

Appendix 25

Meadowbank OPEP and OPMP Version 17



AGNICO EAGLE

**OIL HANDLING FACILITY
OIL POLLUTION EMERGENCY PLAN
AND
OIL POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN**

**For
Meadowbank and Whale Tail Mine Fuel Farm in Baker Lake**

EC ID number EC-00025772 P-50 Diesel fuel and EC ID number EC-00026142 for Jet-A

**February 2024
Version 17**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the Oil Pollution Emergency Plan and Oil Pollution Prevention Plan for Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Agnico Eagle) Meadowbank Complex. This plan is pursuant to the Canada Shipping Act 2001; and all the subtending regulations.

Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP) designates lines of authority, responsibility, establishes proper reporting and details plans of action in the event of a spill. Oil Pollution Prevention Plan (OPMP) is designed to ensure that the necessary planning was undertaken to help prevent a spill. Both plans are complementary and are combined into one plan. This combined plan applies to the operational phase of the fuel transfer which takes place at Agnico Eagle Ltd.'s Baker Lake Marshaling Facilities and Oil Handling Facility located at latitude 64°18'36"N and longitude 95°58'04"W.

A hard copy of the OPEP and OPMP will be available at the Baker Lake Marshaling facility during the transfer operations.



ACRONYMS

Agnico Eagle	Agnico Eagle Mines Limited
ECC	Emergency Control Center
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
Fuel	P50 Arctic Grade diesel fuel and/or Jet-A aviation fuel
IMO	International Maritime Organization
MARPOL	The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, and the Protocols of 1978 and 1997, as amended from time to time
OHF	Oil Handling Facility
OPEP	Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
OPPP	Oil Pollution Prevention Plan
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
SOPEP	Ship Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
SMP	Spill Management Plan
STS	Ship-to-Ship
TCMSS	Transport Canada Marine Safety & Security
TEU	Twenty-foot equivalent unit

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Agnico Eagle - Environmental and Critical Infrastructures Superintendent

Agnico Eagle – Environment General Supervisor

Agnico Eagle – Environment Coordinator(s)

Agnico Eagle – Environment Department

Agnico Eagle – General Mine Manager

Agnico Eagle – Health and Safety Superintendent

Agnico Eagle – Energy and Infrastructures Superintendent

Agnico Eagle – ERT Emergency Measures Councilor

Baker Lake – Baker Lake Hamlet Office

Baker Lake – Fire Department

Woodward Group of Companies

Transport Canada – Marine Pollution Officer

Canadian Coast Guard Environmental Response

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version	Date (YMD)	Section	Page	Revision
0	2012/09/02	All	All	Comprehensive plan for Agnico's Baker Lake Fuel Farm Facilities
1	2012-09-17		10, 12, 13	P10: Tide and Currents reference change; P12: Rephrasing of the last paragraph title; P13: in INITIAL SPILL RESPONSE PRIORITIES table into Section 2 RESPOND SAFELY, rewording to show only diesel fuel actions.
2	2013-03-30	6 & App. D	10	Oil Handling Facility Declaration; 2013 Jet-A to start being stored at OHF
			12	Adequate lighting required during fuel transfer
		9	20 21	Item list on inside door of each Sea can. Internal Contacts Updated
		10 & App. C	23	Update to Agnico site spill training & Location of training records
		13	29	Major Failure At Helicopter Island
		14 & App. E	30	In-situ Burning
		16	32	New for 2013
3	January 2014	ALL		Comprehensive Review
4	July 2014	ALL		Comprehensive Review after Transport Canada Assessment
5	November 2014	ALL		Comprehensive Review following non-compliance letter received from Transport Canada
6	July 2015			Annual Comprehensive Review
		Sec 1	1	Update Declaration
		Fig 5	18	Update Pager numbers
		Table 5,6,7	26&27	Update Contact numbers
		Footnote 3	35	Contact date for JJ Brickett with CCG
		Table 8	44	Update Training Dates
7	May 2016	Sec 1	1	Update Declaration
		Fig 5	18	Update Pager number
		Tables 5,6,7	26-28	Update Contact numbers
		Table 8	45	Update Training Dates
		Appendix A		Update Contact numbers

		Appendix D		Update Meeting Minutes
8	May 2017	Sec 1	1	Update Declaration
		Fig 5	18	Update Pager number
		Tables 5,6,7	31-33	Update Contact numbers
		Section 10.2.1	40	Add details related to the Fisheries Act Regulation and Birds Migratory Convention
		Table 8	50	Update Training Dates
		Appendix B	55	Removed Appendix B Transfer Conduit Annual pressure Test as per TC Inspector's comments
9	May 2018	Section 1	1	Update Declaration
		Fig 5	18	Update Pager number
		Tables 5,6,7	31-33	Update Contact numbers
		Section 10.2.1	40	Add details related to the Fisheries Act Regulation and Birds Migratory Convention
		Table 8	50	Update Training Dates
		Appendix B	55	Removed Appendix B Transfer Conduit Annual pressure Test as per TC Inspector's comments
10	June 2019	Section 1	1	Update OHF Declaration
		Section 3.1	4	Update Diesel and Jet-A product transfer rate
		Section 4.1	6	Update General overview and site description
		Fig 2	8	Update Agnico's Baker Lake Bulk Fuel Storage Facility Site Layout
11	March 2020	All	All	Comprehensive update and included the operation of the Baker Lake Diesel Tank No. 7
12	July 2020	Section 1	1	OHF Declaration update
		Section 2.1	2	Add requirement for plan update
		Section 2.2	2	Update legislative requirement
		Section 3.1	5	Update max spill volume

		Section 3.2.2	5	Add detail regarding fuel recovery
		Section 5.2	17	Update fuel transfer info vs vessel
		Section 5.3	17	Update material use during transfer
		Section 5.4	18	Add photo 1 and 2
		Table 1 and 2	23-26	Update quantity
		Section 8	28	Update communication plan related to Code One
		Scenario 3	46	Update
13	April 2021	Section 11.4	42	Add clarification regarding the development of scenarios
	April 2021	Section 12.1	48	Add clarification training and ERT onsite
	April 2021	Concordance table	Appendix F	Revise references
14	July 2021	All	All	Update to include the operation of the Baker Lake Diesel Tank No. 8 and Jet-A tank and update shipping company information
15	March 2022	Section 1	1	Updated Oil Handling Facility Declaration with new Emergency Measures Counselor
		Section 4.1 & 4.2	7 & 10	Updated information on the number of Jet-A tanks currently at the facility
		Figure 2	9	Included updated aerial photo showing completed Tank 8
		Figure 2-1	10	Included updated photo of ship to shore transfer area
		Figure 3	14	Included updated photo of location of Baker Lake freshwater intake
		Section 8.1.3	31 & 32	Internal and external contacts updated
		Appendix D 1.3	-	2021 Mock Spill Minutes added

16	March 2023	Section 1	1	Updated Oil Handling Facility Declaration
		3.1	5	Facility category and quantity information updated.
		4.1 & 4.2.2	7 & 10	Jet-A tank information updated.
		Figures 2 and 2-1	9 & 10	Updated figures included.
		Section 5.2	17	Spill quantities updated and STS details revised
		Section 6	21	Maximum spill response quantity updated
		Section 8	28	More detail on two-way communication included.
		Table 5	31	Internal contact information updated.
		Table 7	32	External contacts updated (E2 and CIRNAC).
		Section 9	34	Pre- and post-discharge meeting details included.
		Section 10.2	41	Section updated to include CSA reference 182(1)(a)
		Section 11.4	44 & 47	Maximum spill response quantity updated
		Appendix C	-	Updated SDS added to this Appendix
		Appendix D 1.3	-	2022 Mock Spill Minutes added.
		Appendix F	-	References updated in concordance table.
17	February 2024	Section 1	1	Updated Oil Handling Facility Declaration
		Table 5	30	Updated the Agnico Eagle Contact Table
		Figure 2	9	Updated the Figure 2
		Section 11	42	Update to include 2023 exercise
		Appendix D 1.3	57	Updated the 2023 Mock Spill Minutes report (in Appendix)

Prepared By: *Meadowbank Environment Department*

Approved by: 
Eric Haley
Environment & Critical Infrastructures Superintendent

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SECTION 1. OIL HANDLING FACILITY DECLARATION

Pursuant to paragraph 168(1) (b) (i) of the Canada Shipping Act 2001, Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. (Agnico Eagle) has signed an Oil Handling Facility Declaration. This Declaration can be found posted at the Oil Handling Facility (OHF).

DECLARATION - OIL HANDLING FACILITY NORTH OF 60 DEGREES NORTH LATITUDE

Pursuant to paragraph 168(1) of the *Canada Shipping Act 2001* (CSA 2001), I, Eric Haley, declare to comply with the Environmental Response Regulations, on the detection of an oil pollution incident that arises out of the loading or unloading of oil to or from a vessel, respecting the circumstances in which operators of oil handling facilities shall report discharges or anticipated discharges of pollutants, the manner of making the reports and the persons to whom the reports shall be made; all the information contained in the submission is true and complete to the best of my ability and accurately reflect our interpretation of the regulations.

