

Emergency Response Plan - E.R.P.

Spectra Energy Liquids: Areas 8 - 11

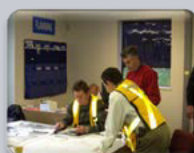
How to Use This Plan

This Plan is divided into 3 Sections:



Emergency Actions

- 1 Health and Safety
- 2 Notification
- 3 Spill and Site Assessment
- 4 Spill Containment and Recovery
- 5 Protection of Sensitive Areas
- 6 Multiple Hazards



Support Information

- 7 Facility/Pipeline Information
- 8 Casper Station Information
- 9 Incident Management
- 10 Operations/Response Equipment
- 11 Planning
- 12 Logistics
- 13 Finance/Administration
- 14 Wildlife Care
- 15 Maps
- 16 MSDSs



Regulatory Information

- 17 Regulatory Background
- 18 Worst Case Discharges
- 19 Certification
- 20 Training and Exercises

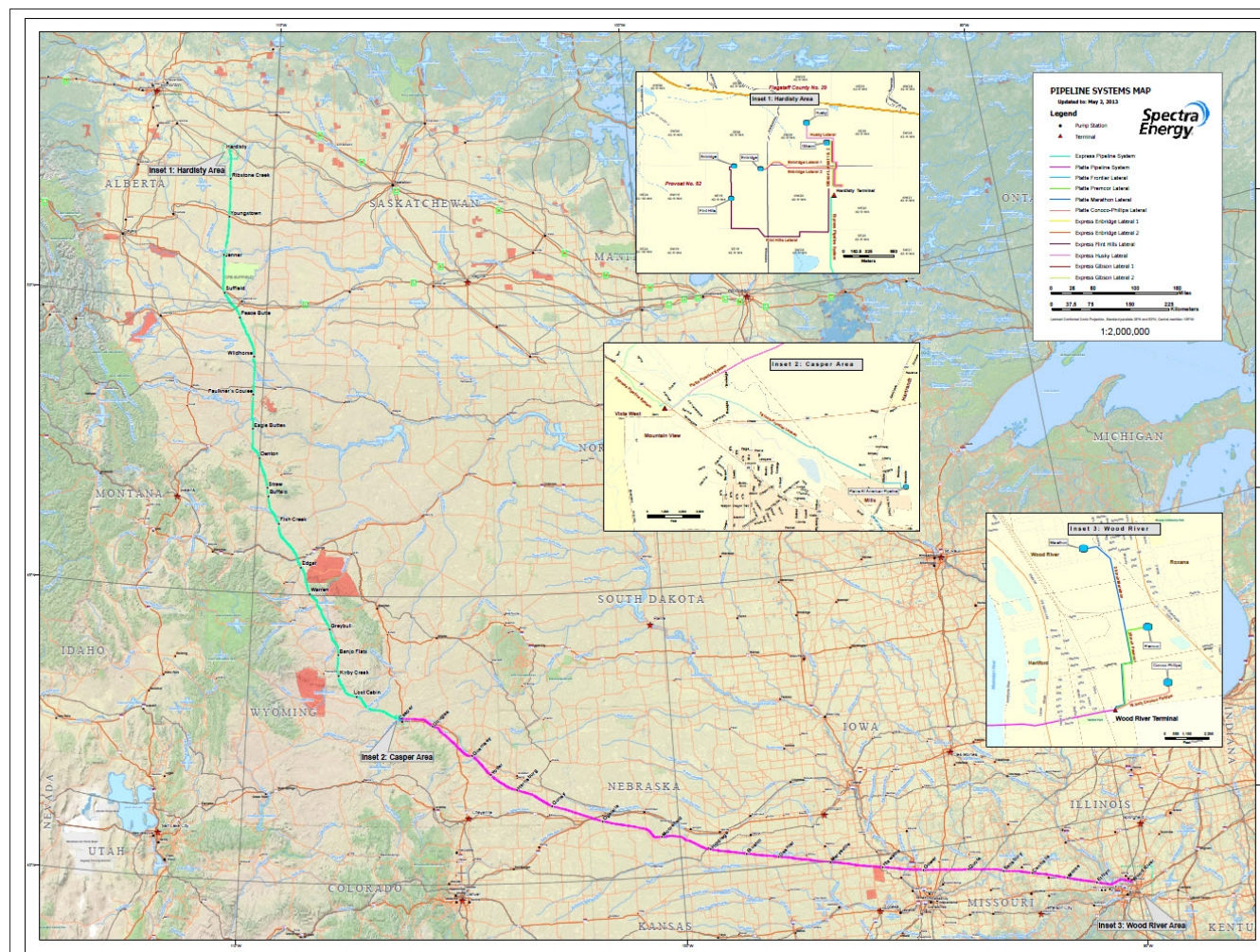
In the event of a spill, Spectra Energy Liquids will utilize the Incident Command System (ICS) to ensure a safe, comprehensive and effective response.

Purpose/Scope of the Plan

This Plan covers the assets owned by Express Pipeline LLC and Platte Pipe Line Company. The pipelines within this area are operated by Spectra Energy Liquids. Throughout this Plan, the operator is referred to as SEL.

The purpose of this Plan is to provide guidelines to quickly, safely and effectively respond to an emergency (see map below), in order to protect:

- Public and Company Personnel
- Public and Company Property
- The Environment





An emergency is defined as any condition that results in or may result in:

- Death or injury requiring hospitalization
- Explosion or fire
- Leak, rupture or spill
- Any significant event such as; earthquake, flood, severe storm or bomb threat.

This Plan is intended to satisfy the requirements of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90), and has been prepared in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and applicable Area Contingency Plans (ACP), EPA Regions V and VII Regional Contingency Plans. Specifically, this Plan is intended to satisfy:

The Pipeline Hazardous Material Safety Administration (PHMSA), U.S. Department of Transportation requirements for a Facility Response Plan (FRP).

This revision combines four previous Plans (Areas 8, 9, 10 and 11) into one Plan. However, there are a number of references to the original Areas throughout the Plan, including Contact Information (see Section 2) and the Worst Case Discharge (WCD) calculations (see Section 18).

Emergency Levels

SEL's emergency response organization is based on a three-level response structure. Incidents are identified and categorized into one of the three levels, depending on the nature and severity of the incident. Each level is managed by an appropriate degree of management seniority and authority, and external assistance. The standardization of the ICS Structure and Incident Management process provides the flexibility to tailor the size of the response organization to the specifics of the incident and allows for rapid adjustments as an incident evolves.

Where appropriate, the SEL Incident Commander will engage the participation of Federal, State and local Agencies to form a Unified Command.

Level 1

- The Company has the capability to manage and control a Level I emergency using company resources available within the area. The District Supervisor will assume the Incident Commander position.
- Examples of typical Level I conditions include:
 - Oil spills confined to company property (pipeline station, terminal, or scraper trap)
 - Public, contractor, or employee safety not endangered
 - Public property not endangered
 - Local response handled by District personnel
 - Notification may not be required to regulatory authorities

Level 2

- The Company has the capability to manage and control a Level II emergency using company resources and expertise, with some assistance from local contractors. The Region Director or designate may assume the Incident Commander position.
- Examples of typical Level II conditions include:
 - Oil has migrated beyond company property (pipeline station, terminal, or scraper trap) but not into a waterway
 - Emergency services may be required (e.g., fire, police, ambulance)
 - Public, contractor, or employee safety and/or property may be endangered
 - Notification required to regulatory authorities
 - May use a unified command organizational structure in the emergency

Level 3

- The Company may request assistance from other Industry, Municipal, or State Agency personnel to support the response to the incident. The Region Director will assume the Incident Commander position.
- Examples of typical Level III conditions include:
 - Major emergency condition such as:
 - uncontrolled leak
 - spill on a watercourse
 - large fire at an operating facility or office building
 - fatality or serious injury to an employee, contractor, or the public
 - spill of hazardous substances
 - Major off-site environmental impact has occurred
 - Public, contractor, or employee safety and/ or property is endangered
 - Emergency services are required (e.g., police, fire, ambulance)
 - Notification required to regulatory authorities
 - Use of a Unified Command organizational structure in the emergency, as required, to facilitate coordination of company, government and other agency response to the emergency.



Spectra Energy Liquids Environment, Health and Safety Policy



Environmental, Health & Safety Policy

Spectra Energy highly values the health and safety of our employees, contractors, customers and communities. This Environmental, Health & Safety Policy establishes principles to protect and advance the corporation's essential interests and to fulfill our commitment to people and the environment. Protecting and responsibly managing natural resources are critical to the quality of life in the areas we serve, the environment and Spectra Energy's long-term business success.

Our Principles

Accountability Leadership is accountable for systematically managing environmental, health & safety (EHS) risks, opportunities and impacts as an integral part of our business. All employees, contractors, suppliers and partners are held accountable for understanding and incorporating environmental, health & safety responsibilities into daily work activities and meeting applicable EHS requirements.

Stewardship Spectra Energy will use natural resources and energy efficiently to reduce waste, discharges and emissions at their source. We will strive to improve operations with a focus on preventing environmental and safety incidents and preserving public safety. Spectra Energy will engage in partnerships that enhance public environmental, health & safety awareness and address common EHS issues.

Standards Spectra Energy will comply with internal standards and applicable laws and regulations. Strategic relationships will be developed to promote sound public safety.

Performance Spectra Energy will set challenging goals and assess performance to continually improve environmental, health & safety management systems and results that contribute to business success. We will work with our contractors, suppliers and partners to continually improve environmental, health & safety performance.

Communication Spectra Energy will implement systems to foster open dialogue and informed decision making through meaningful and regular communication of EHS information with management, employees, contractors and the public.

This policy and these principles form the foundation of Spectra Energy's EHS Management System and are fundamental to the Corporation's long-term success.

Gregory L. Ebel
President and Chief Executive Officer
Spectra Energy

Emergency Response Philosophy

On all emergency incidents, SEL will follow the following basic response approach:

1 Control the Incident Site

- The incident scene must first be controlled to ensure a safe and effective response to any incident. This is done by remembering the following:
 - Don't rush in; hazards must first be fully assessed and mitigated
 - Establish and announce command at the Incident Command Post (ICP), either at the incident scene location or, if necessary at a remote location
 - Establish and maintain an isolation perimeter for responders and the public, with hot, warm and cold zones
 - Establish staging area(s) to position arriving resources until they can be safely deployed

2 Assess the Situation

- A site assessment will identify the scope and nature of the incident, as well as any potential hazards to responders:
 - Recognize and identify any hazardous materials involved
 - Source of any releases
 - Potential exposures to people, the environment and property

3 Evaluate Hazards and Risks

- An assessment must be conducted to evaluate the level of risk to responders and the public:
 - Assess health, physical and chemical hazards
 - Gather technical data (MSDSs, etc.)
 - Conduct vapor monitoring

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4 Establish Initial Objectives

- After the potential hazards have been identified, the Incident Commander(s) can establish the initial objectives for the response. Typical initial objectives include:
 - Ensure the safety of responders and the public
 - Control the incident scene/source of the spill
 - Manage a coordinated response
 - Minimize environmental impacts

5 Select and Don PPE

- All incident responders must be protected with the PPE appropriate to the hazards present:
 - Fire-retardant clothing (FRC)
 - Respiratory protection
 - Splash protection

6 Manage Information and Coordinate Resources

- It is essential that information flows quickly and freely to all resources to ensure a safe and coordinated response:
 - Ensure that all (internal and external) notifications are made
 - Expand the ICS as needed, especially if a Unified Command is established
 - Conduct briefings
 - Confirm all communications to ensure that they are fully understood and implemented



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7 Implement Response Objectives

- Once initial objectives have been established, it will be possible to develop and implement strategies and tactics to achieve these objectives. These may be:
 - Offensive (i.e., emergency rescue, fire-fighting, spill source control)
 - Defensive (i.e., protecting the public/environment, fire control, spill response)
 - Non-intervention (protecting the public/environment)

8 Manage the Incident

- On larger incidents, it will be necessary to operate over a number of Operational Periods. In these cases, it will be necessary to fully-staff the Incident Management Team:
 - Establish Incident Objectives for each Operational Period
 - Conduct Tactics and Planning Meetings
 - Develop, approve, and implement Incident Action Plans
 - Conduct Operations Briefings

9 Terminate the Incident Response

- Once the emergency phase of the incident is over, the Incident Commander will demobilize the Incident Management Team and ensure that all post-incident activities are completed, including:
 - Conduct an incident debrief
 - Ensure that all incident documentation is completed
 - Ensure that all equipment, PPE and ICP supplies are replenished
 - Continue any required project phase activities, i.e., site remediation, repair to terminal assets



Plan Maintenance

Responsibility

Single point accountability for Plan development and maintenance rests with the EH&S Manager and Administrative Assistant. This accountability is for:

- The development of the Plan and managing any future revisions,
- Ensuring the pre-plans are evergreen, i.e., review and modify as needed,
- Ensuring the systems (i.e., Incident Command System) and response structure are in place and able to meet the requirements set out in the Plan,
- Ensuring a minimum annual audit of the Plan takes place, and

Manual holders are responsible:

- For keeping their copies current and ensuring that all revisions are appropriately filed
- Reviewing all new material issued and incorporating it into their work practice
- Suggesting changes to correct existing material and contributing new material to improve the quality of the manual



Plan Revisions

Upon review of the Plan for each five-year period, revisions will be submitted to PHMSA provided the changes to the current plan are needed, or a letter stating that the plan is still current.

In the event that Spectra Energy Liquids, (SEL) experiences a Worst Case Discharge, the effectiveness of the plan will be evaluated and updated as necessary. If a new or different operating condition or information would substantially affect the implementation of the Plan, SEL will modify the Plan to address such a change and, within 30 days of making such a change, submit the change to PHMSA. Other changes will include those identified as a result of any incident or drill.

Examples of changes in operating conditions that would cause a “significant change” to the Plan (are require submission to PHMSA) include:

Conditions Requiring Revisions and Submissions
Relocation or replacement of the transportation system in a way that substantially effects the information included in the Plan, such as a change to the Worst Case Discharge volume.
A change in the type of oil handled, stored, or transferred that materially alters the required response resources.
A change in key personnel (Qualified Individuals).
A change in the name of the Oil Spill Removal Organization (OSRO).
Any other changes that materially affect the implementation of the Plan.
A change in the National Contingency Plan (NCP) or Area Contingency Plan (ACP) that has significant impact on the equipment appropriate for response activities.

All requests for changes must be made through, and will be submitted to PHMSA by the EH&S Administrative Assistant for Spectra Energy Liquids. Requests for plan changes shall be facilitated through the submission of the Emergency Response Plan Revision Request Form (see page iii).

Plan revisions are issued with an Acknowledgment-of-Receipt Form and a brief description of the changes itemized by chapter. The "acknowledgment-of-receipt" form contains (1) the plan number assigned, (2) the change number and (3) the date of the revision. The plan holder must ensure that the revision record for paper plans has been completed with most current transmittal number and signature. Once the plan has been updated, the Acknowledgment-of-Receipt Form must be completed and returned to the EH&S Administrative Assistant as specified.

Revisions, including the date, nature of the change, and person requesting the change will be logged on the Revision Log (see page iv).



Revision Request Form

Requested by:	Date:
Dept/ Agency:	Phone No.:
Revision Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Addition <input type="checkbox"/> Deletion <input type="checkbox"/> Correction	
Manual Section:	Page:
Revision (attach separate sheet if necessary):	
Signature of Requestor:	
Send to: EH&S Administrative Assistant Spectra Energy Liquids 800 Werner Court, Suite 352 Casper, WY 82601 Fax: (307) 237-5770	

To be completed by EH&S Administrative Assistant	
Date Received:	Comments:
Date Reviewed:	
Issued as Revision: Y/ N	
If No, reason for Rejection:	
Signature Response Planning Coordinator	



Revision Log

Revision Number	Date of Revision	Change(s)	Name
1	10/2013	New Manual	L. Sterling
2	04/2014	Minor updates to the following sections: Preface, Section 1, Section 2, Section 3, Section 4, Section 7, Section 15, Section 16, Section 17 and Section 20	D. Thacker
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Plan Distribution

All numbered copies of this Plan have been numbered prior to distribution. Copies are found in the locations shown below, or have been given to the person/organization listed.

No.	Name	Location
1	Director, Operations	Casper, Wyoming
2	Manager, Ops Services & EH&S	Casper, Wyoming
3	EHS Specialist	Casper, Wyoming
4	Manager, Ops Engineering	Casper, Wyoming
5	Director, Proj CRP Transmission (David Felcman)	Houston, Texas
6	Advisor Tech Services (John Malaer)	Houston, Texas
7	Supervisor, Northern District	Powell, Wyoming
8	Supervisor, Western District	Casper, Wyoming
9	Supervisor, Central District	Holdrege, Nebraska
10	Supervisor, Eastern District	Salisbury, Missouri
11	Banjo Flats Station	Banjo Flats, Wyoming
12	Buffalo Station	Buffalo, Montana
13	Buffalo Station Oscar	Buffalo, Montana
14	Casper Station	Casper, Wyoming
15	Casper Station	Casper, Wyoming
16	Control Centre	Edmonton, AB
17	Denton Station	Denton, Montana
18	Eagle Buttes Station	Eagle Buttes, Montana
19	Edgar Station	Edgar, Montana
20	Ethlyn Station	Ethlyn, Missouri
21	Faulkner's Coulee Station	Faulkner's Coulee, Montana
22	Fish Creek Station	Fish Creek, Montana
23	Greybull Station	Greybull, Wyoming
24	Gower Station	Gower, Missouri
25	Guernsey Station	Guernsey, Wyoming
26	Gurley Station	Gurley, Nebraska
27	Hiawatha Station,	Hiawatha, Kansas
28	Holdredge Station (MERV)	Holdredge, Nebraska
29	Holdredge Station	Holdredge, Nebraska
30	Kirby Creek Station	Kirby Creek, Wyoming
31	Marysville Station	Marysville, Kansas
32	Monte Station	Wellsville, Missouri



33	Salisbury Station	Salisbury, Missouri
34	Straw Station	Straw, Montana
35	Warren Station	Warren, Montana
36	Wood River Station	Wood River, Illinois
37	Resource Room	Casper, Wyoming
38	EHS Specialist	Casper, Wyoming
39	Spare	Casper, Wyoming
40	Spare	Casper, Wyoming



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Acronyms

ACP	Area Contingency Plan
ADIOS	Automated Data Inquiry for Oil Spills
AFFF	Aqueous Film Forming Foam
API	American Petroleum Institute
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ATV	All Terrain Vehicle
bbl	Barrel
BLM	Bureau of Land Management (USDOI)
BPD	Barrels Per Day
BPH	Barrels Per Hour
C	Centigrade (temperature)
CCO	Control Centre Operator
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act of 1980, as amended
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cm	Centimetre
cm/s	Centimetre per second
CMT	Crisis Management Team
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
COTP	Captain of the Port (USCG)
Cp	Centipoises
CRZ	Contamination Reduction Zone
cs (cSt)	Centistokes
CWA	Clean Water Act of 1977 (Federal)
decon	Decontamination
DOT	Department of Transportation
D.W.T.	Dead Weight Tonne
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
ECR	Emergency Condition Report
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EPA	U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ERAP	Emergency Response Action Plan
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ESI	Environmental Sensitivity Index
F	Fahrenheit (temperature)
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration



FSA	Forward Staging Area
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FR	Flame Resistant
FRP	Facility Response Plan
FRT	Facility Response Team
ft	Feet
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972
GIS	Geographic Information System
gpm	Gallons per Minute
GPS	Global Positioning Satellite
GRT	Gross Registered Tons
H ₂ S	Hydrogen Sulphide
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HF	High Frequency
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HMIS	Hazardous Material Information System
HP	Horsepower
HSE	Health, Safety and Environmental
HQ	Headquarters
HR	Human Resources
IACS	International Association of Classification Societies
IBRRC	International Bird Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Command (Commander)
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IMT	Incident Management Team
IPIECA	International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
IR	Infra Red
IRG	Incident Response Guide
IRT	Initial Response Team (Tier 1)
ISHSP	Initial Site Health & Safety Plan
ITZ	Intertidal Zone
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
JIC	Joint Information Centre
KBOD	Thousand Barrels of Oil per Day
kg	Kilogram
km	Kilometre
kts	Knots (nautical miles per hour)
kW	Kilowatt
L	Litre
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LEPD	Local Emergency Planning District



LFO	Light Fuel Oil
m	Metre
m ³	Cubic Meter
m/s	Metres per Second
MB	Million Barrels
MFO	Medium Fuel Oil
MHz	Megahertz
min	Minute
mm	Millimetre
MOV	Manually Operated Valve
MPH	Miles Per Hour
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
M.S.T	Mountain Standard Time
MTR	Marine Transportation Related
NAPL	Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids
N/A	Not Applicable
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NEBA	Net Environmental Benefit Analysis
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NGL	Natural Gas Liquid
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NM	Nautical Miles
NO ₂	Nitrogen Oxides
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPMS	National Pipeline Mapping System
NRC	National Response Center
NRDA	National Resource Damage Assessment
NRT	National Response Team
NSF	National Strike Force
O ₂	Oxygen
OBA	Oxygen Breathing Apparatus
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
OGC	Oil and Gas Commission
OHF	Oil Handling Facility
OPA	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OPRC	Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation Convention 1990
Ops	Operations
OPS	Office of Pipeline Safety, U.S. Department of Transportation
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator/Commander
OSCP	Oil Spill Contingency Plan
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (USA)
OSIC	On-Scene Incident Commander (Facility Manager/Designated IRT Supervisor)
OSR	Oil Spill Response
OSRO	Oil Spill Response Organization
OSRPs	Oil Spill Response Plans



OSRV	Oil Spill Response Vessel
PAHs	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limits
PFD	Personal Flotation Device
PIC	Person In Charge
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter having a diameter less than 10 microns
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
Ppm	Parts per Million
PREP	(National) Preparedness for Response Exercise Program
Psi	Pounds per square inch (pressure)
QI	Qualified Individual
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
RO	Response Organization
ROW	Right of Way
RQ	Reportable Quantity
RRC	Regional Response Centers
RRT	Regional Response Team
RSPA	Research and Special Programs Administration, US Department of Transportation
SABA	Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (System)
SCAT	Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Team
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SCCO	Supervisor Control Centre Operations
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act of 1986
Sec	Second
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SETS	Safety Environment and Training Services
SHSP	Site Health & Safety Plan
SI	Surface Impoundment
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification (Code)
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
SOS	Shoreline Oiling Summary
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (Plan)
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator (NOAA)
STEL	Short-term Exposure Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TMPL	Trans Mountain Pipe Line
TRS	Tiered Response System
TWA	Time-weighted Average
UCS	Unified Command System
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
USACOE	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
USCG	U. S. Coast Guard



USDOD	U. S. Department of Defense
USDL	U. S. Department of Labor
USDOE	U. S. Department of Energy
USDOI	U. S. Department of the Interior
USDOJ	U. S. Department of Justice
USDOT	U. S. Department of Transportation
USFWS	U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USDOI)
USGS	U. S. Geological Survey (USDOI)
UV	Ultra Violet
VHF	Very High Frequency
WCD	Worst Case Discharge



1 Health and Safety

It is important to understand that the different crude oils handled pose different hazards when spilled, depending on their chemical composition. Therefore, the primary hazards, and the need for vapor monitoring, and the cleanup techniques will depend on the characteristics and volume of crude oil spilled.

Many crude oils (including “sweet” crudes) can emit potentially dangerous levels of H₂S, and most crude oils also contain Benzene. Some crudes have low flash points, especially during the initial hours after being spilled. In all of these cases, the risk of accidental ignition and/or the inhalation of toxic vapors must be mitigated, and a detailed site assessment (see Section 3) must be completed before on-scene operations are initiated. This assessment will be made by the Safety Officer.

Typically, the risks associated with the concentration of potentially-dangerous vapors will diminish with time, due to reduced vapor production as the lighter components volatilize, and vapors disperse. There are exceptions to this however; i.e., in some cases, where crude oil pools into thick layers, a skin may develop on the surface, trapping vapors. Later, if the skin is broken and the oil disturbed, the oil might emit vapors normally associated with freshly-spilled oil. In all cases, the results of the initial site assessment should be used to develop a Safety and Health Plan.

The Initial Site Health & Safety Plan (ISHSP – Section 1.2) should be completed as soon as possible by one of the initial responders, and updated as required. When completing the ISHSP some of the information may not apply during the initial stages of the response, but may change within a short period, thereby altering the PPE and/ or other requirements.

The ISHSP:

- Aids the initial responders in assessing hazards related to the incident
- States the required PPE to be used
- Documents important health and safety information
- Serves as an interim "Plan" until the Site Health & Safety Plan (Section 1.3) is developed
- Assigns responsibilities, i.e., completion of the ICS 201 and notification
- Identifies "site set-up" features that may be required
- Authorizes work to be completed (in lieu of a Safe Work Permit)

Upon the completion and delivery of the Site Health & Safety Plan, the Initial Site Health & Safety Plan becomes void.





1.1 Safety Guidelines

Skin Contact

The accidental absorption of toxins through skin/eye contact can be greatly reduced by the wearing of oil-resistant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). These include:

- Approved Fire-Resistant Coveralls
- Hard Hats
- Chemical-resistant Gloves
- Splash Goggles
- Rubber Steel-Toed Boots

Also:

- PPE must be worn properly in order to fully protect responders.
- Damaged or heavily-oiled PPE should be replaced as soon as possible.
- All responders leaving the *Hot Zone* must go through a Decontamination Station (in the *Warm Zone*) to ensure that contamination is not spread into the *cold zone*.

Inhalation of Vapors

The need for respiratory protection will be determined by the Safety Officer after a review of the MSDS and vapor monitoring data retrieved from the initial site assessment (see Section 3). If toxic vapor levels are determined to exceed safe working limits (see Section 3.4 for details), it might be possible for responders to work while wearing full-face respirators fitted with organic vapor cartridges. In this case, on-going vapor monitoring is essential to ensure that vapor levels do not exceed safe working limits.

Fire/Explosion

All hydrocarbon products are capable of ignition if certain conditions are met. Some crudes have low flash points (around -40° F), and pose fire and explosion risks. It is important to review the MSDS to determine the flash point of the material spilled and to perform vapor monitoring (for LEL). However, the MSDS does not replace the need for vapor monitoring. Whenever vapor levels exceed 10% of the LEL for any spilled crude, responders must leave the area immediately.

Other Hazards

There are a number of additional potential hazards faced during spill response including slips, trips and falls, and working around vessels/water and equipment. Special care should be taken when walking on oiled surfaces or shoreline, especially during night-time operations. The Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan shall identify these potential hazards, and they must be clearly communicated to responders.



1.2 Initial Site Health and Safety Plan

INCIDENT PARTICULARS					
Incident Name			Date/Time		
Command Post Location			Site Phone Number		
Product	Estimated Volume	MSDS Available <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
ICS 201 Form Initiated		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Person Responsible	
Internal/ External Notifications Made		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Person Responsible	
SITE CHARACTERIZATION					
<input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline	<input type="checkbox"/> Storage Facility	<input type="checkbox"/> Truck	<input type="checkbox"/> Land	<input type="checkbox"/> Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)
SITE SECURITY & ACCESS POINTS					
Description					
SITE HAZARDS					
<input type="checkbox"/> Fire/Explosion	<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment Operations	<input type="checkbox"/> Trenching/Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Fatigue	<input type="checkbox"/> Slips, Trips, and Falls	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals	<input type="checkbox"/> Motor Vehicles	<input type="checkbox"/> Confined Spaces	<input type="checkbox"/> Heat Stress	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted Work Area	
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical	<input type="checkbox"/> Boat Operations	<input type="checkbox"/> UV Radiation	<input type="checkbox"/> Cold Stress	<input type="checkbox"/> Heavy Lifting	
<input type="checkbox"/> Steam/Hot Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Helicopter Operations	<input type="checkbox"/> Overhead/Buried Utilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Weather	<input type="checkbox"/> Drum Handling	
<input type="checkbox"/> Noise	<input type="checkbox"/> Shore Line Operations	<input type="checkbox"/> Pumps and Hoses	<input type="checkbox"/> Visibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Plants/Wildlife	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other					
ATMOSPHERIC MONITORING – INITIAL READING					
O ₂	%	LEL	%	Other (specify)	
H ₂ S	ppm	Benzene	ppm		
NOTE: Additional results to be recorded in 'Event/ Safety Watch Log'					
CONTROL MEASURES			SITE SETUP		
<input type="checkbox"/> Source of Release Secured			Communications Established <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<input type="checkbox"/> Site Secured			Work Zones Established <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<input type="checkbox"/> Valve(s) Closed			Fire Extinguisher Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Sources Locked/Tagged Out			Decontamination Stations Established <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<input type="checkbox"/> Facility Shut Down			First Aid Stations Established <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other			Illumination Equipment Provided <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
			Medical Surveillance Provided <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
			Sanitation Facilities Provided <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		



1.2 Initial Site Health and Safety Plan (cont.)

HOT ZONE PPE REQUIREMENTS				
General	Other		Respiratory	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat <input type="checkbox"/> FR Clothing <input type="checkbox"/> Steel Toes <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield <input type="checkbox"/> Tinted Lens <input type="checkbox"/> Impact Goggles <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Res. Clothing <input type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves <input type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves <input type="checkbox"/> FR Rain Gear	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots <input type="checkbox"/> High Vis. Vests <input type="checkbox"/> PFDs <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harness <input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Gloves <input type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection <input type="checkbox"/> FR Tyvek	<input type="checkbox"/> SABA/Air Line w/Esc <input type="checkbox"/> SCBA to be worn <input type="checkbox"/> SCBA to be avail # ____ <input type="checkbox"/> Air Purifying (full mask)	<input type="checkbox"/> Air Purifying (half mask) <input type="checkbox"/> Cartridge Type ____ OV <input type="checkbox"/> Cartridge Type ____ P(M) 100 <input type="checkbox"/> Cartridge Type ____ P(M) 100/OV
WARM ZONE PPE REQUIREMENTS				
General	Other		Respiratory	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat <input type="checkbox"/> FR Clothing <input type="checkbox"/> Steel Toes <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield <input type="checkbox"/> Tinted Lens <input type="checkbox"/> Impact Goggles <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Res. Clothing <input type="checkbox"/> Leather Gloves <input type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves <input type="checkbox"/> FR Rain Gear	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Boots <input type="checkbox"/> High Vis. Vests <input type="checkbox"/> PFDs <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harness <input type="checkbox"/> Rubber Gloves <input type="checkbox"/> Hearing Protection <input type="checkbox"/> FR Tyvek	<input type="checkbox"/> SABA/Air Line w/Esc <input type="checkbox"/> SCBA to be worn <input type="checkbox"/> SCBA to be avail # ____ <input type="checkbox"/> Air Purifying (full mask)	<input type="checkbox"/> Air Purifying (half mask) <input type="checkbox"/> Cartridge Type ____ OV <input type="checkbox"/> Cartridge Type ____ P(M) 100 <input type="checkbox"/> Cartridge Type ____ P(M) 100/OV
TRAINING AND REVIEW				
Hazwoper Training Records Verified for USA Operations <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No All Responders Have Reviewed This Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Completed by: _____				



1.3 Site Health and Safety Plan

This document is intended to facilitate the rapid development of a written Site Health and Safety Plan (SHSP) during the emergency and post emergency phases of an incident. It is intended to address all health and safety aspects for response personnel. SHSPs help mount a rapid response to an oil release, or other type of incident in a safe manner, as well as, provide readily-available information to all affected parties.

INCIDENT PARTICULARS					
Incident Name			Date/Time		
Command Post Location			Site Phone Number		
Product	Estimated Volume	MSDS Available		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
ICS 201 Form Initiated		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Person Responsible	
Internal/ External Notifications Made		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Person Responsible	
SITE CHARACTERIZATION					
<input type="checkbox"/> Land		<input type="checkbox"/> Water		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	
IMPACTED ASSETS					
<input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline		<input type="checkbox"/> Storage Facility		<input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	
WEATHER			WIND		
<input type="checkbox"/> Clear	<input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy	<input type="checkbox"/> Fog	<input type="checkbox"/> Calm (0.5 km/hr; 0.3 mi./hr)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Rain	<input type="checkbox"/> Freezing Rain	<input type="checkbox"/> Hail	<input type="checkbox"/> Light (5-15 km/hr; 3-10 mi./hr)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Snow	<input type="checkbox"/> Lightning		<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate (15-30 km/hr; 10-20 mi./hr)		
			<input type="checkbox"/> Strong (30+ km/hr; 20+ mi./hr)		
SITE SECURITY & ACCESS POINTS					
Description					
SITE HAZARDS					
<input type="checkbox"/> Fire/Explosion	<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment Operations	<input type="checkbox"/> Trenching/Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Fatigue	<input type="checkbox"/> Slips, Trips, and Falls	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals	<input type="checkbox"/> Motor Vehicles	<input type="checkbox"/> Confined Spaces	<input type="checkbox"/> Heat Stress	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted Work Area	
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical	<input type="checkbox"/> Boat Operations	<input type="checkbox"/> UV Radiation	<input type="checkbox"/> Cold Stress	<input type="checkbox"/> Heavy Lifting	
<input type="checkbox"/> Steam/Hot Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Helicopter Operations	<input type="checkbox"/> Overhead/Buried Utilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Weather	<input type="checkbox"/> Drum Handling	
<input type="checkbox"/> Noise	<input type="checkbox"/> Shore Line Operations	<input type="checkbox"/> Pumps and Hoses	<input type="checkbox"/> Visibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Plants/Wildlife	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
ATMOSPHERIC MONITORING – INITIAL READING					
O ₂	%	LEL	%	Other (specify)	
H ₂ S	ppm	Benzene	ppm		
NOTE: Additional results to be recorded in 'Event/ Safety Watch Log'					
CONTROL MEASURES			SITE SETUP		
<input type="checkbox"/> Source of Release Secured			Communications Established <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<input type="checkbox"/> Site Secured			Work Zones Established <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<input type="checkbox"/> Valve(s) Closed			Fire Extinguisher Accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Sources Locked/Tagged Out			Decontamination Stations Established <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<input type="checkbox"/> Facility Shut Down			First Aid Stations Established <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other			Illumination Equipment Provided <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
			Medical Surveillance Provided <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		



Spectra Energy Liquids

24/7 Emergency Call 1 888 449-7539

Health and Safety

Emergency Response Plan

Sanitation Facilities Provided

☐ Yes ☐ No

1.3 Site Health and Safety Plan (cont.)

GENERAL SITE REQUIREMENTS

- 1) Personnel entering the site must **Sign-in** at the Field Command Post or designated area, and must **Sign-out** before leaving the site.
- 2) Personnel entering the site for the first time must attend a **Pre-Entry Briefing** at the Field Command Post before they will be permitted site entry. The briefing will cover the Site Health and Safety Plan and the site specific hazards present.
- 3) The spill site has a "No Smoking" policy – Security at the Field Command Post will give directions to the designated "Smoking Area".
- 4) Cameras and other electronic devices are not permitted on the Site unless approval has been given by the Health and Safety Department
- 5) All Injuries or Unsafe Activities/ Conditions shall be immediately reported to the Work Leader or the Safety Watch.
- 6) Site Emergency – 3 blasts of air horn or megaphone (unless otherwise advised) – all personnel must immediately leave the area and report to the Field Command Post.
- 7) The site will be divided into work zones with access control points. As a minimum, personnel will always work in pairs. Personnel must follow decontamination procedures when exiting the work zones.

THE BUDDY SYSTEM IS MANDATORY FOR EVERYONE ON SITE

HEALTH & SAFETY BRIEFINGS/ MEETINGS

1. All personnel, employees, contractors, and subcontractors shall be provided with an initial site safety briefing to communicate the nature, level and degree of hazards expected on site.
2. Personnel will also receive regular briefings before and after each shift, before making a hot zone level entry, or when significant changes are made in the work procedures or safety plans. These site safety meetings/ briefings shall be held by the on-scene commander or safety watch. At a minimum these meeting will describe the work to be accomplished, discuss safety procedure changes, and note any items which need to be passed to other crews. General safety training topics should also be covered based on points raised in previous meetings and the site health and safety plan attachments.
 - The Tailgate Meeting Form should be utilized for this purpose.

LOCAL SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

General When calling emergency responders provide the following information to the responding agency:
(see Emergency Numbers for Ambulance, Fire and Police)

Type of Emergency

Incident Location and (directions to incident)

Ambulance	Name		Telephone	
Fire Dept.	Name		Telephone	
Police Dept.	Name		Telephone	
Hospital	Name		Telephone	

Directions To Hospital



Spectra Energy Liquids

24/7 Emergency Call 1 888 449-7539

Health and Safety
Emergency Response Plan

Travel Time

1.3 Site Health and Safety Plan (cont.)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Hazardous Material (Known or Suspected): **The following are the products that could be expected to be in the vicinity of the incident. (Obtain copies of MSDS)**

Material		MSDS Number		Quantity	
Material		MSDS Number		Quantity	

Toxicological Hazards

☐ Inhalation☐ Ingestion☐ Skin

Substance		PEL/ TLV		IDLH	
Substance		PEL/ TLV		IDLH	
Substance		PEL/ TLV		IDLH	

Future weather conditions that may affect Incident Site

PERSONNEL PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

Job Assignment/ Task	Cold Zone	Warm Zone	Hot Zone
General Labor on Land			
General Labor on Water			
Equipment Operator			
Vac-Truck Operator/ Crew			
Site Assessment/ Investigation			
Boom Deployment/ Maintenance			
Welder			
Corrosion/ Coating			
Wildlife Hazing			
Decon Workers			
Land/ Water Surveillance			
Supervisory Personnel			

Select the appropriate level of PPE for each of the applicable Job Assignment/ Tasks from the following list, as well as, any additional PPE that is required. (e.g., Level C, 7 and 11).

PPE REQUIREMENTS

Level A	Level B	Level C	Level D	Additional PPE		
Not used by Company Employees	SCBA (or Air Line with escape back)	Full/ Half face air purifying respirator	Flame Resistant or normal work clothing	1. Hard hat	10. High Vis vests	19. SABA/ air lines w/Esc
				2. FR Clothing	11. PFD's	20. SCBA to be worn
				3. Steel toes	12. Safety Harness	22. SCBA to be avail. #_
	Flame Resistant or Coated Tyvek	Flame Resistant or Coated Tyvek	Eye & face protection	4. Safety Glasses	13. FR rain gear	23. Air Purifying (full mask)
	Chemical resistant steel toe boots	Chemical resistant steel toe boots	Protective footwear	5. Face Shield	14. Leather Gloves	24. Air Purifying (half mask)
	Chemical resistant gloves	Chemical resistant or leather gloves	Gloves	6. Tinted Lens	15. Nitrile gloves	25. Cartridge Type __OV
		Eye protection		7. Splash Goggles	16. Rubber Gloves	26. Cartridge Type __
				8. Chemical resistant clothing	17. Hearing Protection	P(M) – 100
				9. Rubber boots	18. FR Tyvek	



Spectra Energy Liquids

24/7 Emergency Call 1 888 449-7539

Health and Safety

Emergency Response Plan

		Hard hat		27. Cartridge Type ____ P(M)-100/ OV
--	--	----------	--	---

1.3 Site Health and Safety Plan (cont.)

WORK ZONES

Control boundaries have been established in the site safety map below according to the following guidelines:

- The **HOT ZONE**, or **EXCLUSION ZONE**, is the area where contamination or product hazards are expected.
- The **WARM ZONE**, or **CONTAMINATION REDUCTION ZONE**, is a transition area between the **HOT ZONE** and the **COLD ZONE**. It is the area where a **DECONTAMINATION** is conducted for personnel and equipment leaving the **HOT ZONE**.
- The **COLD ZONE**, or **SUPPORT ZONE**, is an area adjacent to the **WARM ZONE** that is intended to remain safe and as free of contamination as possible.

SITE DIAGRAM

☐ See Site diagram or Site Map from ICS form 201.

**GENERAL DIAGRAM INSTRUCTIONS**

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Site Diagram should include the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sketch with major feature locations (buildings, drainage paths, roads, etc.) b. Hazardous substance location c. Work zones (exclusion, contamination reduction, support) d. Command center and decontamination area e. Access and access restrictions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> f. Routes of entry g. Wind direction h. Emergency evacuation routes i. Assembly points j. First aid locations k. Communication system |
|---|--|

1.3 Site Health and Safety Plan (cont.)

CONTINGENCY PLANS

In the event of an emergency (at this incident site) the person first noticing the emergency is to notify other workers in the immediate area. Evacuation must commence at once if the emergency poses any threat to the safety of the workers. Upon receiving notification of an emergency, the individual in charge of the work area is to take appropriate measures to protect human life, the environment (including wildlife) and property.

Escape Routes**Evacuation Procedures****Alerting Methods****Muster Point****MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE****Special medical monitoring required**Urinary/Phenol ☐Blood Test ☐Chest X-ray ☐Other ☐**Procedure****Facility to perform medical testing/ monitoring: (name & location)****HAZWOPER (US OPERATIONS ONLY)**

Personnel are required to be trained in accordance with 29CFR 1910.120 for the level at which they are performing duties. Personnel approaching the release and performing offensive actions are to meet the Hazardous Materials Technician Level. Personnel working away from the release area performing defensive actions are to be trained at the First Responder – Operational Level.

Site specific training required: In addition to the training requirements above, the following site specific training topics are to be reviewed prior to work on the site:



<input type="checkbox"/> Site Hazards (material released, physical hazards, etc.)
<input type="checkbox"/> Work areas/activities identified
<input type="checkbox"/> Site Emergency Alerting/Contingency Plan
<input type="checkbox"/> Evacuation Route/Assembly Areas
<input type="checkbox"/> Required PPE
<input type="checkbox"/> Obtaining Medical Treatment/First Aid
<input type="checkbox"/> Decontamination procedures

1.3 Site Health and Safety Plan (cont.)

Other Types of Training
INCLUDED ATTACHMENTS
Amendment form
Tailgate meeting form
<input type="checkbox"/> Bites, stings & poisonous plant
<input type="checkbox"/> Boat operation
<input type="checkbox"/> Thermal Stress (Cold & Hypothermia)
<input type="checkbox"/> Confined Space Entry
<input type="checkbox"/> Cranes & mechanical lifting equipment
<input type="checkbox"/> Manual lifting
<input type="checkbox"/> Organic solvents
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen sulfide
<input type="checkbox"/> Helicopter safety
<input type="checkbox"/> PPE
<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitation requirement
<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic safety guidelines
<input type="checkbox"/> Action levels
<input type="checkbox"/> MSDS
<input type="checkbox"/> Medical Monitoring Form
Note: Air Monitoring Results, and Hot Zone Personnel Tracking is to be documented in the Emergency Response/ Safety Watch Log

1.3 Site Health and Safety Plan (cont.)

Revised 04/2014

**Proposed Amendment**

Proposed By		Date	
Approved By		Date	
Amendment Number			
Amendment Effective Date		Time	



2 Internal and External Notification

Introduction

Once a spill is verified (see Section 2.1), immediate notification is a key element of any emergency response action. The health and safety of employees and the public is paramount and, as a result, immediate notification is essential.

This Section describes both the internal and external notification processes, and includes the contact information for SEL and external resources.



2.1 Spill Verification

The first step in many incidents is to confirm that a spill has actually occurred. Spill reports may come from a number of sources including the public, and First Responders, such as Police, Fire and Ambulance agencies.

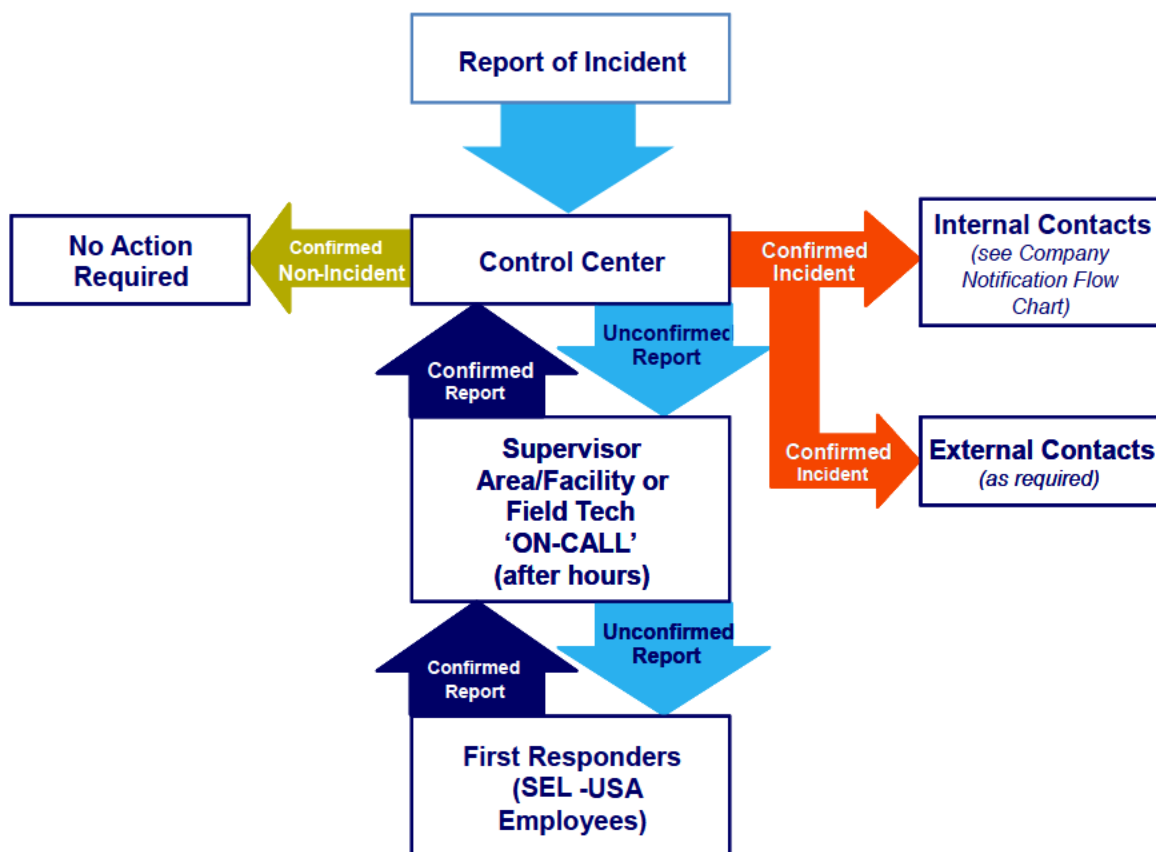


Figure 2 – 1 Spill Verification Chart

2.2 Internal Notification Chart

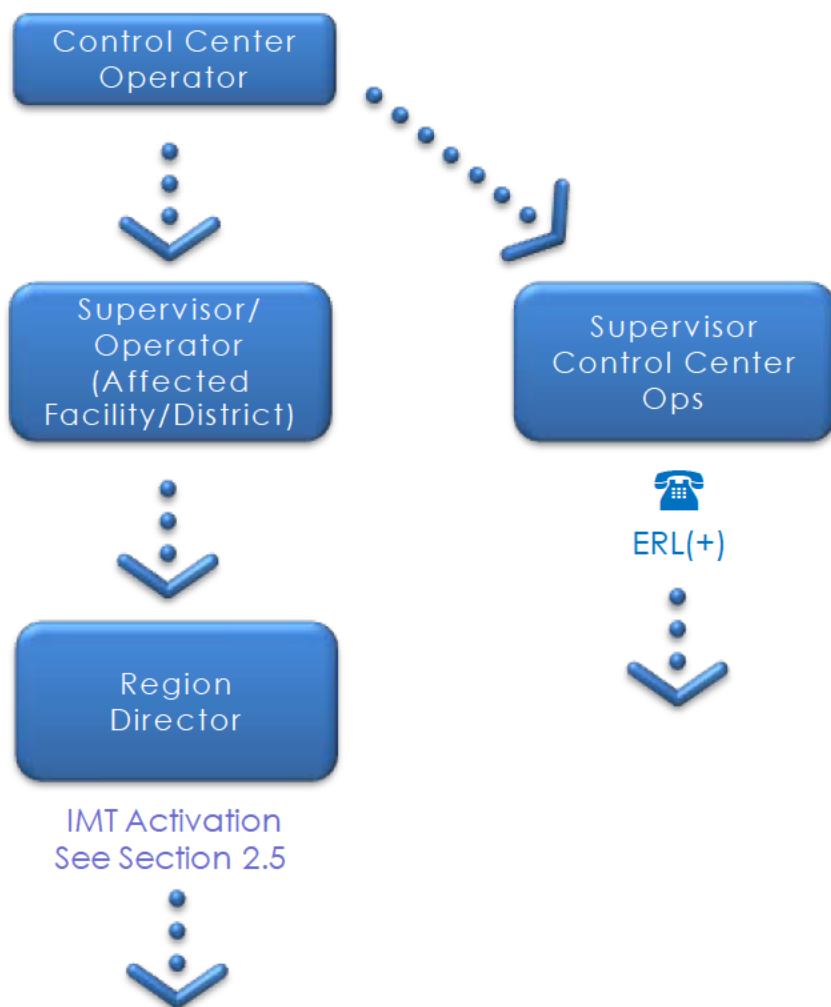


Figure 2 – 2 Internal Notification Chart



2.3 Internal Notification Procedure

Important

- All spills, regardless of size, must be reported immediately to the Control Center, who will:
 - Contact the District Supervisor to verify and assess the situation
 - Determine the Response Level (i.e., Level 1, 2 or 3 - See Introduction for a description of the 3 Response Levels)
 - Initiate the notification of company personnel (ERL and ERL+) via the Control Center
 - Initiate the notification of external personnel

Information to Report

- Information about the spill should be as clear, concise, accurate and timely as possible. The minimum information reported should be:
 - Name and Telephone Number of the Caller ☐
 - Name of pipeline ☐
 - Date and Time of the call ☐
 - Location of the Spill ☐
 - Product(s) Spilled ☐
 - Reason for Discharge ☐
 - Estimated Quantity ☐
 - Actions Taken To-Date ☐
 - Assistance Required ☐
 - Injuries ☐
 - Weather Conditions ☐

How to Report

- Call the Control Center at 1 888 449-7539
- The Control Center is operated 24 hours a day.



2.4 Incident Management Team Notification/Activation

Incident Management Team (IMT) Notification

Upon being notified of the incident, the District Supervisor will notify the IMT using the ERL(+) procedure via the Control Center.

Command Staff

- Safety Officer
- Information Officer
- Liaison Officer
- Legal Officer

General Staff

- Operations Section Chief
- Planning Section Chief
- Logistics Section Chief
- Finance/Administration Section Chief

Other Notifications

The SEL Operational Compliance Department is responsible for ensuring that the appropriate federal, state and local agencies are notified. In most cases, this responsibility will be delegated to the EHS Department.

2-Way Radios

The 2-way radios (hand held or truck mounted) operate in three different radio communication modes, as per the following 3 channels:

- PL T/A or Channel 1 – Is a private channel for unit to unit only use and is operated on a frequency of 158.310 MHz. This channel is used for close unit to unit communication and it will not disrupt repeater communications.
- RPT T/A or Channel 2 – operates mobile to mobile (both hand held and truck mounted units). This mode operates on a frequency of 158.430 MHz to transmit and receive. This channel will also receive broadcasts that are transmitted through the MERV repeater, but will not *transmit* through the repeater. This channel can be used to monitor broadcasts that come from the repeater and from other mobile units within distance.



- PL RPT or Channel 3 – Is the repeater channel. The mobile hand held or truck radios transmit on a frequency of 151.505 MHz. The repeater in MERV and the SEL EP Trailer receive on this same frequency then retransmit at a frequency of 158.430 MHz to be received by other radios that are on channel 2 or channel 3. This channel is used for longer distances when an ER base repeater is deployed.
- VCALL10 – Dedicated nationwide for the express purpose of interoperability calling only.
- VTAC11 – Tactical channel primarily used for interagency communications by any Public Safety eligible.
- VTAC12 – Tactical channel primarily used for interagency communications by any Public Safety eligible.

