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Directive 071—Errata

November 24, 2009

Emergency Preparedness and Response Requirements for the Petroleum Industry

The Energy Resources Conservation Board (ERCB/Board) announces the following corrections to the November 2008 edition of *Directive 071:Emergency Preparedness and Response Requirements for the Petroleum Industry* effective with the issuance of ERCB *Bulletin 2009-41* on November 13, 2009:

Directive 071 Reference (page and Section number)	Formerly read	As corrected reads
Page 6, Section 1.5	An ERP is a document that provides quick access to critical information necessary to effectively respond to an emergency and is a key component of emergency preparedness and response.	An ERP is a comprehensive plan to protect the public that includes criteria for assessing an emergency situation and procedures for mobilizing response personnel and agencies and for establishing communication and coordination among the parties. It is a key component of emergency preparedness and response.
Formerly page 12, Section 3.1	Figure 1 and references	Removed Figure 1 and all references to it.
Formerly page 13, Section 3.2(4)	ERCBH2S also predicts emergency response zones for sulphur dioxide (SO2). This information is useful in preparing the ERP and provides valuable information to the licensee and local authorities in coordinating each party's roles and responsibilities. 4) If ERCBH2S indicates that SO2 could be a concern after ignition, the licensee must identify it in the ERP and address preplanned procedures to monitor and respond to the hazard.	Removed.
Formerly page 15, Section 3.4	The emergency awareness zone (EAZ) is an area outside of the EPZ where public protection measures may be required. Although the EPZ is the key planning area for the licensee's ERP, there is potential for impacts within and beyond the EAZ during a hazardous release.	Removed.
Formerly page 15, Section 3.4.1	The boundary of the EAZ is calculated using ERCBH2S and is based on the maximum distance to the indoor H2S concentration of 10 ppm at any particular moment.	Removed.

Formerly page 15, Section 3.4.2	The EAZ for an HVP product release is an area outside of the EPZ. The EAZ outer boundary is 1.5 times the calculated EPZ radius measured from the well, pipeline, or facility.	Removed.
Formerly page 16, Section 4.2(5)	The licensee must identify in its ERP all urban density developments, campgrounds, and public facilities, such as schools, community centres, and senior citizen centres, within the EAZ; however, direct notification and consultation are not required.	Removed.
Page 20, Section 5.2.2(4)	The licensee must address how the evacuation of the response zones that are within the EPZ will be accomplished during an incident, including how transients, such as hunters, trappers, recreational users, and nonresident landowners, will be located and evacuated.	The licensee must address how evacuation from and/or sheltering within the response zones will be accomplished during an incident, including how transients, such as hunters, trappers, recreational users, and nonresident landowners, will be located and evacuated.
Page 22, Section 5.3	Contained references to EAZ	Removed all references to EAZ.
Page 30, Figure 2	Currently Figure 2	Renumbered to Figure 1.
Formerly page 46, Section 12.2	The EAZ is an area outside of the EPZ where public protection measures may be required. Although the EPZ is the key planning area for the licensee's ERP, there is potential for impacts within and beyond the EAZ during a hazardous release. The initiation of public protection measures in the EAZ and beyond the EAZ is a coordinated response by the local authority and the licensee. The local authority response in the EAZ may be limited to what is described in the municipal emergency plan and the response capacity of the local authority.	Removed.
Page 45, Section 12.2.2	Immediately following a release of H2S or HVP product, the approximate size and direction of the protective action zone (PAZ) can be determined using wind direction, the protective action distance (PAD), and the schematic in Figure 3. The PAD is defined as the distance from the incident to the EPZ outer boundary.	The estimated size of the protective action zone (PAZ) is calculated using ERCBH2S. Immediately following a release of H_2S or HVP product, the approximate size and direction of the PAZ can be determined using actual conditions at the time. This concept is illustrated in Figure 2. [Renumbered as Section 12.2.2.]
Page 46, Figure 3	Currently Figure 3	Revised and renumbered as Figure 2.
Page 49, Figure 4	Currently Figure 4	Revised and renumbered as Figure 3.
Formerly page 51, Section 14.3.3	Evacuation of members of the public within the PAZ is based on the monitored levels of H_2S listed in Appendix 6.	Removed.
Page 50, Section 14.3.3(8)	The licensee must continuously assess and act on the need to expand the evacuation area based on the monitored levels of H_2S	The licensee must continuously assess and act on the need to expand the evacuation area based on the monitored levels of H_2S

	and as dictated by the specifics of the incident itself. In the absence of the ability to take monitored readings, responders should advise residents to shelter in place.	(Appendix 6), and as dictated by the specifics of the incident itself. In the absence of monitored readings, responders should advise residents to shelter in place.
Page 51, Section 14.3.5	Notification and evacuation will take place outside the EPZ in accordance with the licensee's arrangement with the local authority.	In the unlikely event that public protection measures are required beyond the EPZ, they will be conducted in accordance with the licensee's arrangement with the local authority.
Formerly page 66, Appendix 1	EAZ – A distance outside of the EPZ where public protection measures may be required due to poor dispersion of the hazard	Removed.
Page 65, Appendix 1	EPZ – A geographical area surrounding a well, pipeline, or facility containing hazardous product that requires specific emergency response planning by the industrial operator.	A geographical area surrounding a well, pipeline, or facility containing hazardous product that requires specific emergency response planning by the licensee.
Page 67, Appendix 1	IIZ – An area in close proximity to a continuous hazardous release where the public may be exposed to dangerous and life threatening outdoor pollutant concentrations and indoor sheltering may provide limited protection due to the proximity of the release.	An area in close proximity to a continuous hazardous release where indoor sheltering may provide temporary protection due to the proximity of the release.
Page 68, Appendix 1	Notification – The distribution of project-specific information to the participants that may be directly and adversely affected by the proposed energy development	Notification - The distribution of project-specific information to participants.
Formerly page 69, Appendix 1	PAD – The distance from the incident to the EPZ outer boundary	Removed.
Page 90, Appendix 8	To the affected public—at the onset	To those evacuated or sheltered—at the onset
Page 90, Appendix 8	To the affected public—during	To those evacuated or sheltered—during
Formerly page 95, Appendix 10	Summary of Changes in November 2008 Edition of *Directive 071*	Removed.