit may be significantly exceeded, use an approved full face positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

Skin protection:

Wear appropriate chemical resistant protective clothing and chemical resistant gloves to prevent skin contact. Consult glove manufacturer to determine appropriate type glove material for given application. Wear chemical goggles, a face shield, and chemical resistant clothing such as a rubber apron when splashing may occur. Rinse immediately if skin is contaminated. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash before reuse. Clean protective equipment before reuse. Provide a safety shower at any location where skin contact can occur. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Eye protection:

Where eye contact may be likely, wear chemical goggles and have eye flushing equipment available.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES Color: clear Physical state: liquid Odor: strong, stinging Odor threshold: 0.1 ppb



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Flash point < 0.01 °F (< -17.77 °C) (Tag closed cup)

Auto-ignition

temperature:

473 °F (245 °C)

Lower flammable limit

(LFL):

1.1 %(V)

Upper flammable limit

(UFL):

12.1 %(V)

pH: not determined

Density: not determined

Specific Gravity (Relative

density):

0.812 (59.9 °F(15.5 °C))

Bulk density: not determined

Vapor pressure: 341 mmHg (32 °F (0 °C))

Relative vapor density: 3.04 (Air = 1.0)

Vapor density: No data available.

Initial boiling

point/boiling range:

= 144 °F (62 °C)

Melting point/range: No data available.

Freezing point: < -49.99 °F (< -45.55 °C)

Evaporation rate: not determined

Solubility in water: 68 °F (20 °C) insoluble

Solubility in other solvents: [qualitative and

quantative]

Soluble in: Alcohols

Ethyl ether

Viscosity, dynamic: 0.57 mPa.s 68 °F (20 °C)

Molecular weight: 88.16 g/mol

Oil/water partition

coefficient:

(No data available)

Thermal decomposition: No data available



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Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable

Flammability (liquids): See GHS Classification in Section 2

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity/Stability:

This material is chemically stable under normal and anticipated storage, handling and processing conditions.

Hazardous reactions:

None known.

Materials to avoid:

· Reacts violently with :

Strong oxidizing agents

Acids

Bases

Reducing agents

Alkaline earth metals

Conditions / hazards to avoid:

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. To avoid thermal decomposition, do not overheat.

Hazardous decomposition products:

Thermal decomposition giving flammable and toxic products Carbon oxides sulfur oxides hydrogen sulfide

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Data on this material and/or its components are summarized below.

Data for SPOTLEAK® 1009

Acute toxicity

Oral:

Acute toxicity estimate 1,928 mg/kg.

Acute toxicity estimate 1,928 mg/kg.

Inhalation:

No deaths occurred.. (rat) 4 h LC0 = 5.3 mg/l. (vapor)

4 h Acute toxicity estimate > 40 mg/l.

Skin Irritation:

Not corrosive.. (rabbit)



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Eye Irritation:

Causes mild eye irritation.. (rabbit)

Data for 2-Propanethiol, 2-methyl- (75-66-1)

Acute toxicity

Oral:

May be harmful if swallowed.. (rat) LD50 = 4,729 mg/kg.

Dermal:

No deaths occurred.. (rabbit) LD0 > 2,000 mg/kg.

Inhalation:

Practically nontoxic.. (rat) 4 h LC50 = 82 - 98 mg/l. (vapor)

Skin Irritation:

Not irritating.. (rabbit) Irritation Index: 0/8. (4 h) (occluded exposure)

Eye Irritation:

Causes mild eye irritation.. (rabbit)

Skin Sensitization:

May cause an allergic skin reaction.. Buehler method. (guinea pig) Skin allergy was observed.

May cause allergic skin reaction.. LLNA: Local Lymph Node Assay. (mouse) Produced an allergic reaction.

Repeated dose toxicity

Subchronic inhalation administration to rat / affected organ(s): kidney / signs: inflammation, degeneration, increased organ weight / (not considered relevant to humans)

Repeated oral administration to rat / affected organ(s): kidney / signs: hyaline droplet nephropathy / (not considered relevant to humans)

Genotoxicity

Assessment in Vitro:

No genetic changes were observed in laboratory tests using: bacteria, animal cells

Genotoxicity

Assessment in Vivo:

No genetic changes were observed in laboratory tests using: mice

Developmental toxicity

Exposure during pregnancy. inhalation (rat and mouse) / No birth defects were observed. Reproductive/Developmental Effects Screening Assay. oral (rat) / No birth defects were observed.