The mobile repeater is operated when MERV or the SEL ER Trailer is deployed with the base antenna and tower set up and the repeater turned on. Instructions on setting up the repeater and antenna are in the MERV unit and SEL ER Trailer.

Note: The carrier squelch code is 203.5MHz and the MERV and SEL EP Trailer's base radios primary channel is PL RPT or Channel 3 and the system will scan Channels PL RPT, VCALL10, VTAC11, and VTAC12. The radios deployed in the field may have other frequencies programmed into them, but the above channels should be consistent to all of the 2-way radios.

Satellite Phones

The Spectra Energy Liquids possesses 10 Iridium Satellite phones. They are maintained at each District Office, 4 of the Northern District stations, the Casper Office, and MERV, and are available for use during emergencies. The Iridium phone numbers for each phone are:

Medicine Hat Station: 8816-2249-7123	Central District: 8816-2249-7131
Eastern District: 8816-2249-7130	Western District: 8816-2249-7132
Casper Office: 8816-2249-7133	MERV: 8816-2249-7128
Eagle Buttes Station: 8816-2249-7125	Edgar Station: 8816-2249-7127
Straw Station: 8816-2249-7126	Greybull Station: 8816-2249-7124

Detailed calling instructions are included with each phone. General calling instructions are:

- Power the unit ON by pressing the button with the red circle.
- If the phone asks for a PIN Code enter 1111 and press OK.
- Rotate the antenna and extend to its full 45 degree angle.
- Note: Line of site to the sky is essential!
- To call with the **Satellite phone to a land line or cell phone dial 00+1+Area Code+Tel#.**
- To call from the **Satellite phone to another Satellite phone dial 00+Iridium #.**
- To call from a **land line or cell phone to the Satellite phone dial 011+Iridium #.**
- To call to the **Satellite Phone using two-stage dialing dial 1+480+768+2500 first then enter the 8816 number of the Iridium phone when prompted.**
- **NOTE: Two-stage dialing allows inbound calls to be charged to our Iridium subscriber account at a reduced rate.**



2.5 Spectra Energy Liquids US-Based Contacts

Command and General Staff

Position	Name(s)	Office	(b) (6)	Cell
Incident Commander (IC/QI)	Randy Dean	(307) 233-6181		(859) 583-1342
Incident Commander (IC/QI)	Chris Murray	(307) 233-6181		(307) 259-9917
Deputy IC	Mike Graham	(307) 754-7940		(307) 272-4192
Deputy IC	Mark Bihr	(307) 233-6205		(307) 259-5995
Information Officer	A. C. Hanneman	(307) 233-6196		(307) 259-0204
Information Officer	Phil West	(713) 627-4964		(281) 753-1360
Information Officer	Caitlin Currie	(713) 627-5353		(281) 702-6130
Liaison Officer	Chris Murray	(307) 233-6181		(307) 259-9917
Liaison Officer	Mike Graham	(307) 754-7940		(307) 272-4192
Liaison Officer	A. C. Hanneman	(307) 233-6196		(307) 259-0204
Liaison Officer	Mark Hegdahl	(307) 905-2041		(307) 259-0201
Liaison Officer	Jerry Jacobsen	(308) 995-5062		(308) 991-5768
Liaison Officer	Scott Waddill	(660) 388-5211		(660) 676-2201
Safety Officer	Doug Thacker	(307) 233-6179		(307) 262-5717
Safety Officer	Chris Murray	(307) 233-6181		(307) 259-9917
Safety Officer	Emily Farley	(307) 233-6225		(307) 337-8520
Legal Officer	Karen Stallings	(713) 627-4817		(281) 507-9329



Operations Section

Position	Name(s)	Office	(b) (6)	Cell
Ops Section Chief Deputy OPs SC	Mike Graham	(307) 754-7940		(307) 272-4192
Ops Section Chief Deputy OPs SC	A. C. Hanneman	(307) 233-6196		(307) 259-0204
Ops Section Chief Deputy OPs SC	Mark Hegdahl	(307) 995-2041		(307) 259-0201
Ops Section Chief Deputy OPs SC	Jerry Jacobsen	(308) 995-5062		(308) 991-5768
Ops Section Chief Deputy OPs SC	Scott Waddill	(660) 388-5211		(660) 676-2201
Staging Area Manager	Kacee Kelley	(307) 233-6184		(308) 991-1302
Source control and containment				
Wildlife Branch Director (contractor)				



Planning Section

(b) (6)

Position	Name(s)	Office	Cell
Section Chief	Mark Bihr	(307) 233-6205	(307) 259-5995
Deputy Section Chief	Terry DeLong	(403) 699-1000	
Situation Unit Leader	Nathan Allen	(307) 233-6195	(307) 277-2617
Situation/Resource Unit Leader	Jessica Jordan	(307) 233-6183	(307) 251-2508
Situation/Resource Unit Leader	Anthony Herman	(403) 355-8418	(403) 919-8479
Situation/Resource Unit Leader	Stephen Ning	(403) 355-8411	
Situation/Resource Unit Leader	Gina Lewis-Greenlee	(307) 233-6191	
Situation/Resource Unit Leader	Brian Barritt	(307) 233-6162	(307) 262-6505
Resource Unit Leader	Nathan Allen	(307) 233-6195	(307) 277-2617
Resource Unit Leader	Tom Munoz	(307) 233-6185	(307) 262-5151
Environmental Unit Leader	Doug Thacker	(307) 233-6179	(307) 262-5717
Environmental Unit Leader	Chris Murray	(307) 233-6181	(307) 259-9917
Environmental Unit	Arcadis	(877) 455-5463	
Environmental Unit			
Environmental Unit			
Technical Specialist	Greg Challenger (Polaris)	(425) 823-4841	
Documentation Unit	Gina Lewis-Greenlee	(307) 233-6191	
Documentation Unit	Linda Guy	(307) 233-6190	
Documentation Unit	Cindy Halasz	(307) 995-2040	
Documentation Unit	Agnes Kruessel	(660) 388-5211	(660) 676-2206
Documentation Unit	Trista Newcomb	(308) 995-5062	(308) 325-3592
Documentation Unit	Kris Olmsted	(307) 754-7940	
Documentation Unit	Linda Sterling	(307) 233-6206	



Logistics Section

(b) (6)

Position	Name(s)	Office	Cell
Section Chief	Jessica Jordan	(307) 233-6183	(307) 251-2508
Section Chief	Deborah Werger	(307) 233-6193	(307) 259-9937
Security Unit Leader	Lori Horning	(307) 233-6204	(307) 259-4708
Support Branch Dir.	Candace Czellecz	(307) 233-6163	
Support Branch Dir.	Trista Newcomb	(308) 995-5062	(308) 325-3592
Support Branch Dir.	Linda Sterling	(307) 233-6206	
Supply Unit Leader	Deborah Werger	(307) 233-6193	(307) 259-9937

Finance and Administration Section

Position	Name(s)	Office	Cell
Section Chief	Tacie Stephenson	(307) 233-6178	(307) 262-4609
Compensation & Claims	Jim Harvey	(660)-388-5211	(660) 676-2205
Compensation & Claims	Daniel Martinez	(307) 233-6167	(307) 259-3300
Insurance Broker		(403) 537-9259	



2.6 SET Express Platte CMT Contact List

TEAM MEMBERS	TITLE	LOCATION	OFFICE NUMBER	CELL NUMBER	(b) (6)	EMAIL ADDRESS
1) EEG Crisis Leader						
Primary: Andy Drake	VP, Operations	Houston	713-627-6385	713-301-0697		adrake@spectraenergy.com
Alternate: Harry Ulmer	Director, Customer Operations	Calgary	403-699-1865	403-862-0643		hulmer@spectraenergy.com
2) EOC Director						
Primary: Terry Delong	Director, Tech Services	Calgary	403-699-1268	403-651-2216		tbdelong@spectraenergy.com
Primary: Bob Travers	Director, Pipeline Integrity	Houston	713-627-5559	713-816-3682		rftravers@spectraenergy.com
Alternate 2: Hai Nguy	Manager, Pipeline Integrity	Calgary	403 355-8408	403 998-1126		hnguy@spectraenergy.com
3) Incident Commander						
Primary: Randy Dean	Director, Operations	Casper	307-233-6169	859-583-1342		rpdean@spectraenergy.com
Alternate 1: Chris Murray	Manager, Operations and EHS	Casper	307-233-6181	307-259-9917		cbmurray@spectraenergy.com
4) EOC Safety Representative						
Primary: Kim Jackson	Director, EHS	Houston	713-989-8318	713-443-0370		krjackson@spectraenergy.com
Alternate: Aaron Jones	Manager EHS	Houston	713-989-8355	832-209-9129		aljones@spectraenergy.com
5) EOC Public Information Representative						
Primary: Caitlin Currie	Director, Communications	Houston	713-627-5353	281-702-6130		clcurrie@spectraenergy.com
Alternate: Phil West	Manager, External Communications	Houston	713 627-4964	281 753-1360		prwest@spectraenergy.com
Internal Notification Number	Group Pager System		866-761-5400			
Media Request/Inquiries	Group Pager System		713-627-4747			
6) EOC Liaison Representative						
Primary: Rick Kivela	Director, Operations Compliance	Houston	713-627-6388	713-516-0190		rwkivela@spectraenergy.com
Alternate: Nathan Atanu	Supervisor Engr., DOT Compliance	Houston	713 627-5008	281 686-3829		nyatanu@spectraenergy.com
7) EOC Human Resources Representative						
Primary (US): Jim Haynes	VP, Human Resources (US)	Houston	713-627-5166	713-501-5641		jdhaynes@spectraenergy.com
Primary (Canada): Janice Ferguson	VP, Human Resources (Canada)	Vancouver	604 691-5119	604 868-5490		jlferguson@spectraenergy.com
Alternate 1: Jim Pruett	GVP, Human Resources	Houston	713-627-5853	713-304-9027		jmpruett@spectraenergy.com



TEAM MEMBERS	TITLE	LOCATION	OFFICE NUMBER	CELL NUMBER	(b) (6)	EMAIL ADDRESS
8) <u>EOC Legal Representative</u>						
Primary (US): Karen Stallings	General Counsel (US)	Houston	713-627-4817	281-507-9329		kfstallings@spectraenergy.com
Alternate (US):	General Counsel (US)					
Primary (Can): Kristine Kennedy	General Counsel (Canada)	Calgary	403-699-1907	587-893-6420		kakennedy@spectraenergy.com
Alternate (Can): Julie Fisk	General Counsel (Canada)	Calgary	403 699-1005	403 660-6080		fafisk@spectraenergy.com
9) <u>EOC Capacity Management Representative</u>						
Primary: Elaine Falconer-Code	Manager, Shipper Services	Calgary	403-355-8414	403-701-5755		eafalconer-code@spectraenergy.com
Alternate: Myrna Hopkins	Scheduler	Calgary	403-355-8413	403-803-8117		mhopkins@spectraenergy.com
10) <u>EOC Insurance Services Representative</u>						
Primary: Christopher Clark	Supervisor Insurance Claims	Houston	713-627-4423	281-546-9544		cwclark@spectraenergy.com
Alternate: Brian DeRooy	Director, Insurance Claims	Chatham	519-436-4584	519-365-6365		bderooy@spectraenergy.com
11) <u>EOC Security Representative</u>						
Primary: Tim Foley	Director, Corporate Security	Houston	713-627-5001	713-702-3302		tmfoley@spectraenergy.com
Alternate: Colleen Ingles Baum	Manager, Corporate. Security	Houston	713-627-4882	281-850-1099		csingles@spectraenergy.com
12) <u>EOC Finance Representative</u>						
Primary: Amarjit Parmar	Director, SET West Finance	Calgary	403 699-1664	403 880-3797		aparmar@spectraenergy.com
Alternate: Julianna Hegg	Manager, Finance	Calgary	403 355-8401	587-896-0580		jhegg@spectraenergy.com
13) <u>EOC Regulatory Affairs Representative</u>						
Primary: Lisa Connolly	GM, Strategic Rate Planning	Houston	713-627-4102	713-569-9563		lamoore@spectraenergy.com
Alternate:						
14) <u>EOC Environmental Representative</u>						
Primary: Kim Jackson	Director, EHS	Houston	713-989-8318	713-443-0370		krjackson@spectraenergy.com
Alternate: Victoria Wagner	Manager, Environmental	Houston	713-989-8357	713-542-6895		vwagner@spectraenergy.com



24/7 Emergency Call 1 888 449-7539

Internal and External Notification

Spectra Energy Liquids

Emergency Response Plan

TEAM MEMBERS	TITLE	LOCATION	OFFICE NUMBER	CELL NUMBER	(b) (6)	EMAIL ADDRESS	
15) EOC Governmental Affairs Representative							
a. Federal							
Primary: Pete Sheffield	VP, Governmental Affairs	Wash. DC	202-347-2053	202-997-3178		pvsheffield@spectraenergy.com	
Alternate: Steve Tillman	GM, Federal Governmental	Wash. DC	202-347-2063 (DC)	281-513-0727		setillman@spectraenergy.com	
b. State							
Primary: Pete Sheffield	VP, Governmental Affairs	Wash. DC	202-347-2053	202-997-3178		pvsheffield@spectraenergy.com	
Alternate 1: Brian Fahrenthold	Director, State Govt. Affairs	Houston	713-627-4814	713-858-7149		bcfahrenthold@spectraenergy.com	
14) EOC Technical Services Representative							
Primary: Nikki Nguyen	Intermediate Operations Engr.	Calgary	403-514-6495			hnguyen@spectraenergy.com	
Alternate 1: Hai Nguy	Manager, Pipeline Integrity	Calgary	403 355-8408	403 998-1126		hnguy@spectraenergy.com	
Alternate 2: Anthony Herman	Supervisor, GIS	Calgary	403 355-8418	403-919-8479		aherman@spectraenergy.com	
15) EOC Engineering and Construction Representative							
Primary: Tina Faraca	VP, E&C	Houston	713-627-4862	617-285-4523		tvfaraca@spectraenergy.com	
Alternate: Paul Grosskopf	GM, Project Management	Houston	713 989-8465	713 557-7996		pegrosskopf@spectraenergy.com	
16) EOC Transmission Representative							
Primary: Bob Travers	Director, Pipeline Integrity	Houston	713-627-5559	713-816-3682		rftravers@spectraenergy.com	
Alternate: Quince Och	Director, Facilities Operations	Houston	713-627-5473	713-825-7331		qech@spectraenergy.com	
17) EOC Documentation Coordinator							
Primary: Matthew Moreno	Manager, EHS Project	Houston	713 627-5917	713 816-9459		mmoreno@spectraenergy.com	
Alternate 1: Open							
Alternate 2: Open							
18) EOC Cyber Incident Response Representative							
Primary: Maggie Sims	Manager, Spec Projects	Houston	713 627-6509	713 627-6509		mfsims@spectraenergy.com	
Alternate: Tom Harrington	Manager, Security Architecture	Houston	713 627-4981	713 724-8838		tmharrington@spectraenergy.com	



24/7 Emergency Call 1 888 449-7539

Internal and External Notification

Spectra Energy Liquids

Emergency Response Plan

(b) (6)

TEAM MEMBERS	TITLE	LOCATION	OFFICE NUMBER	CELL NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
19) EOC IT Disaster Recovery Representative					
a. Business Systems					
Primary: Jim Weir	Director, Information Technology	Calgary	403 699-1720	403 816-6600	jweir@spectraenergy.com
Alternate: Brent Hunter	Manager, Project	Calgary	403 699-1712		bhunter@spectraenergy.com
b. SCADA Systems					
Primary: John Huckels	Manager, Information Technology	Houston	713 627-6387	713 725-9471	jghuckels@spectraenergy.com
Alternate: Monty Mayfield	Manager, Information Technology	Houston	713 627-4092	832 627-3953	wmmayfield@spectraenergy.com
20) EOC Business Continuity/Pandemic Coordinator					
a. Business Continuity					
Primary: Jim Loyer	Manager, Business Continuity	Chatham	519 436-5318	519 365-0477	jloyer@spectraenergy.com
Alternate 1: Open					
b. Pandemic Planning					
Primary: Open					
Alternate 1: Open					
21) CCCRT Coordinator					
Primary: David Felcman	Director, Crisis Management	Houston	713-627-5927	832-752-1409	dafelcman@spectraenergy.com
Alternate:					
22) Crisis Management Coordinator					
Primary: J. T. Malaer	Sr, Technical Advisor	Houston	713-627-5724	713-724-0531	jt malaer@spectraenergy.com
23) EEG Team					
Duane Rae	President, Spectra Energy Liquids	Calgary	403 699-1551	403 860-7121	drae@spectraenergy.com
Andy Drake	VP, Asset Integrity	Houston	713-627-6385	713-301-0697	adrake@spectraenergy.com
Frances Jeter	GVP, Internal and External Affairs	Houston	713-627-5720	713-304-1849	fhjeter@spectraenergy.com
Tim Curry	VP, SET West Finance	Calgary	403 699-1565	403 512-2447	tcurry@spectraenergy.com
Christine Pallenik	GC Associate SE	Houston	713 627-5241	713 705-0956	cmpallenik@spectraenergy.com
Bruce Pydee	VP Regulatory & Gen Counsel	Vancouver	604 691-5512		bpydee@spectraenergy.com
Open	Admin Support				
24) Executives					
Greg Bilinski	VP, Transmission Services	Houston	713-627-5807	713-416-8342	gpbilinski@spectraenergy.com
Fulkra Mason	VP, EHS	Houston	713-627-5712	832-514-5638	fjmason@spectraenergy.com



“In the event of a major release on the Express Pipeline System, Spectra Energy Liquids has an established standing agreement with Witt-O’Brien’s to provide trained and experienced personnel to supplement company personnel as necessary to man Incident Command Structure positions.

Witt-O’Brien’s has 30+ years of emergency spill response experience and is staffed to provide clients with a full suite of services to help make their response to crises more efficient and effective. They offer responders who have hands-on experience in strategic and tactical decision making. Their Incident Commanders and response professionals have managed or provided technical support for some of the largest natural disasters and environmental emergencies. Witt-O’Brien’s have worked with government and industrial response teams at the local, state, federal and international levels and are well-versed proponents of National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS) for response”.

Responder List with Travel times to AOR DEN & KCI				
City	State	Discipline	Time to AOR - DEN	Time to AOR - KCI
Houston	TX	Operations, Planning	6	6
Houston	TX	Operations	6	6
Seabrook	TX	Operations	6	6
Katy	TX	Planning, Operations, Logistics	6	6
Orange	TX	Operations	6	6
Bellingham	WA	PIO, Liaison	4	6
Seattle	WA	UC, Planning	4	6
Bellingham	WA	UC, Planning, Logistics, Finance	4	6
Tacoma	WA	Planning	4	6
Bellingham	WA	Operations, Planning	4	6
Seattle	WA	PIO, Liaison	4	6
Seattle	WA	Operations	4	6
Seattle	WA	PIO, Liaison	4	6
Seattle	WA	Operations	4	6
Seattle	WA	Operations	4	6
Olympia	WA	Environmental	4	6
Mobile	AL	Operations	12	12
Fairhope	AL	Operations	12	12
Spanish Fort	AL	Operations	12	12
Saraland	AL	Operations	12	12
Rincon	GA	Finance, Logistics	12	12
Charlotte	NC	Planning	8	8
Portland	OR	Docs, Logistics, Finance	6	8
Newport	OR	UC	6	8
Salem	OR	UC, Operations, Logistics	6	8
Portland	OR	Environmental	6	8



Williamsburg	VA	Operations	10	10
Crestview	FL	Operations	12	12
Slidell	LA	IC, OSC, PSC, LSC	12	12
Houma	LA	Operations	12	12
Slidell	LA	IC, PSC,	12	12
Slidell	LA	OSC, SFO, LSC	12	12
Slidell	LA	FSC	12	12
Slidell	LA	Planning	12	12
	LA	Operations	12	12
Covington	LA	Planning	12	12
Slidell	LA	IC, OSC, PSC	12	12
Lafayette	LA	Planning, Logistics	12	12
Slidell	LA	Operations, Logistics	12	12
New Orleans	LA	Operations, Logistics	12	12
Carencro	LA	Operations	12	12
New Orleans	LA	Operations	12	12
Belle Chasse	LA	Operations	12	12
Slidell	LA	FOSC, IC, PSC	12	12
Slidell	LA	IC, PSC,	12	12
Breaux Bridge	LA	Operations	12	12
Slidell	LA	IC, PSC, Planning, Operations	12	12
Moss Point	MS	Operations	12	12



2.7 External Notification

Notification Requirements

SEL's policy is to make all of the calls directly to ensure that all appropriate government agencies are notified. This would be done by the Operational Compliance Department or the EHS Department.

Government Agency	Person Responsible For Initial Contact	Reporting Requirements	Comments
U.S. National Response Center (NRC) Tel: (800) 424-8802 (24 Hour Number) (Covers PHMSA, EPA and USCG) www.nrc.uscg.mil	EHS Department	The NRC must be telephoned as soon as possible by telephone of any failure that: (1) <i>Caused a death or a personal injury requiring hospitalization;</i> (2) <i>Resulted in either a fire or explosion not intentionally set by the operator;</i> (3) <i>Caused estimated damage to the property of the operator or others, or both, exceeding \$50,000.00 US;</i> (4) <i>Resulted in the pollution of any water body; or</i> (5) <i>In the judgment of the operator was significant even though it did not meet the criteria of any other paragraph of this section. A report must also be made for any failure that results in a loss of 5 or more US gallons of hazardous liquid.</i>	The initial notification and follow up notifications to the NRC must include the following information: (1) <i>Name and address of pipeline operator;</i> (2) <i>Name and telephone number of the reporter;</i> (3) <i>Location of failure;</i> (4) <i>Time of failure;</i> (5) <i>Fatalities and personal injuries, if any;</i> (6) <i>All other significant factors known by the operator that are relevant to the cause of the failure or extent of the damages, such as the name of oil involved, reason for discharge, estimated volume of oil discharged, weather conditions on scene, actions taken by persons on scene, actions planned by persons on scene</i> Can be reported online at www.nrc.uscg.mil
US DOT		<i>A written accident report will be filed by The Operational Compliance Department within 30 days following an accident on DOT form 7000-1 in accordance with Sec. 195.50 of the US Code of Federal Regulations 49 CFR. If any changes to the information reported or additions to the original report on the DOT form</i>	The Operational Compliance Department is also responsible for providing all follow up notifications to the NRC by telephone and/or fax. The number and timing of updates will depend upon the nature and severity of the incident. Can be reported online at



		<i>7000-1a supplemental report will be filed within 30 days</i>	www.pipelineonlinereporting.gov
US DOT	EHS Department	“No Later Than June 15 of each year, an annual report and form 7000-1 will be completed and submitted to DOT. The report will be submitted for each type of hazardous liquid facility that was operated at the end of the previous year. A separate report is required for crude oil, HVL, petroleum products and carbon dioxide pipelines.	No Comments
US DOT		Appropriate Regional Office	Courtesy call only
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	EHS Department	<p>The LEPC will be advised of spills reported to the National Response Center (NRC) and/or the state.</p> <p>“In accordance with Advisory Bulletin (ADB-2012-09), Notification to the Public Safety Access Point (911 call center or equivalent, ie LEPC) is required in the event of an indication of a pipeline emergency. Such indications may include; an unexpected drop in pressure, unanticipated loss of SCADA, or reports from field personnel. PHMSA believes that immediate contact and conversation should be established between pipeline facility operators and PSAP staff when there is any indication of an emergency condition which may have a potential adverse impact on public safety or the environment.”</p>	<p>State and local authorities must be notified immediately if there is a release of hazardous substances under Superfund Regulations in excess of reportable quantities and which could result in exposure of persons outside the boundaries of the facility site. A follow up written notification is required to the LEPC as soon as practical after the release.</p> <p>Advisory Bulletin ADB-2012-09 suggests Control Room Operators make this call. However, in accordance with SEL practice, the EHS department will be responsible for this action.</p>

* The NRC will notify the USEPA, PHMSA and USCG



Government Agency	Person Responsible	Reporting Requirements	Comments
State Environmental Reporting as appropriate Montana (406) 324-4777	EHS Department	25 gallons	
State Environmental Reporting as appropriate Wyoming (307) 777-7781	EHS Department	10 barrels	For refined products reporting threshold is 25 gallons.
State Environmental Reporting as appropriate Nebraska (402) 471-2186	EHS Department	25 gallons on the surface of the ground or any amount in water or below the ground surface.	
State Environmental Reporting as appropriate Kansas (785) 296-1679	EHS Department	No state specific report requirement - use US-DOT loss of 5 or more gallons.	
State Environmental Reporting as appropriate Missouri (573) 634-2436	EHS Department	50 gallons	
State Environmental Reporting as appropriate Illinois (217) 782-7860	EHS Department	25 gallons	
OSHA Injury Reporting Montana OSHA (Federal) (800) 321-6742 Wyoming OSHA (307) 777-7786 Nebraska OSHA (Federal) (800) 321-6742 Kansas OSHA (Federal) (800) 321-6742 Missouri OSHA (Federal) (800) 321-6742 Illinois OSHA (217) 782-9386 (217) 782-6206	EHS Department	Report within 8 hours after the death of an employee or the in-patient hospitalization of 3 or more employees resulting from a work-related incident.	
State Patrol as appropriate	EHS Department	The State Patrol will be advised of spills reported to the National Response Center (NRC), state Division of Emergency Management (DEM), or local emergency services.	The State Patrol is the designated incident commander for spills of hazardous materials affecting state roads and highways.
Fire or Sheriff's Departments	EHS Department		Notify the fire department in the event of a <u>spill or fire</u> . Notify the sheriff's department in the event of <u>personal injury or loss of life</u> .


Reportable Spill--National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802 and State Agency
USEPA REGION V (ILLINOIS)
Regional Contingency Plans

Region V Regional Response Team Site	http://www.rrt5.org/
Region V USEPA Contingency Plans Site	http://www.rrt5.org/plans.php
Federal Region V Regional Contingency Plan	http://www.rrt5.org/acp/body/Region5ACP-RCP_revMay2011.pdf
Appendix VII: Fish and Wildlife Annex	http://www.rrt5.org/acp/docs/App8_FishWildlifeAnnex.pdf
Greater St. Louis Sub-Area Contingency Plan	http://www.umbra.org/hazspills/greaterstlouisplan.pdf

Natural Resource Trustee Contacts for Notification

STATE	Resources	Agency	Contact	Primary Number	Website
Illinois	Co-natural resource trustee with IEPA	Illinois Department of Natural Resources		800-602-9332	http://www.dnr.illinois.gov/Pages/default.aspx
	Ecological, fish and wildlife and wildlife refuge	US Fish and Wildlife Service			http://www.fws.gov/offices/Directory/ListOffices.cfm?statecode=17
	Historical Sites and Memorials	Illinois Historical Preservation Agency		217-558-8950	http://www.illinoishistory.gov/
	Fish and Wildlife Service	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency	Roger Lauder	215-524-5027 cell 217-306-7145	http://www.epa.state.il.us/
	Co-natural resource trustee with IDNR		Bud Bridgewater	217-782-3637	
	Water Intakes	Illinois Emergency Management	IEPA 24 hour	217-782-7860	http://www.state.il.us/iepa/



USEPA REGION VII					
Regional Contingency Plans					
Region VII Regional Response Team Site			http://www.rtt7.nrt.org/		
Region VII USEPA Contingency Plans Site			http://www.epa.gov/region7/cleanup/superfund/integrated_plan.htm		
Regional Integrated Contingency Plan, EPA Region 7			http://www.epa.gov/region7/cleanup/superfund/pdf/ricp_complete.pdf		
Greater St. Louis Sub-Area Contingency Plan			http://www.umrba.org/hazspills/greaterstlouisplan.pdf		
Natural Resource Trustee Contacts for Notification					
FEDERAL	Resources	Agency	Contact	Primary Number	Website
United States	Coastal and River Waters	USCG	Michael Sams	504-671-2231 281-881-6573	http://www.uscg.mil/
			CAPT Ed Cubanski, III	504-671-2231 314-651-9109	
			Todd Peterson	504-671-2232 281-881-6573	
		EPA	Scott Hayes	913-551-7670 24 hr: 913-281-0991	http://www.epa.gov/
			Kenneth Buckholz	913-551-7473	
			Janice Kroone	913-551-7005	
	Coastal and River Waters	USCG Upper Mississippi River		24 hr: 314-269-2332	http://www.uscg.mil/d8/sectumr/
	Coastal and River Waters	USCG Lower Mississippi River		24 hr: 901-521-4804	https://homeport.uscg.mil/mycg/porta/ep/portDirectory.do?tabId=1&otpd=34
		Department of Transportation	Shirley McNew	857-294-8580	http://www.dot.gov/
			Ron Williams (NE & KS)	720-963-3450 303-519-5041	
			Jeff McSpaden (IA & MO)	708-283-3516 708-710-9140	
	National Forest and Wilderness Forest Controlled Wildlife Forest Archaeological Sites	USDA--Forest Service	Bennie Terrel	573-341-7420	http://www.fs.fed.us/
	Ecological, fish and wildlife and wildlife refuge	US Fish and Wildlife Service (critical habitat)			http://www.fws.gov/
	Wetlands	US Fish and Wildlife Service (wetlands)			http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html
	Military Reservations, USACE, Reservoirs and Dams	Department of Defense	John D. Schlafer	816-926-7310 210-845-9472	http://www.defense.gov/
	Infrastructure and Waterway Support and Management	Army Corps of Engineers	Brian W. Ebert	816-926-7339	http://www.usace.army.mil/
			Charles D. Hall	816-389-3456 816-728-1133	
			David K. White	516-389-3456	
	Facilities and Surrounding Areas	Department of Energy	Tony George	816-997-2747	http://energy.gov/
			Patrick Hoopes	816-997-7003	
	Migratory Birds, TE Species Archaeological/Historic Sites, Native American Allotments, National Resources, BOR Reservoirs and Dams	Department of Interior	Robert Stewart	303-445-2500	http://www.interior.gov/index.cfm
			Lindy Nelson	215-597-5012	
		Health and Human Services	Chris Kates	816-426-2833	http://www.hhs.gov/
			Dana Hall	816-426-2828	
	Protect and Respond to Emergency Hazards	FEMA	Tom Morgan	816-283-7962 24 hr: 816-283-7600	http://www.fema.gov/
			Christian VanAlstyne	816-283-7677 816-728-3324	



STATE	Resources	Agency	Contact	Number	Website
Kansas	Spill and Release Reporting	Health and Environment	Trevor Selch	785-296-1679 800-275-0297 800-905-7521	http://www.kdheks.gov/spill/index.html
	State Parks, Wildlife, Fishing and Threatened and Endangered Species	Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism	Mike Korn	785-296-2281 620-672-5911	http://www.kdwp.state.ks.us/
	State Historic Preservation	Kansas Historical Society	Joseph Warhank	785-272-8681	http://www.kshs.org/portal_shpo
	Public Water Supply, Water Intakes	Health and Environment	Damon Murdo	785-296-5514	http://www.kdheks.gov/pws/
		Emergency Management	Jennifer Clark, S. Kim Nettleton	785-274-1394 785-274-1423	http://www.kansastag.gov/KDEM.asp?PageID=83
Missouri	Notifies downstream water intakes; State Natural Resource Trustee; Haz-Mat Response 24 hour Emergency Response Hotline	Department of Natural Resources		573-634-2436	http://www.dnr.mo.gov/env/esp/index.html
	Water Resource Center, Wetlands	Department of Natural Resources		800-361-4827 573-751-2868	http://www.dnr.mo.gov/env/wrc/
	State Historic Preservation	Department of Natural Resources		800-361-4827 573-751-7858	http://www.dnr.mo.gov/shpo/
	Endangered Species	US Fish and Wildlife Services	Amy Salveter	573-234-2132 800-877-8339	http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/lists/missouri-cty.html
	Work to Protect Health and Environment from Incidents	Emergency Response Commission	Dawn Warren	573-526-9237	http://sema.dps.mo.gov/about/merc.asp
Nebraska	Endangered Species Protection	Department of Agriculture		402-471-2351	http://www.nda.nebraska.gov/pesticide/endangered.html
	State Historic Preservation	State Historical Society		402-471-3270	http://nebraskahistory.org/index.shtml
	Groundwater and Surface Water	Department of Environmental Quality		402-471-2186	http://www.deq.state.ne.us/
	Work to Protect Health and Environment from Incidents	Emergency Management Agency	Tonya Ngotel, Doug Woodbeck	402-471-7176 402-471-0521	http://www.nema.ne.gov/index.shtml



USEPA REGION VIII					
Regional Contingency Plans					
Region VIII Regional Response Team Site			http://www.rrt8.nrt.org/		
Region VIII USEPA Contingency Plans Site			http://www.rrt8.nrt.org/production/NRT/RRTHome.nsf/Web+Pages/rrt_viii_ricp.htm		
Region VIII Regional Contingency Plan			http://www.rrt8.nrt.org/production/NRT/RRTHome.nsf/resources/RRT8_RCP_2011/\$File/00_RCP_Text.pdf		
Annex XII - Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments			http://www.rrt8.nrt.org/production/NRT/RRTHome.nsf/resources/RRT8_RCP_2011/\$File/00_Annex_XII-Full_Document.pdf		
Natural Resource Trustee Contacts for Notification					
FEDERAL	Resources	Agency	Contact	Primary Number	Website
United States	Migratory Birds, TE Species Archaeological/Historic Sites, Native American Allotments, National Resources, BOR Reservoirs and Dams	U.S. Department of Interior	Robert F. Stewart	303-445-2500 After Hours--303-478-3373 After Hours: 800-759-8888 PIN#: 1359396	http://www.interior.gov/index.cfm
	National Forest and Wilderness Forest Controlled Wildlife Forest Archaeological Sites	USDA-U.S. Forest Service	Vern Schmitt Bethany Barron	303-275-5091 303-275-5175 24 Hour: 303-275-5700	http://www.fs.fed.us/
	Ecological, fish and wildlife and wildlife refuge	US Fish and Wildlife Service			http://www.fws.gov/
	Wetlands	US Fish and Wildlife Service (wetlands)			http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html
	Military Reservations, USACE Reservoirs and Dams	Department of Defense	Kathy Vosik Michael Beaird	402-697-2541 503-808-3909	http://www.defense.gov/
	Facilities and Surrounding Areas	Department of Energy	Clay Olgivie	208-526-5190	http://energy.gov/
	STATE	Resources	Agency	Contact	Number
Montana	All Animals and Plants State Parks	Fish, Wildlife, and Parks	Trevor Selch Mike Korn	406-444-5686 406-444-2456	http://fw.p.mt.gov
	Archaeological/Historic Sites	Historical Society	Joseph Warhank Damon Murdo	406-444-0388 406-444-7767	http://mhs.mt.gov/
	State Lands	Natural Resources and Conservation	Mary Sexton Ann Bauchman	406-444-2074 406-444-2456	http://dnrc.mt.gov/
	Air and Water, Water Intakes & Drinking Water, Treatment and Storage	Department of Environmental Quality	24 hr Ed Coleman Tom Ellerhoff	406-431-0014 406-444-2964 406-444-6780	http://www.deq.mt.gov/default.mcp
	All Animals and Plants	Game and Fish	Mary Flanderka	307-777-4587	http://wgfd.wyo.gov/wyb2011/home.aspx
	Archaeological/Historic Sites	Historic Preservation Society		307-777-7697 307-777-6323	http://wyoshpo.state.wy.us/
	Water Quality & Drinking Water, Water Intakes, All Natural Resources except Animals, Plants, and Federal Lands	Department of Environmental Quality	John Cora Joe Hunter	307-777-7937 307-777-7781 (Cell): 307-631-2880	http://deq.state.wy.us/



2.7.1 DOT Spill Report Form

Name and Address of Company

Name of Pipeline

Time of Discharge

Location of Discharge

Name of Oil Involved

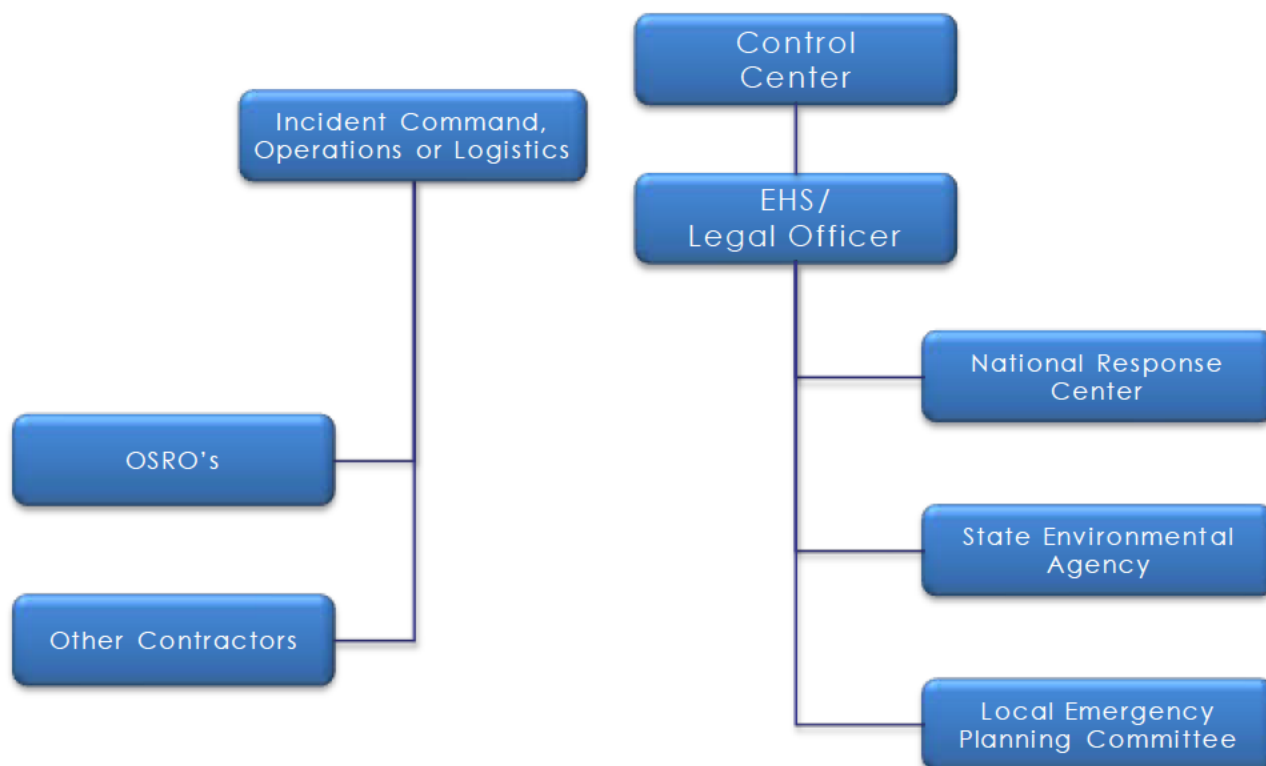
Reason for Discharge (i.e., Material Failure, Excavation Damage, Corrosion)

Estimated Volume of Discharge

Weather Conditions On-Scene

Actions Taken or Planned by Persons On Scene


2.8 External Notification Chart





2.9 External Agency Notification Contacts

Federal Government

Agency	Contact
	National Response Center (NRC)* (800) 424-8802 (202) 267-2675
	Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) (800) 321-6742
	Poison Center Emergency Contact (800) 222-1222
	United States Coast Guard (800) 424-8802

*** Mandatory Requirement**

State Governments

Illinois



Agency	Contact
Illinois Call Before You Dig	(800) 892-0123
Illinois Department of Natural Resources	(217) 782-6302
Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA), Spill Reporting Line and Burn Permits	(217) 782-2700 (800) 782-7860
Illinois Highway Conditions	(800) 452-4368
Illinois State Department of Transportation	(217) 782-7820
Illinois State Police	(217) 788-8311

Kansas



Agency	Contact
Department of Health and Environment - Oil Pollution Control Bureau, Spill Reporting Line	(785) 296-1679
	(785) 296-0614
Kansas Department of Transportation	(785) 296-3585
Kansas Department of Wildlife & Parks	(785) 296-2281
Kansas Emergency Management Agency	(785) 274-1409
	(785) 296-3176
	(785) 274-1911
Kansas Highway Conditions	(800) 555-7623
DIG-SAFE	(800) 344-7233
Disposal of Hazardous Waste	(913) 862-9360
Kansas Burn Permits	(913) 862-9360
Kansas Department of Health & Environment	(785) 296-1500
	(800) 275-0297



Missouri



Agency	Contact
Disposal of Hazardous Waste, Division of Environmental Quality	(816) 554-4100 (Kansas City) (660) 385-2129 (Macon) (314) 301-7100 (St. Louis) (573) 751-2729 (Jefferson City)
Missouri Burn Permits - Air Pollution Control Program	(816) 554-4100 (Kansas City) (314) 634-2436 (After hrs - KC) (660) 385-2129 (Macon) (573) 751-4817 (Jefferson City)
Missouri Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Spill Reporting Line	(573) 634-2436 (800) 424-8802 (24 hr)
Missouri Department of Transportation	(573) 751-2551
Missouri Emergency Management Agency	(573) 526-9101
Missouri Emergency Response Commission	(573) 526-9240 (573) 751-2748 (800) 298-6289
Missouri Highway Conditions	(800) 222-6400
Missouri One-Call	(800) 344-7483
Missouri State Department of Natural Resources	(573) 751-1010 (800) 361-4827
Missouri State Highway Patrol Emergencies Only	(800) 525-5555



Montana



Agency	Contact
BNSF Emergency Contact	(800) 832-5452
DEQ - Disposal of Hazardous Waste	(406) 444-4323
Disposal of Non-Hazardous Waste - Community Services Bureau	(406) 444-2409
Montana Burn Permits	(406) 444-9786
Montana Call Before You Dig	(800) 424-5555
Montana Department of Environmental Quality	(406) 444-2544
Montana Disaster & Emergency Services	(406) 324-4777
Montana Disposal Approvals - DEQ Remediation Division	(406) 841-5000
Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks(State Headquarters)	(406) 444-2535 (406) 444-4952 (Fax)
Montana Spill Reporting Line (DEQ)	(800) 457-0568
Montana State Highway Patrol	(406) 444-3780
Montana State Natural Resources & Conservation	(406) 683-6305 (406) 683-3975
Montana State Transportation Department	(406) 568-2380
Montana Water Intake and Water Diversion	(406) 265-5236 (406) 538-5989 (406) 657-2394
Montana DEQ – Public Water Supply Safety & Security	(406) 755-8976
US Department of Homeland Security	(406) 839-1165



Nebraska



Agency	Contact
Diggers Hotline of Nebraska (Underground Hotline)	(800) 331-5666
Nebraska State Oil & Gas Conservation Commission	(308) 254-6919 (308) 249-0339
Disposal or Treatment of Hazardous Waste, Integrated Waste Management Section	(402) 471-4210
Nebraska Burn Permits, DEQ	(402) 471-2186
Nebraska Department of Natural Resources	(402) 471-2363
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	(402) 471-7411
Nebraska Emergency State Patrol (SERC)	(402) 471-4545
Nebraska Highway Conditions	(800) 906-9069
Nebraska Highway Patrol	(308) 632-1211 (Scotts Bluff) (308) 535-8047 (N. Platte) (308) 385-6000 (Grand Island) (402) 471-4545 (Lincoln)
Spill Reporting Line	(402) 471-2186 (402) 471-4545



Wyoming



Agency	Contact
Disposal Approvals - Solid Waste Management Division	(307) 777-5885 (307) 777-7781
Wyoming Burn Permits - Casper Operations Area Air Quality Division	(307) 777-7391 (307) 777-7781
Wyoming Burn Permits - North and South Big Horn Basin Operations Air Quality Division	(307) 332-3144 (307) 777-7781
Wyoming Call Before You Dig	(800) 849-2476
Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality	(307) 777-7781
Wyoming Department of Transportation	(307) 777-4375
Wyoming Emergency Response Commission	(307) 777-4900 (307) 635-6017 (Fax)
Wyoming Highway Patrol	(800) 442-9090 (in-state only) (307) 777-4321
Wyoming Office of Homeland Security (SERC)	(307) 777-4663
Wyoming Spill Reporting Line (24 hr)	(307) 777-7781
Wyoming State Game & Fish Department (Regional Office)	(307) 745-4046
Bureau of Land Management Casper, Wyoming	(307) 261-7600
Department of Transportation Basin, Wyoming	(307) 568-3400
Wyoming Life Flight	(800) 442-2222



Local Governments

Illinois (Madison County)

Agency	Contact
Wood River Station	(618) 254-1221 (618) 254-4802 (Fax)
Madison County LEPC	(618) 692-7040, Ext. 4478 (618) 692-8985 (Fax)
Madison County Sheriff Department	(618) 692-6087 (618) 692-4433
Wood River Police Department	(618) 254-4303
Wood River Fire Department	(618) 259-0984
Wood River Township Hospital	(618) 251-7103

Kansas (Brown County)

Agency	Contact
Hiawatha Station	(785) 547-3530 (785) 547-3588 (Fax)
Brown County Communications Center	(785) 742-7125
Brown County Municipal Emergency Preparedness	(785) 547-3415 (785) 547-3511 (Fax)
Hiawatha Fire Department	(785) 742-7125
Horton Fire Department	(785) 742-7126
Hiawatha Community Hospital Brown and Doniphan Counties	(785) 742-2131

Kansas (Doniphan County)

Agency	Contact
Doniphan Co. LEPC	(785) 985-2229
Doniphan County Communications Center	(785) 985-3711
Doniphan Co. Sheriff Department	(785) 985-3543

Kansas (Marshall County)

Agency	Contact
Marysville Station	(785) 744-3466



Marshall County LEPC	(785) 562-3141
Marysville Ambulance Service	(785) 562-2359
Marysville Police Department	(785) 562-2343
Marysville Fire Department	(785) 562-2321
Community Memorial Hospital	(785) 562-2311

Kansas (Nemaha County)

Agency	Contact
Nemaha Co. LEPC	(785) 336-2135
Nemaha County Communications Center Emergency Services	(785) 336-2311
Nemaha Co. Sheriff Department	(785) 336-2311
Nemaha Valley Community Hospital	(785) 336-6181

Missouri (Audrain County)

Agency	Contact
Centralia Station	(573) 687-3345
Audrain County LEPC	(573) 473-7867
Audrain County Sheriff Department	(573) 473-5800
Centralia Fire Department	(573) 682-1304
Little Dixie Fire Department	(573) 581-6235
Mexico Fire Department	(573) 473-5800
Audrain Medical Centre Audrain and Montgomery Counties	(573) 582-5000

Missouri (Buchanan County)

Agency	Contact
Gower Station	(816) 424-6224
Buchanan County LEPC	(816) 271-1574
Heartland East Ambulance Service	(816) 271-6558
Gower Fire Department	(816) 539-2156
Heartland East Hospital Buchanan and Clinton Counties	(816) 271-6000
Heartland West Hospital	(816) 271-7111

**Missouri (Caldwell County)**

Agency	Contact
Caldwell County LEPC	(660) 255-4786
Caldwell County Sheriff Department Ambulance Dispatch	(816) 586-2681
Ray County Hospital Caldwell and Carroll Counties	(816) 470-5432

Missouri (Carroll County)

Agency	Contact
Quote Station	(660) 731-5184
Carroll County Sheriff's Dept.	(660) 542-2828
Carrollton Fire Department	(660) 542-2178 (660) 542-2178 (LEPC)

Missouri (Chariton County)

Agency	Contact
Salisbury Station	(660) 338-5211 (660) 388-5771 (Fax)
Chariton County Commissioners Office	(660) 288-3273
Chariton Emergency Dispatch	(660) 288-3460 (660) 388-6115
Chariton County LEPC	(660) 288-3277
Salisbury Day Clinic	(660) 388-6446
Chariton County Sheriff Department	(660) 288-3277
Salisbury Police Dept.	(660) 388-6875
Salisbury Fire Department	(660) 388-6197

Missouri (Clinton County)

Agency	Contact
Clinton County Communications Center Buchanan and Clinton Counties	(816) 539-2156
Clinton County LEPC	(816) 539-2156
Clinton County Sheriff Department	(816) 539-2156



Plattsburg Police Department Clinton, Caldwell and Carroll Counties	(816) 539-2156
Plattsburg Fire Department	(816) 539-2156

Missouri (Lincoln County)

Agency	Contact
Ethlyn Station	(636) 356-4305 (636) 356-4069 (Fax)
Cuivre River Electric Co-op	(636) 528-8261
Lincoln County Dispatch	(636) 528-6100
Lincoln County Sheriff Department	(636) 528-8546 (636) 528-8418
Lincoln County Fire Protection District #1	(636) 528-8567
Moscow Mills Fire Department (Lincoln County Station No. 2)	(636) 528-8567
Lincoln County Medical Center	(636) 528-8551

Missouri (Montgomery County)

Agency	Contact
Monte Station	(573) 549-2426
Montgomery County LEPC	(573) 564-2283 (573) 564-3942 (Fax)
Wellsville Office of ER Management	(573) 684-2324
Montgomery County Sheriff Department Fire Dispatch	(573) 564-3378
Wellsville Police Department	(573) 684-2323
Middletown Fire Department	(573) 549-2530
Wellsville Fire Department	(573) 684-2324

Missouri (Randolph County)

Agency	Contact
Randolph County LEPC	(660) 651-0952
Moberly Police Department	(660) 263-0346
Randolph County Sheriff's Dept.	(660) 277-4515
Moberly Fire Dept	(660) 269-8705 ext.