The persons listed below are authorized to implement the oil pollution emergency plan:

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(Signed by the operator of the oil handling facility or its representative)

February 7, 2024

(Date)



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SECTION 2. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP) is to set in motion the necessary actions to stop or minimize the loss of fuel resulting from a mishap at Agnico Eagle Mines Limited's Baker Lake Fuel Farm Oil Handling Facility located in Baker Lake, Nunavut during the ship to shore fuel transfer. The Oil Pollution Prevention Plan (OPPP) is designed to ensure that the necessary planning was undertaken to help prevent a spill. Both plans are complementary and are combined into one plan. Additionally, it provides direction to Agnico Eagle personnel and/or contractors at the laydown and tank farm areas, and to Agnico Eagle's Emergency Response Team (ERT) for emergency spill response situations; describes oil pollution scenarios, defines the roles and responsibilities of management and responders; and outlines the measures taken to prevent spills. The purpose of the OPEP and OPMP are to minimize potential health and safety hazards, environmental damage and cleanup costs.

2.1 Fundamental Principles

The following is submitted for compliance to the Canada Shipping Act 2001 and all the subsuming regulations and to outline the appropriate spill response protocol during fuel transfer operations at the Baker Lake OHF. A hard copy of the OPEP/OPMP will be located on site for reference and review prior to transfer operations. This OPEP/OPMP will be reviewed annually and updates will be provided to TCMSS for compliance prior to every shipping season. This plan can also be reviewed and updated within 90 days if:

1. Any change in the law or in environmental factors that could affect the loading or unloading of oil to or from a vessel;
2. Any change in personnel involved in the loading or unloading of oil to or from a vessel;
3. Identification of a gap in either of the plans after an oil pollution incident or exercise;
4. Any change in the business practices, policies or operational procedures of the facility that could affect the loading or unloading of oil to or from a vessel.

The following priorities shall be taken into account when responding to an oil pollution incident and in the following order:

1. Safety of the workers;
2. Safety of the OHF;
3. Safety of the community of Baker Lake;
4. Prevention of fire and explosion;
5. Minimize of the oil pollution incident;
6. Notify and reporting of the oil pollution incident to associated Governing bodies;
7. Environmental impact of the spill;
8. Complete clean-up from the oil pollution incident.

2.2 Legislative Requirements

This plan was prepared in accordance with federal legislation listed below, which lists legislative instruments applicable to Agnico Eagle's Baker Lake Fuel Oil Handling Facility. All requirements found in the *Canada Shipping Act, 2001*, ss. 168 are laid out in the Meadowbank Mine site OHF Concordance Table which is provided in Appendix F.

The OPEP/OPPP complies with the requirements for procedures, equipment and resources as set out in the *Canada Shipping Act* (ss. 660.2(4)) specific to a fuel handling facility – the bulk incoming transfer of fuel from ship-to-shore and spill scenarios directly relating to this operation.

The following standards and regulatory requirements have been reviewed in preparation of this document:

- Canada Shipping Act, 2001;
- Environmental Response Regulations (SOR/2019-252);
- Environmental Response Standards (TP 14909);
- Vessel Pollution and Dangerous Chemicals Regulations (SOR/2012-69);
- Arctic Waters Oil Transfer Guidelines (TP 10783);
- Environmental Prevention and Response National Preparedness Plan (TP 13585); and
- Requirements of the Central & Arctic Regional Response Plan.

2.3 Related Documents

Management and monitoring plans for Meadowbank mine that provided input to the Oil Pollution Emergency Plan and Oil Pollution Prevention Plan include the following:

1. Spill Contingency Plan;
2. Emergency Response Plan; and
3. Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan¹.

The cornerstones of contingency planning for Agnico Eagle are the Spill Contingency Plan and the OPPP/OPEP. These, coupled with the Emergency Response Plan, describe the processes to be followed in responding to a spill. The OPEP on its own provides the necessary information in the event of a mishap where fuel is lost during the transfer of fuel from a tanker vessel to the Fuel Tank Facility.

This plan complements the Spill Contingency Plan, and it should not be construed as superseding it. The Spill Contingency Plan addresses a wider scope of operations stretching 110 kilometers from the Meadowbank mine site in the north to their infrastructure in the south and the 64 kilometers between Meadowbank mine site and the Whale Tail Mine. The OPEP strictly covers the transfers of fuel from ship to OHF. Product Transfer Area Assessment document found in Appendix M of the Sill Contingency Plan also detailed the assessment done for the ship to shore transfer along with prevention action to be taken.

2.4 Meadowbank Mine OPPP and OPEP

This Plan is a working document that will be reviewed annually and updates provided to TCMSS for compliance prior to every shipping season.

This plan specifically centres on the activities in ship-to-shore transfer of fuel from a small tanker delivering fuel to Agnico Eagle's Baker Lake Fuel Tank Facility constructed in Baker Lake. On site personnel at the Facility are expected to respond to spill incidents (generally smaller than 1 m³) that can be contained and cleaned up without assistance, while the Emergency Response Team will respond to larger spills.

¹ The Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) contains all information and operational instructions as required by the "Guidelines for the development of the Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan" as developed by the International Marine Organization. Woodward Group of Companies, the shipping company, is responsible for this Plan.



Fuel is being delivered to Agnico Eagle's Baker Lake Fuel Farm by Woodward Group of Companies (hereinafter referred to as 'Woodward'). Fuel is stored within the existing tank farm owned and operated by Agnico Eagle. The Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) is the responsibility of the shipping company. The outline of the SOPEP prepared by Woodward can be found in Appendix A.

SECTION 3. PLANNING STANDARDS

3.1 Facility Category

Oil handling facilities are categorized according to their maximum oil transfer rate in cubic meters per hour, in respect of the oil product loaded or unloaded to or from a ship, as follows (Table 1):

Table 1 Category OHF

Category of Oil Handling Facility	Maximum Oil Transfer Rate (cubic metres/hour)
Level 1	150
Level 2	750
Level 3	2,000
Level 4	More than 2,000

Agnico Eagle's Fuel Farm OHF at Baker Lake is a Level 2 facility. The product transfer rate is 200 m³/hr to a maximum of 350 m³/hr for Diesel fuel and 100 m³/hr to a maximum of 250 m³/hr for Jet-A. The current OPEP is based on the highest transfer rate, in this case associated with Diesel fuel. Transfer rates will not exceed the 750 m³/hr maximum that is authorized for a Level 2 facility.

With the new regulation, oil handling facilities located north of latitude 60°N need to describe procedures to be followed to respond to a discharge of the total quantity of oil product that could be loaded or unloaded to or from a vessel, up to a maximum of 10,000 tonnes or 12,500 m³. The carrying capacity of the delivery ship that will be used for the ship to shore transfer at the OHF will be typically between 3,500 m³ to 3,800 m³. However, once vessels have crossed through the narrows between Helicopter Island and Baker Lake, ship-to-ship transfers could occur in Baker Lake for arrival at the OHF with a maximum of 10,000 t. of fuel on-board. This plan describes the procedures in place to respond to a spill up to 10,000 t. To do this, the OHF will have the equipment and resources to respond to a 10,000 t (12,500 m³) spill within the required timelines specified in the Environmental Response Regulations.

1. Containing and controlling the oil within one hour after the discovery of the discharge; and
2. Recovering the oil and cleaning-up, within six hours after the discovery of the discharge.

3.2 General Planning Guidelines

3.2.1 Response Time Standards

Agnico Eagle and contractor personnel at Baker Lake Fuel Farm have appropriate training to respond to spills, if it is safe to do so. The material onsite can be deployed within one hour to contain a spill, unless deployment within one hour will be unsafe. Generally, for spill greater than 1m³, the OPEP and the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) will be activated and the Emergency Response Team (ERT) located at Meadowbank mine site will come in Baker Lake to help. Realistically, the ERT can be on site within 125 minutes (or less) ready to help for the clean-up activity. Material from the Meadowbank Mine site, if required, will be brought to the Baker Lake OHF within 125 minutes to finalize the containment (if not complete) and recover of the oil pollution incident.

3.2.2 On-Water Recovery

Agnico Eagle will have a registered boat at the Baker Lake barge area that is ready to be deployed in the case of an emergency situation. It will have all required components for an industrial use vessel. All personnel involved in a response situation will need to have a pleasure craft operator's certification.

If additional watercrafts are required to help with the containment of a spill from the OHF, local resources such as Peters Expediting Ltd. And Baker Lake Contracting & Supplies (BLCS) can be used. Contact info for these companies can be found in Table 6.

Containment of a fuel slick in water will require the deployment of mobile floating booms to intercept, control, contain and concentrate (i.e., increase thickness) the floating fuel. One end of the boom will be anchored to shore while the other will be towed by a boat and used to circle the oil slick and return it close to shore for recovery using a skimmer. Reducing the surface area of the slick will increase its thickness and thereby improve recovery. Mechanical recovery equipment (i.e., skimmers and oil/water separators) will be mobilized to site if required.

Measures will be taken to protect sensitive and accessible shoreline. The fuel slick will be monitored to determine the direction of migration. In the absence of strong winds the fuel will likely flow towards the discharge of the lake. Measures will be taken to block and concentrate the fuel slick at the lake discharge using booms where it will subsequently be recovered using a portable skimmer, vacuum, or absorbent materials.

