
Manitoba Environmental Emergency Coordination Annex

**Version 1.0
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Manitoba Emergency Measures Organization
1525-405 Broadway
Winnipeg, MB R3C 3L6
emo@gov.mb.ca

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FOREWORD

Dangerous goods are manufactured, transported, stored, and handled daily in Manitoba. Occasionally, there is an incident involving dangerous goods. In order to prevent or reduce the impact, it is essential that the emergency response be carried out in a timely, coordinated, and effective manner.

First response to most emergencies involves the emergency resources of the affected municipality. Incidents involving dangerous goods often require responders with specialized training, equipment and knowledge. It is the coordinated response of the Government of Manitoba, with cooperation from the private sector, municipalities and the Government of Canada, which brings together the resources and expertise necessary for a successful response.

There are a number of organizations that are prepared to lead, support or coordinate the response to a serious dangerous goods incident. Some of these organizations also have regulatory responsibilities. Each organization must understand the roles and the responsibilities of the response partners, as outlined in this plan.

1 PLAN OVERVIEW

1.1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Environmental Emergency Coordination Annex (EECA) is to establish a framework for a coordinated provincial response to a major environmental emergency and the development of incident-specific schedules that will provide additional guidance for specific environmental emergency incidents.

1.2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this annex are to enable coordination of consequence management activities during a major environmental emergency and to prevent or limit risks or impacts to:

- life safety
- the environment
- property
- critical infrastructure
- the economy

1.3. SCOPE

This is a coordination plan for a multiple-agency response to a major environmental emergency in Manitoba. It outlines the roles and responsibilities of provincial and federal departments as well as the coordinating and communication mechanisms for a provincial response to a major environmental emergency.

The EECA is intended to address environmental emergencies that meet the threshold of a major emergency or disaster and also inform the response to lower level events, as defined by *The Emergency Measures Act*. The EECA will also provide direction for dealing with known, unknown, or identified dangerous goods, products, substances or organisms which may pose a risk to people, property or the environment. Additional guidance for specific environmental incidents has been identified for development and will be included as schedules to this annex once they are developed.

Departments and agencies having roles and responsibilities outlined in this annex are encouraged to develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) and emergency response checklists to supplement the provisions in this annex.

This plan is activated by the Manitoba Emergency Measures Organization (Manitoba EMO).

1.4. RELATIONSHIP TO LAWS AND OTHER PLANS

Subject to the provisions of the *Emergency Measures Act*, the EECA will be in accordance with current provincial legislation governing environmental emergency response. The following Manitoba Acts have been identified as governing environmental emergency response for the Province of Manitoba.

Manitoba Emergency Measures Organization

- *The Emergency Measures Act*

Manitoba Sustainable Development

- *The Environment Act*
- *The Dangerous Goods Handling and Transportation Act*
- *The Contaminated Sites Remediation Act*
- *The Ozone Depleting Substances Act*

Office of the Fire Commissioner

- *The Fires Prevention and Emergency Response Act*

Manitoba Health, Seniors and Active Living

- *The Public Health Act*
- *The Regional Health Authority Act*
- *The Personal Health and Information Act*

Manitoba Growth, Enterprise and Trade

- *The Workplace Safety and Health Act*
- *The Oil and Gas Act*

As an annex to the Manitoba Emergency Plan (MEP), the EECA provides additional detail and specific guidance for an environmental emergency. Where there is contradiction between the MEP and the more specific provisions in the EECA, the annex will prevail.

The EECA does not replace, but should be read in conjunction with or is complementary to, event-specific or departmental plans or areas of responsibility.

1.5. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- Dangerous goods are manufactured, transported, stored, and handled at numerous locations in Manitoba.
- The discharge, release, or misuse of dangerous goods may pose a significant threat to public health and safety.
- Most of these events occur with little or no notice. Incidents may occur in any of the following transportation sectors: Rail, Road, Marine, Pipelines and Air.
- The main effects of these incidents are transportation interruptions, localized environmental damage and increased health risks for the affected area. Exceptions are when the dangerous good incident affects air or water quality, which may then impact large geographical areas and populaces.
- Some dangerous goods require an Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP), as detailed in the federal *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations*, to be in place before they can be moved. Most carriers of dangerous goods have some emergency response capability or have access to private response contractors.
- An environmental emergency will most likely involve a private company and a municipal response.
- First responders (local firefighters, paramedics, and law enforcement officers) are usually the first on the scene of a major environmental emergency. Depending on the incident, the responsible party will provide support to the first responders. The province will provide additional support and resources when required.
- Environmental emergency response operations often require extensively trained teams and specialized equipment. Local governments may not have adequate resources to develop and maintain the personnel, specialized training, and equipment needed to safely and effectively respond to environmental emergencies.
- Safety of responding personnel will be a primary consideration in all response activities.
- Incidents that are, or are suspected to be, deliberate or intentional in nature to cause harm are considered chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosives (CBRNE) events. CBRNE events involve violation of laws which will elicit a law enforcement and emergency management (consequence management) response. In these incidents, coordination between responding agencies is vital to ensure that appropriate response actions are taken while still investigating and securing evidence. Special planning considerations for CBRNE events will be addressed in a CBRNE Coordination Annex yet to be drafted.
- The province is responsible for providing emergency support and response when local government is unable to provide adequate response or recovery actions, or when an incident occurs in an area that is directly under provincial jurisdiction or involves provincially regulated activities.
- The agencies outlined in this annex and corresponding attachments will be able to provide the resources and perform their roles and responsibilities during an environmental emergency.

