FORTIS BC™

Emergency Management Program

June 2018/2019

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Safety and Environmental Policy

Safety and environmental policy

FortisBC's vision is to ensure that our employees return home safely every single day.

FortisBC recognizes that sound safety and environmental practices make good business sense. Employees are expected to work safely and to protect their health — along with the health and safety of others — and the natural environment during the course of their work, by following established policies, rules, and procedures. The company will not compromise employee and public safety, and strives for excellence in safety performance.

The company is committed to delivering safe, reliable energy in an environmentally responsible manner to all of the communities that we serve.

The company shall:

- comply with safety and environmental legislation, and operate in accordance with accepted industry practices and standards, and require the same of our contractors
- commit to injury and incident prevention, the conservation of resources, and the prevention of pollution
- identify and manage operational hazards, and minimize risks that have the potential for adverse consequences
- train employees to be aware of and meet their responsibilities in the areas of safety and environmental stewardship
- communicate openly with employees, the general public and all stakeholders about our activities and the potential impacts on our safety and environment
- support community-oriented safety and environmental initiatives and programs
- review the safety and environmental policy on a regular basis, regularly monitor our safety and environmental performance, and strive for continual improvement

Roger Dall'Antonia,
President & CEO, FortisBC

1 Introduction

The FortisBC Emergency Management Program ("the Program") encompasses both Emergency Management and Business Continuity providing the framework designed to minimize the effects of incidents and emergencies that could impact the health and safety of employees, the public, the environment and property. The Program combines systems and procedures from across the organization enabling a quick, effective response to any emergency; FortisBC's Safety and Environment Policy (p. 1) reaffirms the Company's commitment to the identification and management of hazards such that the efficacy of the program is maintained and continually improved. The FortisBC emergency management team embraces innovation and technology to maximize response and planning efforts across the Company.

FortisBC takes an all hazards approach for emergencies and business continuity events; which are defined as *non-routine events that exceed the normal operating capacity of the affected department(s) or the organization*. The Program establishes the framework for preparing for, responding to, and recovering from non-routine incidents, regardless of the nature or severity.

FortisBC follows the principles of the British Columbia Emergency Management System (BCEMS) which is designed to ensure a coordinated and organized approach to emergencies and disasters at the governmental level. BCEMS establishes the standards and guiding principles for all levels of the emergency response management system used in British Columbia. Similar to BCEMS, FortisBC's Emergency Management Program follows a systemized, four-phase emergency management approach – Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery. (Emergency Management British Columbia, 2016)

Business Continuity planning activities, which are managed as component of the Program, concurrently support emergency management efforts throughout the four phases. To ensure corporate resilience, Business Continuity plans have been developed and are maintained to achieve an optimal balance of risk mitigation and ensuring the fortification of Company resilience, which includes restoration of critical services both internally and externally.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide a general outline of the framework FortisBC utilizes before, during and after an emergency in order to ensure public and worker safety, security, protection of the natural environment, protection of assets, and the restoration of services.

It includes:

- ➢ High level Program Coordination and Responsibilities;
- ➢ Regulations and Standards;
- ➢ Mitigation and Prevention activities;
- ➢ Preparedness activities;
- ➢ Response activities;
- ➢ Recovery activities.

1.2 Scope

This document identifies in general terms, the roles and responsibilities of those internally involved in the Program. It does not include, nor is it intended to address site related or specific actions to be taken during an emergency. This information is included in site-specific plans as appropriate.

2 Program Coordination and Responsibilities

Reporting to the Director, Corporate Emergency Management, Security and Facilities, FortisBC's Emergency Management Program is coordinated by the Manager, Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs. Responsibilities have been assigned for components of the Program using a RACI (defined below) format for the following positions:

- ➢ Emergency Management: The team primarily responsible for emergency management activities within FortisBC.
- ➢ Business Unit: Refers to a FortisBC owned business segment, assets, element, department and/or associated responsible personnel.
- ➢ Consultant: External professional who performs specific duties related to their area of expertise.
- ➢ Subject Matter Lead: FortisBC Personnel Person who is a specialist in a particular area or topic.
- ➢ Regulators: Ensuring compliance and providing strategic advisory guidance.

Other stakeholders are involved throughout the components of the program as required.