Reproductive effects

Reproductive/Developmental Effects Screening Assay. oral (rat) / No toxicity to reproduction.

Other information



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Due to the viscosity, this substance may present an aspiration hazard. Symptoms of aspiration may include increased breathing and heart rate, coughing and related signs of respiratory distress.

Data for 2-Propanethiol (75-33-2)

Acute toxicity

Oral:

May be harmful if swallowed.. (Rat) LD50 between 2,000 - 5,000 mg/kg.

Dermal:

No deaths occurred.. (Rabbit) LD0 > 2,000 mg/kg.

Inhalation:

Practically nontoxic.. (Rat) 4 h LC0 > 32.24 mg/l. (vapor)

Skin Irritation:

Not irritating.. (Rabbit) Irritation Index: 0/8. (4 h)

Eve Irritation:

Causes mild eye irritation.. (Rabbit)

Skin Sensitization:

Sensitizing.. LLNA: Local Lymph Node Assay. (Mouse) Produced an allergic reaction.

Genotoxicity

Assessment in Vitro:

No genetic changes were observed in laboratory tests using: animal cells, bacteria, (data for a similar material)

Genotoxicity

Assessment in Vivo:

No genetic changes were observed in laboratory tests using: mice, (data for similar material)

Developmental toxicity

Exposure during pregnancy. inhalation (rat and mouse) / No birth defects were observed. (data for a similar material)

Reproductive effects

Reproductive/Developmental Effects Screening Assay. oral (Rat) / No toxicity to reproduction / (data for a similar material)

Other information

Due to the viscosity, this substance may present an aspiration hazard.

Symptoms of aspiration may include increased breathing and heart rate, coughing and related signs of respiratory distress.

Human experience

Inhalation:

Systemic effects: headache, nausea, unconsciousness, cyanosis, breathing difficulties, rapid heart beat.



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(vapor) (repeated or prolonged exposure)

Data for 1-Propanethiol (107-03-9)

Acute toxicity

Oral:

Harmful if swallowed.. (Rat) LD50 = 1,848 mg/kg.

Dermal:

May be harmful in contact with skin.. (Rabbit) LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg.

Inhalation:

Practically nontoxic.. (Rat) 4 h LC50 = 22.8 mg/l. (vapor)

Skin Irritation:

Practically non-irritating.. (Rabbit) Irritation Index: 0.2/8. (4 h)

Eye Irritation:

Causes mild eye irritation.. (Rabbit) Irritation Index: 1.8 - 3.3/110.

Skin Sensitization:

May cause allergic skin reaction.. LLNA: Local Lymph Node Assay. (Mouse) Produced an allergic reaction. (data for a similar material)

Other information

Symptoms of aspiration may include increased breathing and heart rate, coughing and related signs of respiratory distress.

Due to the viscosity, this substance may present an aspiration hazard.

Human experience

Inhalation:

Objectionable odor may cause nausea, headache or dizziness.

Human experience

Eye contact:

Eye: irritating. (vapor)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Fate and Pathway

Data on this material and/or its components are summarized below.

Data for 2-Propanethiol, 2-methyl- (75-66-1)

Biodegradation:

Not readily biodegradable. (63 d) biodegradation 6 %

Data for 2-Propanethiol (75-33-2)

Biodegradation:

Not readily biodegradable. (28 d) biodegradation 0 %



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Data for 1-Propanethiol (107-03-9)

Biodegradation:

Readily biodegradable. (14 d) biodegradation 94 %

Octanol Water Partition Coefficient:

log Pow: = 1.81(Method: measured)

Ecotoxicology

Data on this material and/or its components are summarized below.

Data for 2-Propanethiol, 2-methyl- (75-66-1)

Aquatic toxicity data:

Harmful. Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) 96 h LC50 = 34 mg/l

Aquatic invertebrates:

Toxic. Daphnia magna (Water flea) 48 h EC50 = 6.7 mg/l

Algae:

Harmful. Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) 72 h EC50 = 24 mg/l

Data for 2-Propanethiol (75-33-2)

Aquatic toxicity data:

Harmful. Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) 96 h LC50 = 34 mg/l (data for a similar material)

Aquatic invertebrates:

Very toxic. Daphnia magna (Water flea) 48 h EC50 0.25 - 0.5 mg/l

Algae

Harmful. Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) 72 h ErC50 = 21.9 mg/l (data for a similar material)

