Edmonton Terminal

Evacuation Plan

TRANSMOUNTAIN

EDMONTON TERMINAL EVACUATION PLAN

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PLAN MAINTENANCE

Responsibility

Single point accountability for the Trans Mountain Edmonton Terminal Evacuation Plan (the Plan) development and maintenance rests with the Manager, Emergency Management. This accountability is for:

- The development of the Plan and management of any future revisions.
- Ensuring the Incident Command System (ICS) and response structure are in place and able to meet the requirements set out in the Plan.
- Ensuring an annual review of the Plan is conducted for completeness.

Plan holders are responsible for:

- Keeping their copies current and ensuring that all revisions are appropriately filed.
- Studying all new material issued and incorporating it into their work practice.
- Suggesting changes to correct existing materials and contributing new content to improve the quality of the Plan.

Plan Revisions

All revision requests must be made through the Manager, Emergency Management using the Revision Request Form located in this section of the Plan.

Revision Distribution

Plan revisions are issued with an Acknowledgement of Receipt Form and a brief description of the changes itemized by section. The Acknowledgment of Receipt Form must be signed and returned to the Emergency Management Department as specified.

Revisions to the Distribution List will be maintained in a secure electronic location managed by Trans Mountain Corporation and will be distributed to confidential Plan holders only. All other revisions will be distributed to Plan holders in a timely manner. A revised date is shown at the bottom of each updated or new page. The original date of the Plan is 01/2023. All revisions will be tracked on the Control Sheet.

Revisions after an Incident or Exercise

In the event that Trans Mountain experiences an incident (worst case or otherwise) or conducts an exercise or training session that uses this Plan, the effectiveness of the Plan will be evaluated and updated as necessary or no longer than every three years.

Changes in Operating Conditions

If a new or different operating condition or information would substantially affect the implementation of the Plan, Trans Mountain will modify the Plan to address such a change.

Revision Request Form

Requested by:	Date:
Dept/ Agency:	Phone No.:
Revision Type: ___ Addition	___ Deletion ___ Correction
Manual Section:	Page:
Revision (attach separate sheet if necessary):	
Signature of Requestor:	
Send to: Manager, Emergency Management Trans Mountain Corporation 2700-300 - 5th Avenue S.W. Calgary, AB T2P 5J2 Canada Email: Emergency_Management@Transmountain.com	

To be completed by Manager, Emergency Management	
Date Received:	Comments:
Date Reviewed:	
Issued as Revision: Y/N	
If No, reason for Rejection:	
Signature Manager, Emergency Management	

Control Sheet

Revision Number	Date of Revision	Change(s)	Approval
0	July 21, 2022	Manual submitted as per Trans Mountain Expansion Project CER Condition 123 *Evacuation Plans*	K. McLernon
1	April 30, 2023	Revised Section 1.0, Introduction Content revised in Section 2.0, Roles and Responsibilities Re-ordered parts of Section 3.1, Hazards Added Section 3.1.4, Other Revised Section 4.2, Protective Action Zone Added Section 6.0, Initial Incident Public Safety Transition Revised Section 7.1, Vulnerable Groups to be a stand-alone section Revised Section 7.4, Notifications Edited Appendix A, Glossary and Acronyms Edited Appendix B Roles and Responsibilities for Responding Agencies and Assisting Entities Addition of Appendix C, Initial Media Holding Statement Addition of Appendix D, Evacuation Procedure Addition of Appendix E, Standards For Potential Chemicals of Concern: Sources and Detection Limits Addition of Appendix F, Vulnerable Groups Within The Protective Action Zone For Sumas Terminal Re-ordered Appendices	K. Malinoski
2	August 22, 2023	Revised Section 1.5, Legislation Appendix E - Updated	K. Malinoski
3	November 18, 2024	Updated sections 1.4,1.5, 7.4 and appendices C, E, F, G, and H. Minor editorial updates throughout.	K. Malinoski
4	July 2, 2025	Updated Appendix E PCOC table Updated Appendix 7 Vulnerable Sector map	K. Malinoski

		Updated Appendix G IIZ & PAZ maps Updated Appendix H Evacuation maps Updated Appendix I Muster Sites	

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This Trans Mountain Edmonton Terminal Evacuation Plan (the Plan) describes the measures Trans Mountain personnel complete, in conjunction with those with the authority to issue evacuation orders or shelter-in-place alerts, during an emergency at the Edmonton Terminal (the Terminal) that may require the evacuation or shelter-in-place of the surrounding community. For the Edmonton Terminal, this would be Strathcona County, and Strathcona County Emergency Services (the responding local authority through Strathcona County Emergency Services, notably Strathcona County Fire), along with designated and assigned resources..

When an emergency is declared at the Terminal, and it has been determined that the incident poses a risk to the public, which may require the implementation of public safety measures, this Plan will be activated.

Trans Mountain will supply incident-specific information to assist in the decision to evacuate and supply resources (financial, human, etc.) to the local authority, as needed, to implement public protection measures.

The local authority has the authority to declare a State of Local Emergency (SOLE) in situations where an emergency is imminent or existing to support the implementation of public safety measures.

1.2 Scope

This Evacuation Plan covers:

- The initial actions that Trans Mountain personnel will take to establish the Initial Isolation Zone and to evacuate the area to mitigate *immediate* danger to life and health.
- The actions that the local authority, as well as other relevant government departments and assisting entities, may complete to implement the appropriate safety measures to mitigate potential impacts to the public arising from an incident at the Terminal, with assistance from Trans Mountain, as required.

Public safety measures within the scope of this Plan include two types of evacuation:

- Evacuation (of area)
- Shelter-in-place

This Evacuation Plan was developed in consultation with Strathcona County Emergency Services and considers Strathcona County Emergency Services' evacuation planning and preparedness procedures.

This Evacuation Plan is intended to be activated in coordination with Strathcona County and in conjunction with:

- Trans Mountain Terminals Emergency Response Plan (ERP*);*
- Trans Mountain Public Health Assessment and Response Plan for Airborne Health Risks Associated with Pipeline/Terminal Operations and Incidents; and
- Edmonton ~~West~~ Fire Pre-Plan and applicable tactical workbooks.

The Evacuation Plan is considered a subset of the Trans Mountain Terminals ERP and has been developed to align with the Incident Command System (ICS).

1.3 Out of Scope

This plan does not cover:

- Evacuation of the Edmonton Terminal itself (for further information refer to the Edmonton Terminal Site Safety Plan);
- Procedures for the evacuation of individual buildings;
- Long-term shelter-in-place;
- Evacuation of livestock;
- Re-entry of evacuees;
- Specific evacuation procedures to be taken by local authorities and other relevant government departments and assisting entities.

1.4 Plan Implementation

When an emergency is declared and it has been determined that the incident poses a risk to the public, which may require the implementation of public safety measures, this Plan will be activated.

Activation of the Trans Mountain Terminals ERP will occur when an emergency at the Terminal is declared by Trans Mountain. The Trans Mountain Public Health Assessment and Response Plan for Airborne Health Risks Associated with Pipeline/Terminal Operations and Incidents will be activated in conjunction with the Terminals ERP. The Trans Mountain Public Health Assessment and Response Plan for Airborne Health Risks Associated with Pipeline/Terminal Operations and Incidents supports the implementation of public protection measures.

1.5 Legislation

As identified in the ***Emergency Management Act*** **(2024) (Alberta):**

- A local authority[1] is at all times responsible for the direction and control of the local authority's emergency response unless the Government assumes direction and control under section 19(5.1) or 22(3.1) [Section 11(a)].
- A local authority or a person designated in the local authority's local emergency plan may, whether or not a state of local emergency has been declared [Section 21(1)], cause the Evacuation Plan to be implemented, or issue alerts, orders, and rescindments (evacuation (of area) or shelter-in-place) if, in the opinion of the local authority or the designated person, an emergency exists or appears imminent or a disaster has occurred or threatens:
    - The jurisdictional area for which the local authority has responsibility.

As identified in [Section 52.6(1)] of the ***Public Health Act*** **(2000) (Alberta):**

- On the issuance of an order under section 52.1 and for up to 60 days following the lapsing of that order, the minister, or AHS (Alberta Health Services) Public Health, may do any or all of the following for the purpose of preventing, combating, or alleviating the effects of the public health emergency and protecting the public health:
    - Acquire or use any real or personal property.

[1] Local authority refers to:
- A municipality, the municipal council
- An Indigenouscommunity, the Chief, and Council
- A Metis settlement, the settlement Council
- A National Park, the Park Superintendent

- Authorize or require any qualified person to render aid of a type the person is qualified to provide.
- Authorize the entry into any building or on any land, without warrant, by any person.
- Provide for the distribution of essential health and medical supplies and provide, maintain, and coordinate the delivery of health services.

1.6 Roles and Responsibilities

In the event of an incident at the Terminal, Trans Mountain will liaise with those with the authority to issue evacuation or shelter-in-place orders through Unified Command (UC), and/or in concert with their own Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC, if activated. The entities identified in Appendix B, Roles and Responsibilities For Responding Agencies and Assisting Entities, will be notified of the incident and invited to participate in Trans Mountain's Incident Command Post (ICP) as members of the IMT and/or within the Liaison Office.

1.7 Trans Mountain Roles and Responsibilities

Trans Mountain is responsible to:

- Taking immediate action to identify the hazards and/or potential hazards that may arise from an incident at the Terminal.
- Confirming the parameters of the Initial Isolation Zone and implementing the appropriate safety measures to protect people and property.
- Providing hazard-specific and technical information to the local authority to aid in the determination of public safety measures required for the community surrounding the Terminal.

As the incident evolves, Trans Mountain is responsible for providing updated information to the local authority to support the ongoing assessment of risk to the public and the implementation of public safety measures, as outlined in *Section 7.4* Notifications .

Trans Mountain support may include, as requested, the sharing of personnel and resources to aid in the preparation and execution of the local authority's evacuation procedures.

Financial compensation for the consequences arising from an incident at the Terminal is the responsibility of Trans Mountain; the Finance and Administration Section of the Incident Management Team will communicate with displaced residents to address concerns and settle and/or resolve damage claims arising from the incident.

1.8 Unified Command Roles and Responsibilities

Trans Mountain uses ICS and would establish UC with representation from Strathcona County, Indigenous Communities (if impacted), Alberta Ministry of Environment and Parks, and the Canada Energy Regulator (CER).

Unified Command's responsibility during an incident is to provide overall guidance and support to respond to the incident at the Terminal. This is achieved through the drafting of key objectives, identifying response priorities, and following an inclusive decision-making process. Unified Command sets the direction of response activities including developing and implementing strategic decisions, endorsing Incident Action Plans (IAPs), and approving the order and release of resources. The Unified Command maintains situational awareness of the incident and its evolving hazards and will confirm the local authority has updated information to aid in its decision-making on public safety. Members of the Unified

Command will support the local authority in the implementation of the public safety measures. This can include the provision of a liaison to the local authority ECC.

1.9 Local Authority Roles and Responsibilities

A local authority may, at any time when it is satisfied that an emergency exists or may exist in its municipality, by resolution or, in the case of the Minister responsible for the Municipal Government Act, the Minister responsible for the Special Areas Act or a park superintendent of a national park, by order, make a declaration of a state of local emergency (SOLE) relating to all or any part of the municipality.

On the making of a declaration of a state of emergency and for the duration of the state of local emergency, the local authority may do all acts and take procedures that it considers necessary. This includes the authority to cause any emergency plan or program to be put into operation, exercise any power given to the Minister under section 19(1) in relation to the part of the municipality affected by the declaration, and/or authorize any persons at any time to exercise, in the operation of an emergency plan or program, any power given to the Minister under section 19 (1) in relation to any part of the municipality affected by a declaration of state of local emergency.

The local authority reviews and assesses the incident as per its appropriate procedures and plans, in coordination with the hazard-specific and technical information provided by Trans Mountain, to aid in the identification and determination of appropriate public safety measures.

2.0 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND ASSOCIATED RISKS

The immediate hazards associated with an incident at the Terminal that could result in the implementation of public safety measures within Terminal boundaries or the surrounding area include heat, vapour, and smoke and boil over.

Following an incident, Trans Mountain personnel will conduct an initial assessment, as outlined in Section 4.0 Initial Incident Assessment, to distinguish the applicable hazards.

The details on each of the hazards, described below, will be used to support the initial assessment.

2.1 Hazards

2.1.1 Heat

Thermal radiation decreases as the distance from the source increases.

Potential impacts from heat include:

- Injuries
- Burns from thermal radiation (in extreme cases)

In the scenario of a full-surface fire (the credible worst-case scenario for the Terminal), the distance that could be impacted by heat is 192 m.[2]

2.1.2 Vapour & Smoke

Dispersion of vapour and/or smoke is dependent on environmental and atmospheric conditions and may pose risks beyond the boundaries of the Terminal.

Potential impacts from vapour and/or smoke include:

- Injuries resulting from inhalation.
- Reduced air quality that may impact community members with pre-existing respiratory conditions such as asthma.

Air monitoring of vapour and smoke is an essential component in determining when to implement applicable public safety measures and which measure (evacuation or shelter-in-place) is appropriate. Odours can be strong and may be detected by the nose at levels much lower than the levels that pose negative health effects.

Smoke dispersion is incident specific. Smoke dispersion modelling is dependent on several product-based variables. The rate of release estimated cloud size, atmospheric conditions, height of release, and distance from the release can also support the local authority and Alberta Health Services (AHS) Medical Health Officer in making incident-specific decisions regarding public safety measures.

The Trans Mountain Public Health Assessment and Response Plan for Airborne Health Risks will be activated in conjunction with the Trans Mountain Terminals ERP and the Evacuation Plan. The Trans

[2] Radiant heat impact intensity of 1.0 kW/m^2 was used to identify the Protective Action Zone, which is the equivalent intensity to potentially cause a sunburn on exposed skin dependent on the time of exposure.

Mountain Public Health Assessment and Response Plan for Airborne Health Risks provides the initial air monitoring strategy as an interim measure until the incident-specific air monitoring plan is developed.

The initial strategy sets out action levels for pre-identified potential chemicals of concern (PCOCs); when monitoring data indicates that an action level is reached, the Environment Unit Leader will initiate an assessment of public health risk. The Trans Mountain Public Health Assessment and Response Plan for Airborne Health Risks includes *Standards for PCOCS: Sources and Detection Limits*[3] as reference material, which provides action levels to reference when assessing the risk to public health. The Environmental Unit, composed of inter-jurisdictional agencies and the Air Monitoring Technical Specialist(s), will evaluate the air monitoring data and in consultation with the AHS Public Health's Medical Health Officer determine whether the air monitoring strategy should be altered and if public safety measures should be adjusted. The assessment and recommendation will be communicated to the Unified Command for implementation by the local authority. A copy of PCOCs is included in Appendix E, Standards For Potential ChemiCals of Concern: Sources and Detection Limits, for ease of reference. The Acute Exposure Guideline Level 1 (AEGL-1) is the airborne concentration (expressed as ppm or mg/m^3) of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic non-sensory effects.

Of note, there is a low probability that members of the public may encounter released product or migrating firefighting fluids outside of the Terminal boundaries. Contact poses a risk to human health if there is transdermal contact or ingestion.

2.1.3 Boil-over

A boil-over is a potential consequence of a full-surface tank fire and has the ability to impact the public outside of Terminal boundaries. When a boil-over occurs, hot and/or burning crude oil is ejected upward and outward from the impacted storage tank and then falls to the ground, potentially in all directions from the impacted storage tank.

Potential impacts from a boil-over include:

- Injuries resulting from contact with hot and/or burning crude oil, e.g., burns.

In the scenario of a full-surface fire (the credible worst-case scenario for the Terminal), the distance that could be impacted is up to 10x the diameter of the tank that is on fire. Therefore, the Protective Action Zone for a full-surface tank fire is 10x the diameter of the largest tank at the Terminal to ensure public safety during extinguishment activities.

The largest potential impacted storage tank at Edmonton Terminal is 61.6 m in diameter; thus, the boil-over has the potential to reach as far as 616 m from the impacted storage tank.

2.1.4 Other

Dispersion of product, and/or firefighting fluids, beyond the boundaries of the Terminal is dependent on environmental and atmospheric conditions. These may pose a risk to human health if there is transdermal contact or ingestion. Public protection measures may include rerouting or minimizing traffic, closure of roads and trails, and limitation of access to parks.

[3] The *Standards for PCOCs: Sources and Detection Limits* table outlines the published, recognized standards and guidelines for ambient air quality, worker exposure limits, and acute public exposure levels applicable to the measurable PCOCs for a product release or fire.

3.0 INITIAL INCIDENT ASSESSMENT

Each incident type coincides with an Initial Isolation Zone and Protective Action Zone. Table 1 and Table 2 will form the basis of the initial assessment to identify the associated zones at risk.

3.1 Initial Isolation Zone

Trans Mountain personnel will complete an initial assessment of the incident to identify the hazards and determine the corresponding risk to those within the Initial Isolation Zone[4]. Each incident type corresponds with an Initial Isolation Zone, as seen in Table 1, where access will be restricted to response personnel as there may be an immediate danger to life and health. The size of the Initial Isolation Zone for each incident represents the area where there is potential for significant injury and/or fatality of persons without appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)[5].

Table 1: Incident-specific Initial Isolation Zone

Incident Type	Hazard	Initial Isolation Zone
Spill, no fire	Vapour	50 metres
3D/rim seal fire	Heat	91 metres
Full-surface fire	Heat	91 metres

3.2 Protective Action Zone

Trans Mountain personnel will provide the local authority, as well as all other relevant government departments and assisting entities with incident-specific technical information and air monitoring data, through the initial first responders and subsequent incident briefings, and/or through the ICP (e.g. Unified Command, Liaison Office, and/or Environmental Unit).

Table 2: Incident-specific Protective Action Zone

Incident Type	Hazard	Protective Action Zone
Spill, no fire	Vapour	300 metres
3D/Rim seal fire	Heat	192 metres
Full-surface fire	Heat	616 metres
	Boil-over	616 metres (10x diameter of largest tank at the Edmonton Terminal)

[4] Details on the evacuation procedure of the Terminal are contained within the Edmonton Terminal Fire Safety Plan.

[5] Zone sizes are calculated according to Centre for Chemical Process Safety and Major Industrial Accidents Council of Canada hazard distance standards for thermal intensities as it relates to Trans Mountain Terminals.

Initial Isolation Zone maps and Protective Action Zone maps for each tank at the Terminal are provided in Appendix G, *Edmonton Terminal Initial Isolation Zones and Protective Action Zones*. Zone sizes are calculated according to the Centre for Chemical Process Safety and Major Industrial Accidents Council of Canada hazard distance standards for thermal intensities as it relates to Trans Mountain Terminals.

The local authority may use its own distances, but they should not be smaller than those calculated by Trans Mountain.

4.0 EVACUATION OF INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE

4.1 Evacuation

Upon identification of an incident, all non-essential personnel at the Terminal will muster at the pre-determined sites highlighted in the Edmonton Terminal Fire Safety Plan. Trained responders will confirm and establish physical barriers or other means of demarcation such as flagging or landmarks that are easily identifiable by responders to distinguish the exact boundaries of the Initial Isolation Zone. This is a high-risk area and only response personnel with appropriate PPE and training are permitted.

4.2 Assessment of Initial Isolation Zone

Response personnel and Unified Command will continually monitor the hazards and the incident within the Terminal boundaries to determine if the situation has evolved. If it has been determined that there are no longer adverse risks to personnel, Trans Mountain will remove the physical barrier of the Initial Isolation Zone.

5.0 INITIAL INCIDENT PUBLIC SAFETY TRANSITION

During the first hour of an incident Trans Mountain will ensure the safety of responders and the public within the Initial Isolation Zone, due to the immediate threat to life and health. The tank tactical workbook contains the procedure for public evacuation. The procedure has been extracted and included as Appendix D, Evacuation Procedure. Trans Mountain personnel will expand the Initial Isolation Zone, as required, based on the continued air monitoring for the presence and levels of PCOCs and/or intense heat.

Upon arrival of the local authority at the entrance or other appropriate meeting location dependant on the incident, Trans Mountain will provide an Initial Briefing as outlined in section 3 of the Fire Pre-Plan tactical workbooks. The Initial Incident Briefing, in addition to incident specific information, also includes information on the evacuation of the Initial Isolation Zone and if any members of the public were evacuated, where they were directed to muster, and any contact information and status/location of any roadway/trail blockages to prevent public entry to the Initial Isolation Zone.

Trans Mountain will recommend public safety measures such as evacuation and shelter-in-place to the local authority upon their arrival. The local authority will determine the appropriate actions to be taken to protect the public and limit the movement of the public in an area of heightened risk and/or responder activity.

6.0 EVACUATION OF PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE

During the outset of the incident, the local authority makes the decision whether to implement the initial public safety measures for the Protective Action Zone. Trans Mountain will support, as required, the implementation of the public safety measures under the direction of the local authority.

The ICP, together with the local authority, will continually monitor the hazards and the incident outside of Terminal boundaries to determine if the situation has evolved, using the technical information and air monitoring data collated by the Environment Unit. This additional assessment will be used to determine if subsequent actions are required, including if the Protective Action Zone requires expansion or contraction. Trans Mountain will support the local authority in these efforts by assisting with the implementation of further public safety measures, as required.

6.1 Vulnerable Groups

Appendix F, Vulnerable Groups Within The Protective Action Zone for Edmonton Terminal, identifies the community plan area land use designs surrounding the Terminal and any pre-identified vulnerable groups within the Protective Action Zone. Vulnerable groups are considered, in this circumstance, to be schools, daycares, senior centers, and medical centres. This information can aid with preliminary assessment of logistical needs and assistance required to conduct the evacuation and support evacuees. The land proximal to the Terminal is owned by various industrial companies. The area is known as Knightsbridge Industrial Park and is zoned as a Heavy Industrial Area. There are no identified vulnerable groups currently within the combined Protective Action Zones for the Terminal.

6.2 Ongoing Assessment

The ICP, together with the local authority, will continually monitor the hazards and the incident outside of Terminal boundaries to determine if the situation has evolved, using the technical information and air monitoring data collated by the Environmental Unit. This additional assessment will be used to determine if subsequent actions are required, including if the Protective Action Zone requires expansion or contraction. Trans Mountain will support the local authority in these efforts by assisting with the implementation of further public safety measures, as required.

6.3 Evacuation Routes, Methods, and Destinations

Trans Mountain has included the anticipated evacuation routes identified in Appendix H, Anticipated Evacuation Routes. If a formal evacuation order of the Protective Action Zone is to be instituted, the local authority determines the most appropriate evacuation routes and methods based on the circumstances of the incident. Trans Mountain will support this decision-making process. Evacuation routes can include applicable roads, walking paths, trails, as well as other local means of egress specific to the Terminal. Modes of transportation may include walking, driving, bike, transit buses, etc., as identified by the local authority.

The local authority, including AHS Public Health, will continuously assess and monitor public safety measures to determine if subsequent actions are required. Trans Mountain will support the local authority in these efforts by assisting with the implementation of further public safety measures, as required.

6.4 Notifications

Trans Mountain is responsible for:

- Dissemination of evacuation notifications due to the immediate threat to life and health within the Initial Isolation Zone (as per Section 4.0, *Initial Isolation* Zone *Assessment*Initial Isolation Zone)
- Dissemination of information on the incident.
- Dispatching a Trans Mountain representative to reception centres to liaise between the public and the company.
- Collection of relevant information from evacuees.

The Information Officer, as a member of the Incident Management Team, is responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident to the media (news, social, print, TV), incident personnel, members of the public, and impacted parties through the implementation of the Crisis Communications Plan.

The goal of the Crisis Communications Plan is to establish Trans Mountain as the foremost and reliable source of information while fostering and sustaining public trust through professional and strategic incident response.

The Crisis Communications Plan's objectives are to:

- Safeguard and elevate the Trans Mountain brand.
- Provide timely information to employees and the public.
- Demonstrate empathy and provide support for employees and those affected by an incident.
- Proactively prevent, anticipate and correct misinformation.
- Establish a unified information source for the timely and coordinated release of accurate information.
- Support timely and accurate information flow to the Crisis Management Team, through the Incident Support Team structure.
- Ensure an efficient information flow between the Information Office, media, the public,
- IC/UC, Liaison Office, and relevant agencies involved in an incident.
- Monitor emerging trends, anticipate issues, and promptly address rumors and misinformation.
- Establish Trans Mountain as a responsible corporate citizen that effectively addresses all issues and manages incidents appropriately through consistent, accurate and reliable communications

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

It is recommended that a Joint Information Centre (JIC) under Unified Command be established between Trans Mountain and the local authority. The Trans Mountain Crisis Management Plan can guide the activities of the JIC. A template for the initial media holding statement for the incident is available in Appendix C, Initial Holding Statement (Template).