3.2.3 Dedicated Facility Spill Response Equipment

Agnico Eagle has three (3) sea cans with spill response equipment at the Baker Lake shore within Agnico Eagle's Marshalling area which includes maritime booms that can rapidly be deployed to limit the spread of any spill on water. The list of equipment can be found in Table 2. The spill supplies and resources are in place to respond to a spill within the required timelines as specified in the Environmental Response Regulations. These sea cans will be inspected before each transfer season to ensure that all the spill response material and PPE are there and stored in a manner that is organized and accessible in order to comply with regulatory requirements and allow an efficient spill response. See Appendix D – 1.1 for the checklist inspection sheet that can be found in the sea can.

3.2.4 Transfer Conduit

The transfer conduit or hose that is used to transfer fuel from Woodward to the Agnico Eagle Baker Lake Fuel Farm OHF will be pressure tested annually by Woodward according to the regulation prior it being placed into service. A copy of the annual pressure test will be made available to TCMSS on request. The transfer conduit will always have a bursting pressure of not less than 4 times its maximum design pressure and the design pressure will be clearly marked on the conduit. Shipping company will need to provide confirmation before transfer that conduits that is used in a transfer operation will be used, maintained, tested and replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

3.2.5 MBK-ENV-0013: OHF / Ship to Shore Fuel Discharge Procedure

Agnico Eagle has created an internal procedure to ensure all planning and precautions are in place prior to the transfer of any fuel from the vessels to the OHF. This procedure can be found in Appendix D – 1.2.

SECTION 4. BAKER LAKE MARSHALLING AREA AND FUEL STORAGE FACILITY

4.1 General Overview and Site Description

Agnico Eagle's Oil Handling Facility (OHF) is located in the area of Baker Lake at latitude 64°18'22.778" N and longitude 95°57'33.990" W. The location shown on Figure 1 provides more detail. The Fuel Tank Facility consists of eight - 10 million litres diesel fuel² (10,000 m³) storage tanks all holding P50 grade diesel, and 20 tanks holding 2 million litres of Jet-A fuel (Figure 2). Two of the Jet-A tanks were re-added to the secondary containment in summer 2022, however these are not reconnected to the existing piping system. Facility is located adjacent to Agnico Eagle's Marshalling area, approximately 250 meters from the shore of Baker Lake at high tide. Power is provided by a generator for the fuel pump module located next to the tank farm.

Figure 1 – Location of the Community of Baker Lake



² 1000 litres = 1 m³ of fuel..

4.2 **Fuel Storage Facilities Infrastructure**

4.2.1 **P-50 Fuel Tanks**

The diesel fuel tanks are contained within an impermeable lined and bermed area. The steel fuel tanks have been field-erected and built to API-650 standards with each bermed area holding two tanks. This area is capable of containing 110% of the volume of one 10,000 m³ storage tank. Each impermeable lined and bermed cell has the following:

- A granular base for the tank completed with an impermeable LLDPE liner system and granular dikes;
- Two – 10,000 m³ tanks complete with the required appurtenances such as stairs, base manholes, water draw offs, re-supply nozzle, suction nozzle, tank lighting, tank level monitoring, roof manhole, manual gauge hatch, tank temperature and P/V vent;
- Piping for unloading and loading; and
- Site lighting via fixtures mounted from the dispensing building.

The Tank Farm Facility is designed to meet the following standards:

- National Fire Code 2010;
- *Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations* – 2008; and
- Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, “*Environmental Code of Practice of Aboveground and Underground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products* – 2003 (Updated in 2013) (PN1326)”.

The Oil Handling Facility (OHF) is constructed and operated in accordance with Transport Canada Arctic Waters Oil Transfer Guidelines (TP 10783E) and Environmental Response Standards (TP 14909). A fuel dispensing pad area completed with a dispensing unit is located in a lined facility with a provision to capture any and all spills at the fueling area and direct them to a containment area provided at the tank farm.

Figure 2 – Agnico Eagle's Baker Lake Bulk Fuel Storage Facility Site Layout



Figure 2-1 – Agnico Eagle’s Baker Lake Oil Handling Facility – Ship to Shore Transfer Area



4.2.2 Jet-A Fuel

The Jet-A fuel tanks are contained within an impermeable lined and bermed area. The steel fuel tanks have been field-erected and built to API-650 standards with the bermed area holding twenty tanks. This area is capable of containing >110% of the volume of one 100,000L storage tank. The impermeable lined and bermed cell has the following:

- A granular base for the tank completed with an impermeable bituminous liner system and granular dikes;
- Twenty (20) – 100,000L tanks, with two (2) of these 100,000L tanks added back to the secondary containment in summer 2022 but not reconnected to the piping system (expected to be reconnected in 2024), completed with the required appurtenances such as stairs, base manholes, water draw

- offs, re-supply nozzle, suction nozzle, tank lighting, tank level monitoring, roof manhole, manual gauge hatch, tank temperature and P/V vent; and
- Piping for unloading and loading.

The Jet-A Fuel Facility is designed to meet the following standards:

- National Fire Code 2010;
- *Storage Tank Systems for Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products Regulations* – 2008; and
- Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, “*Environmental Code of Practice of Aboveground and Underground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum Products and Allied Petroleum Products* – 2003 (Updated in 2013) (PN1326)”.

4.3 Baker Lake Shoreline and Marine Characteristics

The following Baker Lake Shoreline and Marine Characteristics were gathered during the Environmental Impact Assessment that was performed prior to construction of the Baker Lake Marshalling facility and Tank Farm.

4.3.1 Topography

The bulk fuel storage area is located east of the Hamlet of Baker Lake, approximately 350 m north of Baker Lake. The OHF sits on a low terrace parallel with the shoreline of the lake. There is a gradual slope (5 to 10% grade) toward Baker Lake with an approximate elevation change of 35 m from the OHF to the Baker Lake shoreline. The Baker Lake shoreline is gently sloping, well-drained and is lined with marine gravels, sands and boulders.

4.3.2 Geology

The regional surficial geology is characterized by sandy till, bedrock outcrops, felsenmeer (ice-shattered bedrock) and shallow lakes (Golder, 2007). The most common soil type in this region is glacial till. Marine beach deposits are found along the north shore of Baker Lake.

The soil near the bulk fuel storage facility is comprised of silts, sands, gravels, cobble and boulders and frost-susceptible glacial till overlying weathered bedrock (Golder, 2007). The soil thickness is typically less than 1.4 m with permafrost or bedrock encountered at less than 2 m. Approximately 60% of the surface area surrounding the bulk fuel storage facility is comprised of bedrock outcrop.

4.3.3 Flora and Fauna

There are no trees and few shrubs in the area surrounding the bulk fuel storage facility. The site is covered by low-lying vegetation; predominated by grassy hummocks, dwarf willow, sedge, green moss and lichen.

Arctic ground squirrels, ptarmigan and songbirds are inhabitants in the area surrounding the bulk fuel storage facility. Lake cisco, lake trout, arctic char, lake whitefish, round whitefish, slimy sculpin and stickleback are predominant species found in Baker Lake.

4.3.4 Subsurface Conditions

Test pits excavated in 2005 near the Bulk Fuel Storage Facility and between the tanks and the shoreline indicate a saturated top layer (0.2 m) of organic material (primarily green moss) (Golder, 2005; 2007). A layer of grey to black medium sand is present up to 0.7 m thickness throughout the area, below which a saturated, grey brown, sand and silt layer is found.

Bedrock is exposed at shallow depths throughout the site in locations where topsoil or till soils are present (Golder, 2005). Bedrock is encountered at a maximum depth of 1.4 m. As predicted by the soil conditions, seepage flows in test pits indicate high site drainage (*Baker Lake Bulk Fuel Storage Facility Environmental Performance Monitoring Plan*).

4.3.5 Water Quality

Baker Lake water quality closely resembles distilled water as many conventional water chemistry parameters are at or below detection limits (BAER, 2005). The water column is generally well mixed and the water chemistry homogenous. During the open water season there is limited vertical stratification in temperature and dissolved oxygen, with observed higher salinity in the bottom strata.

4.3.6 Bathymetric Data

As required by Water License 2AM-MEA1530 Schedule B, Item 6: *The bathymetric survey(s) conducted prior to each year of shipping at the Baker Lake Marshaling Facility*. The result of this annual bathymetry is provided annually in the Meadowbank Complex Annual Report to the Nunavut Water Board.

4.3.7 Tides and Currents that Prevail at the Facility

There is a general southward current in Hudson Bay at Chesterfield Inlet of about 19 km/day (CCG 2008). Tides are 4.6 meters with strong cross-currents at Chesterfield Inlet; usually flowing south-west at about 1.85 km/hr.

4.3.8 Meteorological Conditions Prevailing at the Facility

Monthly meteorological data has been collected from 1971 to 2000 from the Baker Lake “A” climate station, which is a Meteorological Service of Canada climate station. Snow and rain are combined to give monthly average precipitation. The prevailing winds for the area are generally from the north to north-west and average 20.4 km/hr.

4.3.9 Surrounding Area Environmental Sensitivities

The community of Baker Lake is a hamlet in the Kivalliq Region, in Nunavut on mainland Canada. Located 320 km inland from the west coast of the Hudson Bay, it is near the nation's geographical centre, and is notable for being the Canadian Arctic's sole inland community. The hamlet is located at the mouth of the Thelon River on the shore of Baker Lake.

