

Environmental Impact Assessment Information Forum Safety and Emergency Response

- Emergency response plan based on applicable components of:
 - CAN/CSA-Z731-03
 - NFPA 1561 and 1600
 - The new AEUB Directive 71
 - Firefighter Code of Practice (FEX-003)

EIA Safety and Emergency Response

The Emergency Response Plan (ERP) has been designed to

- (a) promote the safety of workers, responders, and the public;
- (b) reduce the destruction of goods and other property;
- (c) reduce the magnitude of environmental and other impacts;

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(d) help responders quickly determine and initiate proper remedial actions

(e) reduce recovery times and costs; and

(f) make responders, industry and the public more confident that emergencies will be properly managed.

EIA/ ERP

Emergency preparedness- Based on an all hazards approach using common hazard identification and NRCAER (Northeast Regional Community Awareness and Emergency Response) criteria. Emergency response plan (ERP) development based on Legislation and the new Firefighter Code of Practice; including roles, responsibilities and resources.

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Emergency response procedures- incorporated into the plan are the most appropriate responses to identified hazards (such as sulphur fires), as well as protocols for undertaking specific tasks.

For the fixed facility ERP there are procedures for key isolation points and utilities shut-off, spill control procedures and locations of spill control points, assembly instructions and locations of assembly points, location and operation of emergency protective equipment.

EIA/ ERP

- Mutual Aid Agreements; follow the NRCAER model with proposed special sub-agreements for area first responders.
- Contact list as per regulation and NRCAER protocols.
- Communications Systems- designed to be integrated into the overall emergency response network and Community Notification System(CNS)

EIA/ ERP

- Public Education and Information (related to emergencies)
- Includes initial hazard identification
- Commitment to public awareness of the communications and warning systems
- Includes options for public protection (e.g. shelter-in-place, evacuation)
- Use of public information resources and the community update line

EIA/ ERP

- Incident management
- All incidents will be managed in an ICS (Incident Command System) framework as per NRCAER protocols.
- And the ICC (incident command center) will carry out the following functions:
 - Assess the situation
 - Develop and direct strategies for emergency response

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- Identify 'hot zones' and control entry
- Establish public protection priorities (In Place Sheltering)
- Determine needs and request additional resources (NRCAER)
- Ensure the ERP is implemented
- Monitor changing conditions
- Ensure people inside the hot zone are accounted for
- Implement both an action and site safety plan for the incident

EIA/ ERP

- EOC (emergency operations center)- the ERP fully supports the concept of Joint Command and will send resources to the designated EOC as determined by NRCAER protocols and ICS (Incident Command System)
- A coordinated and effective response is the goal of the ERP and all the responders.

EIA/ ERP

- Coordinated response includes the following elements in the plan:
- Activation of the ERP including initial alerting and response
- Situational assessment and formulation of an action plan including:
 - Site safety and security
 - Resource mobilization

EIA/ ERP

- Notification and reporting
- Damage assessment and claims management
- Public communications, including CNS
- Critical incident stress management
- Emergency incident termination
- Reviews and debriefing