The local authority has the primary responsibility for the development and dissemination of notifications to the community. The JIC can prepare and/or support these activities; or if not established, Trans Mountain, as requested. Communications could include but are not limited to:

- Public notification and situation updates
- Official communications to key audiences
- Media relations

6.4.1 Notification Platforms

Various notification platforms may be used to send emergency information to affected persons and communities. These could include but are not limited to:

- Personal notification, e.g., loud hailer, door-to-door delivery of notifications
- Social media
- Radio and television announcements
- Strathcona County (SC) Alerts
- Trans Mountain's Incident Specific website
- Local authority website
- Alberta Emergency Alert system

APPENDIX A GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

Glossary

Word or Phrase	Definition
Boil-over	An escalation event as a result of a full-surface tank fire. A boil-over is the sudden ejection of a crude oil tank's contents that occurs when residue from surface burning becomes denser than the unburned oil. The residue forms a "hot layer" that moves down in the tank and as the fire progresses, this layer reaches the water, or water-in-oil emulsion, at the bottom of the tank. The water or water-in-oil emulsion becomes superheated, boils, and rapidly expands causing the sudden ejection of the tank contents.
Evacuation (of area)	Due to an impending or actual risk to public safety, individuals are ordered to vacate (evacuate) a defined area based on the hazards present and the threat to immediate life.
Evacuation Notifications	**Evacuation (of area) Alert** A notification that informs all or part of a community of a potential or impending danger. It also provides community members and businesses time to undertake preparatory activities prior to an evacuation (of area) order being issued. Evacuation (of area) alerts: • Do not require a declaration of a state of local emergency • May be surpassed by the issuance of an evacuation (of area) order **Evacuation (of area) Order** A notification to all or part of a community of an impending danger that requires individuals to evacuate from the area. Evacuation (of area) orders: • Are issued through a formal process and recorded in writing • Require a declaration of a state of local emergency to be in place for the order to be valid • Can only be issued for area(s) of the community identified in the declaration of a state of local emergency • Do not allow for any discretionary action on the part of the population at risk • Should be stated that the identified area(s) will be under controlled access until further notice **Evacuation (of area) Rescindment** When the emergency that necessitated the evacuation (of area) alert or order is under control and the primary and secondary emergency zones are declared safe, an evacuation rescindment can be issued.
Full-surface Fire	A fire that engulfs the entire upper surface of a tank after the tank roof has sunk. Vapour from exposed product is ignited by lightning or spark.
Heat	A thermal radiation from the ignition of a flammable substance that could be caused by surface tank fires, containment pool fires, flash fires, vapour cloud explosions, or boil-overs.

Word or Phrase	Definition
Initial Isolation Zone	The geographical area near a continuous hazardous release where all non-response personnel should be evacuated as there may be an immediate danger to life and health for those not protected by appropriate PPE as the result of the incident.
Potential Chemicals of Concern (PCOC)	A pre-determined list of chemicals that may be released into atmosphere during a product release or fire.
Protective Action Zone	The geographical area associated with a credible worst-case incident that is used to educate community members on the public safety measures, including evacuation or shelter-in-place, that may be required during an incident. This area will be adjusted during an incident to account for the actual incident type and the safety measures required to mitigate potential impacts to the public. May be referred to by other entities as the Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ).
Shelter-in-place	Due to an impending or actual risk to public safety, individuals are to take refuge (shelter), to remain indoors, or, if outside, to go indoors immediately.
Shelter-in-place Notifications	**Shelter-in-place Advisement** A notification to all or part of a community of an impending danger that requires individuals to take refuge (shelter). Shelter-in-place orders: • Are issued through a formal process and recorded in writing • Require a declaration of a state of local emergency to be in place for the order to be valid • Can only be issued for area(s) of the community identified in the declaration of a state of local emergency • Should be stated that the identified area(s) will be under controlled access until further notice **Cancellation of Shelter-in-place Advisory** When the emergency that necessitated the shelter-in-place advisory has evolved and/or is under control, such that it has been determined that it is safe to be outdoors, the advisory can be cancelled; cancellation may occur in stages.
Three-dimensional (3D) Fire	A three-dimensional fire is a liquid-fuel fire in which the fuel is being discharged from an elevated or pressurized source, creating a pool of fuel on a lower surface.
Smoke	The mixture of gases and suspended carbon particles that is likely visible and results from the ignition of a flammable substance.
Vapour	A substance diffused or suspended in the air that is normally a liquid or solid. Once diffused or suspended, it may be invisible. It is not the result of the ignition of a flammable substance.
Vulnerable Groups	Pre-identified vulnerable groups when considering evacuation under these circumstances include schools, daycares, senior centers, and medical centres.

Acronyms

Abbreviation	Full Description
AEMA	Alberta Emergency Management Agency
CER	Canada Energy Regulator
ECC	Emergency Coordination Centre
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ESS	Emergency Support Services
EU	Environment Unit
IAP	Incident Action Plan
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
JIC	Joint Information Centre
PCOC	Potential chemicals of concern
PPE	Personal protective equipment
SOLE	State of Local Emergency
UC	Unified Command
3D Fire	Three-dimensional fire

APPENDIX B ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR RESPONDING AGENCIES AND ASSISTING ENTITIES

A responding agency is an organization that either has the legislative authority and responsibility to implement evacuation/shelter-in-place orders or has a regulatory responsibility to be a member of Unified Command.

Table 3: Responding Agencies

Entity	Role	Authority
Trans Mountain	Trans Mountain is responsible for taking immediate action to identify the hazards present following an incident and will establish and evacuate members of the public within the Initial Isolation Zone. Trans Mountain provides technical advice to the local authority to aid in the determination of appropriate public safety measures. Trans Mountain supports the local authority with evacuation (of area) or shelter-in-place and the communication of information to impacted community members.	Trans Mountain has no legislative authority to evacuate the public, except in circumstances where there is an immediate threat to life and health. A member of Unified Command.
Local authority: Strathcona County	Strathcona County (the local authority) is responsible for protecting life and property within their jurisdiction. The local authority implements its emergency plan, which includes activation of its evacuation (of area) or shelter-in-place procedures. In coordination with the Trans Mountain ICP, the local authority's Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) and supporting agencies issues evacuation (of area) and shelter-in-place advisories and cancellations. The local authority may declare a local state of emergency, if required.	Has the ability to declare a state of local emergency and order evacuations and/or shelter-in-place. A member of Unified Command.
Local authority: Strathcona County Emergency Services – Strathcona County Fire	Strathcona County Fire is responsible for declaring a tactical evacuation (of area) or shelter-in-place actions for immediate life safety. Strathcona County Fire: • Communicates evacuation (of area) or shelter-in-place alerts and orders to threatened or impacted community members and businesses. • May represent the City in Unified Command.	Has authority to evacuate in situations of immediate life safety.
Local authority:	First Nations and/or Metis communities (the local authority) are responsible for protecting life	Have the ability to declare a state of

Entity	Role	Authority
First Nations and/or Metis communities (No identified community in risk area but possibility a community may be impacted if incident is large enough)	and property within their jurisdictions. They implement their emergency plans, which includes activation of their evacuation (of area) or shelter-in-place plans.	local emergency and order evacuations and/or shelter-in-place. A member of Unified Command.
Canada Energy Regulator (CER)	The CER's top priority in any emergency is to make sure that people are safe and secure, and that the environment and property are protected. The CER oversees the company's response, including ensuring emergency plans are in place and executed, and will require that all reasonable actions are taken to protect employees, the public, and the environment.	No legislative authority to evacuate. A member of Unified Command.
Alberta Emergency Management Agency (AEMA) **Role may be filled by Alberta Ministry of Environment and Parks*	In Alberta, the province coordinates available resources to provide emergency response assistance that supplements but does not substitute responsible party and/or the community resources.	No legislative authority to evacuate unless a provincial State of Emergency is declared. A member of Unified Command.

An assisting entity is an organization that has the authority, a role, and/or responsibility to support the implementation of an evacuation/shelter-in-place decision by.

Table 4: Assisting Entities

Assisting Entities		
Entity	**Role**	**Authority**
Alberta Health Services	Alberta Health Services provides subject matter experts to identify possible impacts to health from the incident. Alberta Health Services: • Participates in the ICP. • Provides timely information regarding health impacts and air quality to support the local authority in issuing alerts, orders, and rescindments for both evacuation (of area) and shelter-in-place. Issues evacuation (of area) and/or shelter-in-place orders as needed.	Has authority to declare provincial or local state of public health emergency and order evacuations and/or shelter-in-place.
Strathcona County RCMP Detachment	Strathcona County RCMP Detachment supports the tactical response and implementation of evacuation (of area) and shelter-in-place orders within the city of Edmonton. • Lead the implementation of the evacuation plan. • Represent the City in Unified Command.	Has authority to evacuate in situations of immediate life safety or of a security nature.
Strathcona County – Recreation, Parks, and Culture Department	The Strathcona County – Recreation, Parks, and Culture Department sets up the evacuee Reception Centres. This program is intended to provide short-term services (generally up to 72 hours) that preserve the emotional and physical well-being of evacuees and response workers in emergency situations. Assistance can include provision of food, lodging, clothing, emotional support, and family reunification services.	No legislative authority to evacuate. An assisting agency.
Strathcona County Transportation and Agriculture Department	The Transportation and Agriculture Department supports the Strathcona County Emergency Services with emergency response activities as requested, such as assisting with the implementation of a public safety order, traffic management, etc., particularly regarding Highway 16A.	No legislative authority to evacuate. An assisting agency.

Assisting Entities		
Entity	**Role**	**Authority**
Elk Island Public Schools (School District) Elk Island Catholic School District	The school districts work with local authorities to ensure students are protected. They: • Implement evacuation (of area) and shelter-in-place plans as directed. • Participate in the impacted local authority ECC and/or Trans Mountain ICP.	Primary function in an emergency is to keep students safe. An assisting entity.
Neighbouring local authorities	Neighbouring local authorities monitor and assess potential risk to their jurisdiction and may provide mutual assistance to the affected community.	No legislative authority to evacuate outside of their jurisdiction. An assisting entity to impacted local authority.

APPENDIX C INITIAL HOLDING STATEMENT (TEMPLATE)

The following statement can be issued upon receipt of approved information (and as applicable) that a possible incident has occurred:

MEDIA STATEMENT

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE – [date]

DATE – Trans Mountain is responding to a [release/incident] at Edmonton Terminal in Edmonton, BC approximately (approximately x km north/south/east/west of major centre) involving a [crude oil release/other] on our pipeline system. The release was discovered by [Trans Mountain personnel/Control Centre/other]. [Line 1/Line 2/the system] was immediately shut in and isolated. Crews are onsite and [cleanup has been initiated/the product has been fully contained].

Applicable regulators and responders have been notified and there is no threat to the [community/water bodies]
The [Line 1/Line 2/the system] remains [shut down/partially shut down] and an Incident Command Post has been set up to manage the incident and clean-up.

At this time, the volume of the release remains under investigation. [However, an early volume estimate provided to the regulator is that approximately X cubic meters (X barrels) has been released/there is no estimated volume at this time].

Updates will be posted as new information becomes available at www.transmountain.com.

Contact: [media@transmountain.com, 1-855-908-9734

Trans Mountain will use X as the primary social channel for communication in the event of an incident. Facebook and LinkedIn will not be used during an event but may be used after resolution of an incident to share a summary post or news release. All social media posts must be translated and posted in both languages.

X (Formerly known as Twitter)

X is a primary source of communication and/or news channel among first responders, the media and the general public. Follow these general guidelines:

- Only include links to Trans Mountain content
- Include relevant community hashtags on all posts. Do not create additional hashtags.
- Anything posted on X could be used in media coverage of the incident

Sample X Posts

X users and followers subscribe to content conventions to post, review and search information. The examples below adhere to a best practice approach to posting on X.

- ALERT: #TransMountain crews are investigating reports of an #oil sheen in #Burnaby.

We will provide updates as more information becomes available.

• UPDATE: #TransMountain crews have identified XXX in #Burnaby. Crews are on site and clean-up efforts are underway. We will continue to provide updates as more information becomes available.

• UPDATE: #TransMountain crews are on site at a Burnaby Terminal in #Burnaby. More information about ongoing response efforts can be found here: LINK

• UPDATE: #TransMountain crews have completed their response to XXX in

APPENDIX D EVACUATION PROCEDURE[6]

Initial Public Safety Assessment and Actions

Response personnel will continually monitor the hazards and the incident boundaries to ensure they are appropriate and will expand and/or contract the initial isolation zone, as needed.

- ❑ Don appropriate PPE; this includes:
    - Flame retardant outerwear
    - CSA/ANSI approved hard hat
    - CSA-approved footwear
    - Protective eyewear
    - In the case of a fire, fire fighting turnout gear and/or SCBA may also be required.
- ❑ Utilize handheld air monitors for initial and continuous monitoring until contracted services arrive to confirm the initial isolation zone and need for the expansion of the zone.
- ❑ Gather the following equipment to establish radius of gas readings.
    - Portable gas detector (Ventis MX4 gas monitor)
    - Communication device (radio)
    - UltraRAE compound specific PID monitor
- ❑ Perform air sampling for H_2S, LEL, O_2, and CO along the perimeter of the initial isolation zone using the Ventis MX4 personal gas monitor.
- ❑ Assign a supplemental rover to conduct at least one 15-minute air sampling event using a Jerome H_2S Analyzer and UltraRAE monitor; One air sampling event consists of four (4) separate air sampling readings taken at five-minute intervals.
- ❑ Calculate the average of the four readings for the appropriate instrument and parameter.
- ❑ Maintain a record of the air monitoring results using Section B of the Odour Complaint Investigation Form.
- ❑ If abnormal levels are identified notify the IC.
- ❑ Note wind direction and wind speed.
- ❑ A shift in wind direction requires immediate re-evaluation.
- ❑ Notify the IC immediately if the numerical average for the second air sampling event meets or exceeds 0.005 ppm for H_2S, and/or 10 ppm for VOC.
- ❑ Conduct a second air sampling event.
- ❑ Maintain awareness of levels in context of responder safety, including rovers and those staffing roadblocks.

If abnormal levels are identified:

- ❑ Expand the initial isolation zone if required.
- ❑ Deploy personnel downwind and upwind depending on how the plume is tracking.
- ❑ Communicate the need for public protective measures (evacuation) to IC or Control Centre.
- ❑ Request communication of public protective measures to emergency services.
- ❑ Identify parties within the initial isolation zone.
- ❑ Identify additional rovers.

[6] Extracted from the Edmonton West Fire Pre-Plan Tactical Workbook, a confidential document.

- ❑ Identify exit route and muster points using map (in tactical workbook or evacuation plan)

Rovers

- ❑ Deploy personnel downwind and upwind depending on how the plume is tracking
- ❑ Monitor gas migration; verify boundary of the safety perimeter
- ❑ Advise impacted public to evacuate
- ❑ Begin notification of public with those in closest proximity to the incident location and downwind of the location
- ❑ Record name and address If evacuation is refused; notify the Control Centre to notify RCMP
- ❑ If contact cannot be made through a personal visit, request resources to conduct a thorough survey of the area

Road and trail blocks

- ❑ Establish access control (roadblocks) to the Initial Isolation Zone
- ❑ Establish roadblocks to limit access; Consider access/egress of responders and evacuees
- ❑ Position vehicle in a highly visible area to oncoming traffic
- ❑ Use intersecting crossroads as much as possible to maximize the monitoring of traffic flow
- ❑ Do not completely block road
- ❑ Engage the four-way flashers on vehicle
- ❑ Wear traffic vest to maintain visibility to traffic
- ❑ Erect physical barriers at pathways leading to evacuated areas (or implement other means of demarcation such as flagging)
- ❑ Record names, addresses, and contact information of evacuees leaving the area; ask those leaving the area to register at the identified muster site
- ❑ Post security personnel to prevent members of the public from entering the area, this may include the use of security vessels on water (Westridge only)
- ❑ Request additional resources to aid in manning sites
- ❑ Request assistance, as needed, from local law enforcement on a temporary basis until additional resources arrive

Re-evaluate regularly, or upon a change in the circumstances, to expand or contract the zone in consultation with emergency services.

Upon arrival of the local authority at the fence, Trans Mountain will provide an Initial Briefing as outlined in the Edmonton Terminal fire pre-plan tactical workbooks section 3. In addition to incident specific information the briefing, includes the evacuation of the Initial Isolation Zone and if any members of the public were evacuated, where they are located, and contact information. The status/location of any roadway/trail to prevent entry to the Initial Isolation Zone.

Trans Mountain recommends evacuation of the Protective Action Zone to the local authority upon their arrival. Shelter-in-place may be used if the local authority determines the incident is either under control or expected to be under control in the immediate future and may choose to isolate the area to prevent additional members of the public from entering the area.

APPENDIX E STANDARDS FOR POTENTIAL CHEMICALS OF CONCERN: SOURCES AND DETECTION LIMITS[7]

Guideline Criteria																		
		AB AAQO[1]			BC AAQO[2]			Metro Vancouver AAQO[3]			AB OHS OEL[4] *8-hr***	AB OHS CL[4]	BC OHS STEL[5] *15 mins****	BC OHS CL[5]	BC OHS TWA[5] *8-hr****	AEGL-1[6]		Monitoring Equipment Detection Limit**
PCOC	Unit	1-hr	8-hr	24-hr	1-hr	8-hr	24-hr	1-hr	8-hr	24-hr						1-hr	8-hr	
H_2S	ppb	10	-	3	5	-	2	5 (desirable) 10 (acceptable)	-	-	10,000	15,000	-	10,000	-	510	330	100
	ppm	0.01	-	0.003	0.005	-	0.002	0.005 (desirable) 0.01 (acceptable)	-	-	10	15	-	10	-	0.51	0.33	0.1
C_6H_6	ppb	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	2,500	2,500	-	500	52,000	9,000	50
	ppm	0.009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	2.5	2.5	-	0.5	52	9	0.05
SO_2	ppb	172	-	48	70	-	-	70	-	-	2,000	5,000	5,000	-	2,000	200	200	100
	ppm	0.172	-	0.048	0.070	-	-	0.07	-	-	2	5	5	-	2	0.2	0.2	0.1
CO	ppb	13,000	5,000	-	13,000	5,000	-	13,000	5,000	-	25,000	-	100,000	-	25,000	83,000	27,000	1,000
	ppm	13	5	-	13	5	-	13	5	-	25	-	100	-	25	83[7]	27[7]	1
NO_2	ppb	159	-	-	60	-	-	42	-	-	3,000	5,000	-	1000	-	500	500	100
	ppm	0.159	-	-	0.06	-	-	0.042	-	-	3	5	-	1	-	0.50	0.50	0.1
TPM*	ug/m³	-	-	100	-	-	120	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	0.001
PM_{10}	ug/m³	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	50	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	0.001
$PM_{2.5}$	ug/m³	80	-	29	-	-	25	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.001

[1] Alberta Ambient Air Quality Objectives/Guidelines (2024)
[2] British Columbia Ambient Air Quality Objectives (2021)
[3] Metro Vancouver Ambient Air Quality Objectives (2024)
[4] Alberta Occupational Health and Safety Occupational Exposure Limit
[5] OHS Guidelines Part 5: Chemical Agents and Biological Agents
[6] US Environmental Protection Agency Acute Exposure Guideline Level
[7] AGEL-2 limit is presented for carbon monoxide. Carbon monoxide has no applicable AGEL-1.

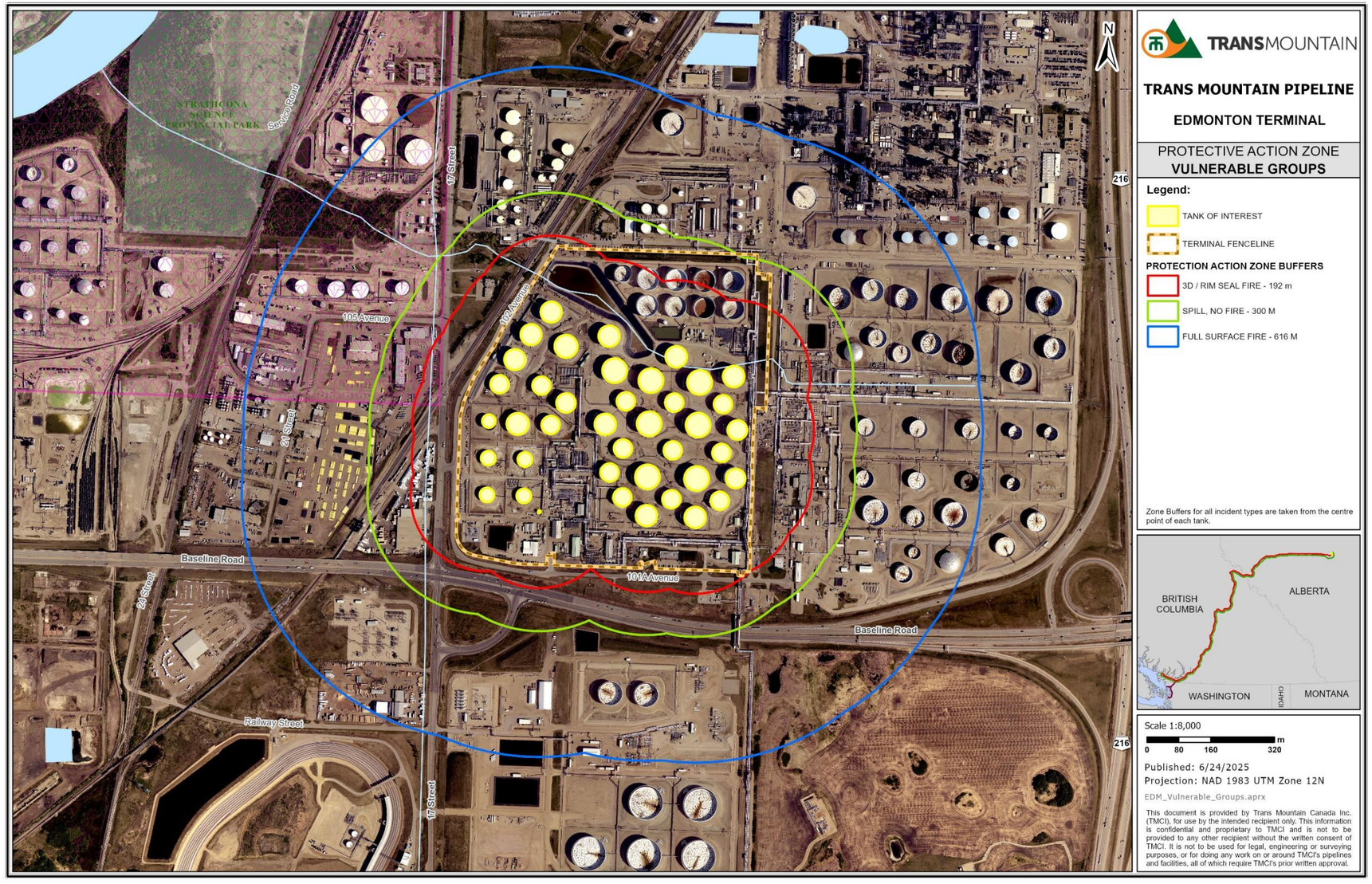
* Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (Total Dust). In Alberta and British Columbia, this refers to "total suspended particulate matter (TSP)"
** PCOC can be detected by fixed and mobile monitoring equipment
*** 8-hour TWA limit means the time weighted average (TWA) concentration of a substance in air which may not be exceeded over a normal 8-hour work period.
**** Short-term exposure limit (STEL) means the time weighted average (TWA) concentration of a substance in air which may not be exceeded over any 15-minute period, limited to no more than 4 such periods in an 8-hour work shift with at least one hour between any 2 successive 15-minute excursion periods.

C_6H_6 = Benzene
CO = Carbon Monoxide
H_2S = Hydrogen Sulfide
NO_2 = Nitrogen Dioxide
OEL = Occupational Exposure Limits
OHS = Occupational Health and Safety
PCOC = Potential Chemical of Concern
PM_{10} = Particulate matter 10 micrometers
$PM_{2.5}$ = Particulate matter 2.5 micrometers
SO_2 = Sulfur Dioxide
STEL = Short-Term Exposure Limits
TPM = Total particulate matter
TWA = Time Weighted Average

[7] From Appendix II of the Trans Mountain Public Health Assessment & Response Plan for Airborne Risk (2025).

APPENDIX F VULNERABLE GROUPS WITHIN THE PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE FOR EDMONTON TERMINAL[8]

At this time, no vulnerable groups have been identified within the Protective Action Zone for Edmonton Terminal.