The freshwater provided to the community is taken in Baker Lake. The freshwater intake is located approximately 3.4 km from the Meadowbank OHF. See Figure 3 below for the exact location. In case of a spill during fuel transfer, preventive action will be taken to avoid any contamination in close proximity of the water intake and cause health and safety problems to the community:

- 1) As part of the spill procedure, Agnico Eagle will make the community of Baker Lake aware of any spill to ensure measures can be taken to ensure safety of the community by contacting Mayor / Hamlet counsel and Fire department;
- 2) As part of the spill procedure, boom and absorbents pads will be deployed to confined and limit the progression of the spill into the water;
- 3) Booms will be deployed to capture the spill;
- 4) If spill cannot be captured prior to spreading towards the freshwater intake, booms will be deployed around the freshwater pump and regular inspection will be done to see if there are visible sheen;
- 5) As a precaution and depending of the spill size, Agnico Eagle will work with the Baker Lake Hamlet Counsel to provide a notice to the community of Bake Lake to stop the consumption of the freshwater during the time spill is recovered and until a test on water is conducted. During this time Agnico Eagle will provide potable water to the community³. As soon as the spill will be recovered and it's determined that the freshwater intake and distribution system is not contaminated the consumption of freshwater will resume.

³ The Meadowbank project keeps a supply of 120 twenty litre bottles of drinking water in supply at all times in case of emergency. As well the water treatment plant is capable of producing >200m³ of water a day and the current usage for the mine site is ~110m³. Thus if required the Meadowbank mine can produce drinking water for the community for an emergency cease in the consumption of potable water due to a spill at the Baker Lake Marshalling Facility.

Figure 3 – Location of Community Freshwater Intake at Baker Lake
Red dot represent the Baker Lake freshwater intake



SECTION 5. SITE ACTIVITIES

5.1 Nature of the Oil Product

The main fuel stored at the Agnico Eagle's Baker Lake Fuel Farm will be P50 diesel and Jet-A. You can find, in Appendix C, the MSDS for Diesel and Jet-A. All other fuels such as gasoline and possibly other grades of diesel will be purchased in drums or 1m³ totes and brought to the mine site for storage into the Meadowbank Fuel Storage Facility, or purchased and brought to site from a contractor in Baker Lake.

Woodward is contracted by Agnico Eagle to supply and deliver diesel fuel and Jet-A to Agnico Eagle's OHF facilities in Baker Lake. The large tanker delivering the fuel will be double hulled, Motor Tank type ship, will have segregated ballast compartments and would be able to carry up to 50,000 m³ of diesel and Jet-A fuel. Ballast will not be required during the inward voyage to Baker Lake by the smaller ships. However, ballast will be picked up while on anchor outside the access passage after offloading the diesel and Jet-A fuel for its outward journey. A total of three (3) large tankers loads of fuel will be required to transport the fuel to Helicopter Island arriving in sequence, between July and October. Two small delivery tankers (Kivalliq W. and Tuvaq W.) will make approximately 22 voyages from Helicopter Island to Baker Lake in order to fill the eight diesel tanks in the tank farm, cumulatively holding 80,000 m³ and one (1) tanker load to fill the 18 current and potentially 2 additional Jet-A tanks that were re-added to the secondary containment in summer 2022, holding a cumulative 2,000 m³.

Figure 4 – Location of Helicopter Island



5.2 **Bulk Transfer**

It is expected that the large tankers delivering diesel fuel and Jet-A will anchor in the same general location as the dry cargo vessels, shown on Figure 4. Ship-to-ship transfer of fuel will occur at this location from the larger tanker to a smaller tanker that can navigate the access passage. The carrying capacity of the small tanker will be either 8,400 m³ (maximum load for Tuvaq W. at summer draft), 17,000 m³ (maximum load for the Kivalliq W. at summer draft), or 21,000 m³ (maximum load for the Qikiqtaaluk at their summer drafts). However, due to restricted depth of the river between Helicopter Island and Baker Lake, only 3,500m³ to 3,800 m³ can be carried through this section. During the transit from Helicopter Island into Baker Lake. Vessels will conduct ship-to-ship (STS) operations inside the lake to allow the first vessel to arrive at the discharge location with the greatest amount of cargo as possible, up to a maximum of 10,000 t (12,500 m³), reducing the number of transits within Baker Lake itself. The small tanker will anchor adjacent to Agnico Eagle's spud barge. From there, transfer hoses (Conduit) are connected to a shore-based pipeline for transfer of P-50 diesel fuel to the diesel tank farm. For Jet-A fuel separate hoses will be laid out from the vessel to the Jet-A storage containment. These hoses or conduit will carry the Jet-A fuel from the vessel to the Jet-A tanks.

Ballast will not be required for the inward voyage of the small tanker as it arrives at Baker Lake loaded with diesel fuel and Jet-A. After transferring the diesel fuel or Jet-A fuel to the tank farm, the small tanker will take on ballast in its segregated ballast compartments before sailing out to Helicopter Island to pick up another load of fuel from the large tanker anchored outside the access passage. Ballast will be dispelled as ship-to-ship transfer of diesel or Jet-A occurs and the small tanker is loaded. This sequence of events will be repeated until the large tanker is empty, or the tank farm is full. The Tuvaq W. becomes the single shuttle vessel between the Kivalliq W. and Helicopter Island. If the Tuvaq W. encounters delays whilst transiting between Helicopter Island and Baker Lake, due to weather, etc., the Kivalliq W. may depart the discharge site and go to Bannerman Island STS location to load from the Tuvaq there. This will be done to reduce the time and trips which the Tuvaq W. would have to make with regards to full round trips between Helicopter Island and Baker Lake to the Kivalliq W., if the Kivalliq W. had remained at the discharge location, catching up on lost time in the process.

Due consideration will be given to prevailing and expected wind, weather and tide conditions when undertaking ship-to-ship and ship-to-shore fuel transfers. The large tanker anchored near Helicopter Island and the small tanker anchored near Baker Lake will be clear of land and traffic routes, and in open water of a depth exceeding the draught of the vessel(s). For ship-to-ship transfers, the ships will be secured alongside or anchored.

The small tanker will discharge at a rate of 200 m³/hr to a maximum of 350 m³/hr for diesel fuel and 100 m³/hr to a maximum of 250 m³/hr for Jet-A taking approximately one (1) day to fill. Communications between the shore and the small tanker will be maintained throughout to ensure the safe transfer of the fuels and to avoid the overfilling of the tanks. The ship-to-shore transfer to be used will be similar to that used at communities throughout Nunavut.

5.3 Measures to Minimize a Diesel and Jet-A Pollution Incident

The small tanker will be anchored offshore in water of sufficient depth to allow for draught and tidal changes during transfer.

The transfer of the fuels will use sound, well-rehearsed practices, include an adequate number of trained and alert personnel, have sufficient materials, and use well maintained, thoroughly tested equipment. A team of trained personnel on the tanker will be in charge of the tanker fuel transfer equipment, while an onshore team will be in charge of the land-based transfer equipment. Agnico Eagle will have at least two (2) trained personnel on the land to observe for any leak detection: a third part contractor (Intertek) and the Baker Lake Supervisor. The role of the third part contractor will be to apply procedure and oversee operation during the fuel transfer. To do this, the third part contractor will need to come on site at least one (1) day before the first day of transfer to receive the appropriate training given by the Environmental Department. Fire-fighting, spill response equipment and supplies will be located on the tanker and onshore near to the transfer point as required by Transport Canada. This will include readily available absorbent material at the flexible hose connections on deck and onshore to quickly address minor spills at predictable minor spill locations. Additionally, Agnico Eagle has placed a sea can with spill response supplies (including boat) and equipment at Agnico Eagle's Baker Lake Fuel Farm area where it can quickly be accessed in the event of a spill.

Six-inch (15 cm) steel piping, 266 m long, able to accommodate a flow rate of approximately 200 m³/hr lead down to the shore from the diesel tank farm. Shipper certified transfer hoses, 4 inches and 356 m long, are connected to the shore permanent based pipeline manifold for the transfer of diesel fuel to the diesel tank farm (Photo 1). For Jet-A fuel, separate shipper certified hoses are laid out from the vessel to the Jet-A manifold located onshore in the Jet-A Secondary Containment (Photo 2). Hoses are connected to the manifold using a dry break coupling. This area is capable of containing >110% of the volume of one 100,000L storage tank. A total of 582 m of 4-inch certified hoses are required to reach the Jet-A transfer area. The Jet-A transfer rate is 100 m³/hr. Other measures to be taken to minimize and prevent spills include and must be followed by the on land responsible:

- Complete checklist before / during transfer for the on-land responsible (Appendix E);
- Complete checklist, provide by Woodward, with vessel captain before transfer begin (Appendix E);
- Complete inspection / inventory of spill response sea can before transfer;
- Supervisor of the transfer operation on board the vessel has reported readiness for the transfer operation to begin;
- During the transfer, regular monitoring will be undertaken for detection of incipient spills and leaks between the tanker and the tank farm;
- Radio test before transfer and after that each hour between the personnel on land and the captain of the vessel;
- Transfer operations will be suspended should any leak be detected or filling alarm are activated;
- Permanent watcher at the fuel manifold to detect any leak;
- The onshore area and ship deck will be well light as fuel transfers could continue around the clock;
- Minimization of land drainage containing spilled diesel or Jet-A to limit the amount reaching the marine environment;
- Have a good knowledge of the OPEP/OPSP requirement and protocol to follow in case of a spill by receiving a training / review each year before the transfer season; and
- The regular update of the OPEP/OPSP (minimally annual).