	2035
Moberly Regional Hospital Chariton and Randolph Counties	(660) 263-8400

Missouri (St. Charles County)

Agency	Contact
St Charles Co. LEPC	(636) 949-3024 (636) 949-0809
St. Charles County Communications Center Emergency Services	(888) 636-0911
St. Joseph Health Center	(636) 947-5000
St Charles Co. Sheriff Department	(636) 949-3005 (636) 639-8802

Montana (Carbon County)

Agency	Contact
Edgar Station	(406) 962-9865 (406) 962-9154 (Fax)
Warren Station	(406) 764-2210 Fax same as phone
Montana Department of Transportation	(406) 930-0692
Carbon Co. LEPC	(406) 446-1595
Disaster and Emergency Services	(406) 446-1038
Montana Power	(888) 467-2669
North Western Energy	(888) 467-2353
Carbon Co. Sheriff Department	(406) 446-1234 (406) 446-1239* (Fax)
Bridger Fire Department	(406) 662-3554
Edgar Fire Department	(406) 962-4440
Fromberg Fire Department	(406) 668-7323
Joliet Fire Department	(406) 628-4052
Beartooth Hospital and Health Center	(406) 446-2345 (406) 446-3182 (Fax)
Red Lodge Ambulance	(406) 446-2320

**Montana (Chouteau County)**

Agency	Contact
Eagle Buttes Station	(406) 739-4236 Fax same as phone
Chouteau Co. LEPC	(406) 622-3751
Chouteau County LEPC	(406) 622-3751
Disaster and Emergency Services	(406) 622-3751
Hill County Electric	(406) 398-7804
Chouteau Co. Sheriff Department	(406) 622-5451
Fort Benton Police Department	(406) 622-5494
Fort Benton Fire Department	(406) 622-5451
Geraldine Fire Department	(406) 737-4278
Ft. Benton Ambulance	(406) 622-5451
Missouri River Medical Center	(406) 622-3331

Montana (Fergus County)

Agency	Contact
Buffalo Station	(406) 374-2201 (406) 374-2357 (fax)
Denton Station	(406) 567-3043 Fax same as phone
Straw Station	(406) 374-2386 (406) 371-2399 (Fax)
Disaster and Emergency Services	(406) 535-8118
Montana Power	(888) 467-2669
North Western Energy	(888) 467-2353
Fergus Co. Sheriff Department	(406) 538-3415
Lewistown Police Department	(406) 538-3412
Denton Fire Department	(406) 566-2212
Hobson Fire Department	(406) 566-2212
Judith Gap Fire Department (dispatched through Harlowtown)	(406) 632-5815
Lewistown Fire Department/Rural Fire District	(406) 538-3412
Moore Fire Department	(406) 374-2224
Central Montana Medical Center	(406) 538-7711 (406) 535-6392 (Fax)
Fergus Co. Ambulance	(406) 538-3415
Fergus Co. LEPC	(406) 538-8118



Montana (Golden Valley County)

Agency	Contact
Golden Valley Co. LEPC	(406) 568-2321 (406) 568-2598 (Fax)
Golden Valley Co. Sheriff Department	(406) 568-2321
Ryegate Fire Department	(406) 632-5614
Golden Valley Co. Ambulance	(406) 568-2321

Montana (Hill County)

Agency	Contact
Faulkner's Coulee Station	(406) 376-3310 Fax same as phone
Hill Co. LEPC	(406) 265-5481 ext 266
Hill Co. Sheriff Department	(406) 265-2512 ext 100
U.S. Border Patrol	(406) 265-6781
Box Elder Fire Department	(406) 352-4300
Gildford Fire Department	(406) 376-3100 (Emerg) (406) 376-3225 (Non-emerg)
Gildford Fire Department	(406) 376-3100
Kremlin Fire Department	(406) 372-3100
Northern Montana Ambulance	(406) 265-2211
Northern Montana Hospital	(406) 265-2211 (General) (406) 262-1200 (ER)

Montana (Judith Basin County)

Agency	Contact
Judith Basin Co. LEPC	(406) 566-2277
Judith Basin Co. Sheriff Department	(406) 566-2212
Judith Basin Co. Ambulance	(406) 566-2212
Montana Life Flight	(800) 538-4357 (800) 972-4000



Montana (Stillwater County)

Agency	Contact
Stillwater Co. LEPC	(406) 322-9943
Stillwater Co. Sheriff Department	(406) 322-5326
Columbus Fire Department	(406) 322-5326
Stillwater Co. Ambulance	(406) 322-5326
Stillwater Community Hospital	(406) 322-5316

Montana (Wheatland County)

Agency	Contact
Fish Creek Station	(406) 568-2041 Fax same as phone
Wheatland Co. LEPC	(406) 632-5815
Wheatland Co. Sheriff Department	(406) 632-5614
Harlowton Fire Department	(406) 632-5614
Harlowton Fire Department	(406) 632-5815
Wheatland Co. Ambulance	(406) 632-5614
Wheatland Memorial Hospital	(406) 632-4351

Nebraska (Banner County)

Agency	Contact
Harrisburg Station	(308) 436-4276
Banner County/ Scotts Bluff County LEPC/ Emergency Management	(308) 436-6689
Banner Co. LEPC	(308) 436-6689
Banner Co. Sheriff Department	(308) 436-5271
Harrisburg Fire Department	(308) 436-5271 (308) 436-6666

Nebraska (Cheyenne County)

Agency	Contact
Cheyenne County Sheriff Department	(308) 254-2922
Gurley Station	(308) 884-2222
Cheyenne County Communications Center	(308) 254-2880



Emergency Services for Cheyenne and Garden Counties	
Cheyenne County LEPC	(308) 254-7003 (308) 254-4293 (Fax)
Memorial Health Care Cheyenne and Garden Counties	(308) 254-5825
Wheatbelt Public Power	(308) 254-5871
Dalton Fire Department (dispatched through Sidney)	(308) 254-2880
Gurley Fire Department	(308) 884-2308
Sidney Fire Department	(308) 254-5523

Nebraska (Deuel County)

Agency	Contact
Deuel Co. LEPC	(308) 254-7003
Deuel Co. Sheriff Department	(308) 874-3305 (308) 284-2011

Nebraska (Franklin County)

Agency	Contact
Franklin Co. LEPC	(308) 425-6231
Franklin Co. Sheriff Department Ambulance Dispatch	(308) 425-6231
Franklin Volunteer Fire Department	(308) 425-3757
Franklin County Memorial Hospital	(308) 425-6221

Nebraska (Frontier County)

Agency	Contact
Moorefield Station	(308) 367-8384
Frontier County LEPC	(308) 995-8044
Frontier County Sheriff	(308) 367-4411
Curtis Fire Department	(308) 367-4411
Eustis Fire Department	(308) 486-3311
Farnum Fire Department	(308) 569-2367
Frontier County Volunteer Fire Dept. Ambulance	(308) 367-4300



Nebraska (Gage County)

Agency	Contact
Gage Co. LEPC	(402) 223-1305
Gage County Communications Center Emergency Services	(402) 223-4080
Beatrice Police Department	(402) 223-4080
Gage Co. Sheriff Department	(402) 223-5222
Beatrice Fire and Rescue Fire and Ambulance Dispatch	(402) 228-5246
Beatrice Community Hospital	(402) 228-3344

Nebraska (Garden County)

Agency	Contact
Garden Co. LEPC	(308) 254-7003
Garden Co. Sheriff Department	(308) 772-3540

Nebraska (Gosper County)

Agency	Contact
Gosper County LEPC	(308) 995-8044
Gosper Co. Sheriff Department Ambulance and Fire Dispatch	(308) 785-2420

Nebraska (Jefferson County)

Agency	Contact
Jefferson Community Health Center	(402) 729-3351
Jefferson County LEPC	(402) 729-3602
Fairbury Police Department	(402) 729-3355
Jefferson Co. Sheriff Department Ambulance Dispatch	(402) 729-2284
Fairbury Volunteer Fire Department	(402) 729-3761



Nebraska (Kearney County)

Agency	Contact
Kearney Co. LEPC	(308) 832-2805
Kearney County Health Services	(308) 832-1440
Kearney Co. Sheriff Department Ambulance Dispatch	(308) 832-2805
Minden Fire Dept	911

Nebraska (Keith County)

Agency	Contact
Ogallala Station	(308) 832-2805
Keith Co. LEPC	(308) 832-1440
Keith County Communications Center Emergency Services for Keith and Deuel Counties	(308) 284-2011
Keith County Sheriff Department	(308) 284-3641 (308) 284-2011
Grant Suburban Fire District	(308) 352-4519
Ogallala Fire Department	(308) 284-2011
Ogallala Community Hospital Keith, Deuel and Perkins Counties	(308) 284-4011

Nebraska (Lincoln County)

Agency	Contact
Lincoln County, Nebraska Communications Center Emergency Services	(308) 535-6789
Lincoln County, Nebraska LEPC	(308) 534-1692
Lincoln County, Nebraska Sheriff	(308) 532-2468
North Platte Fire Department	(308) 532-2633
Great Plains Medical Center Lincoln and Frontier Counties, Nebraska	(308) 534-9310



Nebraska (Morrill County)

Agency	Contact
Morrill County LEPC	(308) 254-7003
Morrill County Fire Services (dispatched by Sheriff)	911
Morrill County Sheriff (Ambulance Dispatch)	(308) 262-0408
Morrill County Community Hospital	(308) 362-1616

Nebraska (Nuckolls County)

Agency	Contact
Nuckolls Co. LEPC	(402) 225-2361
Nuckolls Co. Sheriff Department	(402) 225-2831
Memorial Nuckolls County Hospital	(402) 879-3281

Nebraska (Perkins County)

Agency	Contact
Perkins County LEPC	(308) 352-2101
Perkins Co. Sheriff Department (Fire Dispatch)	(308) 352-4564

Nebraska (Phelps County)

Agency	Contact
Holdrege Station	(308) 995-5062 (308) 995-8933 (Fax)
Phelps County Communications Center Emergency Services	(308) 995-4407
Phelps County LEPC	(308) 995-8044
Holdrege Police Department	(308) 995-4407
Phelps County Sheriff	(308) 995-5692
Funk Fire Department	(308) 263-2851
Holdrege Fire Department	(308) 995-8001
Phelps County Memorial Hospital Gosper and Phelps Counties	(308) 995-2211



Nebraska (Scotts Bluff County)

Agency	Contact
Scotts Bluff County Communications Center Emergency Services for Scotts Bluff and Banner Counties	(308) 436-6666
Scotts Bluff LEPC/ Emergency Management	(308) 436-6689
Scotts Bluff County Sheriff	(308) 436-5880
Regional West Medical Centre	(308) 630-1127

Nebraska (Thayer County)

Agency	Contact
Deshler Station	(402) 365-4374
South Central Public Power	(402) 225-2351
Thayer County LEPC	(402) 769-2129
Thayer County Sheriff	(402) 768-6139
Deshler Fire Department	(402) 365-7833
Hebron Fire Department	(402) 768-6139
Rushkin Fire Department	(402) 226-3061
Thayer County Hospital	(402) 768-6041

Nebraska (Webster County)

Agency	Contact
Blue Hill Station	(402) 756-2321
Webster County LEPC	(402) 756-2630
Webster County Sheriff Ambulance and Fire Dispatch	(402) 746-2722
Blue Hill Fire Department	(402) 756-3630
Lawrence Fire Department	(402) 756-7472
Webster County Hospital	(402) 746-2291



Wyoming (Big Horn County)

Agency	Contact
Greybull Station	(307) 568-2094 Fax same as phone
Big Horn Co. LEPC	(307) 568-2357
Big Horn County ER Mngt.	(307) 568-2965
Big Horn Electric	(307) 508-2419
Big Horn Co. Sheriff Department	(307) 568-2324
Greybull Police Department	(307) 765-2308
Basin Fire Department	(307) 568-2324
Greybull Fire Department	(307) 765-2308
North Big Horn Ambulance	(307) 548-2771
North Big Horn Hospital	(307) 548-2771

Wyoming (Converse County)

Agency	Contact
Douglas Station	(307) 358-3537 Fax same as phone
Converse Co. LEPC	(307) 358-2155
Douglas Ambulance Service	(307) 358-4275
Converse Co. Sheriff Department	(307) 358-4700
Douglas Police Department	(307) 358-3311
Converse County Memorial Hospital	(307) 358-2122
Douglas Fire Department	(307) 358-2155
Glenrock Fire Department	(307) 436-9745

Wyoming (Fremont County)

Agency	Contact
Fremont Co. LEPC	(307) 857-3671 (307) 857-3672 (Fax)
Fremont Co. Sheriff Department	(307) 332-5611
Lander Fire Department	(307) 332-5611
Thermopolis Fire Department	(307) 864-3114
Thermopolis Fire Department (number goes to County)	(307) 864-2622
Riverton Ambulance	(307) 856-4891
Riverton Memorial Hospital	(307) 856-4161

**Wyoming (Goshen County)**

Agency	Contact
Yoder Station	(307) 532-4440 Fax same as phone
Goshen Co. LEPC	(307) 532-7039 (307) 532-7375 (Fax)
Goshen Co. Sheriff Department	(307) 532-7001
Yoder Police Department	(307) 532-7001
Goshen County Fire District	(307) 532-8885 (307) 532-7001 (Hawk Springs)
Yoder Fire Department	(307) 532-3323
Community Hospital, Torrington	(307) 532-4181

Wyoming (Hot Springs County):

Agency	Contact
Kirby Creek Station	(307) 864-3485 Fax same as phone
Hot Springs Co. LEPC	(307) 864-3421 (307) 864-3453 (Fax) (307) 864-5602
Hot Springs Co. Sheriff Department	(307) 864-2622
Hot Springs Co. Memorial Hospital	(307) 864-3121
Thermopolis Ambulance	(307) 864-3114
Thermopolis Fire Department	(307) 864-3114
Thermopolis Fire Department (number goes to County)	(307) 864-2622

Wyoming (Natrona County)

Agency	Contact
Lost Cabin Station	(254) 241-5259
Casper Facility	(307) 995-2654 (307) 472-6494 (Fax)
Casper Fire Department	(307) 995-2061
Mills Police Department	(307) 266-4796
Mills Volunteer Fire Department	(307) 234-8481



Natrona Co. LEPC	(307) 235-9205 (307) 235-9282
Natrona County Fire Department	(307) 235-9300
Pacific Power & Light Company	(888) 221-7070 (automated)
Casper Police Department	(307) 235-8225
Natrona County Sheriff	(307) 235-9282
Lysite Fire Department (Fremont County dispatch)	(307) 322-1000
Wyoming Medical Center	(307) 577-7201 (307) 577-2222 (ER)

Wyoming (Platte County)

Agency	Contact
Guernsey Station	(307) 836-2521 (307) 836-2924 (Fax)
Platte Co. LEPC	(307) 322-2331 (307) 322-2140 (Dispatch)
Wheatland Ambulance	(307) 836-2444
Guernsey Police Department	(307) 836-2111
Platte Co. Sheriff Department	(307) 322-2331
Guernsey Volunteer Fire	(307) 836-2111
Platte County Memorial Hospital	(307) 322-3636

Wyoming (Washakie County)

Agency	Contact
Banjo Flats Station	(307) 347-8235 Fax same as phone
Washakie Co. LEPC	(307) 347-2741 (307) 347-6110 (Fax)
Washakie County Disaster ER Services	(307) 347-8635
Worland Office ER Management	(307) 347-8977
Washakie Co. Sheriff Department	(307) 347-2242
Worland Police Department	(307) 347-4253
Worland Fire Department	(307) 347-4253
Worland/ Washakie County Fire Department	(307) 347-6379
Washakie Medical Center	(307) 347-3221



2.10 Response Equipment Co-op Contacts

Company	Contact
MT-WY Spill Coop Boat 1 ExxonMobil Refinery (Shift Superintendent)	(406) 657-5320
MT-WY Spill Coop Boat 2 Conoco Refinery Security (main security gate)	(406) 255-2560
MT-WY Spill Coop Trailer(s) (1, 5, 6 and 7) Hanser's Emergency Response 430 S. Billings Blvd. Billings, MT Ralph Hanser	(406) 208-9210 (cell) (406) 869-2318 (office) (406) 869-2351 (fax)
MT-WY Spill Coop Trailer(s) 4 (Bernhardt Rd) CHS Refinery Dispatch Jeff Casey Jacob Seel John Traeger	(800) 421-4122 (406) 855-3734 (cell) (406) 855-5407 (cell) (406) 855-5627 (cell)
NOMO Spill Coop Gail Pierce James Olson William Spencer Oil Movements Control Center (only if other contacts not available)	(406) 788-1570 (cell) (406) 788-1560 (cell) (406) 799-2431 (cell) (800) 231-2566 (consol 3)
Southeast Wyoming Oil Spill Association (SEWOSA) Sinclair Refinery Dispatch (Casper) Sinclair Trucking Dispatch (Casper) Sinclair 24-hr Control Center	(307) 265-2800 (307) 235-5919 (800) 321-3994



2.11 Contractors/Suppliers Contacts

USCG-Classified OSROs

Company	Location	Telephone
Haz-Mat Response, Inc	Olathe, Kansas	(800) 229-5252
Heritage Environmental Services LLC.	Bellefontaine, Missouri	(877) 436-8778
Clean Harbors	Norwell, Massachusetts	(800) 645-8265

Emergency Response Contractors

Company	Location	Telephone
Key Energy	Fort Lupton, Colorado	(303) 857-6604
RMCAT	Denver, Colorado	(800) 930-0011
Western CleanUp Corporation	Fort Morgan, Colorado	(970) 867-9507
Environmental Specialists (boats, ATVs, roll-off boxes, excavation equip., trucks, etc)	Kansas City, Missouri	1 (816) 523-6878 (24 hr) 1 (816) 523-5081
Environmental Works Inc.	Springfield, Missouri Kansas City, Missouri Rolla, Missouri	(417) 890-9500
Geeding Construction	Troy, Missouri	(314) 528-5863
The Kiesel Company (Marine Response, Lab, Hazardous Waste Personnel, response equipment)	St. Louis, Missouri, Missouri	(314) 351-5500
RETEC	Kansas City, Missouri	(913) 362-8444
Big Sky Industrial	Billings, Montana	(406) 256-4949
Construction Remediation Engineers	Billings, Montana	(406) 656-1770
Heavy Water Haulers Inc	Roundup, Montana Winnett, Montana	(406) 323-1347
Olympus Technical Services Inc.	Helena, Montana Billings, Montana	(406) 443-3087 (406) 245-3554
PSC	Billings, Montana	(406) 252-1999
WCEC Environmental Consultants	Missoula, Montana	(800) 422-8356
WCEC (Hazwoper Personnel, some equipment)	Morris, MN & Missoula, MT	(406) 549-8487
Environmental Solutions (pumps, generators, backhoes, flatbeds, lowboys, etc)	Omaha, Nebraska	(402) 896-3600
Brown Construction	Riverton, Wyoming	(307) 856-4389
Construction Remediation Engineers	Casper, Wyoming	(307) 234-9103
TDS Environmental	Torrington, Wyoming	(307) 532-2207 (24 hr) (307) 532-7515
Witt O'Briens		(985) 781-0804 (24 hr)



Emergency Response Contractors

Company	Location	Telephone
Mel's Water Service	Casper, Wyoming	(307) 235-2132
Anchor Environmental	Casper, Wyoming	(307) 234-8799
Calvary Water Service	Casper, Wyoming	(307) 277-1280
Environmental Restoration	St. Louis, MO	(888) 814-7477
71 Construction	Casper, Wyoming	(307) 262-1159
Igo Oilfield Service	Douglas, Wyoming	(307) 358-4905

Excavation

Company	Location	Telephone
Mound Excavation	Elsberry, Missouri	(573) 898-9884
Hersh Digging	Kenesaw, Nebraska	(402) 752-3752
Nienhueser Construction & Excavating	Sidney, Nebraska	(308) 254-3453
Samuelson Land Leveling	Holdrege, Nebraska	(308) 995-8242 (308) 995-4624
Ostgren Construction	Holdrege, Nebraska	(308) 995-8088
Long's Excavation and Construction Inc.	Torrington, Wyoming	(307) 532-3608

Aviation

Company	Location	Telephone
Fostaire Helicopters (D.H. Helicopters Inc.)	Sauget, Illinois	(314) 421-5440
Brentco Aerial Patrol Inc.	Hesperus, Colorado	(970) 259-4098 (888) 597-5532 (24-hr)
Hawkeye Helicopter	Ottawa, Kansas	(785) 242-2557
Big Horn Airways	Sheridan	(307) 672-3421

Laboratories

Company	Location	Telephone
Energy Laboratories	Casper	(307) 235-0515
Pace Analytical		(877) 859-7778



Transportation

Company	Location	Telephone
Anderson Trucking Co.	Harlowton, Montana	(406) 220-2500
R & C Trucks	Thermopolis, Wyoming	(307) 864-3340

Pipeline Repair

Company	Location	Telephone
Interpass Industrial	Billings, Montana	(406) 248-6243
Weldcon	Billings, Montana	(406) 855-6773
Dale Weaver Construction	Powell, Wyoming	(307) 754-2902
Duff's Construction	Keytesville, Missouri	(660) 288-3092
Geeding Construction	Troy, Missouri	(314) 528-5863
Falls Construction	Great Falls, Montana	(406) 727-5300
Pro Pipe Services Ron Marsh	Frenchtown, Montana	(406) 543-8651 (406) 239-0996
Geiger Oilfield Construction	Sidney, Nebraska	(308) 254-3852
L.E. Bell Construction Co.	Heflin, AL	(256) 253-2676
Lineweber and Sons Inc.	Beatrice, Nebraska	(402) 223-4011
High Country Construction	Lander, Wyoming	(307) 332-4933
Mel's Water Service	Lysite, Wyoming	(307) 876-2289
Northstate Corporation	Powell, Wyoming	(307) 754-7271

Waste Management

Company	Location	Telephone
Oily Waste Processors Inc	Montana	(406) 761-4503
TDS Trash Collection Services	Torrington, Wyoming	(307) 532-7515 (307) 532-2207

Wildlife Specialists

Company	Location	Telephone
Focus Wildlife	Washington State	1 (800) 578-3048
Tri-State Bird Rescue		(302) 737-9543
International Bird Rescue	Tenino, Washington	1 (707) 249-4870



Environmental Specialists

Company	Location	Telephone
Ecology & Environmental Consultants	Chicago, Illinois	(312) 578-9243
Ethnoscience	Billings, Montana	(406) 252-7945
Terracon Consultants Western, Inc.	Billings, Montana	(406) 656-3072
Tetra Tech	Billings, Montana	(406) 243-9161
Westech Environmental Inc.	Helena, Montana	(406) 442-0950
Tetra Tech	Missoula, Montana	(406) 543-3035
Western Water Consultants	Wyoming	(307) 473-2707
CH2M Hill	Englewood, Colorado	(303) 771-0900
Delta Environmental Consultants	Redmond, Washington	(425) 498-7723
Arcadis US Inc	Roseville, California	(877) 455-5463 IRR Hotline (406) 839-6023 - Deb
Ecology and Environment	Lancaster, New York	(212) 742-1713
URS	Morrisville, North Carolina	(919) 461-1100
Weston Solutions	Lakewood, Colorado	(303) 729-6100
Environmental Restoration	St Louis, Missouri	(888) 814-7477
Center for Toxicology and Environmental Health, LLC	Franklin, Tennessee	(866) 869-2834 (501) 258-7881 - Cory (713) 201-4928 - Dave



2.12 Adjoining/Neighboring Contacts

Company	Contact
Enbridge Pipeline Company Chariton County, Missouri	(660) 388-5310
Jayhawk Pipeline LLC Phelps County, Nebraska	1 (888) 542-9575 (Control Centre)
Scurlock/ Permian Corp. Plains All American Banner and Cheyenne Counties, Nebraska	(800) 708-5071
Western Irrigation Canal Keith County, Nebraska	(308) 889-3417
Plains Pipeline Company Natrona County, Wyoming	(918) 491-3500 (Control Center) (307) 268-4524 (Casper)
Sinclair Pipeline Company Natrona County, Wyoming	(307) 473-2636 (Control Center) (307) 473-2637 (Casper)
Texaco Trading & Transportation (LACT) Natrona County, Wyoming	(307) 266-2167 (Casper) (307) 686-1660 (Dispatch)
UNOCAL Pipeline Natrona County, Wyoming	(800) 285-8744
Exxon-Mobil Pipeline Carbon County, Montana	(406) 657-5400
Conoco Phillips Pipeline	(406) 255-5601
Central Nebraska Public Power/Irrigation	(308) 995-8601
The Dave Johnston Power Plant	(307) 995-5130

(b) (7)(F)



Spectra Energy Liquids

24/7 Emergency Call 1 888 449-7539

Internal and External Notification

Emergency Response Plan

MONTANA - WYOMING OIL SPILL CONTROL COOPERATIVE REPRESENTATIVE CONTACT LIST (Exhibit B)

6/26/12

MEMBERS BY COMPANY		COUNCIL REP / ALTERNATE			(b) (6)
BNSF Railway			OFFICE	CELL/PAGER	EMAIL
235 Main Street	Michael Perrodin	406-265-0483	206-265-0881		michael.perrodin@bnsf.com
Havre, MT. 59501	BNSF ROC (24 hr.)	800-832-5452			
Fax: 406-265-0356	(Resource Operations Center)				
CHS Inc.			OFFICE	CELL/PAGER	EMAIL
CHS Inc. Pipelines & Terminals	Mike Stahly	406-628-5209	855-8247		mike.stahly@chsinc.com
PO Box 909	Joey Phillips	406-628-5361	406-855-5407		joey.phillips@chsinc.com
803 Hwy 212 South					-
Laurel, MT. 59044					
Emergency Equipment Access	24 Hr. Dispatcher	406-628-5240	Ext 1 or 2		
CHS Laurel Refinery	Greg Brown	406-628-5256	855-5664		greg.brown@chsinc.com
P. O. Box: 909	Brad Kimble	406-628-5334	321-2833		brad.kimble@chsinc.com
Laurel, MT. 59044					-
406-628-5231	Shift Supervisor	406-628-5231	406-850-1360		
Fax: 406-628-5390	Pat Kimmet	406-628-5220			
ExxonMobil			OFFICE	CELL/PAGER	EMAIL
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply	Kelly Drain	406-657-5267	406-325-1469		kelly.e.drain@exxonmobil.com
Billings Refinery					
P.O.Box: 1163					
Billings, MT. 59103					
Fax: 406-657-5374					
Emergency 24 Hr	Shift Superintendent	406-657-5320			
ExxonMobil Pipeline Company	Jeb Montgomery	406-657-5400	406-670-5069		jason.j.montgomery@exxonmobil.com
607 ExxonMobil road	James Althoff	406-237-0603	406-671-1108		james.althoff@exxonmobil.com
Billings, MT 59101	Emergency 24 Hr	800-537-5200			



Spectra Energy Liquids

24/7 Emergency Call 1 888 449-7539

Internal and External Notification

Emergency Response Plan

406-657-5403				(b) (6)	
Legacy Reserves, LP		OFFICE	CELL/PAGER		EMAIL
(Fourbear Pipe Line)	Jim Kysar	307-527-2870	307-250-1631		jkysar@legacylvp.com
PO Box 2850	Rod Wittkop		307-431-2441		rjwittkop@gmail.com
Cody, WY 82414					-
FAX (307) 527-2863					
Marathon Oil Company		OFFICE	CELL/PAGER		EMAIL
1501 Stampede Avenue	Mike Williams	307-527-2127	307-250-7686		mwilliams3@marathonoil.com
Cody, WY. 82414	Bob Whisonant	307-527-2103	307-272-6318		rjwhisonant@marathonoil.com
Fax: 307-527-2139	Falinda Hall	307-587-4226 X227	307-272-6453		frhall@marathonoil.com
	Keith Mingus	307-856-6228 X222	307-272-0237		kfmingus@marathonoil.com
	Linda Taylor	307-527-2132	307-250-7774		ltaylor@marathonoil.com
Phillips 66		OFFICE	CELL/PAGER		EMAIL
Phillips 66 Billings Refinery	George Jurovich	406-255-2475	406-671-6714		george.h.jurovich@p66.com
401 South 23rd	Susan Taylor	406-255-2577	406-698-0009		
Billings, MT 59101					
406-255-5692	Emergency 24Hr Shift Superintendent	406-255-2560			
Fax: 406-255-2507					
Phillips 66 Pipe Line	Mike Miller	406-255-5727	580-401-5001		mike.s.miller@p66.com
2626 Lillian Avenue	Jennifer Nedens	406-255-5720	406-671-4816		jennifer.l.nedens@p66.com
Billings, MT. 59101	Lyle Hawsey	406-255-5711	406-670-7827		lyle.e.hawsey@p66.com
406-255-5717	Carrie Wildin	406 255 5728	806-283-5175		carrie.a.wildin@p66.com
Fax: 406-255-5734	Amy Gross	406-255-5710	720-278-4459		amy.gross@p66.com
Plains All American Pipeline L.P.		OFFICE	CELL/PAGER		EMAIL
P. O. Box 1111	Charlie Ferree	307-864-5593	307-921-1052		ccferree@paalp.com
Thermopolis, WY. 82443					
307-864-5593	Fax: 307-864-5595				
P. O. Box: 30191	John McCleary	406-254-6966	406-698-5281		jtmccleary@paalp.com
Billings, MT. 59107					-

(b) (6)



Spectra Energy Liquids

24/7 Emergency Call 1 888 449-7539

Internal and External Notification

Emergency Response Plan

Fax: 406-255-5625				(b) (6)	-
MT/WY Coop Equipment Locations and Access Contacts		OFFICE	CELL/PAGER		EMAIL
Trailer 1, 3, 5, 6 & 7 - Hanser's 430 S. Billings Blvd Billings, MT 59101					
Hanser's	Carol Hanser	406-869-2318	406-208-9230		carolh@hansers.com
430 S Billings Blvd	Ralph Hanser	406-248-7795 x 2030	406-208-9210		ralph@hansers.com
Billings, MT 59101	Scott Hanser	406-248-7795 x2000	406-208-9221		scotth@hansers.com
Fax: 406-869-2351	Spence Hanser		406-855-9884		spenceh@hansers.com
	Tim Mulholland	406-248-7795	406-860-1589		tim@hansers.com
	Jim Cunningham		406-591-3838		jimc@hansers.com
	Dale Jenson		406-208-9212		
	Jim Johnson		406-671-4440		
Trailer 4 - 753 Bernhardt Road, Laurel, MT					
	CHS Dispatcher-24 Hr.	1-800-421-4122	Fax 406-628-5393		
	Joey Phillips	406-628-5361	406-855-5407		joey.phillips@chsinc.com
	John Traeger	406-628-5202	855-5627		
Boat 1 - Inboard Jet - ExxonMobil Refinery - Main Gate (Contact Shift Foreman to release boat)					
ExxonMobil Refinery	Shift Superintendent	406-657-5320			
Boat 2 Outboard 150Hp - COP Refinery - Main Gate (Contact Taylor or Security to release boat)					
	Susan Taylor	406-255-2577	406-698-0009		
	Jeff Harmon	406-255-5615	406-860-1001		

3 Spill/Site Assessment

Introduction

Many Spectra Energy Liquids (SEL) facilities are subject to the requirements of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 99) and have Regional, Area and Local Facility Emergency Response Plans that meet those requirements as well as Part 195 requirements. Additionally, there may be facilities, including pipelines that are not covered by OPA 99, but operated integral to OPA90 covered facilities, which utilize the OPA 90 Plan.

When Company facilities are involved in an emergency, Company personnel shall take the appropriate action to safeguard human life first and then the environment, Company and private property, and maintain or restore operations, if possible. It is SEL's policy that the immediate response to all emergencies are treated the same regardless of location. The pipeline will be shutdown and personnel dispatched to the location to investigate and take appropriate action which may include restricting public access, eliminating all ignition sources, controlled public evacuations and traffic control.

The purpose of a spill/site assessment is to evaluate the presence of risk to both incident responders and the public. If it is safe to do so, information about the spill should be gathered as quickly as possible in order to evaluate the situation and develop an Initial Response Plan. If safety allows, it might also be possible for the Site Assessment Team to take some mitigative measures to reduce possible spill impacts.

Site Assessment Team members should don respirators on all crude oil spills, unless air monitoring results are below action levels.

Product	Spill Size	Vapor Monitoring	Assessment Team PPE	
			Skin/Eyes	Respiratory
Crude	All	LEL, O ₂ , Benzene, H ₂ S (see Sections 3.2 - 3.4)		

Figure 3 – 1 Site Assessment Team PPE

If flammable vapor levels exceed 10% of the LEL, Site Assessment Team members must leave the area immediately





3.1 Site Assessment Guidelines

Safety Checklist

- Complete an Initial Site Safety Plan ☐
- Conduct pre-entry checks ☐
- Remove all non intrinsically-safe radios, pagers, etc. ☐
- Establish communications procedures/schedules ☐
- Don appropriate PPE (see Figure 3 - 1) ☐
- Refer to MSDS ☐
- Determine wind speed and direction ☐
- Determine flow direction (spills to water) ☐
- Approach spill from upwind/upcurrent if possible ☐
- Conduct vapor monitoring ☐

Incident Assessment Checklist

- Determine status of any injured personnel ☐
- Determine spill source ☐
- Confirm spilled product ☐
- Determine if source is isolated ☐
- Estimate spill rate/volume ☐
- Determine if product has or will reach the water ☐
- Determine if product has, or could escape local containment ☐

Incident Mitigation Checklist

- Evacuate and attend to any injured personnel ☐
- Isolate spill source by closing appropriate valves ☐
- Block/contain escaping product (if safe) ☐



3.2 Vapor Monitoring on Spills to Waterways

Pre-Assessment Preparation

A trained team should conduct an Initial Site Assessment from the shore and, if available, a second team in a workboat should conduct an assessment. If only one team is available, they will be required to make both assessments. The Site Assessment Team(s) shall wear appropriate PPE (see Figure 3 - 1) for the Initial Site Assessment unless specifically instructed otherwise by the Safety Officer. The Safety Officer may downgrade the level of PPE required by the Site Assessment Team if the product and amount spilled are known, and a lesser level of PPE is deemed appropriate. The Site Assessment Team must:

1. Calibrate and check battery charge levels on each air monitoring instrument.
2. Complete an *Initial Site Safety Plan*. Conduct the pre-entry briefing, using the completed *Site Safety Plan* and any other relevant documentation.
3. Ensure that all air monitoring instruments are well secured and protected from weather. Be careful that any "protection" does not cover any of the meters' ports that require continuous airflow.

Site Assessment Procedures

The On-Water team should move toward the spill and stop at an upwind location to make final preparations for the assessment. Air monitoring requires accurate position information. A Global Positioning System (GPS) is the preferred method for determining and recording positions.

Due to the lack of elevation and the rapid spread of the oil on water, the Site Assessment Team may not be able to accurately judge the spill parameters. Lacking any other guidance, the Assessment Team must make judgments on where the main body of oil may be, and how to approach it. Site monitoring shall be continuous.

The survey should continue as long as air monitoring instrument readings remain within acceptable limits, with the objective of (a) obtaining readings across the zone and (b) locating a significant accumulation to provide a "worst case" assessment. A safe and effective Site Assessment will require caution, persistence and good field decisions.

As the Assessment Team moves toward the oil, or its anticipated location, periodic stops will be made to record results. The team leader must take immediate action if at any time the air monitoring instrument readings meet or exceed action levels (see Vapor Monitoring Flowchart - Section 3.4). If Action Levels are met or exceeded, move upwind from the spill and halt the assessment. Notify the Safety Officer and Incident Commander.

When sufficient representative locations have been recorded, the air-monitoring phase of the Initial Spill assessment is complete. The identification of physical, environmental, chemical or other hazards will complete the assessment.



3.3 Vapor Monitoring on Land Spills

Site Assessment Procedures

The Site Assessment Team should move toward the area and stop at an acceptable location, preferably upwind, to make final preparations for assessment. The use of a GPS is the preferred method for determining the location and recording of air sampling results.

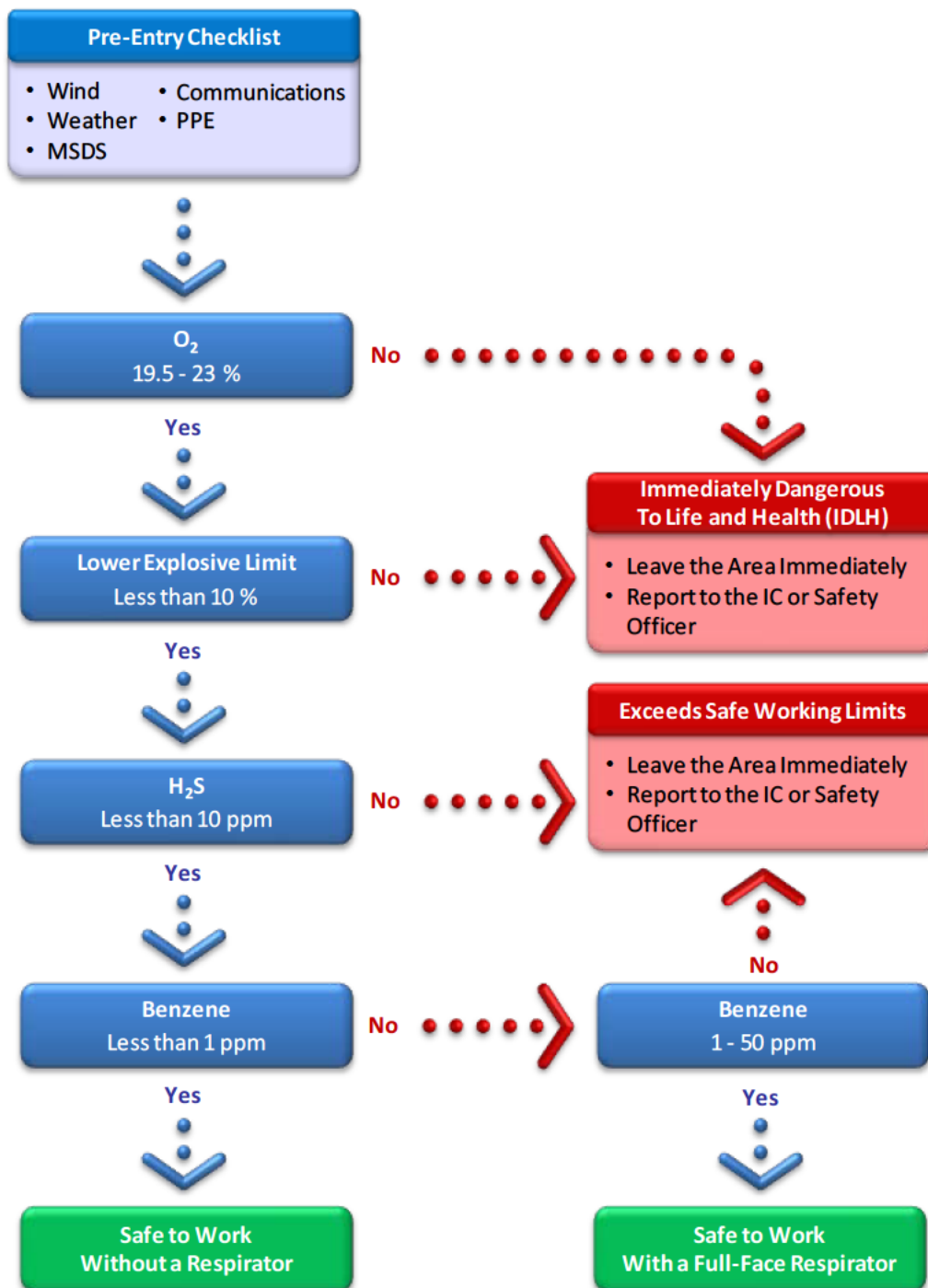
On shoreline assessments, the team will likely have accurate information or visual sightings of the extent of the crude oil in the zone. Local geography, access roads, and other features may limit the team's ability to approach the impacted area from upwind. The team must evaluate its options and decide the best approach route. Continuous reading of air monitoring instruments can ensure the safety of the survey party during the approach. The Site Assessment Team leader needs to exercise caution and use controls that will best protect the team.

The survey should continue as long as air monitoring instrument readings remain within acceptable limits, with the objective of (a) obtaining readings across the zone and (b) locating a significant accumulation to provide a "worst case" assessment. A safe and effective site assessment will require caution, persistence and good field decisions.

The team leader must take immediate action if at any time the air monitoring instrument readings meet or exceed action levels (see 3.4). If action levels are met or exceeded, move upwind from the spill and halt the assessment. Notify the Safety Officer and Incident Commander.

When sufficient representative locations have been recorded, the air-monitoring phase of the initial Site Assessment is complete. The identification of physical, environmental, or other hazards will complete the assessment.

3.4 Vapor Monitoring Flowchart



Note This flowchart should be used as a guideline only. If there are any questions about vapor levels, consult the Safety Officer.



3.5 Spill Observation/Assessment on Spills to Water

Spill Surveillance

The following guidelines should assist in spill surveillance:

- Surveillance of an oil spill should begin as soon as possible following discovery to enable response personnel to assess spill size, movement, and potential impact locations. Dispatch observers to crossings downstream or down gradient to determine the spill's maximum spread.
- Clouds, shadows, sediment, floating organic matter, submerged sand banks or wind-induced patterns on the water may resemble an oil slick if viewed from a distance.
- Use workboats to confirm the presence of any suspected oil slicks (if safe to do so); consider directing the vessels and photographing the vessels from the air, the latter to show their position and size relative to the slick.
- It is difficult to adequately observe oil on the water surface from a boat, dock, or shoreline.
- Spill surveillance is best accomplished through the use of helicopters or small planes; helicopters are preferred due to their superior visibility and manoeuvrability.
- If fixed-wing planes are to be used, high-wing types provide better visibility than low-wing types.
- All observations should be documented in writing and with photographs and/ or videotapes.
- Describe the approximate dimensions of the oil slick based on available reference points (i.e. vessel, shoreline features, facilities); use the aircraft or vessel to traverse the length and width of the slick while timing each pass; calculate the approximate size and area of the slick by multiplying speed and time.
- Record aerial observations on detailed maps, such as topographic maps.
- In the event of reduced visibility, such as dense fog or cloud cover, boats may have to be used to patrol the area and document the location and movements of the spill; however, this method may not be safe if the spill involves a highly flammable product.
- Surveillance is also required during spill response operations to gauge the effectiveness of response operations; to assist in locating skimmers; and assess the spill's size, movement, and impact.



Estimating River/Stream Velocity

Time Required for Stick/Floating Object to go 100 feet (seconds)	Stream Velocity (mph) ¹
136	0.5
68	1.0
45	1.5
34	2.0
27	2.5
23	3.0
19	3.5
17	4.0
15	4.5
14	5.0
11	6.0
10	7.0
9	8.0
8	9.0
7	10.0

Multiply mph x 1.6 to obtain current speed in kilometers per hour (km/ h)

To estimate the total time until recovery can start (in hours):

- 1) Estimate: the time since the spill occurred
- 2) Add: the time required to mobilize personnel and equipment to a control point
- 3) Add: the time to set up

To estimate the distance that the spill has advanced downstream:

- 1) Take: total time in hours (estimated above)
- 2) Multiple by: oil slick velocity in mile/ hour

To estimate the location of the front of the oil spill:

- 1) Determine: location (mile) on stream where spill occurred
- 2) Subtract: distance (estimate above)
- 3) To Get: location (mile) of the oil slick when the recovery team is ready

Estimating Spill Volume

Early in a spill response, estimation of spill volume is required in order to:

- Report to agencies
- Determine liquid recovery requirements
- Determine personnel and equipment requirements
- Estimate disposal and interim storage requirements.

Some rapid methods to estimate spill size are:

- Transfer operations: Multiply the pumping rate by the elapsed time that the leak was in progress, plus the drainage volume of the line between the two closest valves or isolation points (volume loss = pump rate [bbls/ min] x elapsed time [min] + line contents [bbl])
- Tank overfills: Elapsed time multiplied by the pumping rate
- Visual assessment of the surface area and thickness (note that this method may yield unreliable results):
 - Interpretation of sheen color varies with different observers
 - Appearance of a slick varies depending upon amount of available sunlight, sea-state/turbulence, and viewing angle
 - Different products may behave differently, depending upon their properties.







Appearance	Slick Thickness	Spill Volume
 Barely visible	0.000002 inches	30 gal/sq. mile
 Visible as silvery sheen	0.000003 inches	50 gal/sq. mile
 First trace of colors	0.000006 inches	90 gal/sq. mile
 Bright bands of color	0.000012 inches	180 gal/sq. mile
 Colors begin to turn dull	0.00004 inches	600 gal/sq. mile
 Colors are much darker	0.00008 inches	1200 gal/sq. mile

Figure 3 - 2 Estimating Slick Thickness



3.6 Product Characteristics and Hazards

Various product streams are transported on the Express/Platte system. A summary of product characteristics and physical properties is listed in the following table.

PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES			
Product	Density	May Contain Hydrogen Sulfide	Flammable and Explosive
Synthetic Crude Oil	Light to Medium	Possible	Yes
Crude Oil (Sweet)	Light to Medium	Unlikely	Yes
Crude Oil (Sour)	Light to Medium	Yes	Yes
Condensate (Diluent)	Light	Yes	Yes
Bitumen Blend (Sour)	Medium to Heavy	Yes	Yes

Product Characteristics

All products transported on the Express/Platte system are mixtures of petroleum hydrocarbons which have the following general product characteristics:

- The products are volatile and flammable, especially in warm temperatures
- When ignited, the products will burn with intense heat, producing black smoke
- Product vapors may present a potential explosion hazard in an enclosed area, if ignited
- Some vapors in the products are heavier than air and may collect in low-lying spots
- The products usually float on water and are mostly insoluble, although some soluble fractions may be present
- The products will spread over a water surface and will flow downstream in a river
- The products will contaminate soil
- The products will contaminate lakes, flowing streams or groundwater if the spill reaches a watercourse or a groundwater aquifer.

Some products are also sour (containing concentrations of hydrogen sulfide (H₂S)) representing a toxicity hazard, especially in warm temperatures.

Bitumen blend consists of a mixture of approximately 70% bitumen, a heavy hydrocarbon mixture and approximately 30% condensate, a light hydrocarbon mixture that is added to the bitumen to make it easier to pump through the pipeline system. The product is black with physical properties similar to medium to heavy crude oil when fresh. The product will float on water when freshly spilled. After condensate has evaporated, the oil may sink below the surface in cold water or in cold temperatures.



Crude Oil MSDS Cross-Reference Table					
Crude Code	SCADA Crude Description	Generic MSDS Cross-Reference	Density	Gravity @ 60	Common Blends
AHS	Albian Heavy Synthetic	Heavy	938	19.4	
AMH	Albian Muskeg River Heavy	Heavy	930	20.7	
ARB	Albian Residual Blend	Heavy	930	20.7	
ASH	Wyoming Asphalt	Heavy	911	23.9	
AVB	Albian Vacuum Gasoil Blend	Heavy	935	19.9	
AWB	Access Western Blend	Heavy	920	22.3	
BHB	Borealis Heavy Blend	Heavy	920	22.2	
BR	Bow River	Heavy	916	23	
BRH	Bow River Heavy	Heavy	926	21.3	
CDB	Christina Lake Dilbit	Heavy	927.1	21.1	
CL	Cold Lake	Heavy	928	21	
CLH	Cold Lake Heavy	Heavy	928	21	
CNS	Horizon Synthetic	Synthetic	855	34	
CRW	Condensate Blend (Diluent)	Condensate	802	44.9	
GS	Platte General Sour	Sour	920	22.2	
HSB	Husky Synthetic Blend	Synthetic	862	32.7	
KRL	Kearl	Heavy	912	22.6	
LLB	Lloydminster Hardisty	Heavy	928	21	
LLBH	Lloydminster Hardisty Heavy	Heavy	928	21	
MKH	Mackay River Heavy	Heavy	934.9	19.8	
NDS	North Dakota Sour Crude	Sour	840	37	CRW, PS
OSA	Suncor Oil Sands - A	Synthetic	861	32.9	
OSC	Suncor Oil Sands - C	Synthetic	893	26.9	
OSH	Suncor Oil Sands - H	Heavy	934	20	
OSHH	Suncor H	Heavy	934	20	
PAS	Premium Albian Synthetic	Synthetic	860	33	
PS	Platte Sweet	Sweet	865	32.1	
PSC	Premium Synthetic Crude	Synthetic	843	36.2	
SCB	Statoil Cheecham Blend	Heavy	930	20.7	
SCS	Statoil Cheecham Syn-Bit	Heavy	940	19	
SH	Seal Heavy	Heavy	930	20.7	
SHE	Edmonton High Sour	Sour	851	34.8	
SLE	Edmonton Light Sour	Sour	843	36.4	
SO	Hardisty Light	Sweet	877	29.9	
SSS	Strathcona Special Stream	Heavy	899	25.9	
SSX	Shell Synthetic Blend	Heavy	899	25.9	
SW	Mixed Blend Sweet	Sweet	837	37.6	
SYN	Syncrude	Synthetic	868	31.4	
WCB	Western Canadian Blend	Heavy	930	20.7	
WCS	Western Canadian Select	Heavy	929.0	20.9	
WH	Wabasca Heavy	Heavy	929	20.9	





4 Spill Containment and Recovery

Introduction

The containment of spilled oil will:

- Reduce the spread of slicks and their impacts beyond the property
- Reduce potential impacts to the surrounding environment
- Reduce potential economic impacts
- Maximize the thickness of floating slicks
- Maximize the effectiveness of mechanical countermeasures (i.e., skimmers and sorbents)

Where safety allows, every effort should be made to limit the quantity of released product into adjacent waterways:

- ☐ Activate the Emergency Shut Down (ESD) from the Control Center
- ☐ Stop all pumps
- ☐ Conduct site assessment (see Section 3.1)
- ☐ Act quickly and carefully
- ☐ Close appropriate valves
- ☐ Block potential escape points using sorbent booms



4.1 Spill Mitigation Procedures

Failure	Procedure
Failure of Transfer Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel safety is the first priority. Evacuate nonessential personnel or personnel at high risk. Terminate transfer operations and close block valves. Drain product into containment areas if possible. Eliminate sources of vapor cloud ignition by shutting down all engines and motors.
Tank/ Cavern Overfill/ Failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel safety is the first priority. Evacuate nonessential personnel or personnel at high risk. Shut down or divert source of incoming flow to tank. Transfer fluid to another tank with adequate storage capacity (if possible). Shut down source of vapor cloud ignition by shutting down all engines and motors. Ensure that dike discharge valves are closed. Monitor diked containment area for leaks and potential capacity limitations. Begin transferring spilled product to another tank as soon as possible.
Piping Rupture/ Leak (under pressure and no pressure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel safety is the first priority. Evacuate nonessential personnel or personnel at high risk. Shut down pumps. Close the closest block valves on each side of the rupture. Drain the line back into contained areas (if possible). Alert nearby personnel of potential safety hazards. Shut down source of vapor cloud ignition by shutting down all engines and motors. If piping is leaking and under pressure, relieve pressure by draining into a containment area or back to a tank (if possible). Repair line according to established procedures.
Fire/ Explosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel safety is the first priority. Evacuate nonessential personnel or personnel at risk of injury. Notify local fire and police departments. Attempt to extinguish fire if it is in incipient (early) stage. Shut down transfer or pumping operation. Attempt to divert or stop flow of product to the hazardous area (if it can be done safely). Eliminate sources of vapor cloud ignition shutting down all engines and motors. Control fire before taking steps to contain spill.
Manifold Failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel safety is the first priority. Evacuate nonessential personnel or personnel at high risk. Terminate transfer operations immediately. Isolate the damaged area by closing block valves on both sides of the leak/ rupture. Shut down source of vapor cloud ignition by shutting down all engines and motors. Drain fluids back into containment areas (if possible).

4.2 Spills to Land

Oil On Soil

The penetration of oil into soil depends on a number of factors, including:

- Oil viscosity
- Soil type, wetness, and permeability
- Ground temperature

Normally, the amount of oil in saturated soil will range from 0.1 to 0.3 gallons/ft³, however, the amount may exceed 0.4 gallons/ft³ in dry soils, i.e., beneath structures. Also, low viscosity oils will tend to penetrate deeply into coarse sediments. In homogenous soils, the deepest penetration will normally be located below pooled oil. In the event that oil reaches groundwater, the oil will typically move relatively slowly - typically 1.5 to 3 ft./day.

On impermeable ground, immediately block drain inlets, drain tiles, conduits, sewage systems, and pipe/cable ducts (limit the spread to waterways).

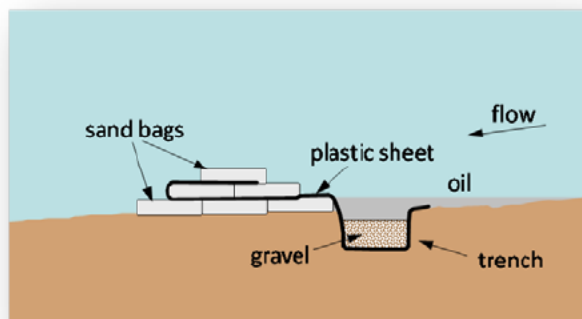
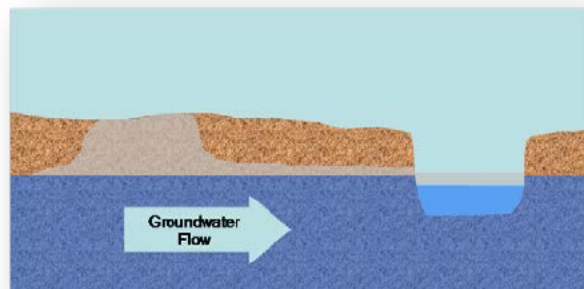
On permeable ground, pump out pooled oil as soon as possible to temporary storage and move contaminated soil to an impermeable surface (HDPE liner).

Interceptor/Trench

The construction of an interceptor/trench requires:

- Excavators/hand tools
- Wood planks (depending on soil type)
- Water pumps

Only use a trench if the water table is less than 10 ft. below ground. Dig the trench approximately 3 ft. below oil level, then reduce the water level in trench about 2 ft.