Microorganisms:

Practically nontoxic Respiration inhibition / Activated sludge 3 h EC50 = 880.5 mg/l

Data for 1-Propanethiol (107-03-9)

Aquatic toxicity data:

Toxic. Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) 96 h LC50 = 1.3 mg/l

Aquatic invertebrates:

Very toxic. Daphnia magna (Water flea) 48 h EC50 = 0.07 mg/l

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal:

Disposal via incineration is recommended. Dispose of in accordance with federal, provincial and local regulations. Consult a regulatory specialist to determine appropriate provincial or local reporting requirements, for assistance in waste characterization and/or hazardous waste disposal and other requirements listed in pertinent environmental permits. Note: Chemical additions to, processing of, or otherwise altering this material may make this waste management information incomplete, inaccurate, or otherwise inappropriate. Furthermore, provincial and local

waste disposal requirements may be more restrictive or otherwise different from federal laws and regulations. Take appropriate measures to prevent release to the environment.



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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG)

UN Number 3336

Proper shipping name Mercaptans, liquid, flammable, n.o.s. Technical name (tert-Butylmercaptan, Isopropyl mercaptan)

Class 3 Ш Packaging group Marine pollutant no

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)

3336 **UN Number**

Proper shipping name MERCAPTANS, LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. Technical name (T-BUTYLMERCAPTAN, ISOPROPYL MERCAPTAN)

Class Packaging group Ш Marine pollutant no

< 0.01 °F (< -17.77 °C) Tag closed cup Flash point

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Chemical Inventory Status

EU. EINECS **EINECS** Conforms to

US. Toxic Substances Control Act **TSCA** The components of this product are all on

the TSCA Inventory.

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) DSL All components of this product are on the

Canadian DSL

China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in

China (IECSC)

IECSC (CN)

Conforms to

Japan. ENCS - Existing and New Chemical

Substances Inventory

ENCS (JP)

Conforms to

Japan. ISHL - Inventory of Chemical Substances

ISHL (JP)

Conforms to

Korea. Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI)

KECI (KR)

Conforms to

Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)

PICCS (PH)

Conforms to

AICS

Conforms to

New Zealand. Inventory of Chemical Substances

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

NZIOC

Conforms to

Canada - Federal Regulations

National Pollution Release Inventory (NPRI)

Canadian National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI): No component is listed on the NPRI above the threshold.



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16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Latest Revision(s):

Reference number: 200010557
Date of Revision: 04/24/2017
Date Printed: 04/24/2017

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Arkema has implemented a Medical Policy regarding the use of Arkema products in Medical Devices applications that are in contact with the body or circulating bodily fluids (http://www.arkema.com/en/social-responsibility/responsible-product-management/medical-device-policy/index.html) Arkema has designated Medical grades to be used for such Medical Device applications. Products that have not been designated as Medical grades are not authorized by Arkema for use in Medical Device applications that are in contact with the body or circulating bodily fluids. In addition, Arkema strictly prohibits the use of any Arkema products in Medical Device applications that are implanted in the body or in contact with bodily fluids or tissues for greater than 30 days. The Arkema trademarks and the Arkema name shall not be used in conjunction with customers' medical devices, including without limitation, permanent or temporary implantable devices, and customers shall not represent to anyone else, that Arkema allows, endorses or permits the use of Arkema products in such medical devices.

It is the sole responsibility of the manufacturer of the medical device to determine the suitability (including biocompatibility) of all raw materials, products and components, including any medical grade Arkema products, in order to ensure that the final end-use product is safe for its end use; performs or functions as intended; and complies with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements (FDA or other national drug agencies). It is the sole responsibility of the manufacturer of the medical device to conduct all necessary tests and inspections and to evaluate the medical device under actual end-use requirements and to adequately advise and warn purchasers, users, and/or learned intermediaries (such as physicians) of pertinent risks and fulfill any postmarket surveillance.

obligations. Any decision regarding the appropriateness of a particular Arkema material in a particular medical device should be based on the judgment of the manufacturer, seller, the competent authority, and the treating physician.

Product code: 001009 Version 2.0 Issued on: 04/24/2017



ERP: Annex J Maps

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*Note: Redacted. The contents of this Annex have been redacated. This section contains security sensitive information to be used in the case of an emergency. It is protected from publication under Clause 1(a) of Order AO-001-MO-006-2016 because there is a real and substantial risk that its disclosure will impair the security of EPBC pipeline facilities.