During the ship-to-shore transfer, Agnico Eagle will have competent personnel on location at all times to monitor the fuel transfer and maintain contact with the tanker's crew. Containment boom will be place in Baker Lake by the shipping company as a mitigation measure. Should problems arise, the ship can be called to shut down the transfer and onshore piping will be closed down. In the event of a spill that escapes the containment boom, diversion booming will be deployed to minimize migration of a spill throughout Baker Lake. Adequate lighting will be put in place during all transfers, to allow for proper inspections of transfer locations around the clock. The lighting system intensity will be not less than 54 lx at each transfer connection point of the vessel and OHF and a lighting intensity not less than 11 lx at each transfer operation work area around each transfer connection point of the vessel and OHF.

See *Appendix D 1.2: MBK-ENV-0013: OHF / Ship to Shore Fuel Discharge Procedure*.

5.4 Portable Containment Pools

At the connection of the ship's conduit to the OHF manifold a portable containment pool will be erected and in place during the transfer of product. This pool is capable of holding ~250L of liquid in the case that there is a leak at the flange or residual drips out of the conduit or hard wall pipe.

Spill "pop-up" pools will be in place under each joint for the conduit used to fill the Fuel tanks. These pop-up pools are only capable of holding 20-50 L of fuel and are in place to catch residual and be a first line of defense in the case of a leak.





Photo 1. Diesel Transfer - Connection between shipper transfer hoses and Agnico Eagle permanent pipeline



Photo 2. Jet-A Transfer - Connection between shipper transfer hoses and Agnico Eagle permanent pipeline

SECTION 6. MEADOWBANK RESPONSE TO EMERGENCIES

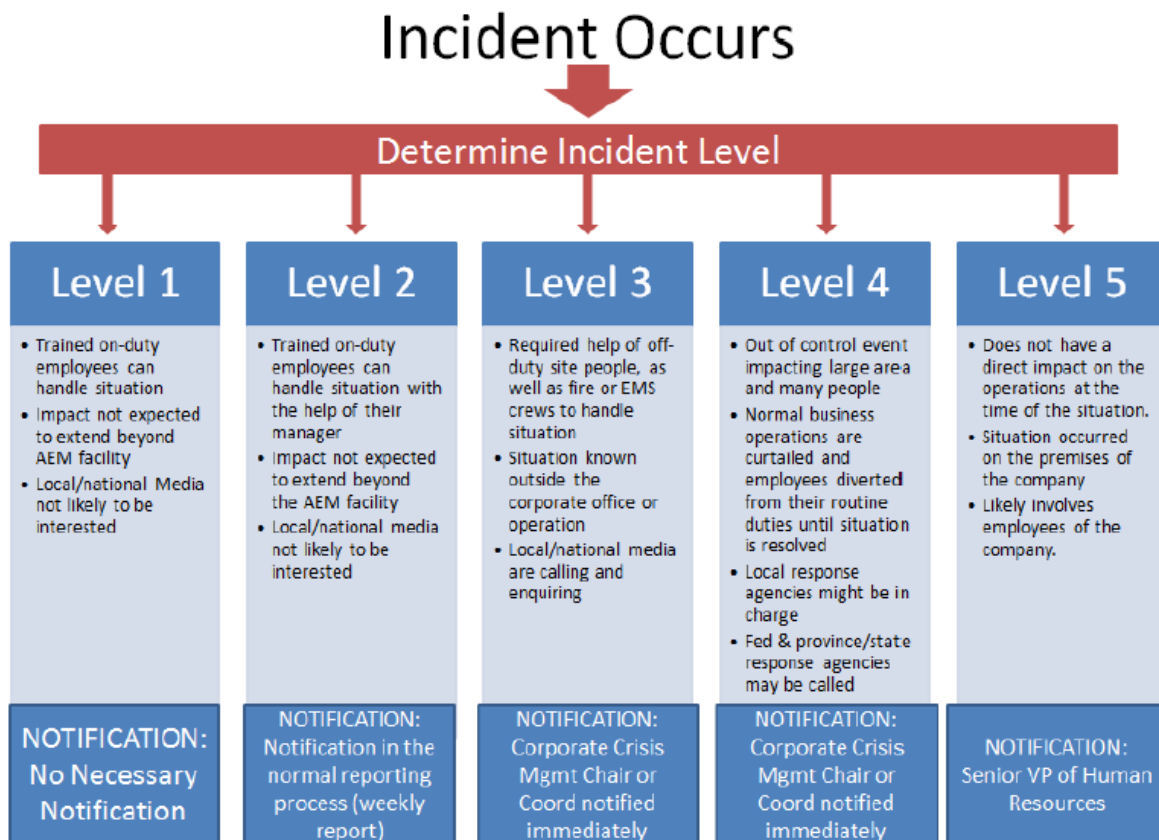
Oil handling facilities located north of latitude 60°N need to describe procedures to be followed to respond to a discharge of the total quantity of oil product that could be loaded or unloaded to or from a vessel, up to a maximum of 10,000 tonnes. This plan describes the procedures in place to respond to a spill up to 10,000 tonnes (12,500 m³ of diesel or Jet-A fuel) and to do this, the OHF will have the equipment and resources to respond to a spill up to this size.

6.1 Response Management Structure

Agnico Eagle has an Emergency Response Team (ERT) at the Meadowbank Mine trained and responsible with the Environmental Department for controlling spills at the Agnico Eagle's Baker Lake laydown and tank farm, and for assisting with medical and other emergencies that may occur at the mine site or the OHF.

Figure 5 depicts the Response Management System.

Figure 5 - Response Management System



6.2 Logistics and Planning

The Emergency Measures Counsellor (EMC) will ensure that site drawings and equipment lists are posted conspicuously in key locations throughout the site so that important information is always readily available. This will include the following:

- Location and isolation points of energy sources;
- Location of emergency equipment (e.g., fire water pumps, fire extinguishers, monitors, self-contained breathing apparatus);
- Emergency procedures outlines, such as specialist firefighting, chemical neutralization;
- Location of equipment for combating pollution (e.g., booms, pumps, absorbents, dispersants);
- Availability of internal and external emergency medical support (e.g., hospitals, clinics, ambulances, medical supplies, personnel with medical or first aid training);
- Location of toxicity testing facilities (e.g., gas and water);
- Location of wind direction / speed indicators;
- Directions on how to contact the local or regional weather forecasting service;
- Location of personal protective equipment and directions on its proper use; and
- Location of first aid stations and muster areas.

The Incident Commander, EMC, and Health and Safety Superintendent will know where, throughout the project site, all of this information is posted and where emergency equipment is stored. These individuals will also be trained in the proper use of emergency equipment.

SECTION 7. EQUIPMENT AND PPE

The following sections describe the items that are available in the case of a spill at the Agnico Eagle Mines Limited's Baker Lake Fuel Farm Oil Handling Facility. Any and all means will always be used to respond to a spill in a timely manner and ensure a prompt clean-up of any spill.

7.1 OHF Response Equipment for Spills

The following equipment (Table 2) is available right at the OHF at any given time in a sea can designated for **Environmental Emergency** and can be deployed on scene within one hour, if it's safe to do, to contain and control the spill. Agnico Eagle can deploy this material within one hour.

Table 2 - Material available in the Spill Response Sea Can at Agnico Eagle's OHF

Quantity	Equipment/tool name
3	Empty drums (sealed)
2	Mini Berm 36"x 36"
2	4 Drums Berm 4'x 8'
4	Tarp 20'x 30'
4	Tarp 30'x 50'
20	Oil Spill Absorbent Pads
10	Universal Absorbent Boom 5"x 10' (For Hydro-soluble Chemical)
10	Universal Absorbent Boom 8"x 10' (For Hydro-soluble Chemical)
10	Petroleum base Absorbent Boom 5"x 10' (for Petroleum product)
8	Maritime Barrier (Baffle)
5	ABS pipe: 10' long x 4" diameter
2	Cell-U-Sorb (Absorbent)
2	Amerisorb Peat moss (Absorbent)
2	Oil Gator Absorbent
1	Plug Patties
4	Quatrex bags
2	Fork Lift Crate
4	Hand Shovel
1	Crow Bar Chisel
1	Ice Breaker Chisel
1	Sledge hammer
15	Rod bar 4'
1	½ drum containment
1	100 feet of rope
1	Knife to cut rope
1	Boat with motor, gasoline jerry can and accessories (sea can #321225)

7.2 Additional Response Equipment

All equipment previously mention is available for use during any emergency situation. The following equipment would take time to get to the spill site; time would vary depending on distance from the spill. All these equipment and resources can be deployed on scene in <6 hours for the recover and clean-up of the spill.



7.2.1 General Equipment

This section addresses the emergency response machinery, equipment, tools and other resources that will be made available on-site for spill counter measures.