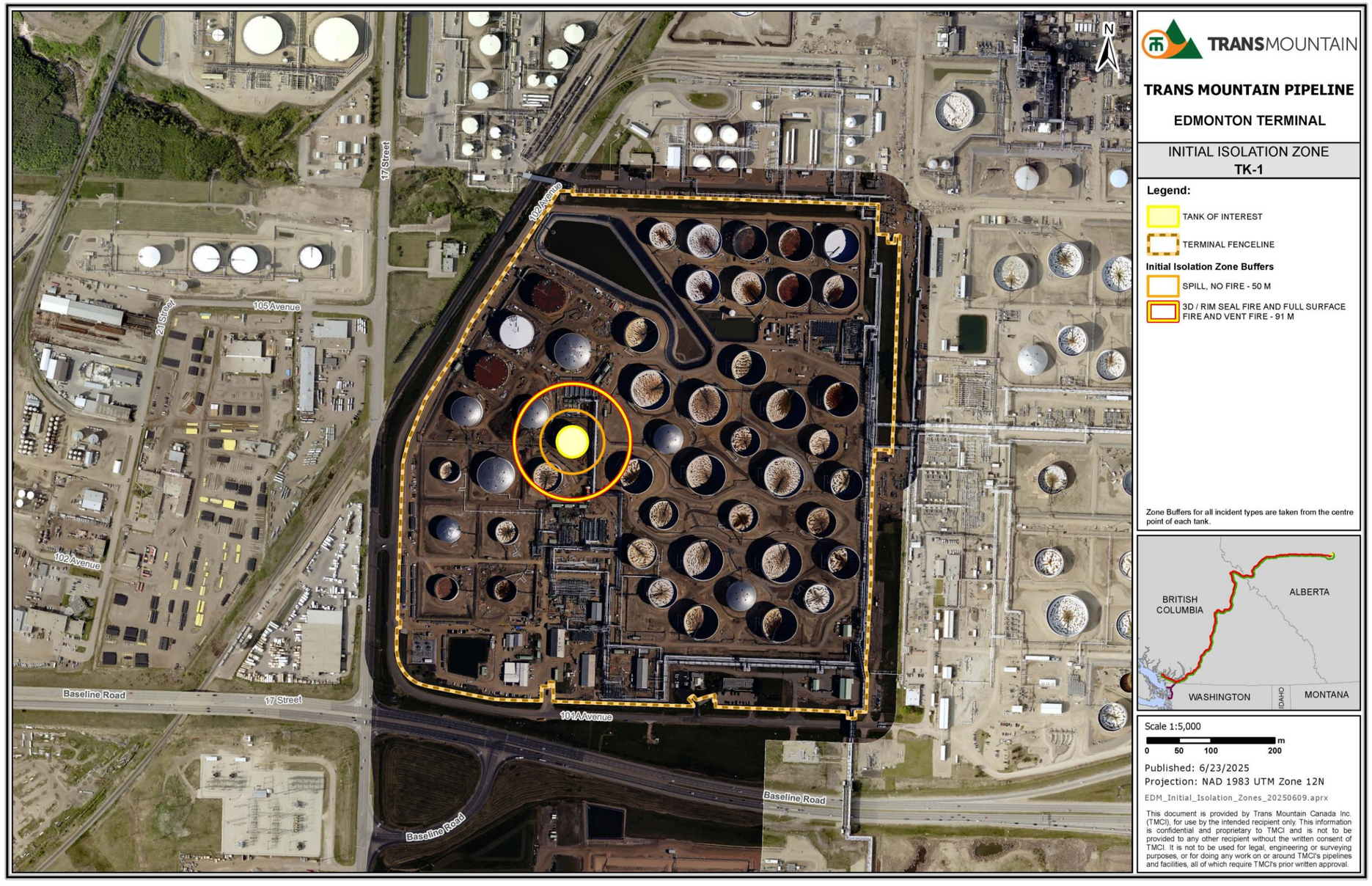


[8] Vulnerable Land Use Mapping is an analysis of the site of interest for locations of vulnerable group populations. Protective Action Zone Buffers are created by buffering the Facility Tanks different distances according to the potential incident case. An intersection is performed of vulnerable groups (including hospitals. schools, childcare and senior care sites) that fall withing the Protective Action Zone Buffers. If a site is identified within the Buffer, it is then represented on the mapping.

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

APPENDIX G EDMONTON TERMINAL INITIAL ISOLATION ZONES AND PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONES

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 1



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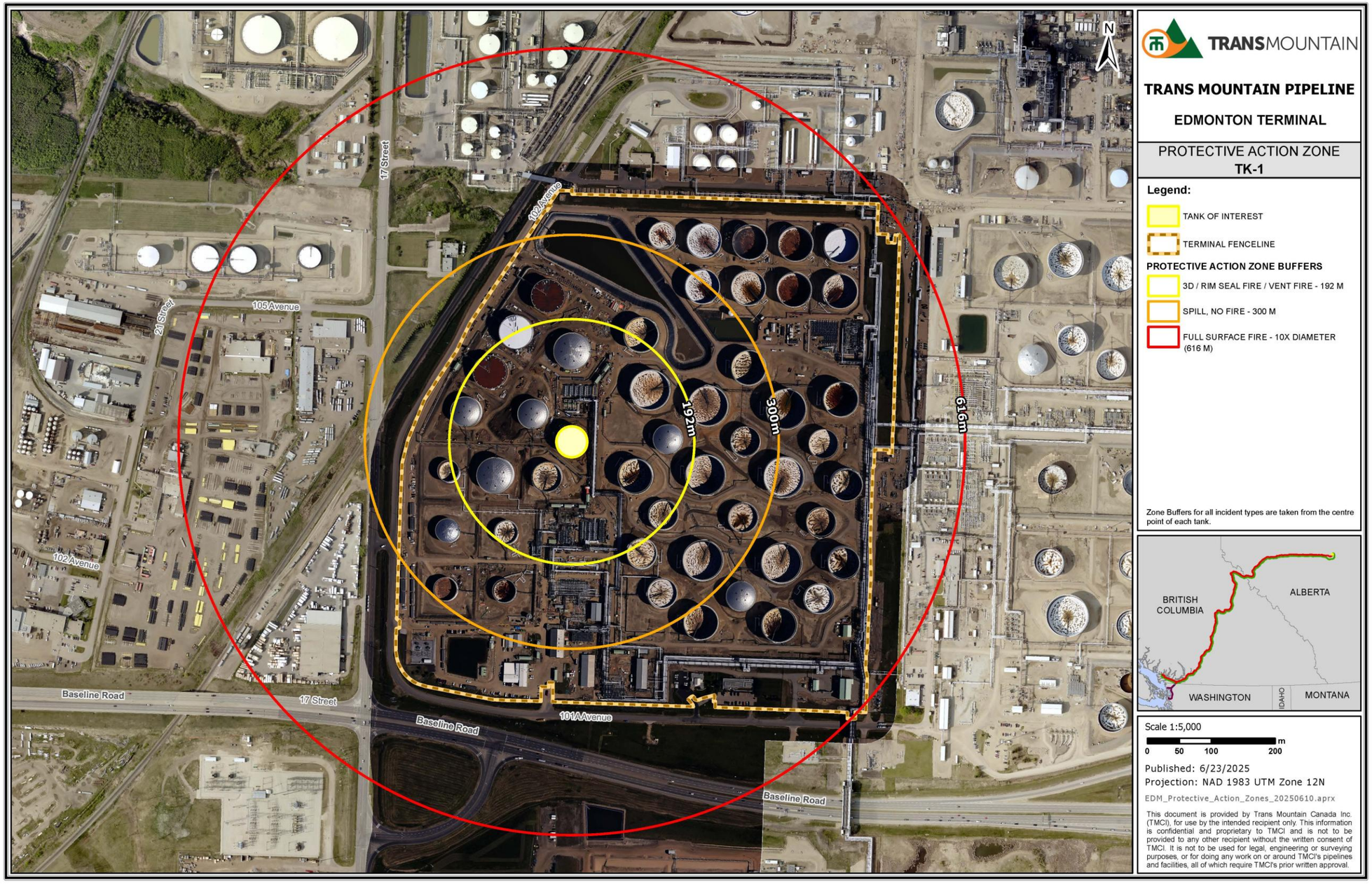
Protective Action Zone – Tank 1



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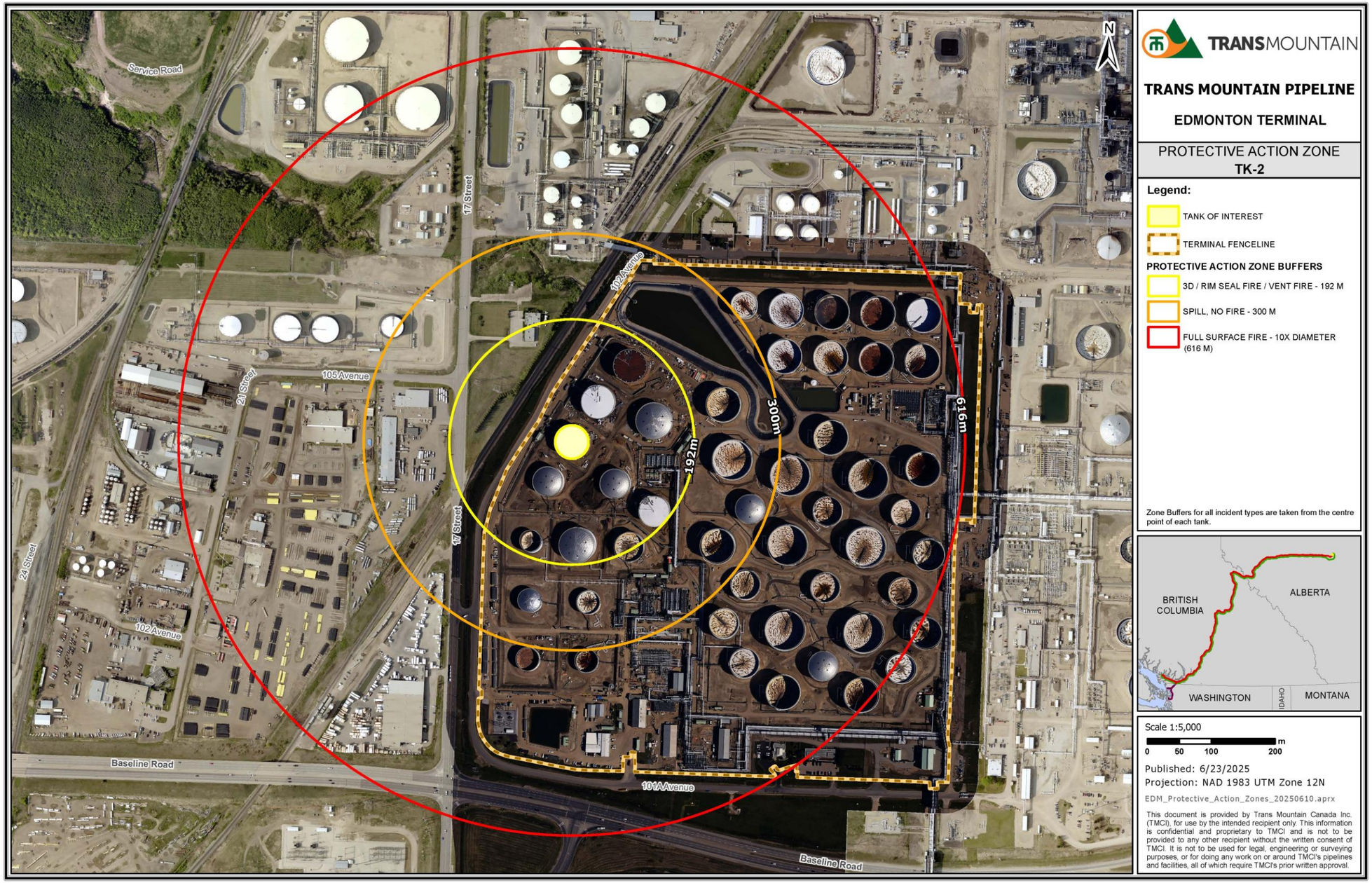
Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 2

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 2



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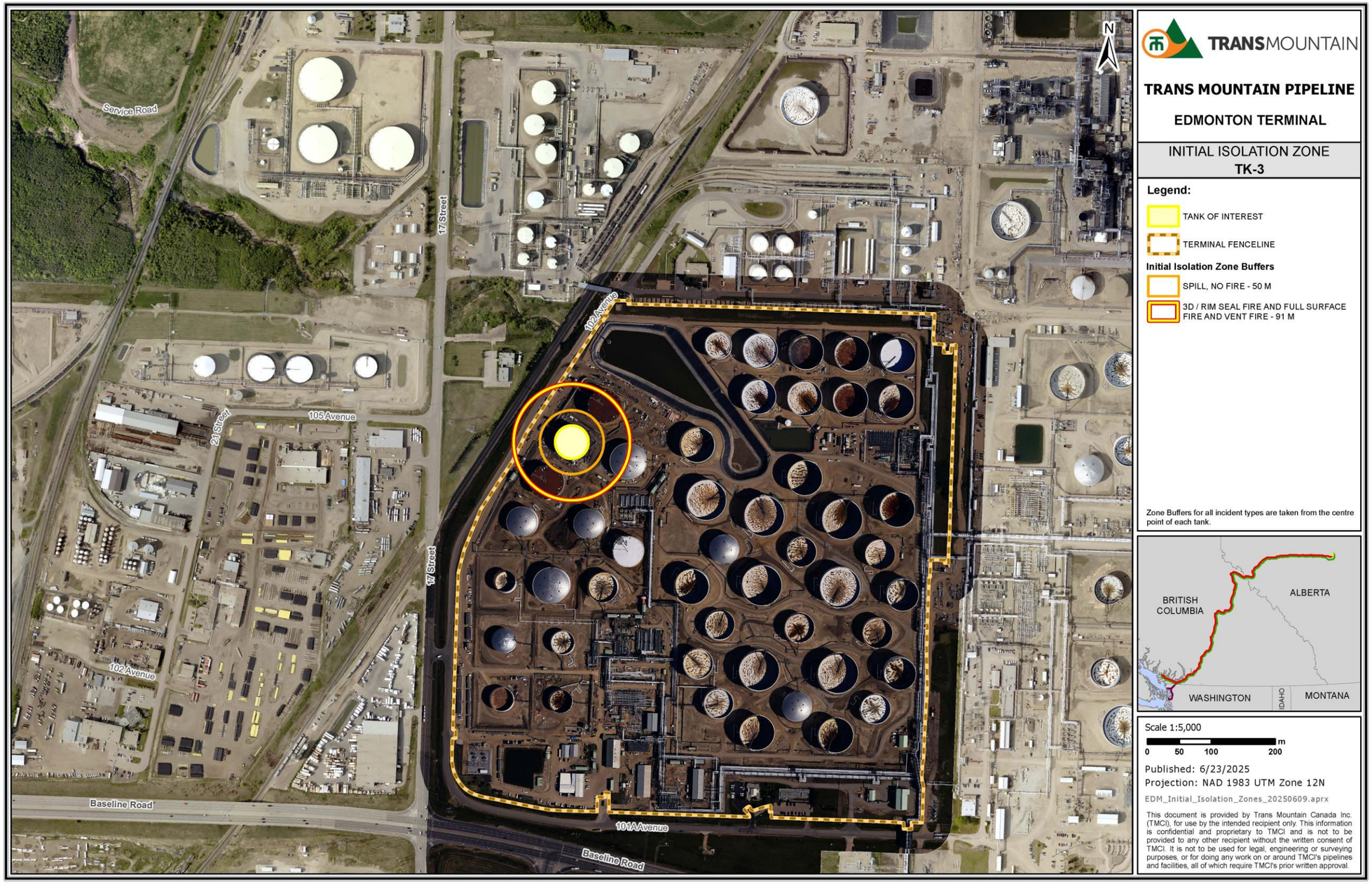
Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 3



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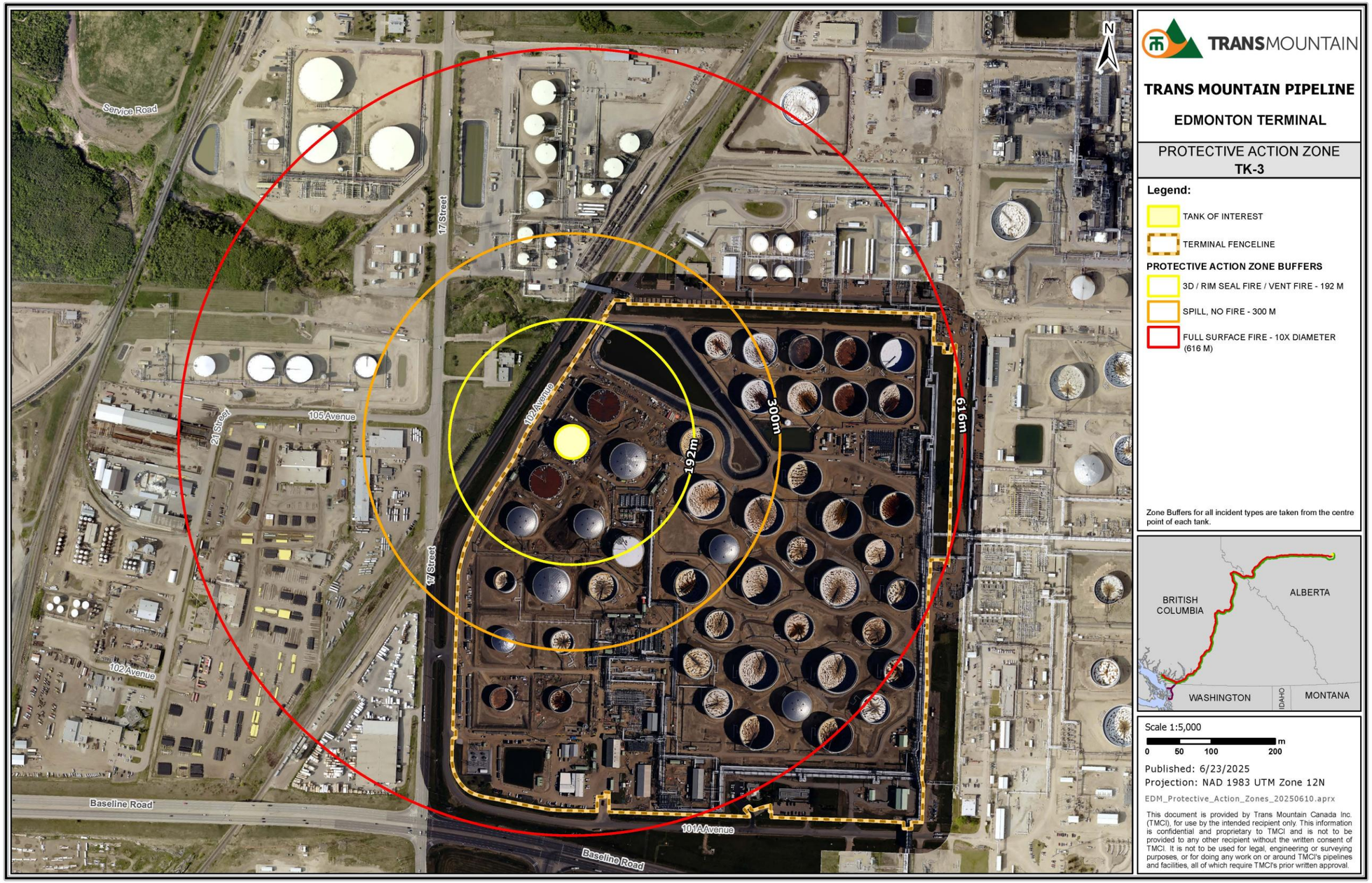
Protective Action Zone – Tank 3



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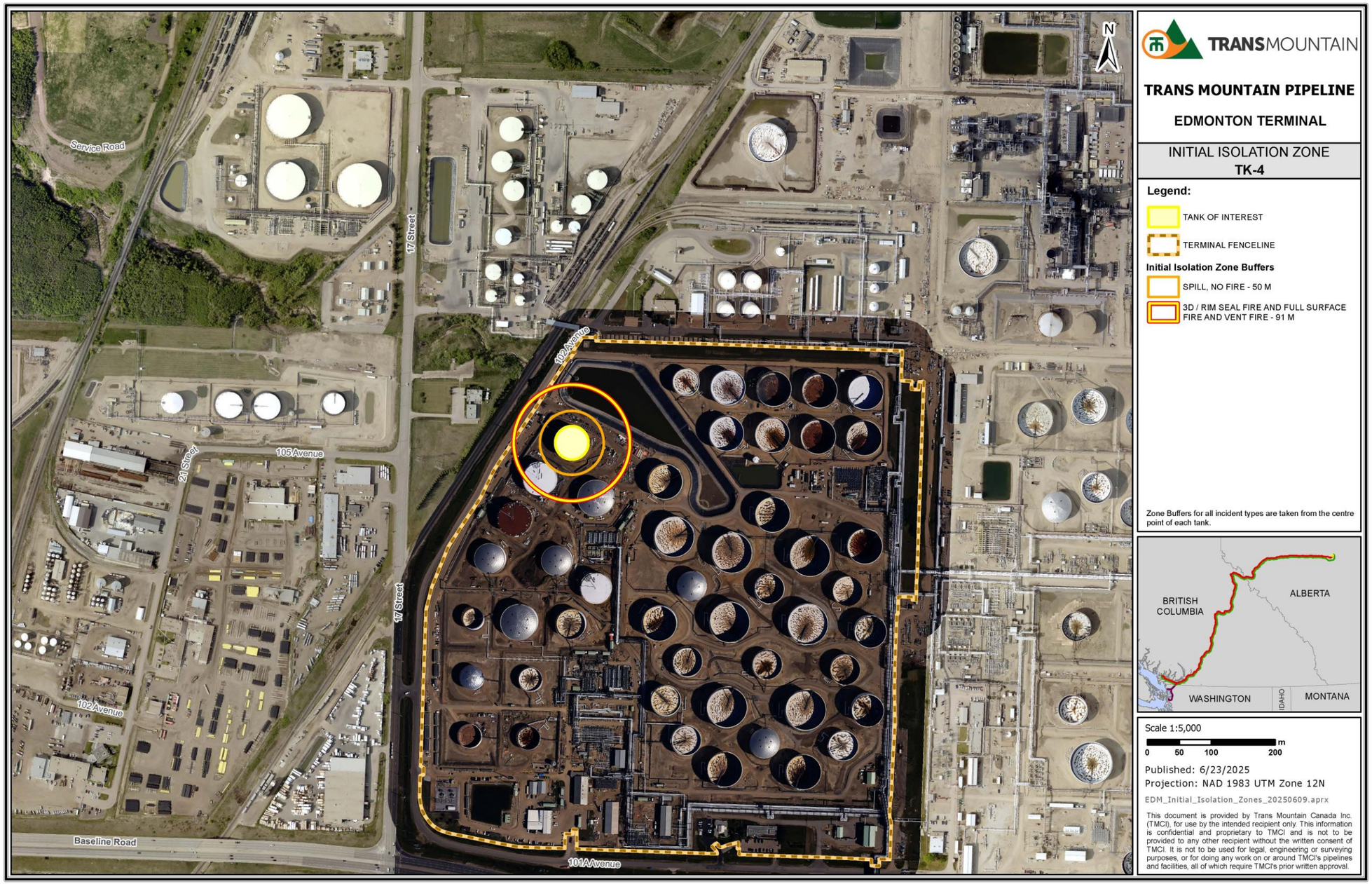
Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 4



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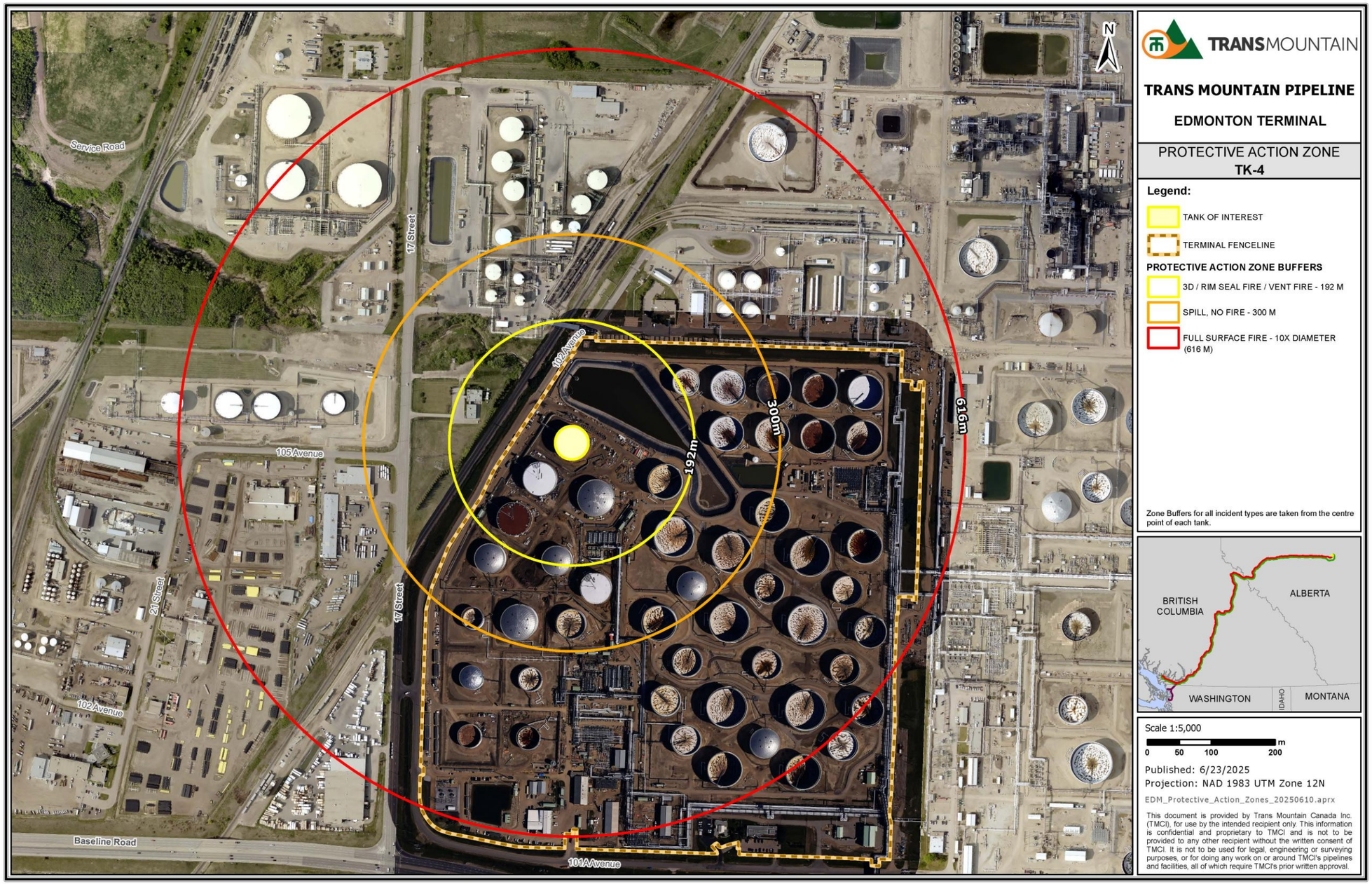
Protective Action Zone – Tank 4