ERP: Annex K Incident Reporting and Notification Requirements

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In consultation with the Incident Commander, the Crisis Management Team shall consult the table below in determining which notification requirements apply. Contact information for the response and regulatory agencies below is listed in Annex D – Emergency Contacts.

		First Responders								Lead	d Agen	Supporting Agencies							
Incident Type (Note: More than one incident type may apply to a given emergency)	Agencies	Ambulance	Fire Department	RCMP or Local Police	TSB (Transportation Safety Board)	CER (Canada Energy Regulator)	Local Authorities	NBEMO (New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization)	Department of Environment	WorkPlace NB	Department of Transportation	NB Dept. of Natural Resources and Energy Development	Department of Agriculture and Aquaculture	Department of Health	Nav Canada Flight Services	Environment Canada	Department of Fisheries and Oceans	CANUTEC	Mutual Aid Partners
Sweet combustible gas release (unplanned)			Α	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н		J		L
Reportable unrefined product spill			Α	√	✓	✓	√	✓	В	С	D	E	F	G		-	J	K	L
Reportable refined product spill			Α	✓	√	✓	✓	✓	В	С	D	E	F	G		I	J	K	L
Serious Injury or Death (including vehicle accidents)		√		✓	✓	✓	√	✓	В	С	D	E	F	G					L
Fire / Explosion			√	✓	√	✓	✓	✓	В	С	D	E	F	G					L
Third Party Disturbance						✓				С									L
Criminal Act or Threat of Violence				✓		✓													L
Pressure Vessel or Piping Incident			Α		✓	✓			В	С		E	F						L
Electrical Incident		✓	Α		✓	✓			В	С									L
Motor Vehicle Accident (no injuries)				✓							D								L
Security Incident				✓															L
Damage Affecting Safe Operations of Facilities					✓	✓	✓	✓	В	С			F						L
Interruption in operation of a pipeline or pipeline removed from service					√	✓													L
Pipeline or facility operated beyond its design limits					✓	✓													L
Obstruction of a roadway, railway or seaway			Α	√	✓	✓	✓	✓	В		D	E	F						L
Structural integrity reduced or threatened to be reduced below design limit					✓	✓	✓	✓											L
Precautionary shutdown due to hazardous conditions					√	✓													L
Activation of the Emergency Response Plan					✓	✓													L



ERP: Annex K Incident Reporting and Notification Requirements

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Legend

- √ Compulsory Contact.
 - A. Local fire department should be notified of all incidents including primary fires, gas leaks, obstruction of a roadway and industrial accidents.
 - B. Request the New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization (NBEMO) officer to contact the Department of Environment and Local Government for all spills or releases that have harmed or could potentially harm the environment.
 - C. Contact WorkSafeNB, if the incident results in serious injury or death of a provincially regulated (not EBPC) worker or responder.
 - D. Request the New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization (NBEMO) officer to contact the Department of Transportation for incidents affecting highways and major roadways.
 - E. Request the New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization (NBEMO) officer to contact the Department of Energy and Resource Development if the incident affects forests, parks or wildlife.
 - F. Request the New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization (NBEMO) officer to contact the Department of Agriculture and Aquaculture, if the incident affects agricultural land or the fishing industry.
 - G. Request the fire, police, ambulance or New Brunswick Emergency Measures Organization (NBEMO) officer to contact the Department of Health, if the incident affects the health of the public.
 - H. To isolate airspace above a release, contact nearest NAV Canada flight service station and request a NOTAM (Notice to Airmen).
 - I. Contact Environment Canada for incidents involving any spills on aboriginal lands, in national parks, into river or lake systems with fish or onto railway right-of-ways.
 - J. Contact Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada (DFO), if any hydrocarbons have entered a waterway frequented by fish or occupied by waterfowl.
 - NOTE: The Canadian Coast Guard is part of DFO and must be notified, if an incident is impeding shipping or navigable waters and also must be notified of any release to the environment through their spill line (1-800-565-1633).
 - K. Contact CANUTEC, (Canadian Transport Emergency Centre operated by the Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) Directorate of Transport Canada), if information about handling procedures is required for any material releases. This is not mandatory.
 - L. Activate mutual aid partner agreements as required.