1.6. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1.6.1. GENERAL

- Response personnel at the local level of government are usually the initial responders to an environmental emergency.
- The primary responsibility for the control of dangerous goods resides with the responsible party (owner, user, shipping agent, carrier, or other individuals whose custody the material has been placed). The responsible party for the dangerous goods is required to report any incident to the appropriate provincial department/agency.
- Local authorities are responsible for providing initial response to emergencies occurring within their boundaries to the extent expertise and resources are available. Local response agencies should make an immediate appraisal of the situation and its potential and seek additional appropriate resources if the event is expected to exceed the capability of local resources.
- Evacuation or shelter-in-place decisions for environmental emergencies are to be made by local authorities and on-scene responders. The assistance and advice of relevant specialists may be sought on an as-needed basis.
- Provincial involvement may be at the request of a local jurisdiction when it has been determined that additional resources or expertise is necessary to effectively deal with the situation or when specific circumstances of an incident requires immediate provincial involvement.
- During a provincial response, all involved provincial institutions assist in determining overall objectives, contribute to joint plans, and maximize the use of available resources.
- When additional or specialized resources are required, the Province may request assistance from the Government of Canada through the Public Safety Canada Regional Office.

1.6.2. PRIMARY, SUPPORTING, AND COORDINATING DEPARTMENTS

When a provincial response is activated, various departments may lead a component of the response and/or recovery, according to their pre-established roles and responsibilities and some may play a coordinating or supporting role. This will ultimately be determined by the type of environmental emergency that has occurred.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS

A department with legislated mandate related to a key element of an emergency. Primary department does not mean lead department. Depending on the nature of the emergency, there may be multiple primary departments.

Manitoba Sustainable Development (SD), The Office of the Fire Commissioner (OFC), Manitoba Health, Seniors and Active Living (MHSAL), and Manitoba Growth Enterprise and Trade (GET) Mineral Resources Division are identified as the primary departments during an environmental emergency response.

COORDINATING DEPARTMENTS/AGENCIES

A department that is responsible for engaging relevant government departments in an integrated response to an emergency.

Manitoba EMO is the provincial coordinating department. In Manitoba, Federal response and assistance to the province is coordinated through the Public Safety Canada Regional Office.

SUPPORTING DEPARTMENTS/AGENCIES

A department that provides general or specialized assistance to a primary department in responding to an emergency.

The following provincial departments have roles before or during an environmental emergency that may be different from those roles outlined in the MEP:

- Workplace Safety and Health Branch (GET)
- Communication Services Manitoba (CSM)
- “D” Division, Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- Local Police

Federal Government Departments and Agencies

The following Federal departments may become stakeholders in dangerous goods incidents:

- Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)
- Indigenous Services Affairs Canada (ISC)
- Health Canada (HC)
- Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) – Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Public Safety Canada (PS Canada)
- Transport Canada (TC)
- Transportation Safety Board of Canada (TSBC)
- National Energy Board (NEB)
- Canadian Coastguard (CCG)

Industry

There are many different industry stakeholders in dangerous goods incidents:

- Highway transport
- Rail
- Pipeline
- Chemical (ex. Fertilizer, ammonia, plastics)
- Mines

These industries have a responsibility to report environmental emergencies to the appropriate authorities and may provide emergency responders with technical advice, recommendations, or provide specialized personnel, equipment needed to respond to an incident.

1.6.3. OVERLAPPING JURISDICTION

Depending on the type of event and its location, some federal departments may have statutory authority over some aspect of the environmental emergency. In these events, federal departments and agencies with a legislated mandate related to a key element of the emergency will become primary departments. *See Attachment E of this annex for a comprehensive list of federal acts related to environmental emergencies*

It is expected that where there is overlap between provincial and federal authorities, that those primary, coordinating, and supporting departments will work together. Regardless of legislated responsibility to respond to an environmental emergency, collaboration and coordination between all levels of government is required to effectively to respond to a major incident.

1.6.4. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

It is intended that responding agencies and the responsible party operate under an Incident Command System. At an individual site, depending on its complexity, this could be a single Incident Commander, or a Unified Command in which collective decisions are made by representatives of the various agencies and the responsible party involved in managing the environmental emergency. In each case, a consistent incident action plan is developed and implemented in a safe and well-coordinated manner.

1.7. ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY WORKING GROUP

The Environmental Emergency Working Group, consisting of departmental representatives, provides a forum for discussion, planning and communication. The committee members include:

- Manitoba SD
- Manitoba EMO
- Manitoba Infrastructure
- Mineral Resources Division (GET)
- Workplace Safety and Health
- The OFC
- CSM
- MHSAL ODM
- The Medical Officer of Health
- Public Safety Canada

More agencies may be added as required

1.8. ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY STEERING COMMITTEE

The Environmental Emergency Steering Committee, consisting of senior departmental representatives, provides a forum for escalating decision-making in a dangerous goods emergency and is co-chaired by the Assistant Deputy Minister of Manitoba Emergency Management and Public Safety Division (responsible for Manitoba EMO), Assistant Deputy Minister of Sustainable Development, Environmental Stewardship Division and the Fire Commissioner. Public Safety Canada Regional Director or Designate may be invited to

participate with the Steering Committee under certain circumstances. The Steering Committee communicates as required throughout a dangerous goods emergency response to make decisions across provincial departments and federal agencies **that require escalation above the Manitoba Emergency Coordination Centre (MECC).**

1.9. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Agencies are responsible for providing Manitoba EMO with updates as soon as changes occur. Manitoba EMO will update the annex on at least a yearly basis. All involved agencies will be asked to review the plan and make recommendations for amendment by September of every year as part of this process.

Incident-specific schedules to this annex have been identified by Manitoba EMO and Sustainable Development. These schedules will provide additional guidance when responding to specific environmental emergencies such as emergencies rooted in biological and radiological sources. Schedules have been reserved in this annex and act as placeholders until they are fully developed.

