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

Facility ID: 00027543

Prepared by:
CCEM Strategies
Cedar LNG Partners (GP) Ltd.
Rev 4 | 2025-03-15

Prepared for:
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Vancouver, BC, Canada V6E 2K3

CEDAR LNG

Revision Record

Those responsible for implementing the Pembina Emergency & Continuity Management Program (EM Program), in coordination with the appropriate Cedar and Pembina staff, are responsible for maintaining the Accidents, Malfunctions, and Communications Plan (AMCP).

The AMCP will be reviewed, validated, and updated regularly or as needed to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

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 Recipients are responsible for destroying the outdated plans and advising Emergency & Continuity Management staff via email once complete.

Cedar LNG will submit any updated AMCP to the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC), BC Energy Regulator (BCER), and all parties listed in the External Distribution list within 30 days of its update.

Version History

The following tables detail revisions of the AMCP per applicable regulations and the Cedar LNG Document Control Plan.

VERSION

Document Number	Revision	Issue Status	Date
PC21258-SA-PLN-0005	4	Issued for Use	2025-Mar-15

AUTHOR

Name	Title	Signature	Date
CCEM Strategies			2025-Mar-10

APPROVALS

Name	Title	Signature	Date
Mark Duk	Senior Specialist, Safety		2025-Mar-13

REVIEWERS

Name	Title	Signature	Date
Mark Duk	Senior Specialist, Safety		2025-Mar-13

REVISION HISTORY

Revision	Issued For	Date	Author
0	Draft – For Review		J. Block
1	Issued for Acceptance	2024-Feb-28	J. Block
2	Issued for Use	2024-Apr-15	J. Block
3	Formatting Updates, including: • Clarification of scope to include pipeline and transmission line Right-Of-Way; • Addition of *Appendix F – Confidential* containing emergency response equipment inventory list and *Appendix G – Confidentia*l containing contact information; • Minor editorial updates; • Formatted for online use.	2024-Nov-01	CCEM Strategies
4	Replaced overview map; Editorial updates to Section 3 and Section 5 for clarity; Addition of *Appendix B – Glossary*.	2025-Mar-15	CCEM Strategies

Revision Request Form

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

Pembina Pipeline Corporation
c/o Emergency Management Department
4000, 585 – 8 Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2P 1G1

Email: Emergency.Management@pembina.com

PLAN REVISION IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION		
PLAN NAME:		
VERSION NUMBER/DATE:	SECTION NUMBER:	PAGE NUMBER:
REVISION REQUESTED BY:	ORGANIZATION:	
DESCRIPTION OF REVISION		
RATIONALE		
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT USE ONLY		
REVIEWED/APPROVED BY:	**CORRECTIVE ACTION NO.:**	
If not approved, provide an explanation and date follow-up communication to the Requestor completed:		

Distribution List

Internal Distribution

The AMCP is distributed to the following internal personnel:

Title	Location
Cedar LNG Onshore Project Manager	Calgary
Cedar LNG Specialist Security, Emergency & Continuity Management	Calgary
Cedar LNG Construction Manager	Kitimat
Cedar LNG Construction Site Safety Advisor	Kitimat
Cedar LNG Interface Manager	Calgary
Cedar LNG Senior Specialist, Safety	Calgary
Cedar LNG Senior Security Advisor	Grande Prairie
Cedar LNG Director External Relations	Vancouver
Engineer, Projects	Calgary
c/o Emergency Management Department	Calgary

External Distribution

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

Agency	Format
BC Energy Regulator	Digital
BC Wildfire Service	Digital
Canadian Coast Guard	Digital
District of Kitimat Fire & Ambulance Service	Digital
Impact Assessment Agency of Canada	Digital
Kitimat Search and Rescue	Digital
Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness	Digital
Northern Health Authority	Digital
Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine	Digital
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Kitimat Detachment	Digital
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Terrace Detachment	Digital

Agency	Format
Terrace Fire Department	Digital
Thornhill Fire Department	Digital
Transport Canada	Digital
Western Canada Marine Response Corporation	Digital
Indigenous Groups	**Format**
Gitga'at First Nation	Digital
Gitxaała Nation	Digital
Haida Nation	Digital
Haisla Nation	Digital
Kitselas First Nation	Digital
Kitsumkalum First Nation	Digital
Lax Kw’alaams Band	Digital
Metlakatla First Nation	Digital
Métis Nation British Columbia	Digital

Table of Contents

1 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), has begun construction on a liquefied natural gas (LNG) export facility within the District of Kitimat, British Columbia (BC). The LNG facility will have the capacity to liquefy up to 400 million ft.³ (11.33 million m³) per day of natural gas to produce LNG for export.

The project will include the following five major development areas:

1. Transmission line: A new 7.4 km 287 kV electrical transmission line from BC Hydro's Minette Substation to the Marine Terminal.
2. Pipelines: A new 1.1 km Nominal Pipe Size (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.
3. Meter station: A new Meter Station that includes natural gas flow measurement and gas quality measurement as well as pigging infrastructure for the Cedar Pipeline and Cedar Link Pipelines.
4. Marine terminal: A new Marine Terminal, which includes a new Frog Rock Substation, onshore infrastructure, and Mooring System to support the FLNG.
5. FLNG facility: A dedicated FLNG facility, which includes FLNG production and storage, permanently moored to the shore.

Cedar LNG strongly emphasizes emergency management and is committed to protecting the health and safety of workers and the public and safeguarding the environment and property. Pembina's comprehensive Emergency & Continuity Management Program (EM Program) applies to Cedar LNG. The EM Program includes detailed standards and processes for continued emergency management activities, including planning, prevention, preparedness, and response.

Pembina's emergency response framework is based on the Incident Command System (ICS) principles, implementation methodologies, roles and responsibilities, and associated tools and guides to facilitate incident response activities, which are discussed throughout this document.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Accidents, Malfunctions, and Communications Plan (AMCP) is to provide guidance and direction to Cedar LNG personnel and contractors acting on behalf of Cedar LNG. The AMCP guides response actions during emergencies, aids in preventing injury to employees, emergency responders, and members of the public, promotes communication with relevant stakeholders and Indigenous groups, and is designed to minimize impacts to the environment, property, and infrastructure.

1.2 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 scope of the AMCP applies to incidents related to onshore construction activities within District Lot 99, including clearing and grubbing, site preparation, ground improvement, roads, and substation construction. It also includes incidents related to the land-based portions of the marine terminal and right-of-way(s) (ROW) for the pipelines and electrical transmission line.

Where construction has been awarded to a Prime Contractor for a portion of the project, the Contractor's construction emergency response plan shall apply.

The Cedar LNG Construction Environmental Management Plan describes the environmental mitigation measures and commitments during construction-related activities to avoid or reduce environmental impacts and address construction environmental incidents that do not escalate to an emergency.

The AMCP has been designed to interface with Pembina's EM Program to support effective emergency response for Cedar LNG. The AMCP, including any revisions, has been developed in consultation with Cedar LNG stakeholders, Indigenous groups, and response personnel to ensure the document contains helpful and relevant information.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the AMCP are to:

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

1.4 Site information

1.4.1 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.

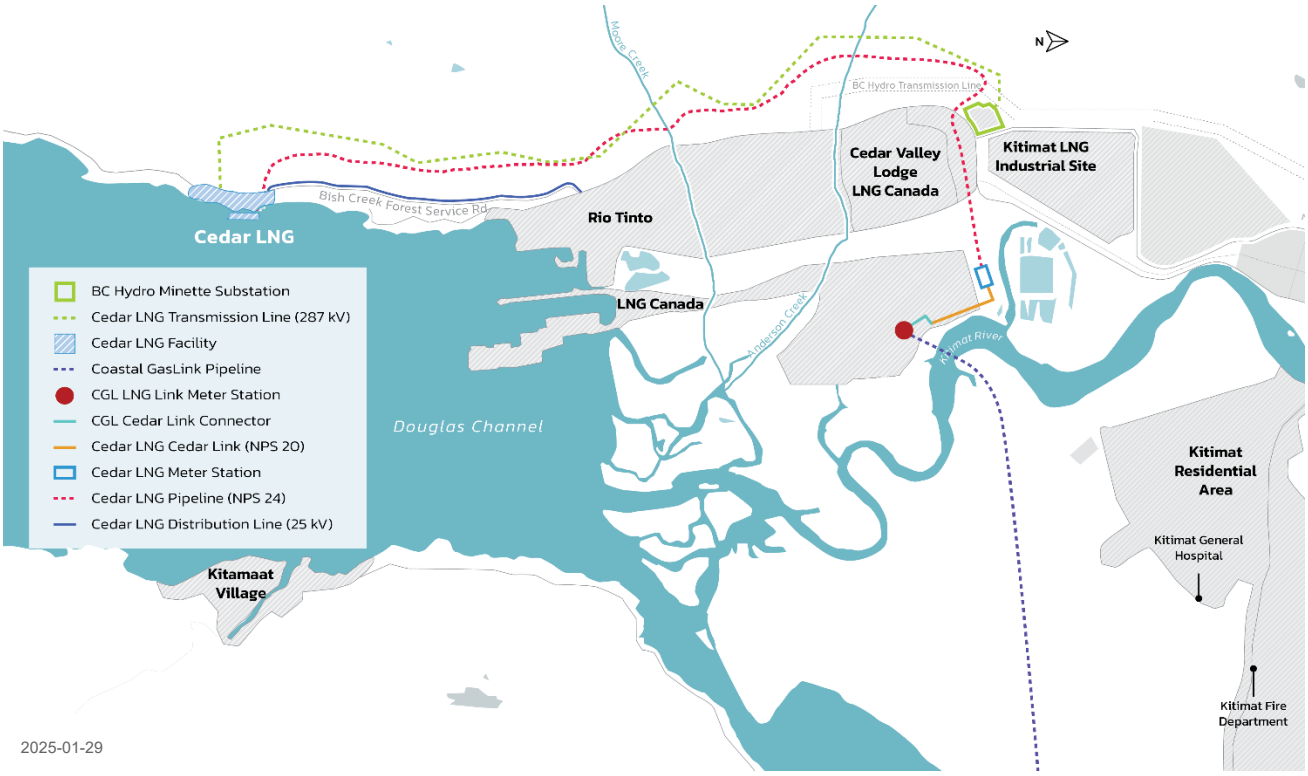
Address	Kilometer 3, Bish Creek Forest Service Road		
Latitude	53.93618	Longitude	-128.703933
NTS BC	D-57-J/103-H-15		
Facility ID	00027543		

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 the 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 ROWs for the pipelines and electrical transmission line.
Operating Hours	Site operations occur 12 hours a day, seven days a week.
Estimated Maximum Workforce	300 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

1.4.2 Overview Map



1.5 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 reputation.

1.6 Applicable Regulations

The AMCP has been written to meet applicable federal and provincial regulatory requirements and standards, including Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Z246.2 23 *Emergency preparedness and response for petroleum and natural gas industry systems*. These standards are prescribed under the Emergency Management Regulations and Liquified Natural Gas Facility Regulations, enacted by the *Energy Resource Activities Act*, to set the requirements for emergency response plans and programs for LNG operators, including developing an emergency response plan.