A RACI chart is a matrix of all the activities or decision making authorities undertaken in an organisation set against all the people or roles. At each intersection of activity and role it is possible to assign somebody responsible, accountable, consulted or informed for that activity or decision (Morgan, 2008).

Responsible: Those who do the work to achieve the task. There is at least one role with a participation type of *responsible*, although others can be delegated to assist in the work required (Smith, 2005).

Accountable: The one ultimately answerable for the correct and thorough completion of the deliverable or task, and the one who delegates the work to those *responsible* (Smith, 2005).

Consulted: Those whose opinions are sought, typically subject matter experts; and with whom there is two-way communication (Smith, 2005).

Informed: Those who are kept up-to-date on progress; often only on completion of the task or deliverable; and with whom there is just one-way communication (Smith, 2005).

The RACI Chart below is a high level overview of the roles and general responsibilities for the participants of the Program. For example, a Business Unit may have personnel at different levels making the Business Unit both Responsible and Accountable for a certain activity or plan.

FORTISBC	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	BUSINESS UNIT	CONSULTANTS (AS REQUIRED)	SUBJECT MATTER LEADS	REGULATORS (AS REQUIRED)
Hazard And Risk Assessment	I	R+A	C	C	N/A
Emergency Response Plan Development and Update	A	C	I	C	I
Business Continuity Plan Development	A	C	R	C	N/A
Plan Approval	C	R+A	I	C	I
Exercise Ownership	C	R+A	C	C	N/A
Exercise Planning, Facilitation and Reporting	R+A	C	C	C	I
Plan Review	C	R+A	N/A	C	N/A
Plan Distribution	R	A+C	N/A	N/A	I
Response	C	R+A	N/A	C	I

R = Responsible, A = Accountable, C = Consulted, I = Informed

3 Regulations and Standards

FortisBC complies with all applicable Federal, Provincial, and Municipal statutory and regulatory requirements, adheres to relevant standards and corporate policies, including emergency planning and response. These provide direction and guidance for the overall emergency management program, emergency response plans, exercises, and submission requirements.

The list of Regulators is matched with associated plans, Appendix B: Regulated Emergency Response Plans.

3.1 National Energy Board

The National Energy Board (NEB) regulates the construction and operation of oil and gas pipelines that cross provincial and international boundaries, including emergency planning and response, through the Onshore Pipeline Regulations (SOR/99-294). The regulations state that FortisBC must develop, implement, and maintain an emergency management program, which includes developing and submitting applicable Emergency Response Plans annually and updating as required. Emergency exercises must be conducted annually with a full scale exercise conducted every three years. In accordance with MO-002-2017, FortisBC has made available and will update all NEB regulated plans and this program document on the public facing website effective 31 March 2017.

3.2 Environment and Climate Change Canada

Environment Canada (EC) regulates business operations that may have an environmental impact, including propane and LNG storage facilities, in accordance with the Canadian Environmental Protection Act and the Environmental Emergency Regulation. FortisBC has developed environmental emergency plans in accordance with the Environmental Emergency Regulation. These plans must be updated and tested every 12 months with Environment Canada's suggesting that full scale exercises should be conducted every 5 years.

3.3 Transport Canada

Transport Canada (TC) develops regulations and guidelines for the transportation of dangerous goods by all modes of transport. Emergency Response Assistance Plans relating to the transportation of dangerous goods must be submitted to TC for approval in accordance with Part 7 of The Transport of Dangerous Goods Regulation and must be exercised regularly.

3.4 BC Oil and Gas Commission

BC Oil and Gas Commission (BCOGC) is responsible for overseeing all aspects of oil and gas operations in British Columbia including gas transmission pressure pipelines over 700kPa (101.53psi). Emergency Response Plans must be submitted to the BC OGC annually, and emergency exercises be conducted every 12 months with a full-scale exercise every three years.

3.5 Ministry of Environment

The Ministry of Environment (MoE) is the government of British Columbia's department that is responsible for the protection, management and conservation of B.C.'s water, land, air and living resources.

The Dam Safety Regulations require that FortisBC prepares a Dam Emergency Plan (DEP) for each dam with significant or higher consequence rating. Each plan must describe the actions to be taken if there is an emergency at the dam. The plan must be submitted to the Dam Safety Officer for acceptance, reviewed annually and revised as necessary.

The Hazardous Waste Regulation requires that FortisBC prepare and maintain a contingency plan. The plan must be tested at least once per year and the record must be available for inspection by an officer.

