

Accidents, Malfunctions and Communications Plan

PC21258-SA-PLN-00005

24-Hour Emergency Response Line: 1-800-360-4706 BC Energy Regulator 24-Hour Emergency Reporting: 1-800-663-3456

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Introduction

Cedar LNG Partners LP, by its general partner Cedar LNG Partners (GP) Ltd. (Cedar LNG), a Haisla Nation-led partnership with Pembina Pipeline Corporation (Pembina), is planning to construct and operate a liquefied natural gas export facility within the District of Kitimat, British Columbia (BC). The liquefied natural gas facility will have the capacity to liquify up to 400 million ft.³ per day (11.33 million m³ per day) natural gas to produce liquefied natural gas for export.

The project will include the following five (5) major development areas:

- Transmission Line: A new 7.4 km 287 kV electrical transmission line from BC Hydro's Minette Substation to the Marine Terminal.
- Pipelines: A new 1.1 km NPS 20 pipeline (Cedar Link Pipeline) connecting the Coastal Gas Link pipeline to the Cedar LNG Meter Station, and a new 8.8 km NPS 24 pipeline (Cedar Pipeline) connecting the Cedar LNG Meter Station to the Marine Terminal/Floating Liquefied Natural Gas (FLNG) facility.
- Meter station: A new Meter Station, which includes natural gas flow measurement and gas quality measurement as well as pigging infrastructure for the Cedar Pipeline and Cedar Link Pipelines.
- Marine terminal: A new Marine Terminal, which includes a new Frog Rock Substation, onshore infrastructure, and Mooring System to support the FLNG.
- FLNG facility: A dedicated FLNG facility, which includes floating liquefied natural gas production and storage, permanently moored to the shore.

Cedar LNG is committed to protecting the health and safety of workers and the public and safeguarding the environment and property and places a strong focus on emergency management. Pembina's comprehensive Emergency Management Program (EMP) applies to Cedar LNG. The EMP includes detailed standards and processes for continued emergency management activities including planning, prevention, preparedness, and response. The Pembina emergency response framework is based on the Incident Command System. Incident Command System principals, implementation methodologies, roles and responsibilities, and associated tools and guides to facilitate incident response activities are discussed throughout this document.

Purpose

The purpose of this Accidents, Malfunctions and Communications Plan (AMCP) is to provide guidance and direction to Cedar LNG personnel and any contractors acting on behalf of Cedar LNG to guide effective response actions during emergencies, aid in the prevention of injury to employees, emergency responders, and members of the public, promote effective communication with relevant stakeholders, and reduce impacts to the environment, property, and infrastructure.

Scope

The AMCP serves as Cedar LNG's core emergency response plan and includes emergency response information for construction. The AMCP is intended to address incidents that escalate beyond the use of standard operating procedures. The Cedar LNG Construction Environmental Management Plan addresses construction incidents that do not escalate to an emergency. This plan has been developed in



partnership with Cedar LNG stakeholders and response personnel to ensure the document contains helpful and relevant information. The AMCP was shared with stakeholders prior to the start of pipeline, transmission line, and/or marine terminal construction.

The construction activities covered by this AMCP consist of onshore construction within District Lot 99, including clearing and grubbing, site preparation, ground improvement, roads, and substation construction. It also includes land-based portions of the marine terminal and Right-of-Way(s) (ROW).

The AMCP has been designed to interface with Pembina's EMP to ensure effective emergency response practices are in place for Cedar LNG.

Objectives

The objectives of this plan are to:

- Provide guidance on the processes to be used in decision making and planning during an emergency.
- Ensure a coordinated and consistent approach to emergency response that aligns with industry best practices.
- Ensure coordinated and effective communication to relevant stakeholders occurs in a timely manner during an emergency.
- Define the incident management system for the Cedar LNG Incident Management Team and provide processes and tools to enable their success.
- Ensure a consistent approach to post-emergency actions that aligns with the Pembina EMP.

Document Navigation





Applicable Regulations

This plan has been written to meet applicable federal and provincial regulatory requirements and to meet best practice as defined in CSA Z246.2-23.

This plan has been prepared to demonstrate compliance with applicable regulations as well as address the accident and malfunction related requirements in the federal Decision Statement. Specifically, the AMCP addresses the following conditions:

- Condition 12.3 related to an Accident and Malfunction Response Plan.
- Condition 12.4 related to updates to the Accident and Malfunction Response Plan.
- Condition 12.7 related to notifications.
- Condition 12.8 related to an Accident and Malfunction Communication Plan.

A concordance table for these conditions is included as <u>Appendix C - IAAC Decision Statement</u> <u>Conditions Concordance Table</u>.

The pipelines are excluded from the Decision Statement, and federal Decision Statement conditions do not cover these components. The Cedar LNG team understands emergency response organizations view all components as a single project. Accordingly, the AMCP will be updated as required to include all components of project construction and operations.



Distribution Record

Internal Distribution

The AMCP is distributed to the following internal personnel:

Name	Title	Location
Dennis Blackwell	Cedar LNG Onshore Project Manager	Calgary
Joel Block	Cedar LNG Specialist Security, Emergency & Continuity Management	Calgary
Jim Cornell	Cedar LNG Construction Manager	Kitimat
Jennifer DeNault	Cedar LNG Interface Manager	Calgary
Mark Duk	Cedar LNG Sr. Specialist, Safety	Calgary
Michael Eddy	Cedar LNG Director External Relations	Vancouver
Garth Henry	Cedar LNG Construction Manager	Kitimat
Blair Osiowy	Engineer, Projects	Calgary
Emergency Management	c/o Emergency Management Department	Calgary

External Distribution

The AMCP is distributed to the following external agencies and Indigenous Nations:

Agency	Format
BC Wildfire	Digital
British Columbia Energy Regulator (BCER)	Digital
Canadian Coast Guard (CCG)	Digital
District of Kitimat Fire & Ambulance Service	Digital
Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC)	Digital
Kitimat RCMP Detachment	Digital
Kitimat Search and Rescue	Digital



Agency	Format
Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR)	Digital
Northern Health Authority	Digital
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	Digital
Terrace Fire Department	Digital
Terrace RCMP Detachment	Digital
Thornhill Fire Department	Digital
Transport Canada	Digital
Western Canada Marine Response Corporation (WCMRC)	Digital
Haida Nation	Digital
Haisla Nation	Digital
Gitga'at First Nation	Digital
Gitxaała Nation	Digital
Kitselas First Nation	Digital
Kitsumkalum First Nation	Digital
Lax Kw'alaams Band	Digital
Metlakatla First Nation	Digital
Métis Nation British Columbia	Digital



Version History

Those responsible for the implementation of the Pembina EMP, in coordination with the appropriate Cedar and Pembina staff, shall be responsible for the maintenance of this AMCP. The AMCP will be reviewed, validated, and updated as required and on a regular basis to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

Revised plans will be distributed per the Distribution Record. Recipients are responsible for destroying the outdated plans and advising Emergency Management staff via email once complete.

The following table details historical revisions to the AMCP for a period of five years, in accordance with applicable regulations and Pembina's document retention policy.

Document Number	Revision	Issue Status	Date
	0	Issued for Review	
	1	Issued for Acceptance	2024-Feb-28
PC21258-SA-PLN-00005	2	Issued for Use	2024-Apr-15
PC21258-SA-PLN-00005	3	Formatting Updates: Clarification of scope to include pipeline and transmission line Right-Of- Way; Addition of <i>Appendix E</i> – <i>Confidential</i> containing emergency response equipment inventory list and <i>Appendix F</i> – <i>Confidential</i> containing contact information; Minor editorial updates; Formatted for online use.	2024-Nov-01

Cedar LNG will submit any updated AMCP to the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC) and to all parties listed in the <u>External Distribution List</u> within 30 days of the AMCP being updated.



Revision Request Form

If you find any errors in this Plan, or if you become aware of regulatory or industry procedural changes, please document the information and forward to Pembina's Emergency Management staff for inclusion in the next update.

Pembina Pipeline Corporation E-mail: Emergency.Management@pembina.com

C/O Emergency Management Department 4000, 585 – 8 Avenue S.W. Calgary, AB T2P 1G1

PLAN REVISION IDENTIFICATION INF	ORMATIO	N		
PLAN NAME:				
VERSION NUMBER/DATE:	SECTION	NUMBER:		PAGE NUMBER:
REVISION REQUESTED BY:		ORGANIZATIO	N:	
DESCRIPTION OF REVISION				
RATIONALE				
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT USE ON	ILY			
REVIEWED/APPROVED BY:			CORRECT	IVE O.:
If not approved, provide an explanation a	and date fol	low up commur	nication to	Requestor completed.:



1.0 Site Information

1.1 Site Directions and Project Summary

Cedar LNG is located along the Douglas Channel within the District of Kitimat, BC, within the territory of the Haisla Nation.

AddressKilometer 3, Bish Creek Forest Service RoadLatitude53.93618Longitude-128.703933NTS BCD-57-J/103-H-15

Directions to site from Kitimat Fire Hall (1101 Kingfisher Ave, Kitimat, BC)

- Turn right onto Dease Lake Hwy/BC Hwy 37/Haisla Blvd.
- Continue to follow Haisla Blvd for 7.8 km.
- Continue onto Alcan Rd for 3.1 km.
- Turn right onto Bish Creek Forest Service Road for 3 km.

Construction Summary	The construction activities covered by this AMCP consists of onshore construction within District Lot 99, including clearing and grubbing, site preparation, ground improvement, roads, and substation construction. It also includes land-based portions of the marine terminal and Right-of-Way(s) (ROW).
Operating Hours	Site operations occur 12 hours a day, seven days a week.
Estimated Maximum Workforce	40-50 personnel
Security	Security requirements and plan will be determined as per Pembina's Construction Security Assessment Process.
Project Duration	Estimated May 2024 – September 2028
Estimated Construction Start Date	November 1, 2024



1.2 Overview Maps



2023-10-11

Transmission Line

Cedar LNG Site Boundary



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PC21258-SA-PLN-00005 Rev 3 (2024-11-01)



1.3 Emergency Planning

Planning for fire and emergency response is an integral part of overall preparation and budgeting for the efficient running of construction projects. Clear procedures and standards will be implemented to prevent fires and incidents from occurring.

The location of the site requires assessment of the fire risk, precautions, and procedures, as appropriate, and the following general matters are considered:

- Presence of personnel.
- Site conditions and physical characteristics.
- Construction sequencing and program.
- Temporary buildings, storage of materials etc.
- Site security.
- Temporary fire water system summer/winter procedure and training requirements.

The Construction Fire Safety Plan is included in Appendix A - Construction Fire Safety Plan.

All the above items, and any other relevant matters, are considered in conjunction with Cedar LNG and its insurers and specialist advisors, the emergency services, particularly the Authority Having Jurisdiction (District of Kitimat) and WorkSafeBC where appropriate.

The Plan will be reviewed and re-issued as necessary at the following project stages:

- Prior to commencement of construction.
- During completion of various construction milestones, as required.
- Prior to completion and handover to operations.
- When any material circumstances change.

1.4 Site Specific Emergency Systems

1.4.1 General Hazard Assessment

This document is intended to cover all incidents that escalate beyond standard operating procedures. The Construction Environmental Management Plan addresses issues that do not escalate to an emergency. This plan focuses on activities identified in the Cedar LNG EM Risk Assessment. Additional information on hazard-specific procedures is in <u>Section 9.0 Site and Hazard Response Procedures</u>.

1.4.1.1 ALL-HAZARDS APPROACH

Cedar LNG takes an "all-hazards" approach to emergency management. This document is designed to guide response for emergency incidents originating from a range of hazards including accidents and malfunctions, intentional hazards and threats (i.e., human caused), and natural hazards (such as extreme weather, seismic activity, and acts of nature). These may include but are not limited to:

- Fire
- Vehicle accident
- Medical injury/emergency

- Heavy equipment injury
- Hazardous spill or exposure
- Chemical exposure



- Electrical incident
- Severe weather (cold, lightning, winds)
- Avalanches & rockfall
- Steep slopes

- Landslides
- Aerial operations incident (e.g., helicopters)

While <u>Section 9.0 Site and Hazard Response Procedures</u> provides a comprehensive set of hazardspecific procedures (as identified by the risk assessment), emergency incidents other than those specifically described will be evaluated and addressed using <u>Section 9.1 Initial On-Site Actions</u> until detailed incident-specific response plans are developed.

Any non-routine activities that may require specific response action plans, skills, or equipment raising the risk exposure to Cedar LNG and its contractors shall be evaluated and detailed plans completed prior to undertaking.

1.4.2 Mitigation Measures

The following measures are in place at Cedar LNG to mitigate routine risks:

- Initial on-site actions
- Site and hazard response procedures
- Contractor safe work procedures and orientation
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Control/flag areas
- Fall Protection Plan/Pembina Working at Heights Standard

- Pembina Ground Disturbance Standard
- Site security
- On-site medical support
- Hospital within 30 minutes
- Small fire suppression equipment
- Spill clean-up materials/equipment
- Material safety data sheets information

1.5 On-Site Medical Aid

Cedar will provide onsite first-aid stations, certified first-aid staff, and dedicated communications devices for requesting outside emergency aid during construction in accordance with WorkSafeBC requirements. In addition, project workers will use medical services at lodges where available. See the Health and Medical Services Plan for information regarding medical services provided by Cedar and its contractor(s).

Additionally, Cedar and its contractor(s) will have provisions related to paid sick leave and equip every first-aid station and on-site clinic with Naloxone kits in the event of an emergency in addition to the provisions in the Drug and Alcohol Policy. Workers will be informed that the kits contain naloxone in the event of a suspected overdose.

The Construction Manager is responsible for determining the location of the on-site medical support and briefing all workers and contractors of this location at the commencement of work.

1.6 Fire Safety

This plan also acts as the Construction Fire Safety Plan. Additional fire safety information can be found in <u>Appendix A - Construction Fire Safety Plan</u>.



2.0 Activation

All personnel have the responsibility and authority to activate this Plan.

The detection of an incident may occur through several mechanisms during construction activities and/or monitoring by the operator or by notification from a regulator, third-party operator/contractor, or member of the public.

Once a potential incident is reported, efforts to validate the event begin immediately.

All incidents, accidents, events, or crises that occur during Cedar LNG's operations have the potential to impact the safety and wellbeing of people, property, the environment, or the finances or reputation of Cedar LNG. It is critical for all potential or verified emergencies to be quickly assessed and addressed to ensure the appropriate emergency response actions are taken and resources are mobilized, as required.

Cedar LNG requires all potential emergencies to be reported to the Pembina Sherwood Park Control Centre, and to the required regulatory bodies. Pembina has resources across its operational areas that can be dispatched to provide direction and support to local personnel during an emergency.

The following diagram details how to activate Cedar LNG's Incident Management Team. This process is applied to all Cedar LNG activities.







2.1 Activating the Incident Command Post

An incident within the footprint of the construction site will be considered to be under the control of Project Management when:

- There is no impact off the designated construction site to the public, other industrial operators, or the environment.
- There is no fatality or life-threatening injury.
- There is no media interest.

Once an incident has been verified, the Construction Manager must activate the Plan and establish the Incident Command Post, as appropriate. The established Incident Commander will be in charge and responsible for the overall coordination and direction of response activities until one of the following occurs:

- Transfer of Command, and the Incident Commander is relieved.
- The Incident Commander is relieved by an external authority who will assume command (i.e., a regulator, local authority).
- The incident is stood down.

Workers on site are most likely to be first on scene and will conduct tactical response actions. Tactical response actions are detailed in <u>Section 9.0</u> and include <u>Initial On-Site Actions</u>, <u>Site Muster and Evacuation</u>, <u>Accidents and Malfunctions</u>, <u>Intentional Hazards/Threats</u>, and <u>Environmental Hazards</u>, <u>Extreme Weather</u>, <u>and Acts of Nature</u>.

Additional details pertaining to roles and responsibilities are available in <u>Section 6.0 Roles and</u> <u>Responsibilities</u>.

2.2 Activating the Incident Management Team

Any incident deemed **MEDIUM or higher** according to the Pembina Incident Classification Matrix requires the activation of an Incident Management Team. An incident will be considered to be under the authority of the Incident Management Team where there currently is or is the potential for:

- Impact to the public outside the construction site footprint.
- A fatality or life-threatening injury.
- Impact to the operations or asset(s) of a third-party industrial operator.
- Media interest.

All incidents should be reported through the Pembina Emergency Response Line Number:

1-800-360-4706

This notification to the Pembina Emergency Response Line will result in an Emergency Activation Call. During the Emergency Activation Call, a determination will be made based on the scope and scale of the incident as to the deployment of further resources such as a Regional Response Team and/or an Incident Technical Response Team to assist the Incident Commander.

Regional Response Team members, trained to plan and execute response activities during an incident, may be deployed to fill additional Incident Command System roles within the Incident Command Post.

If the Incident Commander determines the incident warrants additional support, they may request the activation of individuals assigned to the Incident Technical Response Team. The Incident Technical



Response Team is a collection of personnel that provide subject matter expertise during a response. They may be physically located at the Incident Command Post or provide support remotely from another location.

Contact information for the On-Site Incident Management Team can be found in <u>Section 4.3.1 On-Site</u> <u>Incident Management Team</u>.

2.3 Security Threat Response Assessment

An incident may require an assessment of security risks. The Incident Commander or Emergency Coordination Manager, in conjunction with Corporate Security Technical Specialists within the Incident Technical Response Team or the Emergency Coordination Centre, will initiate a Security Threat Assessment, as required.

2.4 Incident Classification

Because Cedar LNG is on a BCER permitted site, emergency incidents are classified using two distinct but related methodologies. They are the:

- 1. Pembina Incident Classification Matrix
- 2. BCER Incident Classification Matrix

The Pembina Incident Classification (see <u>Section 2.4.1</u>) method is defined internally and is used to determine the extent to which internal notifications, response procedures, and emergency resources (such as the Crisis Management Team) should be implemented and/or activated based on the classification of the incident.

The BCER Incident Classification (see <u>Section 2.4.2</u>) method is defined by the BCER and is used to determine regulated external notification requirements (including timeframes) and communicate the severity of an incident in terms that are understood and can be referenced by the BCER and other response partners (e.g., in the event of unified command). See <u>Section 4.2.1.1 Establishing a Regulatory Level of</u> <u>Emergency</u> for more detail on the implementation of the BCER Incident Classification method and requirements.

2.4.1 Pembina Incident Classification Matrix

STEP 1 - Estimate the Severity Score:

Severity Score	Descriptor	Health & Safety	Environmental and Regulatory	Financial	Operational	Reputation	Likelih
5	Extreme	Multiple losses of life and/or serious long-term health implications as a result of the company's actions.	Major long term (10+ years) widespread environmental incident. Significant long-term mitigation required. Loss of license to operate.	Earnings or capital impact greater than \$1B.	Major break with lengthy response time and extensive damage.	Sustained negative campaign against the company. Investment withdrawal. Business critical stakeholders withdraw their support (lenders, insurers, institutional investors, governments). International coverage.	E
4	Major	Single loss of life and/or long-term occupational health implications as a result of the company's actions.	Long term (5-10 years) environmental damage. Off-site release with significant pollution/contamination. Regulator suspends asset.	Earnings or capital impact between \$100M and \$1B.	A critical event with a long recovery period that stretches plans to the limit and requires significant management effort to endure. Major failure, quickly controlled, major damage.	Long-term negative focus and/or sustained concerns raised by multiple key stakeholders. Prolonged area attention/difficult to resolve.	C
3	Moderate	Lost time injury and/or restricted duty injury, and/or short-term occupational illness.	On-site release outside designed containment (1-5 years). Significant cleanup efforts required. Non-compliance resulting in enforcement.	Earnings or capital impact between \$10M an \$100M.	A significant event that can be managed through existing processes. Major failure, quickly controlled, minor damage.	Medium-term negative focus. Short-term credibility concern/quickly resolved. Brief area attention.	A STEP 3 - D
2	Minor	Medical aid, and/or minor occupational illness.	On-site release within designed containment (1 year). Minor cleanup efforts required. Reportable to regulator.	Earnings or capital impact between \$1M and \$10M.	Impact of event requires actions that can be managed through existing processes. Minor failure, quickly controlled, loss.	Short-term negative focus. Isolated incidents/resolvable.	Severity Sc
1	Insignificant	First aid or report only (no injury).	Controlled or minor non- reportable release.	Earnings or capital impact less than \$1M.	Impact of event can be absorbed through normal activity. Minor Incident.	Minimal impact on public. No stakeholder attention.	