2 RESPONSE OPERATIONS

2.1. GENERAL

Timely and effective response by the provincial government, federal government, and the private sector may be required to assist local authorities in response to, and recovery from a major environmental emergency.

Based on the type of incident (rail, open waters, on highway, etc.), investigation leads will vary from provincial and federal jurisdiction.

Initial risk assessments are conducted by the first agency to respond to an environmental emergency. As departments/agencies become notified, each will assess the actual or potential hazard in line with their SOPs. Additional risk assessments will be conducted as needed, or when the situation changes and shared with the EMO Duty Officer or the Manitoba Emergency Coordination Centre (if active) in a timely manner. See *Attachment D: Risk Assessment Matrix for Classifying Incidents* for an example of SD's Risk Assessment Procedures.

2.2. ACTIVATION

The EECA will be activated when an environmental emergency meets the threshold of a *major emergency* or *disaster* as defined by *The Emergency Measures Act*.

Depending on the magnitude of an incident, the EECA or portions of it will be implemented to coordinate actions, conserve resources and expedite mitigation of the incident. Further activation (of emergency management functions) will be based on scale and scope (size and complexity), as determined by Manitoba EMO.

2.3. NOTIFICATIONS

2.3.1. ROUTINE NOTIFICATIONS AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

The initial notification of an impending or actual incident can be made by one of several sources: private citizen, industry, local responder, provincial responder, etc. Likewise, notification can be received by several provincial agencies through normal business activities.

Upon discovery or occurrence of an environmental emergency, the responsible party (facility operators, shippers, carriers, etc.) must follow incident notification procedures required by provincial and federal legislation. Separate reporting requirements under the *Dangerous Goods Handling and Transportation Act* and *Oil and Gas Act* require the responsible party to report an environmental emergency or a spill to the applicable provincial department (and federal department, if applicable).

When departments and agencies are notified, each will assess the actual or potential incident in line with their legislated roles and responsibilities and internal SOPs. Following the department/agency's initial assessment, they will decide which departments should be contacted. The EECA does not provide specific processes for the chain of notifications; however, after receiving initial notification of an environmental emergency, subsequent notifications should be made to all partners of the EECA as a means of attaining situational awareness in the province.

2.3.2. NOTIFICATIONS FOR MAJOR EMERGENCIES OR DISASTERS

When responding local authorities, departments, or agencies determine an event has the potential to meet the threshold of a *major emergency* or *disaster*, the department/agency shall notify the EMO Duty Officer at **(204)-945-5555, emodutyofficer@gov.mb.ca**.

Once the EMO Duty Officer receives the notification, the Duty Officer will notify other provincial departments and agencies identified in this plan, or as otherwise required, as well as Public Safety Canada and potentially impacted local authorities including Indigenous Services Canada (ISC).

Public Safety Canada will then notify other federal departments and agencies, as required.

2.4. RESPONSE ACTIONS

2.4.1. PRIVATE SECTOR RESPONSE

The private sector (e.g., facility operators, shippers, carriers, etc.) may provide emergency responders with technical advice, recommendations, or provide specialized personnel, equipment needed for response and recovery operations. While it is expected that in most instances, the dangerous goods carrier and any private company support will be present at the site and assisting the on-scene Incident Commander; there may be instances when their expertise and knowledge is also required at the Manitoba Emergency Coordination Centre. It is expected that the private company will provide (critical) situational information at the site to the MECC and all response agencies.

2.4.2. LOCAL RESPONSE ACTIONS

Local municipalities have a responsibility to respond to emergency events in their jurisdiction. Response personnel at this level of government are usually the initial responders to an environmental emergency. Roles and responsibilities of these personnel are identified in local plans. Local response agencies should make an immediate appraisal of the situation and its potential and seek additional appropriate resources if the event exceeds, or is expected to exceed, the capability of local resources.

2.4.3. PROVINCIAL RESPONSE ACTIONS

As described in Section 1.6.2. Primary, Coordinating, and Supporting Departments, there are a number of provincial departments that may become involved in the response to an environmental emergency.

When local-level capabilities, including mutual aid, are not sufficient to address the environmental emergency, or when specific circumstances of an incident requires immediate provincial involvement, provincial departments and agencies may become involved in the response. Involvement in a response will vary depending on the type of environmental emergency. Depending on the type of incident, various departments will have primary responsibilities for specific actions within the emergency response cycle and may lead a component of the response and/or recovery, according to their pre-established roles and responsibilities. These roles and responsibilities are listed in *Section 3: Roles and Responsibilities Specific to Environmental Emergencies* of this annex.

A provincial response to an environmental emergency will be coordinated by Manitoba EMO and activities and information will be coordinated through the EMO Duty Officer or the MECC. The activation of the MECC will be determined by the Manitoba EMO Director of Operations based on incident complexity, severity, and impacts.

In the event federal assistance is required to respond to an environmental emergency, request for federal assistance other than assistance routinely provided in the ordinary course will be initiated by Manitoba EMO.

2.4.3.1. Activation of the MECC

The MECC may be activated as follows:

Level 1 (Day-to-Day Operations):

The EMO Duty Officer receives situation information from local authorities, departments and agencies and any events are managed remotely or in the office by the EMO Duty Officer. Event information is collected and documented in WebEOC by the EMO Duty Officer. At this level, local authorities, departments and agencies are able to respond and deal with local events and emergencies with little to no assistance from other departments and agencies. Emergencies are coordinated through the EMO Duty Officer and Director of Operations who will liaise with responding departments primarily by telephone, email and WebEOC. Information on emergencies or incidents of interest is assessed and distributed to partners as necessary in a standardized Situation Alert by email. Level 0 is considered routine, steady-state operating level and the MECC is not activated.