The AMCP has been prepared to demonstrate compliance with applicable regulations and address the federal Decision Statement requirements related to accidents and malfunctions issued by the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC). Specifically, the AMCP addresses the following conditions:

- Condition 12.3 requiring an Accident and Malfunction Response Plan for each phase of the project.
- Condition 12.4 regarding maintenance of the Accident and Malfunction Response Plan.
- Condition 12.7 related to notification and reporting requirements in the event of an accident or malfunction.
- Condition 12.8 requiring an Accident and Malfunction Communication Plan.

1.7 All-Hazards Approach

Cedar LNG takes an “All-Hazards” approach to emergency management. The AMCP is designed to guide response for emergency incidents originating from a range of hazards categorized as natural, behavioural (security), mechanical, biological, fire/explosion, chemical, or vessel related.

Section 5 Site and Hazard Response Procedures provides a comprehensive set of procedures to address hazards identified in the Cedar LNG Emergency Management Risk Assessment.

Emergency incidents other than those described will be evaluated and addressed using Section 2.3 Initial On-Site Actions until incident-specific response plans are developed.

2 Initial Response

2.1 Detection

Incident detection during construction may occur through one or more mediums, including by the operator and/or notification from a third-party operator/contractor, a member of the public, or a regulator.

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

2.2 Plan Activation

All incidents, accidents, events, or crises that occur during Cedar LNG's operations have the potential to impact the safety and well-being of people, property, the environment, finances, or Cedar LNG's reputation. 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.

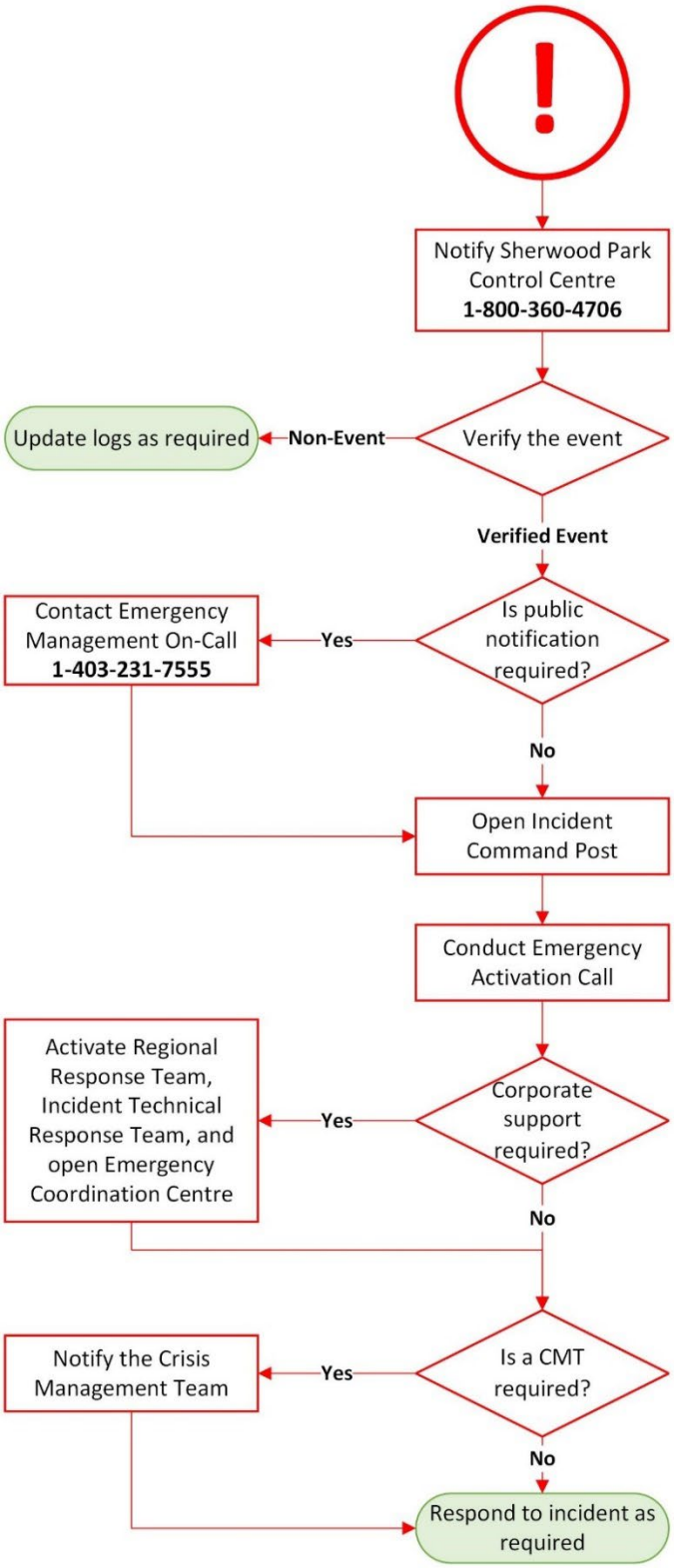
> **! All personnel have the responsibility and authority to activate the AMCP.**

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

1-800-360-4706

Cedar LNG requires all potential emergencies to be reported to the Pembina Sherwood Park Control Centre, and the appropriate regulatory bodies, as required. 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 the various Cedar LNG's response teams, IMT, and the internal communications process. This process is applied to all Cedar LNG activities.


Notify Sherwood Park Control Centre
1-800-360-4706
Verify the event
Non-Event
Update logs as required
Verified Event
Is public notification required?
Yes
Contact Emergency Management On-Call
1-403-231-7555
No
Open Incident Command Post
Conduct Emergency Activation Call
Corporate support required?
Yes
Activate Regional Response Team, Incident Technical Response Team, and open Emergency Coordination Centre
No
Is a CMT required?
Yes
Notify the Crisis Management Team
No
Respond to incident as required

2.2.1 Event Notification and Validation

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 and the requirement for deployment of further resources, such as a Regional Response Team and/or an Incident Technical Response Team to assist the Incident Command Post (ICP).

- Regional Response Team members, trained to plan and execute response activities during an incident, may be deployed to fill additional ICS roles within the ICP.
- 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 ICP or provide support remotely from another location.

2.2.1.1 PEMBINA EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Name	Location	Phone Number
Pembina Emergency Response Line		1-800-360-4706
Emergency Coordination Centre *Calgary Corporate Office, Room 34-103*	Calgary	Landline: 587-955-1500 Backup: 587-534-6538
Pembina Media Relations	Calgary	Toll Free: 1-844-775-6397 Phone: 403-691-7601

Please see Appendix D – Confidential: AMCP Emergency Contacts for Emergency Management On-Call and Crisis Communications On-Call numbers.

2.2.2 Activation and Establishment of the Incident Command Post

Once an incident has been verified, the Construction Manager must activate the AMCP and establish the On-Site Command Post and the ICP, as appropriate. The Incident Commander (IC) 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 IC is relieved.
- The IC is relieved by an external authority who will assume command (i.e., a regulator or 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 Section 2.3 Initial On-Site Actions and Section 5 Site and Hazard Response Procedures.

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

- There is no impact on the public, industry neighbours, or the environment.
- There is no fatality or life-threatening injury.
- There is no media interest.

Additional details about roles and responsibilities are available in Section 7.2 Incident Management Team Responsibilities.

Contact information for the On-Site IMT is found in Appendix D – Confidential: AMCP Emergency Contacts.

2.2.3 Activating the Incident Management Team

Any incident deemed **MEDIUM or higher**, according to the Pembina Incident Classification Matrix, requires the activation of an IMT.

An incident will be under the authority of the IMT where there is or has the potential for:

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

2.2.4 Activating the Pembina Emergency Coordination Centre

The Pembina Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC), led by the Emergency Coordination Manager (ECM), provides coordinated corporate support and resources to assist the ICP in planning and executing response activities.

Activation requirements for the ECC are outlined in the Corporate Incident Classification Matrix.

2.2.5 Activating the Crisis Management Team

The Crisis Management Team (CMT) is a cross-functional team of Senior Executives who are well-positioned to act in accordance with Pembina's risk tolerance and stakeholder expectations and are responsible for assessing the need to declare a crisis.

The confidential Crisis Management Plan details the CMT's processes and procedures. The Corporate Incident Classification Matrix outlines the CMT's activation requirements.

2.2.6 Security Threat Response Assessment

An incident may require an assessment of security risks. The IC or the ECM in the ECC, in conjunction with Corporate Security Technical Specialists within the Incident Technical Response Team or the ECC, will initiate a security threat assessment, as required.

2.3 Initial On-Site Actions

Responders should refer to initial on-site actions outlined below and in Section 5 Site and Hazard Response Procedures.

	**1.**	**EVACUATE – STOP, THINK, PROTECT YOURSELF** • Identify the correct personal protective equipment (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 it 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.
		  ○ What Business Unit is involved (Liquefied Natural Gas Business Unit).
		  ○ Call-back number.
		  ○ Time for the Activation Conference Call (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 worsening). • 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.

2.4 Incident Classification

2.4.1 Establishing Regulatory Level of Emergency

The British Columbia Energy Regulator (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 below and selecting a Regulatory Level of Emergency that most closely describes the most severe event or consequence of the incident.

The IC, supported by the IMT, will determine the Regulatory Level of Emergency.

The BCER defines the BCER Incident Classification method. It communicates 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).

BCER notification is achieved through the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR) incident reporting line. The BCER confirms the incident level and monitors the seriousness of the emergency and the actions being taken. Once a regulatory level of emergency is declared, the decision to downgrade is made by the IC and the ECM in coordination with the BCER.

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

2.4.1.1 BCER INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION MATRIX

BCER INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION MATRIX		**PROBABILITY**				
		☐ **Uncontrolled with control unlikely in near term**	☐ **Escalation possible; under or imminent control**	☐ **Escalation unlikely; controlled or likely imminent control**	☐ **Escalation highly unlikely; controlled or imminent control**	☐ **Will not escalate; no hazard; no monitoring required**
1	☐ Major onsite equipment or infrastructure loss. ☐ Major act of violence, sabotage, or terrorism which impacts permit holder assets. ☐ Reportable liquid spill beyond site, uncontained and affecting environment. ☐ Gas release beyond site affecting public safety.	**Level 3**	**Level**	**Level 2**	**Level 2**	**Level 1**
2	☐ Threats of violence, sabotage, or terrorism. ☐ Reportable liquid spill or gas release beyond site, potentially affecting public safety, environment, or property. ☐ HAZMAT worker exposure exceeding allowable. ☐ Major onsite equipment failure.	**Level 3**	**Level 2**	**Level 2**	**Level 1**	**Level 1**
3	☐ Major onsite equipment damage. ☐ A security breach that has potential to impact people, property or the environment. ☐ Reportable liquid spill or gas release potentially or beyond site, not affecting public safety, environment or property.	**Level 2**	**Level 2**	**Level 1**	**Level 1**	**Minor Incident Form**
4	☐ Moderate on-site equipment damage. ☐ A security breach that impacts oil and gas assets. ☐ Reportable liquid spill or gas release on location. ☐ **Occurrence of magnitude 4.0 or greater induced earthquake within 3 km of oil and gas operations or any earthquake which is felt on surface within a 3 km radius of oil and gas operations.	**Level 2**	**Level 1**	**Level 1**	**Minor Incident Form**	**Minor Incident Form**
5	☐ No consequential impacts.	**Level 1**	**Level 1**	**Minor Incident Form**	**Minor Incident Form**	**No Notification Required**

BCER Incident Classification Matrix as of November 28, 2024.