3.6 BC Utilities Commission (BCUC)

The BC Utilities Commission directed adoption of the Mandatory Reliability Standards Regulation (MRS) to ensure British Columbia's electric transmission system remains capable of meeting customer needs and that of a much larger interconnected grid. These standards require that FortisBC shall review and update the emergency plan annually.

3.7 Ministry of Health

The Ministry of Health (MoH), under the Drinking Water Protection Regulation, requires all small water system operators to have an emergency response plan in case of an emergency that might pose a health threat. According to the regulation, this plan must be provided to the drinking water officer and be made accessible to the staff of the water supplier and those served by its water supply system.

3.8 Technical Safety BC

Technical Safety BC (TSBC) is an independent, self-funded organization mandated to oversee the safe installation and operation of technical systems and equipment.

3.9 Standards

The FortisBC Emergency Management Program is aligned with best practices as described in the following standards, as they are applicable to specific internal operations:

- ➢ CSA Z1600 Emergency and Continuity Planning;
- ➢ CSA Z246 Emergency Preparedness and Response for Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry Systems;
- ➢ CSA Z731 Emergency Preparedness and Response;
- ➢ ISO 22301 Business Continuity Management Systems.

4 Mitigation

Mitigation refers to engineering/structural measures and human factors that eliminate or reduce the impacts and risks of hazards through proactive measures taken before an emergency occurs. Business continuity planning continuously reviews mitigation strategies to ensure critical services can continue or resume at an acceptable time and level during an emergency. FortisBC exercises identify areas where mitigation plans or activities can be enhanced or implemented; these findings are outlined in the post exercise reports where corrective actions are also assigned and reviewed.

5 Preparedness

Preparedness activities increase FortisBC's ability to respond quickly and effectively to emergencies and to recover more quickly from their long-term effects. These activities involve actions taken prior to an event, ensuring the capability and capacity to respond is in place. FortisBC preparedness activities include but are not limited to, developing emergency response plans, training programs and exercises, and overseeing the emergency supply cabinets. FortisBC maintains a robust public safety education program.

5.1 Hazard and Risk Assessment

FortisBC conducts risk and hazard assessments for all of its facilities and business operations to identify foreseeable risks and hazards to people, property and the environment arising from FortisBC's business activities. Risk and hazard assessments are reviewed regularly to consider changing circumstances and situations and are used in all stages of FortisBC's emergency planning and response activities.

5.2   Business Impact Analysis

As part of the business continuity planning, a business impact analysis (BIA) is conducted to quantify the impact of a business disruption. The BIA results provide the basis for developing a prioritized response strategy. The strategy focuses on each critical business function's specific recovery time objectives (RTO) and recovery point objectives (RPO). The priorities are determined by a pre-defined set of criteria including but not limited to concerns such as worker safety, operational, customer and financial impacts.

5.3 Plan Development

FortisBC maintains a comprehensive library of Emergency Response (ERPs) and Business Continuity Plans (BCPs). Each plan is updated annually or as required by regulation. The Corporate Emergency Response Plan functions as the core plan and governs the overall response structure supporting asset and business unit specific plans ensuring a situationally driven, customized response. The Corporate ERP provides a flexible framework for preparing for, responding to, and recovering from non-routine incidents, regardless of the nature or severity. FortisBC's ERP's cover incidents such as:

➢ Natural disasters;
➢ Environmental emergencies;
➢ Human-caused events (accidental or intentional);
➢ Technology related events;
➢ Security related events;
➢ Pandemic events.

The Corporate ERP provides information and guidelines for those who may be involved in FortisBC's response to emergency situations. It includes:

➢ Description of the Incident Command System;
➢ EOC and plan activation criteria and procedures;
➢ Notification procedures, internal and external;
➢ Emergency classification and corresponding responses;
➢ Duties and checklists for each role in the Emergency Operations Center;
➢ Information to effectively facilitate the development of response goals.

Site specific emergency response plans have been developed for each of FortisBC's locations in order to address detailed and site specific response procedures. Controlled copies of the site specific emergency response plans are distributed as required and uncontrolled digital copies are available to all FortisBC employees.