Low (L)

- Mitigations and/or management activities properly designed and operating.
- Routine procedures in place to address abnormal operations.
- No further mitigation required.
- Activation of the Regional Response Team or the Incident Technical Response Team is not required.
- Activation of the Emergency Coordination Centre is not required.
- Activation of the Crisis Management Team is not required.

Medium (M)

- Mitigations and/or management activities in place but may not be routine.
- No further mitigation required where controls are verified to be working as intended.
- Incident shall be reported to the District Manager or the Senior Manager, Engineering or Operations if controls are not deemed to be working as intended.
- Activation of the Regional Response Team and the Incident Technical Response Team is required.
- Activation of the Emergency Coordination Centre may not be required.
- Activation of the Crisis Management Team is not required.

High (H)

- Incident Response continues even after controls and treatment strategies are in place.
- Further treatments and controls need to be evaluated considering the specifics of the incident.
- Activation of the Regional Response Team and the Incident Technical Response Team is required.
- Activation of the Emergency Coordination Centre is required.
- Notification to the Crisis Management Team is required, although activation may not be required.



STEP 2 - Assess the Likelihood of Escalation Score:

Descriptor	Description
Almost Certain	The incident is uncontrolled and there is little chance of bringing the hazard under control in the near term. External assistance is required to bring the event under control. The event is escalating, or it is highly likely the event will escalate.
Likely	Imminent and/or intermittent control is possible in the near term using internal and external resources. It is likely the incident will escalate further.
Possible	Incident is under control or control is probable in the near term. It is possible that the incident will escalate further.
Unlikely	The incident is controlled, or control is imminent. It is unlikely that the incident will escalate further.
Rare	The incident is controlled, or control is imminent. Escalation is highly unlikely. There is no chance of additional hazards.

Determine the Corporate Incident Classification:

	V T
н	VH
н	Н
М	М
L	М
D	E
	H H M L

Likelihood of Escalation Score

Very High (VH)

- Incident Response continues even after controls and treatment strategies are in place.
- Further treatments and controls are required.
- Activation of the Regional Response Team and the Incident Technical Response Team is required.
- Activation of the Emergency Coordination Centre is required.
- Activation of the Crisis Management Team is required.

2.4.2 BCER Incident Classification Matrix

		PROBABILITY OF ESCALATION OR CONTROL				
	CLASSIFICATION MATRIX	Uncontrolled; control unlikely in near term	Escalation possible; under or imminent control	Escalation unlikely; controlled or likely imminent control	Escalation highly unlikely; controlled or imminent control	Will not escalate; no hazard; no monitoring required
1	 Major on-site equipment or infrastructure loss. Persistent and malicious equipment damage or tampering. Liquid spill or gas release beyond site, affecting persons, property, or the environment. 	Level 3 Incident	Level 3 Incident	Level 2 Incident	Level 2 Incident	Level 1 Incident
2	 Major on-site equipment failure. Malicious equipment damage or tampering. Liquid spill or gas release beyond site, potentially affecting persons, property, or the environment. 	Level 3 Incident	Level 2 Incident	Level 2 Incident	Level 1 Incident	Level 1 Incident
3	 Major on-site equipment damage. Kick size in excess of 3m³ or shut-in casing pressure in excess of 1 000 kPa/ Persistent/multiple minor vandalism or security incidents. Liquid spill or gas release on site or potentially beyond site, not affecting persons, property, or the environment. 	Level 2 Incident	Level 2 Incident	Level 1 Incident	Level 1 Incident	Minor Incident
4	 Moderate on-site equipment damage. Minor vandalism or facility security incident. Liquid spill or gas release confined to site. 	Level 2 Incident	Level 1 Incident	Level 1 Incident	Minor Incident	Minor Incident
5	No consequential impacts.	Level 1 Incident	Level 1 Incident	Minor Incident	Minor Incident	No Reporting Requirement





2.5 Regulatory Notifications

Details on required immediate (verbal) and subsequent regulatory reporting are available in <u>Section 4.1</u> <u>Emergency Contacts</u>

In the event of an emergency, internal and external parties would be contacted as required throughout the response. All contact information is controlled in accordance with the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA). Contact information for internal and external personnel are found in Appendix F - Confidential: AMCP Emergency Contacts and available to select response personnel as appropriate.

Regulatory Communications.

In the event of an emergency, internal and external parties would be contacted as required throughout the response. All contact information is controlled in accordance with the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA). Contact information for internal and external personnel are found in <u>Appendix F - Confidential: AMCP Emergency Contacts</u> and available to select response personnel as appropriate.

2.6 Incident Priorities

The priorities by which Pembina responds to an incident are constant, regardless of the incident.

- 1. Life and safety.
- 2. Incident stabilization.
- 3. Conservation of property and the environment.
- 4. Political and economic considerations.
- 5. Conservation of Cedar LNG's reputation.

2.7 Incident Site Worker Protection

The Incident Commander (or Safety Officer, if activated) is responsible for ensuring appropriate safety measures are in place to protect site workers and Cedar response personnel. Responsibilities also include hazard assessment, anticipating, detecting, and correcting unsafe situations, and if required, assigning a Site Security Supervisor/Group to monitor security aspects of the response efforts at the field level.

Additional details are available in Section 6.1 Incident Management Team.



3.0 Preparedness Activities

3.1 Training

Cedar LNG will provide training to all relevant designated project employees and contractors on the prevention measures and response actions required for an accident or malfunction in accordance with the Cedar LNG SECM Exercise & Training Plan.

3.2 Exercises

Exercises are designed to test objectives and identify opportunities for refinement in plans, processes, procedures, and training. Exercise type and frequency will be established according to applicable regulatory requirements and best practices in accordance with the Cedar LNG SECM Exercise & Training Plan.

3.3 Indigenous and Stakeholder Liaison and Public Awareness

In accordance with condition 12.2, Cedar LNG will consult, prior to construction, with all relevant Indigenous groups and government and regulatory authorities, about the measures that will be implemented to prevent and respond to accidents and malfunctions.

Communications methods may include meetings (in person, virtual or via telephone), project-specific communications (newsletters, electronic correspondence, etc.) and open house(s), as appropriate.

3.4 Emergency Management Program Administration

Pembina's EMP establishes the requirements for development, implementation, maintenance, and evaluation of emergency management activities. The Program establishes the framework for emergency preparedness, planning, response, and recovery activities.

3.4.1 Program Documentation and Records

Pembina's Operating Management System sets out minimum requirements for EMP documentation and records management. This includes processes for document and record identification, preparation, maintenance, storage, security, preservation, retrieval, and disposition.

3.4.2 Management of Change

Administrative changes (changes to a policy, standard, or practice) within the EMP will follow the guidance outlined in the Pembina OMS Standard 5.1, Document Control.



4.0 Communication and Notification

4.1 Emergency Contacts

In the event of an emergency, internal and external parties would be contacted as required throughout the response. All contact information is controlled in accordance with the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA). Contact information for internal and external personnel are found in <u>Appendix F - Confidential: AMCP Emergency Contacts</u> and available to select response personnel as appropriate.

4.2 Regulatory Communications

The Liaison Officer within the Incident Command Post is responsible for ensuring that the appropriate government agencies are notified and kept informed throughout the emergency. The appropriate regulator, environmental agency, local authority, and regional health authority will be notified.

Additional information on the role and responsibilities of the Liaison Officer can be found in <u>Section 6.1</u> <u>Incident Management Team</u>.

4.2.1 British Columbia

Cedar LNG is a British Columbia Energy Regulator (BCER) regulated site. Notification of the BCER is achieved through the Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR) incident reporting line. The BCER will determine the seriousness of the emergency and the actions to be taken and may also act as the lead agency depending on the incident type for any emergency that does not impact the marine environment. The BCER may initiate an Emergency Operations Centre if required.

If required, the EMCR will also be notified of an emergency and will determine and notify the required government ministries/departments for emergency response assistance. If the EMCR determines the emergency is a major emergency that will require an integrated response (i.e., several ministries/departments), the EMCR may establish a Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre (PREOC). The emergency will be managed from this location and Cedar LNG representative(s) will be required to re-locate to assist in directing operations.

Listed below are various government ministries/agencies that may be involved in an emergency response, and their potential responsibilities. The BCER and/or EMCR may assist in calling down the required ministries/departments.

4.2.1.1 ESTABLISHING A REGULATORY LEVEL OF EMERGENCY

The BCER uses a prescribed matrix to determine the Regulatory Level of Emergency. The BCER requires Cedar LNG to classify the incident immediately after becoming aware of the event using the BCER Emergency Classification Matrix (see <u>Section 2.4.2</u>) and selecting a Regulatory Level of Emergency that most closely describes the most severe event or consequence of the incident.

The Liaison Officer (or Incident Commander, where a Liaison Officer has not been assigned), supported by the Incident Management Team, will determine the Regulatory Level of Emergency.



First responders, applicable government agencies, and impacted stakeholders must be kept informed of the status of the Regulatory Level of Emergency throughout the response.

When a Regulatory Level of Emergency is declared, the decision to downgrade is made by the Incident Commander and the Emergency Coordination Manager in coordination with the BCER.

4.2.1.2 EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS - DURING EMERGENCY

The BCER's Emergency Management Regulation requires Cedar LNG to notify the BCER within one hour of becoming aware of an incident classified as a Regulatory Level of Emergency equaling Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3.

4.2.1.3 EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS - AFTER A MINOR INCIDENT

A permit holder must notify the BCER within 24 hours of becoming aware of an incident classified as a Regulatory Level of Emergency equaling a Minor Incident.

For Minor Incidents related to spills of a reportable volume/product, Cedar LNG must make an initial report to Emergency Management and Climate Readiness and obtain a Dangerous Goods Incident Report (DGIR). Minor Incidents (both spill and non-spill) are reported directly in the BCER's online reporting tool within 24 hours of discovery.

4.2.1.4 REPORTABLE SPILLS

The Cedar LNG on-shore marine terminal is being constructed under a BCER liquefied natural gas facility permit; therefore, spills will be reported to the BCER in accordance with the BC Spill Reporting Regulation.

Refer to the BC *Environmental Management Act,* Spill Reporting Regulations, Schedule "Reporting Levels for Certain Substances" for determining reportable spillage amounts of other substances.

As per the *Public Health Act*, if a health hazard exists or may exist, the Incident Management Team will promptly report the following information to Health Emergency Management BC (HEMBC):

- The nature of the health hazard, including its location and cause or source.
- The identity of persons involved in causing or responding to the health hazard.
- The persons who may be adversely affected by the health hazard.
- Prescribed information.
- Any other relevant information requested by the person to whom the report is made.

4.2.1.5 OTHER REPORTABLE INCIDENTS

The BCER Incident Classification Matrix is designed to assist permit holders in determining which incidents must be reported. All incidents on the list should be considered when determining the requirement to report. It is important to note some incidents may not meet the criteria outlined in the Incident Classification Matrix but still require BC Energy Regulator notification as a minor incident. These include the following:

- Spills or release of hazardous substances which are not provincially regulated.
- Major damage to oil and gas roads or road structures.



- Drilling kicks when any one of the following occur:
 - \circ pit gain of 3 m³ or greater
 - casing pressure 85% of MA
 - o 50% out of hole when kicked
 - well taking fluid (LC)
 - o associated spill
 - general situation deterioration, i.e. leaks, equipment failure, unable to circulate, etc.
- Pipeline incidents, such as spills during construction phase, exposed pipe caused by flooding, pipeline over pressure, failure (without release) of any pressure control or ESD device during operations.¹

Refer to the BC *Environmental Management Act*; Spill Reporting Regulations, Schedule "Reporting Levels for Certain Substances" for determining reportable spillage amounts of other substances.

¹ BC Energy Regulator, *Incident Reporting Instructions and Guidelines*, November 23, 2023. <u>https://www.bc-er.ca/files/operations-documentation/Emergency-Response-and-Safety/Incident-Reporting-Instructions-and-Guidelines.pdf</u>.

4.2.1.6 BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCY INFORMATION

British Columbia Agencies						
 The Regulatory Reporting Matrix (Section 4.2.3) describes who you need to call. This table provides details about lead agencies. Ensure you also check Regulatory Reporting Matrix for additional information and directions for immediate and subsequent notifications. Responders are also encouraged to seek further information from relevant Cedar personnel/subject matter experts. 						
Roles and Responsibilities During Emergencies (What they do/how they can help)	Immediate Notice/Verbal Report	Subsequent Reporting	Additional Supports			
 Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR) The EMCR acts as a 24-hour incident reporting line and initiates a government notification fan-out to the BCER and/or Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (MOE), as required. The EMCR will contact other government agencies only if directly involved. The EMCR will notify the BCER on-call Emergency Response Officer and initiate BC's notification of government agencies including Ministry of Forests, MOE, Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MTI), HEMBC, Northern Health Authority, WorkSafeBC, affected municipalities and all other levels of government and industry, depending on the level of "coding" (notification Code 1, 2, 3 is determined by the lead agency MOE or BCER); depending on the code level, standard operating procedures will determine who is notified. Provide representatives to help coordinate provincial response as required. 	 When a spill occurs, or there is the risk of one occurring, it must be reported immediately by calling 1-800-663-3456. This is known as the Initial Report or DGIR. The Initial Report must be completed by the responsible person (spiller) if the quantity for the substance of the spill is equal to or greater than the quantity outlined in the schedule of the Spill Reporting Regulation or if the spill has, or might, impact a body of water. Additional information on spill reporting requirements is available in the Spill Reporting Regulation of the <i>Environmental Management Act</i>. When reporting a spill, the following information must be provided to the dispatcher: The contact information for the individual making the report, the responsible person in relation to the spill site. A description of the spill site and the surrounding area. A description of the source of the spill. The type and quantity of the substance spilled. A description of the circumstances, cause, and adverse effects of the spill. Details of any action taken or proposed to comply with Section 91.2 (2) of the Act (Responsible Persons - spill response fact sheet (PDF)). Names of any provincial, federal, local, and/or first Nation government agencies at the spill site. 	Note to responders: The following spill reports do not apply to oil or gas activity(ies) governed by the Emergency Management Regulation, BC Reg. 204/2013: • Section 5 [updates to minister]. • Section 6 [end-of-spill report]. • Section 7 [lessons-learned report].				



British Columbia Agencies						
Roles and Responsibilities During Emergencies (What they do/how they can help)	Immediate Notice/Verbal Report	Subsequent Reporting	Additional Supports			
 British Columbia Energy Regulator (BCER) During emergencies the BCER acts as a liaison between industry operators and the EMCR to provide situation updates related to threatened oil and gas assets. Notified by the EMCR of incidents within the BCER's jurisdiction. Oversees the operator's response to an incident. Establishes communication with the operator. Confirms incident level with operator. Confirms media releases to be sent out by operator. Issues road closure orders upon request from the operator. May send a BCER representative to the incident site and/or Reception Centre. May establish a government Emergency Operations Centre at the BCER office, as required. Confirms downgrade of incident level. 	 MINOR INCIDENT (Form A) This form is to be used for incidents that do not meet BCER Level 1, 2, or 3 Classification. Minor incidents must be reported to the BCER within 24 hours through the BCER's Online Minor Incident Reporting System. If the minor incident involves a spill, the EMCR must also be called at 1-800-663-3456 to receive a DGIR number. LEVEL 1, 2, OR 3 EMERGENCIES (Form C) This form is to be used for emergencies that meet BCER Level 1, 2, or 3 Classification. The emergency must be reported to the BCER within 1 hour of the incident via the EMCR by calling 1-800-663-3456 (EMCR one-call number). OIL AND GAS ROAD CLOSURES In Emergency situations, permit holders must phone the BCER's 24-hour Incident Reporting line to notify the BCER of needed emergency oil and gas road closures. 	 Form D: Permit Holder Post Incident Report Form must be submitted within 60 days for any of the following: 1. Any Level 1, 2, or 3 emergency incident (complete Parts A-P). 2. Any pipeline incident, including minor incident (complete Parts A-U). 3. Upon request by the BCER. This report and accompanying documentation can be found on the BCER's website under Emergency Response and Planning and must be emailed electronically to EMP@bcogc.ca. 				
 Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy is responsible for the effective protection, management, and conservation of BC's water, land, air, and living resources. A ministry representative—Environmental Emergency Response Officer (EERO)—will provide regulatory oversight and monitor the situation to ensure appropriate response actions. Monitors discharges to the land, atmosphere, and all water bodies. May provide a representative to the incident site and the BCER Emergency Operations Centre and/or the PREOC on a 24-hour basis. In a larger scale incident, based on risk, additional ministry resources such as Incident Management Teams may be deployed to establish Unified Command and monitor, augment, or take over the response if Cedar LNG fails to take appropriate action as deemed necessary by the EERO or Provincial Incident Commander. May assist to ensure other required agencies and affected stakeholders are contacted. May provide assistance with hazardous waste management. May conduct sampling for monitoring and enforcement purposes. 	 If a spill occurs, or is at imminent risk of occurring, responsible persons (spillers) must ensure that it is immediately reported to the EMCR by calling 1-800-663-3456 (EMCR one-call number). An Initial Report must be made immediately if any of the following occur or is at imminent risk of occurring: If the volume spilled, or likely to be spilled, is equal to or greater than the minimum quantity outlined in the Spill Reporting Regulation. If the spill enters, or is likely to enter, a body of water. A release of natural gas is reportable if: The spill is caused by a breakage in a pipeline or fitting operated above 100 psi that results in a sudden release of natural gas. 	Note to responders: The following spill reports do not apply to oil or gas activity(ies) governed by the Emergency Management Regulation, B.C. Reg. 204/2013: • Section 5 [updates to minister]. • Section 6 [end-of-spill report]. • Section 7 [lessons-learned report].	As requested/available, depending on incident requirements.			