Level 2 (Moderate Level Operations):

The MECC is activated and staffed by Manitoba EMO personnel and representatives of select departments and agencies as directed by Manitoba EMO's Director of Operations. Depending on the scope, scale and progression of an event, the MECC may transition from a Level 1 to Level 2 activation or the event circumstances may

determine that activation direct to Level 2 is required. The purpose of the moderate level activation will be to: assess the event/situation; gather and assess information; coordinate discussion among the emergency management partners involved or affected; forward situation updates or reports to emergency management partners and senior government officials; and provide logistical and other assistance to local authorities and emergency management partners as determined by the event/situation.

Level 3 (High Level Operations):

The MECC is activated and staffed by representatives of Primary, Supporting and Coordinating departments as directed by the Manitoba EMO Director of Operations. Additional staff from departments with operations, planning and logistics responsibilities may be required as identified by the Steering Committee. Depending on the scope, scale and progression of an event, the MECC may transition from a Level 2 to Level 3 activation or the event circumstances may determine that activation direct to Level 3 is required. The purpose of the high level activation will be to: assess the event/situation; gather and assess information; coordinate discussion among the emergency management partners involved or affected; forward situation updates or reports to emergency management partners and senior government officials; and provide logistical and other assistance to local authorities and emergency management partners as determined by the event/situation. In major events with multiple affected sites, the MECC may set operational and logistical priorities and provide direction to responding departments and agencies in support of on-site incident commanders and provide a path for escalated decision-making as set out in the MEP.

2.4.4. FEDERAL RESPONSE ACTIONS

Various federal departments and agencies have capabilities to respond to a major environmental emergency. Federal response and assistance to the province is coordinated through the Public Safety Canada's Regional Office.

2.4.5. AGREEMENTS

The *Canada-Manitoba Environmental Occurrences Notification Agreement* is an agreement between The Government of Canada and The Government of Manitoba (through Sustainable Development) to establish procedures for the receipt and timely transfer of information between both parties concerning the notification of environmental occurrences.

The *Agreement Respecting Administration of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act* is an agreement between The Government of Canada and the Government of Manitoba to cooperate to meet the Transportation of Dangerous Goods program objectives, the commitments, the roles and responsibilities enunciated in the agreement respecting the transport of dangerous goods program. The agreement identifies Sustainable Development as the lead response agency for all reported dangerous occurrences and environmental accidents in Manitoba except for specific incidents where, for security reasons or through previous arrangements, it is deemed appropriate that The Government of Canada will be the lead response agency.

2.5. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

If the responsible party refuses to accept responsibility and/or does not have the capability for cleanup and response activities, or if the responsible party is unknown, SD may arrange for the provision of required resources to respond to an environmental emergency.

3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES SPECIFIC TO ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES

Section 2.4 Response Actions of this annex identifies the general roles and responsibilities of local, provincial, and federal governments as well as private organizations with regard to response to an environmental emergency. General emergency management roles and responsibilities specific to each provincial department are available in *Schedule 2: Provincial Government Departmental Emergency Roles and Responsibilities* of the MEP.

The list below outlines the departments/agencies with specific roles under this annex. Government of Manitoba departments/agencies should have identified internal processes or branches that will carry out their responsibilities under this plan.

In addition, all departments participating in responses to an environmental emergency are responsible for providing a liaison to the MECC (when activated) and have a responsibility to participate in a post-incident assessment coordinated by Manitoba EMO, when appropriate.

Incident-specific schedules attached to this annex will provide specific roles, responsibilities, and actions taken by each organization during those specific types of incidents.

3.1. Primary Departments

Manitoba Sustainable Development (SD)

SD operates within the mandates of *The Dangerous Goods Handling and Transportation Act* and *The Environment Act* and is responsible for directing and coordinating the overall response to environmental accidents and overseeing on-site operations for contaminant monitoring and analysis. SD is also responsible for coordinating requests for services provided by Environment Canada's National Environmental Emergency Centre (NEEC).

Office of the Fire Commissioner (OFC)

OFC is responsible for ensuring an Incident Command System is in place on-site and provides advice and assistance to local authorities and fire departments about hazardous materials response. The OFC also coordinates the response of the Provincial Mutual Aid System respecting municipal fire services emergency response and has hazardous materials technicians and equipment available to supplement local resources.

Manitoba Health, Seniors and Active Living – Office of Disaster Management (ODM)

ODM provides coordination within Manitoba Health, Seniors and Active Living and Regional Health Authorities for health consequences of any emergency/disaster in which there is need for a provincial response.

Manitoba Health, Seniors and Active Living – Public Health – Office of the Chief Public Health Officer

Manitoba Health, Seniors and Active Living - Public Health/CPPHO is responsible for supporting and protecting public health during an environmental emergency. This is done through providing expertise, leadership and support in public health emergency preparedness and response, environmental health protection and public communication and education.

Growth, Enterprise and Trade - Mineral Resources Division (MR)

During an environmental emergency related to petroleum products, MR is responsible for sending inspectors to attend the site of an emergency and conduct inspections and make recommendations for cleanup where a spill has occurred. MR will instruct the oil and gas facility to provide information to applicable provincial departments when a dangerous goods incident occurs at an oil and gas facility.

3.2. Coordinating Departments

Emergency Measures Organization (Manitoba EMO)

EMO is the provincial coordinating agency for major emergencies in the Province of Manitoba; and as such, provides a point of coordination at the provincial level for major emergencies. EMO is responsible for ensuring coordination of provincial departments and NGOs necessary to respond to an environmental emergency as well as issuing public alerts.

Public Safety Canada (PS Canada)

PS Canada is responsible for coordinating federal response and assistance to the province during an environmental emergency. Federal response and assistance to the province is coordinated through the Public Safety Canada's Regional Office.

