

Many Islands Pipe Lines (Canada) Limited

Emergency Response Program



Many Islands Pipe Lines (Canada) Limited

March 2020

MIPL Emergency Response Program

REVISION HISTORY

Version/ Change #	Description of Change	Date of Release	Author/ Owner	Approver
March 2020	Review and update of document. Removed Chinook – Loomis gas line.	March 31, 2020	G. Samuelson	D. Janke
July 2019	Removal of non required information based on the NEB MO-002-2017 and reorganization of remaining information into the same headings as the NEB MO.	June 26, 2019	D. Janke	R. Greggains
February 2019	Removal of Renaissance – Bronson North Pipeline. Added information related to full scale exercise and Provincial EOC. Updated NEB/TSB reporting procedures, ICS figures and Key Contacts List.	February 18, 2019	D. Janke	R. Greggains
December 2018	Removal of Petrolia Pipeline. Updated Key Contacts List.	December 14, 2018	D. Janke	R. Greggains
October 2018	Addition of Portal Municipal Gas Pipeline. Updated Key Contacts List.	October 16, 2018	D. Janke	R. Greggains
September 2018	Regular review and update to contact information. Addition of Macklin Compressor Station.	September 27, 2018	D. Janke	R. Greggains
September 2017	Removal of Mid-Continent Pipeline	September 1, 2017	D. Janke	
July 2017	New document	July 10, 2017	D. Janke	

Guide to Redacted Information

i	Personal and Private Information¹
ii	Security Sensitive Information

¹ This “Guide to Redacted Information” relates to redacted information provided in accordance with NEB Order MO-002-2017, and is intended to describe and permit the public to understand what information is being withheld. In some instances identifying an individual and their contact information might also pose a security risk. Criteria for withholding as relevant to applicable provincial and federal access to information legislation, if any, has not been addressed, and this Guide should not be considered an admission that such criteria does or does not apply. For more information please contact us at privacy@saskenergy.com

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MIPL Emergency Response Program

1.0 Introduction

Many Islands Pipe Lines (Canada) Limited (MIPL) is committed to safety and shall respond, in the safest and most efficient manner possible, to emergency situations affecting the health and safety of the public, employees, facilities, and the environment. MIPL is a wholly owned subsidiary of SaskEnergy Incorporated (SaskEnergy). SaskEnergy and TransGas Limited (TransGas), another wholly owned subsidiary of SaskEnergy, provide emergency response and other services to MIPL.

MIPL's emergency management program (EMP) follows a "Plan-Do-Check-Act" cycle to support continuous improvement. MIPL's Emergency Response Program and Emergency Response Manual, which are part of the overall emergency management program, are updated annually in accordance with the Corporate Emergency Management Program (CEMP) annual review process.

MIPL's EMP is based on the following emergency management principle:

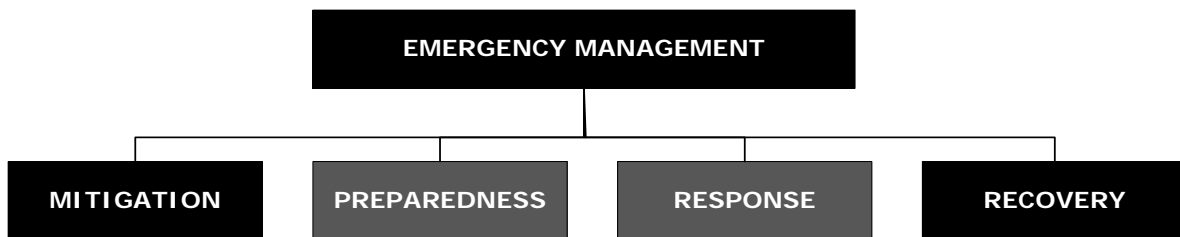


FIGURE 1: Emergency Management

The Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment process collects all hazards and potential hazards for review and evaluation. Significant risks from that process are incorporated in CEMP.

The CEMP methodology divides threats into pre-event and post-event. The pre-event category includes two stages, mitigation and preparedness. The post-event category also includes two stages, response and recovery.

TABLE 1: Pre and Post-Event Categories

Mitigation	Measures that can be taken to avoid the occurrence of an incident, such as inspections and repairs, locking gates and valves, remote monitoring, etc.
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Preparedness	Forecasting the types of emergencies that could occur and the people, equipment, organization and training that would be required to respond effectively.
Response	The actions that would be taken to regain control of the failed facilities.
Recovery	Resumption - restoring service to customers in locations where service was lost. Restoration - taking remedial action to restore any damaged buildings, equipment or property to their normal condition.