Trench/Berm

Berms can be built from sorbents, earth, or snow to block the spread of oil. Where time allows, an HDPE liner can be used to line a trench.

4.3 Spills to Open Water

Open Water Booming

In cases where significant amounts of spilled oil are spilled into lakes, it might be necessary to attempt to contain free-floating oil in open water using the U, J or V-booming techniques.



U-Booming (Open Water Containment)

A single boom can be towed at a low speed (around 0.5 knots) allowing the oil to collect/concentrate in the apex of the boom.

The collected oil can then be towed to a location where conditions allow the mechanical recovery of the oil.

J-Booming

A single boom can be towed at a low speed (around 0.5 knots) allowing the oil to collect/concentrate in the apex.

Once oil is collected, the second vessel drops back and deploys a skimmer into the thickest patches of oil.

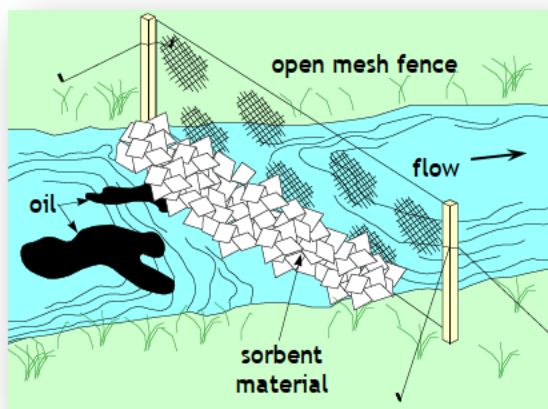


Courtesy OSRL

4.4 Spills to Creeks and Rivers

Small Creeks

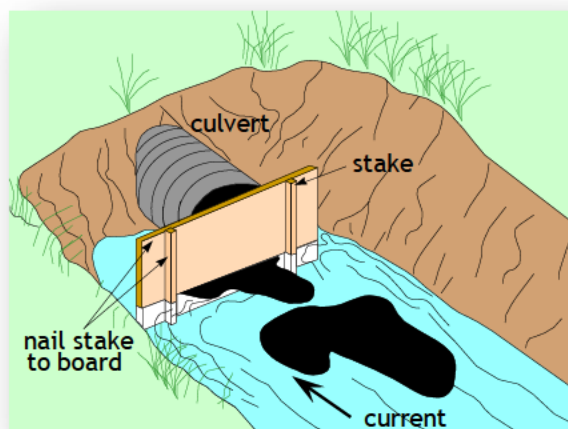
On spills to small (less than 0.5 ft./sec.) creeks, a board can be placed across the creek in order to block the surface flow. This technique will only work on very low velocity flow creeks.



Another option on slowly-flowing creeks and rivers (less than 0.5 ft./sec.) is a filter fence. Chicken wire, or open mesh fence material is placed across the waterway, and sorbent pads of booms are positioned against the fence. Sorbents should be monitored as once they water-wet, they will no longer absorb oil.

Ditches/Culverts

Spills into ditches can be blocked at culverts by placing a plywood board against the culvert opening. The plywood should be nailed to stakes to maintain its position. Also, care should be taken to ensure that the board does not block the water flow under the board into the culvert. The board can be repositioned vertically to reduce/increase the water flow under the board.





Inverted Weir Dam

On higher-flow creeks and rivers, angled pipes can be placed in sand bag or earthen dams to allow clean water to flow from the bottom (allowing floating oil to be blocked at the surface).

Deflection Booms

On fast-flowing rivers (exceeding 1 mph), booms should be angled in order to deflect floating oil towards shore. In some cases, it might be necessary to use multiple booms. When booming in rivers, take advantage of natural eddies and collection points.

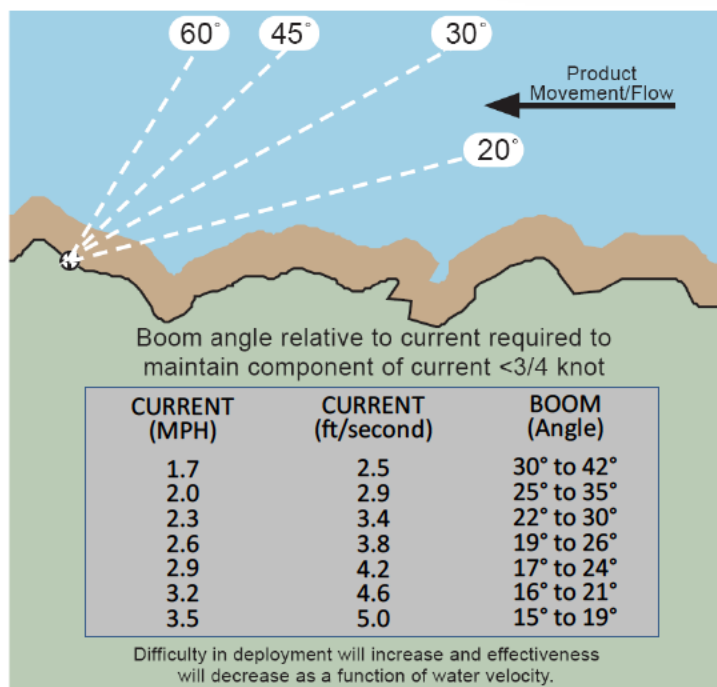


Figure 4-1 Boom Angles in High Currents

4.5 Recovery

It is Spectra Energy Liquid's policy that, wherever possible, spilled oil be mechanically removed from the environment, using sorbents and/or oil skimmers.

Sorbents

On small spills, sorbent pads should be deployed into the thickest areas of the collected slicks. On heavy oil, the pads should be flipped over to maximize oil recovery. Oil-only pads will water-saturate if left in the water too long. Once pads are oil-soaked, they should be removed using pitch forks, pike poles or debris scoops. Care should be taken when recovering oiled sorbents, i.e., personnel should wear gloves, oil-resistance coveralls and splash goggles.



Courtesy WCMRC

Sorbent booms can also be used, either to sweep oil within the contained area to increase the oil thickness or they can be positioned, as a liner, inside skirted booms.

Recovered sorbents should be placed in 6 mil poly bags, with the bag weight limited to 25 - 30 lbs. Bags should then be sealed and then double-bagged and placed in lined bins to avoid secondary contamination.

Skimmers



Courtesy TMPL

Where pooled oil is concentrated in sufficient quantities, skimmers should be used. This activity would focus on areas where oil has collected, either in down-wind/current boom pockets or in near-shore boom pockets. Where possible, recovery efforts should be mounted where recovered oil could be stored temporarily on shore.



4.6.1 Cleanup Techniques - Removal

Technique	Description	Recommended Equipment	Applicability	Potential Environmental Impacts
Manual Removal	Hand tool (scrapers, wire brushes, shovels, cutting tools, wheel barrows, etc.) are used to scrape oil off surfaces or recover oiled sediments, vegetation, or debris where oil conditions are light or sporadic and/ or access is limited.	<u>Equipment</u> misc. hand tools <u>Personnel</u> 10-20 workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be used on all habitat types Light to moderate oiling conditions for stranded oil or heavy oils that have formed semi-solid to solid masses In areas where roosting or birthing animals cannot or should not be disturbed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sediment disturbance and erosion potential.
Mechanical Removal	Mechanical earthmoving equipment is used to remove oiled sediments and debris from heavily impacted areas with suitable access.	<u>Equipment</u> motor grader, backhoe, dump truck elevating scrapers <u>Personnel</u> 2-4 workers plus equipment operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On land, wherever surface sediments are accessible to heavy equipment Large amounts of oiled materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removes upper 2 to 12 inches of sediments.
Sorbent Use	Sorbents are applied manually to oil accumulations, coatings, sheens, etc. to remove and recover the oil.	<u>Equipment</u> misc. hand tools misc. sorbents <u>Personnel</u> 2-10 workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be used on all habitat types Free-floating oil close to shore or stranded on shore, secondary treatment method after gross oil removal Sensitive areas where access is restricted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sediment disturbance and erosion potential Trampling of vegetation and organisms Foot traffic can work oil deeper into soft sediments.
Vacuum/ Pumps/ Skimmers	Pumps, vacuum trucks, skimmers are used to remove oil accumulations from land or relatively thick floating layers from the water.	<u>Equipment</u> 1-2 50- to 100-bbl vacuum trucks w/ hoses 1-2 nozzle screens or skimmer heads <u>Personnel</u> 2-6 workers plus truck operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be used on all habitat types Stranded oil on the substrate Shoreline access points. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typically does not remove all oil Can remove some surface organisms, sediments, and vegetation.



4.6.2 Cleanup Techniques - Washing

Technique	Description	Recommended Equipment	Applicability	Potential Environmental Impacts
Flooding	High volumes of water at low pressure are used to flood the oiled area to float oil off and out of sediments and back into the water or to a containment area where it can be recovered. Frequently used with flushing.	Equipment 1-5 100- to 200-gpm pumping systems 1 100-ft perforated header hose per system 1-2 200-ft containment booms per system 1 oil recovery device per system Personnel 6-8 workers per system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All shoreline types except steep intertidal areas Heavily oiled areas where the oil is still fluid and adheres loosely to the substrate Where oil has penetrated into gravel sediments Used with other washing techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can impact clean downgradient areas Can displace some surface organisms if present Sediments transported into water can affect water quality.
Flushing	Water streams at low to moderate pressure, and possibly elevated temperatures, are used to remove oil from surface or near-surface sediments through agitation and direct contact. Oil is flushed back into the water or a collection point for subsequent recovery. May also be used to flush out oil trapped by shoreline or aquatic vegetation.	Equipment 1-5 50- to 100-gpm/100-psi pumping systems with manifold 1-4 100-ft hoses and nozzles per system 1-2 200-ft containment booms per system 1 oil recovery device per system Personnel 8-10 workers per system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substrates, riprap, and solid man-made structures Oil stranded onshore Floating oil on shallow intertidal areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can impact clean downgradient areas Will displace many surface organisms if present Sediments transported into water can affect water quality Hot water can be lethal to many organisms Can increase oil penetration depth.
Spot (High Pressure Washing)	High pressure water streams are used to remove oil coatings from hard surfaces in small areas where flushing is ineffective. Oil is directed back into water or collection point for subsequent recovery.	Equipment 1-5 1,200- to 4,000-psi units with hose and spray wand 1-2 100-ft containment booms per unit 1 oil recovery device per unit Personnel 2-4 workers per unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bedrock, man-made structures, and gravel substrates When low-pressure flushing is not effective Directed water jet can remove oil from hard to reach sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will remove most organisms if present Can damage surface being cleaned Can affect clean downgradient or nearby areas.



4.6.3 Cleanup Techniques - In-Situ Treatment

Technique	Description	Recommended Equipment	Applicability	Potential Environmental Impacts
Sediment Tilling	Mechanical equipment or hand tools are used to till lightly to moderately oiled surface sediments to maximize natural degradation processes.	Equipment 1 tractor fitted with tines, dicer, ripper blades, etc. or 1-4 rototillers or 1 set of hand tools Personnel 2-10 workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any sedimentary substrate that can support heavy equipment Sand and gravel beaches with subsurface oil Where sediment is stained or lightly oiled Where oil is stranded above normal high waterline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant amounts of oil can remain on the shoreline for extended periods of time Disturbs surface sediments and organisms.
In Situ Bioremediation	Fertilizer is applied to lightly to moderately oiled areas to enhance microbial growth and subsequent biodegradation of oil.	Equipment 1-2 fertilizer applicators 1 tilling device if required Personnel 2-4 workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any shoreline habitat type where nutrients are deficient Moderate to heavily oiled substrates After other techniques have been used to remove free product on lightly oiled shorelines Where other techniques are destructive or ineffective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant amounts of oil can remain on the shoreline for extended periods of time Can disturb surface sediments and organisms.
Log/ Debris Burning	Oiled logs, driftwood, vegetation, and debris are burned to minimize material handling and disposal requirements. Material should be stacked in tall piles and fans used to ensure a hot, clean burn.	Equipment 1 set of fire control equipment 2-4 fans 1 supply of combustion promoter Personnel 2-4 workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On most habitats except dry muddy substrates where heat may impact the biological productivity of the habitat Where heavily oiled items are difficult or impossible to move Many potential applications on ice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat may impact local near-surface organisms Substantial smoke may be generated Heat may impact adjacent vegetation.
Natural Recovery	No action is taken and oil is allowed to degrade naturally.	None required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All habitat types When natural removal rates are fast Oiling is light Access is severely restricted or dangerous to cleanup crews When cleanup actions will do more harm than natural removal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil may persist for significant periods of time Remobilized oil or sheens may impact other areas Higher probability of impacting wildlife.



4.6.4 Cleanup Techniques - In Situ Burning

The objective of In-situ Burning is to remove oil that has been mechanically pooled or has collected in natural depressions on land. In-situ Burning may be used to augment mechanical removal of oil if mechanical removal is not feasible or would cause additional damage to the environment. It is most effective when it is deployed as soon as possible after the oil has impacted an area so that volatile components can be utilized in burning the oil.

The general strategy is to:

1. Identify the location and extent of the spill.
2. Determine that mechanical equipment recovery is not feasible.
3. Obtain regulatory approval through the Unified Command.
4. Review and follow the current In-situ Burning Guidelines. The following guidelines for obtaining EPA approval will be followed.
 - a. EPA Region 8 Regional Contingency Plan
 - i. Section 3.3.3 Use of In Situ Burning in EPA Region 8
 - ii. Annex VII Region 8 Regional Response Team In Situ Burn Checklist
 - b. EPA Region 7 Regional Integrated Contingency Plan
 - i. Annex IV Policy and Guidelines On Use Of In Situ Burning and Chemical Oil Spill Treating Agents
 - c. EPA Region 5 Regional Contingency Plan
 - i. Section 3.2.4. Use of In Situ Burning in US EPA Region 5
 - ii. Appendix VI In Situ Burning Of Oil As A Response Tool In Region 5
5. Select equipment and configuration that best supports the operating environment.
6. Mobilize personnel, response equipment and fire suppression equipment to the location.
7. Concentrate oil in natural depressions, ice pits, snow berms, or other constructed features.
8. Ignite the isolated pool of oil.
9. Constantly monitor the burn and surrounding area to ensure safe operations and containment of the fire.
10. Remove any burn residuals from the site.



4.6.5 Cleanup Techniques - Dispersant Application

The objective of Dispersant Application is to chemically disperse spilled oil while it is floating on the water's surface. Dispersants do not remove the oil, but break it up into very small droplets that mix into the upper water column, promoting rapid degradation. Dispersants are used to augment mechanical recovery. Dispersants are usually applied as a spray from an airplane, helicopter, or boat. Correct targeting is essential to ensure effective dispersant application, as are several other factors, including dispersant droplet size, concentration and rate of application. Dispersant application requires authorization be obtained prior to use.

The general strategy is to:

1. Identify the location and extent of the spill.
2. Determine that other mechanical methods for recovery are not feasible and must be augmented.
3. Obtain regulatory approval through the Unified Command. The following guidelines for obtaining EPA approval will be followed.
 - a. EPA Region 8 Regional Contingency Plan
 - i. Section 3.3.2 Use of Chemical Agents
 - ii. Annex VIII Chemical Use Checklist
 - b. EPA Region 7 Regional Integrated Contingency Plan
 - i. Subpart J Chemical Countermeasures
 - ii. Annex IV Policy and Guidelines On Use Of In Situ Burning and Chemical Oil Spill Treating Agents
 - c. EPA Region 5 Regional Contingency Plan
 - i. Section 3.3.3 Use of Chemical Agents
4. Select equipment and configuration that best supports the operating environment.
5. Mobilize personnel, appropriate chemical dispersants, and application equipment to the location.
6. Calculate application dosage and rates.
7. Apply dispersants to thickest areas of oil slick.
8. Monitor the dispersant application, using the appropriate protocols, to ensure accuracy, effectiveness, and to prevent misapplication.



4.7 Spills in Cold Weather

Oil Fate in Cold Weather

Cold weather will have a significant impact on the response. Loss of light ends (weathering) slows down at lower temperatures, which can offset some of the temperature effect on viscosity. The evaporation rate at 41°F is approximately 1/3 of what it is at 86°F. As a result, oils may remain amenable to treatment by recovery or burning for a longer period.

Also, water is at or near its maximum density in near-freezing temperatures so heavier oils are less likely to sink. Cold, viscous oil will spread more slowly providing additional time for response.

Spill Response

Frozen conditions can actually serve to facilitate recovery operations by providing a solid working platform over the oil and by creating natural barriers that can be used to advantage to contain and immobilize oil. Downward-growing ice may quickly encapsulate oil under ice and there may be many under-ice pockets where oil can accumulate in natural depressions, providing access for recovery.

Snow and ice can be used to contain oil. Snow is also an effective sorbent. Equipment such as pumps and hoses must be thoroughly dried after use to minimize residual water that can freeze, causing damage or limiting use.

Any available snow near a spill can be used to advantage by forming snow berms to help contain oil and minimize its spreading prior to removal by mechanical means.

If lakes are frozen, leads can be opened to provide access to the oil for either recovery or burning.

Biological Issues in Cold Conditions

Biological recovery on shorelines may be slower though many organisms grow well at near-freezing temperatures. Biodegradation is likely to stop if shorelines freeze solid. Also, vulnerable times for key sensitivities typically are shorter than in temperate settings. Therefore, planning protective strategies should be more straightforward.

Trenches and Berms

In cases where spilled oil has pooled on snow and ice, efforts should be made to block the spread of oil using trenches and/or berms.

Trench



Courtesy ADEC

Where possible, trenches should be lined using a HDPE liner or ice layer, using a water spray.

Oil on Ice

Oil that has pooled on top of ice should be removed as soon as possible using Vac trucks or transfer pumps.

The transfer of highly-viscous weathered oil may be difficult, especially in cold temperatures. In this case, steam-injected screw auger pumps should be used to transfer oil to temporary storage.



Courtesy BCO

Oil Under Ice

The containment and recovery of oil under ice involves numerous safety and operational issues. The combination of pre-planning and safe practices will increase the likelihood of success.

Ice safety will be assessed immediately prior to flooding and if weather conditions change during the flooding where personnel are required to be deployed on ice.

Ice Augering

On spills under lake ice, or where oil is trapped and/or migrating slowly, ice augering can be used to create pathways for the oil to float to the surface for removal.



Ice Trenching/Slotting

Where safety allows, ice trenching/slotting can be employed in flowing rivers to provide a means of allowing submerged oil to float to the surface for recovery.

Trenches should be angled relative to the water flow to reduce losses due to entrainment. Note that specialized equipment is required to cut trenches and is available in the OSCAR units in Canada.



5 Protection of Sensitive Areas

Introduction

Where safety allows, various techniques can be used to protect sensitive areas:

- Exclusion booming
- Deflection booming
- Along-Shore booming
- Passive sorbents

Careful consideration of the oil and shoreline types must be given before decisions are made. This will be done through the Environmental Unit with oversight by Federal and/or State regulatory Agencies.

5.1 Booming Techniques

Exclusion Booming

Description

Boom is deployed across or around sensitive areas and anchored in place. Approaching oil is deflected or contained by boom.

Primary Uses

This method is often used across small bays, harbor entrances, inlets, river, and creek mouths with currents less than 1 mph and breaking waves of less than 1.5 ft high.



Environmental Effects

Typically, effects are limited to minor disturbance to substrate at shoreline anchor points.

Deflection Booming

Description

Boom is deployed at an angle to the approaching slick. Oil is diverted away from the sensitive area to a less sensitive location for recovery.

Primary Uses

Angle across small bays, harbor entrances, inlets, river and creek mouths with currents exceeding 1 mph and breaking waves of less than 1.5 ft. On straight coastline areas to protect specific sites, where breaking waves are less than 1.5 ft.



Environmental Effects

Typically, effects are limited to minor disturbance to substrate at shoreline anchor points, however, diverted oil may cause shoreline oil contamination down-wind and down-current. A Net Benefit Analysis should be conducted to determine if deflection booming should be conducted.

Along-Shore Booming

Description

Boom is positioned along the shoreline to provide a barrier to floating oil. Oil is diverted away from the sensitive area to a less-sensitive location for recovery. Constant attention is required to ensure the boom doesn't strand.

Primary Uses

This technique can be used in quiet areas with breaking waves of less than 1 ft.



Environmental Effects

Typically, effects are limited to possible shoreline oil contamination down-wind and down-current.

5.2 Passive Sorbents

Use of Passive Sorbents

Description

Sorbents are positioned in the swash zone to absorb incoming oil.

Primary Uses

This technique can be used in a wide range of low-slope substrates. Pom-Poms normally work best on heavier, weathered crude oil, while sorbent rolls work best on lighter, fresher crudes.



Environmental Effects

The environmental effects of passive sorbents are typically limited to the minor disturbance to the substrate.



6 Multiple Hazards

Introduction

Spectra Energy Liquids assets are exposed to multiple types of hazards, including:

- Fire and explosion
- Natural Disasters:
 - Tornadoes
 - Earthquakes
 - Floods
- Security Incidents:
 - Bomb Threat
 - Breach of Security



6.1 Fire and Explosion Checklist

- ☐ Notify Control Center/Field Personnel of possible emergency situation
 - ☐ If applicable, refer to the facility-specific Fire Prevention Plan
- ☐ Notify nearest fire department
- ☐ Evacuate all non essential personnel and secure area
- ☐ Muster company response personnel at a safe location
- ☐ Shut off fuel source that is feeding fire, if safe to do so
- ☐ If fire is small, use of hand held dry chemical extinguisher may be sufficient to control and extinguish the fire. **Do not take chances**
- ☐ Coordinate response with fire and/or police departments
- ☐ Apply foam and water if available and as directed by Fire Department Personnel
- ☐ Administer medical attention to any injured persons
- ☐ Monitor site weather conditions (particularly wind direction)



6.1.1 Fire Prevention

All company personnel are responsible for monitoring the accumulation of flammable and combustible waste materials and residues that contribute to fires.

- Flammable substances are those liquids, solids or vapors that have flashpoints below 100° F (38° C). Some of the more common flammables are gasoline, natural gas, propane, methanol and certain paints, primers and thinners.
- Combustible substances are those liquids, solids or vapors that have flashpoints greater than 100° F (38° C). Some of the more common combustibles include grasses, paper, wood, paint, certain lubricating oils and greases.

Good housekeeping and equipment maintenance are essential to keep fire hazards to a minimum. Listed below are housekeeping and maintenance requirements for controlling the supply and accumulation of flammable and combustible substances:

- Flammable liquids shall be stored in original or approved containers.
- Larger quantities (25 gallons (95 liters) or more) of flammable liquids or vapors shall be stored in an approved container outside of the building or inside the building in an approved fire-rated storage cabinet.
- Each flammable liquid container shall have a bonding and grounding cable attached between it and the receiving container while liquids are being transferred or dispensed.
- Oil-soaked rags shall be stored in UL-approved, covered metal containers.
- Scrap paper and wrapping or packing materials shall be removed from the work area immediately after unpacking. Waste receptacles shall be emptied daily and contents placed in the trash containers provided.
- Weeds and grasses will not be allowed to grow or accumulate around flammable liquid storage facilities (tanks), pumping stations, or manifold areas.
- Using gasoline or condensate for cleaning agents is strictly prohibited.
- Site personnel are responsible for visually inspecting heat-producing equipment and ensuring that good housekeeping and equipment maintenance are being performed to keep fire hazards to a minimum.



6.2 Natural Disaster - Tornado

Definitions

Tornado Watch A tornado formation is likely in the area

Tornado Warning A tornado has been sighted or seen on radar

- Look For
- Rotary motion at the base of the thundercloud system.
 - Rotating cloud of debris or dust near ground.

- Listen For
- The roar which can be heard for several miles described as jet aircraft or trains.
 - If a natural disaster threatens the Primary Control Center, transfer of operation to the Secondary Control Center shall be initiated.



6.2.1 Tornado Action Checklist

Before the Storm

- ☐ If you see a tornado approaching location, call the District Supervisor.
- ☐ Seek shelter, preferably in a cellar, culvert or strong building. Stay away from windows. Take cover under heavy furniture in the center part of building, keep some windows open
- ☐ In open country move away from tornado's path at a right angle. If you cannot escape, lie flat in nearest depression such as a ditch or ravine. If you have to crawl into culverts or under small bridges, beware of flooding, snakes and other animals seeking shelter.
- ☐ Keep listening to radio or television if possible. If you see a tornado call the weather bureau.

After the Storm

- ☐ Give aid to injured.
- ☐ If damage has occurred to pipeline, follow the Emergency Response Plan found on page I-4, and report to supervisor.
- ☐ Watch for:
 - Downed power lines
 - Flooding
 - Debris



6.3 Earthquake Action Checklist

- ☐ Shutdown petroleum transfer and secure facilities:
 - close isolation valves and tank valves
 - close storm-water discharge valves
 - shut off nonessential power supplies
- ☐ Monitor site for evidence of leaks from pipeline facilities.
- ☐ Notify the Control Center Operator of steps taken and obtain further instructions.
- ☐ Evacuate all nonessential personnel and third parties to a safe location.
- ☐ In the event of earthquake damage:
 - Follow the Emergency Response Philosophy found on page I-4
- ☐ Secure facility for aftershocks; exercise caution when entering damaged buildings
- ☐ Watch for:
 - Downed power lines
 - Flooding
 - Debris



6.4 Flood Action Checklist

A flash flood watch means that flooding is possible - watch out for it and be alert.

A flash flood warning means flooding has been reported - immediately take precautions to insure your safety.

- ☐ Shut down and isolate the section of the pipeline at risk
- ☐ Monitor the pipeline route for potential damage
- ☐ Buoy any above-ground facilities that could become submerged to prevent damage from craft operating in flooded areas
- ☐ Never try to walk, swim or drive through swift water
- ☐ Evacuate if necessary
- ☐ When flooding subsides, perform survey to determine if there is sufficient cover over pipeline
- ☐ Notify landowners of areas of reduced cover
- ☐ In the event of flood damage, follow the Emergency Response Plan found on page I-4
- ☐ Conduct an aerial overflight



(b) (7)(F)

(b) (7)(F)



7 System Overview

Introduction

The Express/Platte pipeline transports crude oil along a 1,700 mile oil transportation network. The system connects Canadian and United States producers to refineries in the U.S. Rocky Mountain and Midwest regions. The pipeline is operated by Spectra Energy Liquids (SEL).

The Express Pipeline consists of a 24 inch (610 millimetre) diameter pipeline that transports petroleum crude oil from an initiating station near Hardisty, Alberta to the Alberta-Montana border in Canada, and through Montana to a station located at Casper, Wyoming in the United States. This pipeline is 783 miles (1255 kilometres) long, with 270 miles (434 kilometres) in Canada and 513 miles (821 kilometres) in the United States.

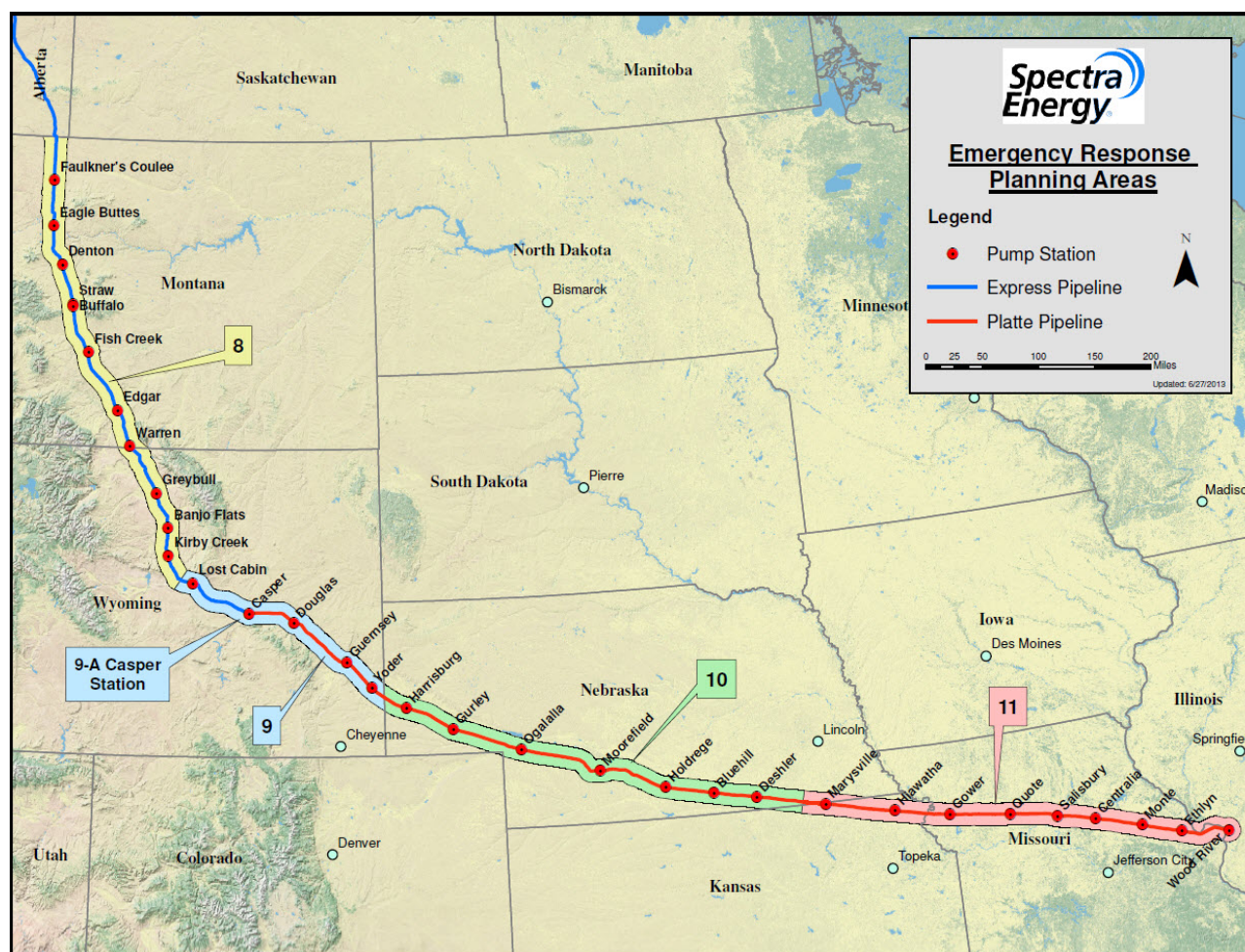


Figure 7-1



There are 18 pump stations along the pipeline; 7 in Alberta, 7 in Montana, and 4 in Wyoming. The Express pipeline has a nominal total system transport capacity of 280,000 barrel (44,500 cubic metres) per day. The pipeline operates at pressures up to (b) (7)(F) [REDACTED].

The Platte Pipeline consists of a 20 inch (508 millimetre) diameter pipeline that transports petroleum crude oil from the Casper station site to the Wood River Station located in Hartford, Illinois. The Platte pipeline is 932 miles (1491 kilometres) long.

In addition to the Casper station, 18 pumping stations are located along the pipeline including 3 in Wyoming, 7 in Nebraska, 2 in Kansas, and 6 in Missouri. The Platte Pipeline has a total system transport capacity of 170,000 barrels per day.



7.1.1 Pipeline Owner/Operator Information - Area 8

Owner	Express Pipeline LLC/Platte Pipe Line Company 800 Werner Court, Suite 352 Casper, WY 82601	
Operator	Spectra Energy Liquids 800 Werner Court, Suite 352 Casper, WY 82601	
Zone Name	Area 8	
Zone Mailing Address	247 East 2nd St Powell, WY 82435	
Zone Telephone/ FAX	Phone: (307)754-7940 Fax: (307)754-7963	
Qualified Individuals	Randy Dean 307-233-6169 (Office) 859-583-1342 (Mobile)	800 Werner Court, Suite 352 Casper, WY 82601
	Chris Murray 307-233-6181 (Office) 307-259-9917 (Mobile)	800 Werner Court, Suite 352 Casper, WY 82601
Description of Zones	<p>This pipeline carries crude oil in the areas shown in Figure 7-1</p> <p>The facilities covered in Response Area 8 include Express Pipeline system 24 inch crude line from the U.S./Canada border near Wild Horse, Montana to (b) (7)(F) through the counties listed below.</p>	
Response Zones Consists of the Following Counties	<p>Montana Carbon, Chouteau, Fergus, Golden Valley, Hill, Judith Basin, Stillwater, Wheatland</p> <p>Wyoming Big Horn, Fremont, Hot Springs, Washakie</p>	
Alignment Maps, etc.	Alignment maps, piping and plan profiles are maintained at the Casper office.	
Statement of Significant and Substantial Harm	The response zones in this system all contain pipelines greater than 6 5/8 inches and are longer than ten miles. At least one section of pipeline in each response zone crosses a major waterway or comes within five miles of a public drinking water intake. Therefore, in accordance with 49 CFR 194.103(c), each entire response zone described in this Plan will be treated as if expected to cause significant and substantial harm.	



7.1.2 Pipeline Owner/Operator Information - Area 9

Owner	Express Pipeline LLC/Platte Pipe Line Company 800 Werner Court, Suite 352 Casper, WY 82601	
Operator	Spectra Energy Liquids 800 Werner Court, Suite 352 Casper, WY 82601	
Zone Name	Area 9	
Zone Mailing Address	5800 West Zero Rd.	
Zone Telephone/ FAX	Phone: (307)995-2048 Fax: (307)995-2060	
Qualified Individuals	Randy Dean 307-233-6169 (Office) 859-583-1342 (Mobile)	800 Werner Court, Suite 352 Casper, WY 82601
	Chris Murray 307-233-6181 (Office) 307-259-9917 (Mobile)	800 Werner Court, Suite 352 Casper, WY 82601
Description of Zones	<p>This pipeline carries crude oil in the areas shown in Figure 7-1</p> <p>The facilities covered in Response Area 9 include Express Pipeline system 24 inch crude line from (b) (7)(F) to Casper Station and the Platte Pipe Line System 20 inch crude line from Casper Station to the Nebraska/Wyoming State Line (b) (7)(F) through the counties listed below.</p>	
Response Zones Consists of the Following Counties	Wyoming Converse, Freemont, Goshen, Natrona, Platte	
Alignment Maps, etc.	Alignment maps, piping and plan profiles are maintained at the Casper office.	
Statement of Significant and Substantial Harm	<p>The response zones in this system all contain pipelines greater than 6 5/8 inches and are longer than ten miles. At least one section of pipeline in each response zone crosses a major waterway or comes within five miles of a public drinking water intake. Therefore, in accordance with 49 CFR 194.103(c), each entire response zone described in this Plan will be treated as if expected to cause significant and substantial harm.</p>	



7.1.3 Pipeline Owner/Operator Information - Area 10

Owner	Express Pipeline LLC/Platte Pipe Line Company 800 Werner Court, Suite 352 Casper, WY 82601	
Operator	Spectra Energy Liquids 800 Werner Court, Suite 352 Casper, WY 82601	
Zone Name	Area 10	
Zone Mailing Address	72988 Q Road Holdrege, NE 68949	
Zone Telephone/ FAX	Phone: (308) 995-5062 Fax: (308) 995-8380	
Qualified Individuals	Randy Dean 307-233-6169 (Office) 859-583-1342 (Mobile)	800 Werner Court, Suite 352 Casper, WY 82601
	Chris Murray 307-233-6181 (Office) 307-259-9917 (Mobile)	800 Werner Court, Suite 352 Casper, WY 82601
Description of Zones	<p>This pipeline carries crude oil in the areas shown in Figure 7-1</p> <p>The facilities covered in Response Area 10 include the Platte Pipe Line System 20 inch crude line from the (b) (7)(F) up to, but not including the (b) (7)(F), through the counties listed below.</p>	
Response Zones Consists of the Following Counties	Nebraska Banner, Cheyenne, Deuel, Franklin, Frontier, Garden, Gosper, Jefferson, Kearney, Keith, Lincoln, Morrill, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Thayer, Webster	
Alignment Maps, etc.	Alignment maps, piping and plan profiles are maintained at the Casper office.	
Statement of Significant and Substantial Harm	The response zones in this system all contain pipelines greater than 6 5/8 inches and are longer than ten miles. At least one section of pipeline in each response zone crosses a major waterway or comes within five miles of a public drinking water intake. Therefore, in accordance with 49 CFR 194.103(c), each entire response zone described in this Plan will be treated as if expected to cause significant and substantial harm.	



7.1.4 Pipeline Owner/Operator Information - Area 11

Owner	Express Pipeline LLC/Platte Pipe Line Company 800 Werner Court, Suite 352 Casper, WY 82601	
Operator	Spectra Energy Liquids 800 Werner Court, Suite 352 Casper, WY 82601	
Zone Name	Area 11	
Zone Mailing Address	P.O. Box 127 Salisbury, MO 65281	
Zone Telephone/ FAX	Phone: (660) 388-5211 Fax: (660) 388-5771	
Qualified Individuals	Randy Dean 307-233-6169 (Office) 859-583-1342 (Mobile)	800 Werner Court, Suite 352 Casper, WY 82601
	Chris Murray 307-233-6181 (Office) 307-259-9917 (Mobile)	800 Werner Court, Suite 352 Casper, WY 82601
Description of Zones	<p>This pipeline carries crude oil in the areas shown in Figure 7-1</p> <p>The facilities covered in Response Area 11 include the Platte Pipe Line System 20 inch crude line from the (b) (7)(F) to the Wood River Station, through the counties listed below.</p>	
Response Zones Consists of the Following Counties	<p>Nebraska Gage, Jefferson</p> <p>Kansas Brown, Doniphan, Marshall, Nemaha</p> <p>Missouri Audrain, Buchanan, Caldwell, Carroll, Chariton, Clinton, Lincoln, Montgomery, Randolph, St. Charles</p> <p>Illinois Madison</p>	
Alignment Maps, etc.	Alignment maps, piping and plan profiles are maintained at the Casper office.	
Statement of Significant and Substantial Harm	The response zones in this system all contain pipelines greater than 6 5/8 inches and are longer than ten miles. At least one section of pipeline in each response zone crosses a major waterway or comes within five miles of a public drinking water intake. Therefore, in accordance with 49 CFR 194.103(c), each entire response zone described in this Plan will be treated as if expected to cause significant and substantial harm.	



7.2 Response Zone Areas/Products Handled

Line Sections/Products Handled Area 8	SECTION	DIAMETER	PRODUCT
	US/Canada Border - Faulkner's Coulee Station	24"	Crude oil
	Faulkner's Coulee Station - Eagle Buttes Station	24"	Crude oil
	Eagle Buttes Station - Denton Station	24"	Crude oil
	Denton Station - Straw Station	24"	Crude oil
	Straw Station - Fish Creek Station	24"	Crude oil
	Fish Creek Station - Edgar Station	24"	Crude oil
	Edgar Station - Warren Station	24"	Crude oil
	Warren Station - Greybull Station	24"	Crude oil
	Greybull Station - Banjo Flats Station	24"	Crude oil
	Banjo Flats Station - Kirby Creek Station	24"	Crude oil
	(b) (7)(F)	24"	Crude oil

Line Sections/Products Handled Area 9	SECTION	DIAMETER	PRODUCT
	(b) (7)(F)	24"	Crude Oil
	(b) (7)(F)	24"	Crude Oil
	(b) (7)(F)	24"	Crude Oil
	(b) (7)(F)	24"	Crude Oil
	Casper - Douglas, Platte	20"	Crude Oil
	Douglas - Guernsey, Platte	20"	Crude Oil
	Guernsey - Yoder, Platte	20"	Crude Oil
	Yoder - Wyoming/Nebraska State Line	20"	Crude Oil

Line Sections/Products Handled Area 10	SECTION	DIAMETER	PRODUCT
	Wyoming/Nebraska State Line - Gurley Station	20"	Crude oil
	Gurley Station - Ogallala Station	20"	Crude oil
	Ogallala Station - Moorefield Station	20"	Crude oil
	Moorefield Station - Holdrege Station	20"	Crude oil
	Holdrege Station - Blue Hill Station	20"	Crude oil



	Blue Hill Station - Deshler Station	20"	Crude oil
	Deshler Station - (b) (7)(F)	20"	Crude oil

Line Sections/Products Handled Area 11	SECTION	DIAMETER	PRODUCT
	(b) (7)(F) - Marysville Station	20"	Crude oil
	Marysville Station - Hiawatha Station	20"	Crude oil
	Hiawatha Station - Gower Station	20"	Crude oil
	Gower Station - Quote Station	20"	Crude oil
	Quote Station - Salisbury Station	20"	Crude oil
	Salisbury Station - Centralia Station	20"	Crude oil
	Centralia Station - Monte Station	20"	Crude oil
	Monte Station - Ethlyn Station	20"	Crude oil
	Ethlyn Station - Wood River Station	20"	Crude oil



7.3 Spectra Energy Facility Contacts

Area 8

Faulkner's Coulee Station	(406) 376-3310 Fax same as phone
Eagle Buttes Station	(406) 739-4236 Fax same as phone
Denton Station	(406) 567-3043 Fax same as phone
Straw Station	(406) 374-2386 (406) 371-2399 (Fax)
Buffalo Station	(406) 374-2201 (406) 374-2357 (fax)
Fish Creek Station	(406) 568-2041 Fax same as phone
Edgar Station	(406) 962-9865 (406) 962-9154 (Fax)
Warren Station	(406) 764-2210 Fax same as phone
Greybull Station	(307) 568-2094 Fax same as phone
Banjo Flats Station	(307) 347-8235 Fax same as phone
Kirby Creek Station	(307) 864-3485 Fax same as phone

Area 9

Lost Cabin Station	(254) 241-5259
Casper Facility	(307) 472-5089 (307) 472-6494 (Fax)
Douglas Station	(307) 358-3537
Guernsey Station	(307) 836-2521 (307) 836-2924 (Fax)
Yoder Station	(307) 532-4440 Fax same as phone

**Area 10**

Harrisburg Station	(308) 436-4276
Gurley Station	(308) 884-2222
Ogallala Station	(308) 832-2805
Moorefield Station	(308) 367-8384
Holdrege Station	(308) 995-5062 (308) 995-8933 (Fax)
Blue Hill Station	(402) 756-2321
Deshler Station	(402) 365-4374

Area 11

Marysville Station	(785) 744-3466
Hiawatha Station	(785) 547-3530 (785) 547-3588 (Fax)
Gower Station	(816) 424-6224
Quote Station	(660) 731-5184
Salisbury Station	(660) 338-5211 (660) 388-5771 (Fax)
Centralia Station	(573) 687-3345
Monte Station	(573) 549-2426
Ethlyn Station	(636) 356-4305 (636) 356-4069 (Fax)
Wood River Station	(618) 254-1221 (618) 254-4802 (Fax)



7.4 Tanks

Company owned tankage is located along the Express Pipeline as follows:

LOCATION	NO. OF TANKS	(b) (7)(F)
Buffalo Station	2	
Edgar Station	2	

Company-owned tankage is located along the Platte Pipe Line as follows:

LOCATION	NO. OF TANKS	(b) (7)(F)
Casper Station	2	
	9	
	1	
Guernsey Station	2	
	3	
Gurley Station	3	
	6	
Salisbury Station	7	

An active truck tanker unloading facility is also located at Casper Station on the Platte Pipe Line System.



7.5 Spill Detection

Initial detection of a discharge from the system may occur in a number of ways including:

- Automated detection by the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system
- Visual detection by Company personnel
- Visual detection by the public/odor reports

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Training

All Control Center Operators are compliant with DOT 195 Operator Qualification Requirements.

Visual Detection by Company Personnel

Aerial patrol flights are taken regularly to observe the area directly over the pipeline right-of-way for leaks, exposed pipes, washes, missing markers and other unusual conditions. Construction on the right-of-way, or adjacent to the right-of-way is also closely monitored. Should a leak be detected, the appropriate actions are taken including but not limited to:

- Notifications as per Section 2
- A preliminary assessment of the incident area
- If appropriate, initiate initial response actions per Section 3

Visual detection by the public

Right-of-way marker signs are installed and maintained at road crossing and other noticeable points and provide an Operations Control 24-hour number for reporting emergency situations. Spectra Energy also participates in the "Call Before You Dig" or "One Call" utility notification services which can be contacted to report a leak and determine the owner/operator of the pipeline. If the notification is made to a local office or pump station, the SEL representative receiving the call will implement the following actions:

- Notify the Control Center and region/designated office
- Dispatch Company field personnel to the site to confirm discharge and conduct preliminary assessment
- Notify their immediate supervisor and provide assessment results.



Pipeline Shutdown

If the event that an abnormal conditions exists, the Control Center will take the appropriate actions to ensure that a release does not occur. If a release has occurred, Control Center will take actions to limit the magnitude. In either case, appropriate actions taken by SEL personnel could include, but are not limited to:

- Shut down affected line segment if there is an indication of a leak
- Isolate line segment
- Depressurize the pipeline
- Start the notification process
- Mobilize additional personnel as required



7.6.1 Area 8 Main Line Block Valves

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Spectra Energy Liquids

24/7 Emergency Call 1 888 449-7539

Facility/Pipeline Information

Emergency Response Plan

(b) (7)(F)



7.6.2 Area 9 Main Line Block Valves

(b) (7)(F)



7.6.3 Area 10 Main Line Block Valves

(b) (7)(F)



7.6.4 Area 11 Main Line Block Valves

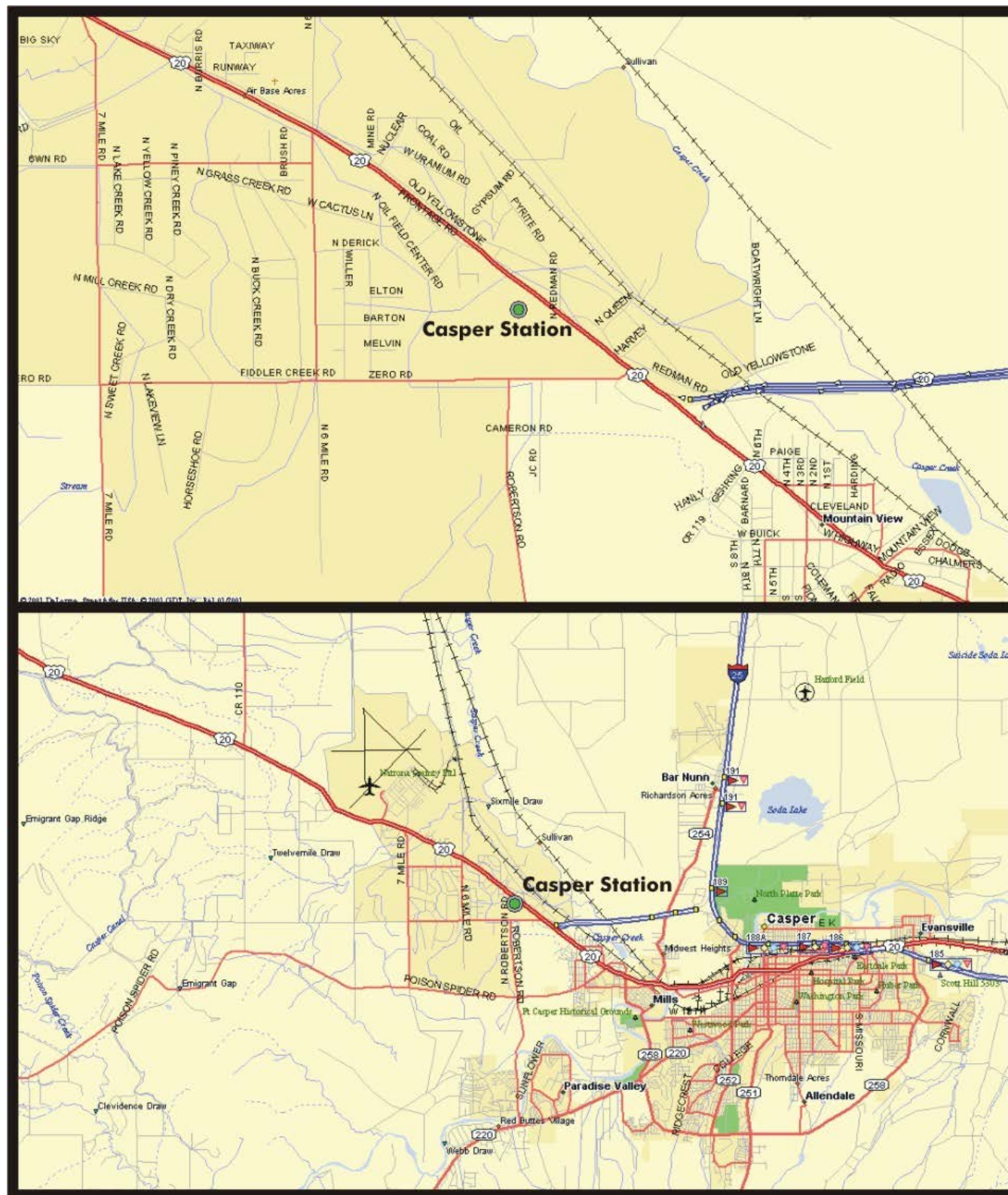
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8.1 Casper Station Information Summary

Owner	Express Pipeline LLC and Platte Pipe Line Company 800 Werner Court, Suite 352 Casper, WY 82601				
Operator	Spectra Energy Liquids 800 Werner Court, Suite 352 Casper, WY 82601				
Facility Name	Casper Station				
Facility Mailing Address	5800 Zero Road Casper, WY 82604				
Facility Latitude/Longitude	(b) (7)(F)				
Facility Telephone/ FAX	Phone: (307) 995-2048 Fax: (307) 995-2060				
Qualified Individuals	Randy Dean 307-233-6169 (Office) 859 583-1342 (Mobile)		800 Werner Court Suite 352 Casper, WY 82601		
	Chris Murray 307-233-6181 (Office) 307-259-9917 (Mobile)		800 Werner Court Suite 352 Casper, WY 82601		
Description of Facility	Day to day operations include operating the pipeline; off-loading of trucks occurs on a 24hr basis.				
	Typical volumes may be 3000-7000 Bbbls in 24 hrs; normal daily throughput approx. 175,000 Bbbls input and 175,000 Bbbls output.				
Facility Data	Location (Address and County)	Hours of Operations/ Manning	Throughput	Date of Startup	Wellhead Protection Area
	5800 Zero Road Casper, WY 82604 Natrona County	Operate 24/7 and are manned 7:00 AM - 4:00 PM 7 days/week	175,000 bbls	1952	N/A

8.2 Facility Overview Map





8.3 Casper Facility Tank Table

Container/ Source/ Tank	Tank Type	Total Capacity (gal) (bbls)	Secondary Containment Volume Type (gal)	Major Type of Failure	Year Constructed/ Installed	Quantity Stored (gal)	Direction of Flow/Rate (See Plot Plan)	Product Stored
Aboveground Containers (Tanks) - (b) (7)(F)								
401	F, W	(b) (7)(F)		Leak/ Rupture	1952	(b) (7)(F)	Instantaneous	Crude Oil
402	F, W			Leak/ Rupture	1952		Instantaneous	Crude Oil
403	F, W			Leak/ Rupture	1952		Instantaneous	Crude Oil
404	F, W			Leak/ Rupture	1952		Instantaneous	Crude Oil
405	F, W			Leak/ Rupture	1952		Instantaneous	Crude Oil
406	F, W			Leak/ Rupture	1952		Instantaneous	Crude Oil
407	F, W			Leak/ Rupture	1952		Instantaneous	Crude Oil
408	F, W			Leak/ Rupture	1952		Instantaneous	Crude Oil
409	F, W			Leak/ Rupture	1952		Instantaneous	Crude Oil
410	F, W			Leak/ Rupture	1952		Instantaneous	Crude Oil
411	F, W			Leak/ Rupture	2005		Instantaneous	Crude Oil
412	F, W			Leak/ Rupture	2005		Instantaneous	Crude Oil

Note: There are no underground storage tanks or surface impoundments located at this Facility.