3.3. Supporting Departments

Police Services

During an environmental emergency, the Police service's role is to assist with public safety during the initial response to an environmental emergency. The Police also assess from information available, if the cause of the environmental emergency is a criminal offence and if so, to conduct an investigation.

As a supporting role, the Police have a support role to provide technical expertise (Explosive Disposal Unit) for environmental emergencies that involve explosives.

Growth, Enterprise and Trade - Workplace Safety and Health Branch (WSH)

During an environmental emergency, WSH may provide a Safety Liaison to integrate with the overall response to ensure appropriate measures are taken to protect the safety and health of those working at the site of the environmental emergency, and those response personnel

managing the emergency. WSH may provide advice/guidance on workplace safety and health issues and is available to investigate concerns related to workplace safety and health.

Communication Services Manitoba (CSM)

CSM coordinates emergency public information responses on behalf of all government departments through media relations and other pertinent communication vehicles.

Indigenous Services Canada (ISC)

ISC is responsible for environmental emergencies occurring on First Nations land. ISC will communicate environmental emergencies to affected First Nations communities and will solicit the required resources and departments necessary to respond to the emergency.

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)

ECCC's role is to support and assist provinces in the event of an environmental emergency. ECCC is responsible for the operation of the National Environmental Emergency Centre (NEEC) which can provide resources and scientific advice to the province to support an environmental emergency response such as plume modeling.

Canadian Transport Emergency Centre (CANUTEC) - Transport Canada

CANUTEC is operated by Transport Canada and assists emergency response personnel who incur dangerous goods emergencies, providing a 24-hour response centre link to a database of registered shippers.

CANUTEC has set up a scientific data bank on chemicals manufactured, stored and transported in Canada. It is staffed by professional scientists trained in emergency response and experienced in interpreting technical information and providing advice.

Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) / Health Canada

PHAC Regional Emergency Preparedness and Response is the primary federal department for health emergency management and is responsible for coordinating regional health emergency preparedness and response activities across the Health Portfolio (PHAC and Health Canada), including chemical, biological and nuclear preparedness and response activities. PHAC supports and assists provinces and territories in the event of chemical, nuclear and environmental emergencies, with the direct link to provinces and territories being the PHAC Regional Coordinator.

National Energy Board (NEB)

NEB is the lead federal regulatory agency during an environmental emergency that occurs at a NEB-regulated facility. NEB's role is to ensure the company responsible responds to the environmental emergency appropriately, coordinates stakeholder and First Nations feedback for environmental clean-up and remediation and initiates enforcement actions, as required.

Canadian Coast Guard (CCG)

CCG is responsible for ensuring the cleanup of ship-sourced spills of oil and other pollutants into Canadian waters. This includes monitoring cleanup efforts by polluters and management cleanup efforts when polluters are unknown, or unwilling or unable to respond to a marine pollution incident. The CCG also maintains an inventory of oil spill response equipment.

4 COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

4.1. PUBLIC INFORMATION

CSM is the coordinating agency for emergency public information responses on behalf of the province, with assistance and cooperation of involved departments. In the case of an environmental emergency, all public and media messages will be coordinated through CSM. Where other levels of government or NGOs are involved in responding to an emergency, public information should be coordinated with all participants.

CSM will determine key information to be communicated to the public, typically through a news release or news conference, and in some instances advertising. CSM will also work with partnering agencies as required based on the nature and scope of the environmental emergency.

4.2. PUBLIC ALERTING

In the event of a significant incident which may pose an immediate risk to the people in the affected area, a public alert may be issued to notify those in affected areas so they can take steps to protect themselves and their property from harm. The initial warning of the public of an impending or actual environmental emergency is the responsibility of the local government. The specific methods to be used should be addressed in local emergency plans.

If time permits or the situation allows, the Province may assist in warning the public. Manitoba EMO has the ability to disseminate public alerts through the AlertReady System, the media, the Manitoba EMO website and other notification systems and may serve as an alternative or additional system to local systems.

APPENDIX A – ACCRONYMS & DEFINITIONS

ACRYOYMS

CPR	Canadian Pacific Railway
CPPHO	Chief Provincial Public Health Officer
CSM	Communications Services Manitoba
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
EMO	Manitoba Emergency Measures Organization
ERAP	Emergency Response Assistance Plan
ERCB	Energy Resources and Conservation Board
ESS	Emergency Social Services
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
GET	Manitoba Growth, Enterprise and Trade
ICS	Incident Command System
ISC	Indigenous Services Canada
MECC	Manitoba Emergency Coordination Center
MEP	Manitoba Emergency Plan
HSAL	Manitoba Health, Seniors and Active Living
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MR	Mineral Resources Division
NEB	National Energy Board
NR CAN	National Resources Canada
ODM	Office of Disaster Management
OFC	Office of the Fire Commissioner
PIISP	Petroleum Industry Incident Support Plan
PS Canada	Public Safety Canada
RCMP	Royal Mounted Canadian Police “D” Division
SD	Sustainable Development
TC	Transport Canada
TSB	Transportation Safety Board of Canada
WSH	Workplace Safety and Health Branch

DEFINITIONS

The Emergency Measures Act

"**disaster**", means a calamity, however caused, which has resulted in or may result in

- (a) the loss of life; or
- (b) serious harm or damage to the safety, health or welfare of people; or
- (c) wide-spread damage to property or the environment;

"**major emergency**" means an emergency that is not a routine emergency;

"**routine emergency**" means an emergency that

- (a) can be effectively resolved

- a. by local police, fire and emergency medical services, working independently or together with public works and utilities personnel; and
 - b. without requiring additional resources from a local authority not directly affected by the emergency, the Government of Manitoba or the Government of Canada
- (b) does not require evacuation of persons out of the geographic area over which a local authority has jurisdiction, and
- (c) does not require the declaration of a state of emergency or a state of local emergency.