MIPL is required to develop, implement and maintain an emergency management program to anticipate, prevent, manage and mitigate conditions during an emergency that could adversely affect the health and safety of the public, employees, facilities, and the environment for all pipelines and facilities regulated by the Canada Energy Regulator (CER). Table 2, provides the list of pipelines and facilities owned or leased by MIPL that are under CER Jurisdiction.

TABLE 2: List of MIPL Pipelines and Facilities Under CER Jurisdiction

No.	NPS	mm	Kms	Corporately Used Pipeline Name	MOP (kPa)
1	10	273.1	28.77	Cold Lake - Beacon Hill: LSD 5 of 12-62-01 W4M to LSD 16 of 12-62-25 W3M	8481
3	6	168.3	0.055	Poco (John Lake) - Bronson Lake: LSD 16 of 01-56-01 W4M to LSD 15 of 06-56-27 W3M	8205
4	8	219.1	0.06	SaskOil Frog Lake: LSD 16 of 01-56-01 W4M to LSD 15 of 06-56-27 W3M	8205
5	6	168.3	7.23	Husky – Marwayne: LSD 10 of 32-51-27 W3M to LSD 9 of 08-51-27 W3M	8964
6	12	323.9	7.51	Husky Bi-Provincial Upgrader: LSD 4 of 24-49-01 W4M to LSD 12 of 30-49-27 W3M	8274
8	8	219.1	31.5	Esther – Smiley: NE 13-32-01 W4M to NW 13-31-26 W3M	8619
12	16	406.4	210.17	Loomis – Herbert: SW 01-01-23 W3M to SW 22-18-10 W3M	6550
13	8	219.1	36.8	Steelman – North Portal: NW 21-04-05 W2M to SE 03-01-05 W2M	7585

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No.	NPS	mm	Kms	Corporately Used Pipeline Name	MOP (kPa)
14	6	168.3	39.08	Norquay – Benito: NW 33-33-01 W2M to SW 05-34-29 W1M	8274
16	16	406.4	64.9	Macklin – Unity: NE 11-38-01 W4M to NW 08-40-22 W3M	7067
17	12	323.9	7.55	Husky Bi-Provincial Upgrader: LSD 4 of 24-49-01 W4M to LSD 12 of 30-49-27 W3M	8274
18				Macklin Compressor Station: SE 23-38-28 W3M	
19	3	88.9	0.004	Portal Municipal Gas: SE 01-01-05 W2M	172

This MIPL Emergency Response Program is intended to meet the requirements of Order MO-002-2017, and the regulatory requirements for an emergency management program as outlined in section 32-35 of the Onshore Pipeline Regulations (OPR) (SOR/99-294).

2.0 Key Public Safety Information

MIPL is responsible for the management of emergency situations relating to all operations. Should an emergency occur, MIPL shall activate the appropriate Emergency Response Plan, and notify the affected public, first responders, municipalities, indigenous communities, and provincial and federal agencies and regulators, as required.

The MIPL Emergency Response Manual provides notification procedures and contact information for first responders, municipalities, provincial and federal agencies. Contact information of residents and businesses near our pipelines and facilities are kept current as part of the damage prevention and stakeholder engagement programs so that stakeholders are updated with the latest information.

The public can provide notification of an issue by calling the 24-Hour Emergency number published at www.miplcl.com and in our damage prevention and stakeholder engagement program materials and as part of the information posted on Pipeline Markers.

The damage prevention and stakeholder engagement programs are designed to educate the affected public, and public officials about the presence of pipelines and facilities in their communities as well as provide information on the products in the pipelines and facilities. The programs also detail safety and emergency hazard awareness and response. Detailed information about the products in the pipelines and facilities is provided to first responders so they will be able to quickly identify and properly respond during an emergency.

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2.1 Products in MIPL Pipelines

MIPL pipelines are used to transport natural gas inter-provincially and internationally, both into and out of the United States markets. General safety information regarding the natural gases transported is available in the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) in the emergency response manual. MIPL's basic product information and general hazards associated with the transported natural gases are outlined in Table 3 below:

TABLE 3: MIPL's Basic Product Information

Product	Appearance	Odor	Special Behavior	Hazards
Natural Gas (Odorized)	Colourless gas	Rotten egg-like	Low density and lighter than air In an open area, it rises into the atmosphere and dissipates In an enclosed area, it collects overhead first	Extremely flammable and explosive under certain conditions Suffocation can occur if vapours displace the oxygen in an enclosed area
Natural Gas (Sweet)	Colourless gas	Odourless. There can be a slight hydrocarbon odour that may not be detected by everyone	Low density and lighter than air In an open area, it rises into the atmosphere and dissipates In an enclosed area, it collects overhead first	Extremely flammable and explosive under certain conditions Suffocation can occur if vapours displace the oxygen in an enclosed area

2.2 Emergency Response

In the event of an emergency, MIPL will activate the appropriate Emergency Response Plan and work with the affected municipality, health authority, environmental agency/regulator, regulatory body and other provincial government departments and/or agencies, as required. MIPL will notify and update members of the affected public on actions to be taken and/or actions taken. Multiple communication platforms may be utilized including:

- Direct communication;
- Broadband media;
- Social media;
- News releases;
- Hotlines; and

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- Website

Personnel are equipped with approved Combustible Gas Indicator (CGI) for their safety.