British Columbia Agencies		
Roles and Responsibilities During Emergencies (What they do/how they can help)	Immediate Notice/Verbal Report	Subsequent Report
Local Authorities	Report immediately at the first a	available opportunity.
Regional districts and municipalities have formal Emergency Management Plans, which outline the measures and sources of assistance that can be obtained to protect the public and support emergency response efforts within their jurisdiction.	Contact information available in <u>Section 4.4</u>	<u>.2 Notification - Local Authorities</u> .
Upon request from the BCER, the regional district may address emergency response capabilities, expectations, and preparedness. If required, the regional district may activate its emergency plan to achieve any of the following:		
 Dispatch representative(s) to the BCER Emergency Operations Centre, if established. Ensure notification of endangered area residents. Coordinate Emergency Social Services. If necessary, declare a State of Local Emergency. Assist in a public information service. 		
 WorkSafeBC Supports injured workers and promotes workplace health and safety across BC. Evaluates the safety of occupants at the work site and ensures necessary precautions are taken to protect worker health and safety during the emergency. Ensures that the appropriate employers provide equipment and personnel required on site to monitor worksite hazards. May provide a representative to the emergency operations centre as 	 You must immediately notify WorkSafeBC of any incident that: Resulted in serious injury to or the death of a worker. Involved a major structural failure or collapse of a building, bridge, tower, crane, hoist, temporary construction support system, or excavation. Involved the major release of a hazardous substance. Involved a fire or explosion that had a potential for causing serious injury to a worker. Was an incident required by regulation to be reported. 	Check with appropriate Cedar LNG su for further details on reporting require NOTE: If you are required to report to ensure you also report to WorkSafeB the BCER or EMCR has notified them otherwise directed by an officer of the officer, you must not disturb an incide necessary to attend to persons injured further injuries or death, or protect pro
required.	Notify as indicated by the Regulatory Reporting Matrix	endangered as a result of the acciden
Responsible for the stewardship of provincial Crown land and natural resources, and for the protection of BC's archaeological and heritage resources. Oversees BC Wildfire Service for the province.	Check with appropriate Cedar LNG subject matter expert for further de	etails on reporting requirements.
If a forest fire (designated as a provincial emergency only) is associated with the emergency, forestry personnel will fight forest fires within their jurisdiction.		



orting	Additional Supports
subject matter expert rements. to the BCER/EMCR, BC. Do not assume em. Except as he Board or a peace dent scene unless it is red or killed, prevent property that is ent.	
	Maintains up-to-date information on current wildfires of note. These wildfires can also be viewed on the active wildfires map.

British Columbia Agencies					
Roles and Responsibilities During Emergencies (What they do/how they can help) Immediate Notice/Verbal Report Subsequent Reporting		Subsequent Reporting	Additional Supports		
Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure (MTI)	Notify as indicated by the Regulatory Reporting Matrix				
Role and function of MTI in an emergency is to manage any impacts to traffic both on numbered highways as well as on side roads.	Check with appropriate Cedar LNG Subject Matter Expert for further details on re				
 Authorizes the closure of provincial transportation routes, including highways and inland ferries, where the safety of the public is at risk. Assists in public notification through the DriveBC website, as well as posts advisories on overhead message boards along designated routes. 					
Health Emergency Management BC (HEMBC)	Notify as indicated by the Regulatory Reporting Matrix	Educates the public on public			
 Notifies health region of incident and assists region in preparing for and responding to the incident. Monitors facilities and emergency code developments. 	Check with appropriate Cedar LNG Subject Matter Expert for further details on re	health issues.			
Ministry of Agriculture and Food	Notify as indicated by the Regulatory Reporting Matrix				
The Ministry of Agriculture and Food assists industry mitigate impacts to agricultural stakeholders/producers during emergencies.	Check with appropriate Cedar LNG Subject Matter Expert for further details on re				
 Maintains various emergency management guides for farmers. May provide information to support Cedar LNG subject matter expert with the development of a livestock management/relocation plan. 					
Technical Safety BC	Technical Safety BC is to be notified immediately in cases of boilers, pressure	Additional reporting may be required depending on			
Technical Safety BC administers the <i>Safety Standards Act</i> and associated regulations that apply throughout BC, including on lands that are subject to	vessels, piping and fittings, electrical & gas incidents resulting in a moderate, major, or fatal injury or moderate, major, or severe property damage.	the incident or involved technology. Check with appropriate Cedar LNG subject matter expert for			
federal regulation for other purposes.	All other incidents must be reported within 24 hours (or as soon as practical).				
Technical Safety BC may investigate incidents involving regulated work or regulated equipment.					
First Nations Health Authority (FNHA)	FNHA does not have legislative authority to order public safety measures (such	as evacuation, shelter-in-place, etc.). FNHA			
FNHA's Environmental Public Health Services (EPHS) Team works in partnership with First Nations communities to identify and prevent	provides decision support and guidance to B.C. First Nations during emergencies, and work in collaboration with the B.C. Ministry of Health, and Provincial and Regional Health Authorities (i.e., Northern Health) to achieve better health outcomes.				
environmental public health risks in First Nations communities that could impact the health of community members. Where public health risks are identified, FNHA makes recommendations to reduce or mitigate these risks.	In the event of an emergency, FNHA's EPHS Team assesses emergency location associated environmental public health risks; provides public health inspections public buildings, drinking water, food services, solid waste and wastewater dispo- water sampling and other emergency EPHS; and conducts risk assessment activ	ons and advises responders of how to reduce of temporary accommodations, residential and osal systems; provides food handler training, drinking vities to ensure communities are safe to return to.			





4.2.1.7 BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCY CONTACTS

Agency	Reporting/ Notes	Location	Phone number
Emergency Management and	Incident Reporting Line	Province-wide	1-800-663-3456 (24-hr)
Climate Readiness (EMCR)	Northwest Region Office	Terrace	250-615-4800
BC Ministry of Agriculture and Food	General Inquires Line	Province-wide	1-888-221-7141
BC Ministry of Environment &	Environmental Emergency Reporting (via EMCR)	Province-wide	1-800-663-3456 (24-hr)
Climate Change Strategy (MOE)	Skeena Regional Ministry of Environment Office	Smithers	250-847-7260
BC Ministry of Forests (MOF)	Forest Fire Line (Report a Wildfire)	Province-wide	1-800-663-5555 (24-hr)
	Wildfire Information Line	Province-wide	1-888-336-7378 (24-hr)
BC Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure (MTI)	Northern Region – Skeena District	Terrace	250-615-3970
BC Energy Regulator (BCER)	Industry 24-hour Incident Reporting (via EMCR)	Province-wide	1-800-663-3456
Northern Health	Notify via HEMBC 24-hr on-call number	Prince George	1-855-554-3622 (24-hr on-call)
First Nations Health Authority (FNHA)	Contact via 24-hr phone line or email ephs.afterhours@fnha.caq	Province-wide	1-844-666-0711 (24-hr)
WorkSafeBC	Report all incidents of work-related injury or disease that require medical treatment from a doctor or other qualified practitioner.	Province-wide	Online reporting through www.WorkSafeBC.com
Technical Safety BC	Incident Reporting Line Boiler & Pressure Vessel Safety Branch, Electrical Safety Branch, Gas Safety Branch	Province-wide	1-866-566-7233



4.2.2 Federal

There are five federal regulatory agencies that may be involved during an accident or malfunction at the construction site: Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), Canadian Coast Guard (CCG), Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), Transport Canada, and the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC).

4.2.2.1 INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION/LEVEL OF EMERGENCY

There is no specified matrix to be used to classify a Regulatory Level of Emergency for applicable federal agencies. Pembina's Corporate Incident Classification Matrix will be used for internal classification purposes.

4.2.2.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT ACT COMMUNICATIONS

<u>Section 4.2.2.5 Federal Agency Information</u> of the AMCP outlines notifications that Cedar LNG will undertake in the event of an accident or malfunction that may cause federal effects.

4.2.2.3 ADVERSE FEDERAL EFFECTS

During the activities covered by this AMCP, accidents and malfunctions that may cause adverse federal effects are:

- Spills of hydrocarbons or other substances listed in the BC Spill Reporting Regulation that meet or exceed the reportable quantities listed in that regulation.
- Fires originating from construction activities that spread beyond the facility area, marine terminal area, or transmission line corridor.

Measures to be implemented in response to these accidents and malfunctions are provided in <u>Section</u> <u>9.0 Site and Hazard Response Procedures</u>.

4.2.2.4 REPORTING OF ACCIDENTS AND MALFUNCTIONS

Reporting of accidents and malfunctions with the potential to cause adverse federal effects to the IAAC will be undertaken as outlined below. Reporting to Indigenous Nations will be conducted concurrently with the IAAC; reporting to Indigenous Nations will only occur if an accident or malfunction meets the criteria specified for each Nation in <u>Section 4.4.4 Notification - Indigenous Nations</u> (i.e., not all accidents and malfunctions will be reported to all Nations).

After immediate verbal notification, Cedar LNG will notify the IAAC in writing **no later than 24 hours** after any incident that has adverse federal affects. The report will provide:

- The date and time of the incident as well as the location where the incident occurred.
- A summary description of the accident or malfunction.
- A list of any substance potentially released into the environment as a result of the accident or malfunction.
- A description of the relevant authorities notified.

Cedar LNG will submit a written report to the IAAC **no later than 30 days** after the day on which the accident or malfunction occurred. The written report will provide:



- A detailed description of the incident and its adverse federal effects.
- A description of the measures that were taken by Cedar LNG to mitigate the adverse federal effects caused by the incident.
- Any view from Indigenous Nations and advice from relevant authorities received with respect to the incident, its adverse federal effects, and the measures taken by Cedar LNG to mitigate these adverse federal effects.
- A description of any residual adverse federal effects and any modified or additional measures required by Cedar LNG to mitigate residual adverse federal effects.
- Details concerning the implementation of this AMCP.

Cedar LNG will submit a written report to the IAAC **no later than 90 days** after the day on which the incident occurred. The written report will include:

- A description of the changes made to avoid a subsequent occurrence of the incident.
- A description of the modified or additional measure(s) implemented by Cedar LNG to mitigate and monitor residual adverse federal effects and to carry out any required progressive reclamation.
- All additional views from Indigenous groups and advice from relevant authorities received by Cedar LNG since the views and advice referred to in the 30-day report.

4.2.2.5 FEDERAL AGENCY INFORMATION

Canadian Federal Agencies			
Roles and Responsibilities	Immediate Notice/Verbal Report		
Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) The CCG is a special operating agency within DFO and will act as the lead Federal Incident Commander in Unified Command for any spill that impacts the marine environment.	Contact the CCG's 24-Hour Spill Reporting Line to report oil pollution incidents and/or threats of pollution incidents in the marine environment.	No reporting Refer to appr (environment	
Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) ECCC is responsible for any incident that is or has the potential to contravene the Canadian Environmental Protection Act.	Nil – the EMCR will notify ECCC if required.	Dependent o matter exper	
 Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) DFO monitors impacts to the environment and species; it investigates all reports of marine pollution in Canada in conjunction with other federal departments. DFO may send personnel to the site if there has been or could be an impact to fish or fish habitat(s). It can also aid in search and rescue operations. Note: DFO may be initially notified of incidents by ECCC. 	Any amount of hydrocarbons entering a waterway frequented by fish or occupied by waterfowl is deemed in contravention of the <i>Federal Fisheries Act</i> and must be reported to DFO.	Dependent o matter exper	
Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC) IAAC is the federal body accountable to the Minister of Environment and Climate Change. IT provides impact assessments that look at both positive and negative environmental, economic, social, and health impacts of potential projects.	 Notify the IAAC in writing no later than 24 hours after the incident. The report will provide: The date and time of the incident as well as the location where the incident occurred. A summary description of the accident or malfunction. A list of any substance potentially released into the environment as a result of the accident or malfunction. A description of the relevant authorities notified. 	Refer to <u>Sect</u> details on sul	
Transport Canada Transport Canada is responsible for policies and programs including security at marine terminals and marine transportation.	Nil – the EMCR will notify Transport Canada if required.	Dependent o matter exper	



Subsequent Reporting
required if in Unified Command.
ropriate Cedar LNG subject matter experts tal or regulatory).
n situation – refer to appropriate Cedar LNG subject ts (environmental or regulatory).
n situation – refer to appropriate Cedar LNG subject ts (environmental or regulatory).
tion 4.2.2.4 Reporting of Accidents and Malfunctions for bsequent reporting.
n situation – refer to appropriate Cedar LNG subject ts (environmental or regulatory).



4.2.2.6 FEDERAL AGENCY CONTACTS

Agency		Reporting/ Notes	Location	Phone number
Canadian Coast Guard (CCG)	Marine Safety/Hazard Line	The CCG is the lead government agency for ship- source or mystery-source oil pollution incidents that occur in marine environments. Any spill into a marine environment must be reported as soon as feasible. Upon receipt of a spill report, the CCG is responsible for informing the necessary parties and lead agencies.	Province-wide	Marine Channel 16 VHF
	Marine Pollution/Spill Report			1-800-889-8852
	Search and Rescue			1-800-567-5111
Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC)		Effects to areas of federal jurisdiction	Ottawa	postdecision@iaac- aeic.gc.ca
Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)		Pacific Division	Pacific Division	604-666-0384
4.2.3 Regulatory Reporting Matrix

NOTES FOR	Initia	al Respo	nders			Lea	ad Agen	cies				Sup	porting/0	Coordina	ting Age	ncies an	d Other	Governm	ient Con	itacts		Other
RESPONDERS	L	L	L	Р	Р	Р	L	L	Р	F	F	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	F	F	F	F	R
 This matrix provides guidance on conducting regulatory and agency notifications. Select all Incident Types that apply Refer to Provincial and Federal Regulator(s) sections for specific instructions (<i>how to contact</i>) Refer to Asset-Specific Plan for Contacts LEGEND Local/Municipal R Regional P Provincial F Federal ✓ Required Contact Contact if applicable to incident 	Ambulance Services	Local Fire Department/Industrial Fire Service	Police/RCMP	Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR)	BC Energy Regulator (BCER)	BC Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (MOE)	Local Authorities	Indigenous Authorities	WorkSafeBC	Canadian Coast Guard	Transportation Safety Board (TSB)	Ministry of Forests (MOF)	Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MTI)	Health Emergency Management BC (HEMBC)	First Nations Health Authority (FNHA)	BC Ministry of Agriculture and Food	Technical Safety BC	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC)	Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DF)	Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)	Transport Canada	Western Canadian Marine Response Corporation (WCMRC)
Engage Technical Specialists	/SMEs fo	or suppor	rt in dete	ermining	notificat	ion requi	rements	Respon to Supp	der Tip: orting/Co	oordinati	ng and (Other Ag	encies. (Consider	delegati	ng notifi	cation ta	sks to re	elevant S	SMEs.	_	
Product Release – Liquids (land-based)				✓	✓	✓	✓		~		✓											
Product Release – Liquids (marine-based)				✓			>	~		>								~	✓			✓ **
Product Release – Gas				~	~	✓	~	~	~		>											
Transportation incident involving product release (Roads/Rail/Pipeline/Air/Marine)			~	~	>	~	>	~	>		>											
Fire/Explosion/BLEVE		~		~	>	✓	>		>		>							✓*				
Medical Emergency – serious injury or fatality	~		~	~					>		>			~								
Motor Vehicle Accident – employee																						
Security Related Incident			✓	✓	✓																	
Radiation Related Incident		~	✓	✓	✓			✓	~													
Involves First Nations and Indigenous groups		For imr	nediate li	fe safety	messagir	ng, contac	t the Firs	t Nations	/Indigenc	ous group	directly.	Refer to	Section 4	1.4.4 of th	is plan fo	r reportir	g proced	ures and	contact	informatic	n.	
Impacts airspace		Reques	st a Notic	e to Airma	an (NOTA	AM), as re	equired															

* For any fire that is, or has the potential to, cause a wildfire.

** WCMRC would be the primary means of marine spill response.





4.3 Internal Communications

Refers to communication within or between Cedar LNG emergency response personnel and/or the organization's response teams. This includes response-specific communications taking place at or between the incident site, the Incident Command Post, and the Emergency Coordination Centre. Status updates and the sharing of incident-related information will follow the Incident Command System chain of command.

Communications related to the response that go beyond the responders are external and are only to be conducted by the appropriate response roles within the Incident Command System organization given the appropriate authority and approvals.

Cedar LNG will make appropriate communications equipment available to key response personnel. Equipment may include telephones, two-way radios, and computer networks. Outside resources should be procured to assist with equipment needs, as required.

Any site-specific radio and communications infrastructure existing within an area occupied either by Cedar LNG, or through mutual aid, should be integrated into the Response Communication Plan.

4.3.1 On-Site Incident Management Team

Contact information for the On-Site Incident Management Team is found in <u>Appendix F - Confidential:</u> <u>AMCP Emergency Contacts</u>.

4.3.2 Pembina Emergency Numbers

Name	Location	Phone Number
Pembina Emergency Response Line		1-800-360-4706
Emergency Management 24-Hr On-Call	Calgary	403-231-7555
Crisis Communications 24-Hr On-Call	Calgary	403-691-7630
Emergency Coordination Centre	Calgary	Landline: 587-955-1500
Calgary Corporate Office, Room 34-103		Backup: 587-534-6538
Pembina Media Relations	Calgary	Toll Free: 1-844-775-6397
		Phone: 403-691-7601

4.3.3 Corporate Numbers

Name	Location	Phone Number
Calgary Corporate Office – Main Reception	Calgary	403-231-7500



4.4 External Communications

The Incident Commander (or delegate) is responsible for reporting incidents as required by internal procedures and applicable regulations. Additional information on the role and responsibilities of the Incident Commander can be found in <u>Section 6.1 Incident Management Team</u>.

Cedar LNG is responsible for communicating vital information about an emergency to the public, Indigenous Nations, and the appropriate government agencies. This may include notifications to area stakeholders and Indigenous Nations directly affected by the incident, families in the event of an injury or accident, and/or the public outside the area through the media.

External communications may impact the public's perception of the incident as well as their perception of the company's response to the incident. It is vitally important that all external communications are brief, appropriate to the audience, and factually accurate.

4.4.1 Notification - Public or Affected Parties

In the unlikely event that notifications are required to the public or affected parties, they will be coordinated with local authorities. Members of the public will be provided with directions relevant to the incident.

Any communications to the public will be confirmed by the Incident Commander prior to public dissemination.

During the incident, the affected members of the public will receive regular communication to keep them informed of the situation and actions being taken.

4.4.2 Notification - Local Authorities

The Cedar LNG construction site is in the District of Kitimat. Cedar LNG will notify the District of Kitimat of events that do not require emergency services but impact the district. This will be done by contacting the Kitimat Fire Chief to conduct a notification.

Contact information for the Local Authority is found in <u>Appendix F - Confidential: AMCP Emergency</u> <u>Contacts</u>. If the event requires emergency services, 911 will be contacted.



4.4.3 Emergency Services

Emergency Services can be accessed by calling 9-1-1.

Organization Name	Address	City/Town	Phone number		
Fire					
Kitimat Fire and Ambulance Service	1101 Kingfisher Avenue, Kitimat, BC, V8C 2N4	Kitimat	Non-emergency line: 250-632-8940		
Terrace Fire Department	3215 Eby Street Terrace, BC, V8G 2X8	Terrace	Non-Emergency: 250-638-4734		
BC Wildfire	Terrace Fire Attack Base, RR 4 Site 16 Comp 4, Terrace, BC, V8G4V2		1-800-663-5555 *5555 on a cell		
Ambulance					
BC Emergency Health Services	1101 Kingfisher Avenue, Kitimat, BC, V8C 2N4	Kitimat	911		
Northern Health					
НЕМВС		Prince George	1-855-554-3622 (24-Hr On-Call)		
Kitimat General Hospital and Health Centre	920 Lahakas Blvd South, Kitimat, BC, V8C 2S3	Kitimat	Administration: 250-632-2121		
Mills Memorial Hospital	Mills Memorial4720 Haugland Ave,HospitalTerrace, BC, V8G 2X5		Administration: 250-635-2211		
Police					
Kitimat RCMP	888 Lahakas Blvd, Kitimat, BC, V8C 2H9	Kitimat	Administration: 250-632-7111		
Terrace RCMP	3205 Eby St, Terrace, BC, V8G 2X7	Terrace	Administration: 250-638-7400		
Search and Rescue					
Kitimat Search and Rescue	1101 Kingfisher Avenue, Kitimat, BC, V8C 2N4	Kitimat	Accessed through 911		
Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC) Victoria		Kitimat	1-800-567-5111 Cellular #727 Through MCTS on VHF CH16		



4.4.4 Notification - Indigenous Nations

In the event of an emergency, Indigenous Nations will be contacted by Cedar LNG and advised of the situation and any required response actions as soon as practicable. Notification of Indigenous Nations, including those whose territories may be affected, may be conducted by the Incident Command Post or through Cedar LNG's Indigenous Engagement Team.