The Dangerous Goods Handling and Transportation Act

"analyst" means a person so designated or appointed by the minister;

"Clean Environment Commission" means the commission as established under *The Environment Act*;

"container" means a single-use or reusable container or package, or the part of a means of transport, that is or may be used to contain any quantity of bulk or packaged goods, including, but not limited to, dangerous goods or contaminants;

"contaminant" means any solid, liquid, gas, waste, radiation or any combination thereof that is foreign to or in excess of the natural constituents of the environment and

- (a) that affects the natural, physical, chemical or biological quality of the environment, or
- (b) that is or is likely to be injurious or damaging to the health or safety of a person;
(« contaminant »)

"dangerous good" means a product, substance or organism that

- (a) is prescribed, designated or classified as a dangerous good or hazardous waste in the regulations, or
- (b) by its nature conforms to the classification criteria for one or more classes of dangerous goods or hazardous wastes set out in the regulations;

"department" means the department of government over which the minister presides and through which this Act is administered;

"director" means an employee of the department so designated or appointed by the minister;

"domestic quantities" means quantities packaged, marketed and being handled in a single household;

"environment" means all or any part or combination of the air, land or water and includes plant and animal life;

"environmental accident" means a release, leakage or spillage of a contaminant into the environment otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act, its licences, orders and regulations or *The Environment Act*, its orders and regulations, or an

- incident which may or is likely to result in such a release, leakage or spillage, which, having regard to the environment in which the release, leakage or spillage takes place or may take place, and to the nature of the contaminant, creates or may create a hazard to human life or health, to other living organisms, or to the physical environment;
- "environmental assessment and review process"** means any process set out in *The Environment Act* to provide government and public scrutiny of environmentally significant undertakings;
- "environmental emergency"** means an environmental accident which creates an immediate or imminent hazard which requires the taking of prompt emergency measures to protect persons, property and the environment;
- "environmental health"** means those aspects of human health that are or can be affected by chemical or physical agents or the sanitary condition of water, wastes or food;
- "environment officer"** means a department employee so designated or appointed by the minister;
- "generate"** means to cause or allow to cause, by virtue of ownership, management, operation or control, the creation or storage of hazardous waste;
- "handling"**, in relation to a dangerous good, means
- (a) loading, unloading, packing or unpacking it in a container for the purposes of, in the course of or following transportation, and includes storing it in the course of transportation,
 - (b) manufacturing, generating, using, applying, transporting, processing, mixing, packaging or selling it,
 - (c) storing it other than in the course of transportation, or
 - (d) offering it for sale or for transport;
- "hazardous situation"** means a condition, which in the opinion of an inspector or environment officer will or may result in imminent risk of serious injury or damage to the health or safety of a person, the environment, or plant or animal life;
- "hazardous waste"** means a product, substance or organism that
- (a) is prescribed, designated or classified as hazardous waste in the regulations, or
 - (b) by its nature conforms to the classification criteria for one or more classes of hazardous wastes set out in the regulations;

The Oil and Gas Act

“oil and gas facility” means means a battery, flow line, pipeline, drilling or service rig, vehicle, gas plant or other installation or equipment that is used to process, convey or store oil, gas, helium or water, but does not include equipment used in connection with the underground storage of gas.

The Fires Prevention and Emergency Response Act

"disaster" means a calamity, however caused, which has resulted in or may result in

- (a) the loss of life;
- (b) serious harm or damage to the safety, health or welfare of people; or
- (c) wide-spread damage to property or the environment.

"emergency" means a present or imminent situation or condition that requires prompt action to prevent or limit

- (a) loss of life;
- (b) harm or damage to the safety, health or welfare of people; or
- (c) damage to property or the environment. (« urgence »)

"emergency response personnel" means the personnel of organizations that provide emergency response services.

"emergency response services" includes the following services provided at the site of an emergency or a disaster:

- (a) fire suppression;
- (b) security and policing;
- (c) emergency medical care;
- (d) search and rescue;
- (e) hazardous materials response.

"fire" includes explosion.

"fire commissioner" means the Fire Commissioner of Manitoba appointed under subsection 2(1).

"local authority" means

- (a) a municipality;
- (b) an incorporated community established or continued under *The Northern Affairs Act*;
- (c) in the part of Northern Manitoba — as defined in section 1 of *The Northern Affairs Act* — that is not within the boundaries of an incorporated community, the minister appointed to administer *The Northern Affairs Act*; and
- (d) a local government district.

"minister" means, unless otherwise indicated, the minister appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to administer this Act.

property" includes real and personal property.

APPENDIX B: DANGEROUS GOODS CLASSES AND DIVISIONS

Dangerous Goods are grouped into nine hazards classes of which, many are further subdivided into divisions, providing more descriptive information within the class.







Types of Hazards

Dangerous Goods are defined in Schedule 1 (Section 1(2)) of the *Dangerous Goods Transportation and Handling Regulation* and are defined by class as being:


- Class 1: Explosives, including explosives within the meaning of the *Explosives Act* (Canada)
- Class 2: Gasses: compressed, deeply refrigerated, liquefied or dissolved under pressure
- Class 3: Flammable and combustible liquids
- Class 4: Flammable solids; substances liable to spontaneous combustion; substances that on contact with water emit flammable gasses
- Class 5: Oxidizing substances; organic peroxides
- Class 6: Poisonous (toxic) and infectious substances
- Class 7: Nuclear substances within the meaning of the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* (Canada)
- Class 8: Corrosives
- Class 9: Miscellaneous products, substances or organisms considered by the Governor in Council (Canada) to be dangerous to life, property or the environment when handled, offered for transport or transported and prescribed by the Federal Regulations to be included in this class.