7.2.1.1 Mobile Equipment

Mobile Equipment available to Agnico Eagle, that will be used for spill contingency include:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| • Graders-4 | Winch Trucks-2 |
| • Cranes-6 | Pickup Trucks-70 |
| • Snowmobiles-3 | Generator Sets-20 |
| • Vacuum Truck-1 | Fire Truck-1 |
| • Loaders-14 | Boats-4 |
| • Backhoe-10 | Fuel Trucks-2 |
| • Bulldozer-8 | Bobcat-2 |
| • Forklift & Hysters-16 | Haul Trucks-25 |
| • Water Trucks-2 | Snow Cat-1 |

All the previous listed equipment can be found on the Meadowbank mine site. Wheeled equipment can be at the OHF in Baker Lake in 3-6 hours. Tracked equipment would have to be loaded and transported which would take 5-6 hours.

7.2.1.2 Containment System

Temporary containment systems are also available on site and include:

- Absorbent Booms - 130 kits; 4 booms per Kit; each boom 8"x10'
- 122 Universal booms; each boom 5"x10'
- Open top Drums x 80@200L
- Tanks – 2 x 100,000L tanks
- Tailings Pond – capable of holding contaminated fluids >1,000 m³ capacity
- Spill absorbent material packages/pads - Quantity changes depending on demand on the Meadowbank site

7.2.1.3 Emergency Transportation

Emergency transportation that will be used under an emergency situation are:

- Aircraft (fixed wing or helicopter)
- 4-wheel drive vehicles >70
- Snowmobiles x 3
- Boats and motor x 4
- Sherp x 1

7.2.2 Spill Response Kits and Containers

7.2.2.1 Kits

Spill response kits are strategically located where required. Each department and work area are responsible for providing sufficient spill response kits in their respective work areas. The kits are kept in marked and accessible locations. The locations include all fuel storage areas, chemical storage areas and so on.

All of the mobile equipment on site (including heavy equipment) contains an emergency spill kit.

7.2.2.2 Emergency Trailer

Agnico Eagle also have an Environmental Emergency Trailer which is easily accessible and mobile. The trailer is located on site at Meadowbank Mine site. This trailer contains the following items:

- Pump Elastec
- Pump accessories
- Vacuum ends
- 45 gallons top
- Tubing 2 inches diameter
- Tubing 3 or 4 inches diameter
- Diesel Fuel jerry can (place on a miniberm)
- Spill kit accessory (red box)
- Drums opener
- Wescot (to open empty drum screw)
- Empty drums
- 2 drums berm
- 4 drums berm 4x8
- Tarp 20x30
- Tarp 30x50
- Oil white spill pads
- Universal boom 5x10
- Universal boom 8x10
- ABS pipe: 10' (4")
- ABS pipe: 10' (6")
- Cell U-Sorb
- Sphagsorb
- 3 Size of Wedge wood
- Plug pattie
- Quattrex bags
- Hand shovel
- Ice chisel
- Sledge hammer
- Rod bar (4')

7.2.2.3 **AWAR Sea cans**

Along the AWAR there are 9 environmental emergency sea cans. These sea cans are strategically placed along the road at water crossings. Each environmental emergency sea can contain the following material:

- Empty drums (Sealed)
- Mini berm 36"x36" x4'
- 4 drum spill berm 4x8
- Tarp 20'x30'
- Tarp 30'x50'
- Oil white spill pads
- Universal boom 5"x10' (Chemical)
- Universal boom 8"x10' (Chemical)
- Oil only booms 5"x10' (Hydro-carbons)
- Maritime barrier (Baffle)
- ABS pipe: 10' (4")
- Cell U-Sorb
- Amerisorb peat moss
- Oil gator absorbent
- Plug pattie
- Quattrex bags
- Fork lift crate (pallets)
- Long handle round point shovel
- Chisel point crow bar 16 lbs 57"
- Ice chisel
- Sledge hammer 12 lbs 36"
- Rod bar (4')

7.3 **PPE**

7.3.1 **PPE at OHF**

The following PPE (Table 3) will be found in the Emergency Trailer and also on sea can at the OHF:

Table 3 - PPE available at OHF

Quantity	Equipment/tool name
6	Rain gear -- Pants and Top (L & 2-XL)
6	Rubber boots (size 8,10,12)
12	Rubber gloves
6	Goggles
6	Tyvex suits (L & 2 XL)
6	Safety glasses
6	Leather gloves

This is adequate PPE intended for six (6) persons. Additional PPE will be available from the Meadowbank mine site.

7.3.2 Additional PPE for Spills

Personal Protective Equipment is stored in bulk quantities at the Meadowbank Warehouse. Quantities of each can be found on site using the JD Edwards system. In addition, the community of Baker Lake has certain PPE that can be purchased through Agnico Eagle after consulting the Agnico Eagle Procurement and Logistics department; however, quantities of this PPE cannot be relied on within Baker Lake.

SECTION 8. COMMUNICATION

The primary basis for communication will be the phone system; back-up communication will be available via satellite phone. For on-site communication, hand-held radios will be mandatory for all employees working or travelling in remote areas from the OHF. Cell phones can be used as an additional means of communication however only CDMA service is available at the OHF. The importance of maintaining two-way communication and ensuring secondary communication is available will be discussed during a pre-discharge meeting that will be held with all stakeholders prior to the commencement of the transfer season. At this time, Agnico Eagle will also evaluate other forms of communication that could be used. Back-up power sources and replacement batteries for communications equipment will be available to provide continuous, uninterrupted operation either at fixed facilities or at emergency sites.

Key site personnel will be accessible at all times by either portable radios, radios in vehicles, or office radios. The Health Care Professional will carry a hand-held radio and will be available at all times. Security personnel will monitor the emergency channel twenty-four hours per day. Senior management personnel will rotate as “On-Call Managers” for after-hour emergencies. An accommodations list that highlights key personnel will be posted and updated as required.

In the event of a major emergency all external communications for the mine site and associated areas will be cut and all external contact will take place solely through the Emergency Control Center at the Meadowbank Site.

During fuel transfer operation, the vessel master and the operator of the OHF will always have a two-way communication on a continuing basis. This two-way communication will be the direct communication by radio and the use of the cell phone.

At any time, if an emergency happens, the initial call will be a code one call on any operations channel to ensure a proper response. The procedure goes as such:

A *Code One* can be called by any person on site to report an accident, serious incident or fire which requires the response of the ERT (Emergency Response Team).

All *Code One* should be called on any operations channel or on any phone by calling 6911.

The procedure steps:

1. Call **Code One** over the two-way radio **three (3) times** on any operations channel or on any phone by calling 6911

When a code 1 is called over the radio, please respect the “Radio Silence” and if you are driving on the mine site road, please pull over and safely park your vehicle until an All Clear is given.

2. Give your name, exact location and the nature of the Emergency
3. Upon notification of the **Code One**, the “dispatch” is the only person who will communicate with the person who initiated the Code One
4. The “dispatch” will contact the proper personal to notify them of the **Code One** Emergency.
5. If safe to do so the person who called the code one should stay at the location in case any additional information is required or to relay any development which may occur prior to ERT or proper personal arriving to take over the Emergency

Once the **Code One** is called, the Incident commander, captain or dispatch determines whether all work in the affected ZONE will be stopped and equipment will be secured so as not to interfere with the response by the ERT. Radio Silence on working channel must be observed until advised otherwise by the Incident Commander or ERT Team Captain.