Ongoing communication with Indigenous Nations will be coordinated via the Liaison Office and will consider channels and methods accessible to all members of the community, including those with diverse needs and preferences.

Unified Command may be formed with one or more Indigenous Nations as a government if territorial lands/waters are impacted or threatened by an accident or malfunction at the site.

Information provided to Cedar LNG by Indigenous Nations is treated confidentially. This includes contact information, the type of accident or malfunction for which the Indigenous Nation has requested to be notified, the preferred manner of notification, and support the Indigenous Nation may be able to provide to Cedar LNG. Contact information for Indigenous Nations is found in <u>Appendix F - Confidential: AMCP</u> <u>Emergency Contacts</u> and available to response personnel as appropriate.

4.4.5 Area Operators

Area operators who may be affected by an accident or malfunction at the Cedar LNG construction site include the Rio Tinto, LNG Canada, CedarLink, and Coastal GasLink. Contact information for Area Operators is found in <u>Appendix F - Confidential: AMCP Emergency Contacts</u> and available to response personnel as appropriate.

4.4.6 Western Canada Marine Response Corporation

Cedar LNG is an active Western Canada Marine Response Corporation (WCMRC) member. In the event of a spill or oil pollution event, WCMRC is the primary response contractor to assist with spill response, including providing equipment and personnel for response activities. Depending on incident requirements, WCMRC may serve as the response branch within the Incident Command System structure.

Mutual Aid Agreement	Activation Instructions	Phone
Western Canada	In the event of a spill, contact the 24-hour	24hr Emergency:
Marine Response	emergency line. Your call will be taken by service	855-294-9116
(WCMRC)	WCMRC manager on duty. Please relay the	Prince Rupert
	following information:	250-624-5666
Status: Subscriber	• Your name and contact details.	
Membership	Company/ship name.	
	 Type of product spilled. 	
	Location of incident.	
	 Approximate quantity spilled. 	



 Is the source ongoing? Are there any relevant safety issues?	
--	--

4.4.7 Media

Media communications are conducted in accordance with the Pembina Crisis Communications Plan. The Public Information Officer (PIO) ensures information for external communications is reviewed and approved by the Incident Commander prior to release to employees, the public, and the media.

Cedar LNG employees must refer media requests to the PIO or the Pembina Media Relations line.

1-844-775-6397 or 403-691-7601

Additional information on the role and responsibilities of the PIO can be found in <u>Section 6.1 Incident</u> <u>Management Team.</u>



5.0 Incident Command System

Cedar LNG's emergency response management approach is based on the Incident Command System to ensure a coordinated and organized response to emergencies. The Incident Command System is a standardized emergency management system specifically designed to allow users to adopt and integrate an organizational structure equal to the complexities and demands of single or multiple/concurrent incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.

The Incident Command System structure is an effective means of coordinating emergency response, resources, and personnel from multiple responding organizations and agencies. Cedar LNG emergency response personnel are trained in Incident Command System principles and practices.

A list of Incident Command System Forms and other documentation tools can be found in <u>Appendix B</u> - <u>Incident Command System Forms</u>.

5.1 Unified Command Organization

Unified Command is used within the Incident Command System to allow different organizations with differing jurisdictional responsibilities to operate together in a single, coordinated structure.

Cedar LNG will enter Unified Command, as required. If it is determined that Unified Command is needed, Incident Commanders representing agencies or jurisdictions that share responsibility for the incident manage the response from a single Incident Command Post. 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.

A Unified Command that may be implemented during a Cedar LNG incident is shown below.





5.2 Incident Command System Organization Charts

An Incident Command System structure can expand or contract to meet the needs of the incident. Emergency response teams are activated depending on the scope and complexity of the incident, Corporate Incident Classification, Regulatory Level of Emergency, and anticipated resource needs. The scale and complexity of the emergency can vary from requiring one person (the Incident Commander) to the entire Incident Management Team. Regardless of the size, the Incident Commander is responsible for the overall management and response of the emergency.





6.0 Roles and Responsibilities

6.1 Incident Management Team

An Incident Management Team is a collection of personnel that fill specific roles within the Incident Command Post to deal with the incident. Members of the Incident Management Team will be activated as required, depending on the nature and severity of the situation. Where appropriate, third parties may fill or supplement these roles, as required.

6.1.1 Incident Commander

Incident Commander/Deputy Incident Commander						
Potential Designates	Construction Manager or Team	designated member of the Regional Response				
Forms/Tools	201 Incident Briefing Forn	201 Incident Briefing Form, 202 Incident Objective, 209 Incident Status,				
	214a Individual Activity Lo	og				
Role		Responsibilities				
The Incident Command providing direction and Command Post. The Incident Command	er is responsible for guidance to the Incident er analyzes the overall	Ensure initial notifications of the incident are performed and initiate the opening of the Incident Command Post.				
requirements of the inci most appropriate directi follow during the respor	dent and determines the on for responders to use. This is accomplished	Determine the Corporate Incident Classification and/or validate Regulatory Level of Emergency.				
by identifying the neces General Staff functions	sary Command and required to deliver a	Develop and prioritize incident objectives.				
response, setting priorit and constraints, develo identifying critical inform making key decisions, c procedures, assigning v	ies, identifying limitations ping response objectives, nation requirements, letermining operating vork (tasks) to Command	Develop and manage the Incident Command Post organizational structure including sourcing additional support to deliver the incident objectives.				
and General Staff, and The Incident Command	assessing progress. er may have one or more	Ensure plans are developed to respond to the incident.				
Deputy Incident Comma to the Incident Commar Commander must have	anders who report directly nder. A Deputy Incident the same qualifications	Monitor progress of the action plan against the objectives.				
as the Incident Comman some or all the respons Commander.	nder and can assume ibilities of the Incident	Ensure regular information updates are provided to the Emergency Coordination Centre, when established.				
		Ensure internal and external communications are accurate.				
		If necessary, act within the Unified Command structure for the incident.				



6.1.2 Liaison Officer

Liaison Officer								
Potential Designates	Project personnel or designated	Project personnel or designated member of the Regional Response Team						
Reports to	Incident Commander	ncident Commander						
Forms/Tools	201 Incident Briefing Form, 202	201 Incident Briefing Form, 202 Incident Objective Form,						
	214a Individual Activity Log	214a Individual Activity Log						
Role		Responsibilities						
The Liaison Officer serves stakeholders and represer provide input on incident-r External stakeholders and agencies and organization	as the primary contact for ntatives of other agencies to elated matters. /or representatives from as coordinate through the cebolders will yary according to	Conduct regulatory notifications as required by the incident. Report Regulatory Level of Emergency , using appropriate matrix (see <u>Section 4.2.3</u>), where required.						
the type of incident but ma emergency services, muni jurisdictions, and private e	ay include regulators, icipal, provincial, and federal ntities.	Coordinate all activities of external stakeholders, agencies, and organizations present in the Incident Command Post.						
objectives to the Incident I the planning process.	Management Team throughout	Represent the concerns and objectives of all external stakeholders, agencies, and organizations to the Incident Management Team throughout the planning process						
		Record all correspondence with external stakeholders, agencies, and organizations.						
		Provide regular updates to all external stakeholders, agencies, and organizations.						
		Maintain a list of assisting and cooperating agencies and agency representatives.						



6.1.3 Safety Officer

Safety Officer						
Potential Designates	Construction Site Safe Response Team	Construction Site Safety Advisor or designated member of the Regional Response Team				
Reports to	Incident Commander					
Forms/Tools	201 Incident Briefing Form, 202 Incident Objectives, 206 Medical Plan, 208 Safety Plan, 214a Individual Activity Log, Hazard Assessment/ 215a Safety Analysis					
Role		Responsibilities				
The Safety Officer develop measures to ensure persor occupational health of not but also the public. This is	s and recommends nnel safety and only response workers, done using Cedar	Assess the health and safety of personnel impacted by a response and advise the Incident Commander on issues regarding safety.				
LNG's normal safety proce	dures and the	Identify and mitigate hazardous situations.				
information in the Plan. They anticipate, recognize,	, assess, and control	Develop and recommend measures for assuring personnel and public safety.				
hazardous and unsafe con the incident requires respo conduct activities outside c	ditions or situations. If nse personnel to f routine activities, the	Assess the strategies and tactics to be implemented and develop safety strategies to ensure the safety of responders.				
safety Officer will develop ensure the continued safet personnel and members of	mitigation strategies to y of response	If necessary, develop an incident-specific Safety Plan.				
If necessary, they develop Safety Plan to cover all act	a specific Incident	Exercise emergency authority to stop and prevent unsafe acts.				
response. They may also b and approve the Medical P	be required to review lan.	Investigate accidents that have occurred within the incident area.				
		Staff and organize the safety function to ensure the safety of responders and the public.				



6.1.4 Public Information Officer

Public Information Officer (PIO)							
Potential Designates	Project Personnel or designation	Project Personnel or designated member of the Regional Response Team					
Reports to	Incident Commander						
Forms/Tools	201 Incident Briefing Form, 2	214a Individual Activity Log					
Role		Responsibilities					
The PIO is responsible for information about the incide public, to incident personne	developing and releasing ent to the media, to the el, Cedar LNG employees,	Advise the Incident Commander on all public information matters relating to the incident.					
and other appropriate ager If required, the Incident Co corporate communications	ncies and organizations. mmander may request a subject matter expert be	Identify key information that needs to be communicated externally and internally.					
deployed as part of the Inc Team to take on the PIO ro	ident Technical Response ble.	Act as the point of contact for all public information issues from external agencies and organizations involved in the response.					
		Ensure the Incident Commander verifies the accuracy of information produced by the PIO.					
		Disseminate authorized messages across the response using the most effective means available.					



6.1.5 Operations Section Chief

Operations Section Chief							
Potential Designates	Project Personnel or designated	Project Personnel or designated member of the Regional Response Team					
Reports to	Incident Commander						
Forms/Tools	201 Incident Briefing Form, 204 Assignments List, 214a Individual Activity Log, 215 Operational Planning Worksheet						
Role		Responsibilities					
The Operations Section managing all tactical ope identify, assign, and sup to accomplish the incide	Chief is responsible for erations at an incident. They will ervise all the resources needed nt objectives.	Develop and organizing the Operations Section to deliver the objectives considering operational efficiency, personnel safety, and adequate Span of Control.					
Chief also directs the pro- tactics required to execu	eparation of strategies and ite the Incident Action Plan (IAP),	Manage and ensure the safety of tactical operations.					
requests or releases res progress against the inc	ources, and monitors/reports ident objectives.	Develop the operations portion of the IAP.					
The exact structure of th according to the needs of	e Operations Section will vary of the incident. Typically, for	Supervise the execution of the operations portions of the IAP.					
every objective develope Section would be estable	ed, a unit in the Operations shed to deliver the objective. As	Request additional resources to support tactical operations.					
a result, the Operations quite quickly. The Opera maintain an effective Sp	Section can grow quite large itions Section Chief must	Approve the release of resources from active operational assignments.					
(min. 3/max. 7) and this Operations Section. This divisions, groups, strike resources. each of these have a supervisor appoi	may require restructuring of the s can be done using branches, teams, task forces or single organizational elements will nted to it, who reports only to	Maintain close contact with the Incident Commander, Command Staff, Operations personnel, and other agencies involved in the incident.					
their respective supervise	or.	During the execution of the IAP, the Operations Section Chief may make or approve changes to the plan but must inform the Incident Commander immediately of these changes.					

If required, the Operations Section Chief may activate the following sub-units to assist in the execution of objectives:

- Staging Areas: These are established for the temporary location of available resources prior to deployment.
- Public Protection Branch: Established to ensure the safety of the public and stakeholders.
- Response Branch: Established to conduct all containment and clean-up activities in the event of a spill or release.
- Security Branch: Established to conduct tactical security activities such as security of evacuated areas.

Each of the Branches may activate additional groups to meet the needs of the incident if required.



6.1.6 Logistics Section Chief

Logistics Section Ch	ief			
Potential Designates	Project Perso	onnel or o	designated mem	per of the Regional Response Team
Reports to	Incident Com	mander		
Forms/Tools	General: 201 Incident I 214a Individu 215 Operatio	Briefing Form, al Activity Log, nal Planning Worksheet		As required/large scale incident: 205 Incident Radio Communications Plan, 206 Medical Plan, 208 Safety Plan
The Legistics Costion (Respo		
The Logistics Section (responsible for providir services, people, and r support of the incident. participate in the devel- implementation of the I Plan (IAP) and supervi- branches and units with Logistics Section. The Logistics Section r into two branches: Service Branch: Resp providing medical, IT, communications, and for responders during the Support Branch: Resp the sourcing and delive equipment, material an and the establishment/ of facilities to support the Branches are normally to assist with Span of (Branches are establish Branch Director reports the Logistics Section C	Chief is ng facilities, naterial in They opment and ncident Action se the nin the may be divided consible for ood to the response. consible for ery of d workers, maintenance ne response. established Control. When ed, the s directly to hief.	Se • • • •	rvice Branch Communicatio issues across th Ensures Establis Coordir Develop required Medical Unit: For esponders. Provide responders. Provide responders. Provide the lnci camps. pport Branch Supply Unit: O the strategies a Orders respons Stores s Maintai Coates Post an Maintai camps. Provide and car Ground Support and equipment Maintai Provide 	ns Unit: Deals with all communications ne response. s IT systems are operational. thes a link with the Emergency nation Centre. Ds a 205 Communications Plan if d for the IAP. Provides medical services to the s first aid and transportation to injured ders. Medical Plan if required for the IAP. vides food to the responders. s food and water to all responders, in dent Command Post, the field and in rders the resources required to deliver nd tactics. all resources required to keep the se going. supplies for the incident. ns an inventory of supplies. Responsible for the running of all ated with the response. s and lays out the Incident Command d camps. ns the Incident Command Post and es security at the Incident Command Post mps. ort Unit: Provides transportation, fuel, maintenance services. ns resource equipment. s fuel for responders.



6.1.7 Planning Section Chief

Planning Section Chief					
Potential Designates	Project Personnel or designated member of the Regional Response Team				
Reports to	Incident Commander				
Forms/Tools	General: 201 Incident Briefing Form, 207 Organizational Chart, 214a Individual Activity Log, 215 Operational Planning Worksh		Later in the Incident: 202 Incident Objectives, 203 Organizational Assignments L 204 Assignments List, 205 Incident Radio Communications Plan, 206 Medical Plan, 208 Safety Plan	ist, t	
Role		Responsibilities			
The Planning Section Chief coordinates		Ensuring the Planning cycle is adhered to.			
all planning activity with Command Post. They f	nin the Incident	Maintaining and displaying situation status.			
Incident Command Post planning process and produce the 201 Incident		Collecting and managing all incident-related data and intelligence.			
Action Plan (IAP), whic objectives validated by	h includes the the Incident	Preparing the IAP including documenting, assembling, printing, and distribution of the IAP.			
Commander.		Developing alternative strategies.			
They also provide essential information regarding the organization, work		Providing a primary location for technical specialists assigned to an incident.			
planned operational period.		Providing documentation services.			
One of the most important functions of		Tracking and identifying resource shortages.			
beyond the current and next operational		Maintaining resource status.			
period and anticipate potential problems		Preparing the Demobilization Plan			
or events. Technical experts may supplement the planning section to assist with the development of plans. The Planning Section is busy through the entire incident life cycle. Therefore, the Planning Section Chief may activate additional units to assist in the delivery of the planning function.		 The Planning Section may activate the following if required: Situation Unit: Collects, prepares, and displays information about the response. Documentation Unit: Prepares the Incident Action Plan and maintains all incident documentation. Demobilization Unit: Develops the plan for the safe and orderly onward movement of resources used in the response. Mapping Unit: Generates incident-specific mapping. Environment Unit: Advises on environmental impacts and develops environment related plans. Resources Unit: Establishes the check-in procedure for an incident and tracks the status of key resources. Technical Specialist Unit: Provides an initial 			



6.1.8 Finance and Admin Section Chief

Finance and Administration Section Chief				
PotentialProject Administration ofDesignates		or designated member of the Regional Response Team		
Reports to Incident Commander				
Forms/Tools201 Incident Briefing For Planning Worksheet		orm, 214a Individual Activity Log, 215 Operational		
Role		Responsibilities		
 The Finance and Administration Section Chief is responsible for managing all financial and cost-analysis aspects of an incident. There are four functions that are fulfilled by the Finance and Administration Section. Unless these are activated, the Finance and Administration Section Chief will need to perform all these functions: Time Unit: responsible for ensuring the accurate recording of daily personnel time, compliance with specific agency time-recording 		Managing all the financial aspects of an incident.		
		Providing financial and cost-analysis information, as requested.		
		Ensuring compensation and claims are addressed.		
		Gathering pertinent information from briefings with other support agencies.		
		Developing an operating plan for the Finance and Administration Section to organize/staff section supply and support needs.		
operations if es incident.	stablished at the	Determining the need to set-up and operate an incident commissary.		
Procurement Unit: responsible for all financial matters pertaining to vendor		Meeting with other support agency representatives, as needed.		
agreements.	n/Claims Unit:	Maintaining regular contact with the Emergency Coordination Centre on finance matters.		
responsible for compensation	all injury-related and claims made	Ensuring all incident related documents are properly prepared and completed		
 Cost Unit: ensidentification of 	ures the proper	Briefing the Command and General Staff on incident related financial issues needing attention or follow-up.		
personnel requ	iring payment, records	Provide input to the Incident IAP.		
all cost data, analyzes, and prepares estimates of incident costs, and maintains accurate records of incident costs.		In the case of multi-jurisdictional incidents where Unified Command is established, representatives to other agencies may be assigned to work in the Finance and Administration Section. Coordination these agencies and agreement of how information be tracked is essential.	from with will	



6.2 External Agencies Responsibilities

6.2.1 District of Kitimat Emergency Services

The District of Kitimat provides fire and ambulance services. It has the responsibility to respond to any land-based incidents at Cedar LNG; however, depending on the incident the district may only provide a support role. For example, it is the responsibility of Cedar LNG to isolate, control, and clean up any spills in the District of Kitimat, but the district can support by providing roadblock support and hazardous materials services. For a spill event, the District of Kitimat has spill response plans that it may utilize for a spill event.

Unified Command may be formed between the District of Kitimat and Cedar LNG if Cedar LNG has requested the use of district resources. Depending on the road conditions and traffic, travel time to the Cedar LNG site is estimated to be **15 minutes**.

Emergency alerts from the District of Kitimat can be received via Voyent Alert. All Leaders and any person supervising any workplace activity at the Cedar LNG site must have the Voyant Alert Application installed on their personal devices.

The District of Kitimat has an Emergency Operations Center Emergency Operations Centre located in the fire hall. Coordination with the District of Kitimat Emergency Operations Centre may be required for complex events. In the event Emergency Social Services are required by Cedar LNG, contact must be made directly to the Fire Chief/Director of Emergency Management or Deputy Fire Chief and will be coordinated through the District of Kitimat's Emergency Operations Centre.

For notifications only to the District of Kitimat, contact must be made directly to the Fire Chief/Director of Emergency Management.

6.2.2 RCMP Kitimat

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is a federal police agency. Cedar LNG will notify as required for initial response and support. The RCMP may provide the following supports during an emergency:

- Notify applicable lead agencies (i.e., BCER, EMCR) and other municipal authorities/authorities with jurisdiction of reported emergency.
- Provide security and traffic control and support public protection measures; may assist in initial area isolation, roadblocks, evacuation, etc. Conducts incident investigation, as required.
- Clarify responsibility when fatalities are involved and assist the coroner in the event of a fatality in which there is no criminal wrongdoing.