Class	Hazard Class	Hazard Division	Description
1	Explosives		
		1.1	Explosive with a mass explosion hazard.
		1.2	Explosive with a projection hazard.
		1.3	Explosive with predominately a fire hazard.
		1.4	Explosives with no significant blast hazard
		1.5	Very insensitive explosives, blasting agents.
2	Gases		
		2.1	Flammable gases.
		2.2	Non-flammable, non-toxic gases.
		2.3	Toxic gases.
		2.2(5.1)	Oxidizing gases, including oxygen
3	Flammable and Combustible Liquids		
4	Flammable Solids, Spontaneously Combustible Materials, and Dangerous-when-Wet Materials/ Water reactive substances.		
		4.1	Flammable solids.
		4.2	Spontaneously combustible materials.
		4.3	Water-reactive substances/Dangerous-when-wet materials.
5	Oxidizing substances and Organic Peroxides		
		5.1	Oxidizing substances
		5.2	Organic peroxides.
6	Toxic substances and Infectious Substances		
		6.1	Toxic substances.
		6.2	Infectious substances.
7	Radioactive Materials		
8	Corrosive Materials		
9	Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods		
		9	Miscellaneous hazardous materials, products, substances or organisms.

APPENDIX C – SAFETY MARKS

 Transport Canada / Transports Canada		<h2>The Marks of Safety</h2>		TP11504E 03/2008
		<p>CLASS 1 - Explosives</p> <p>1.1 - A substance or article with a mass explosion hazard.</p> <p>1.2 - A substance or article with a fragment projection hazard, but not a mass explosion hazard.</p> <p>1.3 - A substance or article which has a fire hazard along with either a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but not a mass explosion hazard.</p> <p>1.4 - A substance or article which presents no significant hazard; explosion effects are largely confined to the package and no projection or fragments of appreciable size or range are to be expected.</p> <p>1.5 - A very insensitive substance which nevertheless has a mass explosion hazard like those substances in 1.1.</p> <p>1.6 - An extremely insensitive article which does not have a mass explosion hazard.</p>		
<p>** Place for Division * Compatibility Group</p>				
		<p>CLASS 2 - Gases</p> <p>2.1 - Flammable Gas. <i>Commonly used as fuel (example: propane).</i></p> <p>2.2 - Non-Flammable, Non-Toxic Gas. <i>Commonly used in food refrigeration (example: nitrogen).</i></p> <p>2.3 - Toxic Gas. <i>Commonly used in pulp bleaching (example: sulphur dioxide).</i></p> <p>2.2 (5.1) - Oxygen and oxidizing gases.</p>		
		<p>CLASS 3 - Flammable Liquids</p> <p>A liquid which has a closed-cup flash point not greater than 60° C. <i>Commonly used as fuel (example: gasoline, ethanol, fuel oil (diesel)).</i></p>		
		<p>CLASS 4 - Flammable Solids, Substances liable to spontaneous combustion; Substances that on contact with water emit flammable gases (water-reactive substances)</p> <p>4.1 - A solid that under normal conditions of transport is readily combustible, or would cause or contribute to fire through friction or from heat retained from manufacturing or processing, or is a self-reactive substance that is liable to undergo a strongly exothermic reaction, or is a desensitized explosive that is liable to explode if they are not diluted sufficiently to suppress their explosive properties. <i>Commonly used in lacquers (example: naphthalene).</i></p> <p>4.2 - A substance liable to spontaneous combustion, under normal conditions of transport, or when in contact with air, liable to spontaneous heating to the point where it ignites. <i>Commonly used in rocket fuel (example: sodium hydrosulphite).</i></p> <p>4.3 - A substance that, on contact with water, emits dangerous quantities of flammable gases or becomes spontaneously combustible on contact with water or water vapour. <i>Commonly used in heat exchangers (valves) (example: sodium).</i></p>		
		<p>CLASS 5 - Oxidizing Substances and Organic Peroxides</p> <p>5.1 - A substance which causes or contributes to the combustion of other material by yielding oxygen or other oxidizing substances whether or not the substance itself is combustible. <i>Commonly used in fertilizers (example: ammonium nitrate).</i></p> <p>5.2 - An organic compound that contains the bivalent "-O-O-" structure which is a strong oxidizing agent and may be liable to explosive decomposition, be sensitive to heat, shock or friction or react dangerously with other dangerous goods. <i>Commonly used in automobile body shops as body filler (example: dibenzoyl peroxide).</i></p>		






CLASS 6 - Toxic Substances and Infectious Substances

6.1 - A solid or liquid that is toxic through inhalation, by skin contact or by ingestion.
Commonly used as a germicide or general disinfectant (example: phenol).


6.2 - Micro-organisms that are infectious or that are reasonably believed to be infectious to humans or animals.
Commonly used in disease research (example: rabies virus).



CLASS 7 - Radioactive Materials


Substances defined as Class 7, Radioactive Materials in the *Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations*.
Commonly used in nuclear fuel rods (example: radioactive material - LSA (yellow cake)).

There are three categories which indicate the surface radiation level for a package with Category I being the lowest level and Category III the highest.




CLASS 8 - Corrosives


A substance that causes destruction of skin or corrodes steel or non-clad aluminum.
Commonly used in batteries and industrial cleaners (example: sulphuric acid and sodium hydroxide).





CLASS 9 - Miscellaneous Products, Substances or Organisms


A substance that does not meet the criteria for inclusion in Classes 1 to 8. This includes genetically modified micro-organisms, marine pollutants, elevated temperature materials and environmentally hazardous substances.
Used in dry cell batteries (example: ammonium chloride).