Tank/Roof Type

F = Floating

W = Welded

9 Incident Management

Introduction

Spectra Energy Liquids (SEL) utilizes the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command Structure with role descriptions defined and personnel pre-assigned to the key roles. In addition to the ICS Management Structure, SEL has a number of response operations components:

Initial Response Team - Field Personnel

- Normally, during pipeline operations, SEL pipeline personnel would be the First Responders for most incidents.
- The senior SEL representative on-scene will act as the initial Incident Commander.
- Initial Response Team personnel will request further assistance if necessary.

Local Incident Management Team

- This local team comprises trained SEL personnel who are able to respond by filling initial Incident Management roles and integrating with third-party response and/or agency personnel.
- The local IMT can request additional assistance from SEL and external agencies if necessary.

Additional SEL IMT

- A pre-defined team of Incident Management Team members that draws from global Spectra Energy resources.
- This team would mobilize to respond to an incident that was beyond the capabilities of local response personnel. The ability exists to cascade personnel from across North America.



Crisis Management Team (CMT)

- The Crisis Management Team is a group of senior SEL and/or Spectra Energy managers and executives with the authority to support and manage major incidents.
- The function of the CMT is not to take over the hands-on management, but to advise the Incident Commander on objectives and provide direction from the "big picture" standpoint.

SEL also may use the personnel and resources of various local Fire Department, Ambulance, Police, and spill response contractors, including Witt-O'Brien's.

9.1.1 Response Team Organization - Level 1 Incidents

On Level 1 incidents, the Response Team will comprise a small number of locally-based SEL personnel and possibly some contractors. The Incident Commander will typically be the local Area Operations Supervisor. The Safety and Liaison Officer positions will also likely be staffed. If there are environmental impacts, the EUL position will also be staffed, along with various tactical roles (under the Operations Section Chief).

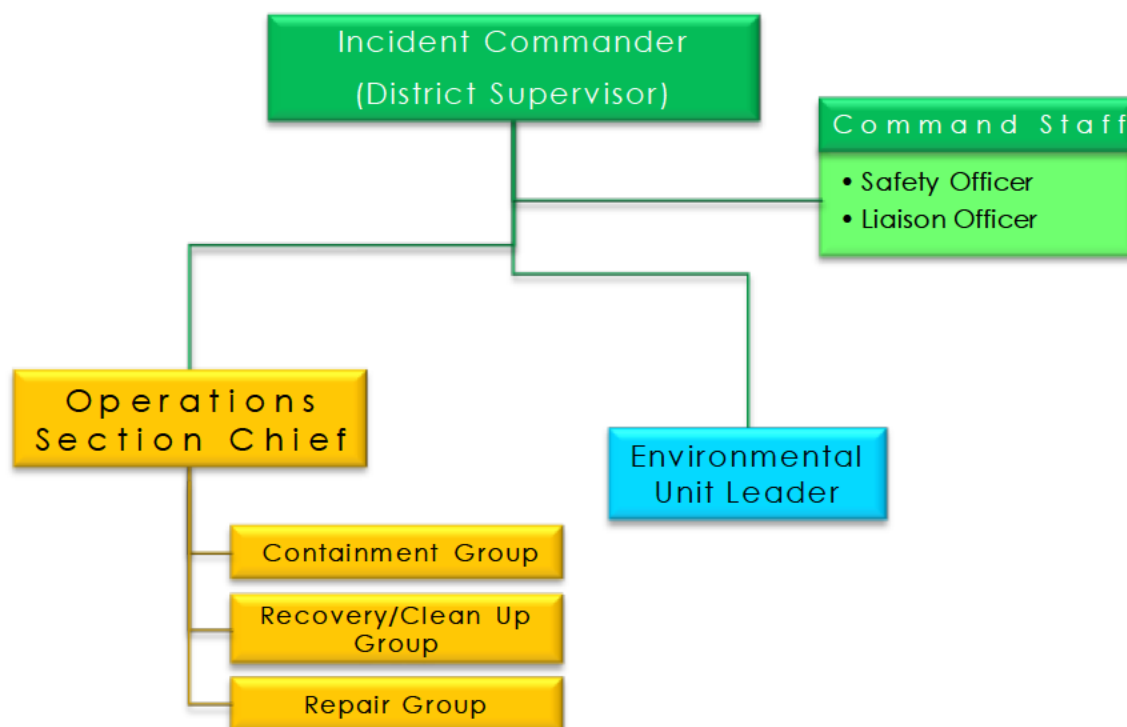


Figure 9 - 1 Level 1 Incident Response Organization

9.1.2 Response Team Organization - Level 2 Incidents

On Level 2 incidents, the Response Team will require additional staffing, including the Logistics and Finance/Admin Section Chiefs, as well as an Information Officer.

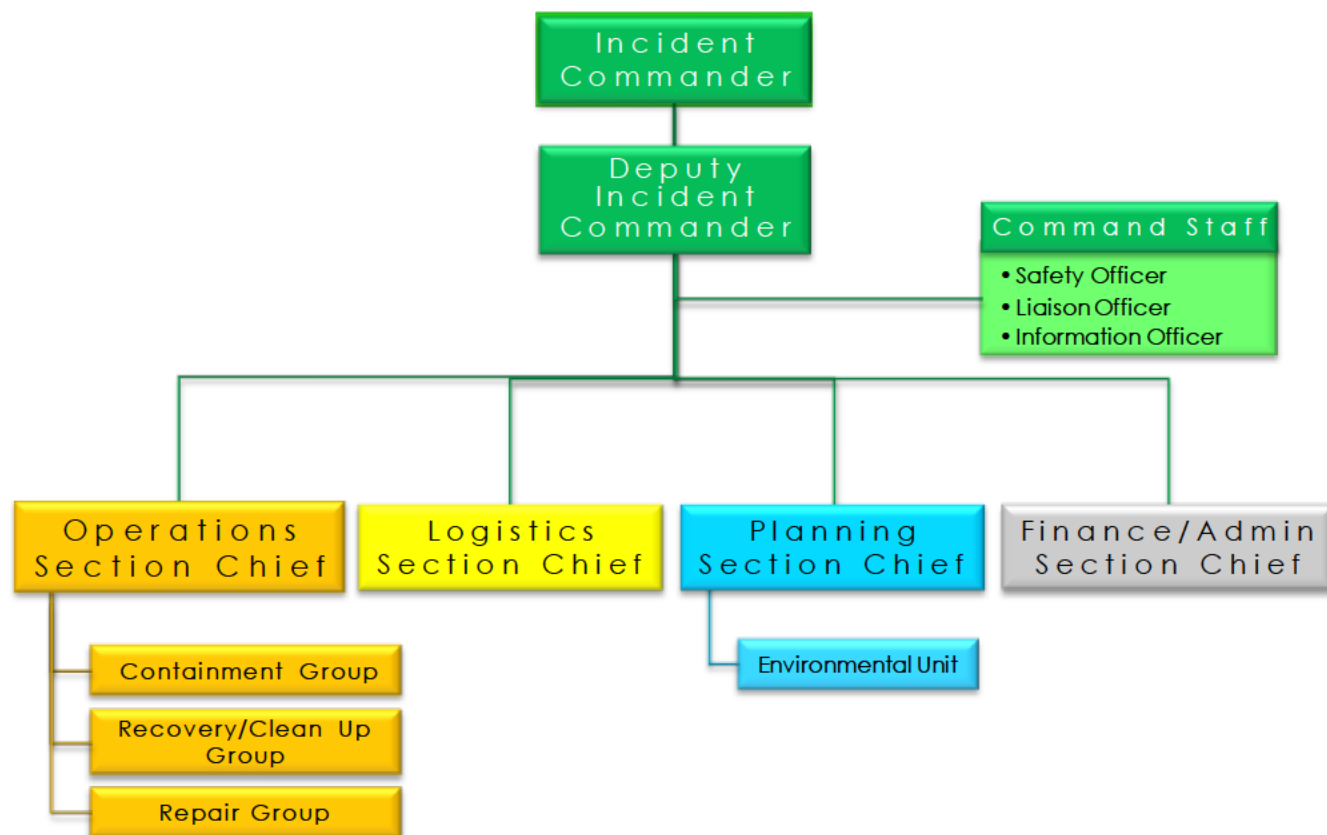


Figure 9 - 2 Level 2 Incident Response Organization

9.1.3 Response Team Organization - Level 3 Incidents

On Level 3 incidents, a full blown Incident Management Team, comprising SEL personnel, as well as local, State, and possibly Federal Government Agency representatives, as well as contractors.

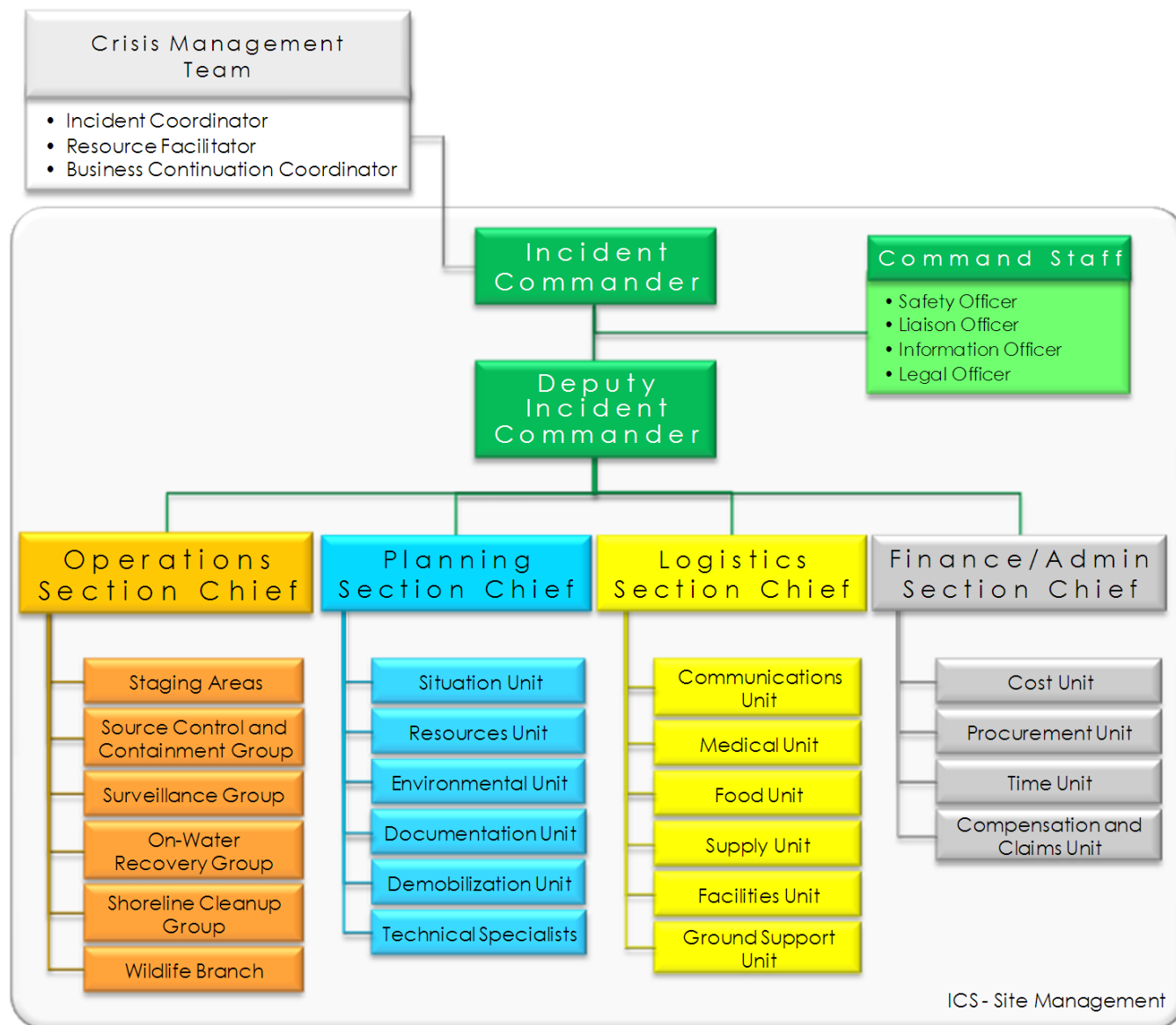


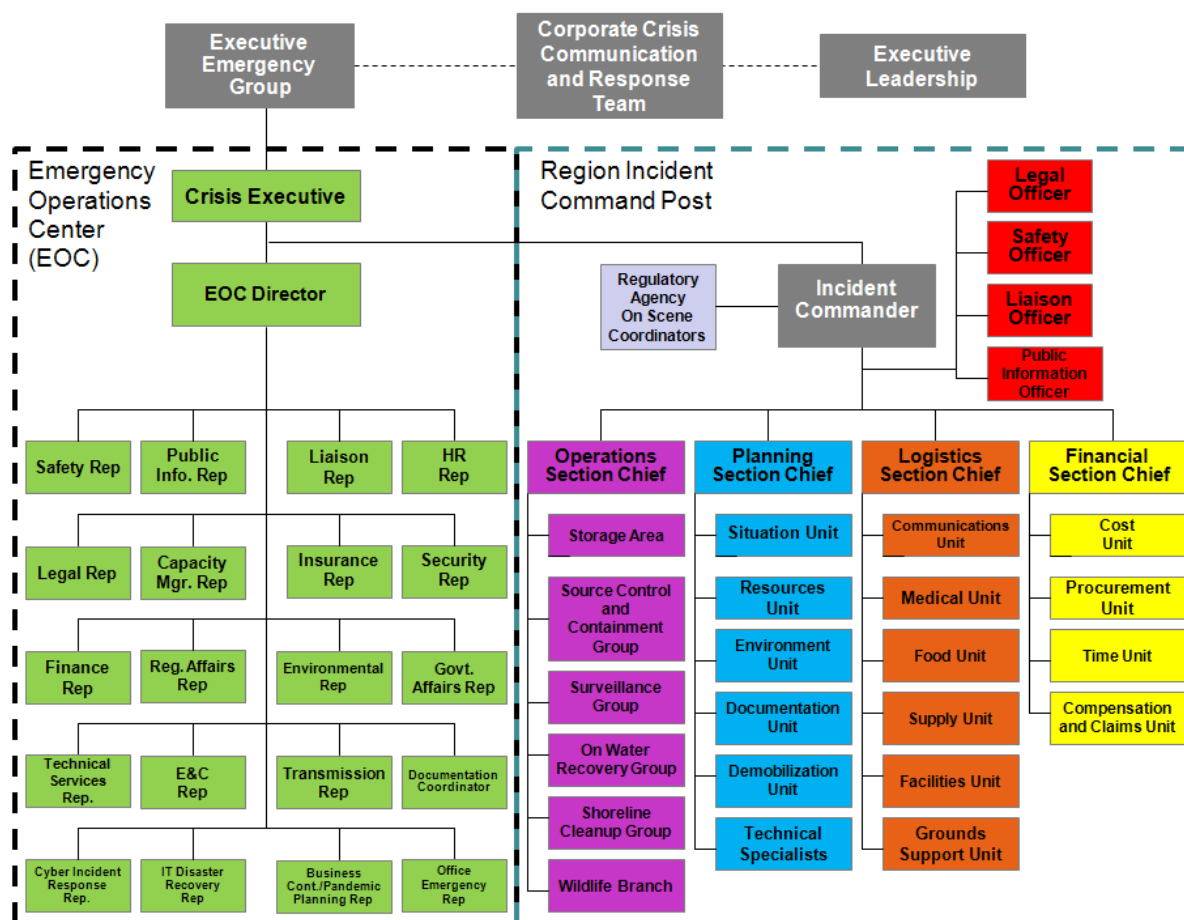
Figure 9 - 3 Level 3 Incident Response Organization

9.1.4 SET Crisis Management

Spectra Energy Transmission (SET) has a responsibility to its investors, customers, employees, surrounding communities, and investors to ensure measures are taken to respond to an emergency of any type and prepare for continuation of critical and essential business operations. The Company has implemented the Integrated Preparedness Planning Policy to meet this object, which ensures there are processes, procedures and plans for responding to, managing and communicating information from the incident event to the Executive Leadership in the Corporation. For a Level II or III incident, the following teams may be activated:

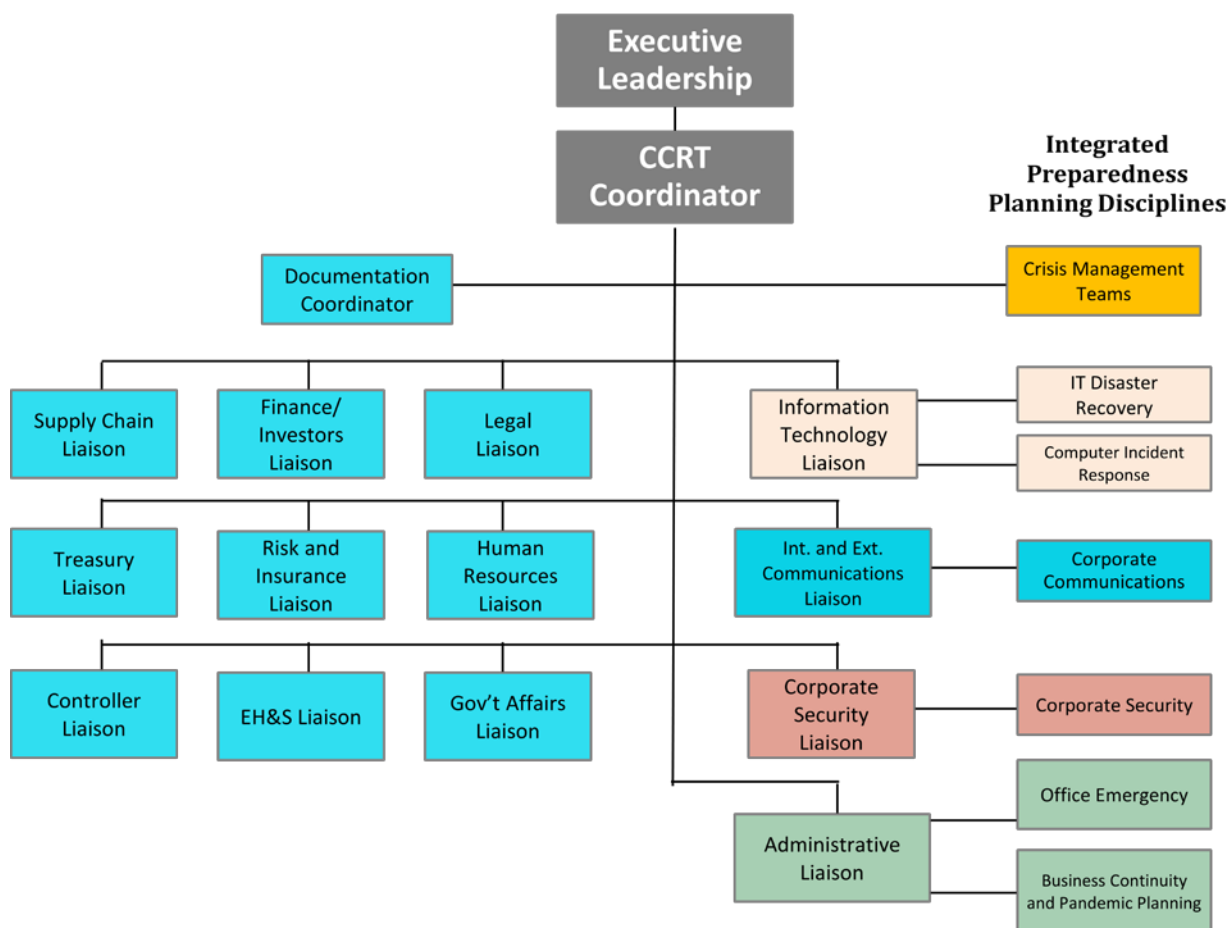
- Emergency Response Team (Incident Command Post)
- Crisis Management Team (Emergency Operations Center)
- Emergency Executive Group
- Corporate Crisis Communications and Response Team (Corporate Response Center)

The organizational structure for these resources is as follows:



Additional details addressing the Crisis Management Team and the Emergency Executive Group are in the SET Liquids Crisis Management Plan. Additional details addressing the Corporate Crisis Communications and Response Team are in the Corporate Crisis Communications and Response Team Plan.

The organizational structure for the Corporate Crisis Communications and Response Team is as follows:

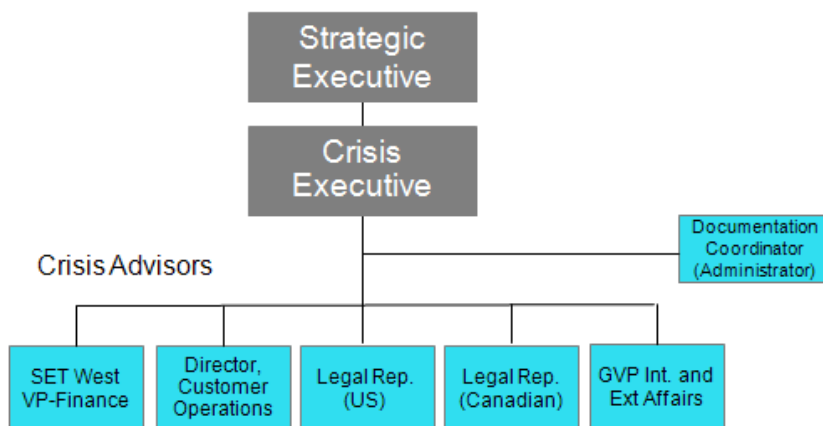


This team has the following responsibilities:

- Provides strategic leadership to the crisis management teams
- Receives notifications of plan activations and incident responses
- Informs senior leadership of significant crisis and security events



The structure for the Emergency



organizational Executive Group is as follows:

The primary responsibility of this group is to supply senior strategic decision making during an emergency situation.



9.2 Initial Response

The initial response will be carried out by local SEL personnel.

These are employees who are present at or near the scene of a spill who are properly trained in emergency response, fire-fighting, safety and first aid. All other employees should be cleared from the incident scene immediately.

The senior person at the scene is automatically designated as the Incident Commander. Depending on the circumstances, the person-in-charge may be replaced by the District Supervisor.

The Initial Responder's primary tasks are to:

- Ensure their own safety and the safety of all workers in the area of the spill
- Maintain contact with the Control Center
- Assess the situation (i.e., incident size, severity, likely impacts)
- Notify the Area Supervisor immediately to activate SEL's tactical and IMT resources
- Take appropriate action to mitigate the impacts to life safety, property and the environment

Initial Responders will perform these tasks until relieved or replaced by a higher level of management within the response organization.

In the event of a Level 1 Incident, the Initial Responders may conduct the entire response effort.

On larger incidents, the Initial Responders will typically be incorporated into the Operations Section of the IMT once it is established.

The Incident Commander and Initial Response Team will mobilize to the Command Post initially. The Initial Response Team's maximum expected arrival time during off hours is 4 hours.



9.3 Local Incident Management Team

The Local IMT, which is comprised of District personnel in each response area, will respond to incidents beyond the capability of the Initial Responders.

If deployed, the Local IMT's primary tasks are to:

- Ensure the safety of all workers in the area of the spill
- Assess the situation (i.e., incident size, severity, likely impacts)
- Take appropriate action to mitigate the impacts to life safety, the environment, and property

The Local IMT will perform these tasks until relieved or replaced by a higher level of management within the response organization.



9.4 SEL IMT

On larger spills, where the local IMT cannot manage a response without assistance, additional IMT personnel will be incorporated from SEL's company-wide support system. The Incident Command System (ICS) has been used as the design basis for the IMT organization. This design permits:

- Clear definition of roles and responsibilities amongst response personnel in the IMT
- Manageable span of control and lines of authority during a response
- Integration of the IMT with response teams from other agencies (i.e., government) that have adopted the ICS model

The IMT is headed by the Incident Commander who directs and coordinates all response activities and resources. The Deputy Incident Commander provides on-site staff support to the Incident Commander through the Command Staff and relieves the Incident Commander as required.

Critical response functions are broken down among four Sections:

- Operations
- Planning
- Logistics
- Finance/Administration

SEL IMT members, and their Canadian counterparts have received substantial ICS training and many have been trained and have exercised in specific roles (including Incident Commanders/Deputies, Officers, Section Chiefs, Branch Managers, Unit/Division/Group Leaders, and technical specialists). They are identified in Section 2 (notification).

Each Section is headed by a Section Chief reporting directly to the Incident Commander. The Initial Response Team and initial IMT may be absorbed into the response organization as additional IMT personnel arrive on the scene. The Operations Section Chief is also responsible for directing the activities of outside contractors called in to assist with the response.

IMT Responsibilities

The IMT's primary responsibilities are to:

- Develop and execute appropriate strategies to protect people, the environment, and property
- Manage all aspects of the response effort
- Work effectively and cooperatively with government agencies and other responders within a Unified Command structure
- Deal responsibly with inquiries/concerns from the media, government officials, and the general public

9.5 Unified Command

When appropriate, the IMT will establish, and operate within a Unified Command structure as warranted by the circumstances of an incident. The Incident Commander is responsible for determining whether a Unified Command structure is appropriate, and for ensuring that it is established and functioning properly at all levels of the organization.

IMT members are responsible for meeting with and working cooperatively with their counterparts from other responding agencies in the Unified Command. The Incident Commander will retain ultimate control of the Unified Command.

Figure 9 - 2 shows how a typical Unified Command organization might be structured.

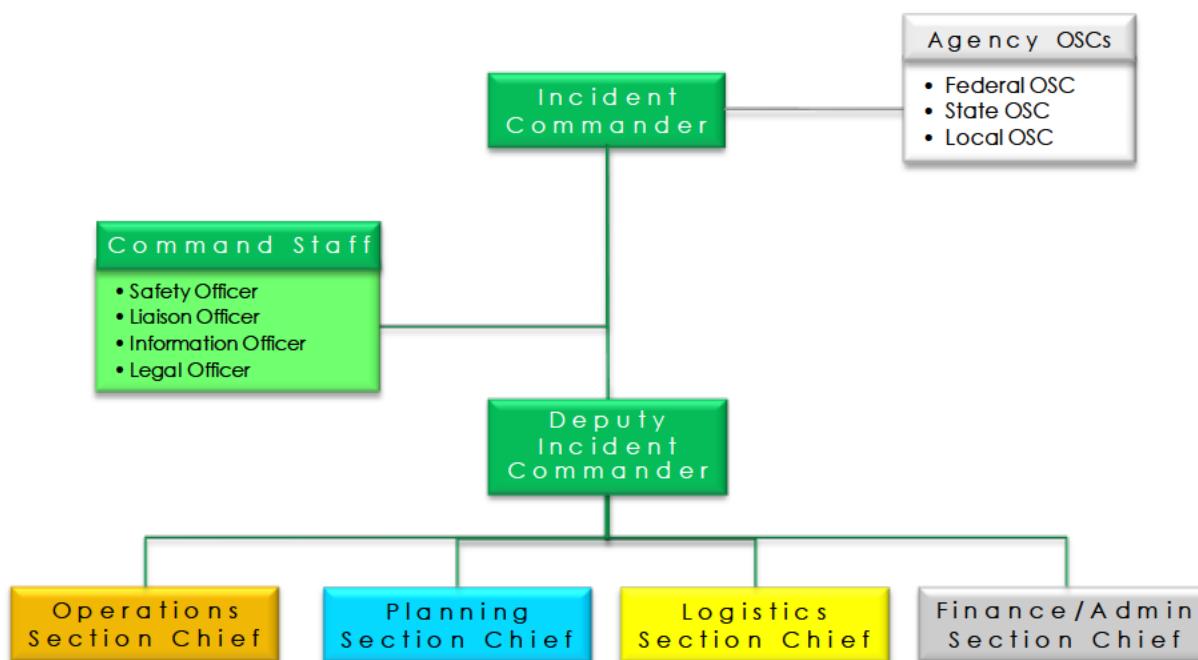


Figure 9 - 2 Unified Command Organization

The SEL Incident Commander will engage key agency representatives to participate in the Unified Command. The various sections of the IMT (i.e., Command Staff, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance) work with their counterpart sections of the cooperating agencies within the Incident Command System (ICS) model.



9.6 Qualified Individual

Response Plans for Onshore Oil Pipelines (49 CFR Part 194) defines Qualified Individual as "An English-speaking representative of an operator, located in the United States, available on a 24 hour basis, with full authority to: activate personnel and equipment maintained by the operator; act as liaison with the Incident Commander; and obligate any funds required to carry out all required or directed oil response activities".

The QI has the following responsibilities and authorities as required by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90):

- Activate internal alarms and hazard communication systems to notify all appropriate personnel
- Notify all response personnel as needed
- Identify character, exact source, amount and extent of the release and other necessary items needed for notifications
- Notify and provide information to appropriate Federal, State and Local authorities
- Assess the interaction of the spilled substance with water and/or other substances stored at the Facility and notify on-scene response personnel of assessment
- Assess possible hazards to human health and the environment
- Coordinate rescue and response actions
- Assess and implement prompt removal actions
- Access company funds to initiate cleanup activities
- Direct cleanup activities until properly relieved of responsibility or incident is terminated



9.7 Incident Commander/Deputy Incident Commander

The Incident Commander's responsibility is the overall management of the incident. On Level 1 incidents, the command activity will likely be carried out by a single (SEL) Incident Commander, likely the District Supervisor. On larger, Level 2 and 3 incidents, a Unified Command structure will be employed, with a SEL IC, working with On-Scene Coordinators from key agencies, i.e., EPA, DOT, LEPC, etc., under a Unified Command (see Section 9.5).

The Initial IC is the senior person on the scene of the incident. One or more changes of the IC role might take place during the initial phase of the incident, as more-senior personnel arrive on-scene until the ultimate IC takes over and the Incident Command Post (ICP) is established.

The Incident Commander may have a deputy, who must be fully qualified to take over that position at any time.

The Incident Commander/Deputy IC Responsibilities are to:

- Ensure that adequate safety measures are in place.
- Assess the situation and/or obtains a briefing from the prior Incident Commander.
- Determine Incident Objectives and strategy.
- Establish the immediate priorities.
- Establish an Incident Command Post.
- Establish an appropriate organization.
- Ensure Planning Meetings are scheduled as required.
- Approve and authorize the implementation of an Incident Action Plan.
- Coordinate activity for all Command and General Staff.
- Coordinate with key people and officials.
- Approve requests for additional resources or for the release of resources.
- Keep agency personnel informed of incident status.
- Approve the use of trainees, volunteers, and auxiliary personnel.
- Authorize release of information to the news media.
- Order the demobilization of the incident when appropriate.



9.8 Control Center Operator (CCO) and SCCO (Supervisor)

The Control Center Operator will:

- Initiate and complete an Emergency Condition Report (ECR)
- Advise caller as appropriate
- Contact first responders, as required
- Contact the District Supervisor
- Contact the Supervisor, Control Center Operations
- Record all events in the "Additional Information" section of the ECR for the full duration of the incident
- Assume notification role of the Supervisor, Control Center Operations, if no contact acknowledgment is received

The Supervisor, Control Center Operations (SCCO) will:

- Send an ERL/ERL + using the appropriate ERL list
- If the ERL system is unavailable, contact personnel as shown on the ECR by phone using E-Contacts, and notify Incident Commander of notification status within 30 minutes
- Call into 1 800-525-3752, 73005 to start the Initial Information Exchange
- Participate in conference calls as required
- Send additional ERL updates as needed or required
- Forward the completed ECR to the Manager, Technical Services and Control Center, for approval



9.9 Safety Officer

The Safety Officer's function on the Command Staff is to develop and recommend measures for assuring personnel safety, and to assist and/or anticipate hazardous and unsafe situations.

Only one Safety Officer will be assigned for each incident. The Safety Officer may have assistants as necessary, and the assistants may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions. Safety Assistants may have specific responsibilities such as air operations, hazardous materials, etc.

The Safety Officer's responsibilities are to:

- Develop a Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan.
- Review and approve the Medical Plan.
- Participate in Planning and Tactics Meetings.
- Identify hazardous situations associated with the incident.
- Review the Incident Action Plan for safety implications.
- Exercise emergency authority to stop and prevent unsafe acts.
- Investigate accidents that have occurred during the response.
- Assign assistants as needed.



9.10 Information Officer

The Information Officer is responsible for implementing the External Communications Plan during any emergency incident.

The External Communications Plan objectives are to:

- Provide information about the incident and the related response effort to all stakeholders in a timely, accurate, and responsible fashion.
- Ensure that information about the incident is clear, factual and consistent with that provided by other responders and government agencies.
- Minimize unnecessary speculation, rumour, or concerns about the incident and potential risks to the public.
- Protect the company's reputation as a responsible corporate citizen.

The Information Officer is supported by a team of pre-assigned employees to assist in implementing the communications plan. This group is known as the External Communications Team.

The Information Officer, in consultation with the Incident Commander and SEL executive, ensures that the necessary contacts have been made to SEL's public affairs staff at SEL's head office.

The Information Officer's responsibilities are to:

- Determine from the Incident Commander if there are any limits on information release.
- Develop material for use in media briefings.
- Obtain Incident Commander's approval of media releases.
- Establish a Media Relations Center.
- Inform media and conduct media briefings.
- Arrange for tours and other interviews or briefings that may be required.
- Obtain media information that may be useful to incident planning.
- Maintain current information summaries and/or displays on the incident and provide information of status of incident to assigned personnel.
- Activate a 24-hour, recorder public information line.



9.11 Liaison Officer

The Liaison Officer is the contact point for agency representatives assigned to the incident by assisting or cooperating agencies. These are personnel other than those on direct tactical assignments or those involved in a Unified Command.

The Liaison Officer's responsibilities are to:

- Be a contact point for Agency representatives.
- Maintain a list of assisting and cooperating agencies and Agency Representatives.
- Assist in establishing and coordinating interagency contacts.
- Keep agencies supporting the incident aware of the incident status.
- Monitor incident operations to identify current or potential inter-organizational problems.
- Participate in Planning Meetings, providing current resource status, including limitations and capability of assisting agency resources.

Government Agency Representatives

Agency Representatives assigned to an incident from Federal, State or local government agency report to the Liaison Officer or to the Incident Commander in the absence of a Liaison Officer. These representatives should have full authority to make decisions on all matters affecting that agency's participation at the incident.

Agency Representatives Responsibilities

- Ensure that all agency resources are properly checked-in at the incident.
- Attend briefings and planning meetings as required.
- Provide input on the use of agency resources unless resource technical specialists are assigned from the agency.
- Cooperate fully with the Incident Commander and the General Staff on agency involvement at the incident.
- Ensure the well-being of agency personnel assigned to the incident.
- Advise the Liaison Officer of any special agency needs or requirements.
- Report to home agency dispatch or headquarters on a prearranged schedule.
- Ensure that all agency personnel and equipment are properly accounted for and released prior to departure.



9.12 Legal Officer

The Legal Officer is responsible for providing advice and direction on all matters that may have a legal impact on SEL and should participate in:

- Legal requirements in execution of agreements
- Incident investigation report reviews/meetings
- Environmental damage assessments
- Claims, where applicable
- Any major contracts that are not standard to the operation
- Any insurance issues/concerns
- Major health & safety issues/injuries
- Information releases
- Government Agency requests
- Reporting to Incident Commander

9.13 Response Planning Short-Term and Initial Phase of Long-Term Events

Short-term responses that are small in scope and/or duration, and require few resources can often be managed using only the Incident Command Briefing (ICS 201 Form).

Responses to longer-term events will also begin with the completion of the ICS 201 and Incident Briefing however, detailed Incident Action Plans will be required for subsequent Operational Periods.

Incident Briefing

- During the transfer of command process, an Incident Briefing provides the incoming Incident Commander with basic information regarding the incident situation and the resources allotted to the incident. Most importantly, it is the de facto Incident Action Plan (IAP) for the initial response and remains in force and continues to develop until the response ends or the Planning Section generates the incident's first IAP. It is also suitable for briefing individuals newly assigned to Command and General Staff, as well as briefings for the staff.

When

- Upon the arrival of a new Incident Commander a transfer of Command will take place. The Incident Briefing also serves as an opportunity to provide initial information to incoming key IMT and agency personnel.

Facilitator

- The Incident Briefing is facilitated by the Current (and often initial) Incident Commander.

Attendees

- The Incident Briefing is attended by the incoming IC, the Command and General Staffs, as well as any senior responding Government Agency personnel and senior contractor representatives.

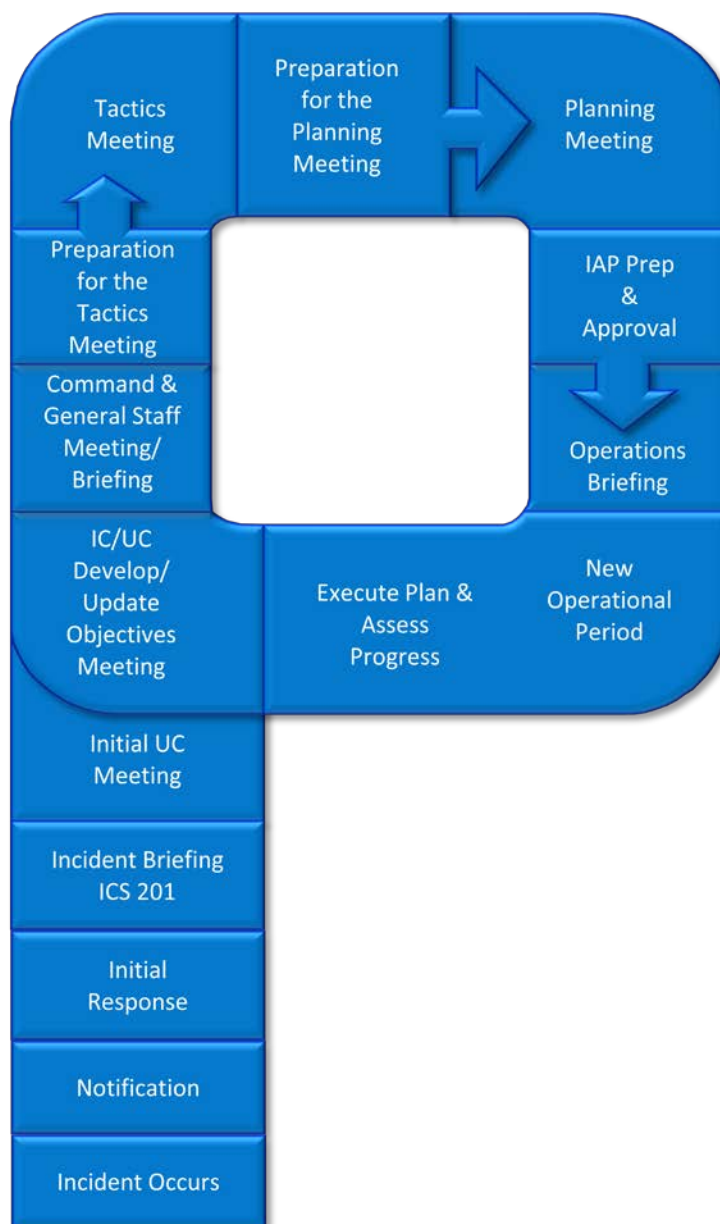
Agenda

- Situation (note territory, exposures, safety concerns, etc. use map/charts)
- Objectives and priorities
- Strategy(s) and tactics
- Current organization
- Resource assignments
- Resources enroute and/or ordered
- Facilities established

9.14 Response Planning

Long-Term Events

Longer term, more complex responses, will require a dedicated Planning Section Chief (PSC) who must arrange for the transition into the multiple Operational Period Planning mode (see below), which requires the development of detailed Incident Action Plans for each new Operational Period.



9.15 Incident Action Plan Development

Immediately following the Planning Meeting, the attendees prepare their assignments for the IAP. Prepare early enough to permit timely Incident Commander approval, and duplication of sufficient copies for the Operations Briefing and for overhead.

When

- The IAP is finalized immediately following Planning Meeting.

Facilitator

- Planning Section Chief.

Essential Plan Elements

- Incident Objectives (ICS 202)
- Organization List (ICS 203) or
- Organization Chart (ICS 207)
- Assignment Lists (ICS 204s)
- Communications Plan (ICS 205)
- Situation Map

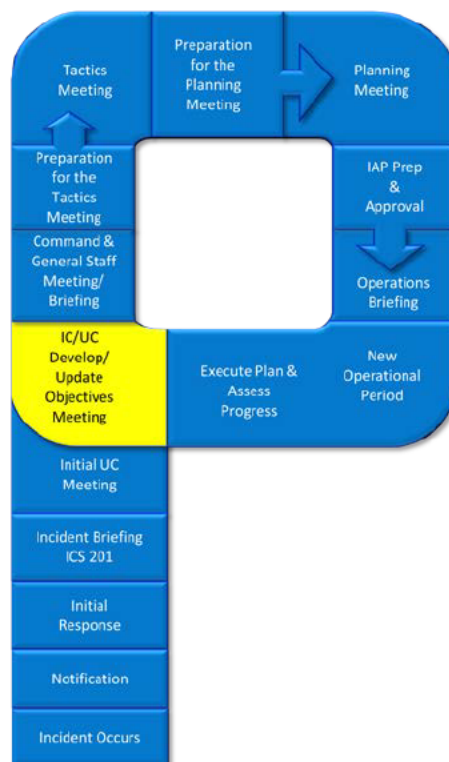
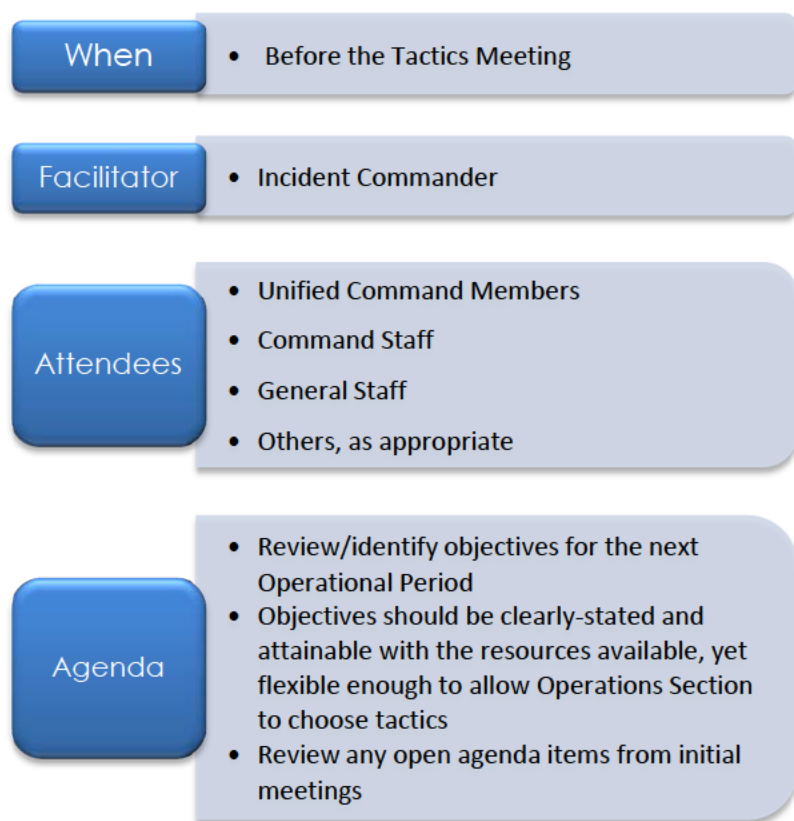
Additional Plan Elements

- Medical Plan (ICS 206)
- Air Operations Summary (ICS 220)
- Traffic Plan
- Demobilization Plan

9.16 Meetings

Objectives Meeting

The IC (or Incident Commanders - if Unified Command) will review/identify and prioritize objectives for the next operational period for the ICS 202 form. Objectives from the previous operational period are reviewed and any new objectives are identified.



9.17 Meetings

Tactics Meeting

This 30 minute meeting creates the blueprint for tactical deployment during the next Operational Period. In preparation for the Tactics Meeting, the Planning Section Chief and Operations Section Chief review the current IAP and situation status information as provided through the Situation Unit to assess work progress against IAP objectives. The Planning and Operations Chiefs will jointly develop primary and alternate strategies to meet objectives for consideration at the next Planning Meeting.



9.18 Meetings

Planning Meeting

This meeting defines incident objectives, strategies, and tactics and identifies resource needs for the next Operational Period. Depending on incident complexity, this meeting should last no longer than 45 minutes. This meeting fine-tunes objectives and priorities, identifies and solves problems, and defines work assignments and responsibilities on a completed ICS Form 215.

When

- After the Tactics Meeting

Facilitator

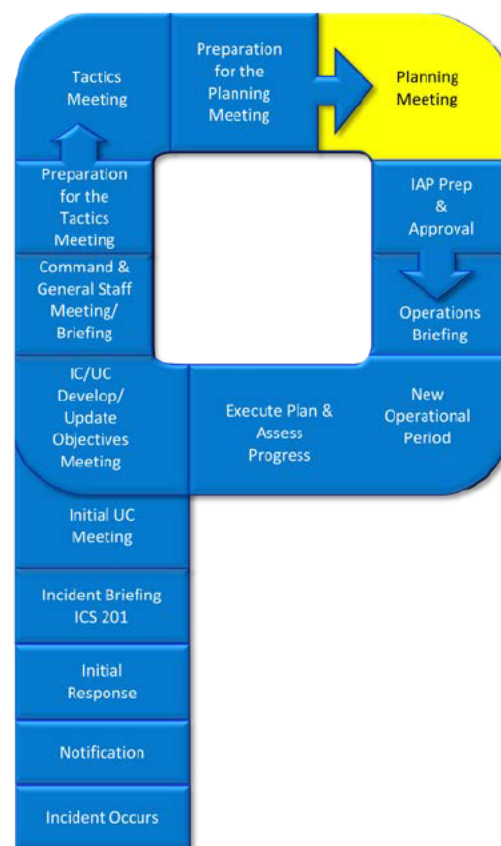
- Planning Section Chief

Attendees

- Unified Command Representative
- Command and General Staffs
- Resources, Situation, and Environmental Unit Leaders

Agenda

- The IC states incident objectives and policy issues.
- The PSC, SUL and RUL Briefing of situation, critical and sensitive areas, weather/sea forecast, and resource status/availability
- OPS and PSC state primary and alternative strategies to meet objectives
- OPS designates Branch, Division, Group boundaries and functions, as appropriate; use maps and ICS 215
- OPS and PSC specify tactics for each Division, noting limitations
- OPS, PSC and RUL specify resources needed
- OPS specify operations facilities and reporting locations-plot on map
- PSC develops resources, support, and overhead order(s)
- LSC consider support issues and agree on plans: communications, traffic, safety, medical, etc.
- Safety Officer considers all safety issues
- Information Officer considers all potential information issues
- Finalize IAP



9.19 Meetings

Operations Briefing

This meeting conveys the IAP for the oncoming shift to the response organization. After this meeting, field supervisors should be interviewed by their relief and by OPS in order to further confirm or adjust the course of the new shift's IAP. Shifts in tactics may be made by the Operations Section. Similarly, a supervisor may reallocate resources within a division or group to adapt to changing conditions. If this occurs, information must be passed up through the chain of command.

When

- 1 hour before the start of the Operational Period

Facilitator

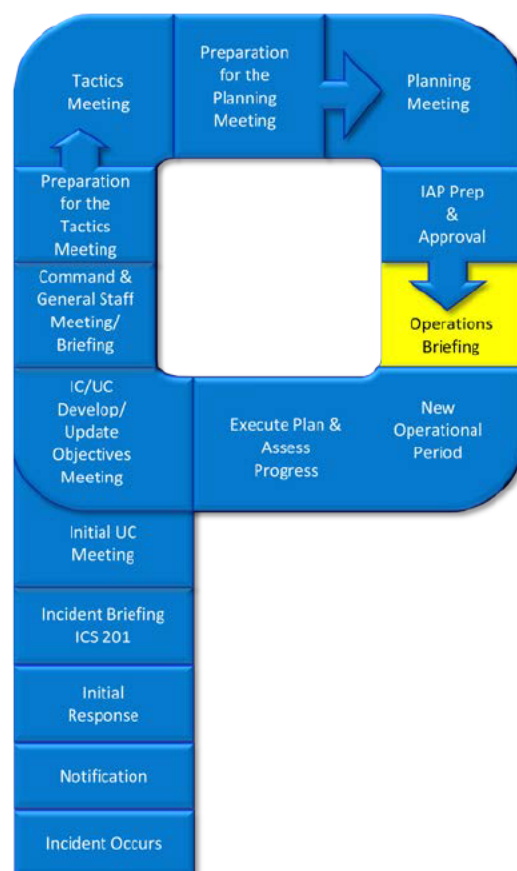
- Operations Section Chief

Attendees

- IC, Command Staff
- General Staff
- Branch Directors, Division/Group Supervisors, and Task Force/Strike Team Leaders (if possible)
- Unit Leaders
- Others as appropriate

Agenda

- IC or PSC review of IC Objectives, changes to IAP
- OPS outlines current response actions and last shift's accomplishments
- SUL provides weather and sea conditions forecast
- OPS outlines Division/Group and air operations assignments
- SUL provides trajectory analysis
- LSC provides transportation, communications, supply updates
- Safety Officer provides the safety message
- Information Officer provides a Media report
- IC Incident endorses the Incident Action Plan and provides motivational remarks



9.20 ICS Forms

The following key ICS forms are listed, along with instructions on who completes the form, who gets copies, and their timing. They can be found on the SEL Intranet and the ICS go-boxes.

201

Incident Briefing

- The 4-page, ICS 201 form is the Incident Briefing form and is used during the initial Incident Briefing to update others arriving at the Incident Command Post on the events to-date.
- The 201 is initiated by the initial Incident Commander (or designate). After the Incident Briefing, the 201 is transferred to the Incoming Incident Commander who will review the form, with particular attention to the initial objectives.
- The new IC will then pass the 201 to the Planning Section Chief, who will pass the form on to the Situation Unit Leader who will post the 201 on the Status Display and will update the 201 during the initial phase of the incident.

202

Incident Objectives

- The ICS 202 form outlines the objectives for a given Operational Period.
- The 202 is initiated by the Incident Commander, along with the other members of the Unified Command (if established). Alternatively, oral objectives might be passed to the Planning Section Chief, who will complete the 202.
- The 202 should be completed early in the Planning Phase, preferably after meeting with stakeholders, in order to give the Planning Section ample time to develop the Incident Action Plan for the next Operational Period.

203

Organization Assignment List

- The ICS 203 form is a detailed list of all members of the Incident Management Team, including the Incident Commander(s), Command and General Staffs, Branch Directors, Unit Leaders, and Division and Group Supervisors.
- The 203 is completed by the Resources Unit Leader each day, and is included in the Incident Action Plan.
- In many cases, the ICS 207 is used instead of the 203.

204

Assignment
Lists

- The ICS 204 is an essential element of any Incident Action Plan.
- The 204 provides detailed information specific to each tactical assignment in the response.
- The 204 provides each single resource, Task Force and Strike Team with detailed instructions on the work location, chain of command, communications, safety considerations, and the work plan for that Operational Period.
- The 204s are completed by the Resources Unit, preferably with assistance from the Operations Section.

205

Radio
Comms
Plan

- The ICS 205 lists all of the radio communications used in the incident.
- It includes each assignment, the function, channel, and frequency.
- All radio frequencies, including those used by contracted resources, i.e., WCMRC, RCMP, Burnaby Fire, must be included.
- The 205 is completed by the Communications Unit Leader, and must be included in the Incident Action Plan.

205a

Comms
List

- The ICS 205a lists all of the contact numbers for the key members of the IMT.
- The 205a includes names, positions, affiliation, phone, cell, pager, and fax numbers.
- The 205a is completed by the Communications Unit and should be included in the Incident Action Plan.

206

Medical
Plan

- The ICS 206 is the Medical Plan.
- It includes detailed information about how medical assistance will be applied to any responders in the incident response, including emergency first aid and evacuation.
- The 206 is completed by the Medical Unit Leader, and is included in each Incident Action Plan.