The RCMP must be notified in the case of a fatality and requested to contact the Medical Examiner. The RCMP must also be notified in the case of lost, stolen, or misplaced explosives, radioactive materials, or infections substances.



6.2.3 Search and Rescue

Search and rescue (SAR) services are available through teams based in Kitimat and Terrace. Dispatch of SAR teams must be done through 911 as they are tasked by the RCMP. These teams can provide ground SAR and have specialists trained in marine, swift water, and avalanche rescue.

The Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC) Victoria is responsible for planning, coordinating, controlling, and conducting aeronautical and maritime SAR operations within Victoria's search and rescue region (SRR), which includes Kitimat. JRCC Victoria shall be notified immediately of any maritime or aeronautical cases where there is a threat to human life.

Victoria can be reached at 1-800-567-5111, cellular #727 or through MCTS on VHF CH16.

6.2.4 Northern Health

Northern Health operates both the Kitimat General Hospital and Health Centre and the Mills Memorial Hospital in Terrace. Northern Health will respond to 911 calls at the facility. Further information on Northern Health's involvement is detailed in the Health & Medical Services Plan.

6.2.5 First Nations Health Authority (FNHA)

FNHA is a supporting organization that is governed by and serves B.C. First Nations individuals and communities. FNHA's EPHS Team works in partnership with First Nations communities to identify and prevent environmental public health risks in First Nations communities that could impact the health of community members. Where public health risks are identified, FNHA makes recommendations to reduce or mitigate these risks.

FNHA's role during emergency preparedness and response is to ensure environmental public health considerations for B.C. First Nations are included in emergency planning and response activities.

6.2.6 Health Emergency Management BC

HEMBC is a program under the Provincial Health Services Authority (PHSA). HEMBC provides the expertise, education, tools, and support specifically for the BC Health Sector to effectively mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the impacts of emergency events, ensuring the continuity of health services. There is a HEMBC team in each BC health authority. HEMBC-North deals specifically with Northern Health.

Roles and responsibilities:

- Maintain a 24-hour emergency/on call contact number for notification and activation of the health system in Northern BC.
- Notify/activate the appropriate Northern Health programs (i.e., Public Health, Acute Care, etc.) based on the nature of the incident/emergency event.

6.2.7 BC Wildfire – Skeena Zone

BC Wildfire is responsible for responding to any fires that threaten or are located within the forest near Cedar LNG. The District of Kitimat will manage any fires on site that do not threaten the forest and will notify BC Wildfire if a fire at the site is threatening the forest.



If a wildfire is spotted near Cedar LNG, personnel should contact BC Wildfire.

The Terrace-Kitimat Wildfire Prevention Preparedness Group provides informational updates on wildfire activity and conditions to industry stakeholders, including Cedar LNG.

6.2.8 School District

In the event the Coast Mountain School District needs to be notified of an emergency at Cedar LNG, Cedar will contact the School District directly. If there is an incident at the school district that requires notification to industry stakeholders, the District of Kitimat will send a notification.

6.2.9 Western Canadian Marine Response Corporation

Western Canadian Marine Response Corporation (WCMRC) is the only Transport Canada certified response organization on the west coast of Canada. Cedar LNG will become a member of WCMRC prior to the start of construction and maintain a membership throughout construction. WCMRC will provide personnel and equipment and will enact the strategies and tactics required to mitigate any impacts to the marine environment.

6.2.10 Canadian Coast Guard

The CCG is the lead government agency for pollution incidents that occur in marine environments and have a mandate for pollution incidents including ship source, mystery source, and oil handling facilities conducting oil transfers. They may assume the role of Federal Incident Commander in a Unified Command scenario. Any spill into a marine environment must be reported as soon as feasible. Upon receipt of a spill report, the CCG is responsible for informing the necessary parties and lead agencies.



7.0 Emergency Facilities

To coordinate response efforts, Cedar LNG will establish various command centres to manage required emergency response actions. These centres represent the location of specific response team members and may be set up temporarily, or on a long-term basis depending on the nature of the emergency.

7.1 On-Site Management

The focal point for emergency control and containment activities as well as communications to the Incident Command Post, at or as close to the actual incident site as possible given safety concerns. In many cases, activities may be coordinated from a temporary and/or mobile location, such as the Initial Incident Commander's truck. As the event becomes more serious or complex, it may become necessary to activate the Incident Command Post.

7.2 Staging Area

Staging areas are used to house equipment required to respond to an incident. They will be determined by the Operations Section Chief during a response based on the type of event, complexity, and number of resources required.

7.3 Incident Command Post

The Incident Command Post will be activated during an emergency, as appropriate, usually at the area field office or plant site. The established Incident Command Post should be near the site of the emergency, but outside the hazard area.

The location of Cedar LNG's primary and secondary Incident Command Post is controlled and found in <u>Appendix F - Confidential: AMCP Emergency Contacts</u>.

7.4 Pembina Emergency Coordination Centre

The Incident Command Post may be supported by the Pembina Emergency Coordination Centre, which provides coordinated corporate support, guidance, and strategic planning. The Emergency Coordination Centre may be activated during an emergency, as appropriate, to support requested response actions from the Incident Command Post.

The location of Pembina's Emergency Coordination Centre is controlled and found in <u>Appendix F</u> - <u>Confidential: AMCP Emergency Contacts</u>.

7.5 External Facilities

Depending on the size or nature of the emergency, stakeholders such as local governments or regulators, may establish their own centres to coordinate response efforts. In such events, regulators generally encourage the formation of a single Incident Command Post for industry and municipal response personnel to form Unified Command.



Name/Type	Purpose	Activities	Potential Location
Reception Centre	A registration centre for members of the public that have been evacuated. May provide temporary lodging. Alternative checkpoint for workers to report to on a designated schedule.	 Registers evacuees. Addresses immediate needs for food, housing, and information. Records destination details of evacuees leaving the area. Addresses immediate compensation claims (short-term claims). Provides information to Operations Section Chief on the status of evacuation activities. 	Determined by the District of Kitimat at the time of the incident.
Municipal Emergency Operations Centre Regional Emergency Operations Centre Provincial Emergency Operations Centre	Focal point for provincial and municipal government local response.	 May assist with public safety. Activates and assists with Government fanout communication. Monitors activities of Cedar LNG. Provides technical support and regulatory direction to the Company. Sends representative to the Incident Command Post. 	Municipal Emergency Operations Centres City Offices Provincial Emergency Management Office
Joint Information Centre (JIC)	May be established as a central location for facilitating operation of the Joint Information Centre. Provides the mechanism to organize, integrate, and coordinate information to ensure timely, accurate, accessible, and consistent messaging across multiple jurisdictions and/or disciplines with nongovernmental	 Perform critical emergency information functions of crisis communications and public affairs. Includes the plans, protocols, procedures, and structures used to provide public information. 	Established at various levels of government, at incident sites, Emergency Operations Centres). A single JIC location is preferable, but the system is flexible and adaptable enough to accommodate virtual or multiple JIC locations, as required.

The following table provides information about other possible response locations and their activities:



Name/Type	Purpose	Activities	Potential Location
	organizations and the		
	private sector.		



8.0 Emergency Response Areas and Public Protection Measures

8.1 Hazard Zones

There are currently no identified hazard zones associated with the Cedar LNG project's terminal construction as there is no liquefied natural gas present at the site at this time.

8.2 High Consequence Areas

High Consequence Areas are areas and/or receptors identified as having significant biophysical or socioeconomic value, where an unplanned release could have the most significant adverse consequences and require additional focus, efforts, and analysis to ensure impacts are minimised and/or eliminated. Additionally, if an unplanned release occurs and impacts a High Consequence Area, recovery efforts must increase in these areas to maintain their current state and if possible, return the area to its predisturbance state.

The entire shoreline, marine waters, and seabed adjacent to the Cedar LNG site (District Lot 99) is considered a High Consequence Area.

8.3 Area Isolation

As a safety precaution, potentially hazardous area(s) should be isolated and secured using roadblocks to prevent unauthorized entry into response zones during emergencies. Isolating the area prevents people from jeopardizing their personal safety.

All access roads to and from the incident site should be blocked. Roadblocks should be placed in locations that are clearly visible to oncoming traffic. The roadblocks should also be located at intersections or pullouts to enable traffic to easily turn around or take detour routes.

Roadblock personnel will be assigned as required; additional roadblock assistance may also be obtained from police, highway crews, local authorities, or contractors. For areas where there is a high volume of recreational activity, roadblocks may also need to be set up to block trailheads and waterways.

8.3.1 Airspace

The protection of the public may require a closure of airspace. As soon as it is known that a closure to airspace is required, Cedar LNG will contact the local authority with the request for a closure. The local authority will contact NAV Canada's regional office to assist with the issue of a Notice to Airmen. If drones are being used in the hazard area, a Notice to Airmen may be requested to prohibit their use.

8.4 Evacuation

Site evacuation procedures can be found in <u>Section 9.2 Site Muster and Evacuation</u> of this plan.



8.4.1 Reception Centres

In the event the site must be evacuated due to an emergency at the site, a Reception Centre may be activated. Cedar LNG will notify the District of Kitimat as soon as it is known or suspected that the emergency will require the evacuation of the site for an extended period. The decision to activate a reception centre and its location will be made by the District of Kitimat.

If required, Cedar LNG will work in Coordination with the local authority to support the set-up and management of the reception centre.



9.0 Site and Hazard Response Procedures

This section has been developed to support an "all hazards" approach to emergency management and includes response actions for the following incident types:

- Accidents and Malfunctions
 - Hazardous materials spills/product release
 - o Fire/explosion
 - Workplace hazards, injuries, and medical incidents
 - o Motor vehicle accidents
- Intentional Hazards/Threats
 - o Activism/protestors
 - o Bomb Threat
 - Suspicious Packages

- Environmental Hazards, Extreme Weather, and Acts of Nature
 - Severe weather
 - o Tsunami
 - o Earthquake/seismic activity
 - \circ Wildfire
 - o Rockfall/landslides
 - \circ Avalanches

The provided response actions should be reviewed in context of the specific incident, and actioned by the appropriate responder, as required. Responders are reminded to follow the <u>Initial On-Site Actions</u> when responding to emergencies.



9.1 Initial On-Site Actions

1. EVACUATE – STOP, THINK, PROTECT YOURSELF

- Identify the correct PPE.
- Evacuate or have people shelter in place.

2. PROVIDE MEDICAL AID

- DO NOT put yourself or anyone else in harm's way when providing medical attention.
- Contact 911 and request emergency services. Provide them with the location and nature of the emergency, number and condition of affected people, and call-back number.
- Provide first aid to any persons injured if safe to do so.
- Record information about casualties and provide this information to emergency services personnel when they arrive.
- Maintain care of casualties throughout.

3. RAISE THE ALARM

- Assume command of the current situation.
- Call the Pembina Emergency Response Line to activate the call-down procedure: 1-800-360-4706. Provide them with:
 - Location and nature of emergency.
 - o What Business Unit is involved (Liquefied Natural Gas Business Unit).
 - Call-back number.
 - Time for the Activation Conference Call (this must be within 30 minutes of the incident occurring).

4. ASSESS THE SITUATION

- Perform a size-up.
- Identify an initial hazard area; identify and prioritize hazards.
- Consider impacts to members of the public.
- Allocate tasks for people to conduct such as: conducting a head count, and dispatching people to meet emergency services (any actions that can stabilize the incident and prevent it from getting worse).
- If safe to do so, act to shut down, isolate, control, or contain the incident.

5. SECURE THE SCENE

- Control access into and out of the impacted areas.
- Maintain a list of areas cleared.
- Record details of any person entering or leaving a potentially hazardous area.

6. CONTROL THE SITUATION

- Ensure people are briefed on the hazards in the area.
- Continue to monitor the hazardous area.
- Provide regular updates to your supervisor on the status of the incident.



9.2 Site Muster and Evacuation

The requirement to evacuate and the scope of evacuation (partial or complete) will depend on the nature, location, and size of the incident.

During any site evacuation, personnel should be aware of the following:

- On-site initial response actions.
- Site emergency egress, muster location(s), and check-in procedures.
- Site hazards and their proximity to egress/evacuation route(s).
- Essential personnel and emergency operations: who, if anyone, can stay behind to execute a controlled shutdown.

9.2.1 Mustering Procedures

In the event unsafe conditions exist at the work site, mustering personnel to safe location may be required. If mustering of personnel is required:

The Incident Commander (or designate) should:

- Verify supervisors have accounted for their personnel.
- Establish a roadblock at the site entrance, if safe to do so, to ensure all persons entering or leaving the site are accounted for.

Supervisors should:

- Sound the appropriate alert or signal.
- Bring a copy of the sign-in sheet to the muster location.
- Account for their direct reports at the muster location.
 - If more than one Muster Point has been established, ensure communication occurs between the locations to complete an accurate head count.
- Report to the Incident Commander if they have accounted for their personnel or if any personnel are unaccounted for.

Operators should:

- Shut down operating equipment and/or processes, if safe to do so.
- Assess the situation and identify additional hazards.
- Leave the work area and report to the closest Muster Point.
 - Consider the closest route to safety. If the hazard is airborne, then moving cross wind may be quicker and safer than moving down wind.
 - If the closest Muster Point is compromised, report to an alternate Muster Point.
- Check in at the Muster Point with your supervisor.
- Remain at the Muster Point until further instructions are given.

9.2.1.1 MISSING PERSONNEL

If any personnel are missing from the muster location, the Incident Commander should:

- Assess the situation and develop a plan for finding the missing person.
 - The search must be conducted by the safest means possible, and personnel tasked with searching must not be placed at risk.



9.2.2 Evacuation

If an evacuation of the site is required, the Incident Commander will:

- Determine the best location to evacuate to, based on the hazards present.
- Determine the best route and method to evacuate (e.g., vehicle or foot) based on the hazards present.
- Conduct a headcount at the evacuation location to verify all personnel are accounted for.

If safe to do so, all workers should proceed to the default evacuation location for check-in and further instructions. The default evacuation location is listed in <u>Appendix F - Confidential: AMCP Emergency</u> <u>Contacts</u>.

Workers will utilize the transportation used to get to the worksite to evacuate to the evacuation centre, unless otherwise directed by the Incident Commander.

9.2.2.1 EVACUATION OF RESIDENT WORKERS

If an event requires evacuation of the worksite for a prolonged period, workers who live within the Kitimat or Terrace area will be permitted to return to their homes after they have checked in at the evacuation centre. Logistics for transportation will be coordinated by the Cedar LNG Incident Management Team.

9.2.2.2 Evacuation of Non-Resident Workers

If an event requires evacuation of the worksite for a prolonged period, workers who do not live within the Kitimat or Terrace area will be provided with temporary lodging and, if required, transportation back to their homes. Logistics for the transportation and lodging of workers will be coordinated by the Cedar LNG Incident Management Team.



9.3 Accidents and Malfunctions

9.3.1 Workplace Hazards, Injuries, and Medical Incidents

9.3.1.1 RESPONSE ACTIONS

In the event of a medical emergency, workers should:

- Ensure personal safety.
 - o If required, evacuate the immediate danger area.
 - If an oxygen deficient or toxic atmosphere is suspected, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus, or supplied air breathing apparatus.
- Call for on-site medic via radio.
- Complete a visual hazard assessment of the incident scene.
- If safe to do so, approach the injured person and check for life signs.
 - Remove injured person from the area.
 - o Conduct first aid within qualification limits until a medical professional takes over.
- Contact Construction Manager for notification and assistance.
- Ensure the incident site is not disturbed for any required investigations.

Once on-site medical staff arrive:

- On-site medical staff will assess the situation and stabilize the patient, either at the location of the emergency or in the medical clinic, depending on where the medical staff determine is best for the injured worker. The injured worker will be treated based on their condition, the scope of practice of the medical responder, and the available medical equipment.
 - Note: qualifications and certifications for on-site medical staff are detailed in the Health and Medical Services Plan.
- If the worker(s) need emergency care, the on-site medical staff will call 9-1-1 and provide explicit directions to the injured worker(s).
- Where feasible, patients will be stationed at the on-site medical clinic, and marshals will be provided on site to guide paramedics.

9.3.1.2 NON-URGENT TRANSPORTATION

In the event of non-urgent healthcare needs that require transportation to a healthcare facility (e.g., doctor, pharmacy, imaging, etc.), Cedar LNG will be responsible for arranging transportation to and from appointments or necessary visits to a health facility. In certain scenarios, workers may need to be accompanied by medical staff.

9.3.1.3 NEXT OF KIN NOTIFICATION

For injured workers transported to hospital, Cedar LNG is responsible for notifying the next of kin as to status and hospital that will receive the injured (prepared statement). All fatality reporting must be done through the RCMP.



9.3.2 Hazardous Materials Spills/Product Release

This plan addresses spill response that exceeds the process outlined in the Construction Environmental Management Plan. This plan also addresses actions that should be undertaken for any spill not contained within the Transmission Line Corridor, Facility Area, or Marine Terminal Area. Should a large enough spill occur that results in off-site effects or requires support from parties other than Cedar LNG or the Contractor, communication and response measures must be taken in accordance with the AMCP.

Minor spills that are contained within the Transmission Line Corridor, Facility Area, or Marine Terminal Area are addressed within the Construction Environmental Management Plan.

9.3.2.1 SPILL PREVENTION

To minimize the potential for a spill, fueling of vehicles and equipment is conducted only in designated fueling areas. Designated fueling areas are detailed in the Construction Environmental Management Plan.

If emergency services are required, call 9-1-1.

Containment and recovery efforts focus on minimizing the effects of the spill on the surrounding areas. Should it become apparent that the entire spill cannot be contained, procedures for the protection of sensitive areas will be considered.

A spill is considered land based if it is into any area lacking the presence of water at the time of the release. Land based receptors include Crown land, forested areas, and ROW.

In the event of a hazardous materials spills/product release, workers should:

- Commence initial on-site actions.
- Evacuate and complete any required notifications.
- Isolate the spill source and complete lock out/tag out operations, if safe to do so.
- Assess the properties and hazards of the released product, refer to Safety Data Sheet (SDS).
- If required, promote ventilation.
- Based on chemical composition, wear appropriate PPE (refer to SDS for additional information).
- Assess the release and determine the extent of visual impacts.
- Block any open drainage ports using universal absorbent and/or plastic booms or available non-reactive materials.
- Recover any free liquids utilizing suction equipment and remove any residuals using universal absorbent materials if safe to do so.
- Place a plastic tarp over solid chemicals, such as powders or granular, to prevent airborne distribution and to prevent leachate should the chemical come into contact with water.
- Shovel solid and contaminated material in an empty drum and seal for disposal.



9.3.2.2 INITIAL CONTAINMENT STRATEGIES ON LAND

The following strategies can be used by intermediate level responders with limited resources.