If a release is detected or reported, MIPL prioritizes in stopping the release, containing the spill, sampling and identifying the spill material, and clean-up of the release based on respective Construction, Operations and Maintenance Practices (COMP) to recover the spilled material, and reduce environmental impact. Construction or maintenance projects are completed consistent with industry standards and best practices.

3.0 Emergency Response Manual

The MIPL Emergency Response Manual is based on the output of our hazard identification and risk analysis process. It contains emergency response information applicable for all pipelines and facilities owned or leased by MIPL that are under CER Jurisdiction, as listed in Table 2. This information includes:

- Description of initial actions when someone reports an incident
- Definitions and levels of emergencies
- Incident command system and emergency response structure
- Information on managing threats
- Spill control procedures
- Debriefing procedure
- Internal and external communication information and procedures
- Emergency roles and responsibilities for internal positions and agencies
- Detailed product information
- Internal and external reporting requirements
- Current internal and external contact lists
- Emergency planning zone information
- Information on emergency response equipment
- Current area maps
- Mutual aid agreements
- Templates and records to document the events, actions and meetings during an emergency.

Our emergency response is guided by the emergency response manual and is available for viewing on <https://www.miplcl.com>. Some information has been redacted in accordance with Order MO-006-2016 to protect personal information or security-sensitive information.

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In addition to the emergency response manual, COMPS, Unified Management System programs, plans, procedures, and guidelines have been developed, to support pre and post-event controls as noted in Table 1.

4.0 Emergency Management Program Summary

The Emergency Management Program focuses on incidents and emergencies that threaten the safe and reliable operation of our natural gas systems. The scope of the program includes all emergency planning and response activities. The risk which this program addresses is that emergency management programs and controls are ineffective or inefficient due to overlap or gaps. The comprehensive coordination of all programs and controls residing under the Emergency Management Program umbrella manages the overlaps and gaps through the strategic exchange of information and direction with, and between, control owners.

Implementing an integrated and coordinated approach to emergency management aligns with our corporate mission of providing safe and reliable natural gas solutions. This is also consistent with the direction of peer companies and the industry in general. The purpose of the program is to:

- provide an integrated and coordinated approach at various functional levels within the Company.
- provide compliance with provincial and federal legislation regarding emergency programs and our participation in their development and operation.

The Emergency Management Program is comprised of key program elements that are set out in the different sections of this document. These elements are designed to minimize effects on the public, customers, our facilities, employees, and the environment.

- **4.1 Policy and Commitment** - states the company's commitment to policies and goals intended so that the Emergency Management Program activities are conducted in a manner that protects the safety and security of the public, workers, pipeline, and the protection of properties.
- **4.2 Goals and Objectives** - details the company's goals and objectives and describes how the Emergency Management program integrates with other protection programs under the OPR.
- **4.3 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, and Controls, Clean-up and Remediation** - provides a summary of the hazards that are likely to occur based on the product and geography and what consequences would be prevented and

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addressed. The risk analysis and controls used, and the extent of emergency response preparedness including clean-up and remediation.

- **4.4 Stakeholder Liaison to Prepare for Emergencies** - explains how liaison activities are conducted to assure inter-operability amongst the company, government agencies and other organizations.
- **4.5 Continuing Education** - explains continuing education program for police, fire departments, medical facilities, other organizations and agencies, and the public residing near the pipelines.
- **4.6 Training and Exercise** - explains the emergency preparedness and response training and exercises provided to all levels of the company including first responders.
- **4.7 Incident Management System** - explains how an emergency is coordinated, a description of the incident management system used by the company including incident management system positions and location of the incident command post.

4.1 Policy and Commitment

Committed to respond, in the safest and most efficient manner possible, to emergency situations affecting the health and safety of personnel, the public, property, and the environment.

Through our emergency procedures, will respond to all emergencies involving our facilities and our service to customers. The procedures contained within the emergency response manual comply with applicable laws, industry, and legal codes of practice. The procedures will be followed and applied as necessary, depending on the nature of the incident.

Recognizes that it is the responsibility of all employees to apply this policy in the event of an emergency.

4.2 Goals and Objectives

Our main goal is to prevent incidents before they happen. Should an incident occur, the goal of the emergency management program is to safely and effectively respond to the emergency, in partnership with local first responders, support services, local authorities, RCMP/police, the health authority, government agencies, and regulatory agencies.