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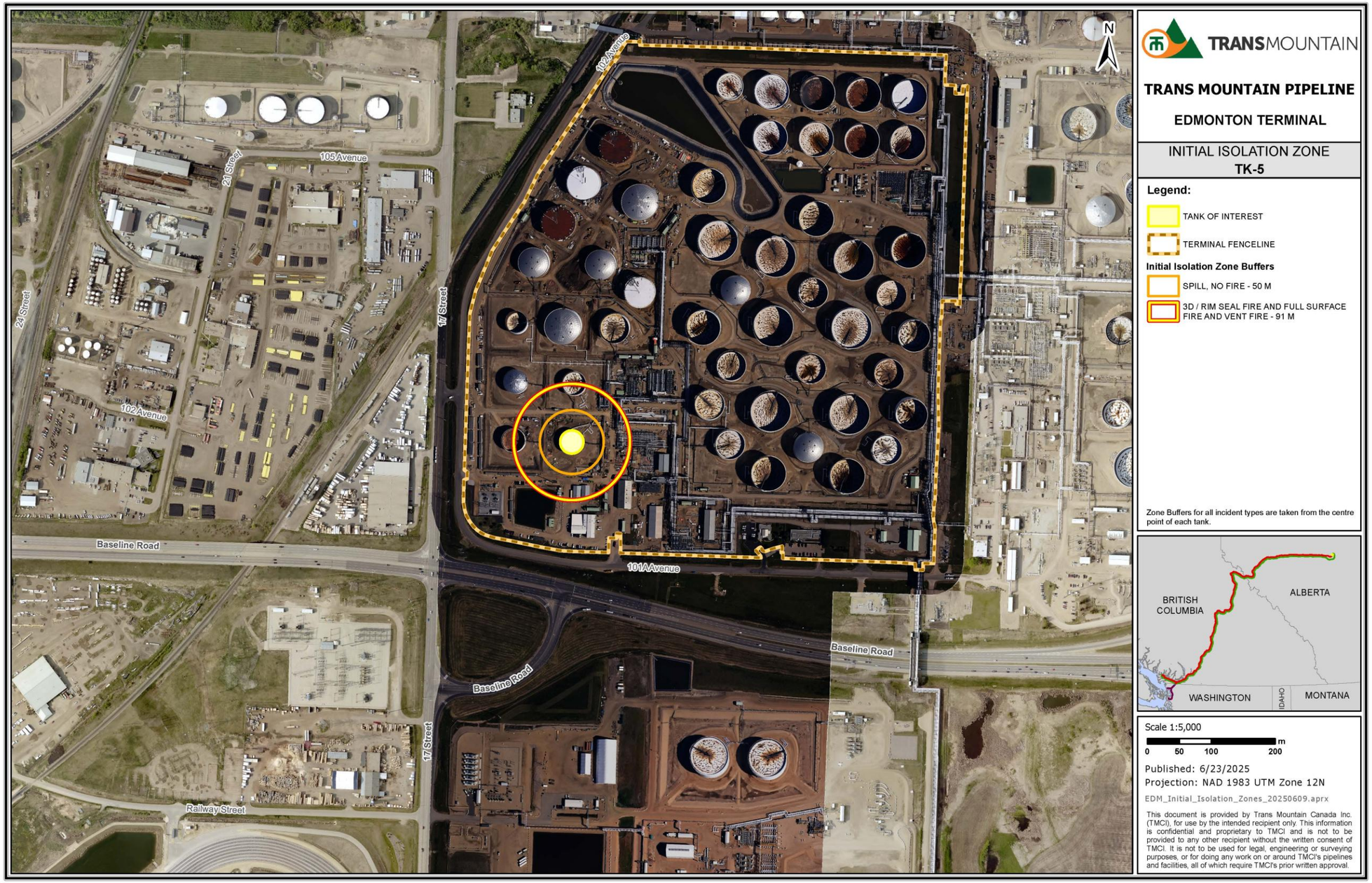
Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 5



Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

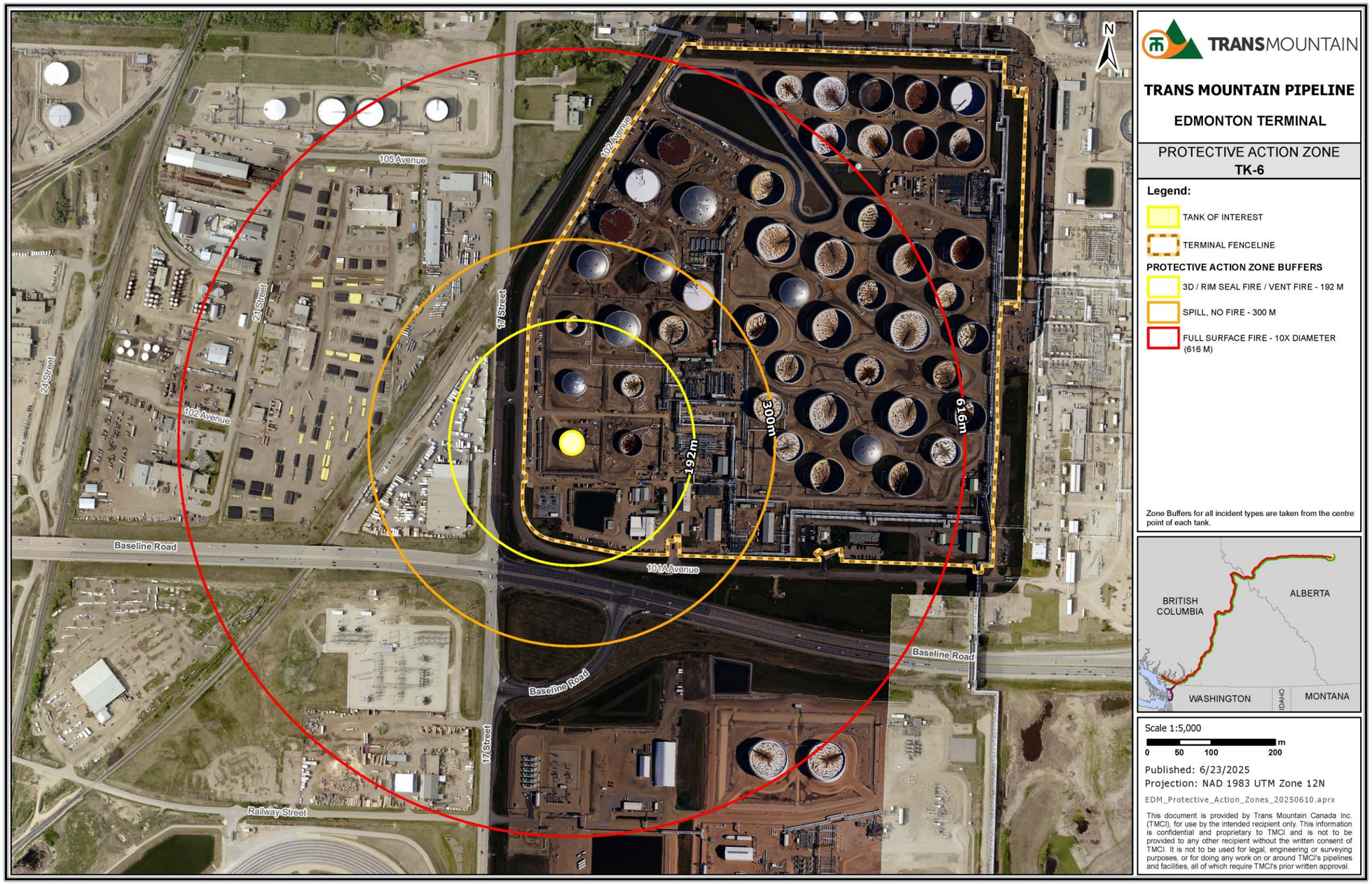
Protective Action Zone – Tank 5

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 6

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 6



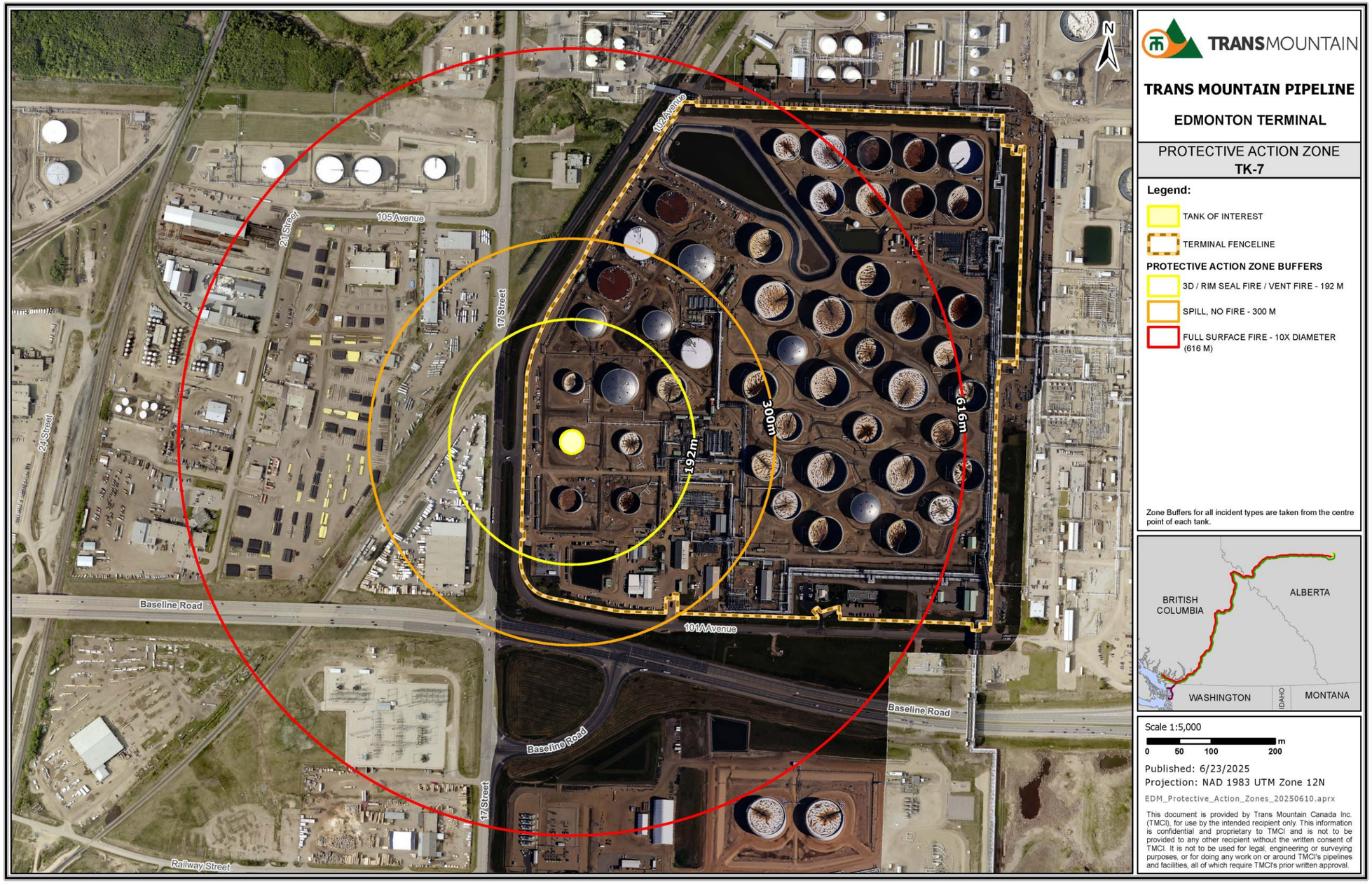
Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 7

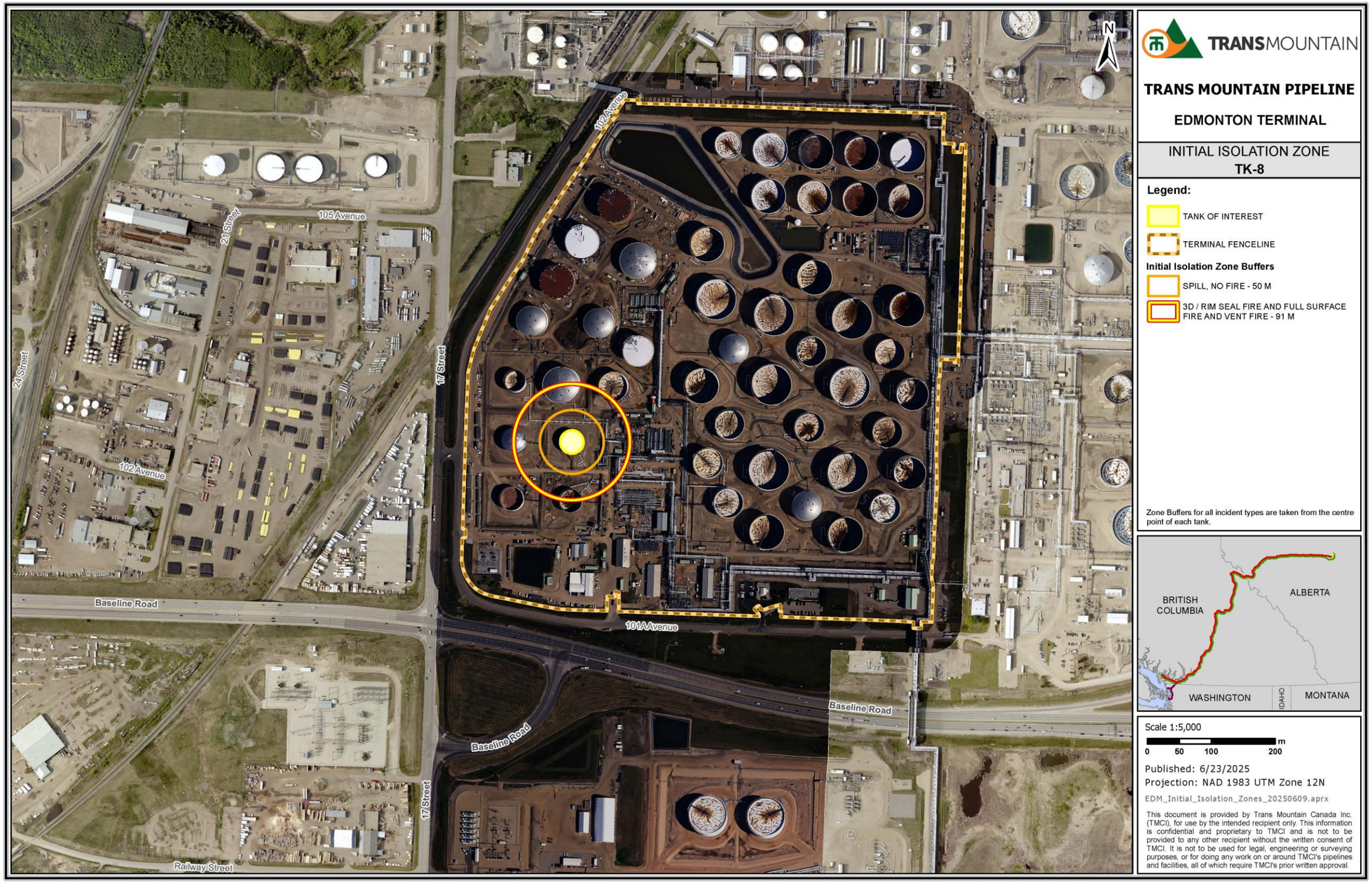
Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 7



Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 8



Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

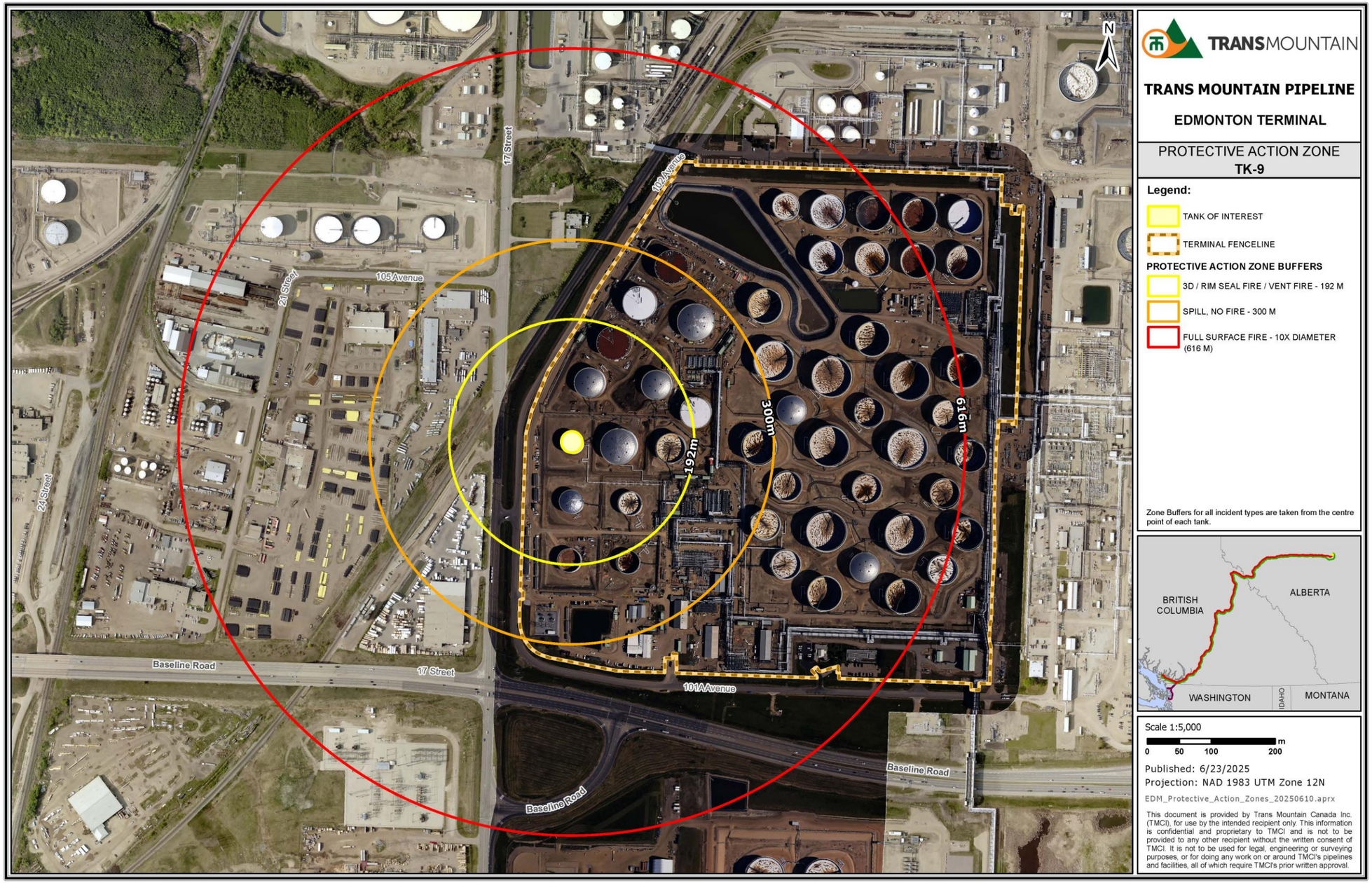
Protective Action zone – Tank 8

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 9

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 9

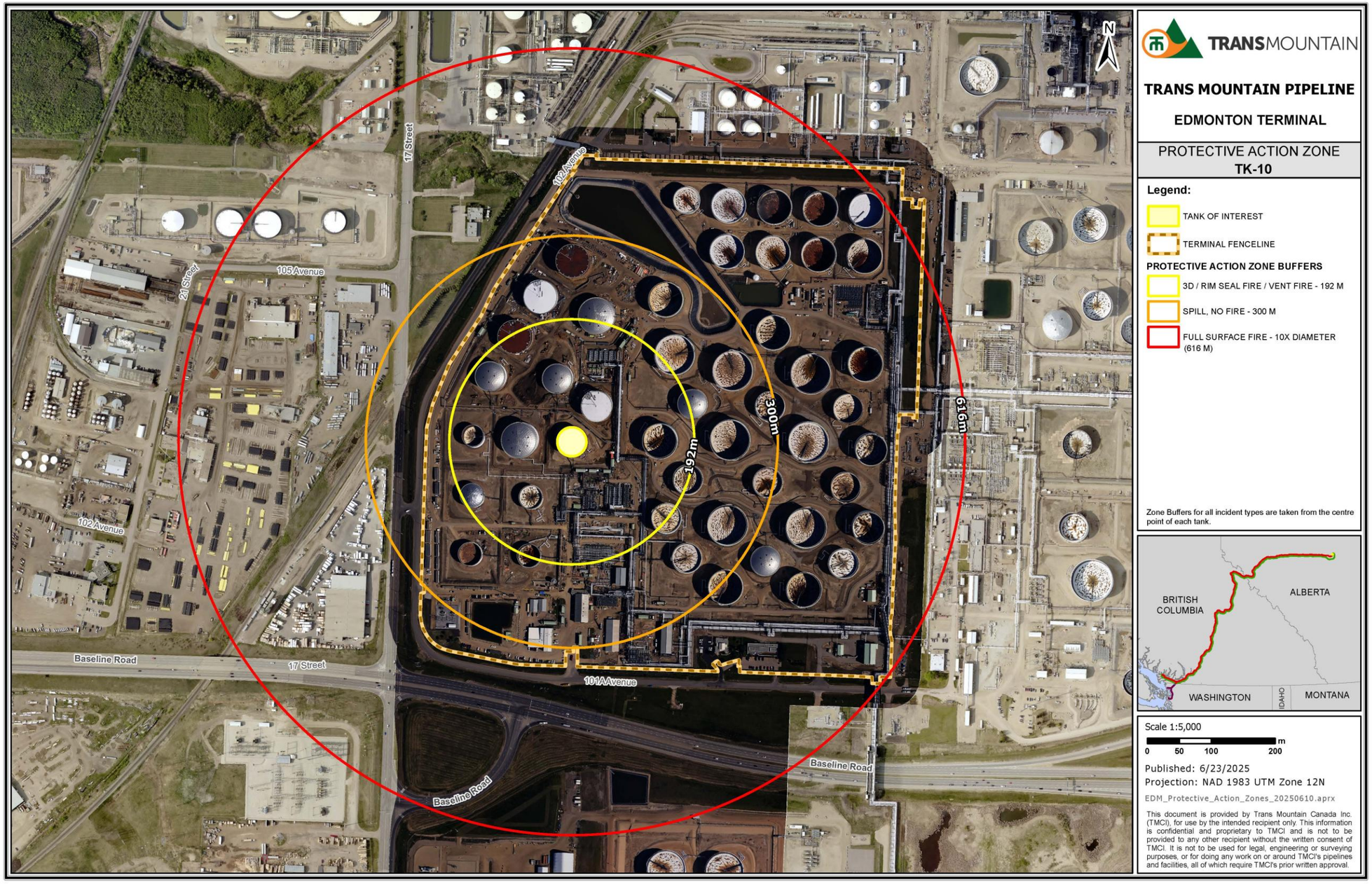


Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 10

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 10

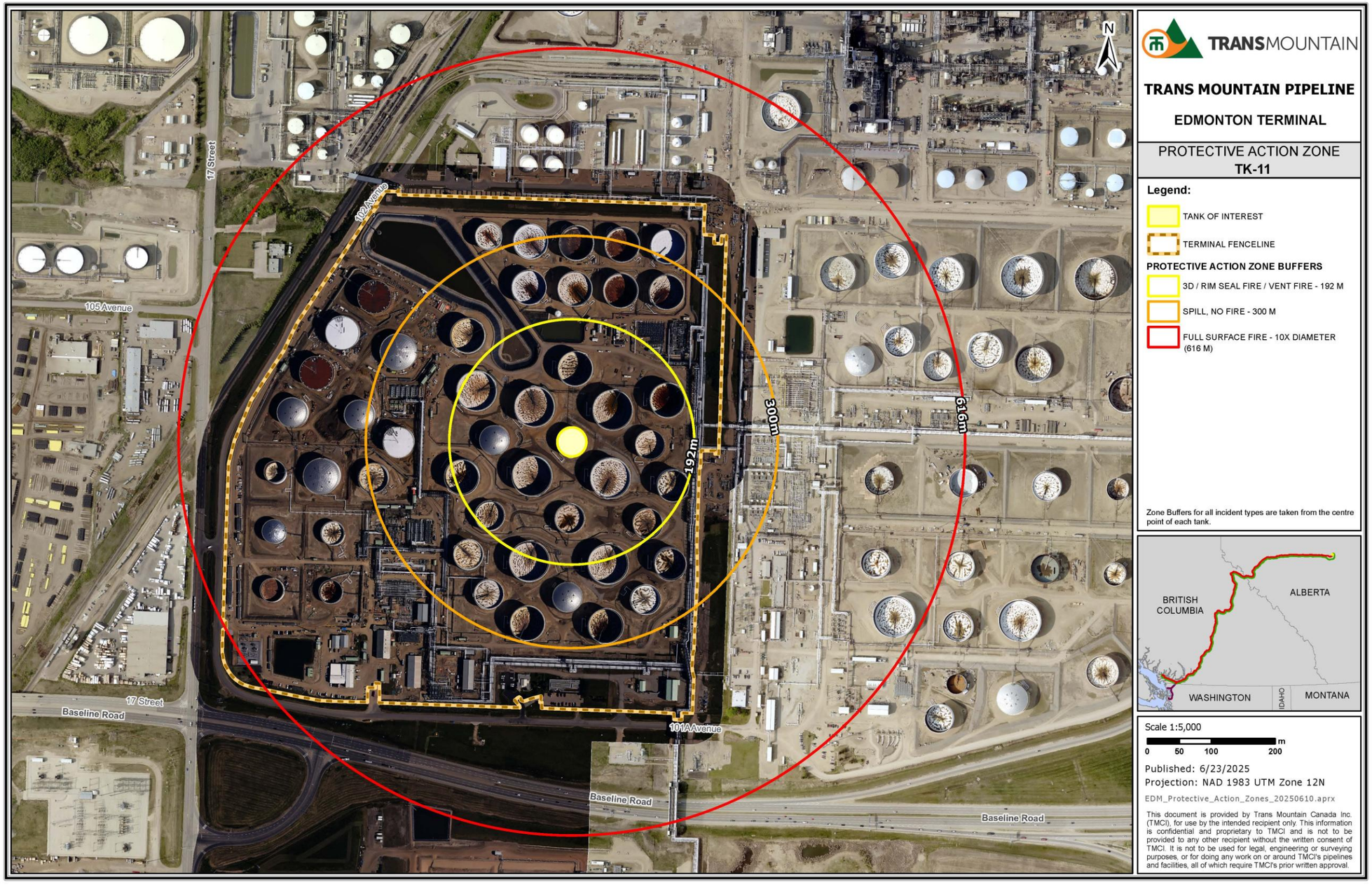


Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 11

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 11

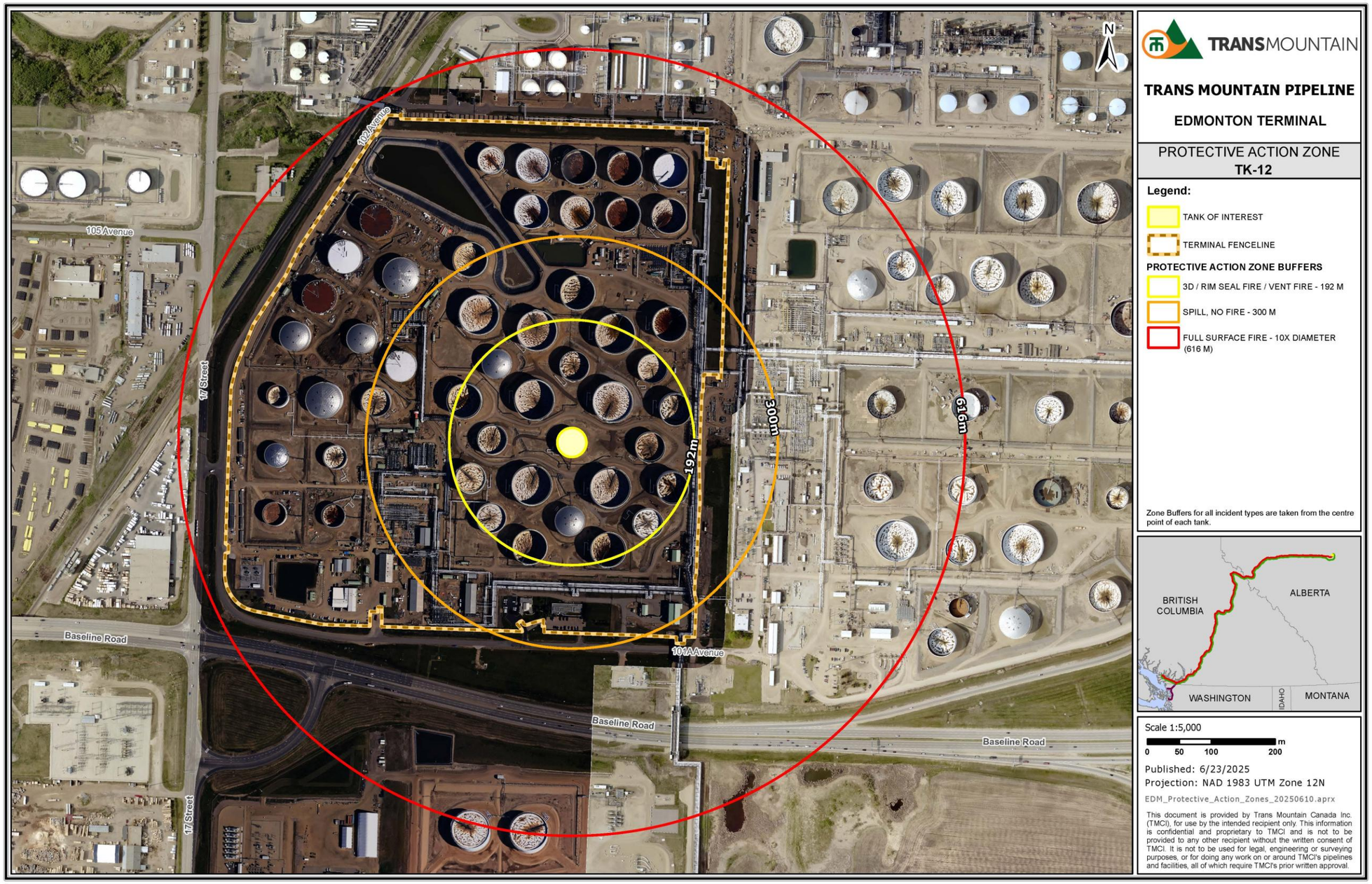


Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 12

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 12

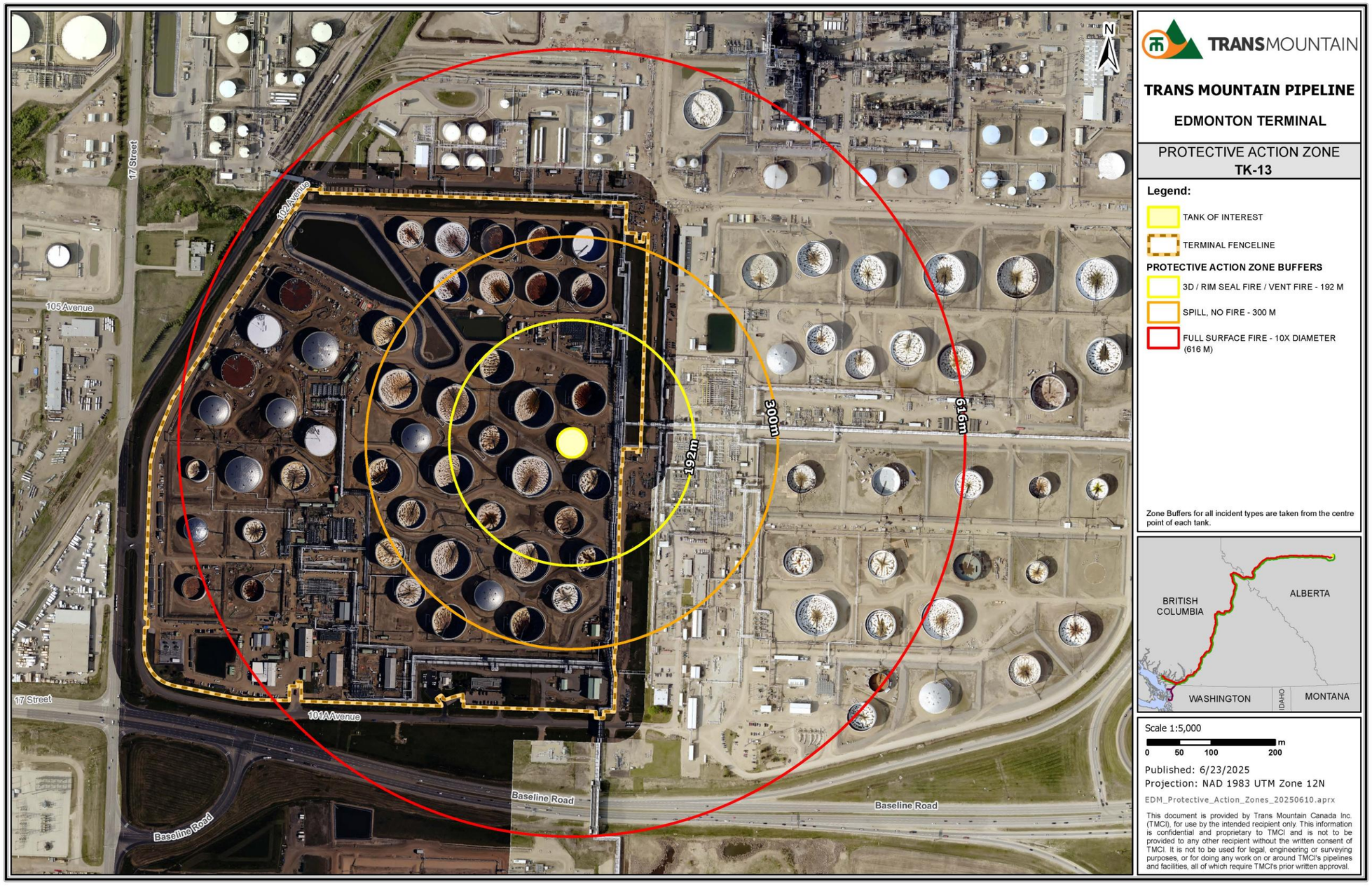


Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 13

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 13

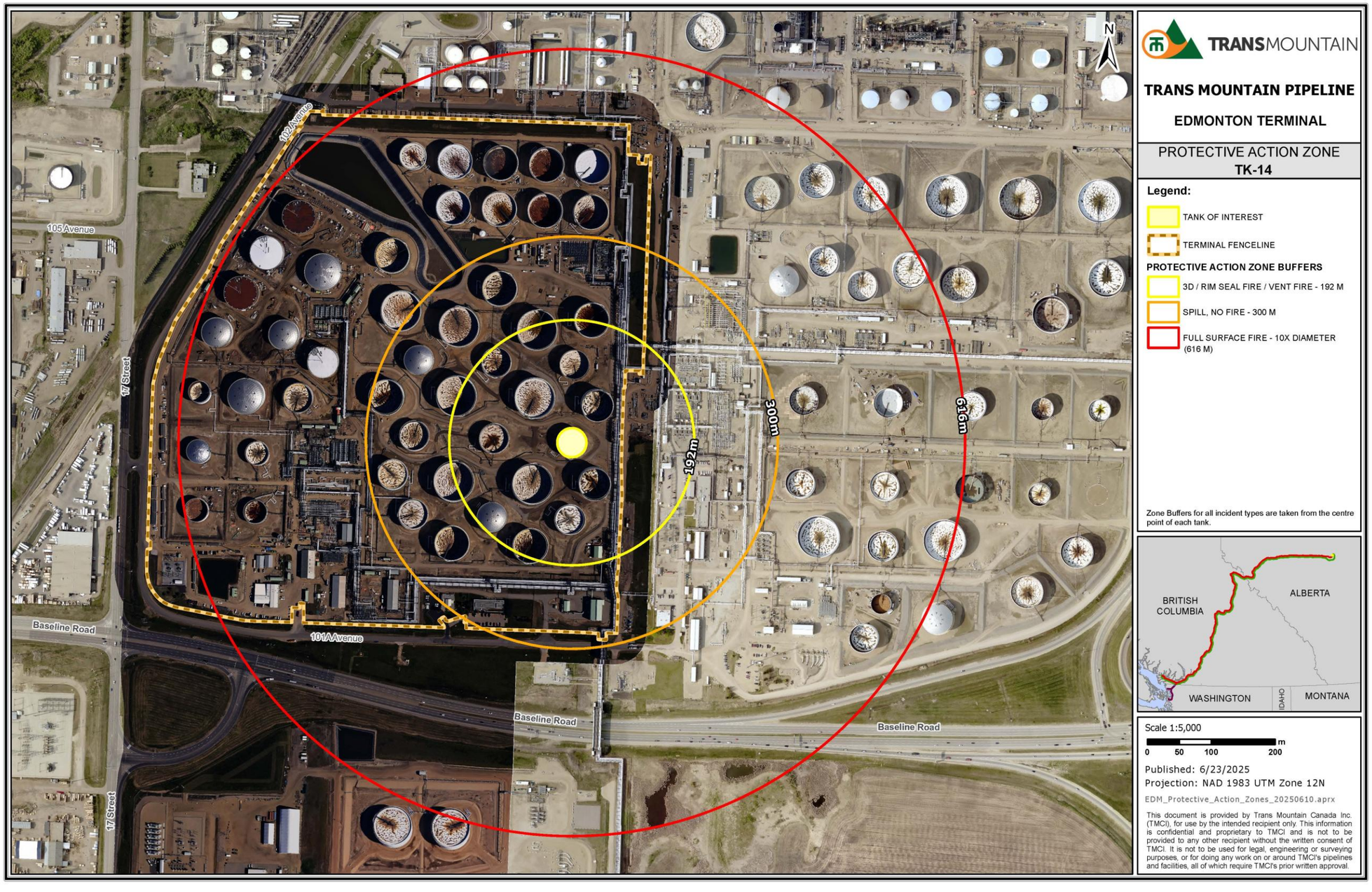


Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 14

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 14



Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 15

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 15

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 16

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

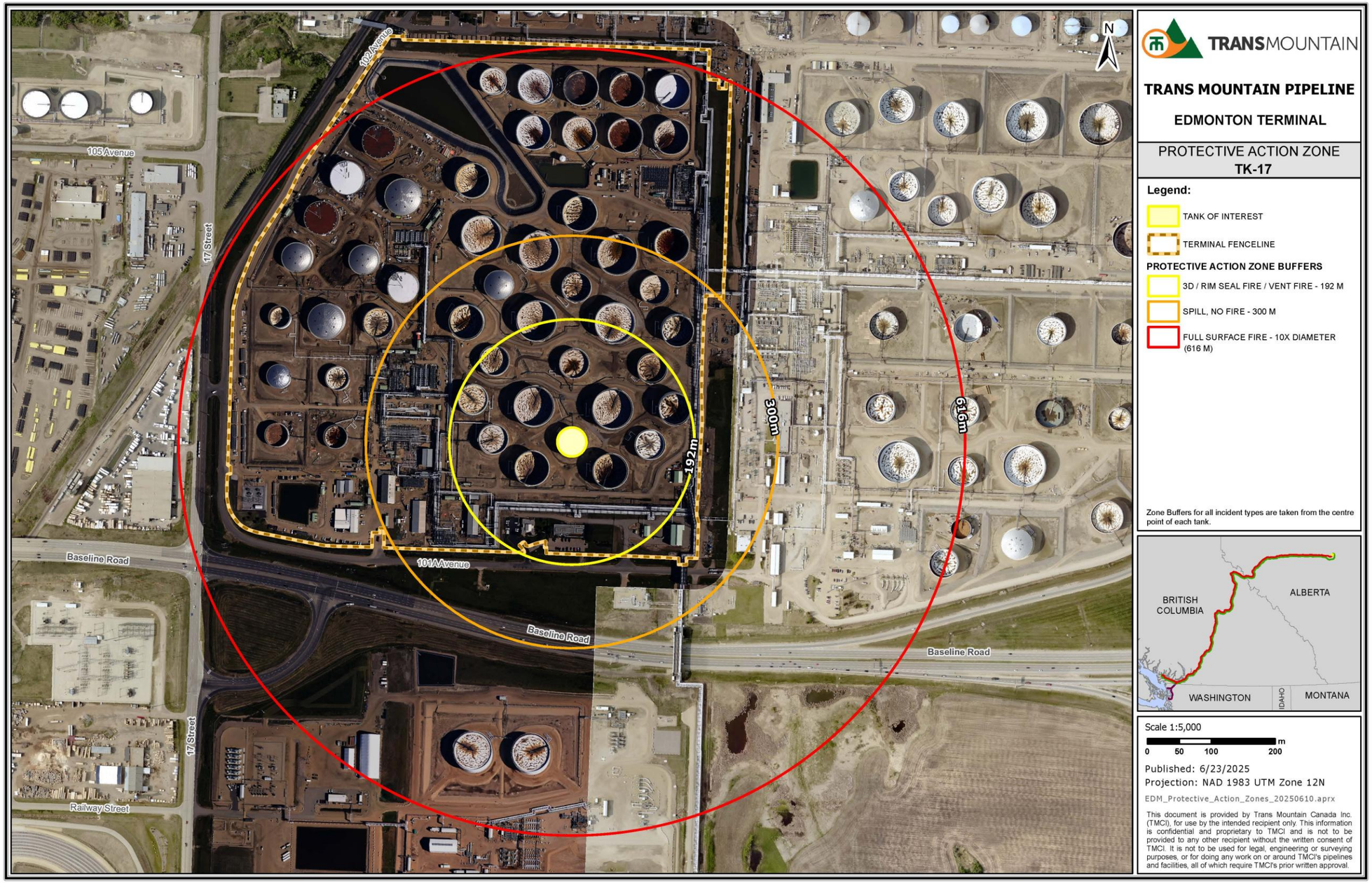
Protective Action Zone – Tank 16

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 17

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 17



Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 18

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 18

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 19

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

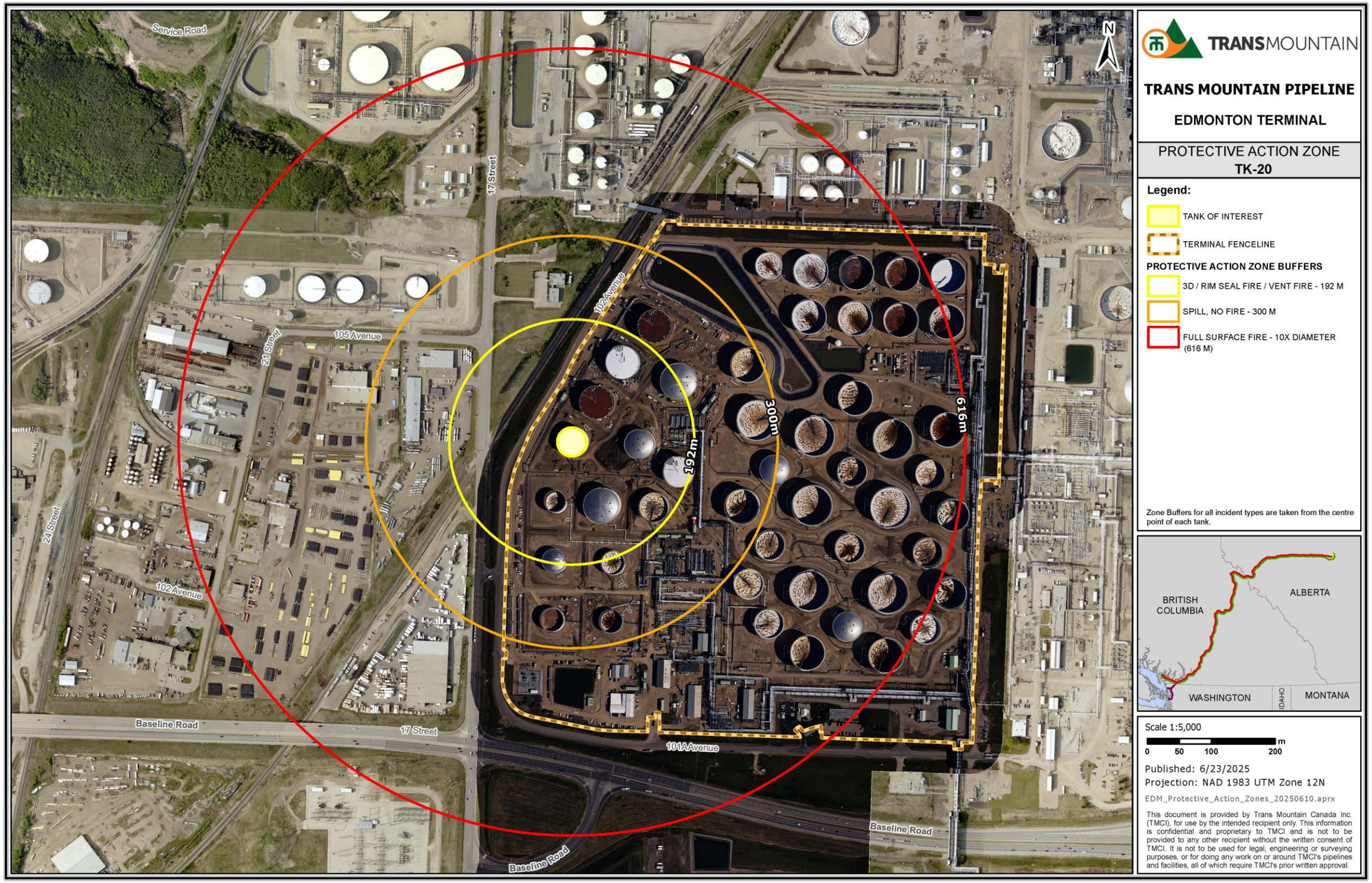
Protective Action Zone – Tank 19

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 20

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 20



Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 21

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

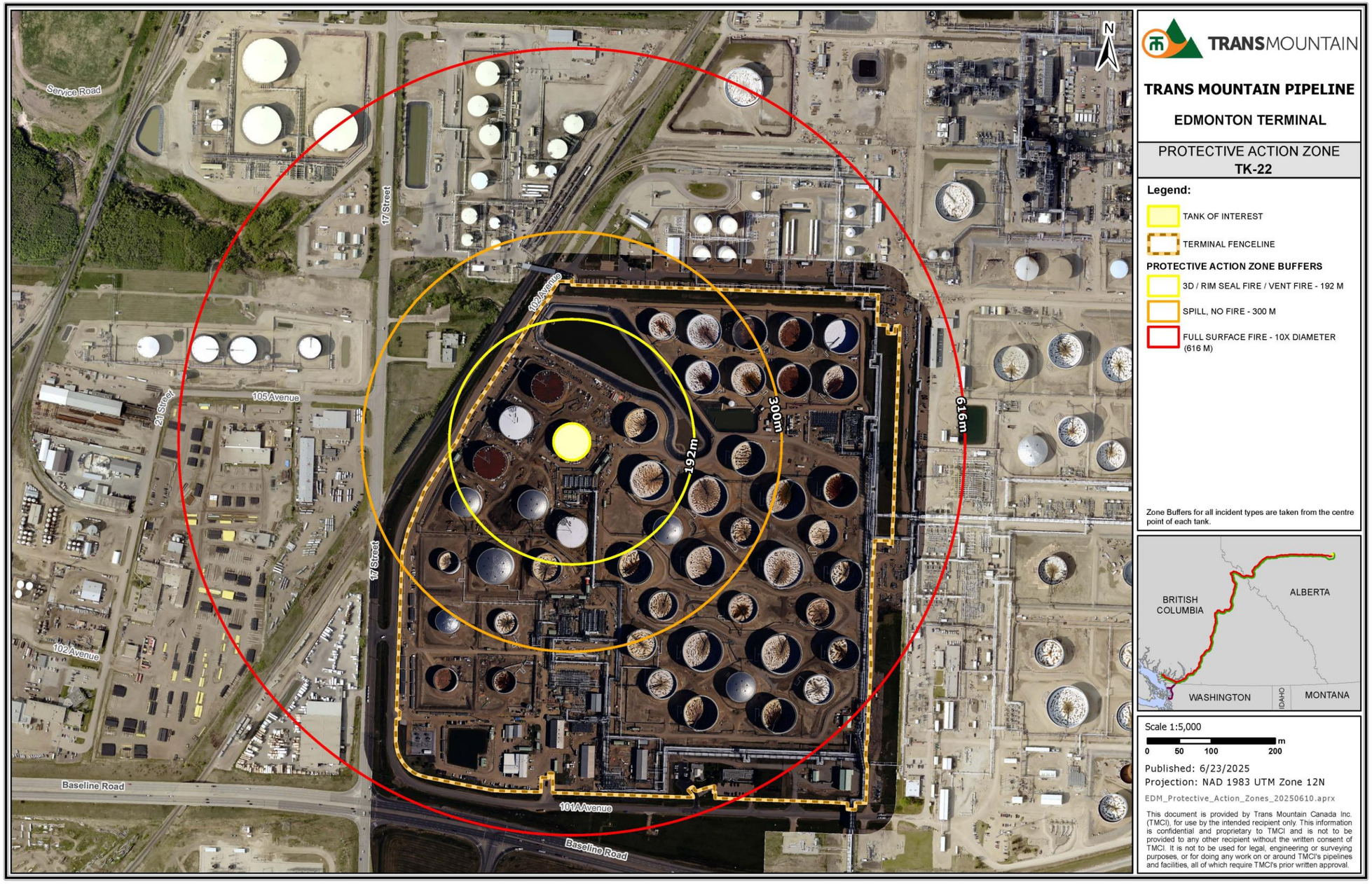
Protective Action Zone – Tank 21

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 22

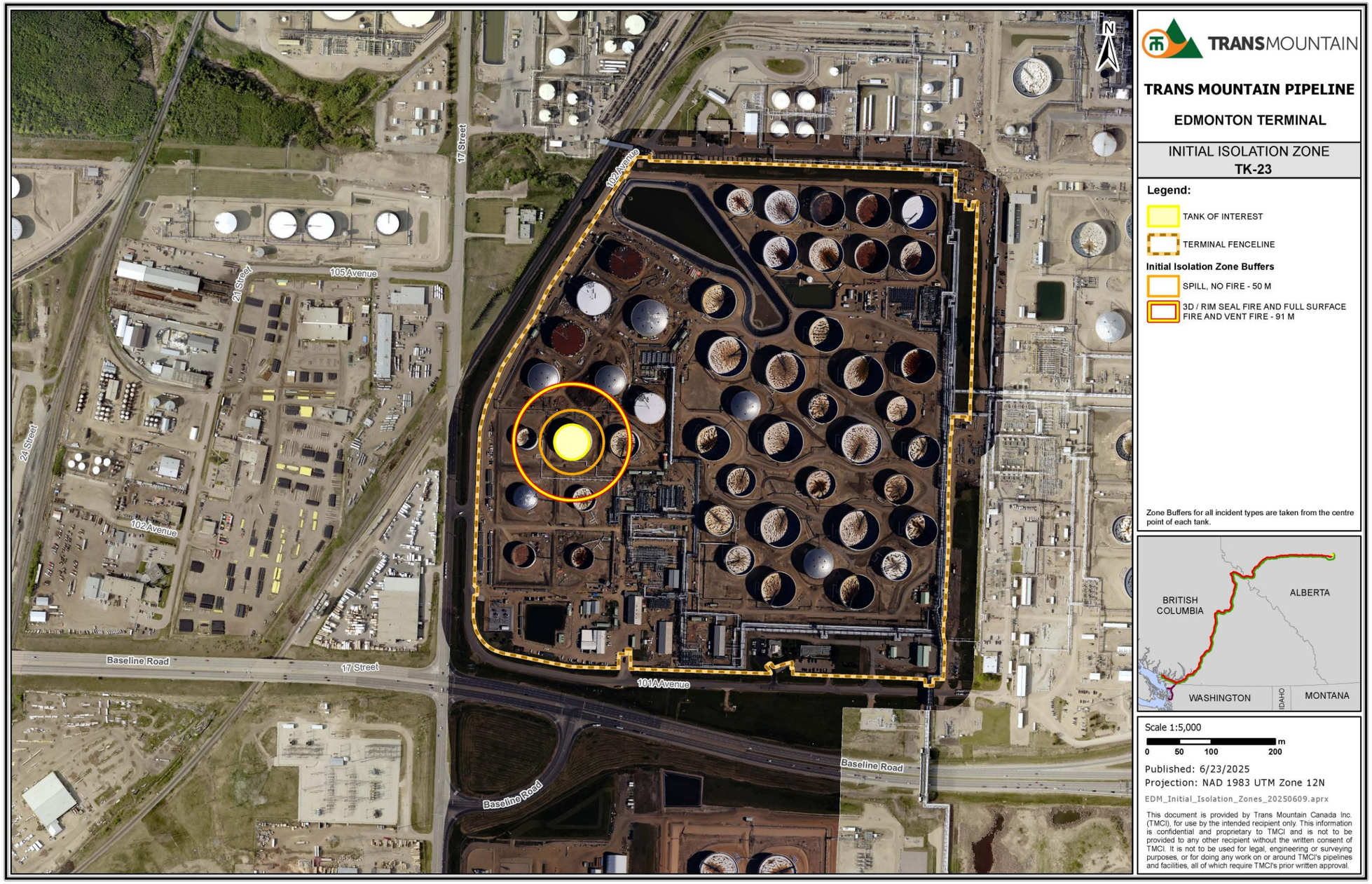
Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 22



Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 23



Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 23

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 24

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 24

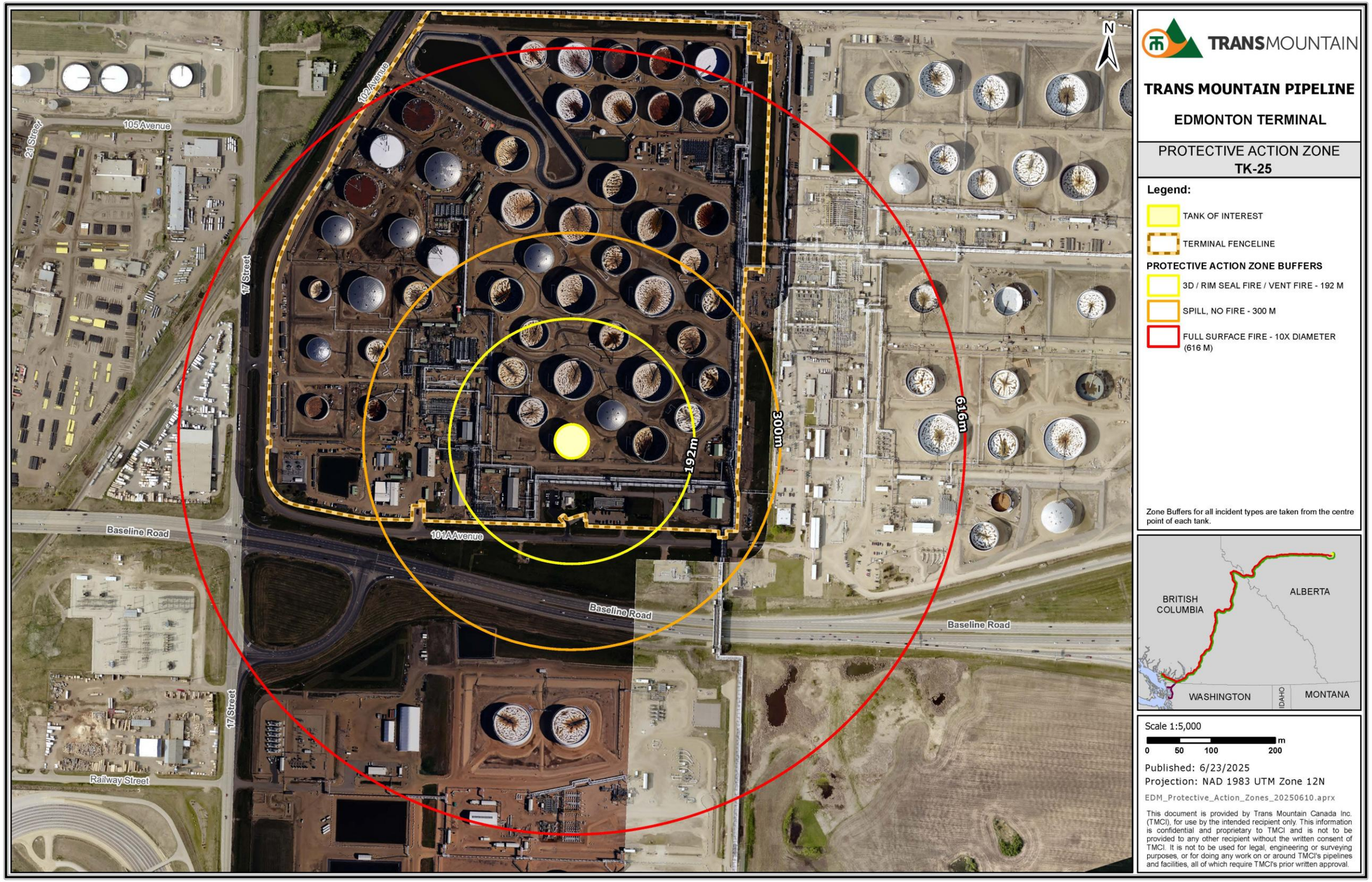
Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 25

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 25

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.



TRANSMOUNTAIN

TRANS MOUNTAIN PIPELINE

EDMONTON TERMINAL

PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE
TK-25

Legend:

- TANK OF INTEREST
- TERMINAL FENCELINE

PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE BUFFERS

- 3D / RIM SEAL FIRE / VENT FIRE - 192 M
- SPILL, NO FIRE - 300 M
- FULL SURFACE FIRE - 10X DIAMETER (616 M)

Zone Buffers for all incident types are taken from the centre point of each tank.

Scale 1:5,000

0 50 100 200 m

Published: 6/23/2025

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N

EDM_Protective_Action_Zones_20250610.aprx

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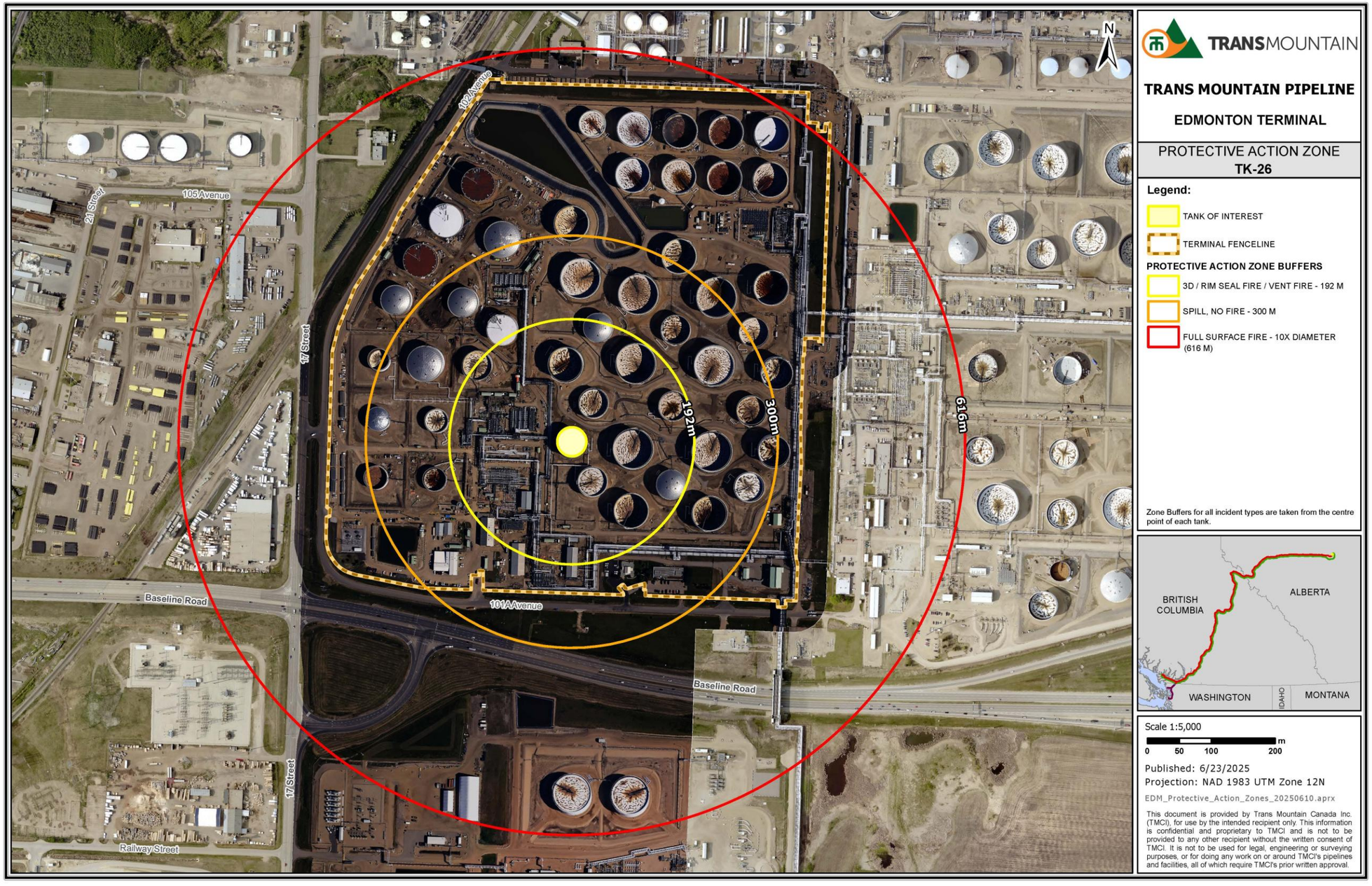
Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 26

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 26

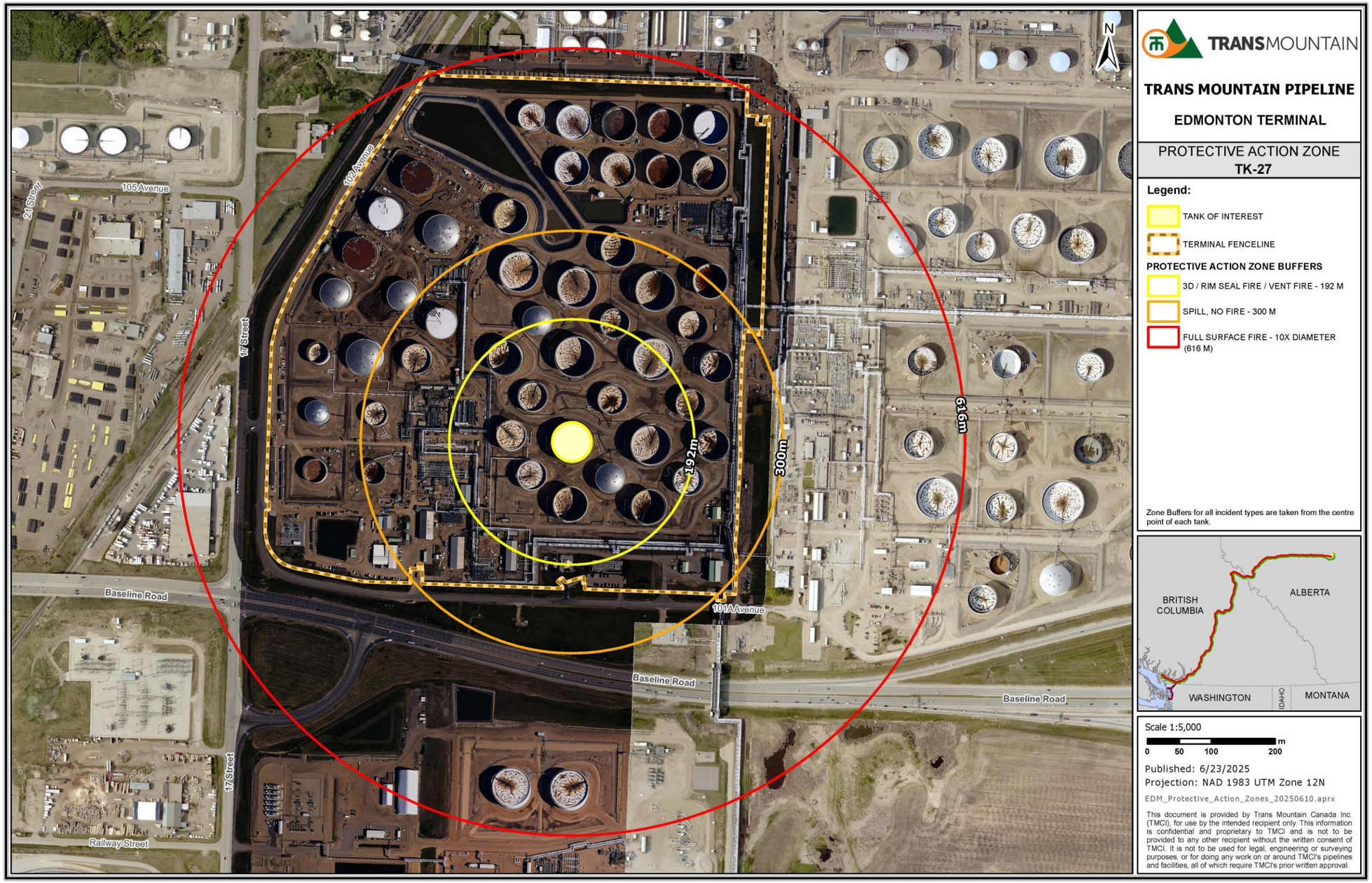


Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 27

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 27

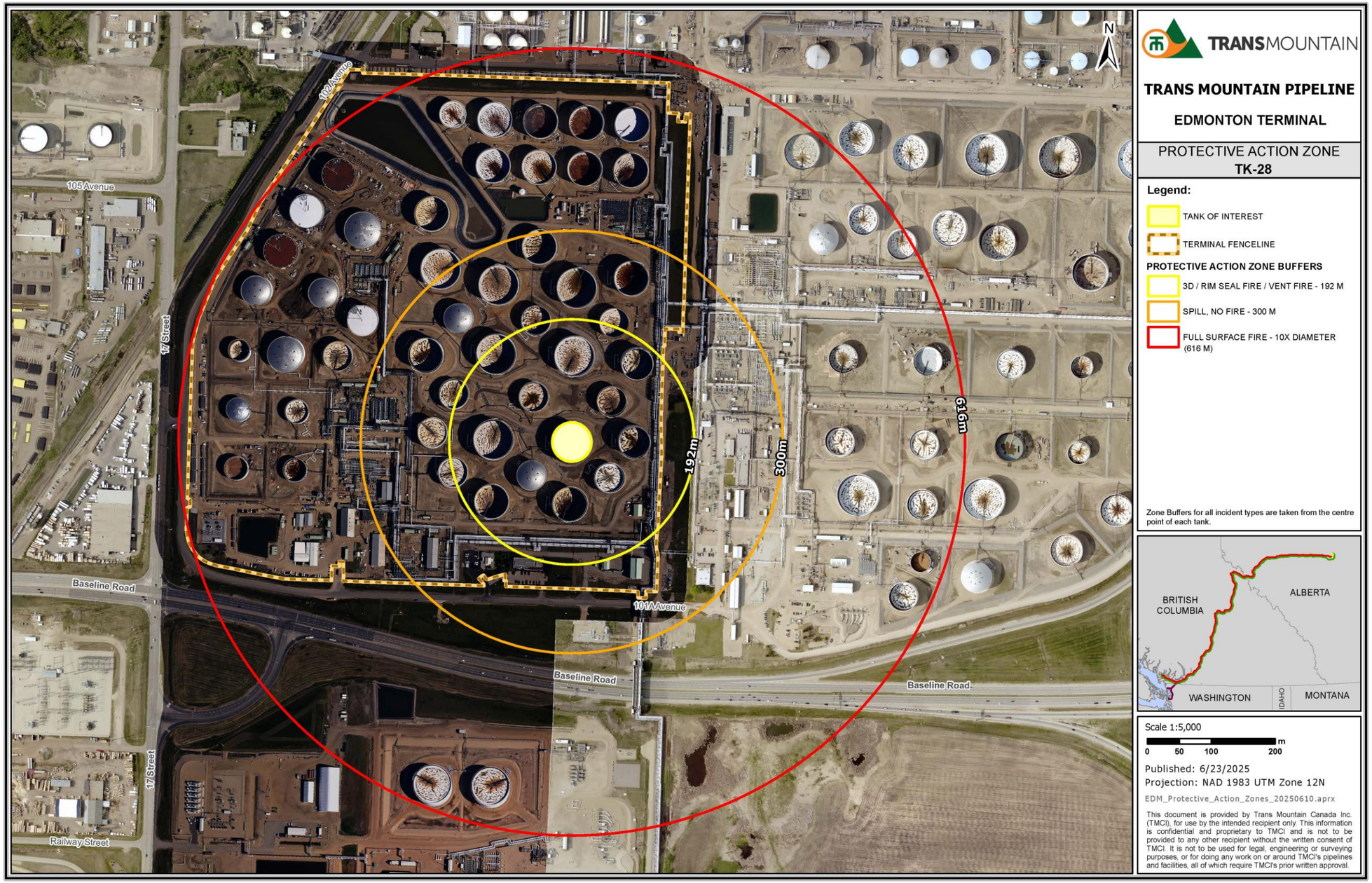


Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 28

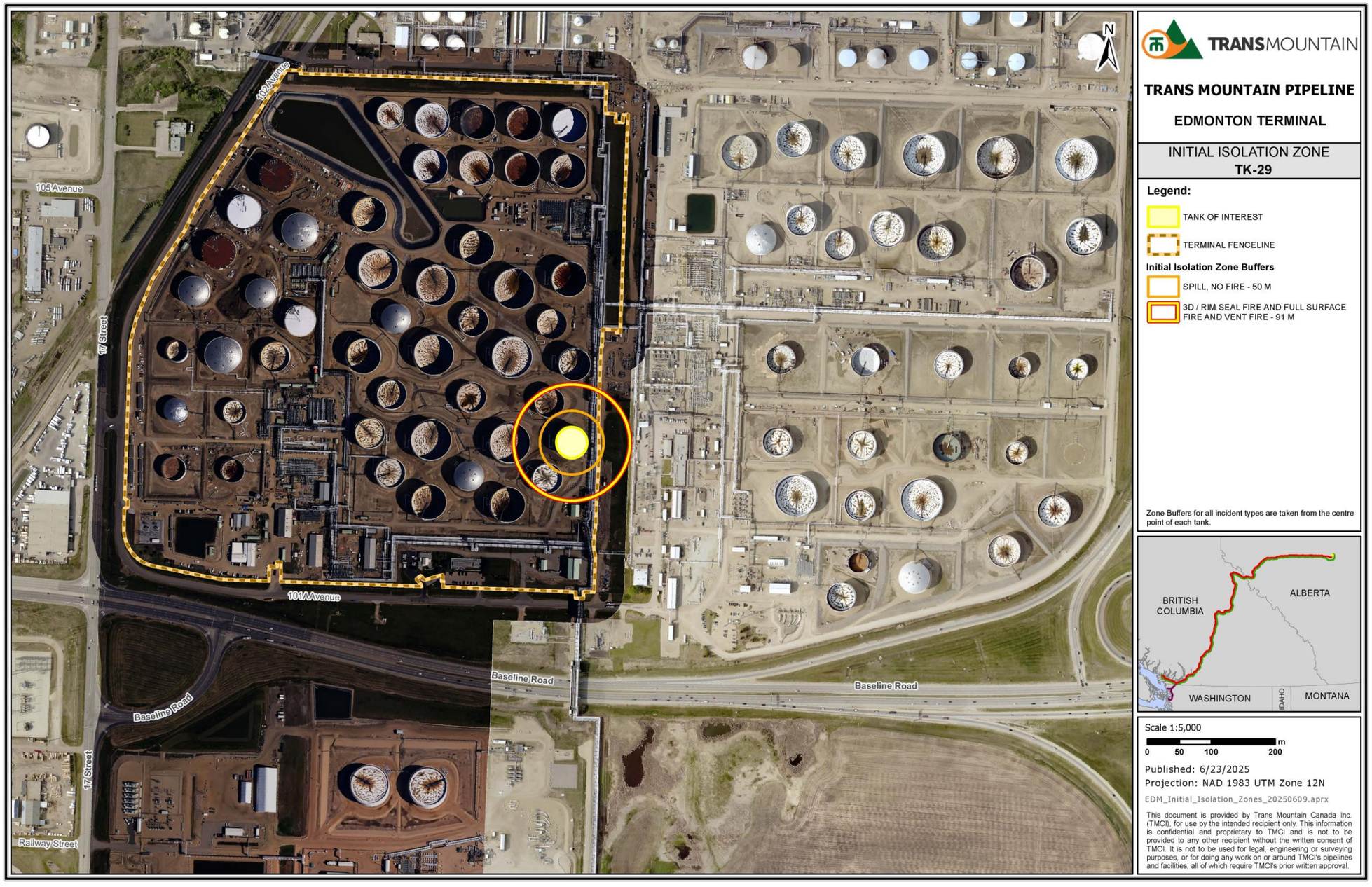
Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 28