BERM AND/OR BARRIER			
Uses	Installation Instructions		
 Designed to impede or stop the migration of free product to minimize environmental impact. Can be used in conjunction with multiple other containment and recovery techniques. Can be used to separate areas of high impact from areas of low impact. Can be used up gradient of a release to divert surface flow away from or around the impacted area. 	 Remove topsoil, organics, or any porous soil prior to construction. Construct or install berms down gradient of free product or surface water inflow in a U shape for the most effective containment. Keep the height and width as minimal as possible to reduce the amount of disturbance and construction time. Build from high ground to high ground where possible. During initial response, berms and/or barriers can be constructed by hand using limited resources and equipment. 		
Sp	ecial Considerations		
 Under the <i>Canada Energy Regulator Act</i>, ground disturbance is defined as either: a) Any activity (e.g., digging, trenching, auguring, etc.) to a depth of more than 30 cm, or tha results in a permanent reduction in the amount of pipeline cover. b) Cultivation to a depth of more than 45 cm below the ground surface. For more regulatory information see the Canada Energy Regulator Pipeline Damage Prevention document. Be aware of provincial and federal regulatory approvals required for construction (e.g., <i>Water Sustainability Act</i>). Tarps or impermeable liners can be used to cover sandbag berms to prevent product migratior through the pore space between the bags. If installing an earthen berm, ensure the material is non-porous (e.g., clay, silt). Ensure an adequate Fluid Management Plan is in place to divert water flow around any isolated areas. 			
Pros	Cons		
A berm and/or barrier can be construct out of any available non-porous mater	 Must be constructed or keyed into a solid non- porous base, therefore it is dependent on soil composition in the area. 		
Can be constructed with various tools heavy equipment, hand shovel).	(e.g., • Must comply with ground disturbance regulations.		
 Various materials can be used (e.g., e material, sandbags, straw bales, aqua dams, silt fence). 	• Construction may be time consuming and/or expensive depending on size of berm required, availability of materials and location/terrain (e.g., may require matting for heavy equipment).		
Can be used for most release types an volumes.	 More invasive/destructive than temporary barriers and require reclamation after removal. 		
Can be used in areas with limited acce	ess.		





HAND DUG RECOVERY TRENCH

Uses			Installation Instructions
•	Can be used to separate areas of high impact from areas of low impact.	•	Ensure compliance with ground disturbance and other provincial or federal regulations.
•	Can be used in conjunction with multiple other containment and recovery techniques.	•	Determine size, depth, and location(s) for trenches. Dig as shallow as possible to minimize further migration of contaminants into the soil. Utilize
•	Can be used to intercept subsurface movement in peat soils.		multiple shallow trenches, where possible, rather than a few deep ones.
		•	Consider using natural depressions or seams in the ground to direct product rather than digging trenches.
		•	Ensure trench(es) are gradually sloping towards bell hole(s) if being used to direct product for recovery. Keep in mind to dig as shallow as possible (deep trenches require deeper bell holes and provide potential safety risks).
		•	Construct trench(es) in prescribed locations and be aware of underground facilities.
		•	Where possible, trenches and bellholes should be constructed in conducive material, such as clay to reduce downward mobility. Alternatively, they can be lined with poly.
		•	Place spoil piles on the downslope side of the trench.



HAND DUG RECOVERY TRENCH

Special Considerations

- Before construction can occur, all line locates must be completed and site hazards identified and marked. This is particularly important if there are underground facilities in the area.
- Shallow trenches reduce the risk of striking underground facilities.
- Ensure trenches are constructed only in suitable areas where the soil can be replaced. Trenches must be backfilled with like materials upon reclamation.
- Be aware of provincial and federal regulatory approvals required for construction.

Pros		Cons	
•	Can be constructed in both porous and non-porous materials. Trenches in porous materials should be lined with poly to prevent migration into the soil.	•	Not suitable for sensitive areas where digging will negatively impact the long-term hydrology and remediation.
•	Can be constructed with various tools (e.g., hand shovel).	•	Environmentally intrusive.
•	Trenches can be used to direct release fluids to a recovery location(s).	•	Released fluids may further penetrate the soil, increasing remediation costs.





9.3.3 Hazardous Materials Spills/Product Release – Marine

9.3.3.1 SPILL PREVENTION

To minimize the potential for a spill, fueling of vehicles and equipment is conducted only in designated fueling areas. Designated fueling areas are detailed in the Construction Environmental Management Plan.

9.3.3.2 RESPONSE ACTIONS

All marine spills will be managed by Western Canadian Marine Response Corporation (WCMRC) in coordination with Cedar LNG.

In the event of a spill (liquids release), responders should:

- Commence initial on-site actions.
- Contact WCMRC and identified spill response contractors.
- Complete any required notifications.
- Isolate the spill source and complete lock out/tag out operations, if safe to do so.
- Assess the properties and hazards of the released product, refer to SDS.
- If required, promote ventilation.
- Based on chemical composition, wear the appropriate PPE (refer to SDS for additional information).
- Assess the release and determine the extent of visual impacts.

9.3.3.3 INITIAL CONTAINMENT STRATEGIES FOR MARINE COASTAL AREAS

Product migration on coastal areas is primarily driven by wind and currents and may travel large distances depending on these factors.

Product movement on a slow-moving water body is dictated by the following factors:

- Wind, currents, dispersion, tides, and watercraft movement.
- With warmer weather, the light-end hydrocarbons will volatilize, or dissolve and the remaining product becomes more viscous. This can result in the product becoming denser than water and sinking through the water column.
- The water-soluble products (e.g., methanol) will disperse throughout the water column and are more complex to contain and recover.



The following strategies can be used by intermediate level responders with limited resources.

Uses	Installation Instructions		
 For use in stagnant, shallow water (e.g., open-water wetlands, lakes, coastal shorelines, beaver dams, confluences, etc.) where channel width is typically less than 25 m and flow is minimal. Can be used to surround vessels at docks to contain leakage during loading and unloading. 	 Identify, prioritize, and select areas to be protected from impacts. Anchor boom above the high-water mark along the bank to protect against a fluctuation in water level. Use secured anchor systems to anchor boom in place on shoreline. Anchor boom using shoreline pins, screw in anchors or natural anchors (e.g., trees, rocks). Use danforth or equivalent anchors to hold boom off the shoreline in a horseshoe configuration. Deploy oil skimmer and begin recovering free product. 		
Special Considerations			
Consider recovery options in relation to water depth (e.g., deep water may require waders or boats for hand skimming or skimmer installation).			
Pros	Cons		
Quick and easy to install.	• Cannot be used for watercourses with fast, turbulent flow.		
Requires minimal equipment and experience for installation.	Cannot be used for contaminants that are denser than water.		
	Requires sufficient water depth to be effective.		

9.3.4 Fire/Explosion

If emergency services are required, call 9-1-1.

Cedar LNG personnel are not expected or required to perform the duties of professional firefighters. Local first responders will be engaged to respond as required to incidents involving fire/explosion hazards. For all types of fires, Cedar LNG personnel must not attempt to fight any fire unless they have been trained, are competent to do so, and are using the correct extinguishing equipment with the goal of preventing a small fire from becoming a large fire.

9.3.4.1 EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURES IN CASE OF FIRE AND/OR FIRE ALARM

On discovering a fire in the construction area, the worker should:

- Notify nearby personnel immediately by yelling "FIRE".
- Evacuate the immediate area.
- Raise the alarm.
- Determine the extent and size of the fire.



- Notify the Construction Manager so that they can activate the appropriate internal resources and call emergency services as required.
- Attempt to extinguish the fire if safe and trained to do so.
- Shut down all mobile equipment if it does not pose risk to themselves or others.
- Ensure the area is evacuated and personnel assemble and remain at the nearest safe muster point.
- Await further instructions.

If the fire emanates from within a trailer or building, the worker should:

- Raise the alarm.
- Guide staff via exits to areas of safety.
- Notify the Construction Manager so that they can activate the appropriate internal resources and call emergency services as required.
- Instruct other site personnel to aid in evacuation of the building. DO NOT GO INSIDE THE BUILDING.
- Ensure the area is evacuated and personnel assemble at the nearest safe muster point.
- Await further instructions.

9.3.4.2 ADDITIONAL ACTIONS (IF APPLICABLE)

If additional actions are required, the worker should:

- Don appropriate PPE and reassess requirement as the incident progresses.
- Complete a visual hazard assessment; assess for further hazards (e.g., subsequent explosions from chemical storage areas, gas migration).
- Call for assistance, as needed: industrial firefighting service providers, emergency services, backup personnel, response specialists.
- Guide firefighting personnel to the scene upon arrival.
- Determine how to respond to any persons injured or trapped. If safe to do so, treat and/or evacuate injured.
- Account for all personnel on site. Establish personnel accountability system for onsite responders. If safe to do so, conduct search and rescue procedures for anyone missing.
- Remove combustible materials and equipment from threatened areas if possible.
- Shut off source of the fuel and other energy sources if applicable.
- Perform investigations with any appropriate regulatory agencies and insurance companies.
- Institute cleanup and recovery activities.
- Ensure all extinguishers are recharged after the fire.

9.3.5 Motor Vehicle Accident

This is a general guideline for any motor vehicle collision involving company personnel, company vehicles, or company operated roads.

In the event of a motor vehicle accident, the worker should:

- Commence initial on-site actions.
- Move the vehicle out of the traveled roadway if it is clear, safe, and legal. Turn off the ignitions of the cars involved, if safe to do so. Turn on your emergency flashers.


- Secure the area and make sure that people are not out in traffic (in harm's way) to prevent potential additional accidents. Mark the scene of the accident with flares or reflective triangles.
- Notify your supervisor of the accident before going to investigate the possibility of injuries.
- Request any other Cedar LNG or contract vehicles in the area be sent to assist and set up roadblocks if necessary.
- If safe to do so, make a first aid check of all persons involved in the accident. Conduct first aid within qualification limits until a healthcare professional takes over.
- If a person is unconscious or complains of neck or back pain, it is best not to move them until qualified medical personnel arrive. DO NOT move victims with possible spine or neck injuries unless a fire or other hazard is present.
- Do not attempt a rescue if it requires you to endanger your own life.
- If the vehicle is transporting any kind of product, a fire or toxic atmosphere could occur. Pay attention to fuel leaks and possible ignition sources.
- Conduct ongoing hazard assessments and adjust response actions accordingly.
- Exchange insurance information with any other parties involved in the collision.
- Obtain the names and contact information of any witnesses to the collision.
- If possible, make a quick diagram of where the vehicle occupants were seated and indicate the vehicles' direction of travel and lane. Also note the date, time, and weather conditions. If possible, get a copy of the police report of the accident.
- If a fatality has occurred do not move the victim; leave the accident scene undisturbed for investigation by the RCMP/police.

9.4 Intentional Hazards/Threats

9.4.1 Security Incidents

The Cedar LNG construction site may be subject to security incidents including:

- Bomb threats.
- Suspicious packages.
- Trespassing.
- Vandalism.
- Theft.
- Sabotage.
- Travel risk.
- Public conflict and protest.

In the event of a security incident, the following factors should be considered:

9.4.1.1 HAZARD AREA IDENTIFICATION AND ISOLATION

No defined hazard area can be applied as the threat will vary according to the location and type of threat. To protect the safety of responders and the public, it is essential that a hazard area is identified as soon as practicably possible. This may require consultation with the RCMP to advise on the risks posed by the hazard. If the hazard area cannot be accurately defined, apply a default hazard area of 1,600 m.



9.4.1.2 ACTIONS PRIOR TO MUSTERING/EVACUATION

If a security hazard exists, prior to mustering or evacuating an area, consideration should be given to the safety of the area to which personnel are moving. For example, if a vague bomb threat is made stating there is a bomb at the facility, then moving personnel to a designated muster point may be putting them closer to the hazard. Unless specific locations are mentioned or a suspicious device found, muster and evacuation locations should be cleared prior to occupying them.

Evacuation and mustering of personnel are conducted as per the site evacuation and muster procedures.

9.4.1.3 SEARCHING AN AREA

If a vague threat is received, it may be required to confirm if the threat is credible or not. This may require searching areas to determine if anything suspicious exists.

The incident priority of life safety will always take precedent - do not put searchers in harms way.

The intent of a search is to:

- Confirm the absence of any abnormal items.
- Confirm the presence of normal items.

Cell phones and radios should not be utilized within 100 m of a search until the area has been identified as being safe.

Any suspicious item should be left as found and reported to the supervisor immediately.

In the event a search is required, the worker should:

- Look for unusual objects that were not present when you were last in the area.
- Look in cupboards, cabinets, drawers, and garbage cans.
- Look under and behind desks, tables, and other furniture.
- Look in vehicles and truck boxes.
- Look for misplaced ceiling tiles; check ceilings with flashlight if there are misplaced tiles.
- Have persons identify their personal belongings such as tote bags, lunch bags, and briefcases.
- Check construction areas.
- Check tool cribs.
- Check inside and outside washrooms.

9.4.1.4 RE-OCCUPYING AFTER AN EVACUATION

If an evacuation has been completed, local management, site supervisor, and/or the Incident Commander, in consultation with the Emergency Coordination Manager, Security Response Team, and/or the RCMP, will determine when the property can be re-occupied. However, where a suspicious object has been found, the RCMP (if not already present) will attend immediately and assume control of the response of the bomb or suspicious package, until the object is declared safe. The Incident Commander should remember that there may be another suspicious object somewhere else if all searches were not completed prior to the initial discovery of an object and, in consultation with the RCMP, should therefore have the remainder of the property searched before considering re-occupation.



9.4.2 Bomb Threat

Bomb threats are delivered in a variety of ways, including but not limited to threats received via the telephone, voicemail, mail, or electronic mail (email). It is important to obtain as much information from the threat as possible.

When a bomb threat is received by telephone, the person receiving the call should attempt to do the following:

- Remain calm and courteous when receiving the call. If possible, it is desirable to have more than one person listening in on the call; the use of a coded signal may assist in this instance.
- If the phone is not currently set to automatically record all calls, activate the telephone recording unit if it is available.
- Keep the caller on the line for as long as possible.
- Determine the exact location of the device, type, description, and detonation time.
- Ask the caller to repeat the message.
- Document every word (if possible) spoken by the caller.
- Make notes and ask questions.
- Note the phone number if caller ID is available on the phone.

After the caller hangs up, the person receiving the threat should do the following:

- Make additional notes on the Bomb Threat Form.
- Based on the content of the call, if there is an immediate concern for the loss of life or injury, call 911.
- Do not communicate by means of two-way radio communication or cell phone.
- Immediately notify the Construction Manager of the threat, who will in turn notify the Sherwood Park Control Centre.
- Do not discuss the matter with anyone else, unless authorized to do so.
- Complete detailed notes of the call as soon as possible.

If a threat is received via a voice message left on a recording device, the person to first listen to the message shall do the following:

- Do not delete the voice message. Recordings are to be retained for the RCMP to conduct technical investigations.
- Save the message.
- If the voice message was recorded on a cassette tape, remove the cassette, place it in a clear plastic bag, and secure accordingly until it is turned over to the police. Do not write on the plastic bag.
- Remember to not let anyone else handle the cassette or plastic bag, as custodianship will be important in any potential future court proceedings.
- Do not communicate by means of two-way radio or cell phone.
- Immediately notify the Construction Manager of the threat, who will in turn notify the Sherwood Park Control Centre.
- Do not discuss the matter with anyone else, unless authorized to do so.
- If the voice message was recorded digitally on a recording device, do not allow anyone else access to the machine, unless instructed otherwise by senior management.



If a threat is via email, the recipient shall do the following:

- Do not delete the email.
- Save the message.
- Do not communicate by means of two-way radio or cell phone.
- Immediately notify the Construction Manager of the threat, who will in turn notify the Sherwood Park Control Centre.
- Do not discuss the matter with anyone else unless authorized to do so.
- If senior management agrees, notify the Information Technology departments about the circumstances. In consultation with Information Technology, print a copy of the message.

Further guidance may be found in the Pembina Security Management Program SMP 7.1 GDL-001 Bomb Threat and Facility Search Guideline.

9.4.3 Public Conflict & Activism

In the event of a protest at the site, the overarching priorities will focus on:

- Protecting the health and safety of personnel.
- Ensuring the incident does not escalate.
- Minimizing the impacts to Cedar LNG's reputation.

Protests may occur at multiple locations and the following should be considered when developing a response to the protest:

Safety Of Personnel

- Remove all personnel from the immediate area.
- If in an area containing process equipment, isolate and if necessary close down equipment or processes that may be impacted.

Reputational

- Do not engage with protestors unless explicitly directed by the Regional Response Team Incident Commander.
- Observe the protest but from a distance that would prevent engagement with protestors.

Access to the Facility

Access to the facility may be severely impacted. Consider:

- Preventing traffic from entering and leaving the facility.
- Notifying contractors and suppliers of the reduced access to the facility.
- Developing continuity plans to account for the reduced access to the facility.
- Deploying roadblocks to prevent personnel from unexpectedly driving into the facility.

9.5 Environmental Hazards, Extreme Weather, and Acts of Nature

9.5.1 Severe Weather

Severe weather can happen anywhere, at any time. Severe weather can include hazardous conditions produced by thunderstorms, including damaging winds, large hail, flooding and flash flooding, and winter



storms associated with freezing rain, sleet, snow, and strong winds. In the event of a severe weather event that causes or has the potential to cause harm to responders or infrastructure, responders should follow:

- Commence initial on-site actions.
- Assess potential hazards and take actions to reduce the danger of equipment falling and causing other damage during a storm. Secure everything that might be blown around or torn loose. Flying objects can injure people and damage property.
- If you are in a vehicle, stop the vehicle away from trees or power lines that might fall on you. Report where you are and stay there.
- Ensure personal safety. Don appropriate PPE and reassess requirement as the incident progresses.
- Complete a visual hazard assessment; assess for further hazards.
- Act to shut down equipment, as required. Do not attempt to shut off electricity if water is already present. The Combination of water and live electrical current can be lethal.
- If required, initiate procedures for site evacuation (see Site Muster and Evacuation).
- Subsequent actions depend on potential hazards and the type of damage anticipated.

9.5.2 Landslides

Landslides can occur at any time within the project area. Actions on a landslide are broken down into before, during, and after actions.

Before a Landslide

- Avoid actions that could increase instability. For example, do not undercut a steep bank; do not build near the top or base of steep slopes; do not place fill on steep slopes; and do not increase water flow down steep slopes.
- Immediately report slope cracks, slope bulges, an unusual seepage of water on the slope, sudden changes in stream flow, and small rocks falling.

During a Landslide

If indoors:

- Find cover in the part of the building that is the furthest from the approaching landslide.
- Take shelter under a strong table or a bench.
- Hold on firmly and stay put until all movement has stopped.
- Raise the alarm as per the Initial Actions.

If outdoors:

- Move quickly away from its likely path, keeping clear of embankments, trees, power lines and poles.
- Stay away from the landslide area. The slope may experience additional failures for hours to days afterwards.
- Raise the alarm as per the Initial Actions.

In a Vehicle:

- Watch for collapsed pavement, mud, fallen rocks and other indications of possible debris flow.
- Move quickly away from its likely path, keeping clear of embankments, trees, power lines, and poles.



- Stay away from the landslide area. The slope may experience additional failures for hours to days afterwards.
- Raise the alarm as per the Initial Actions.

After a Landslide

- Notify 911 if emergency services are required.
- If a person is buried in the landslide, contact 911 immediately.
- Coordinate with the local emergency services to determine the hazardous areas and notify them of any equipment that was buried.
- Keep personnel away from the slide area until cleared to do so by the emergency services.
- When safe to do so, look for and report broken utility lines to appropriate authorities. Reporting potential hazards will get the utilities turned off as quickly as possible, preventing further hazard and injury.
- If safe to do so, check the stability of roads, buildings, and temporary structures before use.

9.5.3 Tsunami

The Cedar LNG Project is located in "Zone B" of the BC Tsunami Notification Zones.

A tsunami is a series of ocean waves generated by a sudden displacement of large volumes of water. Warning time, and therefore warning arrangements, will vary depending on the proximity of tsunami generation, for example:

- A distant tsunami may arrive over 12 hours after it has been generated.
- An earthquake generated tsunami may arrive approximately 2 hours after it was generated.
- A local tsunami possibly caused by a submarine landslide may arrive at the initial point of impact along the coast within minutes. Under these circumstances, limited warning time may be available to adjacent coastal communities outside the initial impact area.

The National Tsunami Warning Centre and Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness uses the following tsunami alert system:

- Warning.
- Advisory.
- Watch.
- Information Statement.
- Cancellation.

Tsunami Warning: A "Warning" is the highest level of tsunami alert.