The Corporate Business Continuity Plan (BCP) is designed to align operationally with the Corporate ERP, the Disaster Recovery Plan, and the departmental business continuity plans. The primary objective of the Corporate BCP is to maintain FortisBC's ability to conduct business critical processes in a safe and timely manner in a time of disaster or other form of localized or generalized disruption. The FortisBC Pandemic Plan is incorporated as an annex in the Corporate BCP.

Departmental business continuity plans are in place for each department at FortisBC which specify nuanced priorities and actions to be taken during a business disruption event.

5.3.1 Process

A formalized planning process is used to develop, implement, and maintain the Emergency Response and Business Continuity Plans. The Emergency Management Team works with the designated plan owners to:

1. Determine or confirm the purpose and scope of the plan identifying current and potential constraints;

2. Identify stakeholders, internal and external, and determine their roles so that they can be included in the process as appropriate;

3. Review the results of all applicable assessments to identify which hazards need to be planned for;

4. Consult stakeholders to collect pertinent information:

   o Identify appropriate response personnel and obtain contact information;

   o Determine actions that would be taken for specific incidents;

   o Confirm unique response activities that may be required, based on surrounding hazards, neighbours or environmentally sensitive areas;

   o Determine and clarify roles and responsibilities of each responding agency ensuring all responders understand what is expected of them.

5. Create or amend the plan;

6. Seek and obtain relevant feedback, finalize for approval.

Key stakeholders are involved in the planning process where appropriate.

5.3.2 Components

Site-specific emergency response and business continuity plan components may include the following:

Emergency Response Plans

➢ Distribution Lists;
➢ Emergency Contacts Lists;
➢ Description of Asset(s) (if applicable);
➢ Plan Activation Protocols;
➢ Responder Checklists;
➢ Public Protection Measures;
➢ Emergency Response protocols for Specific Incidents;
➢ Emergency Response Equipment;
➢ Plan Administration;
➢ Forms.

Business continuity Plans

➢ Purpose, Scope and Objective;
➢ Emergency Contacts;
➢ Document Management;
➢ Department Priorities and Resources;
➢ Corporate Priorities Mapping;
➢ Initial Response Actions;
➢ Scenario Specific Response Activities;
➢ Relevant Appendices.

5.4 Training

Emergency and business continuity response training is provided to FortisBC employees who may be involved in responding to a business disruption. Training is provided in various forms such as, table-top exercises, plan reviews, and workshops. External agencies, stakeholders and subject matter experts are invited to participate in training when applicable to ensure a comprehensive and cohesive response effort. Training requirements are determined by operational and regulatory requirements. FortisBC's Emergency Management team collaborates with the FortisBC Technical Training department in the development of training materials.

FortisBC's Emergency Management team regularly attend workshops, courses, and conferences for professional development to review industry best practices with a view to continually develop, enhance and improve the Program.

5.5 Exercises

Emergency exercises are designed to evaluate and validate FortisBC's emergency response and business continuity plans. FortisBC utilizes tabletop, drill based, functional and full-scale exercises in the emergency exercise program in order to test and evaluate the full range of the Company's emergency processes and procedures that ensure response priorities are achieved and regulatory requirements are met.

These exercises simulate disruptive events and provide the participants with the opportunity to practice their individual roles and responsibilities.

Typical aims of the exercises can be but are not limited to:

➢ To develop the necessary skills for individuals and organizational units to effectively respond to and manage emergency situations;
➢ To familiarize individuals and organizations with their roles under the relevant Emergency Response and Business Continuity Plans;
➢ To validate existing plans and identify areas of opportunity;
➢ To build employees' confidence with respect to making decisions in an emergency situation;
➢ To practice and enhance interagency cooperation and communication.

Annual exercise plans are developed, outlining exercise dates, locations and types, based on organizational needs and regulatory requirements. The FortisBC Emergency Exercise Program document provides guidelines and standards for the development and execution of exercises.

5.5.1   Exercise Development

Each exercise requires some degree of advanced planning depending on the scope that has been identified. A planning team is assembled for a series of meetings to discuss, review, and develop exercise content, determine responsibilities and tasks, and make logistical arrangements and finally participate.

➢ Tabletop Exercises

Tabletop exercises are semi-formal, facilitated discussions where participants discuss responses to a theoretical/simulated emergency situation. The focus is to have participants apply specific plans, policies, procedures, and training by discussing how they would respond to a specific emergency event. This type of exercise is designed to validate procedures and to familiarize participants with their roles under the plan. These exercises may test and validate coordination between the Emergency Operations Centre and other entities such as internal departments (e.g. Operations Support). Tabletop exercises may include representatives from stakeholder organizations such as emergency services and government agencies.