207

Organization
Chart

- The ICS 207 shows all of the personnel in the Incident Management Team.
- The 207 is completed by the Resources Unit and is included in the Incident Action Plan.

209

Incident
Status
Summary

- The ICS 209 is a summary of incident information.
- It includes essential information for the Incident Commander(s) and Information Officer during Media Briefings, as well as by the Planning Section Chief during the Tactics and Planning Meetings.
- The 209 is the responsibility of the Situation Unit, and is completed by a number of IMT personnel, including the Environmental Unit Leader, Safety Officer, Resources Unit Leader, Planning Section Chief.

211e/p

Check In
List

- There are two ICS 211s; the 211e (for equipment) and the 211p (for personnel)
- The 211p is used at all locations where personnel might arrive at the incident and is completed by a Check In Status Recorder.
- The 211e is used at the Staging Areas and is completed by a Check In Status Recorder or the Staging Area Manager.
- Completed 211s are sent to the Resources Unit and Logistics Section.

215

Ops/
Planning
Worksheet

- The ICS 215 is used by the Resources Unit during the Planning Meeting (a draft 215 may be developed during the Tactics Meeting) to calculate the number of resources required to implement the tactics set out in the Incident Action Plan.
- The 205 can also be used by the Resources Unit to complete the 204s.
- The 215 includes each tactical assignment, and the number of resources (both personnel and equipment) needed to complete the assignment, the number of resources currently available, the number of each that must be ordered.

220

Air
Operations
Summary

- The ICS 220 is a list of all of the air operations included in the incident.
- It includes both fixed-wing and helicopters and their assignments.
- The 220 is completed by the Air Operations Branch Director and is included in the Incident Action Plan.



232

Resources-
At-Risk
Summary

- The ICS 232 identifies and prioritizes the environmental, and socio-economical resources.
- It should be completed as early as possible each day to allow the Unified Command sufficient time to develop the Objectives for the next Operational Period.
- The 232 is completed either by the Scientific Support Coordinator, the Environmental Unit Leader, or a Resources-at-Risk Technical Specialist.



9.21 Terminating the Emergency

The decision to terminate emergency response operations and to demobilize personnel and equipment (see Section 10.5.1) shall be made on a site-specific basis, based on the status of the incident. Factors that may affect the decision to terminate the response include the following:

- The emergency condition has been controlled and immediate threats to the health and safety of the public have been eliminated
- Any leaks or spills have been contained, and all remaining free oil, petroleum products, or hazardous materials have been recovered from the site
- Impacts to High Consequence Areas (HCA's) have been effectively contained or eliminated (U.S. only)
- Repair operations have been undertaken to prevent further leaks or spills from occurring
- Further emergency operations at the site will cause more damage to property and the environment than that which resulted from the leak or spill initially.

The Regional Director or designee shall consult appropriate government agencies via the Unified Command and other involved parties before making any decisions related to terminating response activities. These agencies and involved parties include representatives from federal, state, and/ or municipal agencies with jurisdiction in the emergency.

Prior to terminating the emergency response the following issues should be considered by the Unified Command:

- Demobilize equipment and personnel at the first opportunity in order to reduce cost
- Consider which resources should be demobilized first; for example, berthing expenses can be saved by demobilizing out-of-area contractors before local ones
- Equipment may need both maintenance and decontamination before being demobilized
- All facilities (staging area, Command Post, etc.) should be returned to their pre-spill condition before terminating operations
- Determine what documentation should be maintained, where, and for how long
- Contract personnel may be more susceptible to "suffering" injuries as they approach termination
- Some activities will continue after the cleanup ends; examples include incident debriefing, bioremediation, NRDA studies, claims, and legal actions
- Consider expressing gratitude to the community, police department, fire department, and emergency crews for their work during the response.

A Transition Plan should be developed by the Planning Section and approved by the Unified Command if additional activities, i.e., remediation are required after the Emergency Response Phase is completed.

10 Operations Section

Introduction

The Operations Section is responsible for the oversight of all tactical assignments of the response. These include all contractors or other agencies that supply tactical resources in response to the incident. These might include representatives from the local Fire Departments, police, the Ambulance Service as well as response organizations and responding agencies, i.e., DEQ, EPA.

The Operations Section may consist of numerous (functional) Groups and Branches, (geographic) Divisions. If Staging Areas are used, these are also managed by the Operations Section.

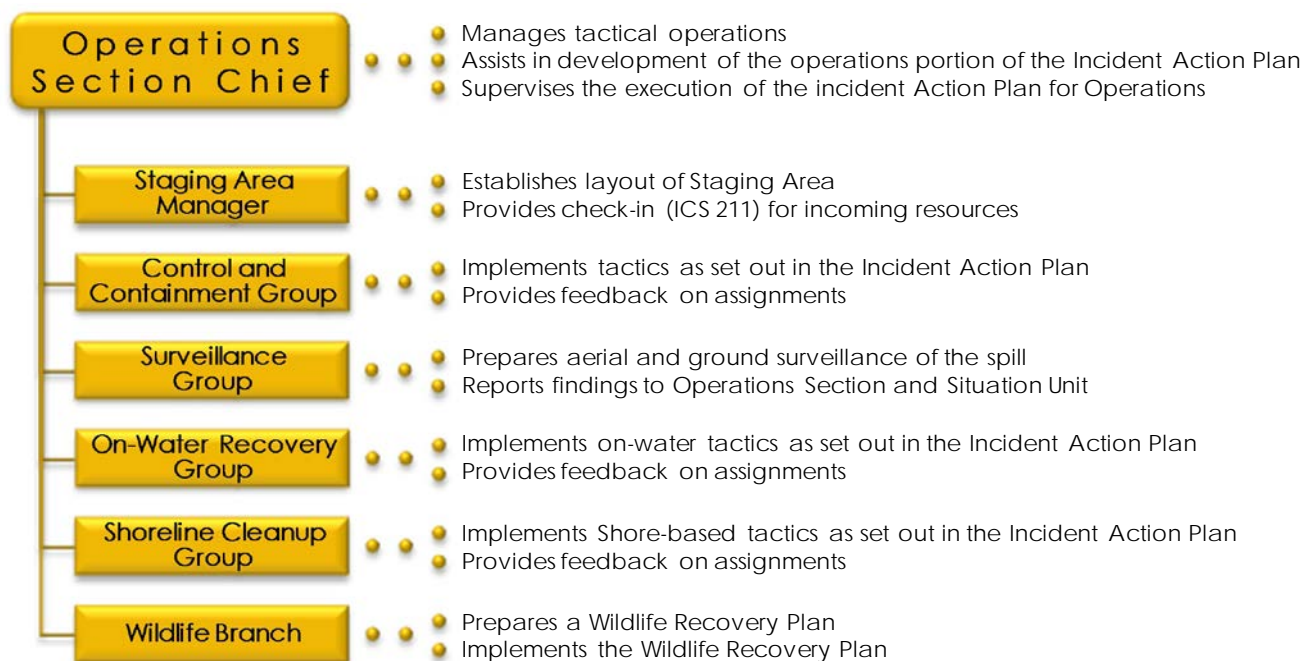


Figure 10 - 1 Operations Section Organization



10.1 Response Objectives

Once the safety of all personnel has been ensured, the source of discharge is secured, and initial notification has been activated, the overall tactical priorities covered are:

- Containment and Recovery of Spilled Oil
- Protection of Sensitive Resources
- Site and Shoreline Clean-Up

Response objectives and priorities will be determined by the Incident Commander, Unified Command, and the Planning and Operations Section members. Critical advice will be provided by representatives of key government agencies - see Figure 9 - 1, Response Organization.

On-water oil spill response may include one or more of the following activities:

- Surveillance and tracking
- On-water operations
- Near-shore/shoreline operations

Surveillance and tracking are used to monitor spill movement in areas using visual observations. Typically air surveillance from helicopters is used to track oil movement and to direct on-water booming and skimming operations.

In the event of a large spill, booming arrangements will have to be made to contain the spilled product, depending on current conditions.



10.2 Temporary Storage

Initial oil handling and storage needs may be overlooked in the emergency phase of a response, which could result in delays and interruptions of cleanup operations. Initially, waste management concerns should address:

- Equipment capacity
- Periodic recovery of contained oil
- Adequate supply of temporary storage capacity and materials.

The following action items should be conducted during a spill response:

- Development of a Site Health and Safety Plan (see Section 1)
- Development of a Disposal Plan in accordance with any federal, state, and/ or local regulations
- Continuous tracking of oil disposition in order to better estimate amount of waste that could be generated over the short and long-term
- Organization of waste collection, segregation, storage, transportation, and proper disposal
- Minimization of risk of any additional pollution
- Regulatory review of applicable laws to ensure compliance and (if appropriate) obtain permits
- Documentation of all waste handling and disposal activities
- Disposal of all waste in a safe and approved manner

Good hazardous waste management includes:

- Reusing materials when possible
- Recycling or reclaiming waste
- Treating waste to reduce hazards or reducing amount of waste generated.

The management of the wastes generated in cleanup and recovery activities must be conducted with the overall objective of ensuring:

- Worker safety
- Waste minimization
- Cost effectiveness
- Minimization of environmental impacts
- Proper disposal
- Minimization of present and future environmental liability.

Solid wastes such as sorbents, PPE, debris, and equipment will typically be transported from the collection site to a designated facility for:

- Storage
- Waste segregation
- Packaging



- Transportation

Once this process is complete, the waste will be shipped off-site to an approved facility for required disposal.

General Waste Containment and Disposal Checklist

Consideration	Yes/ No/ NA
Is the material being recovered a waste or reusable product?	
Has all recovered waste been containerized and secured so there is no potential for further leakage while the material is being stored?	
Has each of the discrete waste streams been identified?	
Has a representative sample of each waste stream been collected?	
Has the sample been sent to an approved laboratory for the appropriate analysis (i.e. hazardous waste determination)?	
Has the appropriate waste classification and waste code number(s) for the individual waste streams been received?	
Has a temporary EPA identification number and generator number(s) been received, if they are not already registered with EPA? (hazardous wastes only)	
Have the services of a registered hazardous waste transporter been contracted, if waste is hazardous?	
If the waste is nonhazardous, is the transporter registered?	
Is the waste being taken to an approved disposal site?	
Is the waste hazardous or nonhazardous?	
If the waste is hazardous or nonhazardous, is a manifest being used?	
Is the manifest properly completed?	
Are all federal, state, and local laws/ regulations being followed?	
Are all necessary permits being obtained?	
Has a Disposal Plan been submitted for approval/ review?	
Has PPE and waste-handling procedures been included in the Site Safety and Health Plan to protect the health and safety of waste handling personnel?	



Temporary Storage Methods

Method of Containment	Product						
	OIL	Oily Water	Oily Soil	Oil/Debris (Small)	Oil/Debris (Medium)	Oil/Debris (Large)	Capacity
Drums	✓	✓	✓				0.2-0.5 yd ³
Bags		✓	✓	✓			1.0-2.0 yd ³
Boxes			✓	✓			1-5 yd ³
Open top roll-off	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8-40 yd ³
Roll top roll-off	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15-25 yd ³
Vacuum box	✓	✓					15-25 yd ³
Frac tank	✓	✓					500-20,000 gal
Poly tank	✓	✓					200-4,000 gal
Vacuum truck	✓	✓	✓				2,000-5,000 gal
Tank trailer	✓	✓					2,000-4,000 gal
Barge	✓	✓					3,000+gal
Berm, 4 ft		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1 yd ³
Bladders	✓	✓					25 gal-1,500 gal



10.3 Staging Areas

A number of locations may serve as the key staging areas for spill response activities. In general, the parking areas at the pipeline would comprise the primary staging area for land-based response. Docks and boat ramps may serve as staging areas to support on-water response operations. Staging Areas are established by the Operations and Logistics Section Chiefs and should be set up as close to the operations site as safe and practical.

It is important to note that Logistics is responsible for establishing staging areas but once established, Operations is responsible for their continued operation and staffing.

Factors considered in the selection of staging areas include:

- Safety and security
- Accessibility by road
- Access to water
- Available space for storing equipment
- Suitability for landing helicopters
- Ease of providing long-term logistics support (personnel changes, fueling, and provisioning)



10.4 Waste Disposal

Types of Spill-Related Waste Materials

The most common types of waste likely to be generated from an oil spill are:

Contaminated Liquids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixture of oil and water recovered from the surface of the water usually by skimmer
Contaminated Debris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twigs, leaves, vegetation/seaweed, dead animals or birds coated with pollutant
Contaminated Sediment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand or gravel removed from the shoreline or spill site
Clean-up Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oily/contaminated rags, oiled sorbents, oil PPE and clothing worn by response team personnel

Waste Management Plan

Before any waste materials are transported off the site for disposal, a Waste Management Plan (see Section 10.13) should be prepared in consultation with the state Agencies. Responsibility for working with the state authorities to develop a proper Waste Management Plan lies with the Environmental Unit Leader.

Waste Transport Procedures

Once a decision has been made to transport wastes off the site for final disposal, the Company, as the Consignor or generator of the waste, is responsible for:

- Ensuring that the person or company transporting the waste is qualified and licensed.
- Ensuring that the place where the waste is transported to is approved as a waste storage and/or disposal site.
- Completing all necessary documentation (e.g., transport manifest) and retaining records for two years.

Final Waste Procedures

Spectra Energy Liquids (SEL), in consultation with the state agency personnel, will determine the methods for final disposal of waste materials (e.g., incineration, landfill). Arrangements for final disposal will be specified in the Waste Management Plan.



10.5 Contracted OSROs

USCG-Classified Oil Spill Response Organizations

The following is a listing of the USCG-classified OSROs within this Area that may respond to incidents on the pipeline in this Plan.

Company	Applicable COPT Zone	USCG Classification								Response Time
Haz-Mat Response, Inc. 1203 S. Parker Olathe, Kansas 66061 1 (800) 229-5252	Upper Mississippi		Facilities				Vessels			
			MM	W1	W2	W3	MM	W1	W2	W3
		River/Canal	✓	✓	✓	✓				
		Inland								
		Open Ocean								
		Offshore								
		Nearshore								
		Great Lakes								
Heritage Environmental Services LLC. 1188 Pershall Road Bellefontaine Missouri 63137 1 (877) 436-8778	Upper Mississippi		Facilities				Vessels			
			MM	W1	W2	W3	MM	W1	W2	W3
		River/Canal	✓	✓	✓	✓				
		Inland								
		Open Ocean								
		Offshore								
		Nearshore								
		Great Lakes								

Non-USCG-Classified Oil Spill Response Organizations

Additional contractors and their contact information can be found in Section 2.11.



10.6 SEL Spill Response Equipment

Trailers

SEL has 15 response trailers strategically positioned along the pipeline:

Location	State	Trailer(s)
Faulkner's Coulee Station	Montana	24 ft.
Eagle Buttes	Montana	24 ft.
Buffalo Station	Montana	48 ft.
Edgar	Montana	24 ft.
Greybull	Wyoming	24 ft.
Casper	Wyoming	24 ft. (2x)
Guernsey	Wyoming	24 ft.
Gurley Station	Nebraska	24 ft.
Holdrege	Nebraska	24 ft. and 8 ft.
Hiawatha	Kansas	24 ft.
Salisbury	Missouri	24 ft. and 8 ft.
Ethlyn	Missouri	24 ft.
Wood River	Illinois	8 ft.

These trailers can be mobilized rapidly in the event of a spill incident. Example trailer contents are found in Sections 10.6.1 through 10.6.6. Detailed inventories are available on the SEL Intranet.

Boats

SEL has 9 boats available for emergency response activities. They are strategically-positioned along the pipeline as follows:

Location	State	Trailer(s)
Eagle Butte Station	Montana	17 ft.
Buffalo Station	Montana	17 ft.
Edgar Station	Montana	17 ft.
Casper Station	Wyoming	14 ft. and 16 ft.
Guernsey Station	Wyoming	16 ft.
Gurley Station	Nebraska	16 ft.
Gower Station	Missouri	18 ft.
Salisbury Station	Missouri	19 ft.

HAZWOPER-Trained Personnel



SEL maintains 24-hour HAZWOPER-trained (Technician Level) for at least 30 company personnel. Additional trained personnel are available from other Spectra Energy Business Units, including those in Canada.

10.6.1 Typical 24 ft. Trailer Contents

ANCHOR / DRIVE PINS	
4	Anchor Chain, 3/8" x 20'
2	Anchor Chain 1/2" x 20', c/w Quicklink Each End
12	Anchor Chain 1/4" x 10', c/w couplers
1	Anchor Leader, 3/8" x 25' Aircraft Cable c/w Safety Snap Each End
5	Buoy, Inflatable Marker
4	Buoy Anchor
5	Rope, Blue, 1/2" x 25'
6	Drive Pin, Spade type, 36"
10	Drive Pin, Straight, 1 1/4" x 48"
1	Rake Anchor, c/w Anchor Body & 2 Arms
6	Slater Anchor, Auger Style, 48"
CONTAINMENT BOOM / ACCESSORIES	
2	Boom Towing Bridle, c/w ASTM Connector
1	Boom Towing Paravane, c/w ASTM Connector
6	Containment Boom, Fast Water, 50'/Section, Yellow, c/w ASTM Connector
1	Containment Boom Repair Kit
20	Handline Bridles
1	Handline Rope, 1/2" x 50', Yellow, 12 Lengths, c/w Aluminum Reel
1	Handline Rope, 1/2" x 100', Green, 6 Lengths, c/w Aluminum Reel
1	Handline Rope, 1/2" x 150', Red
FITTINGS / CAMLOCKS	
2	Bushing, 3" x 2"
2	Camlock, 200A, Aluminum
2	Camlock, 200B, Aluminum
2	Camlock, 200D, Aluminum
2	Camlock, 200F, Aluminum
2	Camlock, 300A, Aluminum
2	Camlock, 300B, Aluminum
2	Camlock, 300D, Aluminum
2	Camlock, 300F, Aluminum
10	Camlock Gaskets, 2"
10	Camlock Gaskets, 3"
2	Swedge, 3" x 2"
HAND TOOLS	
2	Axe, 3.5 - LB, c/w Cover
6	Axes, orange painted
1	Broom, Corn
1	Crowbar, Pinch Point, 48"
1	Pipe Wrench, Aluminum, 24"
1	Pitch Fork, Long Handled
4	Rake, Long Handled
2	Sledge Hammer, 8-Lb, c/w Fiberglass Handle
8	Spade, Long handled, orange painted,
4	Spade, Long Handle



3	Squeegee, 24", c/w Handle
1	Tool Box, Rubbermaid
1	File Set, 5 Piece



10.6.1 Typical 24 ft. Trailer Contents (cont.)

HAND TOOLS cont'd	
1	Hacksaw Frame, c/w Blade Plus 2 Spare Blades
1	Hammer, Claw
1	Hex Key Set, 25 Piece, SAE & Metric
1	Knife, Stanley
1	Pliers, Electricians
1	Pliers, Needle-nose
1	Pliers, Plumbers
1	Pliers, Side Cutter
1	Pliers, Vise Grip
1	Punch & Chisel Set, 12 Piece
1	Screwdriver Set, 12 Piece
1	Socket Set, ½" Drive, 24 Piece Metric
1	Socket Set, Deep, 10 Piece, SAE
1	Tape Measure, 30 Metre (100')
1	Wrench, Crescent, 12"
1	Wrench Set, Combination, 24 Piece, SAE & Metric
HOSE / HOSE FLOATS	
1	Foot Valve, c/w 2" Camlock
8	Hose, Discharge, 2" x 50' H.D., c/w Camlocks
1	Hose Float, Aluminum, Pontoon-style
1	Hose, Manifold, 4-Way, c/w 4 - 2" Ball Valves & Camlocks
14	Hose, suction, 2" x 12', c/w Camlocks
2	Spray Nozzle, c/w 2" Camlock
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	
1	Box Container, Rubbermaid, 22 gallon c/w lid
2	Chicken Wire, 36" x 100' Roll
1	Funnel, Plastic
2	Gasoline Container, Plastic, 20-Litre, Full
10	Garbage Bags (clean-up), 42 gallon
1 Box	Garbage Bags
1	Garbage Can, Rubbermaid, 32 gallon c/w lid
2	Fuel Stabilizer 350 ml
1	Helicopter Net, 15' x 15'
100 ft.	Rope, Nylon, ¼"
4 bags	Oil Snare, Viscous, 30 units/bag
2	Oil Sorbent Blanket, 38" x 144' Roll
2	Oil Sorbent Boom, 8" x 40' / Bag
4	Oil Sorbent Boom, 3M, 5" X 50'
2	Oil Sorbent Pads, 17" x 19" (100/Pkg)
2	Pail, Plastic, 20-Litre c/w Lid
1	Pit Liner, 30' x 30', Black
1	Portable Tank - Frameless, 1500- gal, c/w two 3" Ball Valves & Camlocks
1	Portable Tanks Covers
1	Portable Tank Patch Kit
1	Tie Wire, 100' /Roll
1	Water Cooler, 20 Litre



10.6.1 Typical 24 ft. Trailer Contents (cont.)

PUMPS/POWER EQUIPMENT	
2	Pump, Model WT 20 Honda Trash, 2", c/w Ball Valve & Camlock
PROTECTIVE APPAREL	
4	Boots, Neoprene, Steel Toe (Assorted Sizes), Pair
4	Chest Waders, Steel Toe
20	Coveralls, F.R., Disposable
12	Glasses, Safety
12	Gloves, Leather Palm
12	Gloves, Rubber
6	Hard Hat
6	Rainwear, F.R., Neoprene, Jacket & Pants
SAFETY	
1	Set Decontamination Equipment, includes:
1	Citrus Cleaner Gel - 1 Gallon
2	Swimming Pools, Plastic
2	Weed Sprayers, 2 Gallons
2	Brushes, Long Handled
1	Hose, Garden, 50' Length
1	Hose Nozzle
1	Eye Wash Station, c/w Rinse Bottle
2	Fire Extinguisher, 30 Lb., ABC
1	First Aid Kit
4	Flagging Tape, Blue, Rolls
4	Flagging Tape, Yellow, Rolls
4	Flagging Tape, Red, Rolls
4	Flagging Tape, Orange, Rolls
2	Flashlight, Explosion Proof, c/w Batteries
1	Harness, Full Body, c/w ½" x 20' Lanyard
6	Life Jacket, CSA Approved (Vest Style)
8	Posts for Signs & Flagging, 6'
4	Sign, "No-Smoking", c/w 6' Post
2	Tape, Flagging, Yellow, "Caution Do Not Enter", Rolls (Barrier Tape, 1,000'/Roll)
4	Traffic Cones, 12"
SKIMMERS	
4	Air Line, ¼" x 50' c/w Quick Connect Fittings
4	Air Line, 3/8" x 50' c/w Quick Connect Fittings
1	Air Filter, Oiler, Regulator – Nogren
1	Box, Spare Parts And Assorted Fittings
1	Drum Skimmer, Elastec Model TDS-118, Air Driven, c/w 2"/3" Adaptor
1	Pump, Wilden Model M-8 Stallion (Pneumatic)
TRAILER	
1	24ft. Featherlite Trailer w/Steel Shelving S/N 4FG-L2420-6-VA542131
1	Tire & Rim (Spare for Trailer)



10.6.2 Typical 48 ft. Trailer Contents

ANCHOR / DRIVE PINS	
4	Anchor Buoy, Inflatable
4	Anchor Buoy, c/w ½" x 25' Blue Polytron rope
1	Anchor Cable, 3/8" x 500', c/w Aluminum Reel
10	Anchor Chain, 3/8" x 20', c/w Quicklink Each End
15	Anchor Chain, ½" x 20', c/w Quicklink Each End
4	Anchor Leader, 3/8" x 25', c/w Anchor Shackle Each End
1	Bridge Pier Bridle, 100', c/w Safety Snap & Ring
20	Cable Clamp, 3/8"
4	Danforth Anchor, c/w 3/8" x 20' Chain
20	Drive Pin, Spade Type, 36"
25	Drive Pin, Straight, 48"
4	Marker Buoy Anchor, H-Beam c/w 3/8" x 20' Chain
4	Rake Anchor, c/w Anchor Body & 2 Arms
25	Slater Anchor, Auger style, 48"
2	Snatch Blocks, 3/8"
CONTAINMENT BOOM / ACCESSORIES	
4	Boom Towing Bridle, ASTM Connector & Bridle
2	Boom Towing Paravane, c/w ASTM Connector & Bridle
20	Containment Boom, 50'/Section, Yellow c/w ASTM connector
1	Containment Boom Repair Kit
40	Handline Bridle
2	Handline Rope, ½" x 50', Yellow, 12 Lengths, c/w Aluminum Reel
4	Handline Rope, ½" x 100', Green, 6 Lengths, c/w Aluminum Reel
2	Handline Rope, ½" x 150', Red, 5 Lengths, c/w Aluminum Reel
4	Handline Rope, ½" x 250', Orange/Grey, No Reel
1	Rope, ½" x 600', Yellow
1	Rope, ¼" x 600", Yellow
FITTINGS / CAMLOCKS	
2	Bushing, 2" x 1 ½"
2	Bushing, 3" x 2"
2	Camlock, 150A, Aluminum
2	Camlock, 150B, Aluminum
2	Camlock, 150D, Aluminum
2	Camlock, 150F, Aluminum
2	Camlock, 200A, Aluminum



10.6.2 Typical 48 ft. Trailer Contents (cont.)

FITTINGS / CAMLOCKS cont'd	
2	Camlock, 200B, Aluminum
2	Camlock, 200D, Aluminum
2	Camlock, 200F, Aluminum
2	Camlock, 300A, Aluminum
2	Camlock, 300B, Aluminum
2	Camlock, 300D, Aluminum
2	Camlock, 300F, Aluminum
10	Camlock Gasket, 1 ½"
10	Camlock Gasket, 2"
10	Camlock Gasket, 3"
10	Quick Link, 3/8"
10	Quick Link, ½"
2	Swedge, 3" x 2"
HAND TOOLS	
6	Axe, 3.5 - LB, c/w Cover
2	Broom, Corn
2	Broom, Push
2	Come-Along, Ratchet Cable Puller
2	Crowbar, Pinch Point, 48"
6	Knives, Utility
2	Pipe Wrench, 24" Aluminum
1	Pipe wrench, 36" Aluminum
6	Pitch Fork, Long Handled
6	Rake, Long Handled
6	Sledge Hammer, 8-Lb, c/w Fiberglass Handle
10	Spade, Long Handle
6	Squeegee, 24", c/w Handle
1	Tool Box, Rubbermaid (contents listed below)
1	File Set, 5 Piece
1	Hacksaw Frame, c/w Blade Plus 2 Spare Blades
1	Hammer, Claw
1	Hex Key Set, 25 Piece, SAE & Metric
1	Knife, Stanley
1	Chainsaw Sharpening Kit
1	Pliers, Electricians
1	Pliers, Needle-nose
1	Pliers, Plumbers
1	Pliers, Side Cutter
1	Pliers, Vise Grip
1	Punch & Chisel Set, 12 Piece
1	Screwdriver Set, 12 Piece
1	Socket Set, ½" Drive, 24 Piece Metric



10.6.2 Typical 48 ft. Trailer Contents (cont.)

HAND TOOLS cont'd	
1	Socket Set, Deep, 10 Piece, SAE
1	Tape Measure, 30 Metre (100')
1	Wrench, Crescent, 12"
1	Wrench Set, Combination, 24 Piece, SAE & Metric
HOSE / HOSE FLOATS	
2	Foot Valve, c/w 2" Camlock
2	Foot Valve, c/w 3" Camlock
8	Hose, Discharge, 2" x 50', c/w Camlocks
6	Hose, Discharge, 3" x 50', c/w Camlocks
2	Hose Float, Aluminum
2	Hose, Manifold, 4-Way, c/w 4 - 3" Ball Valves & Camlocks
10	Hose, suction, 2" x 16.5', c/w Camlocks
30	Hose, suction, 3" x 16.5', c/w Camlocks
2	Spray Nozzle, c/w 2" Camlock
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	
8	Ascenders, Gibb's (1/2" rope x 4500 lbs)
1	Barrel Pump, Hand-Powered
5	Bags, Polyester, (For Small Items To Be Transported By Helicopter)
4	Bags for Rope/Webbing
1	Booster Cables, 20'
1	Bridle Sling, Nylon, 2 -Legged, c/w ¾-ton Hook
36	Carabiners, Omega Locking
4	Chairs, Folding (Office)
2	Chicken Wire, 36" x 100' Roll
1 roll	Fencing, Snow, orange color, 50'/roll
4	Fuel Stabilizer 350 ml
2	Funnel, Plastic
3 boxes	Garbage Bags, 60 gallon
2	Garbage Cans c/w Lid
2	Gasoline Container, (Chainsaw), 2 Part Plastic
2	Gasoline Container, Plastic, 20-Litre, Empty
1	Heater, 1500 Watt
1	Helicopter Net, 15' x 15'
1	Line Gun, Bridger
12	Line Gun Twine Canisters, Extra 160 lb Test x 600 ft
2	Line Gun Blank Cartridge Boxes (25 Cartridges Per Box)
6	Oil Sorbent Blanket, 150' Roll
6	Oil Sorbent Boom, 8" x 40' / Bag
2	Bags - Oil Spill Pom-Poms
4	Pail, Plastic, 20-Litre c/w Lid
1	Pit Liner, 30' x 30', Black
2	Portable Tank - Frameless, 1500- gal, c/w Two 3" Ball Valves & Camlocks



10.6.2 Typical 48 ft. Trailer Contents (cont.)

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT cont'd	
1	Portable Tank Patch Kit
2	Portable Tanks Covers
2	Pulleys, Know Passing
4	Pulleys, Single, ½"
4	Radio Harnesses, Chest
1	Step Ladder, Aluminum, 6'
4	Tie Wire Rolls, 100' /Roll
2	Water Cooler, 20 Litre (5 Gallon)
400 ft	Webbing, 2" (7000 lb)
400 ft	Webbing, 1" (4000 lb)
PUMPS / POWER EQUIPMENT	
1	Chainsaw, Poulan Model 46CC
1	Spare chain for Chainsaw
6	Chainsaw Oil, 2 Cycle
1	Chain Lubricating Oil for Chainsaw
1	Chainsaw Sharpening Kit
2	Extension Cord, 50', c/w 4-Gang Receptacle
2	Extension Cord, 100'
1	Generator, Honda EM3500X
2	Light Fixture, 500-W, c/w Aluminum Tripod Stand
2	Pump, Model WT 20 Honda Trash, 2", c/w Ball Valve & Camlock
2	Pump, Model WT 30 Honda Trash, 3", c/w Camlock Fittings
2	Ball Valve 3", c/w Camlock Fittings (For Trash Pumps)
PROTECTIVE APPAREL	
12	Boots, Neoprene, Steel Toe (Assorted Sizes)
1	Chainsaw Hard Hat, c/w Face Shield & Ear Protection
1	Chainsaw Gloves
1	Chainsaw Chaps
12	Chest Waders, Steel Toe (Assorted Sizes)
20	Coveralls, F.R., Disposable
25	Glasses, Safety
144	Gloves, Leather Palm, Pair
144	Gloves, Rubber, Pair
20	Hard Hat
12	Life Jacket, CSA Approved (Vest Style)
25	Rainwear, F.R., Neoprene, Jacket & Pants
6	Survival Suits – Mustang



10.6.2 Typical 48 ft. Trailer Contents (cont.)

SAFETY	
24	Chemical Sticks
1	Set Decontamination Equipment, includes:
1	Citrus Cleaner Gel - 1 Gallon
2	Swimming Pools, Plastic
2	Weed Sprayers, 2 Gallons
2	Brushes, Long Handled
1	Hose, Garden, 50' Length
1	Hose Nozzle
1	Eye Wash Station, c/w Rinse Bottle
2	Fire Extinguisher, 30 Lb., ABC
2	First Aid Kit
6	Flagging Tape, Blue, Rolls
6	Flagging Tape, Yellow, Rolls
6	Flagging Tape, Red, Rolls
6	Flagging Tape, Orange, Rolls
6	Flashlight, Explosion Proof, c/w Batteries
6	Harness, Full Body, c/w ½" x 20' Lanyard
2	Organizers, Heavy rescue
8	Posts For Signs & Flagging, 6'
8	Throw Ropes (100 ft)
12	Sign, "No-Smoking", c/w 6' Post
1	Stretcher, "Sked"
12	Strobe lights, Emergency (Personal Vest Clip On)
6	Tape, Flagging, Yellow, "Caution Do Not Enter", Rolls
12	Traffic Cones, 12"
SKIMMERS	
4	Air Line, ¼" x 50' c/w Quick Connect Fittings
4	Air Line, 3/8" x 50' c/w Quick Connect Fittings
1	Air Filter, Oiler, Regulator – Nogren
1	Box, Spare Parts And Assorted Fittings
1	Drum Skimmer, Elastec Model TDS-118, Air Driven, c/w 2"/3" Adaptor
1	Pump, Wilden Model M-8 Stallion (Pneumatic)
1	Weir Skimmer, Pedco, 4', c/w Camlock Fittings
TRAILER	
1	48ft. Fruehauf trailer S/N 1AL-SP028-4-G5860486
1	Generator, Honda Model EV6010 (For Response Trailer Power Supply)
1	Radio Base Station & Antenna
2	Ramps, Aluminum, 16'
2	Ramp Railing, Aluminum
1	Stairs, Aluminum
1	Tire & Rim (Spare for Trailer)



10.6.3 Mobile Emergency Response Vehicle

The Mobile Emergency Response Vehicle (MERV) is a self-contained vehicle stored at Holdrege Station along the Platte Pipe Line system. The MERV is intended to be an on-site command post. The vehicle and example equipment are described as follows:

VEHICLE SPECIFICATIONS	
1991 Ford/Winnebago	Model: SCM34RS
Length: 40 feet	VIN: 3FCMF53GOLJA03702
Type: MPV	GVWR: 17,000 pounds
50 ft Crank Up Mast Antenna For Use With Repeater Or Radio Base Station	
Power Supply: 6.5 KVA 120/240 VAC Generator	
EQUIPMENT INVENTORY	
BACKROOM	
Miscellaneous	
4	Chairs – Folding
1	Chest Cooler
3	Tables
1	Toilet Facilities
	Trash Cans
WORK AREA	
1	Cellular Telephone w/Speaker
1	Clock (on Partition Wall)
1	Fax machine – Murata
1	Fire Extinguisher - 10# (On Partition Wall)
1	Flashlight (Rechargeable)
1	Marker Board – Erasable
1	High speed internet communications satellite system
1	Satellite phone system
1	Microwave Oven (Under Inside Cabinet #2)
3	Portable VHF radios (151.505, 158.310, 158.400, 158.430 Mhz) Motorola MT1000 - s/n 751AQW2242, 2243 and 2244
1	Radio -Mobile/base station (151.505, 158.310, 158.400, 158.430 Mhz)
1	Radio Repeater (151.505, 158.310, 158.400, 158.430 Mhz)

Detailed inventories are available on the SEL Intranet.



10.6.3 Mobile Emergency Response Vehicle (cont.)

FILING CABINET #1 (Small Hanging File)	
Manuals, Forms and Reference Materials	
2	Copies - Code of Federal Regulations
1	Express/ Platte Emergency Response Plan - General (United States)
1	Express/Platte Response Zone Plan
4	Helicopter Flight Logs
1	Microwave Cookbook
1	Microwave Installation Manual
7	Safe Work Permits
FILING CABINET #2	
Reference Manuals & Miscellaneous	
1	Atlas
2	Calendars
1	First Aid Kit
1	MERV Operations Manual
	Velcro
FILING CABINET #3 (Large Hanging File)	
	Visual Aids – Magnetic
FILING CABINET #4	
Manuals and Office Supplies	
1	MRTI Manual
1	MSR-2000 Manual
1	MT-1000 Manual
12	Paper Pads - Legal Size (8.5" x 14")
12	Paper Pads - Letter Size (8.5" x 11")
12	Paper Pads - 5" x 8"
6	Paper Pads - Engineering (8 ½" x 11")
2	Paper Pads - Graph (8 ½" x 11")
1	Syntor 9000 Manual
1	Test Set and Tuning Tools for Radios
INSIDE STORAGE CABINET #1	
Tools and Spare Supplies	
1	Bullhorn
	Spare Bulbs (various)
1	Crank f/ Shades
6	Fluorescent Bulbs (Spare)
INSIDE STORAGE CABINET #2	
Coffee Maker and Supplies	
1	Coffee Maker
1	Coffee Pot
	Cups
	Filters
	Trash Bags
INSIDE STORAGE CABINET #3	
1	Refrigerator
INSIDE STORAGE CABINET #5	
Miscellaneous	
2	Ice Scrapers w/Brooms



10.6.3 Mobile Emergency Response Vehicle (cont.)

INSIDE STORAGE CABINET #1 Cont'd	
Tools and Spare Supplies	
1	Fuse and Termination Kit (Contents Listed Below)
2	5 Amp ATC Fuses
4	10 Amp ATC Fuses
3	15 Amp ATC Fuses
7	20 Amp ATC Fuses
2	25 Amp ATC Fuses
2	30 Amp ATC Fuses
4	7.5 Amp AGC Fuses
2	10 Amp 3AB Fuses
5	40 Amp KBJ-G40 Fuses
various	Butt Splices
various	Spades
various	Male / Female Connectors
various	Wire Nuts
1	Space Heater (110 VAC)
16	Cans - Insect Spray
3	Bottles - Marking Paint
1	Rangefinder
2	Shoulder Harnesses f/ Portable Radios
2	Spare Battery f/ Portable Radios
1	Stethoscope
2	Bottles - Sun Screen
1	Roll - Tape (Electrical)
1	Test Phone
1	Set Tools, including
1	Crimper
1	Claw Hammer
1	Cutter, Diagonal
1	Pliers, Channel Lock
1	Pliers, Needle nose
1	Screw Starter
2	Screwdrivers, Phillips
3	Screwdrivers, Standard
1	Screwdriver - 4 way
1	Socket Set - ½"
1	Socket Set - ¾"
1	Soldering Iron & Solder
1	Wire Strippers
1	Wrench, 8" adjustable
1	Wrench, 12" adjustable
1	Wrench set, Hex
2	Spools - Wire #18



10.6.3 Mobile Emergency Response Vehicle (cont.)

OUTSIDE STORAGE CABINET #1	
Mast and Antenna	
1	Mast Kit
1	Hand Crank for Mast
1	Coaxial Cable c/w Reel (approx. 55' Length)
6	Hose Clamps
1	Load Coil
1	Grounding Plane
1	Wind Sock c/w Bracket
2	Rolls - "Caution Tape"
1	Trouble-Lite w/Flasher
1	Length Nylon Rope - ½" (150 ft.)
OUTSIDE STORAGE CABINET #2	
Communications Equipment	
2	Speaker Phones c/w Phone Cords
1	Single Line Phone c/w Phone Cord
1	Answering Machine
OUTSIDE STORAGE CABINET #3	
Office Supplies	
2	Portable Files
1	Box Folders (Legal Size)
1	Box Folders (Letter Size)
Box #1	
12	Erasers
8	Hi-Liters
12	Paper Pads - Legal Size (8.5" x 14")
12	Paper Pads - Letter Size (8.5" x 11")
12	Paper Pads - 5" x 8"
6	Paper Pads - Engineering (8 ½" x 11")
10	Paper Pads - Graph (8 ½" x 11")
6	Pencil Holders
24	Pencils - No. 2
12	Pens - Black Erasable
12	Pens - Blue Erasable
12	Pens - Black
12	Pens - Red
4	Rulers - 6"
4	Rulers - 18"
Box #2	
8	Binder Clips (Small)
18	Binder Clips (Medium)
6	Binder Clips (Large)
1	Dictionary
1	Magnifying Glass
2	Boxes Paper Clips (Qty: 100 Each)
2	Pencil Sharpeners



10.6.3 Mobile Emergency Response Vehicle (cont.)

Box #2 cont'd	
24	Pads - Post-it Notes (1 ½" x 2")
24	Pads - Post-it Notes (2" x 3")
12	Pads - Post-it Notes (3" x 5")
1	Punch - 3 Hole
1	Bag - Rubber Bands
4	Scissors - 8"
6	Staple Removers
6	Boxes – Staples
6	Staplers
1	Box - Stick Pins (Qty: 200)
Box #3	
1	Adding Machine
5	Rolls - Adding Machine Paper
6	Clip Boards
3	Envelopes - Express Mail 2#
6	Fax Transmittal Pads
7	Rolls - Fax Paper
10	Note Pads
2	Note Booklets
6	Rolls - Scotch Tape
4	Tape Dispensers
1	Roll – Twine
4	Video Mailer Pouches
OUTSIDE STORAGE CABINET #4	
Telephone Books and Maps	
1	Map - State of Wyoming
1	Map - State of Nebraska
1	Map - State of Kansas
1	Lansat Mosaic of Wyoming
1	North Platte River Wyoming Contingency Map Alcova Dam to Nebraska State Line
1	Pipeline Strip Map Set - Casper to Wood River
	Telephone Books
	Telephone Company Maps
OUTSIDE STORAGE CABINET #5	
Safety Equipment	
3	Boxes Ear Plugs
	Emergency Triangles
8	Goggles, Safety
3	Goggle Retaining Rings
4	Guy Wire Markers
6	Hardhats
3	Hardhat Winter Liners
1	Hose f/ External Propane Tank
1	Set Jumper Cables
13	Rain Suits



10.6.3 Mobile Emergency Response Vehicle (cont.)

OUTSIDE STORAGE CABINET #5 cont'd	
Safety Equipment cont'd	
1	Safety Banner
13	Tags "DO NOT CLOSE"
25	Tags "DO NOT OPEN"
1	Tire Iron
10	Tyvek Coveralls
OUTSIDE STORAGE CABINET #6	
Miscellaneous	
1	Hand Broom
1	Bottle - Erasable Marker Board Cleaner
3	Cans – Degreaser
1	Dustpan
1	Jack - 6 Ton
3	Jacks - 12 Ton
2	Quarts - Oil 10/30
1	Box, Paper Towels
2	Boxes, Rags
1	Set Topographic Maps
1	Vacuum – Handheld
1	Can - Window Cleaner
1	Gallon - Windshield Washing Fluid
OUTSIDE STORAGE CABINET #7	
8	Leveling Blocks



10.7 Adjusted Fluid Recovery Rate

Location*	Equipment	Capacity (US GPM)	Efficiency Factor	De-Rated Capacity (US GPD)
Faulkner's	Pedco Mini Fast Water skimmer with 1x2" pump	160	20	46,080
	4' Pedco Weir skimmer with 1 x 2" and 1 x 3" pumps	480	20	138,240
Eagle Buttes	Drum skimmer Elastec Model TDS 118 2" pump	35	20	10,080
Buffalo	Drum skimmer Elastec Model TDS 118	35	20	10,080
	4' Pedco Weir skimmer with 1 x 2" and 1 x 3" pumps	480	20	138,240
Edgar	Aqua-Guard RBS-10 skimmer with 1x2" pump.	167	20	48,096
Greybull	2' Pedco Weir skimmer with 2" pump	160	20	46,080
Casper	2' Pedco Weir (Pedco Mini) skimmer with 1 x 2" pump	160	20	46,080
Guernsey	2' Pedco Weir skimmer with 1 x 2" pump	160	20	46,080
Gurley	Drum skimmer Elastec Model TDS 118	35	20	10,080
Holdrege	2' Pedco Weir skimmer with 1 x 2" pump	160	20	46,080
Hiawatha	Drum skimmer Elastec Model TDS 118	35	20	10,080
Salisbury	2' Pedco Weir skimmer with 1 x 2" pump	160	20	46,080
Ethlyn	2' Pedco Weir skimmer with 1 x 2" pump	160	20	46,080
Total				687,456

* The skimmers are located in trailers stored at these locations



10.8 Response Equipment Maintenance

In general, one or more trailers can be mobilized to any location along the pipeline within six to 12 hours to meet the federal Tier 1 response planning requirements. Vacuum truck contractors can also respond to most locations along the pipeline system within six hours and regional response contractors can respond to any location within 30 to 36 hours to meet the Tier 2 and Tier 3 response requirements.

SEL response equipment is tested and inspected as noted below. The District Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that the following response equipment and testing procedures are implemented. These consist of:

Containment boom

During boom deployment exercises, boom will be inspected for signs of structural deficiencies. If tears in fabric or rotting are observed, boom will be repaired or replaced. In addition, end connectors will be inspected for evidence of corrosion. If severe corrosion is detected, equipment will be repaired or replaced.

Miscellaneous equipment

Other response equipment identified in this Plan will be inventoried and tested on an annual basis to ensure that the stated quantities are in inventory and in proper working order. The equipment inspection and deployment exercises are recorded and maintained at the facility and retained for a period of five years. Exercise requirements are listed in Section 20.



10.9 Contractors, Contractor Equipment and Labor

SEL's primary response contractors' names and phone numbers, as well as other companies who can provide spill response services are provided in Sections 2.11 and 2.12.

SEL has ensured by contract the availability of private personnel and equipment necessary to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to the Worst Case Discharge or the substantial threat of such discharge

Contractors without USCG classification deploy and inspect boom to meet PREP guidelines. SEL requires that these exercises are completed annually.



10.10 Disposal Plan

INCIDENT INFORMATION

Incident Name	
Spilled Material	MSDS Attached <input type="checkbox"/>
Spill Volume (estimate)	
Spill Location	
Spill Date/Time	
Submitted by	
Report Update Date/Time	

Disposal Plan Authorization

SEL will recover the maximum feasible amount of oil spilled during the above named incident while minimizing impacts to human health and the environment. In addition an unknown quantity of oily waste debris (including plastics, sands, etc.) will be recovered. When disposing of this material, the Company will abide by all applicable laws and regulations. Disposed material will be tracked to provide an accurate means of estimating total oil recovered. This plan may be amended as necessary to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Amendment may occur only upon mutual agreement of Company and Federal and/or State On Scene Commanders.

Plan Reviewed/Approved by

Agency Representative	Name	Signature	Date
Federal			
State			
Other (optional)			
Other (optional)			
Company IC	Company		

SECTION I WASTE HANDLERS

The following licensed transporters and approved treatment and disposal facilities are to be used for waste handling and disposition unless otherwise directed. All waste handlers must have read and are working in accordance with this plan.

Company Name	Disposal Functions	Company Representative Signature



10.10 Disposal Plan (cont.)

SECTION II WASTE CLASSIFICATION

The material was classified as Designation waste based on the following

A. Waste Analyticals

The following wastes were tested to confirm disposal criteria and contamination levels.

Lab reports attached ☐

Sample No./Description	Lab	COC Form	Analyte	Disposal Method	Disposal Criteria	Disposal Criteria

SECTION III INTERIM STORAGE, SEGREGATION AND TRACKING

A. Interim Storage

Interim Storage sites will be located at:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Below provide a description of each of the above sites, lined roll-off boxes, etc. Describe how each site was constructed, bermed, covered, etc. to minimize infiltration of rainwater and prevent leaching.

1.

2.

3.



10.10 Disposal Plan (cont.)

B. Segregation

Material recovered must be segregated in the following manner unless otherwise directed by the State or Federal On Scene Commander. (Some states require further segregation for volume of oil recovered during the first 24 hours).

1. Oil collected from sources other than waters/ shorelines (e.g. on vessels or pier).
2. Oil and oil/ water mixtures recovered from waters/ shorelines.
3. Oiled organic debris: wood, aquatic vegetation. Oily debris should be placed in clear plastic bags for ease of identifying contents and segregation. To the extent possible efforts should be made to homogenize recovered organic debris e.g., heavy oiled eel grass should be kept separate from dissimilar debris.
4. Oiled sorbent material: oil snares, pads and booms.
5. PPE and other typically non-sorbent materials.
6. Dead wildlife, i.e., fish, birds, etc.

Describe measures taken to ensure material recovered was properly segregated.

C. Tracking

Wastes generated, stored and requiring treatment/disposal will be tracked by shipment on the tracking forms (Attachment 1). Any transported waste will be accompanied by the appropriate documentation (i.e. bill of lading, waste manifest, etc.) Copies of the waste tracking forms and consignor copies of shipping documentation must be submitted to the Disposal Technical Specialist (or Environmental Team) in Incident Command at the end of each operational period.

SECTION IV PERMITS/ AUTHORIZATIONS

List all permits that have been considered/obtained for any waste management activities to be executed (i.e. decanting, in-situ burning, soil relocation, etc.)

Agency	Permit	Obtained (Date/ Time)	Comments

SECTION V DECONTAMINATION

Describe the areas designated for decontamination including location, set up and pollution prevention measures.



10.10 Disposal Plan (cont.)

SECTION VI ANIMAL CARCASSES

If applicable describe the number of animal carcasses disposed of and methods used for their disposal.

SECTION VII WASTE DISPOSITION AND FINAL DISPOSAL

A. Waste Disposition

The following priorities for the collection, handling and management of wastes should be followed in descending order as applicable and practical:

1. Recovery/ recycling
2. Bioremediation
3. Incineration/ Thermal Treatment
4. Burial/ Landfill

Copies of completed waste tracking forms, transportation documentation and receipts from disposal facilities must be appended to this plan. The ICS Form 209 Final Waste Status Summary will be used to track the total oil liquids recovered, stored and disposed on a ?real time? basis.

B. Final Disposal

Describe the types of waste that will be generated and their final disposal.

Waste	Waste Disposal/ Treatment Method	Transporter(s)		Facility	Manifest Number
Oil/ water	Oil recovery				
Oily absorbents					
Oily soil					

10.10 Disposal Plan (cont.)

ATTACHMENT 1 - TRACKING FORMS

Incident Name	Spill Location
Spilled Material	Spill Date
Spill Volume (estimate)	Report Update Date/ Time

RECOVERY TRACKING

[illegible]

* Cubic yards for solids

**** Means to address demand per location per time**

10.10 Disposal Plan (cont.)

ATTACHMENT 1 - TRACKING FORMS

Incident Name	Spill Location
Spilled Material	Spill Date
Spill Volume (estimate)	Report Update Date/ Time

RECOVERY TRACKING

[illegible]

* Cubic yards for solids

**** Means to address demand per location per time**

10.10 Disposal Plan (cont.)

ATTACHMENT 1 - TRACKING FORMS

Incident Name	Spill Location
Spilled Material	Spill Date
Spill Volume (estimate)	Report Update Date/ Time

RECOVERY TRACKING

[illegible]

* Cubic yards for solids

**** Means to address demand per location per time**



10.11 Decontamination Plan - Personnel

Incident Name	Location
Effective Date of Plan	Effective Time Period of Plan
Spill Location	Plan Prepared By

Work Zones:

Hot (Exclusion) Zone:

- This zone is where contamination does or could occur
- All access and egress will be through a designated control point
- All personnel entering the Exclusion Zone must use the buddy system and must wear the required level of protection
- Personal protective equipment worn will be based on site-specific conditions including the type of work to be done, weather and the hazards that might be encountered
- When the outer edge of the Exclusion Zone has been determined it shall be physically secured, fenced or well-defined by land markers and/ or tape
- A safety station is set up in this zone with the following items: a wind sock, an emergency eye-wash bottle, and a megaphone or air-horn.

Warm (Contamination Reduction) Zone:

- This zone is situated between the Exclusion Zone and the Support Zone and provides a transition between contaminated and clean zones
- Decontamination stations will be established for personnel and equipment
- Exit from the Exclusion Zone will be through a decontamination station.

Cold (Support) Zone:

- This zone is at the outermost area of the spill site and will be considered a non-contaminated or clean area
- The support equipment (Field Command Post, etc.) will be located in this zone.
Traffic is restricted to authorized response personnel in this zone.

These zones are identified by signs, barrier tape or other means. Decontamination is performed in the contamination reduction zone. When responders exit the exclusion zone they must be decontaminated. Crews are available to assist in decontamination procedures as needed. The crews must wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), and are responsible for packaging and labeling of contaminated PPE.



Decontamination Stations:

Decontamination is performed within the contamination reduction zone, which is appropriately lined to prevent the spread of contaminants. Dikes are installed under the lining to contain runoff.