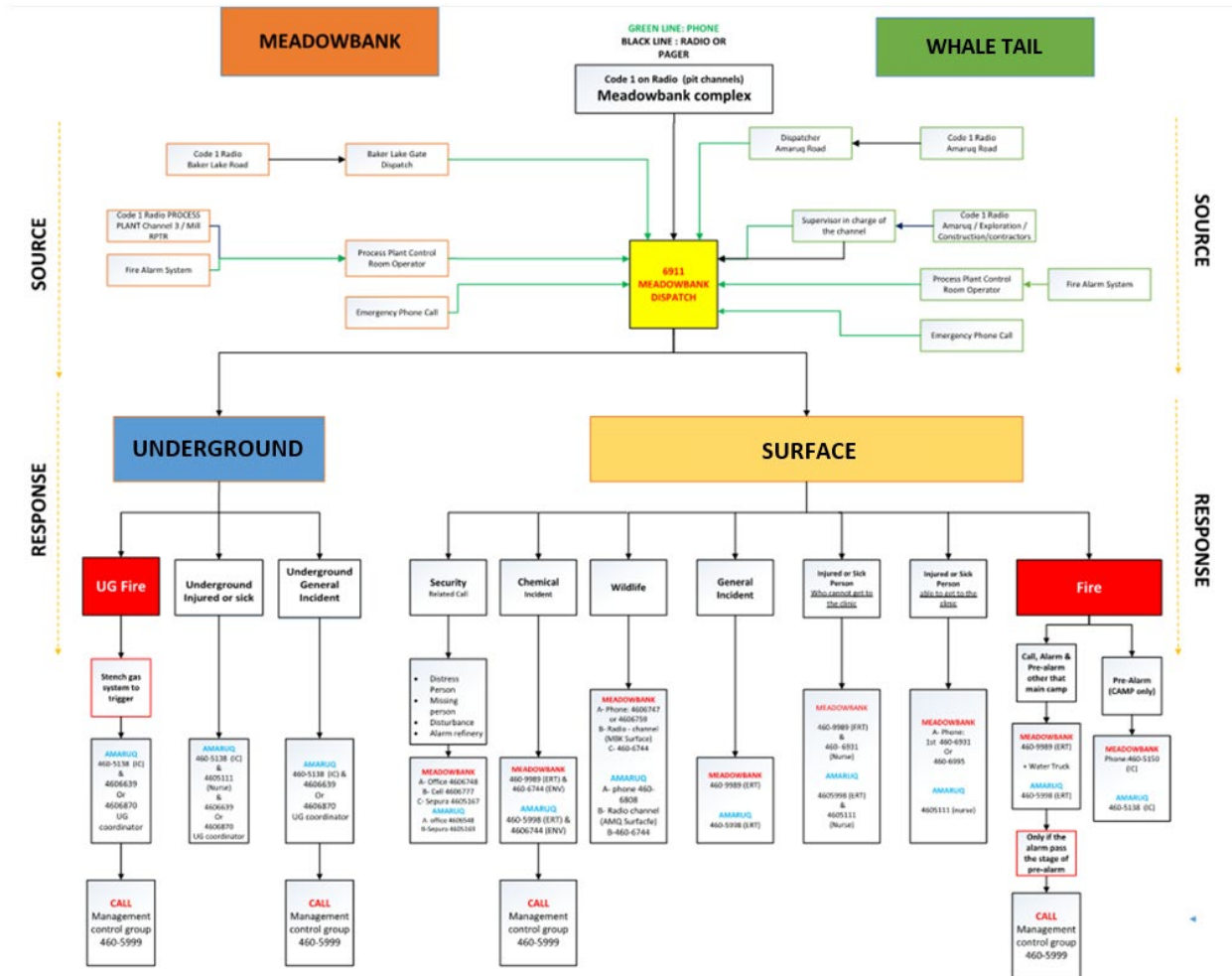


Figure 6. Emergency Procedure

8.1.1 Communication with the Public

Communication with public bodies during the state of emergency will be the responsibility of the General Mine Manager or by the Communications & Public Affairs Corporate Director.

In the case that the communities of Baker Lake should need to be evacuated on short notice, the Emergency Response Team will immediately assist in the evacuation of the community. The General Mine Manager will immediately contact the Mayor of the Hamlet to inform regarding the situation. In addition, if safe to do so, a radio notification should be immediately broadcast on the Baker Lake Radio station.

8.1.2 Hand Held Radio Communication

The Sepura radios used for hand held radio communication on the Meadowbank mine site, the All Weather Private Road, OHF, and associated facilities are as follows in Table 4.

Table 4 – Agnico Eagle Radio Channels

Health & Safety	460-5172
Information Technology	460-5003
Engineering	460-5268 / 460-5268
Geology	460-5222 / 460-5224
Mining Dept.	460-5197
Environment	460-5120
Process Plant	460-5273
Energy and Infrastructure	460-5275 / 460-5274
Camp	460-5127
Human Resources	460-5280 / 460-5281
Maintenance	460-5299
Logistic and Warehouses	460-5207

8.1.3 Contacts

Internal contact information is contained in Table 5 for all Agnico Eagle personnel involved in spill recovery. Table 6 contains contact information for contractor contacts which can be called for assistance with spill recovery. Table 7 is a list of government officials and external contacts to notify and provide subsequent reporting. Agnico Eagle also have a mutual agreement with other mining companies in the north to assist our site in case of a major emergency, the contact information are detailed in Table 8.

Table 5 - Agnico Eagle Contact

Title	Name	Telephone No.
EVP, Operational Excellence, Environment & Sustainable Development	Carol Plummer	416.644.2056
Vice President of Environment and Critical Infrastructures	Michel Julien	416.947.1212 ext. 4013738 Cell: 514.244.5876
Vice President, Health, Safety, Social Affairs & People	Jason Allaire	819.759.3555 ext. 460800 Cell: 819.355.2608
Corporate Director, Environment and Operational Risks	Jessica Huza	Cell 438.830.6797
Meadowbank General Mine Manager	Alexandre Cauchon	819.759.3555 ext. 4606896 Cell: 819.651.2216 Radio: 460-5269
Health & Safety Superintendent	Patrick Goldfinch	819.759.3555 ext. 4606720 Radio: 460-5172

Emergency Response Coordinator	Philippe Beaudoin	819.759.3555 ext.4606809 Cell.450.847.4214 Radio: 460-5128
Emergency Measures Counselor	Fanny Laporte	819.759.3555 ext.4606809 Cell: 450.847.4214
Environment and Critical Infrastructures Superintendent	Eric Haley	819-759-3555 ext. 4606491 Cell: 819-651-1010
General Supervisor Environment	Robin Allard	819-759-3555 ext.4605218 Cell:819.860.1414
Environmental Coordinator	Tom Thomson/Samuel Tapp/Rowan Woodall	819.759.3555 ext. 4606744 Radio: 460-5120
Environmental Department	Environmental Technicians	819.759.3555 ext.4606747/4606759 Radio: 460-5120
On-site Medics	On-site Nurses	819.759.3555 ext.4606734/4606751
Site Security	On-site Security	867.793.4610 ext. 4606748

Table 6 - Contractors / Local Contacts

Title	Contact in Emergency for:	Telephone No.
Nolinor Aviation Services	Flight services for additional crew, or additional supplies	Regular Number 450.476.0018 888.505.7025
First Air	Flight services for additional crew, or additional supplies	Regular Number 1.800.267.1247 867.669.6694
Calm Air	Flight services for additional crew, or additional supplies	1.800.839.2256 Emergency 204.677.5013 204.677.5019
Dyno Nobel Explosives Ltd.	Heavy Equipment, workforce, Emergency Blasting	819.825.5441
Woodward Group of Companies – Craig Farrell	Fuel Hauler	Craig Farrell 709.541.0789 Company 709.535-6944:
Baker Lake Contracting & Supplies	Workforce, equipment, trades personnel i.e. pipefitter, plumber, electrical	867.793.2831 867.793.1766
Peter's Expediting	Equipment, workforce, ground transportation services	867.793.2703 Cell 867.793.1615
Arctic Fuel Services	Fuel hauling, trucking, workforce.	867.793.2311 Office 867.793.2301 Supervisor

Table 7 - External Contacts

Organization/Authority	Telephone Number
NT-NU 24-Hour Spill Report Line / E2 Emergency Reporting Line	867.920.8130 spills@gov.nt.ca
Workers Safety and Compensation Commission	877.661.0792 (Emergency) or 800.661.0792
Kivalliq Inuit Association	867.645.5725 867.645.2810 (reporting line)
Nunavut Water Board	867.360.6338
CIRNAC Inspector	Kyle Amsel 867.222.6795 or 867.645.2089
Fisheries and Ocean Canada (DFO) – Nunavut Regional Office	867.979.8000
Government of Nunavut – Department of Environment	867.975.7700
Kivalliq Health Services – Baker Lake	867.793.2816 or 867.793.2817 <i>Dial 0</i>
Baker Lake Hamlet Office	867.793.2874
Baker Lake Fire Emergency	867.793.2900
RCMP Regular Hour RCMP 24 Hour Emergency Number	867.793.0123 867.793.1111
Canadian Coast Guard (in the event of a spill to the marine environment)	800.265.0237
Superintendent Environmental Response	519.383.1954 519.381.6186 (cell)
Transport Canada – Tech services Stephen Sherburne Philip Levesque	780.495.6325 204.984.5786 Cell: 204.801.6951
Ryan Oleschak	Cell: 431.338.6742

Table 8 - Mutual Aid Contact

Mutual Aid	Telephone Number
Diavik Diamond mines Inc	867.669.6500 ext. 5903 Phone number is monitored by Security Control 24 Hours a day
Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Nunavut Operations)	Meliadine (819) 759-3555 ext. 4603175 Environment Superintendent Hope Bay 819.759.3555 ext. 4600102

	Environment Superintendent
De Beers Canada	416.645.1695 ext. 6699 Phone number is monitored by Security Control 24 Hours a day
Dominion Diamonds Mines Ekati	867.880.2201 or 867.880.4444 Both phone numbers are answered and monitored by Security Control 24 Hours a day
GMRP	24-hour mine number (Security) 867.446.2647

SECTION 9. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

In order to effectively ensure that all stakeholders involved in transfer operations are aware of their responsibilities, a pre-discharge meeting will be scheduled and clearly documented prior to the first transfer to review this plan and to address any outstanding safety concerns. Additionally, a post-discharge meeting will be scheduled with stakeholders at the end of the transfer season to determine successes and areas of improvement.

9.1.1 First Responder (Third Party Contractor (Intertek Personnel) and Spud Barge Supervisor)

The person who has caused a spill or is the first to observe the spill is the first responder.

The responsibilities of the First Responder are as follows:

- Oversee the fuel transfer operation;
- Follow procedure set-up in the OPEP to prevent and minimize spill (See Section 5.3)
- In case of spill to land, ice or water, contact the Baker Lake Gatehouse to report the incident;
- Identify and contain the spill, IF SAFE TO DO SO; commence preparing spill response equipment, and
- Participate in spill response as a member of the clean-up crew.