➢ Drills

Drills are exercises that validate and evaluate a specific operation or function. The focus is to have participants display a level of proficiency and comfort when executing a response strategy. Business continuity drills are conducted on an as-needed basis or at a minimum once annually and focus on the development and evolution of strategies for planning, response, and recovery. Regular drills are encouraged in the field to ensure that immediate actions and emergency response can become second nature for potential responders.

➢ Functional Exercises

Functional exercises validate and evaluate multiple functions at a single site. The focus is to have participants apply plans, policies, procedures, and training in responding to a specific simulated emergency scenario. Functional exercises may test and validate coordination between the Emergency Operations Centre and other entities such as internal organizations (e.g. Operations Support) and external stakeholders (e.g. fire departments).

➢ Full Scale Exercises

Full-scale exercises are the most complex and involved exercises. The focus is to have participants at multiple locations apply plans, policies, procedures, and training in response to a simulated large-scale emergency event. These exercises test both the on-site, tactical response to an emergency by operational personnel and the deployment and coordination of corporate-level and external resources in supporting the site event. Full Scale Exercises thoroughly test and evaluate emergency response procedures across the Company, as well as identify areas of opportunity that serve improve interagency cooperation and communication. The roles of other agencies are filled by representatives from those agencies when possible however some roles are simulated in order to minimize real-time operational impacts on external emergency organizations. Exercise scenarios generally include an incident at a FortisBC facility or asset and where appropriate, have an impact on external stakeholders and other third parties in order to test possible outcomes.

5.6 Post-Exercise Review

Following each exercise, a post-exercise review is conducted. Using initial feedback from participants and observers, FortisBC's Emergency Management Team reviews the effectiveness of the emergency response plan, including the responses and actions relating to the roles and responsibilities of individuals and organizations, with the aim of identifying opportunities for improvement. This review process is the mechanism by which the Emergency Management Team provides direct feedback to the participants.

Components of these reviews include:

➢ Participant and observer feedback;
➢ Immediate post incident/exercise review or 'hot wash' results;
➢ Changes to plans on an as needed basis only;
➢ Regulatory compliance statement; Aim/Objective achieved/not achieved.

The recommendations of post exercise reviews are considered and may be incorporated into the relevant emergency response and business continuity plans. The reports are distributed to exercise participants and shared internally to ensure widest distribution of the lessons learned.

5.7 Plan Review

Emergency Response and Business Continuity Plans are reviewed in accordance with applicable regulations and standards or on an as-needed basis. Plan amendments may be driven by additional risk assessments conducted between regular review intervals. In addition, plans are reviewed and updated as a result of findings from incidents or exercises. The purpose of the review is to evaluate, maintain, and continually improve the plan. A review should be conducted to assess some, or more of the following:

➢ The operational performance of the plan;
➢ Opportunities for improvement in plan execution and role performance;
➢ Resource gaps;
➢ Confirm contact and notification information;
➢ Interoperability and response coordination;
➢ Communication improvements.

5.8 Emergency Supplies

FortisBC has emergency cabinets and kits at work locations throughout the province. These cabinets are stocked with emergency equipment and supplies in order to support employees for a minimum of 72 hours following an emergency event. The supplies and cabinets are checked on a rotational basis to ensure serviceability, and to replace expired items.

6 Response

Response refers to actions taken during or immediately after an emergency or disaster for the purpose of managing the consequences. At FortisBC, response activities are managed by use of the Incident Command System (ICS) and follow the ICS principles to coordinate emergency response activities. It is designed to enable effective coordination of agencies and resources as they work together to safely respond, control, and mitigate an emergency incident. (Emergency Management British Columbia, 2016)

6.1 Response Priorities

Public and worker safety are the most important priorities at FortisBC. A simple acronym (PEAR) is applied to assist those responsible for responding and managing emergencies to keep them in mind. The priorities are broken down into the following categories:

- ➢ People: Responder and public safety;
- ➢ Environment: Minimize damage to the environment;
- ➢ Assets: Minimize damage to property and make system safe for continued operation;
- ➢ Restoration: Services to customers and Business functions.