2.4.2 Pembina Incident Classification Matrix

Supplemental to the BC Energy Regulator Incident Levels is the internal, corporate Incident Classification Matrix. The Pembina Incident Classification method guides internal notifications, response procedures, and emergency resources.

STEP 1 - Estimate the Severity Score:

Severity Score	Descriptor	Health & Safety	Environmental and Regulatory	Financial	Operational	Reputation
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 $1 Billion.	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.
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 $100 Million 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.
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.
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.
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.

Pembina Incident Classification Matrix as of November 2024.

STEP 2 - Assess the Likelihood of Escalation Score:

Likelihood Score	Descriptor	Description
E	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.
D	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.
C	Possible	Incident is under control or control is probable in the near term. It is possible that the incident will escalate further.
B	Unlikely	The incident is controlled, or control is imminent. It is unlikely that the incident will escalate further.
A	Rare	The incident is controlled, or control is imminent. Escalation is highly unlikely. There is no chance of additional hazards.

STEP 3 - Determine the Corporate Incident Classification:

Severity Score	A	B	C	D	E
5	M	M	H	VH	VH
4	L	M	H	H	VH
3	L	M	M	H	H
2	L	L	M	M	M
1	L	L	L	L	M

Likelihood of Escalation Score

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.

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.

3 Notifications and Communications

In the event of an emergency, appropriate notifications will occur following incident verification and plan activation. Cedar LNG is responsible for ensuring appropriate local, provincial, and federal agencies, Indigenous groups, and the public are notified of a confirmed incident, and for communicating vital information throughout the response.

Alongside activation of Cedar LNG's IMT and internal communication processes, regulatory and agency notifications should be made in accordance with the Regulatory Reporting Matrix below based on the incident type(s) that apply.

3.1 Notifications and Reporting Requirements

All contact information is controlled in accordance with the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA). Contact information for internal and external personnel is found in Appendix D – Confidential: AMCP Emergency Contacts and is available to select response personnel as appropriate.

3.1.1 Regulatory Reporting Matrix

NOTES FOR RESPONDERS

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 ***(how to contact)***
- **Refer to Asset-Specific Plan for Contacts**

LEGEND

L	Local/Municipal	**R**	Regional
P	Provincial	**F**	Federal
✔	Required Contact		
	Contact if applicable to incident		

	Initial Responders			Lead Agencies							Supporting/Coordinating Agencies and Other Government Contacts											Other
	L	L	L	P	P	P	L	L	P	F	F	P	P	P	P	P	P	F	F	F	F	R
	Ambulance Services	Local Fire Department/Industrial Fire Service	Police/ Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)	Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR)	BC Energy Regulator (BCER)	BC Ministry of Environment & Climate Change Strategy (MOE)	Local Authorities	Indigenous groups	WorkSafeBC	Canadian Coast Guard (CCG)	Transportation Safety Board (TSB)	BC Ministry of Forests (MOF)	Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MoTI)	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 (DFO)	Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)	Transport Canada	Western Canada Marine Response Corporation (WCMRC)
Responder Tip: **Engage Technical Specialists/SMEs for support in determining notification requirements to Supporting/Coordinating and Other Agencies. Consider delegating notification tasks to relevant 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 immediate life safety messaging, contact the First Nations/Indigenous group directly.																				
Impacts airspace		Request a Notice to Airman (NOTAM), as required																				

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

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

3.1.2 Reporting Requirements – Initial Responders and Local Authorities

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: 250-632-8940
Terrace Fire Department	3215 Eby Street Terrace, BC, V8G 2X8	Terrace	Non-Emergency: 250-638-4734
BC Wildfire Service	Skeena Fire Attack Base 4435 Bristol Road, Terrace, BC, V8G 0A5	Terrace	1-800-663-5555 On cell phone use *5555 (24-Hr Reporting Hotline) Local Zone: 250-635-9735
Ambulance			
BC Emergency Health Services	1101 Kingfisher Avenue, Kitimat, BC, V8C 2N4	Kitimat	911
Northern Health			
Health Emergency Management BC	--	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
Ksyen Regional Hospital	4720 Haugland Ave, Terrace, BC, V8G 2X5	Terrace	Administration: 250-635-2211
Police			
Kitimat RCMP	888 Lahakas Blvd, Kitimat, BC, V8C 2H9	Kitimat	Non-Emergency: 250-632-7111
Terrace RCMP	3205 Eby St, Terrace, BC, V8G 2X7	Terrace	Non-Emergency: 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 Marine Communications and Traffic Services (MCTS) on VHF CH16

3.1.3 Reporting Requirements – Provincial Agencies (British Columbia)

Agency	Reporting/ Notes	Location	Phone Number
BC Energy Regulator	Industry 24-hour Incident Reporting (via EMCR)	Province-wide	1-800-663-3456 (24-hr)
BC Ministry of Agriculture and Food	General Inquiries Line	Province-wide	1-888-221-7141
BC Ministry of Environment & Climate Change Strategy	Environmental Emergency Reporting (via EMCR)	Province-wide	1-800-663-3456 (24-hr)
	Skeena Regional Ministry of Environment Office	Smithers	250-847-7260
BC Ministry of Forests	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	Northern Region – Skeena District	Terrace	250-615-3970
Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR)	Incident Reporting Line	Province-wide	1-800-663-3456 (24-hr)
	Northwest Region Office	Terrace	250-615-4800
First Nations Health Authority	Contact via 24-hr phone line or email ephs.afterhours@fnha.caq	Province-wide	1-844-666-0711 (24-hr)
Northern Health Authority	Notify via HEMBC 24-hr on-call number	Prince George	1-855-554-3622 (24-hr on-call)
Technical Safety BC	Incident Reporting Line Boiler & Pressure Vessel Safety Branch, Electrical Safety Branch, Gas Safety Branch	Province-wide	1-866-566-7233 (24-hr)
WorkSafeBC	Report all incidents of workplace injury or disease that require medical treatment from a doctor or other qualified practitioner.	Province-wide	1-888-621-7233 (24-hr)

3.1.4 Reporting Requirements – Federal Agencies

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
Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)		Pacific Division	Pacific Division	604-666-0384
Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC)		Effects to areas of federal jurisdiction[1]	Ottawa	postdecision@iaac-aeic.gc.ca

3.1.5 Reporting Requirements – Indigenous Groups

In the event of an emergency, Cedar LNG will notify Indigenous groups as soon as practicable. The ICP or Cedar LNG's Indigenous Engagement Team may notify Indigenous groups, including those whose territories may be affected.

The Liaison Office will coordinate ongoing communication with Indigenous groups and consider channels and methods accessible to all community members, including those with diverse needs and preferences.

UC may be formed with one or more Indigenous groups if an accident or malfunction at the site impacts or threatens territorial lands or waters.

Information provided to Cedar LNG by Indigenous groups is treated confidentially. This includes contact information, the type of accident or malfunction for which the Indigenous groups have requested to be notified, the preferred manner of notification, and any support the Indigenous group may be able to provide to Cedar LNG.

[1] During the activities covered by the 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.

Reporting of accidents or malfunctions to Indigenous groups will be conducted concurrently with the IAAC per the criteria specified for each group in Appendix D – Confidential: AMCP Emergency Contacts.

Contact information for Indigenous groups is found in Appendix D – Confidential: AMCP Emergency Contacts.

3.1.6 Notification - Industry Neighbours

Industry neighbours who may be affected by an accident or malfunction at the Cedar LNG construction site include Rio Tinto, LNG Canada, CedarLink, and Coastal GasLink. Contact information for Industry Neighbours is found in Appendix D – Confidential: AMCP Emergency Contacts and is available to response personnel as appropriate.

3.1.7 Notification - Public

The specific implementation of notification and communication to the public will depend on the incident. Local authorities (District of Kitimat and Haisla Nation) have the primary responsibility to develop and disseminate notifications to the community when action is required to stay safe from an emergency.

Cedar LNG will assist with the development and dissemination of public notifications by providing the local authorities with information regarding the nature of the incident and the potential risk to the public.

3.1.8 Communication to the Media

Media communications are conducted in accordance with the Pembina Crisis Communications Plan. Media queries should be referred to the Pembina Media Relations Phoneline:

1-844-775-6397 or 403-691-7601 or media@pembina.com

3.2 Roles and Responsibilities

3.2.1 Initial Responders and Local Authorities

3.2.1.1 DISTRICT OF KITIMAT FIRE & AMBULANCE SERVICE

The District of Kitimat Fire & Ambulance Service provides fire, rescue, and paramedic service to the Kitimat area. It is responsible for responding to any land-based incidents at Cedar LNG. However, depending on the incident, the district may only provide a support role. Depending on road conditions and traffic, travel time to the Cedar LNG site is estimated to be **15 minutes**.

The District of Kitimat Fire & Ambulance Service may provide the following support during an emergency:

- Form UC with Cedar LNG if district resources are required.
- Provide roadblock support.
- Communicate with the public, including via the emergency alert system (Voyent Alert), an application installed by all leaders and anyone supervising workplace activity at the Cedar LNG site.
- Provide hazardous materials response services.
    - For a spill event, the District of Kitimat has spill response plans that it may utilize.

The District of Kitimat has an Emergency Operations Center located in the fire hall. For complex events, coordination with the District of Kitimat Emergency Operations Centre may be required. If Cedar LNG requires Emergency Support Services (ESS), contact must be made directly to the Fire Chief/Director of Emergency Management or Deputy Fire Chief and ESS will be coordinated through the District of Kitimat's Emergency Operations Centre.

Where the District of Kitimat is *notified only*, contact must be made directly to the Fire Chief/Director of Emergency Management.

3.2.1.2 ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is a federal police agency that provides policing and public safety services for the District of Kitimat and Haisla Nation. Cedar LNG will notify the RCMP as required for initial response and support. Kitimat RCMP should be notified immediately in the event of a serious workplace injury or fatality. Kitimat RCMP should also be notified of any accident or incident involving alcohol or traffic impacts, and of lost, stolen, or misplaced explosives, radioactive materials, or infectious substances. They may also assist with entry control and security of evacuated areas during an emergency.

3.2.1.3 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 SAR region (SRR), which includes the District of Kitimat.

JRCC Victoria shall be notified immediately of any maritime or aeronautical cases where there is a threat to human life.