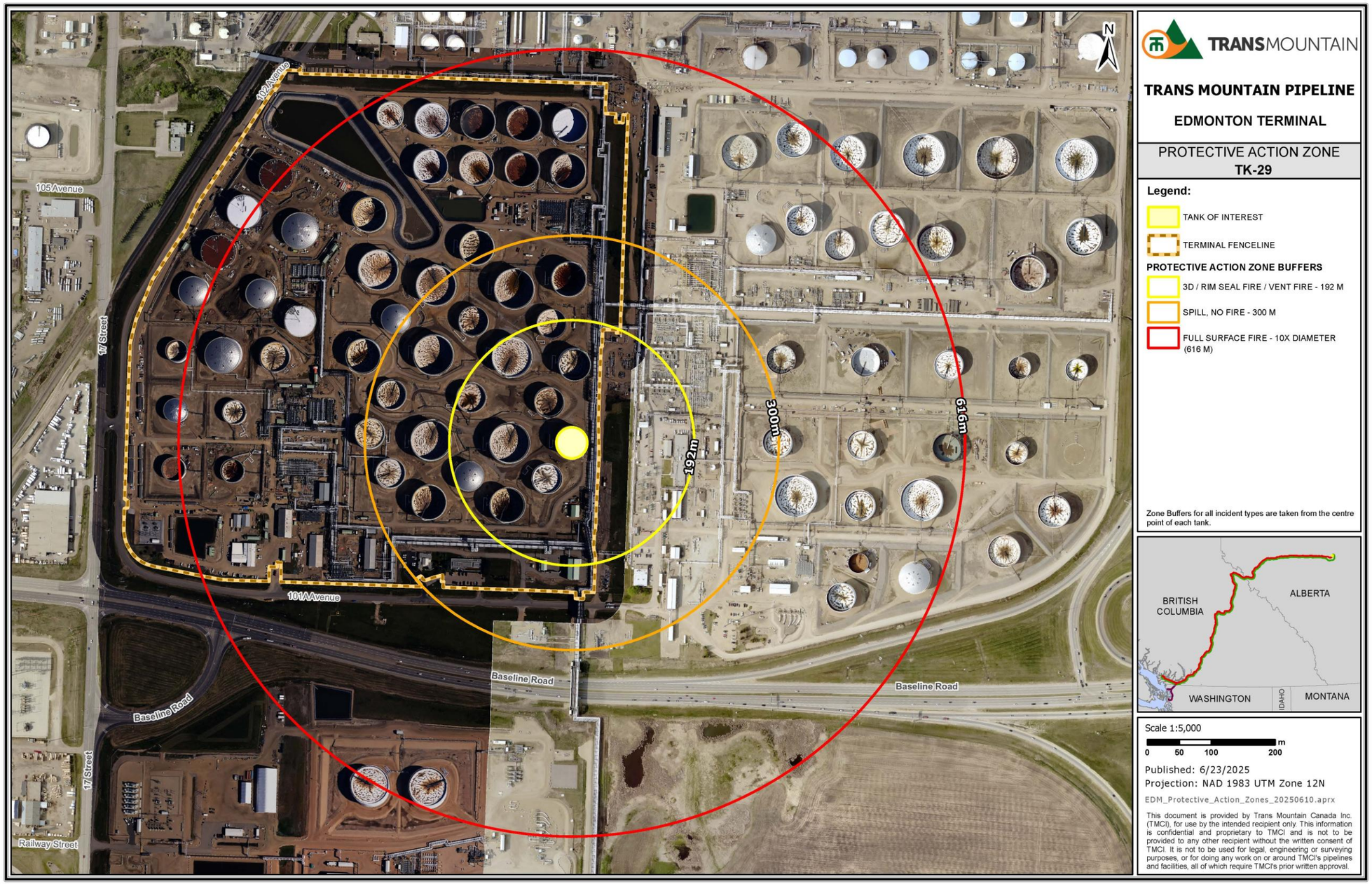
Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 29



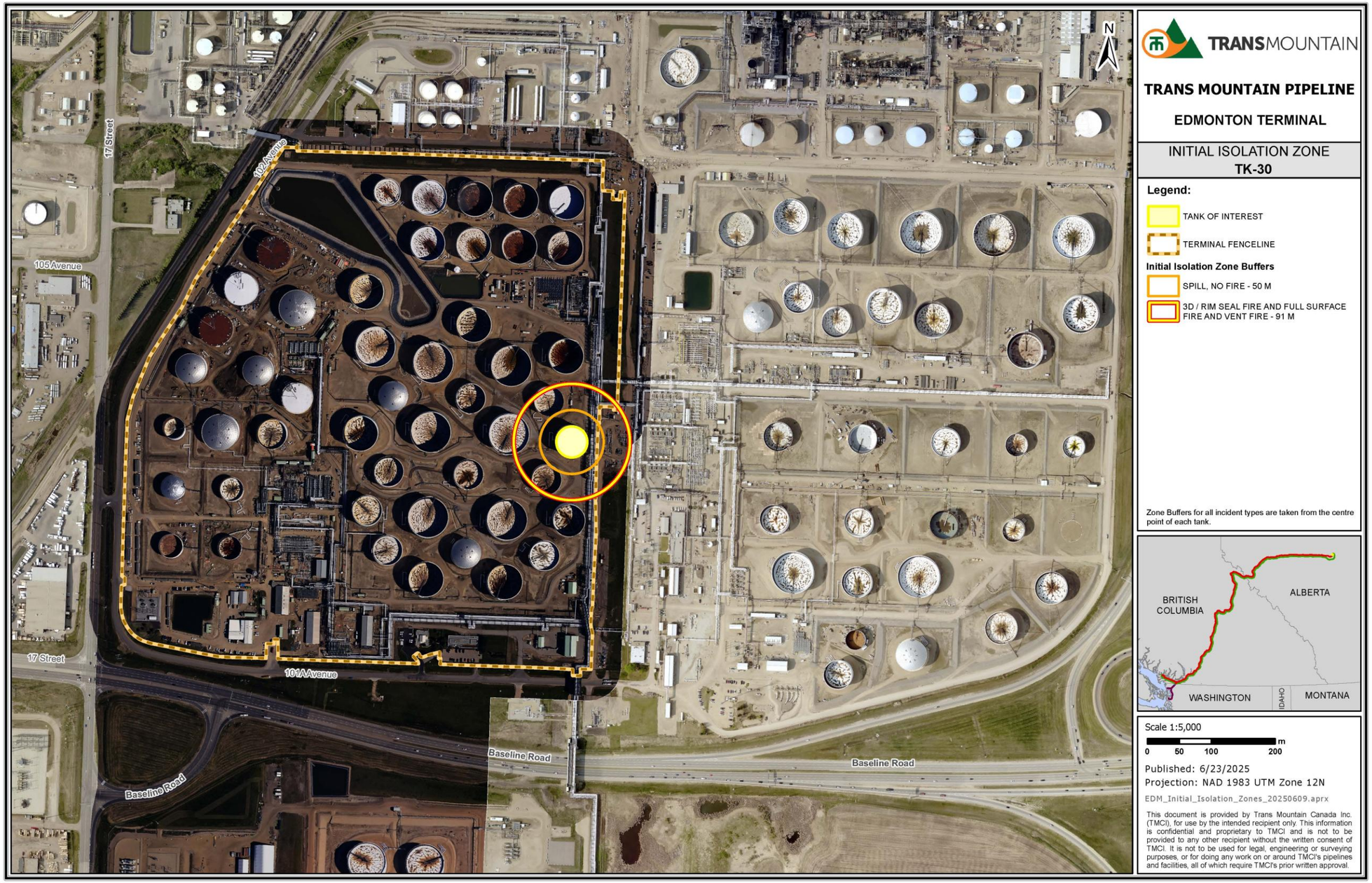
Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 29



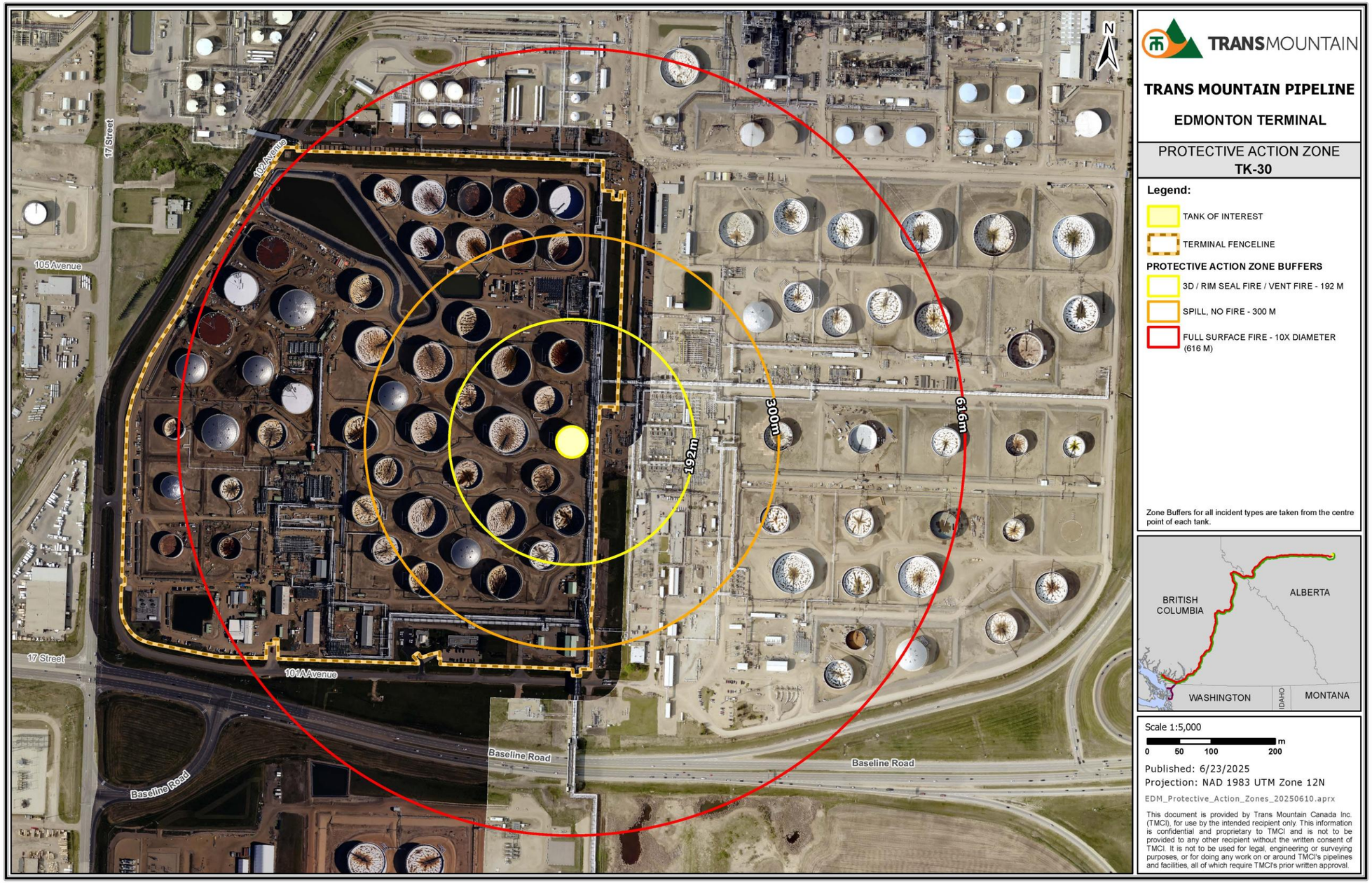
Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 30



Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 30

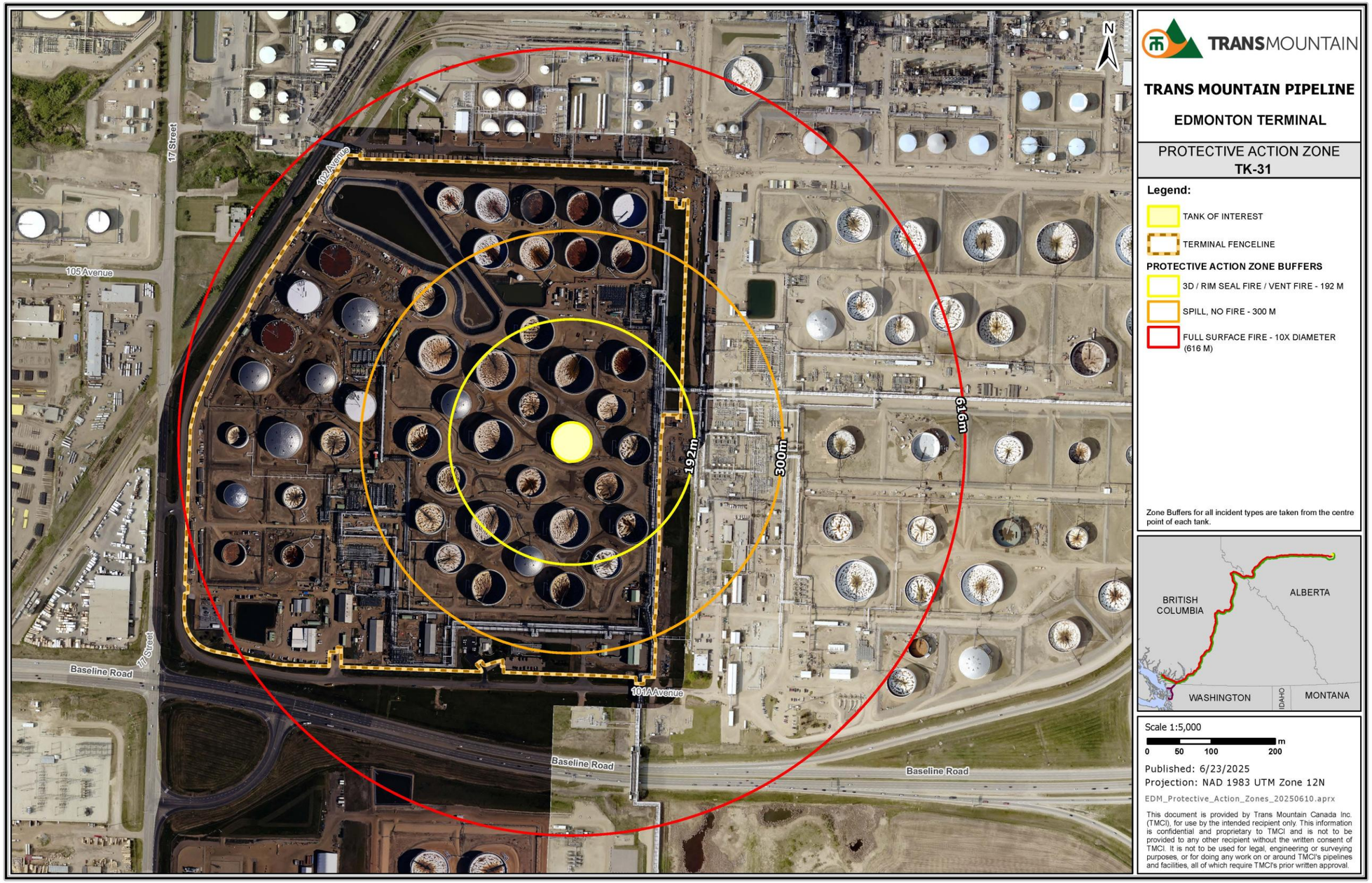


Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 31

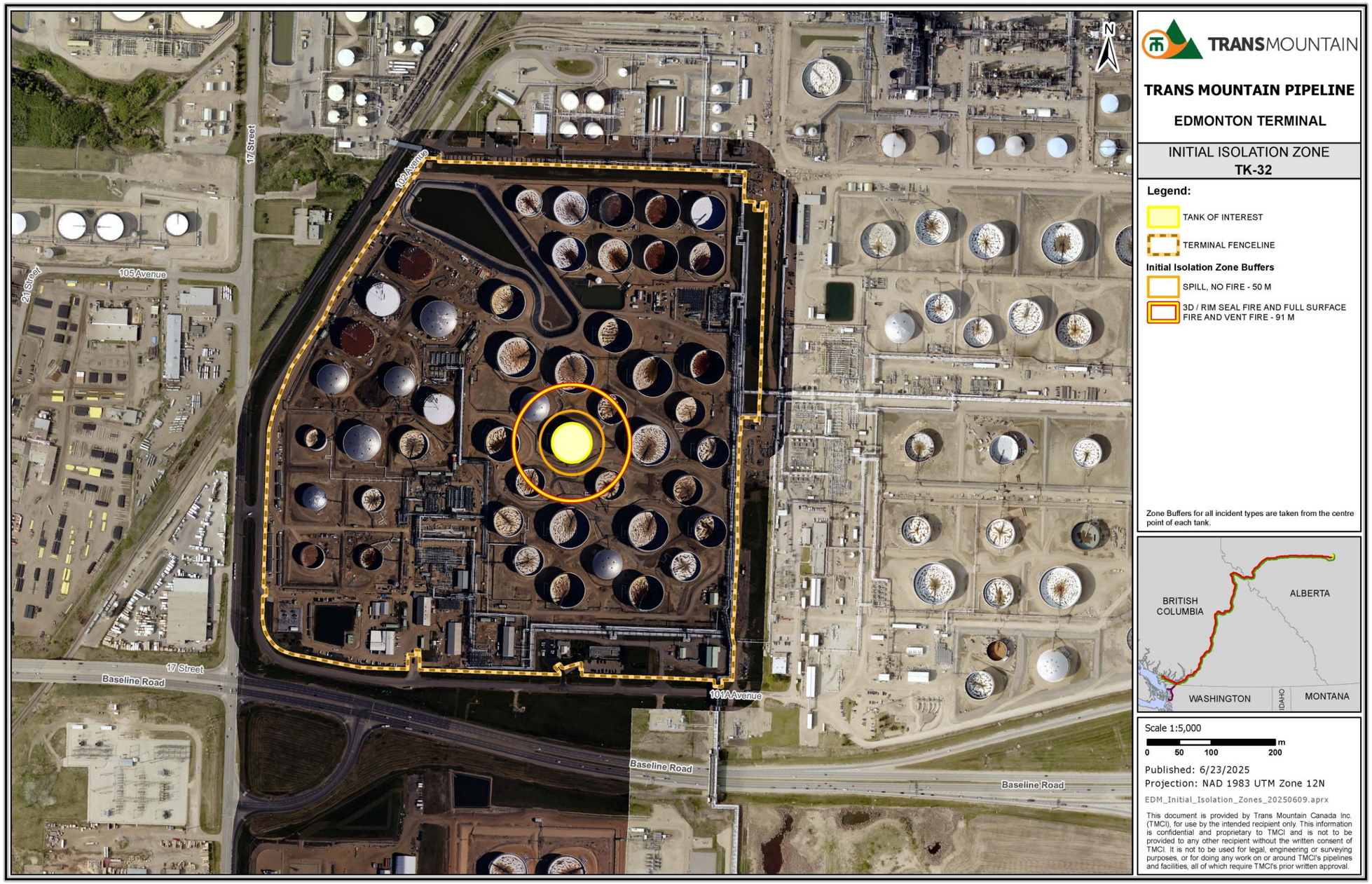
Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 31



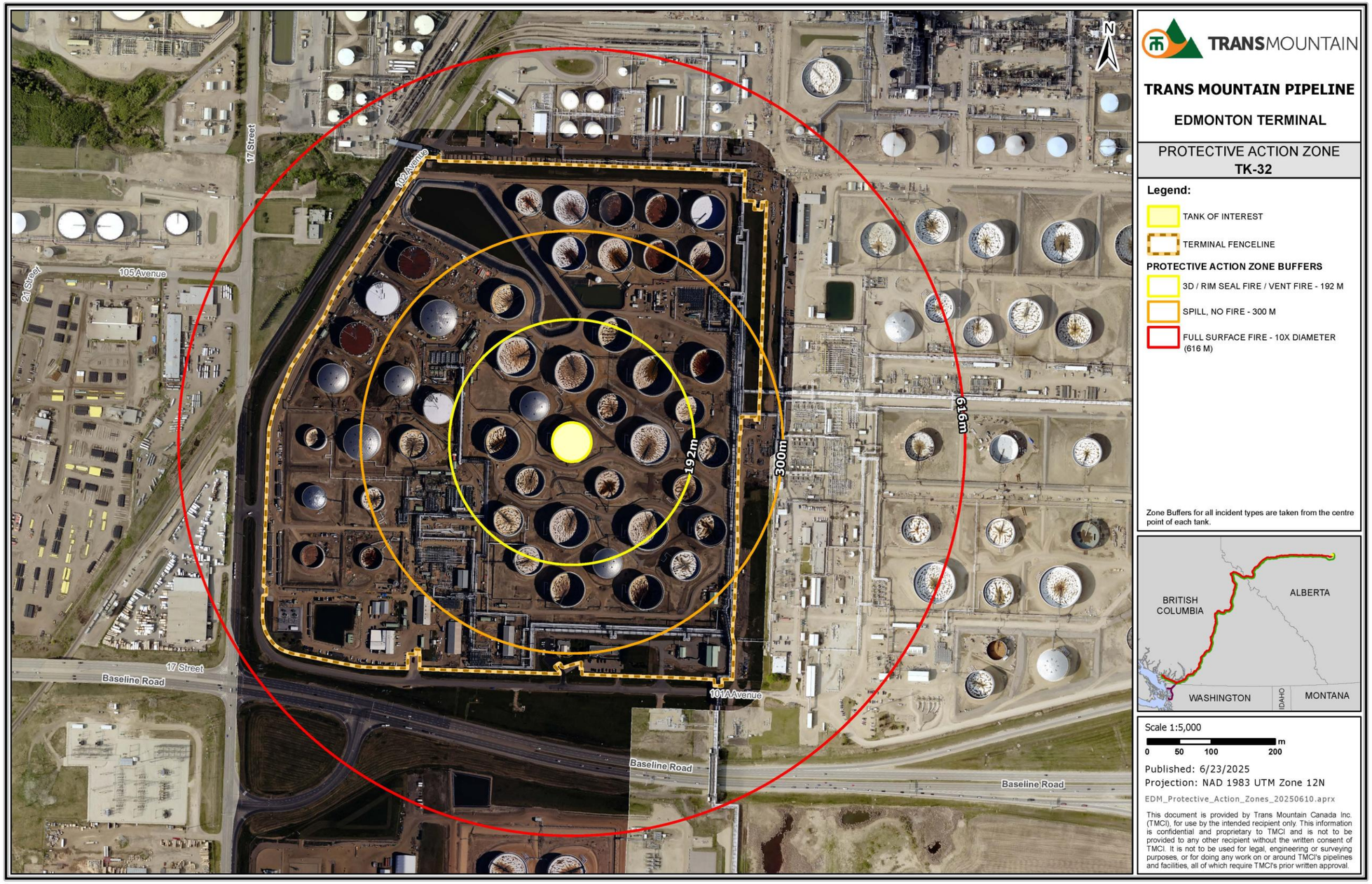
Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 32



Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 32

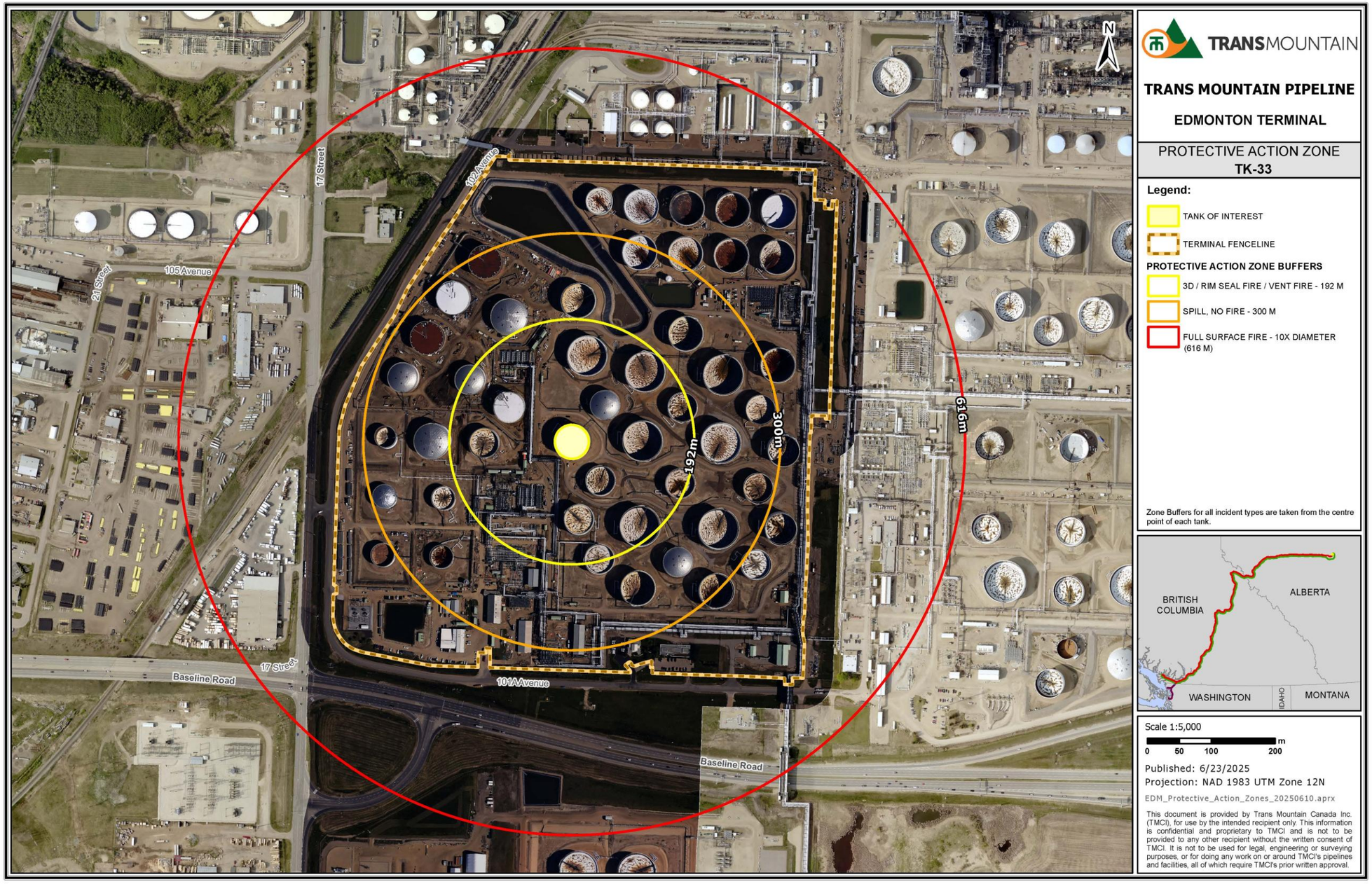


Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 33

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 33

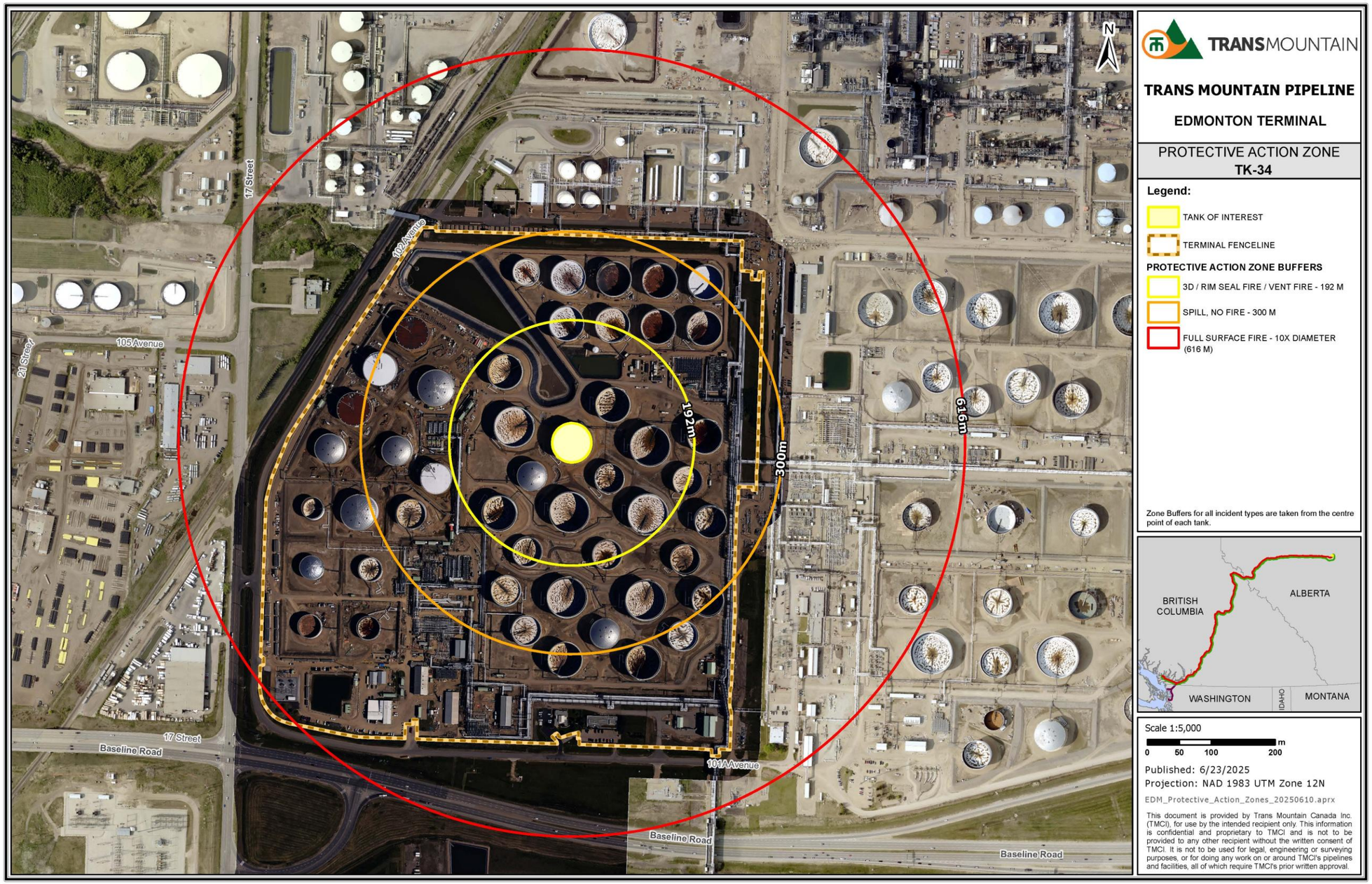


Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 34

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 34



Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 35

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

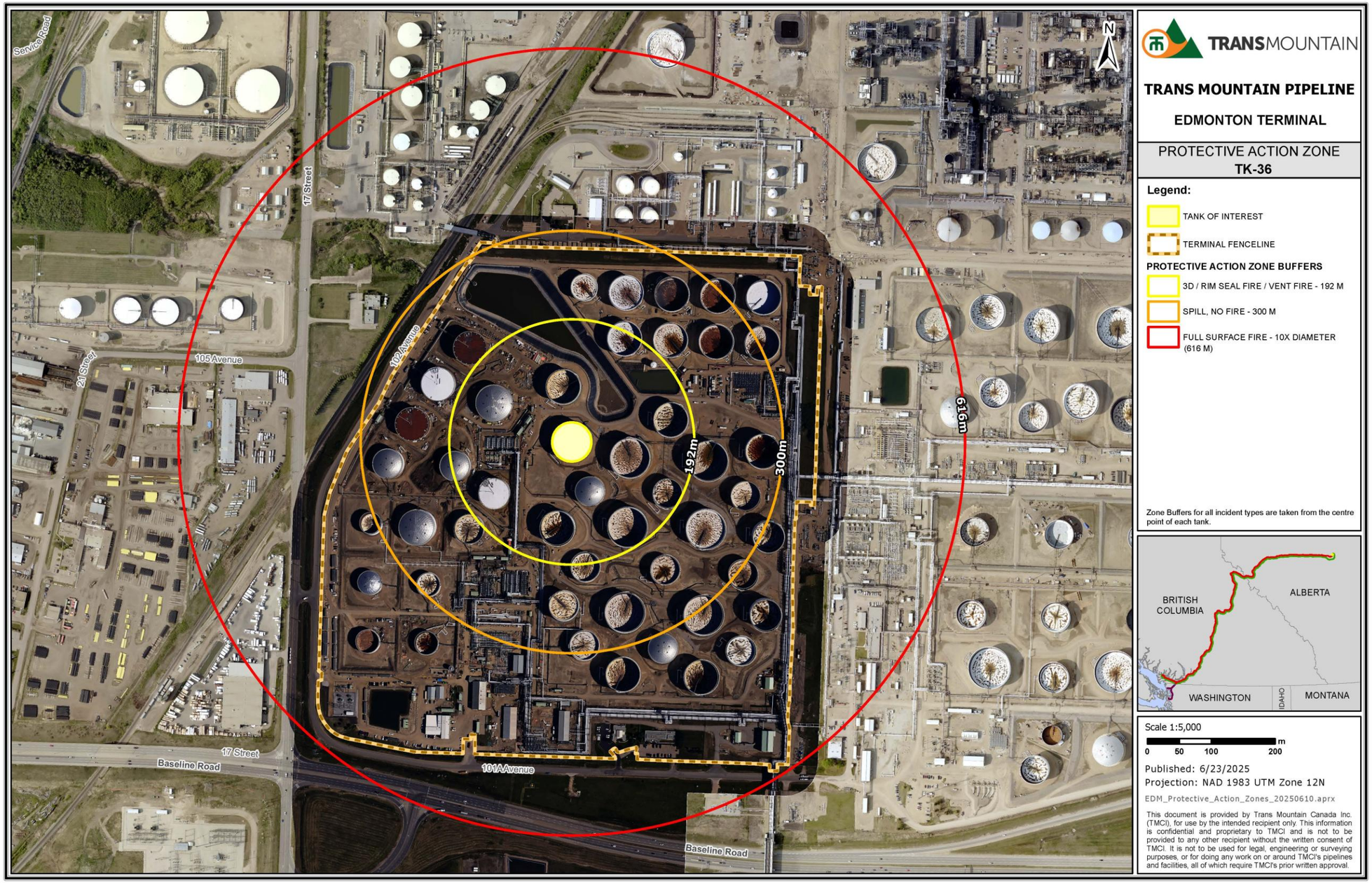
Protective Action Zone – Tank 35

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 36

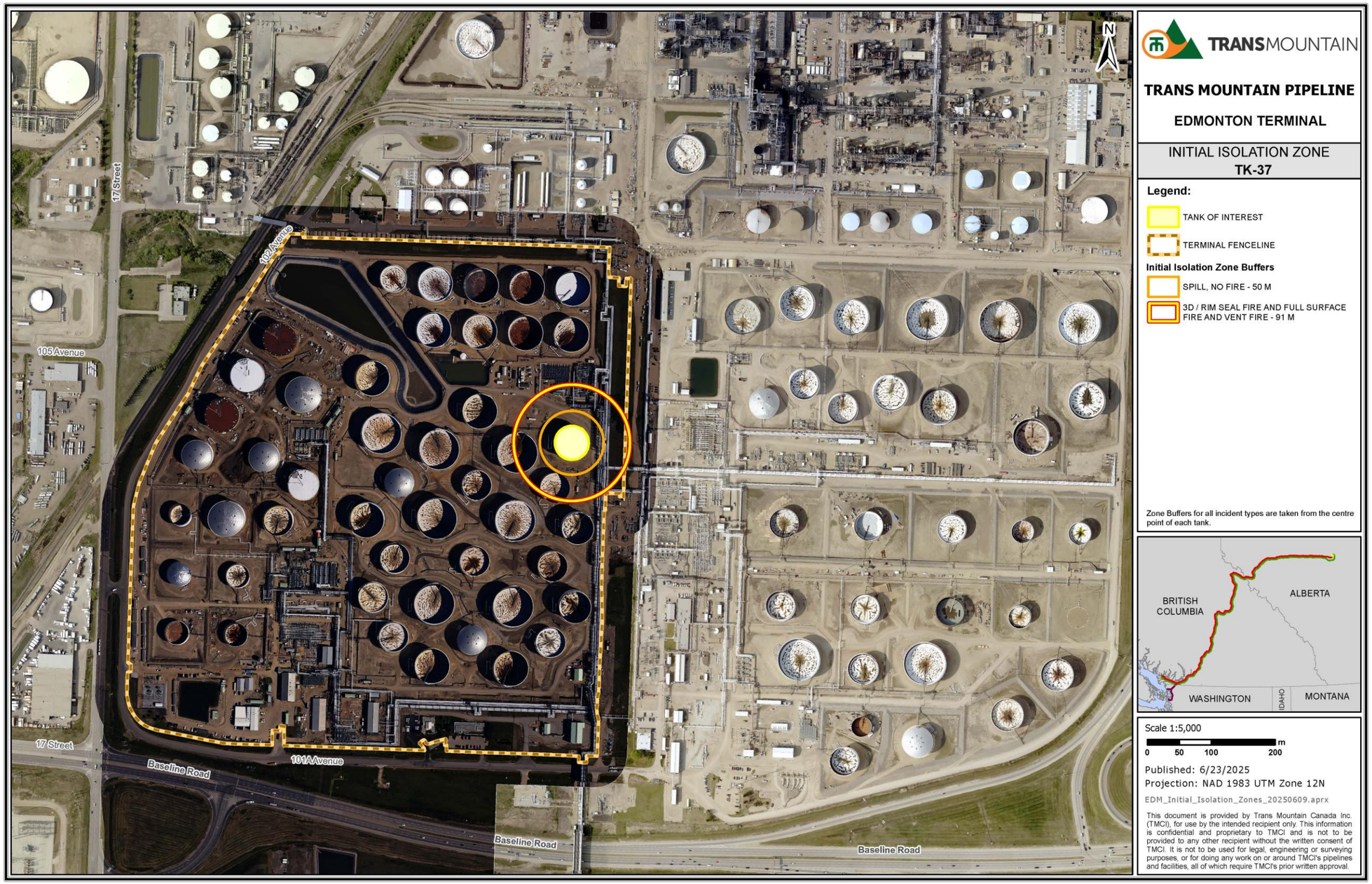
Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 36



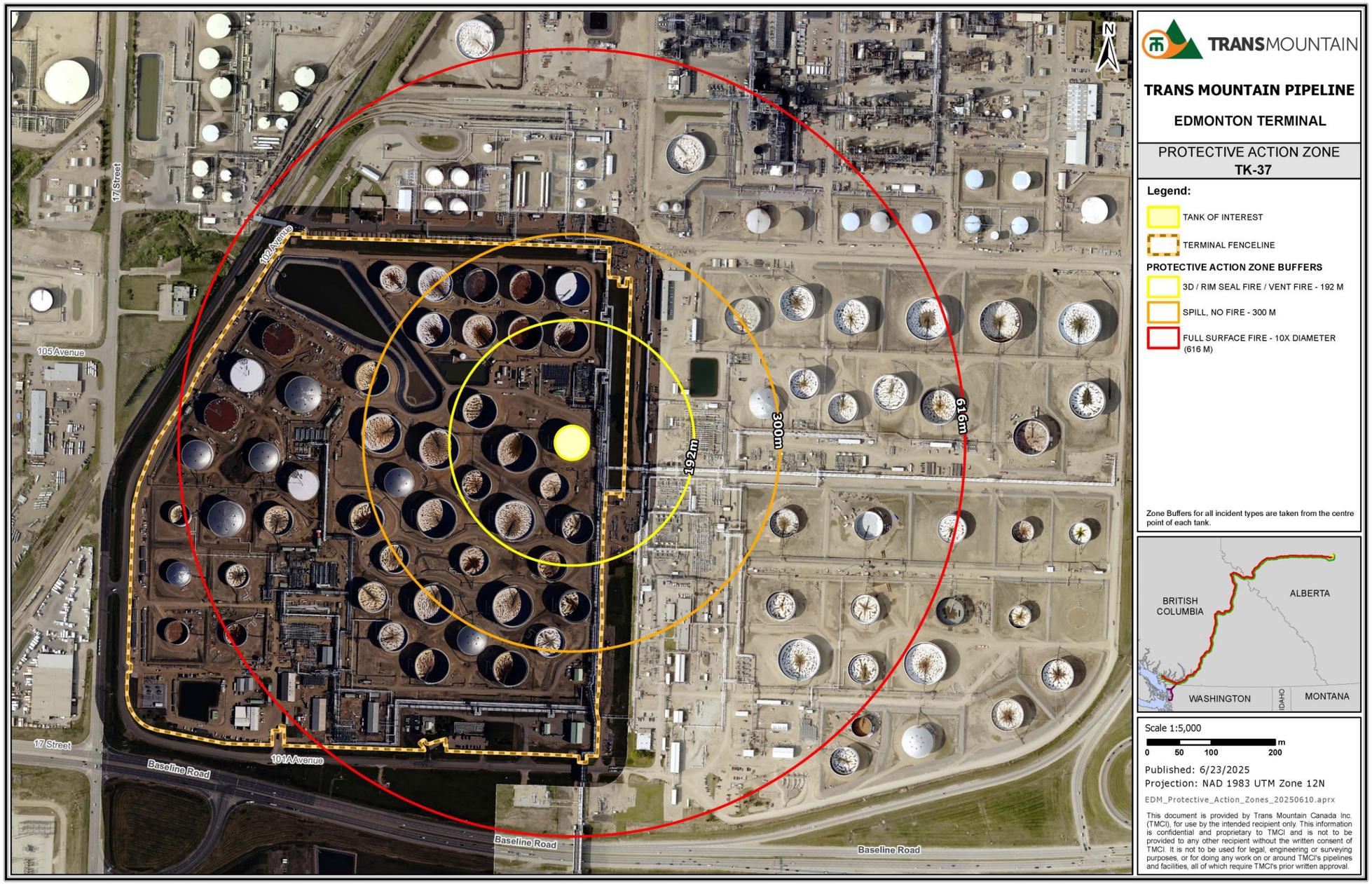
Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 37



Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 37



Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 38

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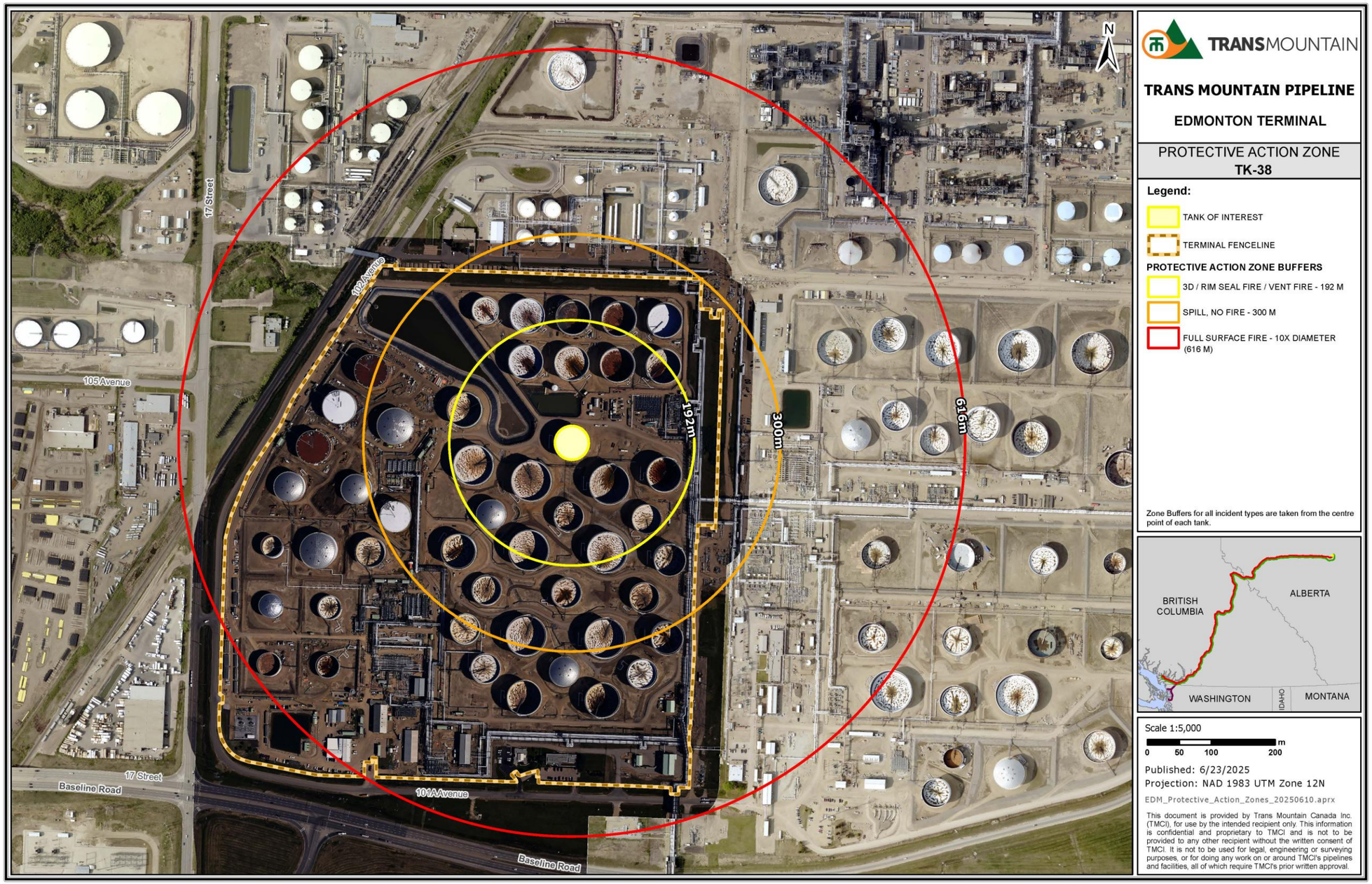
Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 38

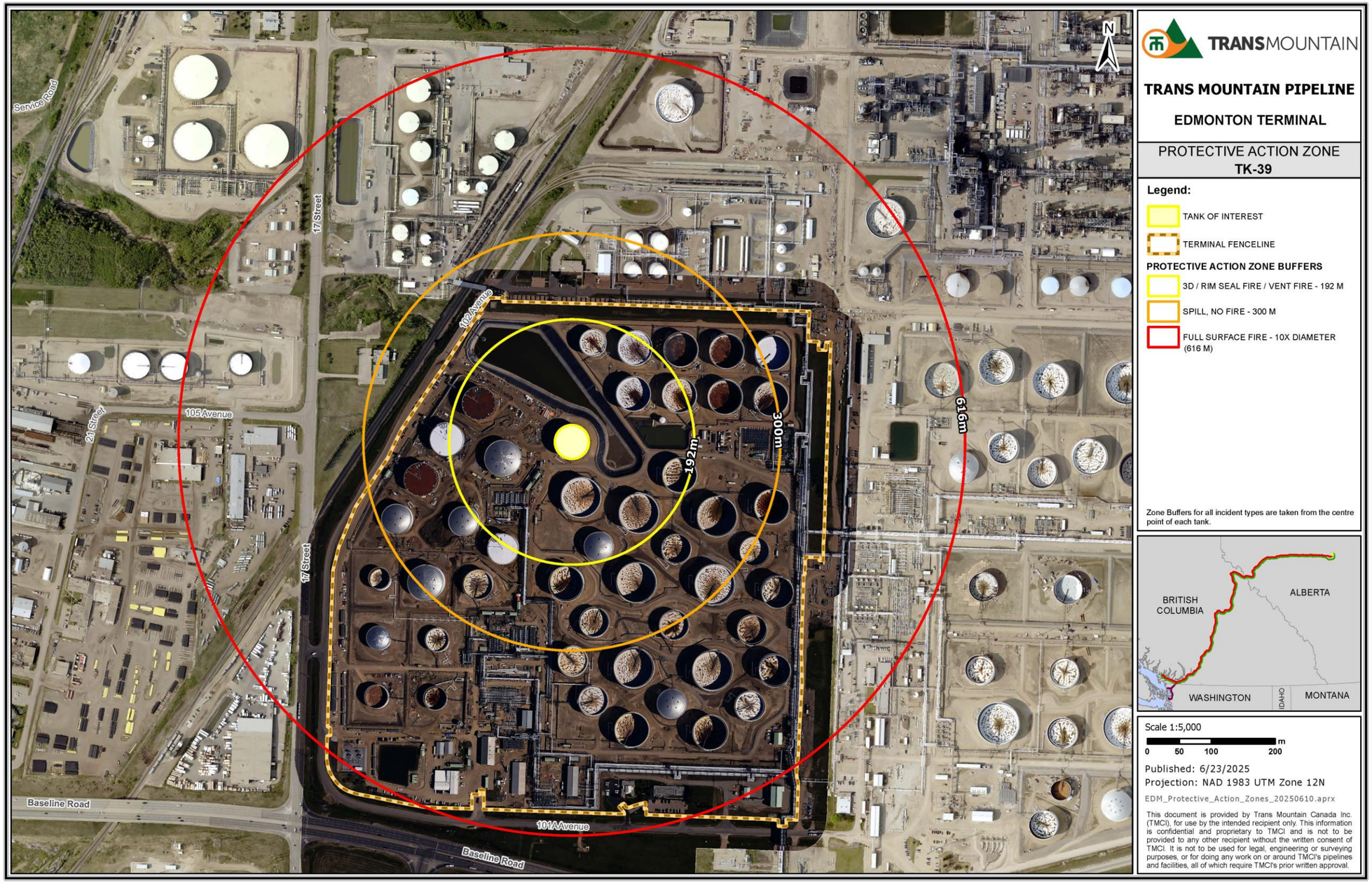


Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank 39

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank 39



Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Initial Isolation Zone – Tank D-3

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

Protective Action Zone – Tank D-3

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

APPENDIX H ANTICIPATED EVACUATION ROUTES

Edmonton Terminal Evacuation Maps

The Edmonton Terminal area has been divided into three evacuation zones based on proximity to a potential hazard:

Evacuation Area Overview

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

ZONE A Evacuation Route

ZONE A Evacuation Route Directions:

Exit premises onto 17 St, either:

- Heading south towards Baseline Rd. (Highway 16A) and turning right eastbound onto Baseline Rd.; or
- Heading northbound on 17 St.

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

ZONE B Evacuation Route

ZONE B Evacuation Route Directions:

Exit via private facility roads (unnamed), in a north-easterly fashion towards Ferguson Way and turn right onto Petroleum Way.

Maps included in Appendices F–H are for planning purposes only. Specific mapping will be completed based on the details and scope of the incident.

ZONE C Evacuation Route

ZONE C Evacuation Route Directions:

Exit premises onto 17 St, either by

- Heading southbound on 17 St; or
- Heading north on 17 St and turning left eastbound onto Baseline Rd. (Highway 16A).

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