It is the goal of the emergency management program to establish and maintain plans, procedures, and resources to:

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- Eliminate or minimize the effects that incidents have on company operations.
- Provide emergency responders with established procedures, and access to critical information, equipment and proper training required to respond to an emergency.
- Activate local first responder groups and local authorities towards a unified and coordinated response to incidents or emergencies; and
- Restore any damaged buildings, equipment or property to their pre-incident condition.

To accomplish these goals, the Emergency Management Program, which is governed by the Unified Management System, has to coordinate with other programs to effectively prevent and mitigate release of substance from our pipelines and facilities.

- Safety Management Program - includes safety procedures related to the conditions, potential hazards, or equipment involved that must be consulted and followed when carrying out work.
- Environmental Protection Program - includes procedures for clean-up and remediation during an emergency that may adversely affects the environment
- Control Room Management Program - provides the scope of pipeline control procedures that must be followed for safe, efficient and reliable pipeline operations.
- Pipeline Integrity Management Program - maintains the safety and reliability of gas pipelines and other materials that form part of the high pressure pipeline asset to keep the public and employees safe.
- Plant Integrity Management Program - maintains the safety and reliability of the pressure vessels and associated piping systems. This serves to control the risks associated with loss of containment of the pressure equipment and subsequent gas loss.
- Damage Prevention Program - includes risk management procedures that must be followed to effectively address protection of the MIPL System.
- Security Management Program - includes risk management procedures that must be followed to effectively mitigate security risks.

CEMP key objectives and targets for the year are established and monitored. The CEMP committee provides an annual update to the CEMP steering committee. Documents and records are stored in the CEMP SharePoint site.

4.3 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, and Controls, and Clean-up and Remediation

4.3.1 Threat & Hazard Identification and Risk Control

Public awareness events with stakeholders are held following the steps in the Stakeholder Engagement Procedure. Stakeholders' input and potential concerns

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raised are properly documented, reviewed, and analyzed as part of continuous improvement and used along with the threats outlined in CSA Z662 as inputs to our risk assessment. Appropriate control processes are employed to mitigate and eliminate or reduce the chance of incident and their potential consequences including leak, rupture, rupture with fire, and loss of customer. A complete list of threats and controls is stored on the CEMP SharePoint site.

In general, our primary hazard is loss of containment or release and ignition of product. Our risk assessment process includes development of mitigations and controls including but not limited to the following:

- Recognizing potential hazards;
- Assessing the risk of the potential hazard;
- Implementing preventive measures (e.g. Sask 1st Call participation, cathodic protection, pipeline integrity program);
- Incorporating detection abilities (e.g. SCADA, fire eye);
- Applying mitigation (e.g. emergency shutdown, control room procedures, plant control systems)
- Calculating Emergency Planning Zones (EPZs);
- Identifying the potential impact on people, property and the environment of an incident within the EPZs;
- Completing external agency consultation within the EPZs;
- Incorporating external agency feedback; and
- Arranging for equipment resources (e.g. type, amount and location of emergency response equipment, mutual aid agreements, contractor and clean-up resources) and response procedures to protect people, property and the environment and mitigate the situation in the event of an incident

4.3.2 Emergency Response Preparedness

As noted above, the applicable legal, regulatory standards and our risk assessment process plays a role in defining our emergency response preparedness, including:

- Determining the location of staging area, entrance/exit routes;
- Ensuring appropriate resources for incident command;
- Maintaining adequate emergency response equipment;
- Maintaining adequate hazard monitoring equipment (e.g. approved CGI);

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- Maintaining clean-up/waste contracts and mutual aid agreements with members of the Canadian Gas Association (CGA) and Canadian Energy Pipeline Association (CEPA); and
- Conducting exercises and drills

4.3.3 Emergency Response Strategy

Each of our incident response plans is based on legal, regulatory standards, industry guidelines and best practices for quick and effective emergency response to protect personnel, public, property and public safety. This involves identification of potential incidents (e.g. spills, release, fires, civil disturbances), outlining the contingencies including resources needed to respond to emergencies (e.g. personnel, organizations/association involvement and equipment), notification guidelines, developing responder checklists, and procedures for remediation and cleanup and training of stakeholders.

Information regarding the type, number and location of emergency equipment is maintained and stored on the ICS SharePoint site. Procedures for responding to emergencies are stored on the CEMP SharePoint Site and COMPS for remediation and clean-up in the Standards Library.