3.2.1.4 LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Districts, municipalities and regional districts 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.

The Cedar LNG construction site is in the District of Kitimat. Cedar LNG will notify the District of Kitimat via the Fire Chief/Director of Emergency Management of events that do not require emergency services but impact the district.

If required, the District of Kitimat may activate its emergency plan to achieve any of the following:

- Identify the need and implement public safety measures.
- Notify public endangered area residents.
- Declare a State of Local Emergency to support the implementation of public safety measures if required.
- Coordinate Emergency Support Services.
- Support public information distribution.
- Dispatch representative(s) to the BCER Emergency Operations Centre, if established and requested.

The District of Kitimat may address emergency response capabilities, expectations, and preparedness upon request from the BCER.

Contact information for the District of Kitimat Fire Chief/Director of Emergency Management is found in Appendix D – Confidential: AMCP Emergency Contacts. If the event requires emergency services, 911 will be contacted.

3.2.1.5 SCHOOL DISTRICT

If the Coast Mountain School District needs to be notified of an emergency at Cedar LNG, Cedar will contact the School District directly. If an incident in the school district requires notification to stakeholders, the District of Kitimat will make the notification.

3.2.2 Indigenous Groups

The following Indigenous groups may provide additional support for response operations in the event of a marine-based emergency:

- Gitga’at First Nation
- Gitxaała Nation
- Haida Nation
- Kitsumkalum First Nation
- Lax Kw’alaams Band
- Métis Nation British Columbia
- Metlakatla First Nation

Potential support by Indigenous groups is described in Appendix D – Confidential: AMCP Emergency Contacts.

3.2.3 Provincial Agencies

3.2.3.1 BC ENERGY REGULATOR

The BCER is the lead regulator for any emergency that does not impact the marine environment. The BCER will be notified of an incident per the BCER Incident Classification Matrix. See Section 2.4.1.1 BCER Incident Classification Matrix.

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.

BCER actions during an emergency can include:

- 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 the operator.
- Confirms ignition decision with the operator if time permits.
- Confirms media releases to be sent out by the 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.

3.2.3.1.1 BCER Reporting

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 Dangerous Goods Incident Report (DGIR) number.

LEVEL 1, 2, OR 3 EMERGENCIES (Form C)

This form is 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.

3.2.3.2 MINISTRY OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE READINESS

The EMCR acts as a 24-hour incident reporting line and initiates government notifications. The EMCR will notify the BCER on-call Emergency Response Officer and initiate notification of government agencies including the BC Ministry of Environment & Climate Change Strategy (MOE), BC Ministry of Forests (MOF), Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MoTI), Health Emergency Management BC (HEMBC), Northern Health Authority, WorkSafeBC, affected local authorities and other levels of government and industry.

3.2.3.2.1 Spill Reporting

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 Dangerous Goods Initial Report.

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 *Environmental Management Act*.

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, and the owner of the substance spilled.
- The date and time of the spill.
- The location of 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, causes, 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.
- The names of any other persons or government agencies advised about the spill.

3.2.3.3 FIRST NATIONS HEALTH AUTHORITY

First Nations Health Authority (FNHA) is a supporting organization governed by and serving B.C. First Nations individuals and communities. FNHA's Environmental Public Health Services Team works in partnership with First Nations communities to identify and prevent environmental public health risks that could impact community members' health. Where public health risks are identified, FNHA makes recommendations to reduce or mitigate these risks.

FNHA does not have legislative authority to order public safety measures (such as evacuation, shelter-in-place, etc.). However, FNHA provides decision support and guidance to BC First Nations during emergencies and collaborates with the BC Ministry of Health and Provincial and Regional Health Authorities (e.g., Northern Health) to achieve better health outcomes.

In the event of an emergency, FNHA's Environmental Public Health Services Team assesses emergency locations and advises responders on how to reduce associated environmental public health risks; provides public health inspections of temporary accommodations, residential and public buildings, drinking water, food services, solid waste, and wastewater disposal systems; provides food handler training, drinking water sampling and other emergency environmental public health services; and conducts risk assessment activities to ensure communities are safe to return to.

3.2.3.4 HEALTH EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT BC

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. HEMBC-North deals specifically with Northern Health.

The role and responsibilities of HEMBC can include:

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

HEMBC should be notified of any serious injury or fatality in line with the Regulatory Reporting Matrix.

3.2.3.5 MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY

The MOE is responsible for the effective protection, management, and conservation of BC's water, land, air, and living resources.

The MOE actions during an incident can include:

- A ministry representative (Environmental Emergency Response Officer; EERO) will provide regulatory oversight and monitor discharges to the land, atmosphere, and all water bodies, and the situation overall to ensure appropriate response actions.
- May provide a representative to the incident site and the BCER Emergency Operations Centre and/or the Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre (PREOC) on a 24-hour basis.
- In a larger incident, based on risk, additional ministry resources such as the MOE IMT may be deployed to establish UC and monitor, augment, or take over the response if Cedar LNG fails to take appropriate action as deemed necessary by the EERO or Provincial IC.
- May assist to ensure other required agencies and affected stakeholders are contacted.
- May assist with hazardous waste management.
- May conduct sampling for monitoring and enforcement purposes.

3.2.3.5.1 Spill Reporting

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 1800-663-3456 (EMCR one-call number).

An Initial Report must be made immediately if any of the following occur or is at imminent risk of occurring:

1. If the volume spilled, or likely to be spilled, is equal to or greater than the minimum quantity outlined in the Spill Reporting Regulation.
2. If the spill enters, or is likely to enter, a body of water.

A release of natural gas is reportable if:

1. 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.
2. The amount of the spill is or is likely to be equal to or greater than 10 kg.

3.2.3.6 MINISTRY OF FORESTS

The Ministry for Forests is responsible for the oversight of the BC Wildfire Service.

If a forest fire (designated as a provincial emergency only) is associated with the emergency, forestry personnel will fight forest fires within their jurisdiction.

BC Wildfire Service-Skeena Zone 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 at 1-800-663-5555 or *5555.

3.2.3.6.1 Wildfire Monitoring

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

The Ministry for Forests also maintains up-to-date information on current wildfires of note. These wildfires can also be viewed on the active wildfires map https://wildfiresituation.nrs.gov.bc.ca/map.

3.2.3.7 MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure's (MoTI) role and function in an emergency is to manage any impacts to traffic on numbered highways and side roads.

- Authorizes the closure of provincial transportation routes, including highways and inland ferries, where the public's safety is at risk.
- Assists in public notification through the DriveBC website and posts advisories on overhead message boards along designated routes.

3.2.3.8 TECHNICAL SAFETY BC

Technical Safety BC oversees the safe installation and operation of various technical systems and equipment, including, but not limited to, electrical equipment and systems, boilers, pressure vessels, and elevators. It also administers the *Safety Standards Act.*

Notification of Technical Safety BC is required if there is a failure of a regulated product, work or operation that caused damage or injury.

3.2.3.9 NORTHERN HEALTH AUTHORITY

The Northern Health Authority operates the Kitimat General Hospital and Health Centre and the Kysen Regional Hospital in Terrace. The Cedar LNG Health & Medical Services Plan details Northern Health's role and responsibilities.

3.2.3.10 WORKSAFE BC

WorkSafeBC supports injured workers and promotes workplace health and safety across BC. It evaluates the safety of occupants at the work site and ensures necessary precautions are taken to protect worker health and safety during emergencies.

WorkSafe BC may provide a representative to the emergency operations centre as required.

Cedar LNG 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 could cause serious injury to a worker.
- Was an incident required by regulation to be reported.

Note: If BCER/EMCR notification is required for an incident, ensure that WorkSafeBC is also notified where required. Do not assume the BCER or EMCR has notified them.

Except as otherwise directed by an officer of the Board or a peace officer, you must not disturb an incident scene unless it is necessary to attend to persons injured or killed, prevent further injuries or death, or protect property that is endangered because of the accident.

3.2.4 Federal Agencies

3.2.4.1 CANADIAN COAST GUARD

The Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) is the lead government agency for pollution incidents in marine environments. CCG has a mandate for pollution incidents, including ship-source or mystery-source. CCG may assume the role of Federal IC 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.

3.2.4.2 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE CANADA

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) is responsible for an incident that is or has the potential to contravene the Canadian *Environmental Protection Act*.

3.2.4.3 FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA

Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) monitors impacts on 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 on fish or fish habitat(s).

Any hydrocarbons entering a waterway frequented by fish or occupied by waterfowl is deemed in contravention of the *Federal Fisheries Act* and must be reported to DFO.

3.2.4.4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AGENCY OF CANADA

Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC) is the federal body accountable to the federal Minister of Environment and Climate Change. It provides impact assessments that examine the positive and negative environmental, economic, social, and health impacts of potential projects.

Reporting of accidents and malfunctions with the potential to cause adverse federal effects[2] to the IAAC will be completed as outlined below.

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

The written notification 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 due to 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 Cedar LNG took to mitigate the adverse federal effects caused by the incident.
- Any view from Indigenous groups 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.

[2] 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.

- 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.

3.2.4.5 TRANSPORT CANADA

Transport Canada is responsible for developing and enforcing regulations, policies, and programs t**o** ensure safe, secure, and environmentally responsible marine transportation. This includes overseeing and enforcing regulations to ensure the security of marine terminals. Other **s**ubsequent reporting requirements depend on the situation. To determine whether additional reporting is required, contact the appropriate Cedar LNG Subject Matter Expert.

4 Emergency Response Zones and Public Protection Measures

4.1 Hazard Zones

The Hazard Planning Zone (HPZ) is the geographical area determined by using the hazard planning distance as a radius, and within which persons, property, or the environment may be affected by an incident based on the hazards associated with the product being released.

The Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) is the geographical area surrounding a pipeline or facility that requires specific emergency response procedures based on a hazardous product. The extent of an EPZ is determined using industry-accepted dispersion modeling software and/or analysis.

There are no identified hazard zones associated with the Cedar LNG project's terminal construction, as no LNG is currently present at the site.

4.2 High Consequence Areas

High Consequence Areas (HCA) are areas and/or receptors identified as having significant biophysical or socio-economic value, where an unplanned release could have the most significant adverse consequences and require additional focus, efforts, and analysis to ensure impacts are minimized and/or eliminated. Additionally, if an unplanned release occurs and impacts an HCA, recovery efforts must increase in these areas to maintain their current state and if possible, return the area to its pre-disturbance state.

The entire shoreline, marine waters, and seabed adjacent to the Cedar LNG site (District Lot 99) are considered HCA.

4.2.1 Public Protection

Public protection measures will be implemented at any level of emergency (or incident classification) when members of the public may be affected. Public protection measures can be implemented individually or simultaneously depending on the requirements of the emergency:

- Area Isolation – Establishing roadblocks and barriers to prevent entry into a hazard area.
- Shelter-in-Place – Requesting members of the public to shelter indoors until the hazard ends or until it is safe to evacuate.
- Evacuation – Requesting members of the public to evacuate the area until safe to return.
- Ignition – Planned or intentional ignition of release, which may be used when regulated ignition criteria are met.