6.2 Emergency Operations Centre

A FortisBC Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated and staffed during an emergency event in support of on-site Incident Command depending on the situation at the incident site. The EOC exists to support the incident site ensuring adequate resources are made available as needed.

FortisBC maintains two dedicated EOCs with the capability to establish regionally based EOCs should the need arise. The EOCs are capable of supporting large scale events and have direct lines of communication with external agencies to include local authorities, regulators, other government agencies and supporting resources.

6.3 Communications

The Public Affairs Emergency Team (PAET) is responsible for communicating with the public, media, and stakeholders and for monitoring media reports and activity during an emergency. This team is activated for all levels of emergency response and work in coordination with the EOC when activated. The PAET works with a Public Affairs Emergency Plan which describes the requirements and procedures for setting up and operating the Public Affairs Emergency Centre. The Public Affairs Emergency Plan is coordinated with other FortisBC Emergency Response Plans. The Public Affairs Emergency Team, while an important component of Emergency Response within FortisBC, operates independently of the Emergency Management Program and is directly accountable to the Executive Leadership of the Company.

7 Recovery

Recovery refers to actions taken after an emergency or disaster to re-establish or rebuild pre-event conditions and services. Short-term recovery begins simultaneously with the onset of response activities and continues throughout long-term sustained activities focussed on risk reduction and a resumption of services. In order to ensure effective recovery of service, business continuity plans have been developed for each department and are reviewed regularly.

7.1 After Action Review

Following a return to normal operations after an emergency incident, FortisBC will conduct a timely review and complete an after action report. The report will include a summary of the event with the aim of identifying opportunities for improvement and efficiencies.

Components of these reviews may include:

- Root cause analysis;
- Stakeholder feedback;
- Debrief reports;
- Changes to plans;
- Roles and responsibilities;
- Regulatory reporting;
- Recommended actions and a schedule for completing the actions.

The approved recommendations of after action reports are incorporated into the relevant emergency response and business continuity plans as required.

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9 Appendices

Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

BCEMS	The BC Emergency Management System provides a framework emergency response for the entire province, enabling coordination among responding agencies and facilitating collaboration among affected entities
BCP	Business Continuity Plan
BCUC	BC Utilities Commission
Emergency	A situation that calls for immediate and targeted action because it has resulted or may result in:

> ➢ Undue risk to the health and safety of personnel or the public;
> ➢ Significant damage to equipment or property;
> ➢ Significant damage to public property;
> ➢ Damage to the environment;
> ➢ Financial or reputational risk to FortisBC.

EMBC	Emergency Management British Columbia
Emergency Services	Emergency Services include Police, Fire, and Ambulance personnel who respond to and support emergencies at the incident site. An Incident Commander will be allocated by each emergency service that is on site during an emergency
EOC	The FortisBC Emergency Operations Centre provides support to the operational response and manages the Corporate response to an emergency event
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
Exercise	A simulation based activity in which an agency practices its response activities for a given scenario designed to test its emergency plan and processes
Hazard	A system state or set of conditions that, together with other conditions in the system environment, could lead to a partial or complete failure of the system. Hazards may be external (originating outside the system) or internal (errors and omissions or deterioration within the system)
Incident Command System (ICS)	A system to control and coordinate the efforts of agencies and resources as they work together toward safely responding, controlling, and mitigating an emergency incident
NEB	National Energy Board
OGC	BC Oil & Gas Commission
PAET	The Public Affairs Emergency Team includes FortisBC representatives from corporate communications and community/aboriginal relations.
TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods

Appendix B: Regulated Plans

REGULATOR	EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN (S)
Environment and Climate Change Canada	➢ LNG Refuelling Site ERPs ➢ LNG Processing Plant ERPs ➢ Propane Storage Facilities
National Energy Board	➢ Corporate ERP ➢ Huntingdon ERP
Transport Canada	➢ Emergency Response Assistance Plan
BC Utilities Commission	➢ System Control Centre ERP ➢ Cyber Security Plan ➢ Electric Transmission and Distribution ERP
BC Oil and Gas Commission	➢ LNG Processing Plant ERPs ➢ Gas Operations ERP ➢ Huntingdon ERP
Ministry of Environment	➢ Generation Facilities/Dam Emergency Plans ➢ Hazardous Waste Storage Facility ERP
Ministry of Health	➢ Small Waterworks Systems ERP's