4.4 Stakeholder Liaison to Prepare for Emergencies

Emergency first responders, the public, municipalities, provincial and federal agencies, are engaged with in regular meetings and trainings to discuss, and prepare for emergency response. This engagement is supported by our stakeholder engagement procedure and allows for:

- Aligning communications regarding damage prevention, emergency response and preparedness, and emergency management (coordination) during an incident;
- Information gathered during the outreach is documented, analyzed and incorporated into the emergency response manual, as applicable;
- Confirmation that contact information, including calling priorities are correct and updated; and
- Continuing education - details of which can be seen in Section 4.5 Continuing Education.

4.5 Continuing Education

Our stakeholder engagement procedure includes providing comprehensive training to affected public, public officials and first responders at a frequency indicated in Table

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4. It also serves as a two-way meeting and communication with organizations that may potentially be involved in responding to incidents.

TABLE 4: Messaging and Messaging Frequency by Audience

Stakeholder Group	Who is included	Messaging Type	Frequency
Affected Public	Landowners and occupants who own, live or work along the pipeline right of way (ROW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline Purpose and Reliability • Hazard Awareness and Prevention Measures (Less Detailed for all Audiences) • Overview of Potential Hazards • Overview of Potential Consequences • Summary of Prevention Measures Undertaken • Potential Hazards of Products Transported • Leak Recognition (How to recognize a Pipeline Leak) • Response to a Pipeline Leak • Priority to Protect Life • Damage Prevention • Transmission Pipeline Markers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every five (5) years for SEI/TGL • Every one (1) year for MIPL • Supplemental as required
Public Officials	Town, county or municipal level elected representatives, and those belonging to a government agency that may have jurisdictional responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline Purpose and Reliability • Hazard Awareness and Prevention Measures (Less Detailed for all Audiences) • Overview of Potential Hazards • Overview of Potential Consequences • Summary of Prevention Measures Undertaken • Potential Hazards of Products Transported • Leak Recognition (How to recognize a Pipeline Leak) • Response to a Pipeline Leak • Priority to Protect Life • Damage Prevention • Emergency Preparedness - Drills and Exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every year • Supplemental as required

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Stakeholder Group	Who is included	Messaging Type	Frequency
Emergency Responder	Emergency response agencies with jurisdiction to respond to an emergency involving pipelines or facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline Purpose and Reliability • Hazard Awareness and Prevention Measures (More Detailed for Emergency Official Audiences) • Priority to Protect Life • Liaison with Emergency Officials • Emergency Contacts • Emergency Preparedness Response Plans • Emergency Preparedness - Drills and Exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every year • Supplemental as required
Third parties	Those conducting ground disturbance activities near pipelines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline Purpose and Reliability • Hazard Awareness and Prevention Measures (Less Detailed for all Audiences) • Leak Recognition (How to recognize a Pipeline Leak) • Response to a Pipeline Leak • Priority to Protect Life • Damage Prevention • Transmission Pipeline Markers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every year through industry initiatives • Supplemental as required
Employees	Employees and contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline Purpose and Reliability • Hazard Awareness and Prevention Measures (Less Detailed for all Audiences) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing

Table 5 describes the message types provided in the stakeholder engagement events listed in Table 4.

TABLE 5: Messaging Type

<p>Pipeline Purpose and Reliability</p>	<p>A general explanation of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the purpose of the pipeline and/or facilities 2. the reliability of the pipeline to meet the energy needs of the region, and 3. how security is considered.
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<p>Hazard Awareness and Prevention Measures (Less Detailed for all Audiences)</p>	<p>Provides a broad overview of hazards, their potential consequences, and the measures undertaken to prevent or mitigate the risks from pipelines. Additionally, communicates an overview of preventative measures to help assure safety and prevent incidents.</p>
<p>Hazard Awareness and Prevention Measures (More Detailed for Emergency Official Audiences)</p>	<p>The scope of the hazard awareness and prevention message is more detailed for the emergency responder audience than for other audiences, and includes how to obtain more specific information upon request.</p>
<p>Overview of Potential Hazards</p>	<p>General information about the nature of hazards posed by pipelines is included, while also assuring the stakeholder audience that accidents are relatively rare. The causes of pipeline failures, such as third-party excavation damage, corrosion, material defects, worker error, and events of nature can also be communicated.</p>
<p>Overview of Potential Consequences</p>	<p>Identifies the product release characteristics and potential hazards that could result from an accidental release from the pipeline.</p>
<p>Summary of Prevention Measures Undertaken</p>	<p>A general overview of the preventative measures undertaken in the planning, design, operation, maintenance, inspection and testing of the pipeline. This message should also reinforce how the stakeholder audience can play an important role in preventing third-party damage and right-of way encroachments.</p>
<p>Potential Hazards of Products Transported</p>	<p>Specific information about the release characteristics and potential hazards posed by the accidental release.</p>
<p>Leak Recognition (How to recognize a Pipeline Leak)</p>	<p>Information on how to recognize a pipeline leak through the senses of sight, unusual sound, and smell (as appropriate to the product type) and describe any associated dangers.</p>
<p>Response to a Pipeline Leak</p>	<p>Outlines the appropriate actions to take once a pipeline leak or release is suspected. This information includes: What to do if a leak is suspected and what not to do if a leak is suspected. It is especially important to include specific information on detection response if the pipeline contains product that, when released, could be immediately hazardous to health.</p>
<p>Liaison with Emergency Officials</p>	<p>This information indicates that SaskEnergy and the local emergency response officials have an ongoing relationship designed to prepare and respond to an emergency.</p>