5 Site and Hazard Response Procedures

This section has been developed to support an "All Hazards" approach to emergency management. Response actions are designed to guide response for emergency incidents originating from a range of hazards categorized as natural, behavioural (security), mechanical, biological, fire/explosion, chemical, or vessel-related, as identified by the Emergency Management Risk Assessment and considered relevant during construction.

The response actions should be reviewed in the context of the specific incident and actioned by the appropriate responder, as required. Responders are reminded to follow Section 2.3 Initial On-Site Actions when responding to emergencies.

5.1 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:

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

5.1.1 Mustering

Personnel should move as quickly as safely possible to the nearest designated muster point. If more than one muster point has been established, Cedar LNG supervisory personnel at each site must ensure communication occurs between locations to complete an accurate head count.

If it becomes clear that either an evacuation route or muster point is inappropriate, Cedar LNG supervisory personnel in the area may decide to divert personnel to a different evacuation route or muster point.

If this occurs, Cedar LNG supervisory personnel must immediately communicate this decision to the Pembina Sherwood Park Control Centre or IC.

5.1.1.1 CONDUCTING A HEAD COUNT

Following partial or complete evacuation, Pembina supervisory personnel will conduct a head count at the muster point:

- Identify the names and last known locations of anyone not accounted for and relay them to the official in charge.
- Non-employees such as visitor(s), supplier(s), and customer(s) who are present at the site will be accounted for by cross-referencing the sign-in list.
- Advise the Sherwood Park Control Centre and emergency services of the status of people at the muster point and communicate any changes.

- If safe to do so, establish a roadblock at the site entrance to ensure all persons entering or leaving the site are accounted for.
- If safe to do so, conduct SAR procedures for any missing individuals.

5.1.1.2 MUSTERING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The following information should be considered when evacuating visitor(s) and/or person(s) with disabilities requiring assistance:

- Offer assistance but let the person explain what help is needed. Do not ask what the disability is, only how you can help.
- Do not carry a person except in the most extreme of circumstances.
- Be aware that a service animal's sense of direction may become confused during an emergency.
- Do not abandon the person after exiting a building. Lead them to a safe place with others.

5.1.1.3 MISSING PERSONNEL

If any personnel are missing from the muster location, the IC should assess the situation and develop a plan for locating the missing person. The search must be conducted by the safest means possible, and personnel tasked with searching must not be placed at risk.

5.1.2 Site Evacuation

If an evacuation of the site is required, the IC will:

- Determine the best location to evacuate to, based on the hazards present.
- Determine the best route and evacuation method (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 Appendix E – Confidential: Cedar LNG Emergency Facilities.

Workers will use the transportation used to get to the worksite to evacuate to the default evacuation location unless otherwise directed by the IC.

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.

5.1.3 Essential Personnel

Essential personnel may remain behind temporarily to execute a controlled site shutdown. The IC will make the decision in consultation with Cedar LNG supervisory personnel in the area. Personnel who remain behind will always work in pairs and will maintain radio communications with the IC.

5.1.4 Rescinding Evacuation Order

The decision to stand down the evacuation will be made by the IC and communicated to all Cedar LNG personnel.

Personnel should not return to the site and/or work areas until the "All Clear" has been given and Safe Work Permit(s) have been issued.

5.2 Fire/Explosion

5.2.1 Fire Safety

The Cedar LNG Construction Fire Safety Plan establishes the basic fire protection needs and applicable responsibilities during project construction. While the Plan provides mitigation measures and commitments during construction-related activities to avoid or reduce fire impacts, the initial response procedure to a fire/explosion is located below.

5.2.2 Fire/Explosion

The goal of Cedar LNG responders is to prevent a small fire from becoming a large fire.

Cedar LNG personnel must not attempt to fight any fire unless trained, competent, and using the correct extinguishing equipment.

Cedar LNG personnel are not expected or required to perform the duties of professional firefighters. Local first responders will be requested via 9-11 to respond to fire incidents.

In the event of a fire, personnel should:

- ☐ Sound the site alarm to initiate mustering of personnel not involved with the response.
  - Follow Section 5.1 Site Muster and Evacuation.
- ☐ Call 9-11, requesting fire department.
  - Guide fire-fighting personnel to the scene upon arrival.
- ☐ Notify the Pembina Emergency Response Line.
- ☐ Don appropriate personal protection equipment.
- ☐ Commence initial on-site actions, as per Section 2.3 Initial On-Site Actions.
- ☐ Assess for compounding hazards (e.g., gas migration, risk of subsequent explosions from chemical storage areas,).
- ☐ Remove combustible materials and equipment from threatened areas if possible and safe to do so.
- ☐ Shut off the source of the fuel and other energy sources if applicable.
- ☐ Try to extinguish fire utilizing fire suppression equipment on site, if safe and trained to do so.
- ☐ Isolate the area and allow the fire to burn out.

If there is a risk of explosion, all personnel must be evacuated from the site immediately.

5.3 Chemical

5.3.1 Land-based Spills and Product Release

A spill is considered land based if it is into any area lacking the presence of water at the time of the release. Containment and recovery efforts focus on minimizing the spill's effects on the surrounding areas.

Minor spills that are contained within the Cedar LNG development areas, including the pipeline right of way, transmission line corridor, and facility area, are addressed within the Cedar LNG Construction Environmental Management Plan.

The following procedure applies should the spill leave the Cedar LNG development area, result in or have the potential for off-site effects, or require support from parties other than Cedar LNG.

In the event of a land-based spill or product release, personnel should:

- ☐ Don appropriate personal protection equipment.
- ☐ Notify the Pembina Emergency Response Line.
- ☐ Commence initial on-site actions, as per Section 2.3 Initial On-Site Actions.
- ☐ 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 by referring to Safety Data Sheet (SDS).
- ☐ Confirm appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and responder safety measures.
- ☐ Assess the release and determine the extent of impacts and potential impacts, visually.
- ☐ Block any open drainage ports using universal absorbent and/or plastic booms or available non-reactive materials.
- ☐ Promote ventilation if possible.
- ☐ Recover any free liquids utilizing suction equipment and remove any residuals using universal absorbent materials.
- ☐ 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.
- ☐ Make appropriate notifications.

> **! Should it become apparent that the entire spill cannot be contained, procedures for the protection of sensitive areas will be considered.**

5.3.2 Spill or Product Release to Marine Environment

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

Product movement is dictated by the following factors:

- Wind, currents, dispersion, tides, and watercraft movement.
- Product type:
  - Products can evaporate, dissolve, or become more viscous and sink throughout the water column.
  - Water-soluble products may disperse throughout the water column.

In the event of a spill or product release in the vicinity of the channel (marine) environment, personnel should:

- ☐ Don appropriate personal protection equipment.
- ☐ Notify the Pembina Emergency Response Line.
- ☐ Request Western Canada Marine Response Corporation (WCMRC) be activated, if applicable.
- ☐ Commence initial on-site actions, as per Section 2.3 Initial On-Site Actions.
- ☐ 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 by referring to SDS.
- ☐ Confirm appropriate PPE and responder safety measures.
- ☐ Assess the release and determine the extent of impacts and potential impacts, visually.
- ☐ Implement initial containment strategies, if trained and safe to do so.
- ☐ Make appropriate notifications.

! Spills to the inlet will be managed by WCMRC in coordination with Cedar LNG.

5.3.2.1 INITIAL CONTAINMENT STRATEGIES

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

Caternary Boom Deployment	
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.

5.4 Natural Hazard

Response procedures for natural hazards are noted below. For a complete list of associated safe work practices and response actions to extreme weather, please see Pembina's Safety Management Program on The Pipeline.

5.4.1 Earthquake

Earthquakes may occur anywhere along the coastal areas of British Columbia.

At the beginning of an earthquake, personnel should follow the **DROP, COVER, and HOLD-ON**.

- ☐ Drop to the ground.
- ☐ Cover your head; move underneath sturdy furniture such as a table or desk to avoid being hit by falling objects.
- ❑ Hold onto the object you are underneath to remain covered.
- ☐ Remain in place for a least one minute, once the shaking has stopped, to let any loose objects settle.
- ❑ Scan the area, before exiting your safe location, looking for additional hazards such as broken glass, fallen objects and fire.
- ❑ Exit the building; proceed to muster location.

If outdoors:

- ☐ Move to a clear area if safe to do so; pay attention to:
    - Potential falling hazards
    - Overhead temporary infrastructure—e.g. scaffolding
- ☐ Drop to the ground.
- ☐ Cover your head.
- ☐ Remain in place for at least one minute after the shaking has stopped to allow movement of objects to settle.
- ☐ Proceed to muster location.

If in equipment:

- ☐ Set parking brake.
- ☐ Shut off the vehicle.
- ☐ Stay in the vehicle.
    - If a powerline falls on the vehicle, stay inside until trained personnel remove the wire.
- ☐ Remain in place for a least one minute, once the shaking has stopped, to let any loose objects settle.
- ❑ Scan the area, before exiting the cab, looking for additional hazards such as powerlines, unstable overhead items, fallen objects and fire.
- ❑ Exit and proceed to muster location.

If in vehicle:

- ☐ Pull off the road to the far-right shoulder, if possible.
- ☐ Set parking brake.
- ☐ Activate hazard warning lights.
- ☐ Shut off the vehicle.
- ☐ Stay in the vehicle.
    - If a powerline falls on the vehicle, stay inside until trained personnel remove the wire.

- ☐ Notify Supervisor of status and location.

After the shaking stops:

- ☐ Complete a headcount and account for all personnel.
- ☐ If any personnel are unaccounted for, conduct SAR procedures for anyone missing, if safe to do so.
- ☐ Notify the Pembina Emergency Response Line.
- ☐ Monitor for tsunami notifications.

5.4.2 Flood

Flooding events known as flash floods are of particular concern. Flash floods are typically caused by abrupt and extreme rainfall that causes a river, stream, pond or other body of water to swiftly overflow its banks in a short period of time, often in several hours or less. Flash floods can also be caused by erosion of soil and sand, or by ice jams on rivers/streams in conjunction with a winter or spring thaw.

Pembina Cedar LNG monitors for flooding and the risk of flooding of the waterways near the project's development areas. Government entities provide current and forecast streamflow conditions, including modeled forecast data, and flood advisories and warnings, using the following stages:

High Streamflow Advisory: River levels are rising or expected to rise rapidly, but that no major flooding is expected. Minor flooding in low-lying areas is possible.

Flood Watch: River levels are rising and will approach or may exceed bank full. Flooding of areas adjacent to affected rivers may occur.

Flood Warning: River levels have exceeded bank-full or will exceed bank-full imminently, and flooding of areas adjacent to the rivers affected will result.