 Mark for Category B infectious substances, UN3373


 Orange Panel



 Mixed Load Shipment

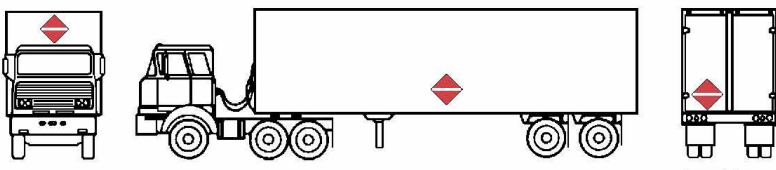

 Marine Pollutant Mark

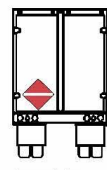

 Elevated Temperature Sign

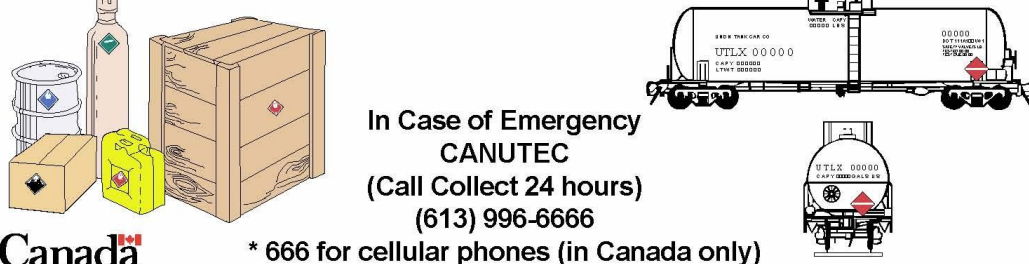
Small Means of Containment	Large Means of Containment
	
	
	

Fumigation Sign









In Case of Emergency
CANUTEC
(Call Collect 24 hours)
(613) 996-6666

* 666 for cellular phones (in Canada only)

Environmental Emergency Coordination Annex

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APPENDIX D – RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX FOR CLASSIFYING INCIDENTS



Conservation and Water Stewardship

Environmental Compliance and Enforcement, Emergency Response/Dangerous Goods
 123 Main Street, Suite 160| Winnipeg, Manitoba| R3C 1A5
 T (204) 792-1441| F: (204) 948-2338| E: Scott.Davies@gov.mb.ca

RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX FOR CLASSIFYING INCIDENTS

Rank	Category	Example of consequence in category
1	Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No worker injuries. Nil or low media interest. Liquid release contained on-site. Gas release impact on-site only.
2	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First aid treatment required for on-site worker(s). Local and possible regional media interest. Liquid release not contained on-site. Gas release impact has potential to extend beyond site.
3	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worker(s) require hospitalization. Regional and national media interest. Liquid release extends off-site – not contained. Gas release impact extends beyond site public health/safety could be jeopardized.
4	Catastrophic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fatality. National media interest. Liquid release off-site not contained - potential for, or is impacting water or sensitive terrain. Gas release impact extends beyond site - public health/safety jeopardized.

Rank	Descriptor	Description
1	Unlikely	The incident is contained or controlled and it is unlikely that the incident will escalate. There is no chance of additional hazards. Ongoing monitoring required.
2	Moderate	Control of the incident may have deteriorated but imminent control of the hazard by the responsible party is probable. In either case it is unlikely that the incident will further escalate.
3	Likely	Imminent and/or intermittent control of the incident is possible. The responsible party has the capability of using internal and/or external resources to manage and bring the hazard under control in the near term.
4	Almost certain or currently occurring	The incident is uncontrolled and there is little chance that the responsible party will be able to bring the hazard under control in the near term. The responsible party will require assistance from outside parties to remedy the situation.

What is the likelihood that the incident will escalate, resulting in an increased exposure to public health, safety, or the environment?

		Catastrophic (4)	Major (3)	Moderate (2)	Minor (1)
Consequences Rank ↑	Catastrophic (4)	5	6	7	8
	Major (3)	4	5	6	7
	Moderate (2)	3	4	5	6
	Minor (1)	2	3	4	5
		Unlikely (1)	Moderate (2)	Likely (3)	Almost certain (4)
		Likelihood Rank →			

Risk Level	Assessment Results
Very Low 2-3	Alert (Level 0)
Low 4-5	Level 1 Emergency
Medium 6	Level 2 Emergency
High 7-8	Level 3 Emergency

APPENDIX E – FEDERAL LEGISLATION RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES

Department	Legislation
Public Safety	<i>Emergency Management Act (2007)</i>
Environment and Climate Change	<i>Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA, 1999)</i> <i>Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (2012)</i> <i>Species at Risk Act</i> <i>Migratory Birds Convention Act</i> <i>Canada Wildlife Act</i>
Fisheries and Oceans	<i>Fisheries Act</i> <i>Oceans Act</i>
Parks Canada	<i>National Parks Act</i> <i>National Marine Conservation Areas Act.</i>
Transport Canada	<u>Canada Shipping Act</u>
	<i>Canadian Transportation Accident Investigation and Safety Board Act</i>
	<i>Railway Safety Act</i>
	<i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act</i>
National Energy Board	<i>National Energy Board Act</i>
	<i>Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act</i>
Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission	<i>Nuclear Safety and Control Act</i>
Health Canada	<i>Department of Health Act</i>
Public Health Agency of Canada	<i>Quarantine Act</i> <i>Human Pathogens and Toxins Act</i>
Natural Resources Canada	<i>Nuclear Fuel Waste Act</i> <i>Nuclear Liability Act</i> <i>Nuclear Energy Act</i>
ISC	<i>Indian Act</i>

APPENDIX F – TRAIN CARRYING DANGEROUS GOODS INCIDENTS

RESERVED

APPENDIX G – OIL AND GAS PIPELINE INCIDENTS

RESERVED

APPENDIX H – RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS

RESERVED

APPENDIX I – BIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS (HSAL)

RESERVED

APPENDIX J – CONTACT LIST

Has been removed from the Web Version