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<p>Priority to Protect Life</p>	<p>Emphasizes that public safety and environmental protection are the top priorities in any pipeline emergency response.</p>
<p>Emergency Contacts</p>	<p>Shares contact information for SaskEnergy local offices and 24-hour emergency telephone line with local and provincial emergency officials. SaskEnergy also uses meetings with emergency officials to confirm that both emergency officials and SaskEnergy have the current, correct contact information and calling priorities.</p>
<p>Emergency Preparedness Response Plans</p>	<p>Includes information about how emergency officials can access the response plans covering their jurisdiction.</p>
<p>Emergency Preparedness - Drills and Exercises</p>	<p>A supplemental means of two-way communication about emergency preparedness through conducting emergency response drills or exercises with emergency response officials. Information on incident command system roles, establishing unified command, response guidelines, and preparedness for various emergency scenarios can be communicated effectively and thoroughly through a hands-on drill or exercise.</p>
<p>Damage Prevention</p>	<p>Communicates damage prevention messaging consistent with the key “Dig Safe” messages developed by the Common Ground Alliance (CGA). Provides notification to the public in the vicinity of the pipeline and the actual excavators (who normally engage in excavation activities in the area in which the pipeline is located) as often as is needed to make them aware of the damage prevention program, the program’s purpose, and how to learn the location of underground pipelines before excavation activities are begun. Explains the use of the Sask 1st Call excavation notification system in advance of any excavation activity. Provides information on the prevalence of digging-related damage, also known as third-party damage, as appropriate.</p>
<p>Transmission Pipeline Markers</p>	<p>Communicates how to identify a transmission pipeline ROW by recognition of pipeline markers especially at road crossings, fence lines and street intersections; awareness communications includes information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what pipeline markers look like • that telephone numbers on the markers are for their use if an emergency is suspected or discovered, and • that pipeline markers do not indicate the exact location or depth of the pipeline and may not be present in certain areas. As such, use of the Sask 1st Call excavation notification system is encouraged.

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Employees are provided with details on how they can help share pipeline safety, and emergency information with family, friends and neighbors.

In addition to face-to-face outreach, stakeholders are provided with an Emergency Response Information Booklet that contains emergency information such as pipeline product information, leak detection and its potential hazards, an overview of the pipeline, levels of emergency, early notification, emergency procedures, shelter-in-place procedures, procedures for evacuation, the 24-hour emergency number, other contacts and Sask 1st Call information.

4.6 Training and Exercises

4.6.1 General Training for All Employees

All operations employees undergo Emergency Response 101 training and participate in an annual table top exercise.

4.6.2 Incident Command and First Responder Training

Staff positions within our organizational structure that are likely to fill specific emergency response roles in the event of an incident or emergency have been identified. These staff are provided with the following training:

- ICS 100 (4 hours) – Once for roles identified – Field Supervisors and above as well as all incident command roles
- ICS 200 (online or classroom (16 hours), pre-requisite ICS 100) - Once for roles identified (operations managers and incident command roles)
- The Learning Management Systems contains the list of all roles requiring ICS 100 and ICS 200
- Natural gas awareness training (2 hour classroom session) - for all interested first responder groups in Saskatchewan. The goal is for all first responders to receive this training every four (4) years. Invitation letters are sent to Saskatchewan first responders groups offering an in-person session on Natural Gas Emergency Awareness Training.

4.6.3 Emergency Response Training Exercises

Emergency response training exercises are an integral part of emergency preparedness and the training process. The exercises may involve mutual aid partners and regulatory agencies. These exercises allow responders to practice their roles and identify opportunities to improve emergency preparedness.