Warnings are issued due to the imminent threat of a tsunami from a large undersea earthquake or following confirmation that a potentially destructive tsunami is underway. They may initially be based only on seismic information as a means of providing the earliest possible alert. Warnings advise that appropriate actions be taken in response to the tsunami threat. Such actions could include the evacuation of low-lying coastal areas and the movement of boats and ships out of harbours to deep waters. Warnings are updated at least hourly, or as conditions warrant, to continue, expand, restrict, or end the Warning.

Tsunami Advisory: An "Advisory" is the second highest level of tsunami alert.



Advisories are issued due to the threat of a tsunami that has the potential to produce strong currents dangerous to those in or near the water. Significant inundation is not expected for areas under an Advisory, but coastal zones may be at risk due to strong currents. Appropriate actions by emergency management personnel may include closing beaches and evacuating harbours and marinas. Additionally, local officials may opt to move boats out of harbours to deep waters if there is time to safely do so.

Tsunami Watch: A "Watch" is the third highest level of tsunami alert.

Watches are an advance alert that, based on an analysis of the event, may be cancelled, or upgraded to a Warning or Advisory prior to impact. There is a potential threat to a zone contained in a Watch, but communities have time to prepare. Watches are normally based on seismic information, without confirmation that a destructive tsunami is underway. Emergency management personnel and coastal residents should prepare to act in case the Watch is upgraded.

Information Statement: An "Information Statement" informs that an earthquake has occurred and that there is no threat of a destructive tsunami affecting Coastal BC.

These statements are used to prevent unnecessary evacuations when an earthquake felt in coastal areas has a magnitude that may raise concern about a possible tsunami.

Cancellation: A "Cancellation" cancels any previously issued alerts when no there is no longer a threat of tsunami. This notification will be the last bulletin National Tsunami Warning Centre and Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness will issue for this event.

9.5.3.1 RESPONSE ACTIONS

Personnel should understand the difference between a Tsunami Warning, Advisory, and Watch, and the respective response requirements/timelines.

If a tsunami threat is imminent, or does occur and impacts the site, personnel should take steps to ensure the safety of themselves and coworkers. Notify your supervisor and/or the Sherwood Park Control Centre as soon as safely possible.

If time permits:

- □ Move critical equipment and records to higher ground.
- □ Remove hazardous materials and dangerous goods from low-lying areas to prevent environmental damage.
- □ Shut off electricity and electrical equipment, as required. Do not attempt to shut off electricity if water is already present, the combination of water and live electrical current can be lethal.
- □ Take action to shut down, isolate, and de-pressurize equipment, as required.
- □ Vacate the area as soon as possible if advised to do so by the Construction Manager, supervisory personnel, the Sherwood Park Control Centre, or emergency authorities.

If evacuating by vehicle:

- □ Do not drive through water or flooded underpasses. Water will often prove deeper than it looks, and the vehicle could get stuck or swept away by fast water.
- □ If you are caught in fast-rising waters and your vehicle stalls, exit, and remain with the vehicle until help arrives.
- Avoid driving across bridges if the water is high and flowing quickly unless advised by local authorities that it is safest evacuation route.



Alert Level	Threat	Action
WARNING	Flood wave possible	Full evacuation suggested
ADVISORY	Strong currents likely	Stay away from the shore
WATCH	Danger level not yet known	Stay alert for more information
INFORMATION STATEMENT	Minor waves at most	No action suggested
CANCELLATION	Tidal gauges show no wave activity	Confirm safety of local areas



9.5.3.2 BRITISH COLUMBIA ZONE B NOTIFICATION ZONE





9.5.3.3 TSUNAMI EVACUATION ROUTE AND MUSTER POINTS

There is no defined safe area from a tsunami although the Canadian Red Cross advises seeking ground more than 30 m above mean sea level and/or 3 km inland. The map below shows the areas within the 30 m above mean sea level and/or 3 km inland criteria.





9.5.4 Earthquake/Seismic Activity

If operations are affected by an earthquake, ensure personnel safety, and immediately notify the Construction Manager, who will in turn notify the Sherwood Park Control Centre. Advise of any known and/or anticipated impacts to the facility, including status of personnel, facility and vessel operations, or other critical information.

At the outset of an earthquake personnel should follow the Drop, Cover, and Hold-On technique, which involves dropping to the ground once shaking is felt and moving underneath sturdy furniture such as a table or desk. Once safely underneath, cover your head and torso to avoid being hit by falling objects; hold onto the object you are underneath to remain covered.



DROP where you are, onto your hands and knees. This position protects you from being knocked down and also allows you to stay low and crawl to shelter if nearby.



COVER your head and neck with one arm and hand

- · If a sturdy table or desk is nearby, crawl underneath it for shelter
- · If no shelter is nearby, crawl next to an interior wall (away from windows)
- Stay on your knees; bend over to protect vital organs



HOLD ON until shaking stops

- Under shelter: hold on to it with one hand; be ready to move with your shelter if it shifts
- No shelter: hold on to your head and neck with both arms and hands.

Once the shaking has stopped, remain in place for a least one minute to let any loose objects settle. Before exiting your safe location, scan the area to look for additional hazards that may have developed because of the shaking, such as broken glass, fallen objects, and fire.

If any personnel are located in a building, they should exit the building as quickly and safely as possible and gather at the pre-determined muster point(s) to complete head counts.

9.5.4.1 POST EARTHQUAKE ACTIVITY

- Coordinate with the local emergency services to determine hazardous areas.
- Keep personnel away from any hazardous areas including buildings, temporary structures, and roads until cleared for entry.
- When safe to do so, look for and report broken utility lines to appropriate authorities. Reporting potential hazards will get the utilities turned off as quickly as possible, preventing further hazards or injury.



9.5.5 Wildfire

Wildfires are uncontrolled fires noted for the speed at which they can spread from their original source, their potential to change direction unexpectedly, and ability to jump gaps such as roads, rivers, and fire breaks. Wildfires have been deemed a high-risk hazard to our operations.

- Do not attempt to extinguish.
- Contact BC Wildfire for assistance.
- Guide firefighting personnel to the scene upon arrival.
- If there is potential for the main access to be cut off by a wildfire, initiate procedures for site evacuation (see <u>Site Muster and Evacuation</u>).

9.5.6 Wildlife Encounters

Wildlife encounters are likely to occur onsite the construction site. Additional information on mitigating risks associated with wildlife encounters is detailed in the "Construction Environmental Management Plan".



10.0 Response Equipment

Cedar LNG may respond using a wide variety of equipment depending upon the severity of the event. Additional resources may be obtained from area emergency services, mutual aid partners, third-party contractors, or additional Pembina owned equipment caches, depending on the nature of the emergency.

10.1 Spill Response Equipment

Cedar LNG does not maintain marine-based spill response equipment at the Cedar LNG facility. Equipment will be provided through activation of WCMRC (see <u>Section 4.4.6</u> for contact information). Refer to pre-identified Emergency Management and Spill Response Contractors for further information.

Land-based equipment located in proximity to the construction site consists of an assortment of static and vehicle-borne spill kits including the appropriate PPE.

See Appendix E - Confidential: Emergency Response Equipment.



10.2 Emergency Management and Spill Response Contractors

Support services during regular operations may also be utilized during an emergency; contact information for those services is maintained outside of this plan.

Company Name	Equipment/Services	Location	Contact #	Emergency # (24Hr)	
Air Monitoring – Ensure monitors are capable of reading LEL levels					
Irwins industrial Safety	Air monitoring equipment	Terrace, BC	1-855-747-9467		
GHD	Air monitoring and sampling/air modeling/industrial hygiene/toxicology services	Vancouver, BC	604-214-0510	1-800-679-9082	
Emergency Managem	nent Consultants				
Ambipar Response	Community awareness and engagement event providers, fire safety support, emergency management support	Province- wide		1-833-837-1112	
GHD	Air monitoring and sampling/air modeling/industrial hygiene/toxicology services	Vancouver, BC	604-214-0510	1-800-679-9082	
Integrated Emergency & Safety Services Inc.	Emergency planning, Incident Command System, confined space rescue, high angle technical rescue, marine rescue, training, consulting, and paramedic services	Kitimat, BC	250-639-1418		
Sandhurst Consulting	Emergency management and Incident Command System support	Calgary, AB	403-705-5795		
SWAT Consulting Inc.	Emergency spill response personnel and equipment: containment, recovery, waste management, and remediation	Strathmore, AB	1-866-610-7928	1-866-610-7928	
First Aid Services					



Company Name	Equipment/Services	Location	Contact #	Emergency # (24Hr)
Ambipar Response	First-aid and medical response	Vancouver, BC		1-833-837-1112
Canruss Medical	Licensed first aid attendants, paramedics, security,	Terrace, BC	250-615-1044	
and Safety Services	rescue technicians, and nurse practitioners			
Industrial Firefighting	1			
Ambipar Response	On-site emergency response with local responders, wide range of response vehicles/equipment, confined space rescue, industrial firefighting specializing in storage tank incidents, wildfire and urban interface fire response, structure protection unit (SPU) and wildfire installation defense, hydrocarbon spill response, first-aid and medical response, fire watch, site security, installation protection and protective security detail	Vancouver, BC		1-833-837-1112
Occupational Health	and Safety			
Aquila Safety	On-site Construction Safety Officers, industrial hygiene services, air quality, asbestos, and mold testing, facial fit testing, risk assessments	Kitimat/Terra ce, BC	Kitimat: 250-639- 7658 Terrace: 250-638- 7658	
GHD	Industrial hygiene/toxicology services	Vancouver, BC	604 214 0510	1-800-679-9082
SPI Health and Safety	Occupational hygiene services: exposure risk assessments, exposure control plans, respiratory protection, hearing protection, safety equipment rentals	Kitimat, BC	250-632-4634	
Spill Response & Spi	Il Equipment			
Ambipar Response	On-site emergency response with local responders, wide range of response vehicles/equipment, confined space rescue, industrial firefighting specializing in storage tank	Province- wide		1-833-837-1112



Company Name	Equipment/Services	Location	Contact #	Emergency # (24Hr)
	incidents, wildfire and urban interface fire response, structure protection unit (SPU) and wildfire installation defense, hydrocarbon spill response, first-aid and medical response, fire watch, site security, installation protection, and protective security detail			
Aqua Guard	Spill response equipment supplies	Vancouver, BC	-	604-980-4899
Canadyne Technologies	Manufacture and distribute containment boom, skimmers, reels, powerpack, and related equipment.	Richmond, BC	604-247-2297	604-837-5606
Pacific Spill Supply Inc.	Distribute oil absorbents, spill kits, secondary containment berms, drain and stormwater products	Richmond, BC	604-244-7745	1-855-269-7745
QM Environmental	Spill response and equipment including boats and trailers	Nation-wide	1-800-251-7773	1-866-333-6376
Stantec Consulting Ltd.	Environmental and ecological spill response consulting, planning, and GIS support, jet boat and operators	Terrace, BC	250-638-0498	1-866-782-6832
SWAT Consulting Ltd.	Spill response, ecological, environmental consulting, various including work boats, all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles, spill response units, containment boom, inverted weirs, water bladders, pump, filtration equipment	Province- wide		1-866-610-7928
Western Canada Marine Response Corp (WCMRC)	Primary Response Contractor to assist with equipment and personnel for spill that impact the Fraser River and/or Burrard Inlet	Prince Rupert, BC	250-624-5666	1-855-294-9116
Surveyors				
AllNorth	Construction surveying	Kitimat, BC	250-638-0808	
McElhanney	Construction surveying	Kitimat, BC	250-632-3200	



Company Name	Equipment/Services	Location	Contact #	Emergency # (24Hr)
SGS Canada	Vessel surveyors	Prince Rupert, BC	250-622-2146	778-345-4141
Wildlife Support		·		
BC SPCA Prince Rupert	Wildlife rehabilitation	Prince Rupert, BC	250-624-2859	
Focus Wildlife	Emergency response for oiled wildlife	Vancouver, BC	1-800-578-3048	
Prince Rupert Wildlife Rehab Shelter	Wildlife rehabilitation	Prince Rupert, BC	250-624-4143	
Stantec Consulting Ltd.	Environmental, ecological, and spill response consulting, archeological, geotechnical, wildlife, aquatic, and GIS support	Terrace, BC	250-638-0498	1-866-782-6832



11.0 Post Incident

11.1 Incident Close

Once a situation improves, the decision to downgrade the Cedar Corporate Incident Classification is made by the Incident Commander when activated. This decision may be based on monitoring data, control/containment of the situation, or reduced risk to the public or environment.

Note: When a Regulatory Level of Emergency is declared, the decision to downgrade is made by the Incident Commander and the Emergency Coordination Manager in coordination with the BCER.

Action Summary

The Incident Commander is accountable for ensuring the following actions are undertaken. The Incident Commander may delegate these actions to members of the Command and General Staff:

- All previous contacts including public, government, and industrial operators must also be notified.
- Maintain security of any evacuated area until it is deemed safe, and all residents and workers have returned to their home or worksites. Aid as required.
- Provide instructions for settlement of costs directly caused by the emergency. Ensure any claims are promptly processed.
- Prepare a media statement in coordination with the regulator and provide to all those previously notified.
- Debriefing meetings with Cedar LNG personnel (e.g., insurance, legal, human resources) should be conducted.
- Arrange critical incident stress management debriefing if appropriate.
- Post-incident investigation procedures will be conducted, ensuring all activities are documented appropriately. All reporting requirements will be completed.

11.2 Post Incident Review/Post-Incident Analysis

11.2.1 Debrief

The debrief will be led by a member of the Pembina Emergency Management Team as per the Pembina EMP. A debrief is intended to review the response efforts and identify where existing processes, response personnel, and resources performed as anticipated, or where there may be opportunities for improvement. Post incident debriefs should begin shortly after emergency response activities are safely completed, the incident is stabilized, and recovery activities have commenced. The debrief should include key personnel involved in the response and should:

- Identify equipment damage and unsafe conditions requiring immediate attention or isolation for further evaluation.
- Assign information-gathering responsibilities for a Post-Incident Analysis.
- Summarize the activities performed by each sector, including topics for follow-up.
- Reinforce the positive aspects of the response.
- Identify the person conducting the debrief and the date/time.



11.2.2 Critical Incident Stress Management Debriefing

The Incident Commander is responsible for determining if Critical Incident Stress Management is required for personnel responding to or impacted by the incident. If necessary, Cedar LNG will engage a contract medical consulting firm to complete a Critical Incident Stress Management debriefing, as required.

11.2.3 Post-Incident Analysis

Post-Incident Analysis is a formal, detailed, and step-by-step review of the incident response. The Post-Incident Analysis differs from an investigation(s) to establish the probable cause of the accident for administrative, civil, or criminal proceedings. The Post-Incident Analysis should consider and incorporate all of the following:

- Maps, charts, and forms used in the response.
- A review of the events leading up to the incident.
- A review of all external notifications, including government agencies, Indigenous communities, and stakeholders.
- An evaluation of the safety procedures used.
- An evaluation of the communications between command posts.
- An evaluation of public relations efforts (e.g., website updates, media statements).
- An evaluation of the plan(s) and how emergency responders executed their roles.
- Gaps in process, procedures, policies, plans, or training.
- An evaluation of any legal or environmental issues raised.
- A summary of all recommendations for follow-up.
- Assignment of action items to responsible parties.

The Post-Incident Analysis should focus on the following:

- Command and Control
 - Was command established?
 - Were appropriate Span of Control and Command and Control practices followed?
 - Were response objectives communicated to the personnel expected to carry them out?
- Tactical Operations
 - Were the tactical operations implemented by emergency response personnel effective?
 - o What worked?
 - What could be improved?
- Resources
 - Were the resources adequate for the job?
 - o Are improvements needed to apparatus and/or equipment?
 - Were personnel trained to do the job effectively?
- Support Services
 - Were the support services received from other organizations adequate?
 - What is required to bring support to the desired level?

The Emergency Management Team is responsible for conducting a Post-Incident Analysis. It should also include key personnel and parties involved in the response, including external agencies and Indigenous communities, as appropriate. The Post-Incident Analysis is designed to identify recommendations and



possible areas of enhancement to improve response efficiency. The Post-Incident Analysis process should:

- Identify lessons learned and areas for improvement.
- Support continued training to improve skills and techniques.
- Identify gaps in resource needs.
- Promote pre-planning to improve confidence in the response process.
- Encourage cooperation through teamwork.
- Be communicated with parties that could benefit from the learnings.

11.3 Incident Investigation

Emergencies will be investigated based on Pembina's Incident Reporting, Investigation, and Analysis Standard.

Where loss or damage to Cedar LNG property or loss of revenue has occurred, evidence will not be disturbed until permission has been received from the Cedar LNG insurance contact, the insurance company adjuster, or any government agencies involved.

11.4 Documentation and Collection

The forms referenced in this AMCP serve as reporting tools to assist responders in obtaining, recording, and verifying the appropriate information and must be utilized for every incident or accident. Each Cedar LNG employee and contractor that is assigned an emergency responder role shall, during an incident, record their actions, phone calls/notifications made, etc. so that an accurate record of the response is documented.

Personal documentation tools, such as day timers or personal notebooks, are not to be used for record keeping during an incident and may be confiscated following the incident to complement the documentation record. Forms completed during an emergency response are to be collected and submitted to the Pembina Emergency Management Department. The information collected on these forms will be reviewed in the post-emergency debriefing session. They may also be reviewed for auditing and training purposes.

All incidents are recorded in Pembina's Incident Reporting System. Reports may be selected for presentation to and review by Pembina's Incident Review Panel. Incident documentation and reports will be retained for the life of the Cedar LNG project.

11.5 Insurance, Compensation, and Legal Implications

All requests for compensation and insurance claims should be forwarded to the legal department in the Pembina head office. An inability to operate as a result of injury to personnel or government regulatory action, may adversely affect delivery agreements. This effect may be felt for an extended period, depending on the severity of the incident. The Legal Department should be engaged in an incident affecting delivery or service agreements.



11.6 Post-Incident Clean-Up

Non-emergency related repairs must wait until any investigations have been completed. Before cleaning the site, the following must be considered:

- Investigation requirements, including pictures of the scene and forms used by emergency responders during the emergency.
- Procedures (e.g., Incident Action Plan, SDS).
- Personal protective equipment for the crew.
- Contract specialist clean-up services, if necessary.
- Restoration of the area(s) affected.

Once permission has been given for resumption of normal activities, obtain confirmation from the Investigation Team that initial investigation and evidence information is complete and proceed with cleanup and restoration of any damaged equipment/facilities.

11.7 Regulatory Reporting

Ensure post-incident and regulatory reports are developed, as required. Reports required by government regulations shall be prepared promptly and with care, reporting only facts and expressing no opinion as to cause. Reports will be submitted in the prescribed manner and within timelines required by the relevant regulator.



Appendix A

Construction Fire Safety Plan

The Construction Fire Safety Plan establishes the basic fire protection needs and responsibilities during construction of the project. The site safety personnel and individual contractors can require a higher level of protection due to special conditions; however, this should be the minimum standard in all cases.

Fire Protection and Removal of Structural Protection

All construction work will be designed, planned, and sequenced to achieve the early installation and operation of:

- Fire protection to structures.
- Lighting conductors.
- Fire detection/alarm systems.
- Fixed firefighting equipment.

Additionally, the Construction Site Safety Advisor must be trained on the site hazards prior to commencing work.

Any damage caused to fire protection is to be reported immediately to the Construction Manager and the Construction Site Safety Advisor. Such damage is to be repaired/rectified immediately. A risk assessment must be made to determine if work should continue in the area of the damaged fire protection prior to work recommencing.