In the event the risk of a flood has been identified, the following steps and procedures should be taken:

5.4.2.1 MITIGATION FROM FLOOD RISK

- ☐ Receive notice of potential for flood.
- ❑ Identify and action appropriate activities based on alert levels and risk assessment to protect personnel, the environment and assets.
- ❑ Ensure personal safety. Don appropriate personal protection equipment and reassess needs regularly.
- ❑ Shut down activities, as appropriate:
  - Shut down, isolate, and de-pressurize equipment.
  - Shut off electricity and electrical equipment.
  - Shut off gas supply and water supply.

Do not attempt to shut off electricity if water is already present; the combination of water and live electrical current can be lethal.

- ☐ Remove critical records from site.

- ☐ Move, or remove hazardous materials and dangerous goods from low-lying areas to prevent environmental damage.
- ☐ Move critical equipment to higher ground.

5.4.2.2 DECISION TO EVACUATE SITE

- ☐ Receive order to evacuate.
- ❑ If required, and safe to do, search for missing people. Utilize appropriate equipment and resources.
- ☐ Implement and follow site evacuation plan.
    - Follow the specified evacuation route. Do not attempt to take short cuts as they may lead to a dangerous or blocked-in area.
    - Never try to walk or swim in flood waters.
- ☐ If evacuating by vehicle:
    - Do not drive through flood waters.
    - Water will often prove deeper than it appears, and the vehicle could get struck or swept away by fast water.
    - Avoid driving across bridges if the water is high and flowing quickly, unless advised by Responders that it is the safest route.
    - If caught in fast-rising waters and the vehicle stalls, exit and remain with the vehicle until help arrives.

5.4.3 Severe Storms

Storms can generate hazardous conditions such as damaging winds, lightning, large hail, and flash flooding. Winter storms can generate freezing rain, sleet, snow, and damaging winds.

- ☐ Identify and action appropriate activities based on alert levels and risk assessment to protect personnel, the environment and assets
- ☐ Ensure personal safety. Don appropriate personal protection equipment and reassess needs regularly.
- ☐ Secure items that may be blown loose or fall to mitigate the risk of injuring people or property damage.
- ☐ If you are in a vehicle, stop the vehicle away from trees or power lines.
- ☐ Report where you are and stay there.

5.4.4 Tsunami

The Cedar LNG Project is within the Province of B.C.'s Tsunami Zone B (Central Coast).

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.

Tsunami notifications are issued by the EMCR using data from the National Tsunami Warning Centre (NTWC). There are different types of tsunami-related notifications that may be issued, ranging in severity from just an information statement to a tsunami warning, which indicates that a flood wave is possible. The table below explains the different types of tsunami notifications to be aware of.

Alert Level	Threat	Action
Tsunami Warning	Flood wave possible	Full evacuation suggested
Tsunami Advisory	Strong currents likely	Stay away from the shore
Tsunami Watch	Danger level not yet known	Stay alert for more information
Information Statement	Minor waves at most	No action suggested
Cancellation	No further wave activity	Confirm safety of local areas

In some cases, a tsunami cannot be precisely predicted, even if the magnitude and location of an earthquake is known.

Physical warning signs of a tsunami include:

- The occurrence of a very large earthquake, even if the magnitude and location of an earthquake is unknown.
- Rapid and unexpected recession of water levels below the expected low tide.
- Do not go near the shore to watch the tsunami or ocean activity.

5.4.4.1 TSUNAMI WARNING

- ❑ If a tsunami warning is issued, confirm order to evacuate with the AHJ.
- ☐ Evacuate site as per Section 5.4.2 Flood.
- ☐ If there is time to do it safely, follow Section 5.4.2.1 Mitigation From Flood Risk.

5.4.4.2 OTHER TSUNAMI NOTIFICATIONS

- ☐ If a tsunami notification is issued, inform Pembina Emergency Response Line.
- ❑ Communicate to relevant Cedar LNG personnel the alert level, action being taken, which could be "Pembina is monitoring and assessing risk to the construction site."
- ☐ Monitor evolution of the tsunami risk, communicating regularly internally and to personnel.

5.4.5 Wildfire

Pembina monitors for wildfires and the risk of wildfires in the Cedar LNG development areas. Government entities provide wildfire risk and locations of wildfires.

It is important that personnel monitor and follow the instructions, Alerts, and Evacuation Orders given by Ministry of Forestry and/or District of Kitimat.

Consult with the Cedar LNG Fire Safety Plan on wildfire prevention activities arising from construction.

Initial response to wildfire in the vicinity of Cedar LNG development areas:

5.4.5.1 MITIGATION FROM WILDFIRE

- ☐ Receive notice of potential for wildfire impact.
- ❑ Identify and action appropriate activities based on alert levels and risk assessment to protect personnel, the environment and assets.
- ❑ Ensure personal safety. Don appropriate personal protection equipment and reassess needs regularly.
- ❑ Identify alternative emergency evacuation routes (two-way access), which could include by water or by helicopter.
- ❑ Shut down activities, as appropriate:
  - Shut down, isolate, and de-pressurize equipment.
  - Shut off electricity and electrical equipment.
  - Shut off gas supply and water supply.
- ☐ Remove critical records from site.
- ☐ Move, or remove hazardous materials and dangerous goods to prevent escalation and/or supplemental environmental damage.
- ☐ Move critical equipment off-site.

5.4.5.2 DECISION TO EVACUATE SITE

- ☐ Receive order to evacuate.
- ❑ If required, and safe to do, search for missing people. Utilize appropriate equipment and resources.
- ☐ Implement and follow site evacuation plan.
  - ○ Follow the specified evacuation route. Do not attempt to take short cuts as they may lead to a dangerous or blocked-in area.

5.5 Behavioural (Security)

As part of the Security Management Program, the Cedar LNG Construction Security Plan assists management in effectively and efficiently responding to and mitigating the identified threat.

Security countermeasures are employed appropriately at each threat level to enhance the security of personnel and applicable Cedar LNG development areas that may be under threat of harm.

Consult with the confidential Cedar LNG Construction Security Plan for further information on procedures to respond to threats or intentional incidents.

5.6 Other

5.6.1 Notification of Next of Kin

Death is never to be presumed, and first aid must be administered by trained personnel until relieved by a health care professional. Notification of a fatality does not occur until the casualty has been pronounced dead by a medical doctor or medical examiner. Under no circumstances are the names of casualties or missing persons to be released before the next of kin are notified. No telephone or radio discussion is to take place regarding the name(s) of the injured.

In the case of an incident that results in the death of, or serious injury to, a Pembina employee or contract personnel, or where a Pembina employee or contract person is missing, it will be the responsibility of the IC or Management appointed individual to ensure the immediate family is notified in coordination with, and following approval from, the RCMP.

If the incident involves contract personnel, the IC will inform the contractor's management, who will, in turn, assist police in notifying the next of kin.

If the incident involves a member of the public, the RMCP will notify the next of kin.

Prior to notification:

- ☐ Ensure you have approval from the RCMP to notify the next of kin.
- ☐ Triple check the victim's identity before notifying the family.
- ☐ Confirm the relationship of the victim to the relative being notified.

When carrying out the notification:

- ☐ Identify the time and location of the accident and the current location of the casualty.
- ☐ Provide the relatives with as much factual information as possible.
- ☐ Offer assistance, such as transportation, if necessary.
- ☐ Leave your name and telephone number with the family members.
- ☐ Advise the family that a senior Pembina Representative will be contacting them to discuss any immediate and future needs.
- ☐ Ensure that notified individuals are not left alone.

Following a workplace incident involving a fatality or serious injury, government agency representatives from the RCMP, BC Coroners Service, and/or WorkSafeBC will investigate the cause of the injury/fatality. After presenting their credentials, these representatives should be given full cooperation in executing their duties.

Work at the scene of an injury or fatality may not be resumed until permission has been obtained from the RCMP, BC Coroners Service, and/or WorkSafeBC, and the appropriate Occupational Health and Safety Department.

6 Equipment and Resources

Support services during regular operations may also be utilized during an emergency. Cedar LNG may respond using a variety of equipment types, depending on the event's severity. Additional resources may be obtained from area emergency services, mutual aid partners, third-party contractors, or additional Pembina-owned equipment caches.

6.1 Communications Equipment

Cedar LNG will make appropriate communications equipment available to key response personnel. Equipment may include telephones, two-way radios, and computer networks. Outside resources may 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.

External communications related to the response are only to be conducted by the appropriate response roles with the appropriate authority and approval within the ICS organization.

6.2 Response Equipment & Contractors

Land-based equipment located near the construction site consists of an assortment of static and vehicle-borne spill kits, including the appropriate PPE. For a list of equipment, see Appendix F – Confidential: Emergency Response Equipment.

Cedar LNG does not maintain marine-based spill response equipment at the Cedar LNG facility. Marine spill response equipment will be provided through the activation of WCMRC.

Appendix F – Confidential: Emergency Response Equipment provides contact information for area emergency services, mutual aid partners, and third-party contractors through which additional equipment and resources may be procured.

6.3 On-Site Medical Aid

Cedar LNG provides on-site services and initiatives to reduce the usage of local health services by out-of-region workers and to create a healthy and safe environment for its employees and contractors. For further information regarding medical services provided by Cedar LNG and its contractors, please see the Health and Medical Services Plan.

6.4 Emergency Facilities

To coordinate response efforts, Cedar LNG may 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 long-term depending on the nature of the emergency.

6.4.1 On-Site Command Post

The On-Site Command Post is the central location for emergency control and containment activities and communications to the ICP. It should be safely established at or as close to the actual incident site as possible. As the event becomes more serious or complex, it may become necessary to activate the ICP.

6.4.1.1 STAGING AREA

Staging areas house equipment required to respond to an incident. The Operations Section Chief should determine the location and need based on the type of event, complexity, and number of resources required.

6.4.2 Sherwood Park Control Centre

Pembina's Sherwood Park Control Centre is operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and plays a critical role in supporting the safety of Pembina operations. The Sherwood Park Control Centre is the focal point of overall response activation at Pembina, including for Cedar LNG during construction. The Sherwood Park Control Centre supports the notification, resource dispatching and other initial plan implementation activities, including initiating the Pembina Emergency Activation Call.

6.4.3 Incident Command Post

The ICP may be activated during an emergency, as appropriate. The established ICP should be near the emergency site but outside the hazard area.

The ICP plans and coordinates tactical operations. It must also have the appropriate equipment, personnel, and material resources to manage the emergency.

The location of Cedar LNG's primary and secondary ICP is controlled and found in Appendix E – Confidential: Cedar LNG Emergency Facilities.

6.4.4 Pembina Emergency Coordination Centre

The ICP may be supported by the Pembina ECC, which provides coordinated corporate support, guidance, and strategic planning. The ECC may be activated during an emergency, as appropriate, to support requested response actions from the ICP.

The location of Pembina's ECC is controlled and found in Appendix E – Confidential: Cedar LNG Emergency Facilities.

6.4.5 Reception Centre

If an area evacuation is required due to an emergency, a Reception Centre may be activated. The District of Kitimat will decide whether to activate a reception centre and its location. If required, Cedar LNG will coordinate with the local authority to support the set-up and management of the reception centre.

