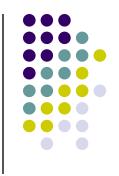
Enbridge St. Lawrence Gas

Incident Priorities:

- Priority # 1 Life Safety
- Priority # 2 Incident Stabilization
- Priority # 3 Property Conservation







- Implement Response Objectives Size Up / "Fight or Flight"
 - Make Safe
 - Ventilate
 - Confirm Utility Company Notification
 - Identify / Eliminate Ignition Sources
 - Shut Off Gas Supply / Power Supply
 - Identify Hot Zone Evacuation ?
 - Request Additional Resources
 - Set up Command Post
 - Facilitate Entry of Response Personnel
 - Re- assess Situation
 - Communication / Feedback

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Emergency Response Considerations

- Weather
- Wind
- Initial Reports
- Response Route
- Time of Day
- Building Occupancy
- Information Updates
- Manpower Available
- Equipment Available







- Do <u>Not</u> park vehicles directly in front of buildings suspected of containing escaping gas
- Do <u>Not</u> attempt to extinguish gas fed fires
- Do <u>Not</u> enter a fenced in facility unless absolutely necessary to protect life or unless cleared through gas company Personnel
- Do <u>Not</u> attempt to fill an excavation with water
- Do <u>Not</u> Turn on any valve that has been shut off or allow anyone else to do so other than gas company personnel
- Do <u>Not</u> allow any equipment to enter Hot Zone unless directed by gas company personnel





- Be trained to play Be dressed to play
- The initial 10 minutes of the incident will determine operations for the next 60 minutes
- Bad news doesn't get better with time Share all pertinent information early
 The sooner you can start to fix it
- Don't Look Stupid Because you didn't have a plan
- A Problem well defined is a problem half solved
- Work together to solve the problem
- Focus on those things that you can change and will make a Positive difference to the outcome.
- Don't allow freelancing stick to your plan
- NEVER ATTEMPT TO EXTINGUISH A GAS FED FIRE IF THE FLOW CANNOT BE STOPPED



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- Look at where the Problem is now and where it is going! The travel of both liquid and vapors
- Every incident will arrive at some outcome with or without your help. If you can't change the outcome, don't get involved. What will happen If I do Nothing?
- There is nothing wrong with taking a calculated risk. If there is much to be gained, there is much to be risked. If there is little to be gained, then little should be risked.
- You should view your roles as risk evaluators, rather than risk takers where hazardous materials are involved.
- Don't fill up an open hole or trench with soil or with water in an attempt to stop the flow of gas. This may delay efforts to control the problem or cause underground migration.
- Surprises often occur on the emergency scene. Always have a Plan B in case Plan A doesn't work.