Portable Fire Extinguishers

The Construction Site Safety Advisor is to ensure that employees and contractors have fire extinguishers on site in the following locations:

- 4-A:40-B:C, dry chemical fire extinguishers in buildings to meet applicable BC Fire and Building codes.
- One 2-A:10-B-C fire extinguisher in all mobile equipment, including pickup trucks, light plants, rig welders, portable welding rigs, generators, excavators, construction equipment, and fuel trucks.
- One 4-A:40-B:C ABC dry chemical fire extinguisher in each office or lunchroom.
- Additional fire extinguishers for other purposes (e.g., hot work) to meet applicable BC Fire and Building codes.

The Construction Site Safety Advisor is also responsible for implementing the following measures:

- Verify fire extinguishers are maintained and serviced as needed as well as inspected monthly with a legible inspection tag.
- Ensure designated personnel are trained in the correct use of the fire extinguishers during the onboarding process.



Means of Escape/Redirection of Means of Escape

During construction, required escape routes must be effectively maintained and available at all times. The temporary removal of a means of escape might be acceptable subject to risk assessment, such as its location and the number of persons on the premises at the time. The Construction Site Safety Advisor must approve the temporary removal in writing prior to implementation, and they will only consider this approach as a last resort.

When redirecting a means of escape through the construction site, consideration must include the need for an effective escape route that may be safely used by all occupants. Evacuation routes must include:

- Effective escape routes during construction.
- Details of how the route will be protected from falling objects where overhead work is envisioned or confirm that overhead works will not take place during operating hours.
- Fire safety signage (i.e., locate above temporary doors to indicate escape routes).
- Delineate routes (i.e., adequate directional signage to direct escapees outside the building and fencing to maintain the route at all times and prevent routes being blocked by materials).
- Emergency lighting, including temporary emergency lighting along temporary means of escape and above temporary fire exit doors in confined spaces.

Inspections, Testing, and Drills

Inspections

The following inspections shall be carried out as well as all relevant BC Fire Code regulations:

- Construction Site Safety Advisor shall inspect all escape routes, fire exits, muster point locations, muster alarm, fire detection and firefighting systems (as systems are placed in service), fire extinguishers, fire signage, and fire equipment access.
- All personnel having access to or use of the site, including all Cedar LNG employees, shall always keep a look out for general and specific fire hazards and report such hazards to Construction Site Safety Advisor immediately via radio/telecommunications. Corrective action will be taken immediately by the Construction Site Safety Advisor.

Testing

Testing will be performed as per the requirements of the BC Fire Code. Testing must be conducted by suitably qualified personnel. All tests must be reported/documented to the Construction Site Safety Advisor:

- All temporary electrical installations shall be tested to the satisfaction of the Construction Site Safety Advisor prior to use.
- All temporary muster alarms shall be tested on a weekly basis.
- All permanent muster alarms shall be offered up to the Construction Site Safety Advisor and tested upon completion and on a weekly basis thereafter.
- All portable equipment (excluding fire extinguishers) is to be tested prior to being used on site and shall be visually inspected thereafter as detailed above.



Drills

Fire drills shall be carried out as per the BC Fire Code and in accordance with the Cedar LNG SECM Exercise & Training Plan.

- Construction Site Safety Advisor shall arrange suitable meetings with all trade contractors to discuss the execution drills.
- Construction Site Safety Advisor shall meet with appropriate emergency authorities to discuss drills.
- Construction Site Safety Advisor shall document drills.

Temporary Buildings

All temporary buildings, including those of contractors, shall comply with the requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation and the BC Fire and Building codes. The Construction Manager must be informed prior to the installation of any temporary buildings.

Office trailers must be set up in accordance with BC Fire and Building codes.

Materials shall not be stored under any temporary buildings, and any spaces beneath them must be enclosed to prevent the accumulation of rubbish while still allowing ventilation. The Construction Site Safety Advisor must approve the installation of temporary buildings.

Flammable liquids, gases, or any other combustible materials must not be stored in areas of life risk such as offices, lunch areas, and similar occupancies. Flammable liquids or gases will be stored outdoors with natural ventilation. The Construction Site Safety Advisor must sign off on storage locations.

Good housekeeping must be maintained at all times to keep potential fire risks to the minimum.



Electricity and Gas Supply

All electrical and gas supply installations, both temporary (for construction activities) and permanent, must be installed and tested by a competent approved person and comply with the requirements of the *Safety Standards Act* and applicable regulations.

Temporary installations must be inspected regularly and tested at intervals **not greater than 3 months** by a suitably qualified person. The results of the inspections and tests must be recorded.

Gas supplies to appliances must be located outside buildings with an outside above-ground shut-off valve accessible to the District of Kitimat Fire Department.

The electrical installation in any temporary building must be tested and certified as satisfactory by a suitably qualified person. All electrical equipment, including portable tools, transformers, and cables, must be maintained and tested in accordance with Pembina's Health, Safety, and Environment guidelines. No such equipment will be allowed to be used on site unless evidence of such maintenance and testing has been provided.

Waste Material

Waste material, if allowed to accumulate, provides an excellent starting point for fire, and good housekeeping is therefore essential.

- Disposal bins will be located a minimum of 6 m away from temporary and permanent buildings, equipment, etc. and will be changed regularly.
- All waste, packing materials, wood, shavings, etc. must be removed to the approved disposal bins at least daily, and more often where necessary.
- Oily rags and other similar highly combustible waste must be disposed of into separate labelled metal bins, with close-fitting lids.
- All potential ignition sources shall be kept away from waste collection areas.
- Warning signage provided at all such sites to keep ignition sources away.
- Bins with self-closing lids provide protection if fire occurs and prevents wildlife rummaging, which may lead to potentially dangerous encounters.

If necessary, the Construction Site Safety Advisor will develop a Waste Management Plan that defines the requirements regarding handling, storage, use, and disposal.

Temporary Covering Materials

Where finished surfaces or fittings incorporated into a building are to be temporarily protected during construction, a protective fire-retardant covering material should be installed.

Non-Compliance/Corrective Action and Records

In cases of non-compliance with issues set out in this Construction Fire Safety Plan, the issue should be recorded in writing and raised with the Construction Site Safety Advisor. The reason for non-compliance



should be discussed with the Construction Manager and the agreed corrective action implemented and recorded.

Records shall be kept in the following categories:

- Organization and responsibilities.
- Emergency procedures and telephone numbers.
- Site security personnel.
- Daily logbook.
- Temporary buildings and storage areas.
- Non-compliance and corrective action reports.
- Inspection and testing reports.
- Review and audit reports.

For the purpose of auditing all records will be made available to the regulator/permit issuer, emergency services authorities, contractors, and Pembina Corporate Safety.

Fire Investigation, Arson, and Site Security

All fires shall be reported to the Construction Site Safety Advisor for investigation.

If any criminal activity is suspected (including arson) the incident should be treated as a security incident and escalated immediately.

Plan Review

The Construction Fire Safety Plan will be viewed/updated as required:

- At significant project stages.
- Following any emergency-related incident or after receipt of any adverse comment relating to the plan's adequacy or effectiveness.



Appendix B

Incident Command System Forms

Name/Description	Typically Prepared By		
Incident Command System forms contained in this plan			
Form 201: Incident Briefing	Initial Incident Commander		
Form 214: Activity Log	All Sections and Units		



Incident Command System 201 – Incident Briefing

Incident Name:	Date:	Time:
Prepared by:	Position/Title:	
Map/Sketch of Incident Site/Area		
Situation Summary (for briefings or transfer of co	mmand)	
Health & Safety Briefing (recognize potential haz	ards and develop measures to	protect responders)



Current and Planned Objectives			
Current and Planned	Stratogies and Tactics		
Time	Strategy	Tactics	
	Shalegy		







Resources Summary					
Resource		Time Ordered	ETA	Arrived	Notes (location/assignment/status)
Notification Summa	ary (Agencies/	Regulatory)			
Time	Agency	Notes			



Incident Command System 214 – Activity Log

Incident Nam	1e:	Date:		Time:
Name:		Position/Title:		
Activity Log				
Time (24hr)	Major Events			
Prepared by:		Signature:		



Appendix C

IAAC Decision Statement Conditions Concordance Table

Condition	ACMP Location
12.3.1 a description of the types of accidents and malfunctions that may cause adverse federal effects during that phase.	 Accidents and malfunctions that may cause adverse federal effects include: Spills of hydrocarbons or other substances listed in the BC Spill Reporting Regulation that meet or exceed the reportable quantities listed in that regulation. Fires originating from construction activities that spread beyond the Facility Area, Marine Terminal Area, or Transmission Line Corridor. This information is contained in <u>Section 4.2.2.3 Adverse Federal Effects</u>.
12.3.2 the measures to be implemented in response to each type of accidents and malfunctions referred to in condition 12.3.1 to mitigate any adverse federal effects caused by the accident or malfunction.	Measures to be implemented in response to accidents and malfunctions that may cause adverse federal effects are provided in sections <u>9.3.2 Hazardous Materials Spills/Product Release</u> , <u>9.3.3</u> <u>Hazardous Materials Spills/Product Release – Marine</u> , and <u>9.3.4</u> <u>Fire/Explosion</u> .
12.3.3 for each type of accident and malfunction referred to in condition 12.3.1, the roles and responsibilities of the Proponent and each applicable relevant authority or other party that may be called upon to respond to an accident or malfunction in implementing the measures referred to in condition 12.3.2.	The roles and responsibilities of Cedar LNG personnel responding to an accident or malfunction causing adverse federal effects are provided in <u>Section 6.1 Incident Management Team</u> . The Regulatory Reporting Matrix provided in <u>Section 4.2.3</u> details the relevant regulatory agency that may be called upon to respond to an accident or malfunction. Their roles and responsibility can be found in



Condition	ACMP Location
	sections <u>4.2.1.6 British Columbia Agency Information</u> and <u>4.2.2.5</u> <u>Federal Agency Information</u> . Roles and responsibility information for external agencies is provided in <u>Section 6.2 External Agencies Responsibilities</u> . Roles and responsibilities of Indigenous Nations is provided in <u>Section</u> <u>0 Indigenous Nations Support</u> .
12.4 The Proponent shall maintain each Accident and Malfunction Response Plan referred to in condition 12.3 up to date during the phase to which it pertains. The Proponent shall submit any updated plan to the Agency and to parties consulted for the development of the Plan within 30 days of the Plan being updated.	The requirement for Cedar LNG to submit an updated AMCP to the IAAC and to parties consulted for the development of the AMCP within 30 days of the AMCP being updated is provided in the <u>Version History</u> . A list of parties consulted during the development of the plan is included in the <u>External Distribution</u> list.
12.7.1 [the Proponent shall immediately implement the measures appropriate to the accident or malfunction, including any measure referred to in condition 12.3.2, and shall] implement the Accident and Malfunction Communication Plan referred to in condition 12.8.	In the event of an accident or malfunction with the potential to cause adverse federal effects, Cedar LNG will activate the ACMP and the appropriate response structure. Details on activation of the plan are provided in <u>Section 2.0 Activation</u> and details on the activation of a response structure are detailed in sections <u>2.1 Activating the Incident</u> <u>Command Post</u> and <u>2.2 Activating the Incident Management Team</u> .
12.7.2 notify relevant authorities with responsibilities related to emergency response (including environmental emergencies) in accordance with applicable legislative and regulatory requirements.	Cedar LNG will notify relevant authorities with responsibilities related to emergency response (including environmental emergencies). Contact information for these authorities is listed in sections <u>4.2.1.7 British</u> <u>Columbia Agency Contacts</u> , <u>4.2.2.6 Federal Agency Contacts</u> , <u>4.4.2</u> <u>Notification - Local Authorities</u> , <u>4.4.3 Emergency Services</u> , <u>4.4.4</u> <u>Notification - Indigenous Nations</u> , and <u>4.4.6 Western Canada Marine</u> <u>Response Corporation</u> .
12.7.3 notify, as soon as possible and pursuant to the Accident and Malfunction Communication Plan referred to in condition 12.8, Indigenous groups of the accident or malfunction, and notify the Agency in writing no later than 24 hours following the accident or	The requirement for Cedar LNG to report an accident or malfunction to the IAAC and affected Indigenous Nations in writing and no later than 24-hours following the incident is detailed in <u>Section 4.2.2.4 Reporting</u> of Accidents and Malfunctions.



Condition	ACMP Location
malfunction. When notifying Indigenous groups and the Agency, the Proponent shall specify:	Contact information for the IAAC is provided in <u>Section 4.2.2.6 Federal</u> <u>Agency Contacts</u> .
12.7.3.1. the date and time when and location where the accident or malfunction occurred;	Contact information for Indigenous Nations is provided in <u>Section 4.4.4</u> <u>Notification - Indigenous Nations</u> .
12.7.3.2. a summary description of the accident or malfunction;	
12.7.3.3. a list of any substance potentially released into the environment as a result of the accident or malfunction; and	
12.7.3.4. a description of the relevant authorities notified pursuant to condition 12.7.2.	
12.7.4 submit a written report to the Agency no later than 30 days after	The requirement for Cedar LNG to submit a written report to the IAAC
report shall include:	malfunction occurred is detailed in <u>Section 4.2.2.4 Reporting of</u>
12.7.4.1. a detailed description of the accident or malfunction and of its adverse federal effects;	Accidents and Malfunctions. Contact information for the IAAC is provided in Section 4.2.2.6 Federal
12.7.4.2. a description of the measures that were taken by the Proponent to mitigate the adverse federal effects caused by the accident or malfunction;	Agency Contacts.
12.7.4.3. any view from Indigenous groups and advice from relevant authorities received with respect to the accident or malfunction, its adverse federal effects and the measures taken by the Proponent to mitigate these adverse federal effects;	
12.7.4.4. a description of any residual adverse federal effects and any modified or additional measure required by the Proponent to mitigate residual adverse federal effects; and	
12.7.4.5. details concerning the implementation of the Accident and Malfunction Response Plan referred to in condition 12.3.	



Condition	ACMP Location
 12.7.5 submit a written report to the Agency no later than 90 days after the day on which the accident or malfunction occurred, taking into account the information submitted in the written report referred to in condition 12.7.4, that includes: 12.7.5.1. a description of the changes made to avoid a subsequent occurrence of the accident or malfunction; 12.7.5.2. a description of the modified or additional measure(s) implemented by the Proponent to mitigate and monitor residual adverse federal effects and to carry out any required progressive reclamation; and 12.7.5.3. all additional views from Indigenous groups and advice from relevant authorities received by the Proponent since the views and advice referred to in condition 12.7.4.3 were received by the Proponent. 	The requirement for Cedar LNG to submit a written report to the IAAC no later than 90 days after the day on which the accident or malfunction occurred is detailed in <u>Section 4.2.2.4 Reporting of</u> <u>Accidents and Malfunctions</u> . Contact information for the IAAC is provided in <u>Section 4.2.2.6 Federal</u> <u>Agency Contacts</u> .
12.8.1 [the plan shall include] the types of accidents and malfunctions requiring the Proponent to notify each Indigenous group.	Indigenous Nations consulted in the development of this plan have indicated which accidents and malfunctions they would like to be notified of. This information is provided in <u>Section 4.4.4 Notification -</u> <u>Indigenous Nations</u> .
12.8.2 [the plan shall include] the manner by which Indigenous groups shall be notified by the Proponent of an accident or malfunction and of any opportunity for the Indigenous groups to assist in the response to the accident or malfunction.	Indigenous Nations consulted in the development of this plan provided contact information for notifying the Nation of an accident or malfunction. This information is provided in <u>Section 4.4.4 Notification -</u> <u>Indigenous Nations</u> . The manner in which these Indigenous Nations may provide support to a response and/or recovery is detailed in <u>Appendix E - Confidential:</u> <u>AMCP Emergency Contacts</u> .
12.8.3 [the plan shall include] the contact information that Indigenous groups may use to communicate with the Proponent and the contact	Each Indigenous Nation consulted in the development of this plan will be provided a copy of this AMCP. Contact information for notifying Cedar LNG is contained in <u>Section 4.3 Internal Communications</u> .


Condition	ACMP Location
information for each Indigenous group that the Proponent shall use to	Indigenous Nations consulted in the development of this plan provided
provide notification.	contact information for notifying the Nation of an accident or
	malfunction. This information is provided in Section 4.4.4 Notification -
	Indigenous Nations.



Appendix D

Glossary

Corporate Incident Classification	Systematically identifies and evaluates the hazards and risks associated with Pembina's operations and is determined using Pembina's <i>Corporate Incident Classification Matrix.</i>
Corporate Security	Dedicated Pembina personnel responsible for the development, maintenance, and implementation of the Security Management Program.
Director of Emergency Management	Role filled by a trained Emergency Management specialist to help guide process and priorities during a response.
Emergency Coordination Centre	The Emergency Coordination Centre provides coordinated corporate support and resources to assist the Incident Command Post in the planning and execution of response activities.
Emergency Coordination Manager	Oversees and coordinates all response activities within Pembina during an incident.
Emergency Management	Dedicated Pembina personnel responsible for the development, maintenance, and implementation of the EMP.
Emergency Management Program (EMP)	Pembina's EMP is based on a comprehensive suite of policies, procedures, and processes that supports Pembina's commitment to the safety of the public and workers and protection of the environment, and minimizing business interruptions and impacts to its customers.
Field Responders	Field Responders deliver the tactical response actions required during the incident. They are most likely to be first on scene and will deliver the actions defined by Pembina's Initial On-Site Actions.
High Consequence Areas	Specific locales and areas where a release could have the most significant adverse impacts.
Incident Commander	Manages the overall response to emergency incidents. The Incident Commander is responsible for: developing objectives, strategies and tactics that guide the response; assigning personnel to fill necessary positions; ensuring the safety of all personnel; keeping internal and external stakeholders updated; coordinating with other response agencies.
Incident Command Post	The location at which Command and General Staff plans and directs the execution of response activities.



Incident Command System	A standardized on-scene emergency management system designed to provide an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of a specific incident or multiple concurrent incidents. The Incident Command System is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure to aid in the management of resources and information during incidents.
Incident Management Team	The entire team of responders, which could be comprised of Field Responders, the Regional Response Team, the Incident Technical Response Team, the Emergency Coordination Manager, the Crisis Management Team.
Incident Technical Response Team	An Incident Technical Response Team is a collection of personnel that provide subject matter expertise during a response.
Initial On-Site Actions	Defined initial response actions for responders
Operating Management System (OMS)	The OMS governs Pembina's activities in safety, security, emergency management, integrity, and environment, among many others. The OMS is a framework of policies, processes, and procedures to guide planning, implementation, checking, and corrective action.
Post-Incident Analysis	A detailed, step-by-step review of the response that took place as a result of the incident.
Reception Centre	A registration centre for members of the public that have been evacuated. May provide temporary lodging.
Regional Emergency Operations Centre	An operations centre established in a suitable location to manage the larger aspects of the emergency that is manned jointly by government and industry staff.
Regional Response Team	A group of trained and competent personnel that plan and execute response activities during an incident. Regional Response Teams may be allocated responsibility for a specific geographical area.
Regulatory Level of Emergency	Emergency level classification designated by the provincial energy regulator to help them understand the level of resources they will need to notify and/or activate.
Sherwood Park Control Centre	Pembina's Control Centre that monitors incoming SCADA information. This facility is staffed 24/7 and acts as the call centre for initiating any response.
Subject Matter Experts	A person with a deep understanding of a particular process, function, technology, machine, material, or type of equipment.
Supervisory Control Data Acquisition System (SCADA)	A real-time system of hardware and software elements designed to monitor and control industrial processes and data.



Technical Specialist(s)	Subject matter experts activated to support a response within the Incident Command System structure.
Unified Command	An Incident Command System application used when more than one agency has incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the Unified Command, often the senior persons from agencies and/or disciplines participating in Unified Command, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.