7 Incident Management

7.1 Incident Command System

Cedar LNG's uses ICS to ensure a coordinated and organized response to emergencies. The ICS is a standardized incident management system 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 ICS structure effectively coordinates emergency response, resources, and personnel from multiple responding organizations and agencies. Cedar LNG emergency response personnel are trained in ICS principles and practices.

Copies of the ICS Forms typically used for initial incident site assessment and/or response documentation are available on the Virtual Command System (VCS), or the ICS Canada Website.

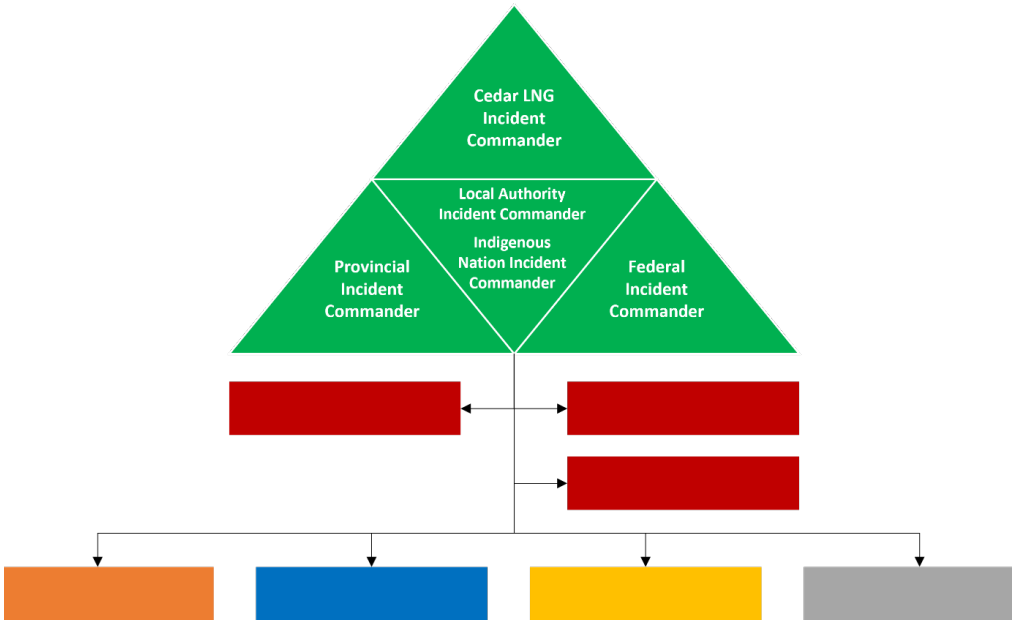
Copies of Pembina's Corporate ERP Forms are available through The Pipeline and the VCS.

7.1.1 Unified Command

Unified Command is used within the ICS to allow organizations with differing jurisdictional responsibilities to operate together in a single, coordinated structure. UC allows entities with different legal, geographic, and functional authorities and responsibilities to work together effectively, without affecting the individual entity's authority, responsibility, or accountability.

If it is determined that Unified Command is appropriate for the incident, the Cedar LNG IC may invite the applicable IC representing agencies or jurisdictions to join Unified Command.

The Unified Command structure that may be established during a Cedar LNG incident is shown below.

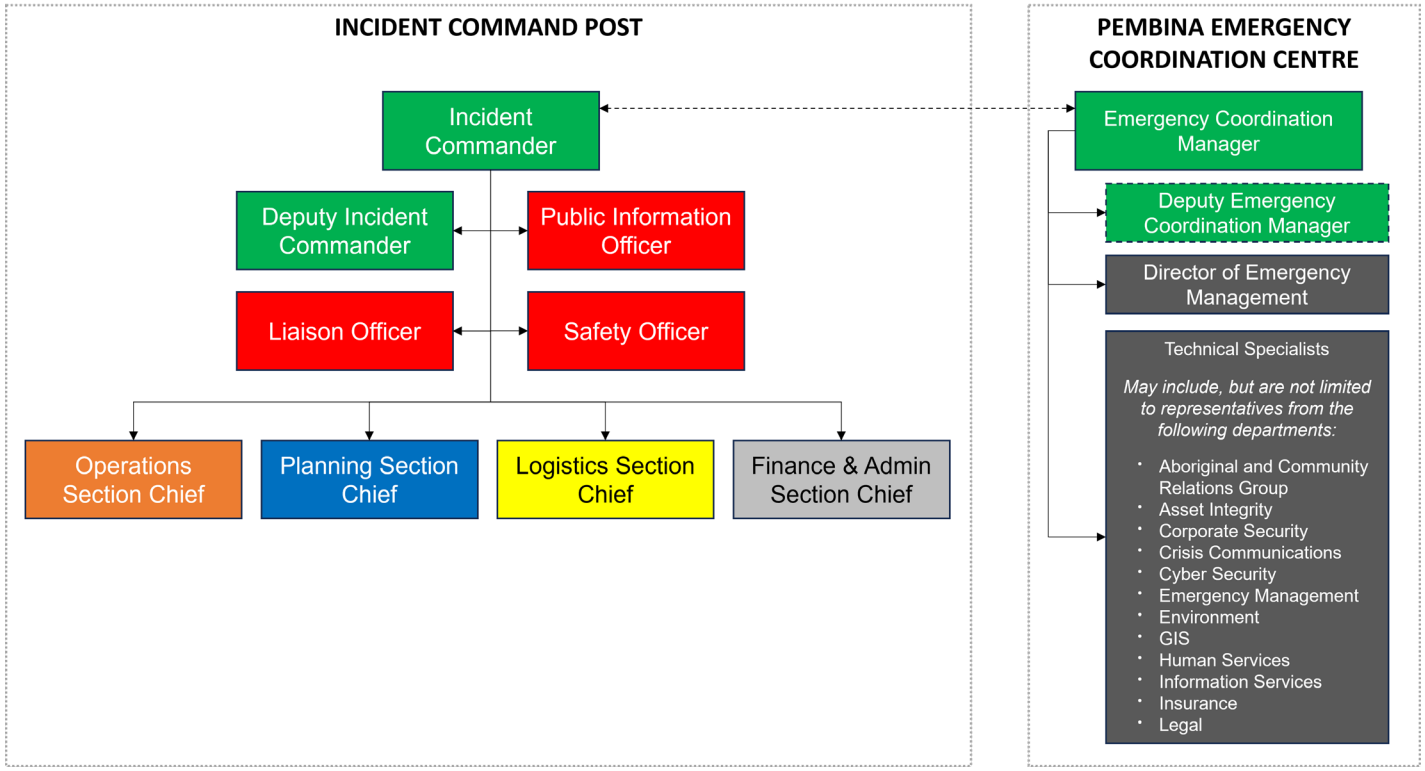


7.1.2 Incident Command System Organization

The ICS 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
- Pembina Corporate Incident Classification
- Regulatory Level of Emergency and/or
- the anticipated resource needs.

The scale and complexity of the incident can vary from requiring one person (the IC) to the entire IMT. Regardless of the size, the IC is responsible for the overall management and response to the incident.



7.2 Incident Management Team Responsibilities

Depending on the nature and severity of the situation, members of the IMT should be activated as required.

The Regional Response Team and/or an Incident Technical Response Team may be activated to reinforce the IMT.

- The Regional Response Team members are trained to plan and execute response activities during an incident and can be deployed to fill ICS roles within the ICP.
- 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 ICP or provide support remotely from another location.

See The Pipeline or Pembina's Role Guide for IMT Position Checklists.

7.2.1.1 INCIDENT COMMANDER

The IC is responsible for the incident response, including decision-making, information sharing, and the representation of Cedar LNG in the UC. The IC is responsible for:

- Initiating the activation of the ICP and managing the organizational structure, including sourcing additional support as necessary.
- Delegating functional responsibility to Deputy ICs, as necessary, and maintaining overall accountability for all tasks and functions at the ICP where responsibilities have not been delegated.
- Determining the BCER Regulatory Level of Emergency and/or Corporate Incident Classification and ensuring notifications of the incident are performed.
- Ensuring appropriate safety measures are in place to protect site workers and Cedar LNG response personnel, delegating this responsibility to the Safety Officer, if activated.
- Ensuring internal and external communications are accurate, including regular information updates to the ECC, if activated.
- Establishing incident objectives and priorities
- Approving Incident Action Plans (IAP) and monitoring the progress of the IAP against the incident objectives.

7.2.1.2 SAFETY OFFICER

The Safety Officer is part of the Command staff and responsible for monitoring and assessing hazardous and unsafe situations and developing measures to maintain personnel safety. The Safety Officer is responsible for:

- Anticipating, recognizing, and assessing hazardous and unsafe conditions or situations.
- Developing and recommending measures for maintaining personnel safety, including exercising emergency authority to stop and prevent unsafe acts.
- Reviewing the IAP for safety implications.
- Preparing and confirming the implementation of the Site Health and Safety Plan address all activities relating to the response
- Reviewing and approving the Medical Plan where necessary.
- Investigating any accidents that have occurred within the incident area.

7.2.1.3 LIAISON OFFICER

The Liaison Officer is part of the Command staff and the primary contact for assisting and cooperating agencies, stakeholders, Indigenous groups, and representatives of other agencies. The Liaison Officer is responsible for:

- Confirming appropriate incident notification to Regulators, stakeholders, and Indigenous groups.
- Maintaining a list of assisting and cooperating agencies and entity representatives.
- Being a point of contact and maintaining regular updates with impacted and potentially impacted groups, including Indigenous groups.
- Presenting concerns and objectives to the IMT throughout the IAP planning process.
- Ensuring liaison activities are coordinated and recorded.

7.2.1.4 PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

The Public Information Officer (PIO) is part of the Command staff and is responsible for managing and disseminating information about the incident to the media, members of the public, and internally to Cedar LNG and Pembina personnel. The PIO is responsible for:

- Identifying key information that needs to be communicated externally and internally.
- Preparing media briefings and incident messaging for the public and internal information bulletins.
- Obtaining IC/UC approval for media releases.
- Responding to inquiries from the media and the public in a timely manner.
- Monitoring social media and media reports for accuracy.
- Ensuring information dissemination complies with incident objectives and public information policies.

7.2.1.5 OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF

The Operations Section Chief is responsible for managing and directing tactical operations during the incident response. The Operations Section Chief is responsible for:

- Assisting with the preparation and implementation of the IAP.
- Implementing the Site Health and Safety Plan and monitoring safe tactical operations.
- Implementing the IAP for the Operations Section.
- Evaluating on-scene operations and adjusting organization, strategies, tactics, and resources as necessary to deliver operational IAP objectives.

7.2.1.6 PLANNING SECTION CHIEF

The Planning Section Chief coordinates all planning activities within the ICP, including collecting, evaluating, disseminating, and applying information about the incident. Information is needed to understand the current situation, predict the probable course of incident events, and prepare primary and alternate strategies for the incident. The Planning Section Chief is responsible for:

- Conducting planning meetings and briefings.
- Preparing the IAP including documenting, assembling, printing, and distribution.
- Collecting and evaluating intelligence about the current and possible future status of the incident (situational awareness).