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TABLE 6: Emergency Response Training Exercises

Type of Exercise	Description	Frequency
Tabletop Exercise	Classroom based group discussion of an emergency scenario where the group thoroughly works through the response without the pressures of following the timeline of an actual scenario. Discussions include reviewing elements of the ERP; problem solving a variety of potential event escalations and changing inputs, resource allocation, and response activities. All operations employees participate in tabletop exercises.	Multiple times every year
Simulation or Functional Exercise	These are activities designed to evaluate capabilities and multiple functions using a simulated response. A functional exercise will simulate the deployment of resources as well as aspects of problem solving related to the response. Participants will evaluate management of the command and coordination centres and assess the adequacy of emergency response plans and resources.	As deemed required
Full scale exercise	An exercise that validate the major aspect of the company's emergency management program. Full scale exercises are a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional activity involving actual deployment of resources in a coordinated response, as if a real emergency had occurred. It includes the mobilization of units, personnel, and equipment. Participants assess plans and procedures and evaluate coordinated responses.	Once every 3 years

Emergency response training, exercise and drill documents and records are stored on the CEMP SharePoint site.

4.6.4 Exercise Objective and Design

With multiple operating areas, care is taken to design the exercises so that all areas receive the same training. Exercises may be based on company or industry incidents, hazards, near misses or potential risks.

4.7 Incident Management System

MIPL utilizes the Incident Command System (ICS) for incident and emergency response. The basic organization is outlined below in Figure 2. ICS is a standardized approach to the command, control, and coordination of emergency response

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providing a common hierarchy within which first responders from multiple agencies can be effective.

The scale of the emergency will determine if the event is handled solely by one person, one team, or all components. The size or number of response roles activated will depend on the requirements of the emergency. Additionally, response roles may be filled by responders from outside agencies and/or support services. Therefore, the number of response positions assigned to our representatives will be based upon the number of available personnel and the roles necessary to carry out the response. Responders may also fill more than one response role until additional responders arrive and are briefed on their assigned responsibilities.

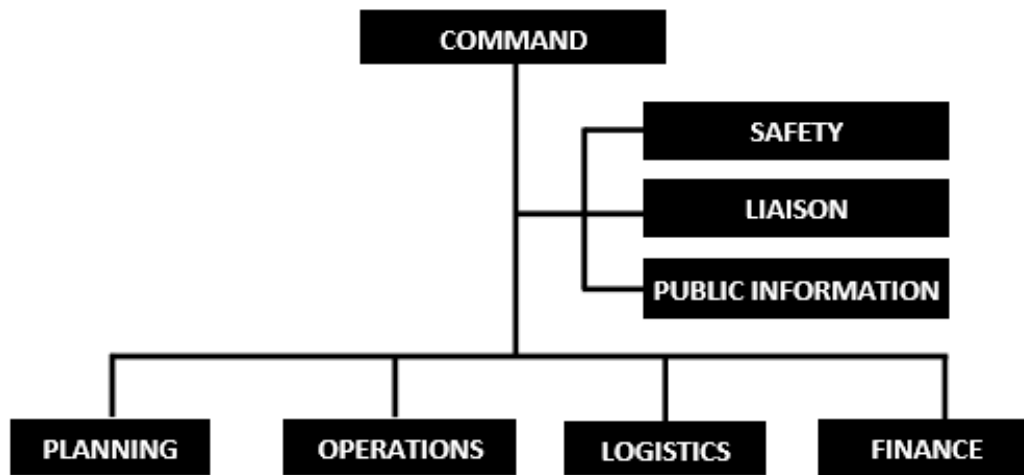


FIGURE 2: ICS Organization

4.7.1 Incident Command Team

The Incident Command Team is directly involved in responding to incidents and emergencies at the field site. They implement the Emergency Response Manual and provide tactical command, focusing on worker safety, public safety and site response/control measures. The Incident Commander manages the response efforts assigned to the Incident Command Team.

4.7.2 Corporate Command Team

The Corporate Command Team provides tactical direction for response and recovery operations. Their purpose is to act in an advisory and support role to the Incident Command Team. The Corporate Command Team is usually comprised of corporate management and technical staff, responsible for

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monitoring and analyzing any situation that may threaten employees, public safety, property or the environment. The Corporate Commander manages the response efforts assigned to the Corporate Command Team.

4.7.3 Emergency Operation Centre

An Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) is defined as an operations centre established in a suitable location to manage the larger aspects of an emergency. In a high-impact emergency, there may be a number of EOCs established to support the emergency response. These may include the regional and corporate EOCs, and the provincial government EOC (PROVEOC).

4.7.4 Provincial Emergency Operation Centre

In Saskatchewan a provincial level emergency response may involve coordination by the Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency (SPSA) a Crown Corporation within the Government of Saskatchewan (The Emergency Planning Act, The Provincial Emergency Management Plan). SPSA provides manpower, equipment and coordination for all provincial emergencies through their Provincial Emergency Operations Centre. If an emergency begins to escalate beyond the capacity of a local jurisdiction or in a number of jurisdictions, the Provincial EOC may be activated depending on the level of the incident(s).