DECONTAMINATION MEASURES		
STATION 1	Segregated Equipment drop	Deposit equipment used on site (tools, sampling devices and containers, monitoring instruments, radios, clipboards, etc.) on plastic drop cloths. Segregation at the drop reduces the probability of cross contamination. During hot weather operations, a cool down station may be set up within this area.
STATION 2	Outer garment/boots/gloves rinse and wash	Scrub outer boots, outer gloves, and splash suit with decontamination solution or detergent and water. Rinse off using copious amounts of water.
STATION 3	Outer boot and glove removal	Remove outer boots and gloves. Deposit in container with plastic liner.
STATION 4	Tank change	If worker leaves exclusion zone to change canister (or mask) or this is the last step in the decontamination procedures; worker's canister is exchanged, new outer gloves and boot covers are donned, joints are taped, the worker returns to duty.
STATION 5	Inner boots/gloves/garment removal	Boots, chemical-resistant splash suit, inner gloves removed and deposited in separate containers lined with plastic.
STATION 6	SCBA/respirator removal	Face piece is removed. Avoid touching face with fingers. Face piece deposited on plastic sheet.
STATION 7	Field wash	Hands and face are thoroughly washed. Shower as soon as possible.



10.12 Decontamination Plan - Equipment

Incident Name	Location
Effective Date of Plan	Effective Time Period of Plan
Spill Location	Plan Prepared By

PURPOSE

This plan identifies the general procedures to be followed for the decontamination of response vessels, equipment and boom involved in the response to the _____ spill.

This plan will be used for all Spectra Energy-owned and support equipment, either contaminated or suspected of being contaminated with oil, to return it to a non-oiled state.

SAFETY

Health and safety for the site will be the responsibility of _____.

Describe the health and safety plan and where it will be posted.

DECON SITE SPECIFICS (describe for each site)

Site Location:

Description:

Contact Person:

OVERVIEW

Provide a brief overview of the decontamination project and methods.

CLEANING METHODS AND EQUIPMENT

Describe cleaning methods, equipment and personnel requirements

PROJECT TIMING

Describe schedule from start to finish.

EQUIPMENT TO BE CLEANED AND PRIORITY

Describe and prioritize equipment to be cleaned. Consider operational need and cost when setting priorities.



10.13 Public Evacuation Plan

If the public is immediately threatened in the initial stages of the incident and evacuation is required before local response agencies arrive at the scene of the emergency, the Incident Commander must ensure public protection and may request available Law Enforcement Officers to initiate an evacuation. Evacuation duties should be turned over to local response agencies as soon as possible.

The Incident Commander and other company employees shall cooperate and work closely with responding emergency agencies. Appropriate information will be provided as required to enable community emergency operations to be conducted.

SEL personnel, together with local response agencies, will prepare an initial plan of evacuation. This plan will take into consideration the following:

- Weather conditions
- Evacuation sites for receiving evacuees
- Ensuring that all residents of the area to be evacuated receive emergency instructions
- Time it will take for evacuation
- Method for evacuation
- Evacuation routes
- Capacity of the evacuation routes
- Awareness of the needs of "special needs" people
- Awareness of the needs of farm animals and pets
- Security of evacuated properties
- Notification for controlled re-entry into the area
- Tracking of evacuated people

Post Evacuation Procedures

The Incident Commander, together with local emergency agencies and pertinent government agencies, will make the decision to return residents to the area. The company will notify the affected people and ensure that:

- Residences are ventilated and checked
- Return transportation to the homes is provided
- Follow up meetings are conducted with the evacuees to address any concerns they may have.



10.14 Waste Management Plan

Table of Contents

1. Cover Page	Page ____ of ____
2. Oil and Oily Liquid Management Plan	Page ____ of ____
3. Solid/Semi-solid Material Management Plan	Page ____ of ____
4. Key Contacts	Page ____ of ____
5. Attachments	Page ____ of ____
<input type="checkbox"/> Spill Mass Balance Estimation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Decanting Approval	
<input type="checkbox"/> On-shore Incineration Approval	
<input type="checkbox"/> Oily waste tracking form(s)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	

Plan submitted by:		Title:
--------------------	--	--------

Plan approved by:		
Date	Position/Title	Signature



OIL AND OILY LIQUID MANAGEMENT PLAN

Incident Name: _____ Date/Time Prepared _____

Prepared By: _____

Objectives

Minimize the material generated by procedures such as:

- Concentrating oils on water by booming or sweep systems.
- Choosing the appropriate recovery unit for the oil and circumstances
- Operate the recovery units with appropriately trained personnel
- Minimize the water content of any liquid using methods such as decanting or other water separation, proper selection and operation of skimmers.

General Information

Approx. Quantity Spilled: _____ Product Spilled: _____

Has a mass balance been developed? _____ Copy attached? _____

On-Water oil quantity: Unsheltered _____ Sheltered _____

On-water oily water recovery

Decanting applied for? _____ Approved? _____

Quantity of liquid to be handled: _____ (If decanting approved assume 20% water in the oily water and if not approved assume 80% water).

Has a storage strategy been developed for each on-water recovery unit? _____

Strategy Details: (i.e., Units 1&2 use Baker tanks)

If a strategy calls for off-loading on-water storage to on shore storage is the following in place?

- Provisions and equipment to off-load on water storage (Pumps, Trucks, staff, etc.) ____
- Has sufficient on-shore storage been arranged? _____

The following shore-side liquid handling facilities will be used (name & location):



Are the appropriate approvals in place? _____

SOLID/SEMI-SOLID MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Incident Name: _____ Date/Time Prepared _____

Prepared By: _____

The overall objective is to minimize the amount of material to be disposed in a land fill site, therefore, procedures using on-site treatment such as bioremediation, incineration and natural recovery will be preferred.

Estimate the total quantity of material including the debris in cubic yards. This will normally be based on a mass balance. This is then increased based on the type(s) of shoreline, anticipated treatment method and amount of debris on the shore.

Example: The mass balance indicates 2,500 cubic yards on shore where there is a lot of small debris and pebbles and the anticipated treatment will be manual removal. In this case it is expected that the debris will contain 25% oil, therefore the total quantity would be estimated at 10,000 cubic yards.

Has a protocol for segregation been implemented? _____ Copy Attached? _____

Total estimated material to be processed by type.

- Non-oiled waste _____
- Oiled organic debris (small materials, i.e. seaweed, branches) _____
- Sorbents (pads and boom) _____
- Animal and bird carcasses _____
- Large logs _____
- Oiled sediment (sand, gravel, etc.) _____
- Other _____

Is any debris suitable for on-site incineration? _____

Has incineration been applied for? _____ Approved _____ Copy Attached? _____

Short-term storage strategy developed? _____



Temporary Storage Sites

SITE ID	LOCATION	TYPE OF WASTE MATERIALS	CAPACITY (tones)

Long term disposal plan developed? _____

Detail long-term strategy (identify transporters and disposal sites for segregated materials)

Approvals obtained where required? _____

Prepared by _____ Date _____

Attachments: List

11 Planning

Introduction

The Planning Section is responsible for the gathering of incident intelligence, and the development of Incident Action Plans. This includes the tracking of incident information and resources, and the documentation of the incident.

Technical Specialists, i.e., Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique (SCAT) or other specialists, including those involved in making applications to Federal and State authorities to conduct alternative countermeasures, i.e., the use of shoreline treatment agents, will also be assigned to the Planning Section.

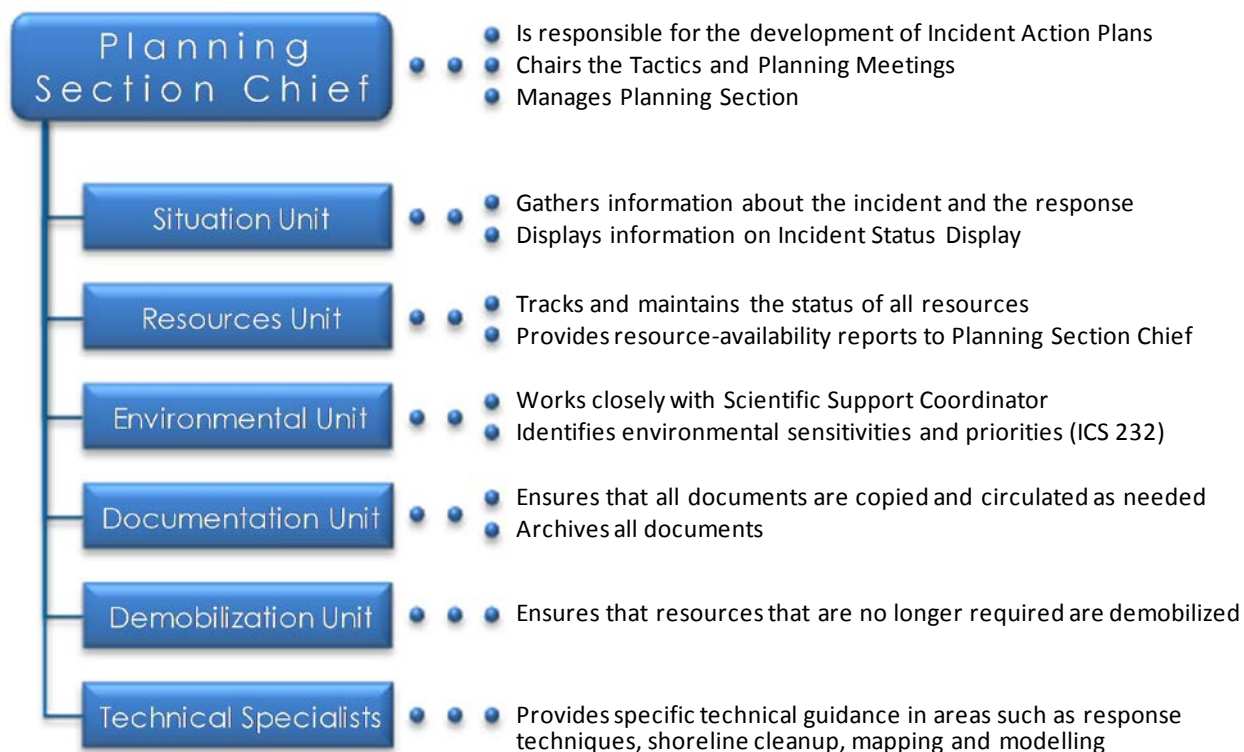


Figure 11 - 1 Planning Section Organization



11.1 Environmental Setting - Endangered/Threatened Species

Multiple States

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	STATUS	STATE
Bear, grizzly lower 48 States	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	Mountain-Prairie Region, across vast stretches of open and unpopulated land	T	Montana, Wyoming
Butterfly plant, Colorado	<i>Gaura neomexicana coloradensis</i>	Moist areas of floodplains	T	Nebraska, Wyoming
Crane, whooping	<i>Grus americana</i>	Cropland/hedgerow, grassland/ herbaceous	E	Kansas, Montana, Nebraska
Curlew, Eskimo	<i>Numenius borealis</i>	Cropland/hedgerow, grassland/ herbaceous, tundra	E	Kansas, Montana, Nebraska
Ferret, black- footed	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Grasslands, steppe, and shrub steppe	E	Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Wyoming
Ferret, black- footed	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Grasslands, steppe, and shrub steppe	XN	Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Wyoming
Ladies'-tresses, Ute	<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>	Moist to very wet meadows along streams	T	Montana, Nebraska, Wyoming
Lynx, Canada	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Northern forest areas	T	Montana, Wyoming
Penstemon, blowout	<i>Penstemon haydenii</i>	Sand dune blowouts	E	Nebraska, Wyoming
Plover, piping	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Sandy beaches, islands	T	Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska
Sturgeon, pallid	<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	Free-flowing riverine	E	Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska
Tern, least	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Bare alluvial and dredged spoil islands	E	Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska
Wolf, gray Gray wolf in WY, ID MT (EXPN)	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Mixed, grassland/herbaceous	XN	Montana, Wyoming

T - Threatened

E - Endangered

XN - Experimental Population



Multiple States

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	STATUS	STATE
Aster, Decurrent False	<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>	Moist, sandy, floodplains and prairie wetlands along the Illinois River	T	Illinois, Missouri
Bat, gray	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Winter caves with a range in temperature between 42° and 52°F (6-11°C). Summer caves between 57-77°F or 14-25°C	E	Illinois, Kansas, Missouri
Bat, Indiana	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Limestone caves with stable temperatures of 39° to 46°F. Small stream corridors with well-developed riparian woods	E	Illinois, Kansas, Missouri
Beetle, American Burying	<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>	Has been found in various types of habitat including oak-pine woodlands, open fields, oak-hickory forest, open grasslands, and edge habitat	E	Illinois, Kansas, Missouri
Blossom, tubercled	<i>Epioblasma torulosa torulosa</i>	Large rivers, in shallow sand and gravel shoals with rapid current	E	Illinois, Missouri
Dragonfly, Hine's Emerald	<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>	Calcareous (high in calcium carbonate) spring-fed marshes and sedge meadows overlaying dolomite bedrock	E	Illinois, Missouri
Higgins eye	<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>	Large rivers	E	Illinois, Missouri
Madtom, Neosho	<i>Noturus placidus</i>	Stream riffles over loosely-packed gravel bottoms. Adults prefer swift, shallow currents while young madtoms inhabit deeper water with slower currents	T	Kansas, Missouri
Mapleleaf, winged	<i>Quadrula fragosa</i>	Riffles with clean gravel, sand, or rubble bottoms and in clear, high quality water	E	Illinois, Missouri
Milkweed, Mead's	<i>Asclepias meadii</i>	Moderately wet (mesic) to moderately dry (dry mesic) upland tallgrass prairie or glade/barren habitat characterized by vegetation adapted for drought and fire	T	Illinois, Kansas, Missouri
Mucket, pink	<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>	Medium to large rivers with strong currents	E	Illinois, Missouri
Orchid, western prairie fringed	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Moist habitats or sedge meadows	T	Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska
Pocketbook, fat	<i>Potamilus capax</i>	Sand, mud, and fine gravel bottoms of large rivers	E	Illinois, Missouri
Pogonia, small whorled	<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>	Older hardwood stands of beech, birch, maple, oak, and hickory that have an open understory	T	Illinois, Missouri
Shiner, Topeka	<i>Notropis topeka</i>	Small prairie streams and creeks that exhibit perennial or nearly perennial flow	E	Kansas, Missouri

T - Threatened

E - Endangered



Illinois

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	STATUS
Amphipod, Illinois Cave	<i>Gammarus acherondytes</i>	Cave streams	E
Bush-clover, Prairie	<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil areas	T
Butterfly, Karner Blue	<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>	Areas containing many different herbaceous plants and grasses with scattered small groves of trees and shrubs	E
Catspaw	<i>Epioblasma obliquata obliquata</i>	Large rivers	XN
Clubshell	<i>Pleurobema clava</i>	Clean, loose sand and gravel in medium to small rivers and streams	E
Daisy, Lakeside	<i>Hymenoxys herbacea</i>	Dry rocky prairies; limestone rock surfaces including outcrops and quarries	T
Fanshell	<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>	Medium to large rivers	E
Orchid, Eastern Prairie Fringed	<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Mesic prairie to wetlands such as sedge meadows, marsh edges, even bogs	T
Pearlymussel, cracking	<i>Hemistena lata</i>	Riffles of medium-sized streams, and mud and sand bottoms in slower-moving water	E
Pimpleback, orange	<i>Plethobasus cooperianus</i>	Clean, fast-flowing water in silt-free rubble, gravel or sand of medium to large rivers	E
Potato-bean, Price's	<i>Apios priceana</i>	Lightly disturbed areas such as forest openings, wood edges and where bluffs descend to streams	T
Prairie-clover, leafy	<i>Dalea foliosa</i>	Prairie remnants along the Des Plaines River in Illinois, in thin soils over limestone substrate	E
Riffleshell, northern	<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>	Large and small streams	E
Ring, pink	<i>Obovaria retusa</i>	Shallow water over silt-free sand and gravel bottoms of large rivers	E
Snail, Iowa Pleistocene	<i>Discus macclintocki</i>	Leaf litter of special cool and moist hillsides called algific talus slopes	E
Thistle, Pitcher's	<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>	Open sand dunes and low open beach ridges of the Great Lakes' shores	T
Wartyback, white	<i>Plethobasus cicatricosus</i>	Clean, fast-flowing water in silt-free rubble, gravel and sand bottoms of large and rivers	E

T - Threatened

E - Endangered

XN - Experimental Population



Kansas

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	STATUS
Shiner, Arkansas River	<i>Notropis girardi</i>	Small prairie streams and creeks that exhibit perennial or nearly perennial flow	T

T - Threatened

Missouri

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	STATUS
Bat, Ozark big-eared	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii ingens</i>	Caves located in karst regions dominated by oak-hickory forests	E
Bladderpod, Missouri	<i>Lesquerella filiformis</i>	Open limestone glades	T
Cavefish, Ozark	<i>Amblyopsis rosae</i>	Flowing cave streams	T
Cavesnail, Tumbling Creek	<i>Antrobia culveri</i>	Lives on the underside of large rocks in areas of Tumbling Creek that have little or no silt. The Tumbling Creek cavesnail is found only in one cave in Taney County, Missouri	E
Darter, Niangua	<i>Etheostoma nianguae</i>	Clear, shallow pools in medium-sized streams	T
Mussel, scaleshell	<i>Leptodea leptodon</i>	Medium-sized and large rivers with stable channels and good water quality	E
No Common Name	<i>Geocarpon minimum</i>	Eroded areas in grasslands called "slicks" or "slickspots" (bare soil over sandstone)	T
Pearlymussel, Curtis	<i>Epioblasma florentina curtisii</i>	Riffles within transitional zones of clean streams and rivers, between the swift-flowing headwaters and more leisurely, meandering currents farther downstream	E
Pondberry	<i>Lindera melissifolia</i>	Wetland habitats such as bottomland and hardwoods in the interior areas, and the margins of sinks, ponds and other depressions in the more coastal sites	E
Sneezeweed, Virginia	<i>Helenium virginicum</i>	Shores of naturally-occurring shallow, seasonally-flooded limestone ponds	T
Woodpecker, red-cockaded	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Old-growth (60-70+ years) loblolly, shortleaf, and especially slash and longleaf pine forests	E

T - Threatened

E - Endangered



Montana

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	STATUS
Catchfly, Spalding's	<i>Silene spaldingii</i>	Palouse Prairies, grasslands intermingled with ponderosa pine woodlands	T
Eagle, bald	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Conifer, woodland	T
Howellia, water	<i>Howellia aquatilis</i>	Bottom sediments of ponds and sloughs	T
Sturgeon, white U.S.A	<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>	Sea, usually near shore, and in large cool rivers or streams	E
Trout, bull	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Bottom of deep pools in cold rivers and large tributary streams	T

T - Threatened

E - Endangered

Nebraska

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	STATUS
Tiger beetle, Salt Creek	<i>Cicindela nevadica lincolniana</i>	Saline wetlands in Lancaster County, Nebraska	E

E - Endangered

Wyoming

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT	STATUS
Chub, bonytail entire	<i>Gila elegans</i>	Rocky or muddy bottoms and flowing pools	E
Chub, humpback entire	<i>Gila cypha</i>	Turbulent, high gradient, canyon-bound reaches of large rivers in the Colorado River Basin	E
Dace, Kendall Warm Springs	<i>Rhinichthys osculus thermalis</i>	The Kendall Warm Springs are located in the Bridger-Teton National Forest in western Wyoming. The spring area and 984 feet of stream comprise the total habitat for the dace	E
Mouse, Preble's meadow jumping	<i>Zapus hudsonius preblei</i>	Heavily vegetated, shrub-dominated riparian (streamside) habitats and immediately adjacent upland habitats	T
Pikeminnow, Colorado	<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>	Backwaters of the turbulent and turbid rivers that make up the Colorado system	E
Razorback sucker	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	Found in water from 4-10 feet in depth, adults are associated with areas of strong current and backwaters	E
Toad, Wyoming	<i>Bufo baxteri</i>	Flood plains, ponds, and seepage lakes associated with shortgrass communities	E
Yellowhead, desert	<i>Yermo xanthocephalus</i>	Barren outcrops of white silty clay of the Split Rock Formation	T

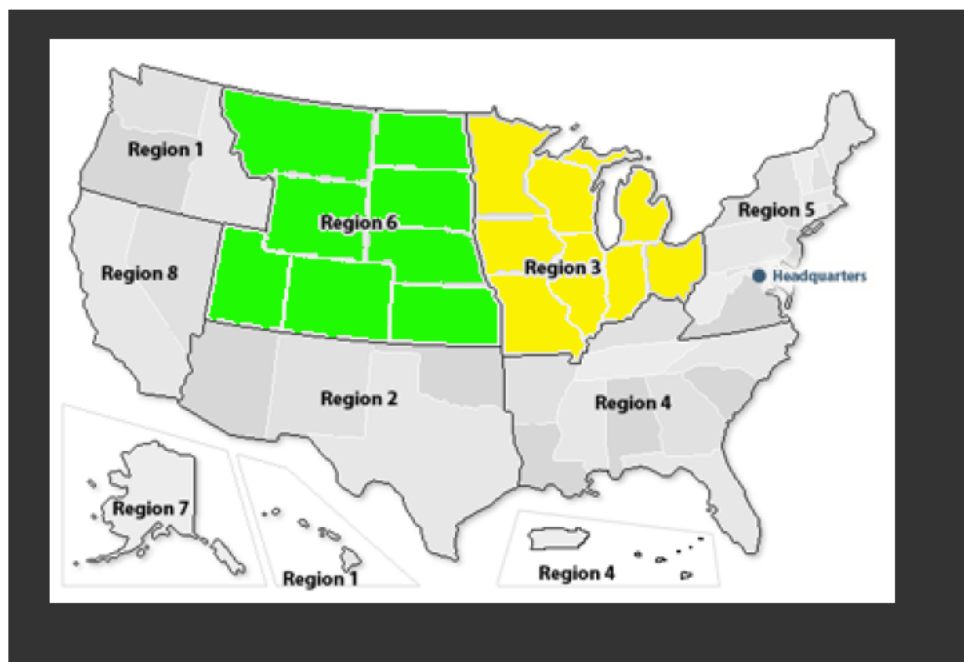
T - Threatened

E - Endangered

11.2 Endangered/Threatened Species Contacts

US Fish and Wildlife

There are two USFW Regions that the pipeline crosses:

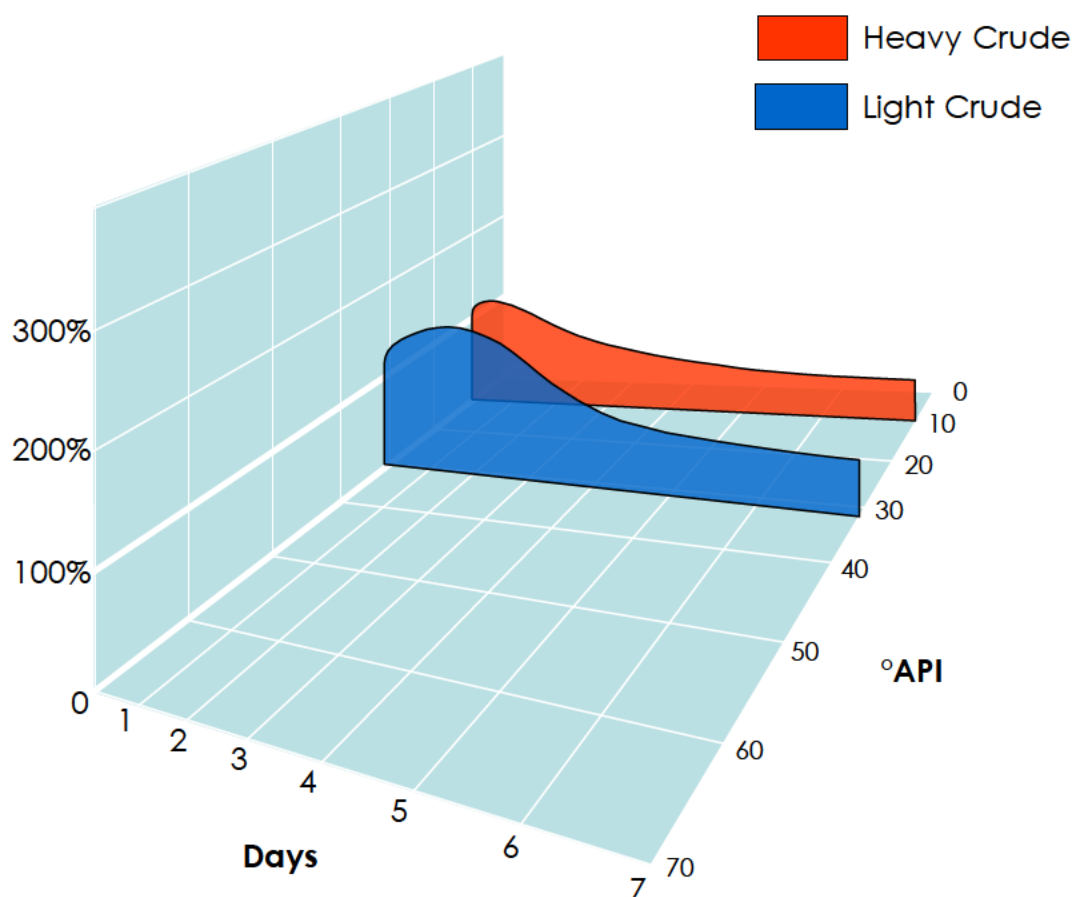


Region 3 - Great Lakes, Big Rivers
 Chief, Division of Endangered Species
 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building
 One Federal Drive
 Ft. Snelling, MN 55111-4056
<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/>

Region 6 - Mountain-Prairie
 Chief, Division of Ecological Services
 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 134 Union Boulevard, Suite 650
 Lakewood, CO 80228
<http://www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/endspp/>

11.3 Fate of Spilled Oil

Different oil products behave differently when spilled. Figure 11 - 2 provides an estimate of how a crude spill might behave when spilled. In some cases, i.e., a river or lake spill, emulsification can increase the volume of oily mixture to be recovered. With heavier Crude Oils, evaporation will reduce the volume of oil requiring recovery to a maximum of about 50%. In all cases, predictive models, such as Adios (see Figure 11-3) should be run in the event of a spill, based on specific spill conditions.



Volume of oil and water-in-oil emulsion remaining on the sea surface is shown as a percentage of the original volume spilled

Figure 11 - 2 Fate of Spilled Crude Oil

Models can also predict the expected levels of Benzene present based on the specific crude characteristics and environmental conditions. An example Adios2 model (see below) indicates that within 6-8 hours after a release, that Benzene levels should be within safe working limits. Models alone do not replace the need for vapor monitoring and cannot adequately protect responders.

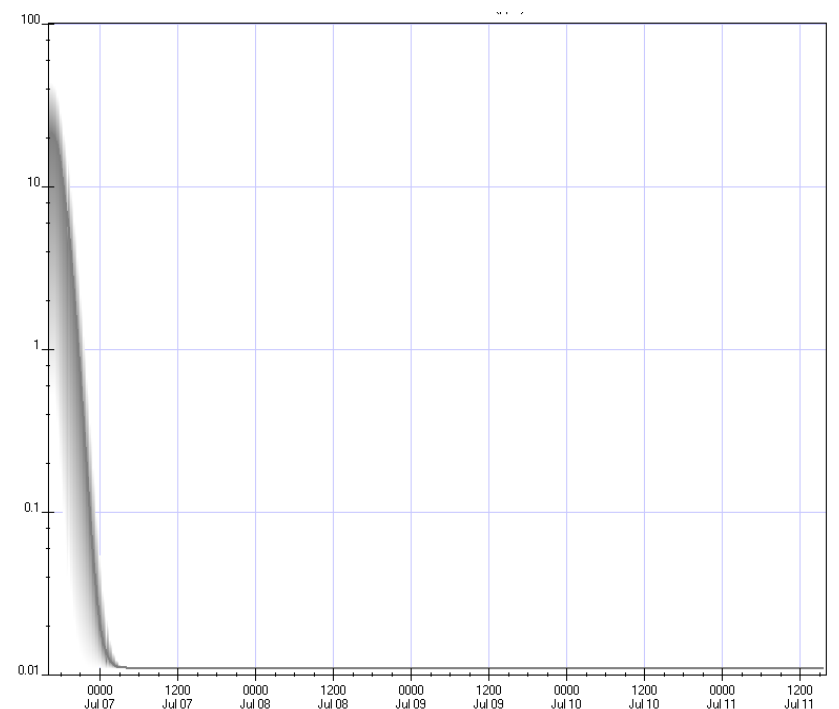


Figure 11 - 3 Example Adios2 Model of Airborne Benzene Concentration For a Crude Oil Spill



11.4 Monitoring and Sampling

Spill Monitoring

Visual observations of oil on water will be captured and provided to the Planning Section. If weather allows, the best surveillance is done from helicopter overflights. Overflights should be planned at least twice per day; at first light and just prior to sunset to provide timely input to operations plans. Overflight observations should be annotated on maps or charts of the area, and preferably include photography or video recordings of the oiled and non-oiled areas.

Sampling

At a minimum, samples should be collected from the source of the spill and from key concentrations of oil in the environment. Source samples should be collected as soon as possible after the incident to help characterize the spilled oil. Field samples should be collected to characterize the oil that has impacted shorelines or sensitive areas.

The Environmental Unit will identify any further sampling requirements to conduct an assessment.

All samples for chemical analysis must be collected in chemically clean jars, sealed, labelled, and kept refrigerated until processed in the laboratory. **Chain-of-Custody** forms must be initiated by the person collecting the samples and maintained through delivery to the laboratory.

Specific lab analyses to be performed will depend on the situation and needs to be established at the time of the incident.

Accredited laboratories, to be recommended by the Environmental Unit/Technical Advisors at the time of an incident, are to be used for all analyses.



11.5 Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique (SCAT)

The SCAT process is conducted as part of the overall planning activity to identify sensitive shoreline resources, develop appropriate protection plans as outlined above, and identify recommended pre-treatment and cleanup techniques. A SCAT Team Leader, under the Environmental Unit Leader, is responsible for coordinating and directing these activities.

The specific goals of the SCAT process are to:

- Identify the shoreline areas that are, and are not, oiled as a result of the spill through aerial surveys
- Conduct ground surveys of these areas if necessary to define precise oil conditions, operational limitations, and to establish clean-up locations and priorities
- Determine the most environmentally-suitable methods of clean-up based on shoreline type and characteristics
- Conduct and monitor shoreline clean-up operations



11.6 Demobilization

The Company can reduce costs considerably by developing a Demobilization Plan. Therefore, emphasis must be placed on establishing efficient demobilization procedures.

A Demobilization Checklist is shown below:

Demobilization Checklist	Initials	Date/Time Started	Date/Time Completed
Assign personnel to identify surplus resources and probable release times			
Establish demobilization priorities			
Develop decontamination procedures			
Initiate equipment repair and maintenance			
Develop a Disposal Plan			
Identify shipping needs			
Identify personnel travel needs			
Develop impact assessment and statements			
Obtain concurrence of Planning and Operations Group Leaders before release of personnel or equipment			



11.6.1 Demobilization Plan

Incident name	Location
Effective date of plan	Effective time period of plan
Spill location	Plan prepared by

Demobilization procedures:

- Operations Section will determine which resources are ready for release from a specific collection site
- The Planning Section will provide guidance on release priorities and demobilization recommendations
- Information maintained by the Planning Section will be utilized to assist in the prioritization
- Each incident will require a Decontamination Area
- Decontaminated equipment will be returned to appropriate staging area for release or re-deployment
- Transports for equipment will be required if remote from staging area
- The Planning Section will document all demobilization and decontamination activities
- Equipment designated for re-assignment will be mobilized to the appropriate staging area
- The Division Supervisor will ensure a log is maintained documenting that proper decontamination procedures are performed for each piece of equipment
- The Operations Section will ensure that redeployed personnel receive proper rest prior to returning to duty
- The Planning Section Chief will monitor personnel redeployment activities to ensure number of hours worked is within acceptable guidelines
- The Operations Section Chief must approve the Demobilization Plan before decontamination, release, or redeployment of any resources.

12 Logistics Section

Introduction

The Logistics Section is responsible for providing support to the incident, including all incident facilities (including the Incident Command Post). The Logistics Section will also source all required resources, including personnel and equipment, accommodations, food and supplies. In the event that all Units are staffed, the Logistics Section can be divided into Branches (i.e. Supply and Support).

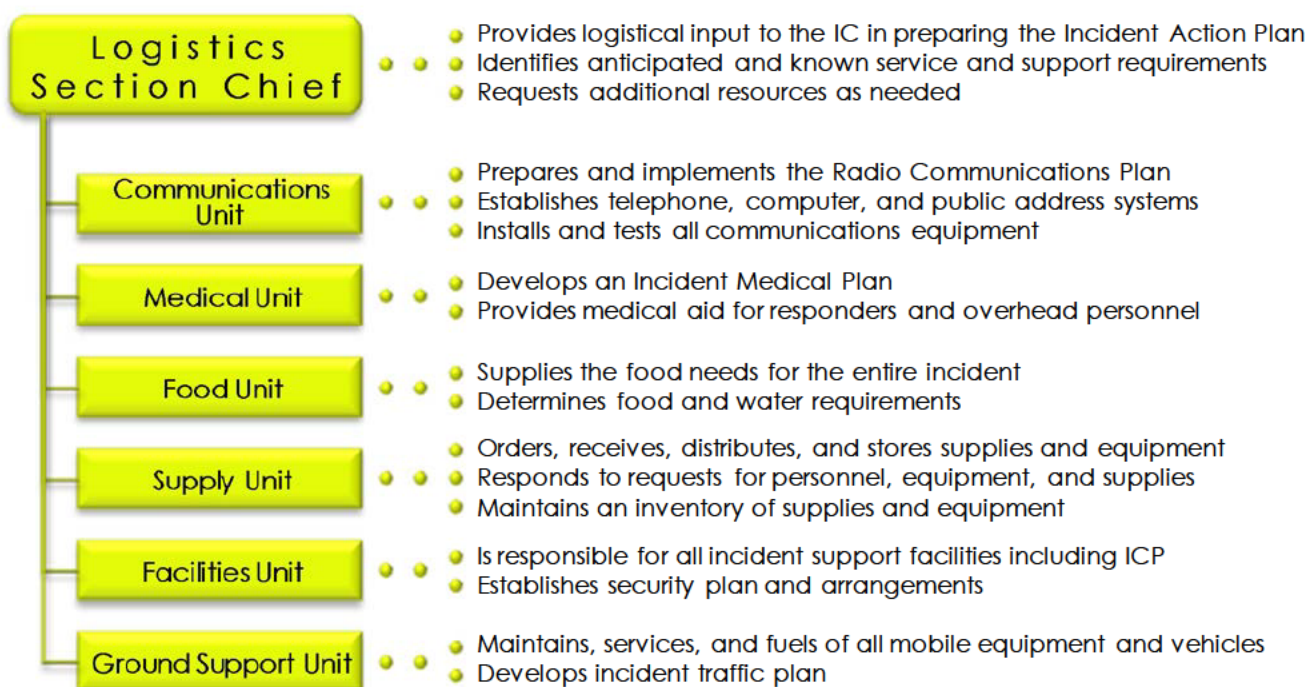


Figure 12 - 1 Logistics Section Organization



12.1 Facilities

Incident Command Post

The Incident Command Post can accommodate the Incident Management Team, contractors, and agency personnel. Both locations have multiple telephone lines already installed, pre-defined setup for the ICS Sections, and breakout rooms for Government agencies, Unified Command meetings, etc. Upon arrival at the site, IMT members should go directly to the primary ICP location. The IMT will assemble at the designated Command Post as soon as possible following notification. If another location is being utilized, team members will be notified upon arrival.

Pre-Identified Incident Command Posts (Area 8)

Location	Name/Location/Phone)
Havre, MT	Best Western Great Northern Inn, Havre, MT Phone: (406) 265-4200
Great Falls, MT	Holiday Inn Great Falls, MT Phone: (406) 727-7200
Great Falls, MT	Best Western Heritage Inn, Great Falls, MT Phone: (406) 761-1900
Lewiston, MT	Super 8, Lewistown, MT Phone: (406) 538-2581
Billings, MT	Sheraton Billings Hotel, Billings, MT Phone: (406) 252-7400
Billings, MT	Billings Hotel and Convention Center, Billings, MT Phone: (406) 248-7151
Billings, MT	Holiday Inn, Billings, MT Phone: (406) 248-7701
Cody, WY	Holiday Inn and Convention Center, Cody, WY Phone: (308) 587-5555

Pre-Identified Incident Command Posts (Area 9)

Location	Name/Location/Phone)
Casper, WY	Parkway Plaza, Casper, WY Phone: (307) 235-1777
Casper, WY	Holiday Inn, Casper, WY Phone: (307) 235-2531
Casper, WY	Best Western Ramkota Inn, Casper, WY Phone: (307) 266-6000
Douglas, WY	Best Western Douglas Inn, Douglas, WY Phone: (307) 358-9790



Pre-Identified Incident Command Posts (Area 10)

Location	Name/Location/Phone)
Scottsbluff, NE	Hampton Inn and Convention Center, Scottsbluff, NE Phone: (308) 635-5200
Sidney, NE	Holiday Inn, Sidney, NE Phone: (308) 254-2000
North Platte, NE	Ramada Inn, North Platte, NE Phone: (308) 534-3120
North Platte, NE	Quality Inn & Suites/Sandhills Convention Center, North Platte, NE Phone: (308) 532-9090
Kearney, NE	Ramada Inn, Kearney, NE Phone: (308) 237-5971
Kearney, NE	Wingate Inn, Kearney, NE Phone: (308) 237-4400
Hastings, NE	Quality Hotel and Convention Center, Hastings, NE Phone: (402) 463-6721
Hastings, NE	Comfort Inn, Hastings, NE Phone: (402) 463-5252

Pre-Identified Incident Command Posts (Area 11)

Location	Name/Location/Phone)
St. Joseph, MO	Drury Inn, St. Joseph, MO Phone: (816) 364-4700
St. Joseph, MO	Holiday Inn, St. Joseph, MO Phone: (816) 279-8000
Kansas City, MO	Drury Inn, Kansas City, MO Phone: (816) 923-3000
Chillicothe, MO	Best Western Chillicothe Inn, Chillicothe, MO Phone: (660) 646-0572
Moberly, MO	Best Western Moberly Inn, Moberly, MO Phone: (660) 263-6540
Mexico, MO	Holiday Inn Express, Mexico, MO Phone: (573) 582-0700
Troy, MO	Super 8 Motel, Troy, MO Phone: (636) 528-6888
Alton, IL	Holiday Inn, Alton, IL Phone: (618) 462-1220

Media Relations Center

A designated Media Relations Center will be identified as needed, and should be as close to the Incident Command Post as practicable.



12.2 Communications

Emergency Communications System

During a spill response, communications will take place through one of the following modes:

- Landline and/or cellular telephones
- SEL's radio system
- Satellite communication

This section describes the overall communications plan and procedures followed in the event of an oil spill or other emergency.

Telephone Communications

Regular or cellular telephones will be the primary mode of communications between team members to whom cellular or car phones have been assigned, and the Incident Command Post, and between the Incident Command Post and various outside agencies and organizations.

Regular and cellular telephone contacts for all IRT personnel and agencies are provided in Section 2. During an Incident, all phone numbers will be tracked using the ICS 205a.

Radio Communications

SEL's radio system utilizes Motorola portable radio units. Separate channels may be used for the incident response and normal operations. Also, many contractors operate their own radios on a separate channel. When necessary to facilitate communications between SEL and contracted personnel, radios may be shared during an incident. During an incident, all radio frequencies used will be tracked using the ICS 205.



12.2.1 Communications Checklist

Communications Checklist	Initials	Date/Time Started	Date/Time Completed
Develop a Communications Plan (ICS 205a)			
Ensure adequate phone lines per staff element - contact local provider			
Ensure adequate fax lines - contact local provider			
Internet access			
Ensure recharging stations for cellular phones			
VHF radio communications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish frequencies • Assign call signs • Distribute radios • Establish communications schedule 			
Ensure recharging stations for VHF radios			
Determine need for VHF repeaters			
Ensure copy machine available			
Ensure communications resource accountability			
Ensure responders have capability to communicate with aircraft			



12.3 Supply

Refer to Section 2.6.5 for a list of suppliers and contact information for a range of resources that might be required in the event of an incident.



12.4 Security

(b) (7)(F)



12.4.1 Security Plan

(b) (7)(F)



12.4.1 Security Plan (cont.)

(b) (7)(F)

13 Finance and Administration Section

Introduction

The Finance and Administration Section is responsible for all financial aspects of the response, including assisting in establishing contracts with suppliers, and setting up systems to monitor time and costs.

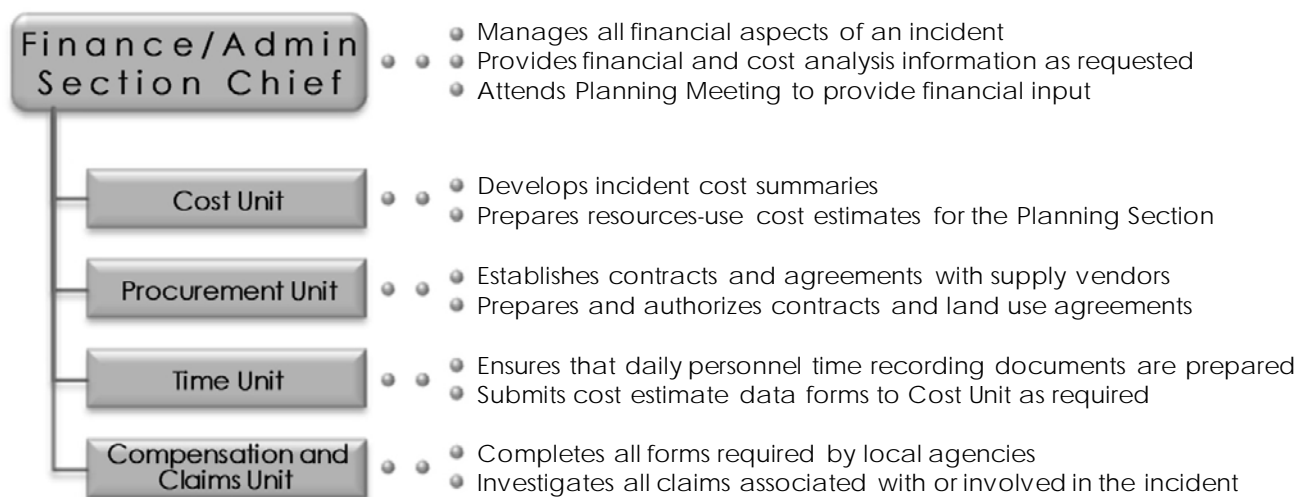


Figure 13 – 1 Finance/Administration Section Organization



14 Wildlife Care

Introduction

The key objective of wildlife response is to minimize animal suffering. Prompt initiation of oiled wildlife response operations will help achieve this objective, while also reducing overall wildlife response costs by facilitating greater efficiency throughout the wildlife operations.

There are, however, other objectives to consider, including the provision of an organized, transparent, stakeholder-inclusive and fair process. Application of proven incident management and wildlife care protocols are fundamental in achieving these objectives.

SEL recognizes that a Wildlife Response Plan is essential in order to have systems and procedures in place with adequate resources to promote an effective response; thus reducing wildlife suffering and protecting business reputation and activities.

When an oil spill occurs, wildlife can become a primary focus of the media and the general public and may be perceived as the highest priority for response attention. Birds are often the most visual of impacted and at-risk wildlife; however other groups of animals, including invertebrates, fish, reptiles and mammals can also be affected. Active response efforts are considered only for birds, mammals and reptiles.



14.1 Wildlife Response Strategies

Proactive wildlife response strategies are the key to mounting a wildlife response that minimizes wildlife impacts and thus reduces overall costs for the responsible party. Immediate appraisal and monitoring of the spill in relation to wildlife resources allows for timely, efficient and effective activities.

Generally, the best response strategy is to prevent wildlife from being impacted by the product via an effective monitoring, reconnaissance and hazing program. If wildlife impacts are unavoidable, proactive search and collection to quickly retrieve contaminated animals is imperative to reduce costs. The sooner an animal is brought into care for treatment, the healthier it is, and the faster it will progress through the wildlife care center and return to the wild, thus reducing overall care costs for each animal.

Pre-spill planning also facilitates cost reduction during wildlife impact incidents, providing a foundation for clear lines of communication, distinct roles and responsibilities, knowledge of resource availability and requirements for support.

It has been clearly demonstrated that an efficient coordination of resources during a spill response saves money. This is true for oiled wildlife response and can be achieved with the integration of wildlife response into the Incident Command System. These planning items, combined with ongoing training and drilling will create a level of efficiency that will minimize costs.

Having a well planned, transparent and professionally executed wildlife response will ensure humane treatment (including triage) for impacted wildlife resources, a safe and controlled working environment for response personnel, and proactive reputation management for SEL.



14.2 Operational Aspects

When live animals are impacted or potentially impacted by an oil spill, time is of the essence. There is also the matter of public attention, which can be greatly exaggerated by media interest. A number of operational aspects that require careful planning follow:

Mobilization

An initial wildlife impact assessment should be performed as soon as safely possible following the release. This initial assessment will provide information and opportunity for proactive deterrence activities to prevent wildlife impacts, while also providing invaluable information regarding the scale of potential response activities. As mentioned above, proactive wildlife response management will ultimately keep overall response costs as low as possible.

If wildlife impact occurs, depending on the rate of recovery from the field, response will either occur while the organizational structure is being established, or after the response organization has had an opportunity to create the wildlife plan.

Coordination

The Wildlife Care Center (WCC) is the place from where all oiled wildlife response activities are monitored and directed. It is a space where key wildlife personnel meet and where they can be contacted. The WCC is ideally integrated with the Incident Command Post in some way. The WCC is typically a temporary facility, developed at the time of a response to accommodate the particular needs of the incident.

Those managing the WCC need to be aware of, and have access to, every level of the wider response organization. In turn, each key player in the response organization needs to know how the WCC can be contacted.

For the WCC to be an effective coordinating unit, communication and reporting protocols must be established. All response units must report in accordance with protocols to allow for efficient data processing.

Facilities

There are very specific and well-documented facility requirements for the successful care of oiled wildlife. These requirements must be incorporated into the development of the Wildlife Care Center to ensure a successful response effort.



Phasing

Upon activation, responders and equipment must be mobilized and facilities developed. This is the emergency response phase of the wildlife response. At this point, decisions are guided by pre-defined priorities which will facilitate wildlife response managers to efficiently perform their duties.

The next phase of the response will arise gradually, incident-dependent. Once the operational structure is developed and effective, the main influx of wildlife will normally have peaked. Ongoing, but smaller, intake peaks might occur according to weather, animal movements, fate and effects of the product, spill cleanup progress and degree of search and collection activities. At this stage, the WCC can begin to transition from emergency response to project management, including demobilization.

An efficient and effective demobilization plan from the outset will help ensure appropriate resource allocation throughout the wildlife response, and thus minimization of overall costs.

Workforce

Volunteer manpower is often required to ensure adequate operations of the time and energy intensive requirements of successful oiled wildlife response. For liability reasons, those interested and qualified to assist response operations volunteer to be 'hired' as workforce personnel. As such, these personnel receive a nominal fee in exchange for their participation in response operations. This group of people is referred to as workforce personnel.

While the passion, dedication and time commitment of workforce personnel is often required to adequately operate a response and keep costs low, workforce management must then become a high priority to ensure the health and safety of all personnel, acceptable performance and efficient utilization of skills to incorporate into the response operations.

Having a pre-determined workforce management plan will help to ensure workforce involvement becomes an invaluable asset to the wildlife response operations.

Health and Safety

Oiled wildlife response presents many unique concerns regarding personnel health and safety. Along with general issues pertaining to product exposure, there are additional issues relating to exposure to wild animals.

Considerations for zoonotic disease factors, personal protective equipment, safety protocols should be addressed in pre-determined guidelines for wildlife response personnel.

Cleanup personnel should also be made aware of health and safety concerns pertaining to wildlife in case they are exposed to them in the field. All field personnel should understand the reporting line to ensure that impacted wildlife discovered in the field is dealt with safely, efficiently and in accordance with the wildlife plan.

14.3 Wildlife Operations

Figure 14 - 1 depicts the organizational structure of wildlife branch operations within the Incident Command System. In addition to the full development of the Wildlife Branch within the Operations Section, wildlife might also have specialists in the Planning and Logistics sections of the ICS to ensure the unique needs of the wildlife response are met.

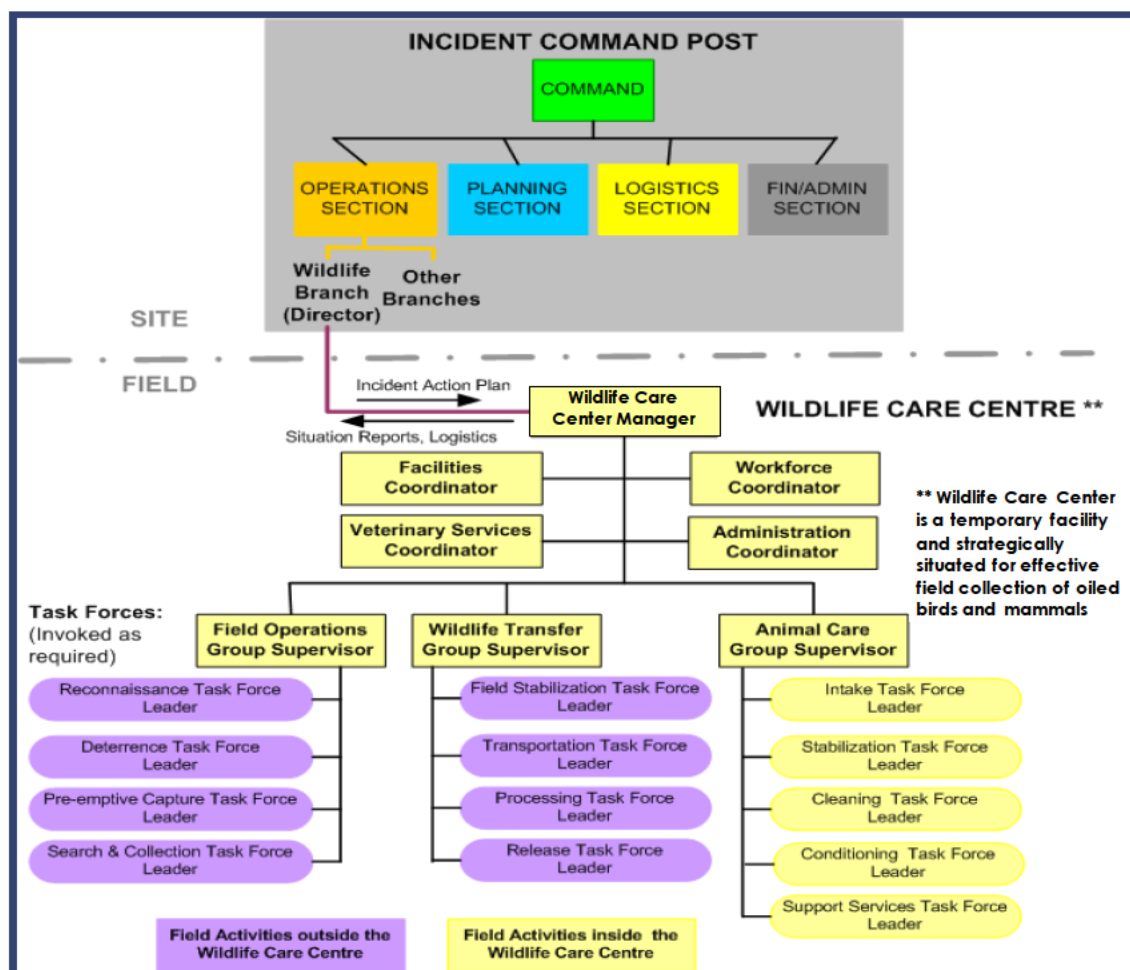


Figure 14 - 1 Wildlife Branch Organization Chart



14.4 Wildlife Assistance

The following wildlife specialists are available to assist in the event of an incident:

- Focus Wildlife 1 (800) 578-3048
- Tri-State Bird Rescue (302) 737-9543



14.5 References

A Guide to Oiled Wildlife Response Planning, IPIECA, 2004

Best Practices for the Care of Migratory Birds During Oil Spills, US Fish and Wildlife, 2003

Protocols for the Care of Oil-Affected Birds, Oiled Wildlife Care Network, 2000



15 Maps

The following maps are available in separate volumes and on the Internal Website:

- High Consequence Areas (HCAs)
- Route Maps
- Control Points

HCA Map Keys

HCA maps identify economically and environmentally sensitive areas that could be impacted in the event there is an unintended release. The following HCA map keys are provided to assist with determining which HCA map applies to a given location on the pipeline. The appropriate HCA map can then be accessed on SEL's internal website and made available to the FOSC and/or other regulatory agency representatives upon request.