- Maintaining incident files and documentation.
- Maintaining the status of all resources at the incident.
- Assessing, monitoring, and analysis of environmental matters.
- Provision of technical specialists.

7.2.1.7 LOGISTICS SECTION CHIEF

The Logistics Section Chief is responsible for providing facilities, services, people, and materials in support of the incident. The Logistics Section Chief is responsible for:

- Participating in the development and implementation of the IAP.
- Identifying service and support requirements for planned and expected operations.
- Ensuring necessary supplies and equipment are readily available.
- Preparing the Communications Plan, Medical Plan, and Traffic Plan.
- Coordinating transportation, medical services, food provisions, and overall comfort needs during the response.

7.2.1.8 FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION SECTION CHIEF

The Finance and Administration Section Chief manages all financial and cost-analysis aspects of an incident. The Finance and Administration Section Chief is responsible for:

- Monitoring and documenting all expenses associated with the incident.
- Administering contracts and agreements supporting incident response.
- Supervising timekeeping and payroll processes for response personnel.
- Developing cost projections and preparing financial reports.

8 Incident De-escalation

8.1.1 Emergency Level Downgrading

Once a situation improves, the decision to downgrade the incident classification is made by the IC and the ECM, 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 under the BCER Incident Classification Matrix, the IC and the ECM, in coordination with the BCER, make the decision to downgrade.

If there has been an evacuation, the health authority may also want to be included in the decision to return evacuees to their homes.

Action Summary

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

- Notify all relevant contacts, including the public, government, Indigenous groups, and industrial neighbours.
- Maintain security of any evacuated area until it is deemed safe and workers have returned to their homes or worksites.
- Prepare a media statement in coordination with the regulator and provide it to all those previously notified.

8.2 Rescinding Public Safety Actions

When an incident has resulted in an EPZ evacuation, complete the following:

- Check buildings and ventilate before allowing re-entry.
- Arrange transportation if required.
- Follow up with the public to answer any questions or address any concerns they have; consider arranging a community meeting.
- Handle claims promptly.

All communications to the public should be prepared and/or approved by Pembina's Crisis Communications Team, per the procedures outlined in the Crisis Communication Plan.

9 Post-Incident

9.1 Post-Incident Clean-Up

Non-emergency 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 responders during the incident.
- Procedures (e.g., IAP, 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 the resumption of normal activities, obtain confirmation from the Investigation Team that the initial investigation and evidence information is complete and proceed with clean-up and restoration of any damaged equipment/facilities.

9.2 Incident Investigation

Emergencies should 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.

9.3 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 because of injury to personnel or government regulatory action may adversely affect delivery agreements. Depending on the severity of the incident, this effect may be felt for an extended period. The Legal Department should be engaged in an incident affecting delivery or service agreements.

9.4 Documentation and Collection

The forms referenced in the 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 incident 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 daytimers or 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 incident response must be collected and submitted to the Pembina Emergency

Management Department. The information collected on these forms should be reviewed in the post-incident 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 should be retained for the life of the Cedar LNG project.

9.5 Regulatory Reporting

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 the timelines required by the relevant regulator. Ensure post-incident and regulatory reports are developed, as required.

9.6 Critical Incident Stress Management

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

9.7 De-briefing Activities

The debrief should be led by a member of the Pembina Emergency Management Team as per the Pembina EM Program. Ideally, debriefings begin as soon as the response phase of the operation is completed and before responders leave the scene.

Debriefings activities may:

- Include the key players from the response.
- Identify equipment damage and unsafe conditions requiring immediate attention or isolation for further evaluation.
- Assign information-gathering responsibilities for an After-Action Report (AAR) or Post-Incident Analysis (PIA).
- 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.

9.7.1 After-Action Report or Post-Incident Analysis

An AAP or PIA is a detailed, step-by-step review of the response that took place because of the incident. The PIA is not the same as an investigation(s) conducted to establish the probable cause of the accident for administrative, civil, or criminal proceedings. Responsibility should be assigned to the appropriate individual or office to collect information about the response during the debriefing, from command post logs, incident reports, and/or eyewitness accounts.

The AAR should consider/utilize all 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 groups, 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 incident 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.

Once all data has been assembled, key responders should verify that the details in the AAR have been accurately reported. The AAR 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 response personnel effective? What worked? What could be improved?
- Resources - Were the resources adequate for the job? 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?

9.7.2 Critiquing the Response

The purpose of a critique is to improve response efficiency and address areas for improvement. A critique 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.

10 Preparedness Activities

10.1 Emergency Management Program Administration

Pembina's EMP establishes the requirements for developing, implementing, maintaining, and evaluating emergency management activities. The Program also establishes the framework for emergency preparedness, planning, response, and recovery activities.

10.2 Indigenous Groups and Stakeholder Liaison

In accordance with condition 12.2 of the Decision Statement, Cedar LNG consults 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.

Engagement will continue per applicable regulatory requirements and best practices in accordance with the Cedar LNG Security, Emergency, and Continuity Management (SECM) Engagement Plan.

10.3 Training

Cedar LNG provides 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.

10.4 Exercises

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

10.5 Program Documentation and Records

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

10.6 Management of Change

Administrative changes (changes to a policy, standard, or practice) within the Pembina EM Program must follow the guidance outlined in the Pembina Operating Management System (OMS) Standard 5.1, Document Control.

Appendix A

Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AAR	After-Action Report
AMCP	Accidents, Malfunctions, and Communications Plan
AQM	Air Quality Monitoring
BCER	British Columbia Energy Regulator
CCG	Canadian Coast Guard
CMT	Crisis Management Team
CSA	Canadian Standards Association
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
DGIR	Dangerous Goods Incident Report
ECC	Emergency Coordination Centre
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
ECM	Emergency Coordination Manager
EERO	Environmental Emergency Response Officer
EM	Emergency Management
EMCR	Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone
FLNG	Floating Liquefied Natural Gas
FNHA	First Nations Health Authority
HCA	High Consequence Areas
HEMBC	Health Emergency Management BC
HPZ	Hazard Planning Zone
IAAC	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Command
IC	Incident Commander

Acronym	Definition
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IMT	Incident Management Team
JRCC	Joint Rescue Coordination Centre
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
MCTS	Marine Communications and Traffic Services
MOE	BC Ministry of Environment & Climate Change Strategy
MOF	Ministry of Forests
MoTI	Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure
NOTAM	Request a Notice to Airman
NPS	Nominal Pipe Size
NTWC	National Tsunami Warning Centre
OMS	Operating Management System
PHSA	Provincial Health Services Authority
PIA	Post Incident Analysis
PIO	Public Information Officer
PIPEDA	Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PREOC	Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
ROW	Right-of-Way
SAR	Search and Rescue
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SECM	Security, Emergency, and Continuity Management
SPU	Structure Protection Unit
TSB	Transportation Safety Board
UC	Unified Command
WCMRC	Western Canada Marine Response Corporation

Appendix B

Glossary

After-Action Report (AAR) or Post-Incident Analysis (PIA)	A detailed, step-by-step review of the response that took place because of the incident.
Construction Environmental Management Plan	Describes the environmental mitigation measures and commitments during construction-related activities to avoid or reduce environmental impacts and address construction environmental incidents that do not escalate to an emergency.
Incident Classification Matrix	A framework that assesses and categorizes the incident level.
Corporate Security	Dedicated Pembina personnel responsible for the development, maintenance, and implementation of the Security Management Program.
Crisis Management Team (CMT)	A cross-functional team of Senior Executives who are well-positioned to act in accordance with Pembina's risk tolerance and stakeholder expectations and are responsible for assessing the need to declare a crisis.
Critical Incident Stress Management	A form of psychological support designed to minimize the lasting impact of stress and trauma.
Dangerous Goods Initial Report (Initial Report)	A document submitted to the regulator immediately following an incident involving the release or potential release of dangerous goods during transport.
Director of Emergency Management	A role within Pembina's Incident Management Team (IMT) 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 (ECM) or Deputy ECM	A member of IMT who 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.
Emergency Management Risk Assessment	A process for identifying, analyzing, and prioritizing potential risks, their severity, and likelihood.
Emergency Support Services	Provides short-term basic support to people impacted by disasters.
Environmental Emergency Response Officer	A government representative responsible for protecting the environment and the public by effectively managing hazardous material and other types of spill responses.
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.
Floating liquefied natural gas (FLNG) facility	A technology designed for extracting, storing, and transporting natural gas from offshore fields. These facilities are constructed on ships or barges, enabling the development of gas resources in remote locations.
High Consequence Areas	Specific locales and areas where a release could have the most significant adverse impacts.
Incident Action Plan (IAP)	A document that details the objectives, strategies, and tactics for effectively handling an incident.
Incident Command Post (ICP)	The location at which Command and General Staff plans and directs the execution of response activities.
Incident Command System (ICS)	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 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 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	A collection of personnel that provide subject matter expertise during a response. They may be physically located at the ICP or provide support remotely from another location.
Indigenous Engagement Team	Individuals designated by Cedar LNG to engage with Indigenous communities to solicit input and provide information on issues of mutual interest.
Initial On-Site Actions	Defined initial response actions for responders
Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC)	A central location responsible for planning, coordinating, controlling, and conducting aeronautical and maritime search and rescue operations.
Liaison Office	The office responsible for coordinating communication with Indigenous groups and considering channels and methods accessible to all community members, including those with diverse needs and preferences.
Notice to Airman (NOTAM)	A safety communication that informs pilots of potential hazards or changes that could affect a flight.
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.
Personal protective equipment (PPE)	Clothing and other wearable items that protect the individual from injury or harm.
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 Response Team	A group of trained and competent Pembina 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 BC Energy Regulator
Regulatory Reporting Matrix	Provides guidance on conducting regulatory and agency notifications.

Reportable quantity	The quantity of a controlled substance that, if released, must be reported to the relevant regulatory authority.
Right-of-ways (ROWs)	A legal agreement that grants an individual or entity the right to use a portion of another person's property for a designated purpose.
Safety Management Program	A set of processes designed by Pembina to manage safety risks.
Search and rescue region (SRR)	A designated area with specific boundaries assigned to a rescue coordination center, where search and rescue services are conducted.
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.
State of Local Emergency	A temporary emergency measure authorized by the *Emergency and Disaster Management Act* that allows local authority access to emergency powers.
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.
Virtual Command System (VCS)	Pembina's Microsoft Teams platform used during emergency response.
Wildfire Prevention Preparedness Group	Provides industry stakeholders, including Cedar LNG, with updates on wildfire activity and conditions.

Appendix C

Construction Fire Safety Plan

The Construction Fire Safety Plan establishes the basic fire protection needs and responsibilities during project construction. 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.

1.0 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.

2.0 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.

3.0 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.

4.0 Inspections, Testing, and Drills

4.1 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.

4.2 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.

4.3 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.

5.0 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.

6.0 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.

7.0 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.

8.0 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.

9.0 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.

10.0 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.

11.0 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.