MIPL is responsible for the management of emergency situations relating to all operations. Should an emergency occur, CEMP shall activate the appropriate Emergency Response Plan and work with the affected municipality, health authority, environmental agency/regulator, regulatory body and other provincial government departments and/or agencies, as required following Figure 3 and Table 7.

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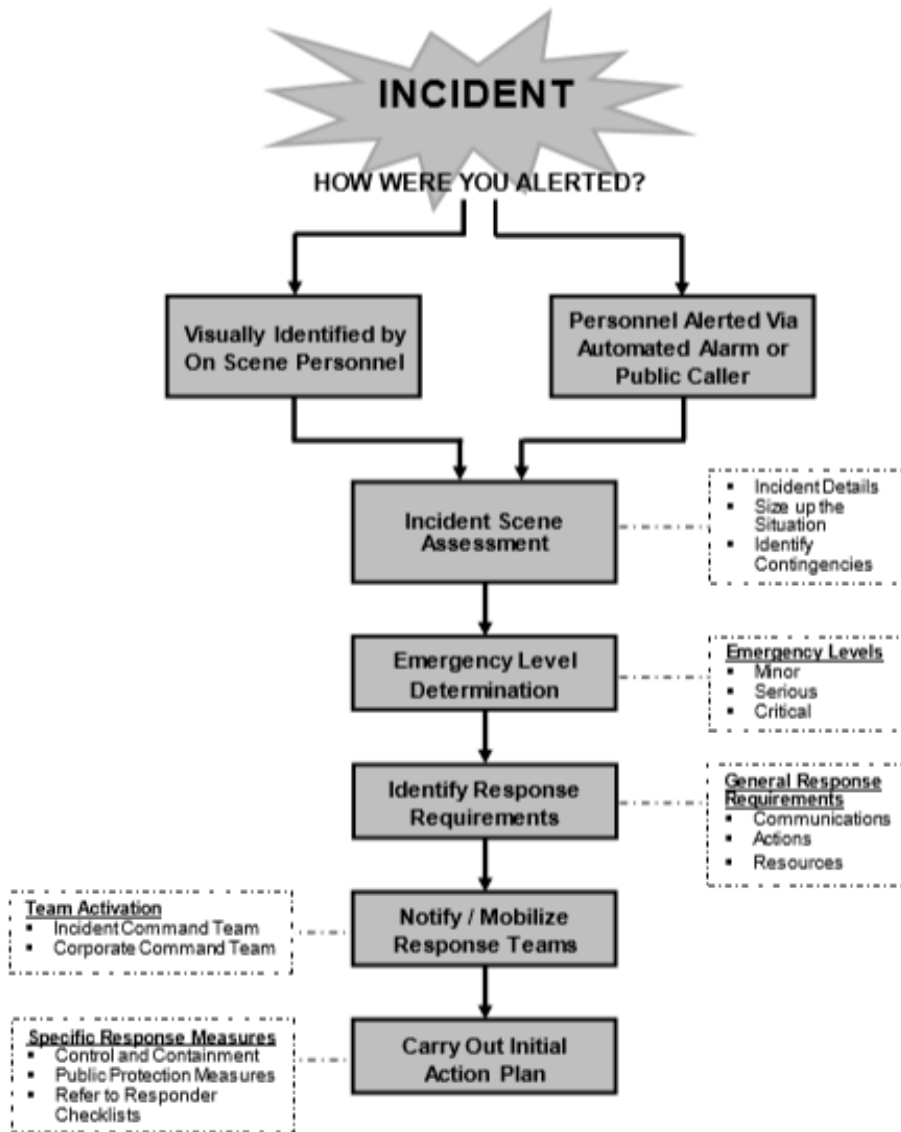


FIGURE 3: Initial Response

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TABLE 7: Levels of Emergency

Incident Command Structure Local Emergency	Incident Command Structure Area Emergency	Incident Command Structure Provincial Emergency
Incident Command Centre	Incident Command Centre and Provincial Command Centre	Incident Command Centre and Provincial Command Centre
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish On-Site Command Post <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. First Operations employee on site is considered On-Site Commander until relieved 2. Establish Incident Command Centre, if required 3. Provincial Command Centre not activated for minor level of emergency 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish On-Site Command Post <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. First Operations employee on site is considered On-Site Commander until relieved b. Operations Lead will be dispatched to site to become On-Site Commander 2. Establish Incident Command Centre 3. Establish Provincial Command Centre, if required 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish On-Site Command Post <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. First Operations employee on site is considered On-Site Commander until relieved b. Operations Manager will be dispatched to site to become On-Site Commander 2. Establish Incident Command Centre 3. Establish Provincial Command Centre

Mutual aid agreements with the province of Saskatchewan, CEPA and CGA are in place and stored on our ICS SharePoint site.