- 400-C7-0000-01 – Express System: Canada Border to Edgar, MT
- 400-C7-0000-02 – Express System: Edgar, MT to Casper, WY
- 700-C7-0000-01 – Platte System: Casper, WY to Yoder, WY
- 700-C7-0000-02 – Platte System: Yoder, WY to Gurley, NE
- 700-C7-0000-03 – Platte System: Gurley, NE to Ogallala, NE
- 700-C7-0000-04 – Platte System: Ogallala, NE to Holdrege, NE
- 700-C7-0000-05 – Platte System: Holdrege, NE to Marysville, KS
- 700-C7-0000-06 – Platte System: Marysville, KS to Gower, MO
- 700-C7-0000-07 – Platte System: Gower, MO to Salisbury, MO
- 700-C7-0000-08 – Platte System: Salisbury, MO to Monte, MO
- 700-C7-0000-09 – Platte System: Monte, MO to Wood River, IL



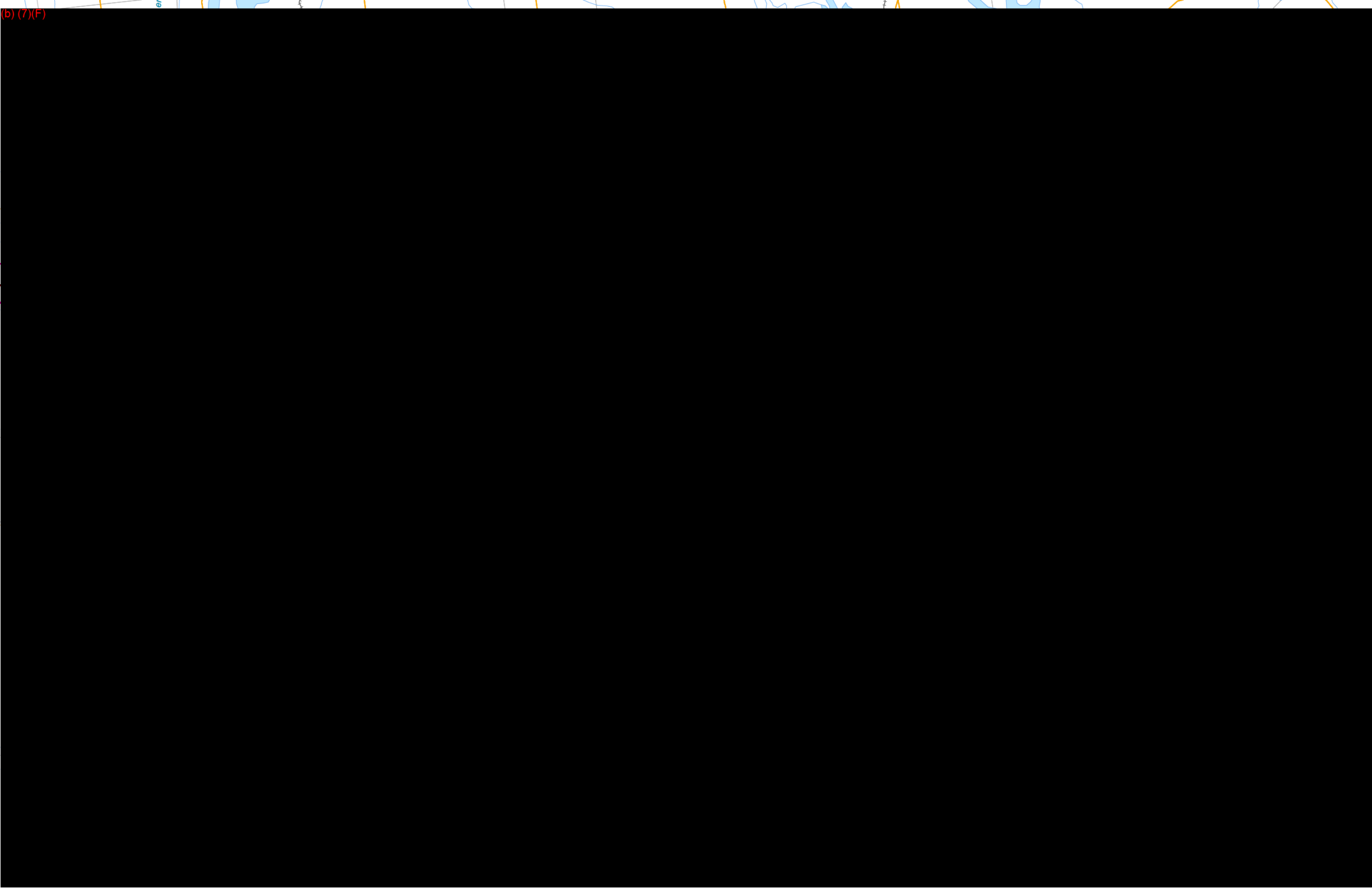
Regional Contingency Plan Resources

In conjunction with the HCA maps, SEL will also use applicable EPA Regional Contingency Plan resources and maps from the following EPA Regions to assist with identifying economically and environmentally sensitive areas.

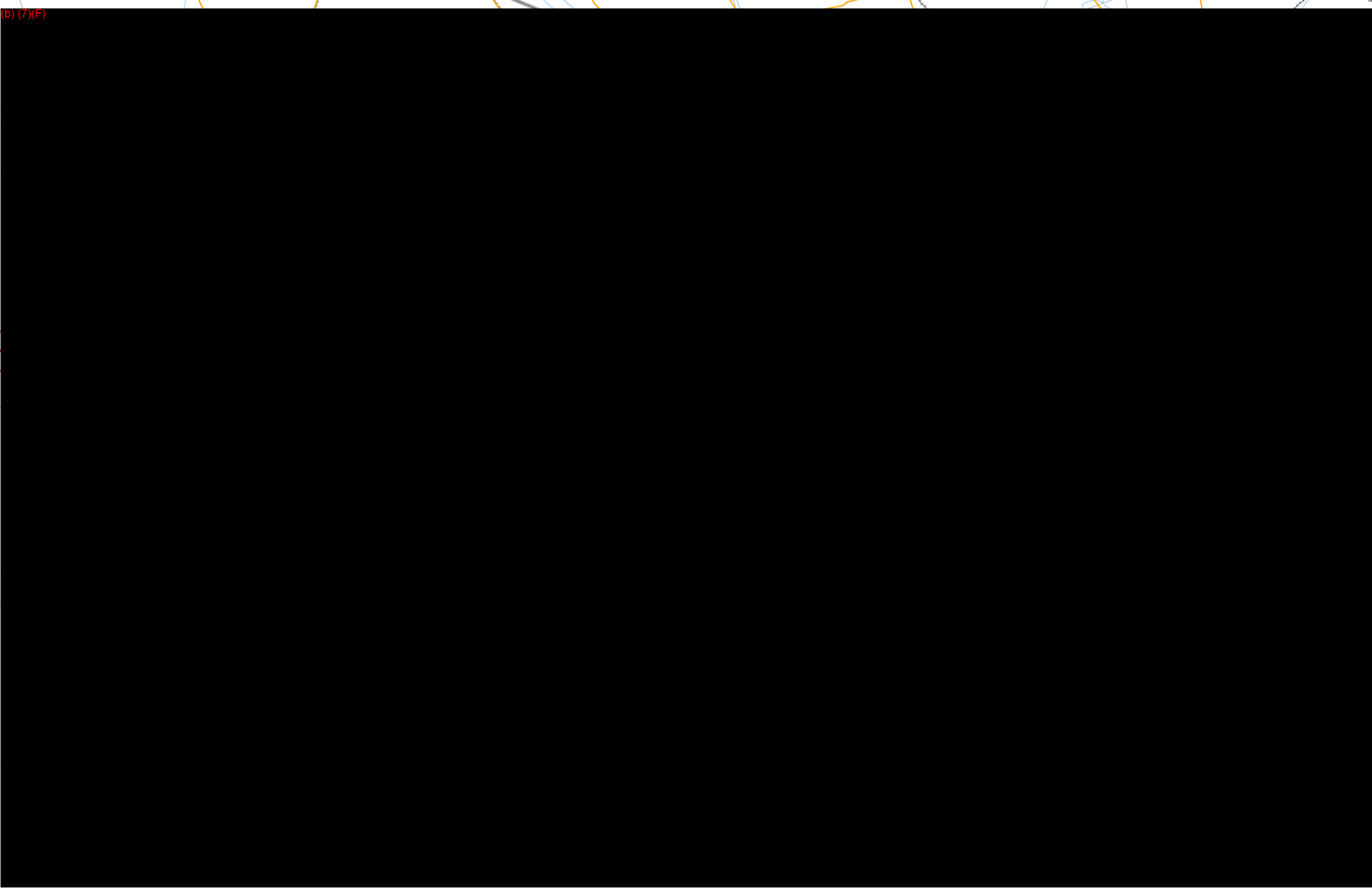
- Region 8 Regional Contingency Plan
 - Section 4.0 Planning
 - Annex XII Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments
- Region 7 Regional Integrated Contingency Plan
 - Subpart C Planning and Preparedness
 - Appendix A.1 Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan
 - Appendix A.2 Environmentally Sensitive Areas
 - Appendix A.3 Economically Sensitive Areas
 - Appendix A.4 Federally-Listed Endangered or Threatened Species
 - Appendix A.6 EPA Wetland Regulatory Authority
 - Appendix A.7 Threatened and Endangered Species and Sensitive Areas Geospatial Information Guide
- Region 5 Regional Contingency Plan
 - Section 4 Planning
 - Appendix VIII Fish And Wildlife Annex To The U.S. EPA Region 5 Regional/Area Contingency Plan
 - Inline Sensitive Atlas - <http://www.rtt5.org/RCPACPTools/InlandSensitivityAtlas.aspx>

(b) (7)(F)





(b) (7)(F)



(b) (7)(F)



16 Material Safety Data Sheets

MSDSs for crude oil are available at the Internal Website site and are included in the Emergency Response Field Guides.



16.1 Product Characteristics and Hazards

Product Characteristics and Hazards

Various product streams are transported on the Express/Platte system. A summary of product characteristics and physical properties is listed in the following table.

PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES			
Product	Density	May Contain Hydrogen Sulfide	Flammable and Explosive
Synthetic Crude Oil	Light to Medium	Possible	Yes
Crude Oil (Sweet)	Light to Medium	Unlikely	Yes
Crude Oil (Sour)	Light to Medium	Yes	Yes
Condensate (Diluent)	Light	Yes	Yes
Bitumen Blend (Sour)	Medium to Heavy	Yes	Yes

Product Characteristics

All products transported on the Express/Platte system are mixtures of petroleum hydrocarbons which have the following general product characteristics:

- The products are volatile and flammable, especially in warm temperatures
- When ignited, the products will burn with intense heat, producing black smoke
- Product vapors may present a potential explosion hazard in an enclosed area, if ignited
- Some vapors in the products are heavier than air and may collect in low-lying spots
- The products usually float on water and are mostly insoluble, although some soluble fractions may be present
- The products will spread over a water surface and will flow downstream in a river
- The products will contaminate soil
- The products will contaminate lakes, flowing streams or groundwater if the spill reaches a watercourse or a groundwater aquifer.

Some products are also sour (containing concentrations of hydrogen sulfide (H^2S)) representing a toxicity hazard, especially in warm temperatures.

Bitumen blend consists of a mixture of approximately 70% bitumen, a heavy hydrocarbon mixture and approximately 30% condensate, a light hydrocarbon mixture that is added to the bitumen to make it easier to pump through the pipeline system. The product is black with physical properties similar to medium to heavy crude oil when fresh. The product will float on water when freshly spilled. After condensate has evaporated, the oil may sink below the surface in cold water or in cold temperatures.



Crude Oil MSDS Cross-Reference Table					
Crude Code	SCADA Crude Description	Generic MSDS Cross-Reference	Density	Gravity @ 60	Common Blends
AHS	Albian Heavy Synthetic	Heavy	938	19.4	
AMH	Albian Muskeg River Heavy	Heavy	930	20.7	
ARB	Albian Residual Blend	Heavy	930	20.7	
ASH	Wyoming Asphalt	Heavy	911	23.9	
AVB	Albian Vacuum Gasoil Blend	Heavy	935	19.9	
AWB	Access Western Blend	Heavy	920	22.3	
BHB	Borealis Heavy Blend	Heavy	920	22.2	
BR	Bow River	Heavy	916	23	
BRH	Bow River Heavy	Heavy	926	21.3	
CDB	Christina Lake Dilbit	Heavy	927.1	21.1	
CL	Cold Lake	Heavy	928	21	
CLH	Cold Lake Heavy	Heavy	928	21	
CNS	Horizon Synthetic	Synthetic	855	34	
CRW	Condensate Blend (Diluent)	Condensate	802	44.9	
GS	Platte General Sour	Sour	920	22.2	
HSB	Husky Synthetic Blend	Synthetic	862	32.7	
KRL	Kearl	Heavy	912	22.6	
LLB	Lloydminster Hardisty	Heavy	928	21	
LLBH	Lloydminster Hardisty Heavy	Heavy	928	21	
MKH	Mackay River Heavy	Heavy	934.9	19.8	
NDS	North Dakota Sour Crude	Sour	840	37	CRW, PS
OSA	Suncor Oil Sands - A	Synthetic	861	32.9	
OSC	Suncor Oil Sands - C	Synthetic	893	26.9	
OSH	Suncor Oil Sands - H	Heavy	934	20	
OSHH	Suncor H	Heavy	934	20	
PAS	Premium Albian Synthetic	Synthetic	860	33	
PS	Platte Sweet	Sweet	865	32.1	
PSC	Premium Synthetic Crude	Synthetic	843	36.2	
SCB	Statoil Cheecham Blend	Heavy	930	20.7	
SCS	Statoil Cheecham Syn-Bit	Heavy	940	19	
SH	Seal Heavy	Heavy	930	20.7	
SHE	Edmonton High Sour	Sour	851	34.8	
SLE	Edmonton Light Sour	Sour	843	36.4	
SO	Hardisty Light	Sweet	877	29.9	
SSS	Strathcona Special Stream	Heavy	899	25.9	
SSX	Shell Synthetic Blend	Heavy	899	25.9	
SW	Mixed Blend Sweet	Sweet	837	37.6	
SYN	Syncrude	Synthetic	868	31.4	
WCB	Western Canadian Blend	Heavy	930	20.7	
WCS	Western Canadian Select	Heavy	929.0	20.9	
WH	Wabasca Heavy	Heavy	929	20.9	
WHH	Wabasca Heavy Heavy	Heavy	929	20.9	





17 Regulatory Background

Introduction

This Plan is intended to satisfy the requirements of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90), and has been prepared in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and applicable Area Contingency Plans (ACP), EPA Regions VII and VIII Regional Contingency Plans. Specifically, this Plan is intended to satisfy:

- PHMSA, U.S. Department of Transportation requirements for a Facility Response Plan (FRP).

Statement of Significant and Substantial Harm

The response zones in this system all contain pipelines greater than 6 5/8 inches and are longer than ten miles. At least one section of pipeline in each response zone crosses a major waterway or comes within five miles of a public drinking water intake. Therefore, in accordance with 49 CFR 194.103(c), each entire response zone described in this Plan will be treated as if expected to cause significant and substantial harm.



17.1 DOT/RSPA Cross Reference

OPA 90 REQUIREMENTS (49 CFR 194)	LOCATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and address of operator 	Section 7.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each Response Area which contains one or more line sections that meet the criteria for determining significant and substantial harm (194.103), listing and description of Response Areas, including county(s) and state(s) 	Section 7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information summary for core plan 	Introduction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QI names and telephone numbers, available on 24-hr basis 	Section 2.5 and 7.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of Response Area, including county(s) and state(s) in which a worst case discharge could cause substantial harm to the environment 	Section 18.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of line sections contained in Response Area, identified by milepost or survey station or other operator designation 	Section 7.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basis for operator's determination of significant and substantial harm 	Section 17 (pg. 1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of oil and volume of the worst case discharge 	Section 18.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certification that the operator has obtained, through contract or other approved means, the necessary private personnel and equipment to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge or threat of such discharge 	Section 19 (pg. 1)
Notification Procedures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notification requirements that apply in each area of operation of pipelines covered by the plan, including applicable state or local requirements 	Section 2.7 and 2.9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Checklist of notifications the operator or Qualified Individual is required to make under the response plan, listed in the order of priority 	Section 2.7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name of persons (individuals or organizations) to be notified of discharge, indicating whether notification is to be performed by operating personnel or other personnel 	Section 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedures for notifying Qualified Individuals 	Section 2.5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary and secondary communication methods by which notifications can be made 	Section 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information to be provided in the initial and each follow-up notification, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name of pipeline time of discharge location of discharge name of oil recovered reason for discharge (e.g. material failure, excavation damage, corrosion) estimated volume of oil discharged weather conditions on scene actions taken or planned by persons on scene 	Section 2.3



Spill Detection and On-Scene Spill Mitigation Procedures	
• Methods of initial discharge detection	Section 7.5
• Procedures, listed in order of priority, that personnel are required to follow in responding to a pipeline emergency to mitigate or prevent any discharge from the pipeline	Section 3.1
• List of equipment that may be needed in response activities based on land and navigable waters including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ portable pumps and ancillary equipment ○ transfer hoses and pumps ○ facilities available to transport and receive oil from a leaking pipeline 	Section 10.6
• Identification of the availability, location, and contact phone numbers to obtain equipment for response activities on a 24-hour basis	Section 2.10 and 2.11
• Identification of personnel and their location, telephone numbers, and responsibilities for use of equipment in response activities on a 24-hour basis	Section 2.5, 2.6, 2.10 and 2.11
Response Activities	
• Responsibilities of, and actions to be taken by, operating personnel to initiate and supervise response actions pending the arrival of the Qualified Individual or other response resources identified in the response plan	Section 3
• Qualified Individual's responsibilities and authority, including notification of the response resources identified in the response plan	Section 9.6
• Procedures for coordinating the actions of the operator or Qualified Individual with the action of the OSC responsible for monitoring or directing those actions	Section 9.6
• Oil spill response organizations (OSRO) available through contract or other approved means, to respond to a worst case discharge to the maximum extent practicable	Section 10.5
• For each organization identified under paragraph (d), a listing of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ equipment and supplies available ○ trained personnel necessary to continue operation of the equipment and staff the oil spill removal organization for the first seven days of the response 	Section 10.4
List of Contacts	
• List of persons the Plan requires the operator to contact	Section 2 (pg. 2, 4 – 40)
• Qualified individuals for the operator's areas of operation	Section 2.5
• Applicable insurance representatives or surveyors for the operator's areas of operation	Section 2.5, 2.6
• Persons or organizations to notify for activation of response resources	Section 2
Training Procedures	
• Description of training procedures and programs of the operations	Section 20



Drill Procedures	
• Announced and unannounced drills	Section 20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of drills and their frequencies; for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> manned pipeline emergency procedures and qualified individual notification drills conducted quarterly drills involving emergency actions by assigned operating or maintenance personnel and notification of qualified individual on pipeline facilities which are normally unmanned, conducted quarterly shore-based Emergency Response Team (ERT) tabletop drills conducted yearly oil spill removal organization field equipment deployment drills conducted yearly a drill that exercises entire response plan for each Response Area, would be conducted at least once every three years 	Section 20
Response Plan review and update procedures	
• Procedures to meet 194.121	Preface
• Procedures to review plan after a worst case discharge and to evaluate and record the plan's effectiveness	Preface
Response area appendices	
Each response area appendix would provide the following information:	
• Name and telephone number of the qualified individual	Section 2
• Notification procedures	Section 2
• Spill detection and mitigation procedures	Section 7
• Name, address, and telephone number of oil spill response organization	Section 10.4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response activities and response resources including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> equipment and supplies necessary to meet 194.115 trained personnel necessary to sustain operation of the equipment and to staff the oil spill response organization and spill management team for the first seven days of the response 	Section 3, 4 and 10.6
• Names and telephone numbers of federal, state, and local agencies which the operator expects to assume pollution response responsibilities	Section 2.8
• Worst case discharge volume	Section 19
• Method used to determine the worst case discharge volume, with calculations	Section 19
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map that clearly shows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> location of worst case discharge distance between each line section in the Response Area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> each potentially affected public drinking water intake, lake, river, and stream within a radius of five miles of the line section each potentially affected environmentally sensitive area within a radius of one mile of the line section 	Section 15 and Company Intranet
• Piping diagram and plan-profile drawing of each line section; may be kept separate from the response plan if the location is identified	Company Intranet



- | | |
|--|------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For every oil transported by each pipeline in the response area, emergency response data that:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ include name, description, physical and chemical characteristics, health and safety hazards, and initial spill-handling and firefighting methods | Section 16 |
|--|------------|



17.2 PHMSA

Introduction

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) is the primary federal regulatory agency responsible for ensuring that pipelines are safe, reliable, and environmentally sound. From the federal level, PHMSA oversees the development and implementation of regulations concerning pipeline construction, maintenance and operation, and shares these responsibilities with state regulatory partners. The pipeline safety regulations implement the laws found in the U. S. Code.

Regulatory Perspective

PHMSA has significantly transformed itself and the way it regulates the pipeline industry over the last few years. PHMSA have new people (in new jobs with new skills) and have written new, more focused regulations, and are enforcing them in a tough but fair manner. These transformations are driven by one objective - to maximize the positive impact on the safety, integrity, and reliability of the nation's pipeline systems.

The rules governing pipeline safety are included in Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 190-199. Individual states may have additional or more stringent pipeline safety regulations.

Pipeline Safety Regulations

Part 190 describes the procedures used by the Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) in carrying out their regulatory duties. This part authorizes OPS to inspect pipelines and describes the procedures by which OPS can enforce the regulations. This part also describes the legal rights and options that the operating companies have in response to OPS enforcement actions.

Part 194 contains requirements for oil spill response plans. This part is intended to reduce the environmental impact of oil discharged from onshore oil pipelines.

Part 195 prescribes the safety standards and reporting requirements for oil and carbon dioxide pipelines. As with the gas regulations, these regulations include detailed requirements on a broad spectrum of areas related to the safety and environmental protection of hazardous liquid pipelines. Part 195 also includes minimum requirements for operator qualification of individuals performing tasks required by the regulations.

Part 198 prescribes regulations governing grants-in-aid for State pipeline safety compliance programs.

Part 199 requires operators of gas and hazardous liquid pipelines to establish programs for preventing alcohol misuse and to test employees for the presence of alcohol and prohibited drugs and provides the procedures and conditions for this testing.



Incident Response

In the event of an incident, OPS headquarters may provide a Liaison Officer to assist the Federal On Scene Coordinator, especially on major pipeline spills. The OPS Liaison Officer can assist the FOSC with pertinent information about the pipeline operator's response plan, pipeline operations, and other pipelines in the area.



18 Worst Case Discharges

Introduction

The worst case discharge (WCD) for the DOT portion of the pipeline and facilities, as defined in 49 CFR 194.105(b), as the largest volume of the following:

1. The pipeline's maximum shut-down response time in hours (based on historic discharge data or in the absence of such data, the operators best estimate), multiplied by the maximum flow rate expressed in barrels per hour (based on the maximum daily capacity of the pipeline), plus the largest drainage volume after shutdown of the line section(s) in the response zone expressed in barrels; or
2. The largest foreseeable discharge for the line section(s) within a response zone, expressed in barrels (cubic meters), based on the maximum historic discharge, if one exists, adjusted for any subsequent corrective or preventative action taken; or
3. If the response zone contains one or more breakout tanks, the capacity of the single largest tank or battery of tanks within a single secondary containment system, adjusted for the capacity or size of the secondary containment system, expressed in barrels.

Under PHMSA's current policy, operators are allowed to reduce the worst case discharge volume derived from 49 CFR 194.105(b)(3) by no more than 75% if an operator is taking certain spill prevention measures for their breakout tanks and presents supporting information in the response plan. An operator can reduce the worst case discharge volume based on breakout tanks in the response zones as follows:

Spill Prevention Measures	Percent Reduction Allowed
Secondary containment capacity greater than 100% capacity of tank and designed according to NFPA 30	50%
Tank built, rebuilt, and repaired according to API Std 620/650/653	10%
Automatic high-level alarms/shutdowns designed according to NFPA/API RP 2350	5%
Testing/cathodic protection designed according to API Std 650/651/653	5%
Tertiary containment/drainage/treatment per NFPA 30	5%*
Maximum allowable credit or reduction	75%



18.1 Worst Case Discharge Calculations

The worst case discharge for each response zone was based on the largest volume of the three criteria given above. SEL has determined the worst case discharge volume to be a catastrophic line failure of the largest line section with the greatest drainage capacity in each response zone or 30 percent of the volume of the largest tank in each zone.

The line sections with the highest throughput and largest drainage volume between block valves on pump stations were chosen to calculate the pipeline worst case discharge. Although the entire discharge volume of each line was used for the worst case discharge, in an actual spill event, it would take days to drain the line completely. The line would be sealed early in the response effort.

All of the breakout tanks in the pipeline system are within adequate secondary containment, therefore, the discharge volumes for the largest tank was determined by adjusting the total tank volume downward by 70% per the company guidelines.

The maximum historic discharge is not applicable for WCD covered by this plan.

The worst case discharge for each pipeline segment is calculated as follows:

$$WCD = [(DT + ST) \times MF] + DD$$

Where:

WCD = worst case discharge (bbl)

DT + ST = maximum detection time + maximum shut down time in adverse weather (generally five minutes except where noted)

MF = maximum flow rate (bph) (b) (7)(F)

DD = drain down volume (bbl) (internal diameter)

The following Worst Case Discharge (WCD) calculations for each of the four Operating Areas on the pipeline are based on requirements under 49 CFR 194.105 (b) (3).



Area 8

Tank	WCD Volume and Product	(b) (7)(F)	
	WCD Location		
Pipeline	WCD Volume and Product	(b) (7)(F)	
	WCD Location	(b) (7)(F)	
		Based on alignment sheets, WCD is located (b) (7)(F)	
		Based on SEL chainage, WCD is located (b) (7)(F) from Wild Horse Station	
		(b) (7)(F)	

As the tank calculation volume exceeds the pipeline calculation, the (b) (7)(F)

Area 9

Tank	WCD Volume and Product	(b) (7)(F)	
	WCD Location		
Pipeline	WCD Volume and Product	(b) (7)(F)	
	WCD Location	(b) (7)(F)	
		Based on alignment sheets, (b) (7)(F)	
		Based on SEL chainage, (b) (7)(F)	
		(b) (7)(F)	

As the tank calculation volume exceeds the pipeline calculation, the (b) (7)(F)

**Area 10**

Tank	WCD Volume and Product	(b) (7)(F)	
	WCD Location		
Pipeline	WCD Volume and Product	(b) (7)(F)	
	WCD Location	(b) (7)(F)	
		Based on alignment sheets, (b) (7)(F)	
		Based on SEL chainage, (b) (7)(F)	
		(b) (7)(F)	

As the tank calculation volume exceeds the pipeline calculation, the (b) (7)(F)

Area 11

Tank	WCD Volume and Product	(b) (7)(F)	
	WCD Location	Based on alignment sheets, (b) (7)(F)	
Pipeline	WCD Volume and Product	(b) (7)(F)	
	WCD Location	(b) (7)(F)	
		Based on alignment sheets, (b) (7)(F)	
		Based on SEL chainage, (b) (7)(F)	
		(b) (7)(F)	

As the tank calculation volume exceeds the pipeline calculation, the (b) (7)(F)



18.2 Worst Case Discharge Scenario

The equipment and personnel to respond to a spill are available from several sources and are provided with SEL equipment and the assistance of contractors identified in Section 2.

Scenario

Upon discovery of a spill, the following procedures would be followed:

1. The First Responder would notify the District Supervisor/Director, Southern Region and Operations Control Center and notifications would be initiated (see Section 2).
2. The District Supervisor/ Director, Southern Region would assume the role of Incident Commander/ Qualified Individual until relieved and would initiate response actions and notifications (see Section 2). The local/company personnel may handle all aspects of the response. These actions would include:
 - Conducting safety assessment in accordance (see Section 1) and evacuate personnel as appropriate
 - Directing facility responders to shut down ignition sources
 - Directing facility personnel to position resources
 - Complete DOT spill report form (see Section 2.8.1) and notify Environmental Specialist
 - Ensure regulatory agencies are notified
3. The Qualified Individual may elect for the First Responder to remain the Incident Commander or to activate selected portions of the Incident Management Team. However, on large spills, the Qualified Individual would assume the role of Incident Commander and would activate the entire Incident Management Team (see Section 8).
4. The Incident Commander would then initiate spill assessment procedures including surveillance operations, trajectory calculations, and spill volume estimating (see Section 3).
5. The Incident Commander would then focus on establishing incident priorities and objectives and to brief staff accordingly.
6. The Incident Management Team would develop the following plans, as appropriate (some of these plans may not be required during a small or medium spill):
 - Site Health and Safety Plan (see Section 1)
 - Site Security Plan (see Section 12)
 - Decontamination and Disposal Plans (see Section 10)
 - Incident Action Plan (IAP) and Demobilization Plans (see Section 11)
7. The response would continue until termination is agreed by regulatory agencies.



Spectra Energy Liquids

24/7 Emergency Call 1 888 449-7539

Certification

Emergency Response Plan

19 Certification

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to the Clean Water Act Section 311(j)(5)(F)

Express Pipeline LLC and Platte Pipe Line Company

For the Express Pipeline LLC from the Canada/U.S. Border to Casper, Wyoming, and from the Platte Pipe Line Company from Casper, Wyoming, to its termination in Hartford, Illinois, Spectra Energy Liquids, as the operator certifies that:

- A spill response plan ("Plan") has been prepared that will be implemented in the event of a worst case discharge of oil
- The Plan is in effect for this pipeline and that Operator personnel are trained in the implementation of this Plan
- The availability of private personnel and equipment necessary to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge or a substantial threat of a discharge is ensured by contract or other approved means
- This Plan meets the applicable requirements of Research and Special Programs Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation (49 CFR 194).

Acceptance Verification: This verifies acceptance of this Spill Response Plan for Spectra Energy Liquids. This Plan will be used by facility personnel when responding to an oil spill. This Plan will be used in conjunction with the Emergency Response Field Guide, the Control Point Manual, and the Incident Command System Manual when necessary. Director Operations, Spectra Energy Liquids or designee has the authority to make appropriate expenditures in order to execute the provisions of this Plan. Director Operations, Spectra Energy Liquids or designee will be considered the "Qualified Individual."

Randy Dean,
Director of Operations
December 3, 2013



20.1 Training

Spectra Energy Liquids (SEL) requires training for spill responders.

Training Type	Details
Training in use of spill response plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All field personnel will be trained to properly report/ monitor spills Plan will be reviewed annually with all employees and contract personnel
OSHA training requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Company responders designated in Plan must have 24 hours of initial spill response training Laborers having potential for minimal exposure must have 24 hours of initial oil spill response instruction and eight hours of actual field experience Spill responders having potential exposure to hazardous substances at levels exceeding permissible exposure limits must have 40 hours of initial training offsite and 24 hours of actual field experience On-site management/ supervisors required to receive same training as equipment operators/ general laborers plus eight hours of specialized hazardous waste management training Managers/ employees require eight hours of annual refresher training.
Emergency Response Team personnel training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See recommended PREP Training Program Matrix
Training for casual laborers or volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEL will not use casual laborers/ volunteers for operations requiring HAZWOPER training.
Wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only trained personnel approved by USFWS and appropriate state agency will be used to treat oiled wildlife.
Training documentation and record maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training activity records will be retained five years for all personnel following completion of training Company will retain training records indefinitely for individuals assigned specific duties in the Plan Training records will be retained by the EHS Department in Casper, Wyoming.



20.1.1 Training Matrix

Training Element	Qualified Individual (QI)	Emergency Response Team (ERT)	Pipeline Personnel
Captain of the Port (COTP) Zones or Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regions in which the facility is located	x	x	X
Notification procedures and requirements for facility owners or operators; internal response organizations; federal and state agencies; and contracted oil spill removal organizations (OSROs) and the information required for those organizations	x	x	X
Communication system used for the notifications	x	x	X
Information on the products stored, used, or transferred by the facility, including familiarity with the material safety data sheets (MSDS), special handling procedures, health and safety hazards, spill and fire fighting procedures	x	x	X
Procedures the facility personnel may use to mitigate or prevent any discharge or a substantial threat of a discharge of oil resulting from facility operational activities associated with internal or external cargo transfers, storage, or use	x		
Facility personnel responsibilities and procedures for use of facility equipment which may be available to mitigate or prevent an oil discharge	x	x	x
Operational capabilities of the contracted OSROs to respond small, medium, and large discharges	x	x	x
Responsibilities and authority of the Qualified Individual (QI) as described in the Spill Response Plan and Company response organization	x	x	x
The organization structure that will be used to manage the response actions including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Command and control • Public information • Safety • Liaison with government agencies • Spill response operations • Planning, Logistics and Finance/Admin support 	x	x	x
The responsibilities and duties of each Emergency Response Team (ERT) within the organization structure	x	x	
The drill and exercise program to meet federal and state regulations as required under Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90)	x	x	x
The role of the QI in the post discharge review of the Plan to evaluate	x		



and validate its effectiveness			
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20.1.1 Training Matrix (cont.)

Training Element	Qualified Individual (QI)	Emergency Response Team (ERT)	Pipeline Personnel
The Area Contingency Plan (ACP) for the area in which the facility is located	x	x	x
The National Contingency Plan (NCP)	x	x	x
Roles and responsibilities of federal and state agencies in pollution response	x	x	x
Available response resources identified in the Plan	x	x	
Contracting and ordering procedures to acquire OSRO resources identified in the Plan	x	x	
OSHA requirements for worker health and safety (29 CFR 1910.120)	x	x	x
Incident Command System/ Unified Command System	x	x	
Public affairs	x	x	
Crisis management	x	x	
Procedures for obtaining approval for dispersant use or in-situ burning of the spill	x		
Oil spill trajectory analysis	x		
Sensitive biological areas	x	x	
This training procedure as described in the Plan for members of the ERT		x	
Procedures for the post discharge review of the plan to evaluate and validate its effectiveness		x	
Basic information on spill operations and oil spill clean-up technology including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil containment Oil recovery methods and devices Equipment limitations and uses Shoreline cleanup and protection Spill trajectory analysis Use of dispersants, in-situ burning, bioremediation Waste storage and disposal considerations. 		x	
Hazard recognition and evaluation		x	
Site safety and security procedures		x	



Personnel management, as applicable to designated job responsibilities		X	
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20.1.1 Training Matrix (cont.)

Training Element	Qualified Individual (QI)	Emergency Response Team (ERT)	Pipeline Personnel
Procedures for directing the deployment and use of spill response equipment, as applicable to designated job responsibilities		X	X
Specific procedures to shut down effected operations			X
Procedures to follow in the event of discharge, potential discharge, or emergency involving the following equipment or scenarios: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tank overfill Tank rupture Piping or pipeline rupture Piping or pipeline leak, both under pressure or not under pressure, if applicable Explosion or fire Equipment failure Failure of secondary containment system. 			X
QI's name and how to contact him or her			X



20.2 Training Records

Employees

A training record shall be maintained for each employee that has been trained in accordance with requirements in 29 CFR 1910.120 and 49 CFR 194.117. These records shall be maintained at the SEL office located in Casper, Wyoming, as long as the employee is assigned duties under the response plan.

In accordance with 49 CFR 195.403, and at intervals not exceeding 15 months but at least once each calendar year, SEL will;

1. Review with personnel their performance in meeting the objectives of the emergency response training program,
2. Make appropriate changes to the emergency response training program, and
3. Require and verify that supervisors maintain a thorough knowledge of the emergency response procedures for which they are responsible. This procedure will be administered by the EHS department and the records will be retained in Casper, WY.

Records shall also be kept tracking required refresher training dates for each individual, under applicable legislation.

Contractors

The SEL emergency response contractors are responsible for maintaining all training records for their employees. Periodic audits shall be conducted of contractor training records to ensure that they comply with the emergency training and exercise requirements. Audit documentation shall be retained in the SEL emergency training and exercise files.

Instructors

HAZWOPER instructors and training organizations shall be required to provide a current record of instructor certification to the operator's headquarters prior to undertaking any training. These records shall be maintained at the SEL office located in Casper, Wyoming as long as the instructor undertakes training for the Company, as required by 29 CFR 1910.120.

Exercises

Documentation of all exercises in the response area shall be retained for a period of 3 years from the date of each exercise at the SEL office located in Casper, Wyoming and shall be made available to RSPA, upon request. Records shall indicate the scenario for the exercise, the personnel in attendance, and the results of the exercise.



20.3 Exercises

Company Policy

SEL participates in the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP). During each triennial cycle, all components of the Plan (Section 20.4.1) must be exercised at least once.

The District Supervisor is responsible for the following aspects:

- Scheduling
- Maintaining records
- Implementing
- Evaluation of the Company's training and exercise program
- Post-drill evaluation improvements.



20.4 PREP Exercise Program

National Preparedness For Response Exercise Program (PREP)

The National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) was developed to establish a workable exercise and training program that meets the intent of OPA 90. The Company participates in this program on a voluntary basis.

The PREP is a multi-agency program to exercise and evaluate government Agency Contingency Plans and industry spill response plans. The exercise program meets the mandate of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 for exercises and represents the minimum guidelines for ensuring overall preparedness within the response community. It satisfies the exercise requirements of the U.S. Coast Guard, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA) Office of Pipeline Safety, and the Minerals Management Service (MMS). Completion of PREP exercises will satisfy all OPA 90 mandated federal oil pollution response exercise requirements when properly documented.

PREP exercises are viewed as an opportunity for continuous improvement of the response plans and the response system. Plan holders are responsible for addressing any issues that arise from evaluation of the exercises, and for making changes to the response plans necessary to ensure the highest level of preparedness.

PREP is a voluntary program. If a plan holder does not choose to follow the PREP guidelines, the plan holder must meet the exercise requirements mandated by the federal agency with regulatory oversight for the specific type of industry. All plan holders, whether participating in the PREP or following the exercise mandates of relevant agency regulations, are subject to government initiated unannounced exercises. Unannounced exercises are mandated by OPA 90. The PREP guidelines became effective January 1, 1994. Training requirements follow the calendar year from January 1 to December 31.

Core elements under PREP include:

Qualified Individual Notifications

In order to fill the role of a Qualified Individual, one must be an English-speaking representative of the operator, located in the US and available on a 24-hour basis. The person designated as the Qualified Individual must be authorized to activate personnel and equipment maintained by the operator, activate and engage in contracting with OSROs, act as a liaison with the Federal On-Scene Coordinator and obligate funds required to effectuate response activities.

The objective of this core element is to ensure that the Qualified Individual (or designate) can be reached in a spill response emergency to carry out his or her required duties. Contact by telephone, radio, message (pager or fax) must be made with the QI and confirmation must be received from him or her to satisfy the requirements of a QI Notification Drill. QI Notification Drills must be conducted 12 times in the triennial cycle (once per quarter). At least once per year the QI Notification Drill should be conducted during non-business hours. Self-certification will be used to document the drill. Records will be retained for 3 years.



20.4.1 PREP Response Plan Core Components

CORE COMPONENTS	DESCRIPTION
Notifications	Test the notifications procedures identified in the Area Contingency Plan (ACP) and the Spill Response Plan.
Staff mobilization	Demonstrate the ability to assemble the spill response organization identified in the ACP and the Spill Response Plan.
Ability to operate within the response management system described in the Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unified Command Response management system 	Demonstrate the ability of the spill response organization to work within a unified command. Demonstrate the ability of the response organization to operate within the framework of the response management system identified in their respective plans.
Discharge control	Demonstrate the ability of the spill response organization to control and stop the discharge at the source.
Assessment	Demonstrate the ability of the spill response organization to provide initial assessment of the discharge and provide continuing assessments of the effectiveness of the tactical operations.
Containment	Demonstrate the ability of the spill response organization to contain the discharge at the source or in various locations for recovery operations.
Recovery	Demonstrate the ability of the spill response organization to recover the discharged product.
Protection	Demonstrate the ability of the spill response organization to protect the environmentally and economically sensitive areas identified in the ACP and the respective industry response plan.
Disposal	Demonstrate the ability of the spill response organization to dispose of the recovered material and contaminated debris.
Communications	Demonstrate the ability to establish an effective communications system for the spill response organization.
Transportation	Demonstrate the ability to establish multi-mode transportation both for execution of the discharge and support functions.
Personnel support	Demonstrate the ability to provide the necessary support of all personnel associated with response.
Equipment maintenance and support	Demonstrate the ability to maintain and support all equipment associated with the response.
Procurement	Demonstrate the ability to establish an effective procurement system.
Documentation	Demonstrate the ability of the spill response organization to document all operational and support aspects of the response and provide



	detailed records of decisions and actions taken.
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Incident Management Team* (IMT) Tabletops

The IMT is the group of personnel identified to staff the appropriate organizational structure to manage spill response implementation in accordance with the response plan. The IMT must be identified, and the entire expanded IMT must be exercised annually.

A Tabletop Exercise is an exercise of the response plan and the IMT's response efforts without the actual deployment of response equipment.

Tabletop Exercises must be conducted 3 times in the triennial cycle (once per year). At least one tabletop exercise in a triennial cycle shall involve a worst-case discharge scenario.

The Worst Case Discharge scenario is the largest foreseeable discharge of oil, including a discharge from fire or explosion, in adverse weather conditions.

Self-certification will be used to document the exercise. Records will be retained for 3 years.

Equipment Deployment Exercises

An equipment deployment exercise is an exercise where response equipment is deployed to a specific site and operated in its normal operating medium. Personnel that would normally operate or supervise the operation of the response equipment must participate in the exercise.

Objectives of this type of exercise should include but not be limited to:

- Demonstrating the ability of personnel to deploy and operate the equipment, and be involved in a training program
- Demonstrating that equipment is in good operating condition appropriate for the intended operating environment, is properly maintained and is functional during the exercise.

For the purposes of equipment deployment exercises, the following definitions apply:

Facility-Owned and Operated Equipment

Facility-owned and operated equipment is that equipment owned by a facility and operated either by the facility's own personnel or other personnel hired by the facility to operate this equipment. Facility-owned deployments should be once per year.

OSRO

An OSRO (Oil Spill Removal Organization) is an entity that provides response resources and could include but not be limited to contractors, cooperatives or in-house response resources established in a geographic area to provide required response resources.

OSROs should be involved in an annual equipment deployment with a minimum amount of equipment and a representative sample of personnel must be present. The personnel and equipment should be



exercised on a rotational basis, with the ultimate goal of eventually exercising all of the OSRO's equipment and personnel.

For exercises where OSRO's are involved, equipment deployed must include at least 1,000 feet of each type of boom and one of each type of skimming system.

Equipment deployment exercises must be conducted 3 times in a triennial cycle, using either OSRO and/or facility owned and operated equipment.

Self-certification will be used to document the exercise. Records will be retained for 3 years.

Internal Unannounced Exercises

Unannounced exercises are those where the exercise participants do not have prior knowledge of the scenario, as would be the situation in an actual spill incident.

Unannounced exercises must be conducted 3 times in the triennial cycle (once per year). Participants cannot have prior knowledge of the scenario. Either a tabletop exercise or equipment deployment exercise may be used as an unannounced exercise.

NOTE: Response to an actual spill shall be taken as credit for the unannounced exercise requirement, as long as the response was evaluated.

Self-certification will be used to document the exercise and records shall be retained for 3 years.

External Unannounced Exercises

External exercises are those that extend beyond the internal focus of the plan holder's organization, involve other members of the response community and are initiated by RSPA. For RSPA regulated pipelines, the government-initiated unannounced exercise would be limited to 20 annually across the US.

A plan holder directed by RSPA to participate in a government-initiated unannounced exercise is responsible for all the costs associated with participation in the exercise.

A plan holder that has participated in a government-initiated unannounced exercise would not be required to participate in another government-initiated unannounced exercise for at least 36 months from the time of the past exercise.

Certification shall be effectuated by the RSPA personnel conducting the exercise. RSPA will provide certification of the exercise date, participants and response area exercised. Records will be retained for 3 years.

Triennial Cycle Elements



Every three years, all components of the entire response plan must be exercised. Rather than requiring each plan holder to conduct a major exercise every 3 years, the PREP allows for the individual components to be exercised in portions through the required exercises.

- Organizational Design
 - notification
 - staff mobilization
 - ability to operate within a response organization
- Operational Response
 - discharge control
 - assessment of discharge
 - containment of discharge
 - recovery of spilled material
 - protection of sensitive areas
 - disposal of recovered material and contaminated debris
- Response Support
 - communications
 - transportation
 - personnel support
 - equipment and maintenance support
 - procurement
 - documentation

Internal Drills

Internal drills shall be conducted by The Company personnel in the United States, in accordance with regulatory and PREP requirements, to ensure the response organization and structure is operating in accordance with the response plan. Goals and objectives for each exercise shall be set in advance, and the response shall be evaluated against the goals and objectives. Records for each exercise shall include the company personnel and contractors involved, the scenario, and the results of the exercise.

Qualified Individual notification exercises shall be undertaken as per PREP requirements to test internal, external and qualified individual notification procedures. PREP based tabletop exercises shall be conducted in all response zones. Drills will be conducted such that all triennial requirements are met. Announced and unannounced PREP based deployment exercises shall be conducted, for company-owned equipment. A representative sample of each response area's equipment shall be deployed and visually inspected by the local representative of Express/Platte for a summary of equipment deployment drill procedures).

The Company shall ensure that the regional Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSRO's) specified for each response zone conducts equipment deployment exercises. A representative sample of each OSRO's equipment shall be tested and inspected as part of the deployment exercise, as per PREP requirements.

Unannounced Drills



A minimum of one unannounced drill (ie. scenario not provided beforehand) shall be undertaken each year, as either a deployment exercise or as a tabletop exercise.

External Drills

In addition to requirements for unannounced external exercises identified under PREP, The Company personnel shall participate in both announced and unannounced drills sponsored by the US Coast Guard, State Emergency Management Agencies, and local County Emergency Agencies, as appropriate.

Post Drill Evaluation

Results and recommendations resulting from drills undertaken by the company shall be used to identify needed improvements in company procedures or equipment, and enhance company response capabilities.

NOTE: In the event of an actual emergency which affects a response area, elements of the actual response which have exercise requirements identified in 49 CFR 194, shall be taken as fulfilling drill requirements for that period.



20.5 Exercise Schedules

Exercise Requirements	Triennial Requirements Total/3 Years	2011				2012				2013			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
QI Notifications	12/ 3												
Emergency Response Team Tabletops													
Table Exercises	3/ 3												
Worst Case Discharge	1/ 3												
Equipment Deployments													
OSRO	3/ 3 (OSRO or facility owned)												
Facility Owned													
Unannounced Exercises	3/ 3												
Triennial Cycle Elements	Exercise All Elements Within the 3 Year Period												
A. Organizational Design													
1. Notifications													
• Contact National Response Center	1/ 3												
• Contact State Agencies	1/ 3												
2. Staff Mobilization	1/ 3												
3. Ability to Operate Within Response Mgmt. Structure													
• Demonstrate Unified Command System Ability	1/ 3												
• Demonstrate Incident Command System Ability	1/ 3												
B. Operational Response													
4. Discharge Control	1/ 3												
5. Assessment of Discharge	1/ 3												
6. Containment of Discharge	1/ 3												
7. Recovery of Spilled Material	1/ 3												
8. Protection of Sensitive Areas	1/ 3												
9. Disposal of Recovered or Contaminated Material	1/ 3												
C. Response Support													
10. Communications	1/ 3												
11. Transportation	1/ 3												
12. Personnel Support	1/ 3												
13. Equipment Maintenance and Support	1/ 3												
14. Procurement	1/ 3												
15. Documentation	1/ 3												



20.6 Emergency Response Drill Documentation Form

Type of Event			
Exercise/Event Name:		Date:	
Response Area:		Drill Location:	
Drill Leader:		Telephone #:	
Qualified Individual:		Telephone #:	
Type of Drill or Exercise (Check all applicable items)			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Notification Drill		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Level 1 Tabletop Exercise	<input type="checkbox"/> Level 2 Tabletop Exercise	<input type="checkbox"/> Level 3 Tabletop Exercise
<input type="checkbox"/>	Equipment Deployment Exercise (Spectra Energy)	<input type="checkbox"/> OSRO or LOOP	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unannounced Exercise		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Drill Exercise undertaken by third party		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Actual Response		
Triennial Credit Documentation			
Which Triennial requirements were exercised during this drill?			
Organizational Elements			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Notifications		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Staff Mobilization		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ability to operate within Emergency Response Team Structure		
Operational Elements			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Discharge Control		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Assessment of Discharge		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Containment of Discharge		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Recovery of Spilled Material		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Protection of Sensitive Areas		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Disposal of Recovered or Contaminated Material		
Support Elements			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Communications		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Personnel Support		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Equipment Maintenance and Support		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Procurement		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Documentation		
Drill Objectives			
		Was the Objective Accomplished?	
1.		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
2.		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
3.		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
4.		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>



5.		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>	
If objective(s) above were not accomplished, list the reason why below:					
Scenario Description					
Notifications made during Drill					
Time Drill was started:		AM/PM		Time drill was completed:	
Time of Contact		Person making Contact		Person Contacted	
Deployment Location					
Name of Facility or Location:					
Address or site description:					
Watercourse involved: (if applicable):					
Record of Equipment deployed					
Quantity:		Description:		Resource Supplier:	
Signatures					



Drill Leader:		Date:
Qualified Individual:		Date
<p>To be filled out by the drill leader after completion of the drill or exercise. Please provide appropriate comments below which relate to this drill and recommendations for areas of improvement, as required.</p> <p>(NOTE: comments may be positive or negative and not all items will apply to every drill).</p>		
1. Was sufficient planning undertaken to meet the objectives of the exercise?		
2. Was the scenario used realistic? Did it allow the objective of the exercise to be accomplished?		
3. Were all required resources (manuals, maps, drawings, photographs, forms and other required reference materials) available for use during the exercise (if required)?		
4. Were any deficiencies, problems or incorrect information noted in reference materials, which should be considered in future revisions?		
5. Were notifications completed successfully? Were any delays encountered, which could be avoided in the future?		
6. Was an Incident Command System (ICS) structure used during the exercise? How did it function? Were any deficiencies noted?		
7. Were all personnel aware of their own responsibilities and how they functioned within the organization?		
8. Did equipment used function in a correct manner or were deficiencies noted?		
9. Were any deployment procedures or techniques used during the exercise found to be deficient?		
10. Did deployment personnel exhibit appropriate knowledge of equipment usage and deployment strategy?		
11. What strong points were noted during the exercise?		



12. What areas were noted where improvement is required?

Actions Items for Exercise

Recommendation	Action by	Deadline Date	Completion Date
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			

Signatures:

Drill Leader:		Date:	
Qualified Individual:		Date:	