9.1.2 Supervisor (Spud Barge Supervisor)

The responsibilities of the Supervisor are as follows: **Need to call a code one if this is a major spill or out of control

- Contact the Baker Lake Gatehouse; contact Environment Department;
- Gather facts about the spill; and
- Participate in spill response.

9.2 Roles & Responsibilities of the Emergency Control Group

Below are the roles and responsibilities of the Emergency control group.

9.2.1 Official In-Charge:

The Official In-Charge (General Manager or designate) will take charge for overseeing and approving the overall emergency strategy.

Immediate duties of the Official In-Charge include:

- Consult with the Incident Commander the status of emergency;
- Appoint an Emergency Log Recorder to maintain a written record of the time and events, including all discussions, instructions and decisions made by the Emergency Control Team;

- Issues specific tasks to the members of the Management as they arrive at the Control Room, as per this guideline;
- Brief the Emergency Control Team;
- Ensure that the safety of personnel is maintained, throughout the operation;
- Ensure procedures are in place for prompt dispatch of requested personnel, materials and equipment to the emergency area;
- Arrange for all reports to be presented at specific intervals to the Emergency Control Team;
- Finalize the recommendations of the Incident Commander for rescue and recovery operations;
- The Official In-Charge is the only person authorized to release information to Government Agencies, Corporate Office or the Local Communities. He may delegate this activity to other members of the Emergency Control Team;
 - Verify all information you release;
 - Keep a record of all inquiries (media and non-media);
 - Do not speculate on causes;
 - Do not speculate on resumption of normal operations or when the problem will be solved; and
 - Advise that further updates will be forth coming.
- Notify the corporate management, if the following appear probable:
 - Fatalities;
 - Injuries that could probably become items of local, regional or national media interest;
 - There is a public health or environmental risk;
 - An incident involving chemicals where there is a large volume or the potential for over reaction (e.g., cyanide);
 - A spill of effluent or contaminated water or chemical substance to an area that lies outside the area of drainage control of the mine site (i.e., an external spill);
 - Mine operations may be stopped for more than two (2) days; and
 - Government authorities will become involved.
- Ensure all response teams, regulatory agencies and any other agency on emergency alert notice are advised when the emergency has ended;
- Ensure all documentation (i.e., notes, log sheets, written instructions, etc.) is gathered for the creation of the final report; and
- Participate in debriefing.

9.2.2 General Superintendents:

- General Services, Operations and Maintenance will report to the Emergency Control Room and support the General manager/Designate in whatever capacity required;
- They will also ensure that the Superintendent/Designate in each of their respective Department's is aware of the emergency; and
- They will assist with the investigation and write up of the final report.

9.2.3 Incident Commander: A Trained Staff Member (ERT Coordinators or Superintendent):

The responsibilities of the Incident Commander include:

- Ensure Security has been notified of emergency;
- Ensure the evacuation procedures have been activated, if required;
- Ensure that there are sufficient ERT members available to respond to the emergency;
- Ensure that the ERT has back-up support, a standby Team;
- Ensure that ERT Team has refreshments and nourishment (if the emergency requires several hours to resolve);
- Assess the size and severity of the emergency and the likely consequences. Establish response priorities; as well coordinate prevention of fire or explosion;
- Maintain communication with the ERT Captain;
- Advise the Official In-Charge of the ERT Team's activities, regarding the rescue and recovery operations;
- Appoint sufficient personnel, equipment and outside services are available. Utilize the members of the Emergency Control Team to organize these resources;
- Advise Official In-Charge when the emergency situation is under control and give the "All Clear";
- Participate in emergency investigation;
- Coordinate an orderly return to normal operating conditions;
- Arrange for a debriefing session, and utilize the services of all involved in resolving the emergency; and
- Assist to write the final report.

9.2.4 Emergency Response Team (ERT Team) Duties:

- The ERT Team Members must report to the Fire Hall, when paged for a “Code One” emergency;
- ERT Team Members will be given instructions on the emergency by the Incident Commander;
- ERT Team Members will follow instructions from the Incident Commander and will not put the Team at risk; and
- The ERT Team Captain will maintain radio contact with the Incident Commander throughout the emergency.

9.2.5 Environment and Critical Infrastructures Superintendent/Designate Duties:

The following are the responsibilities of the Environment and Critical Infrastructures Superintendent /Designate;

- Provide technical advice on probable environmental effects resulting from a spill and how to minimize them;
- Ensure that the ERT Members of his crew have responded to the “Code One” emergency;
- Provide advice to the Official-in-Charge for appropriate spill response procedures;
- Ensure that Environmental Staff are available to direct the spill response action plan; and
- Assist with restoring of the Operations back to normal operating standards.

9.2.6 Health and Safety Superintendent/Designate Duties:

The Health and Safety Superintendent/Designate will be responsible for:

- Ensure that an Incident Commander is in place to oversee the ERT Teams;
- Ensure that all Management respond to the emergency and meet in the emergency control room;
- Oversee all activities that require Security or Nursing and arrange for Medevac transport, if required;
- Assist with getting a “head count” for the Official in-charge; and
- Assist with obtaining outside help if required.

9.2.7 Energy and Infrastructures Superintendent/Designate Duties:

The following are the responsibilities of the Site Services Superintendent/Designate;

- Ensure that all his employees are accounted for;
- Ensure that all ERT Member on his Crew, respond to the “Code One” emergency;

- If the “Emergency” involves the site facilities, assist the Official-in-Charge with the action plan to deal with the emergency;
- Assist as required by supplying equipment and/or manpower; and
- Assist with restoring of the Operations back to normal operating standards.

9.2.8 Human Resources Superintendent/Designate Duties:

The following are the responsibilities of the Human Resources (HR) Superintendent/Designate:

- Ensure that all HR employees are accounted for; and
- Provide assistance to the Official-in-Charge if there are employees issues, such as injuries, transportation requirements, etc.

9.2.9 Health Care Professional (Nurse/Medic):

The on-site health professionals are responsible for the following:

- Providing on-site first aid and other medical support;
- Establish a triage location if there are multiple casualties;
- Arrange for medevac transportation, if required; and
- Ensuring that the first aid room is maintained at all times, by using First Responders as support.

9.2.10 Security Department:

The on-site Security Supervisor is responsible for the following:

- Ensure that access points to the emergency are properly guarded;
- Notify the Baker Lake Gatehouse if the emergency involves the all-weather access road (AWAR); and
- Assist with other duties as requested by the Emergency Control Group.

9.3 Debriefing

After an incident has taken place and the location is brought back to normal operating standards a debriefing session will occur between ECG, Field Supervisors for the incident, ERT Captain(s), and the supervisor of the department involved with the spill.

The point of this debriefing session to determine the *who, what, where, when, why, and how* the incident occurred. It will also be the time to reflect on the steps that were taken to carry out the response and to determine what was done right and what corrective measures need to be put in place to better the response if needed in the future.

SECTION 10. GENERAL SPILL PROCEDURES

SPILL RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- 1. Safety of the personnel working at or around the OHF**
 - a. Contact all personnel working around the spud barge area and make them aware
 - b. Make contact with the vessels Captain to make aware the ship and stop the transfer of the product (ensure to reduce the rate of flow and pressure in a safe and efficient manner) *
 - c. Don appropriate PPE
 - d. STOP the spill if possible
 - e. Call Code One if major spill or out of control
- 2. Make the facility safe**
 - a. Create a no entry perimeter to ensure unaware persons do not enter the area in which the incident took place.
 - b. Barricade entrances to the facility with red danger tape
 - c. Have a person designated to watch entrances to ensure no community persons come on to site.
- 3. Make the community of Baker Lake aware of the Spill to ensure measures can be taken to ensure safety of the community**
 - a. Contact Mayor / Hamlet counsel
 - b. Fire department
 - c. RCMP
- 4. Prevent fires or explosions / Stop all ignition sources**
 - a. Disconnect power supplies
 - b. Do not contain diesel or Jet-A fuel if vapors might ignite
 - c. Allow fuel vapors to evaporate before intervention
- 5. Minimize the Spill**
 - a. When safe to proceed stop the spread of the product
 - b. Use spill response equipment in emergency sea cans and ask for additional material if the spill is greater than 5m³
- 6. Notice and Report the Spill**
 - a. Spill need to be reported to Transport Canada, Coast Guard and Government of Nunavut immediately
 - b. Other governing bodies will also be notified (see section 10.2)
- 7. Environmental Impact**
 - a. Deter wildlife from entering spill area. Keep track of any wildlife mortalities
 - b. Determine what impacts the spill will have on the Environment
- 8. Clean-up**

**manifold valves and tank valves at the OHF are not closed until relevant pumps are stopped, if the closing of the valves would cause dangerous over-pressurization of the pumping system*

10.1 Coordination with Government Agencies

10.1.1 Coordination with Transport Canada Technical Service Environmental Response

In the event of a marine spill Transport Canada Technical Service Environmental Response (TC) will be contacted immediately regarding the incident. Agnico Eagle will adhere to further recommendations from TC in response to the spill.

TC will also be contacted annually prior to the deposition of fuel at the OHF. As well, annual approval of this OPEP/OPPP will be required by TC Pollution prevention Officer.

10.1.2 Coordination with Canadian Coast Guard

In the event of a marine spill, the coordination with Canadian Coast Guard (CCG)⁴ is required and they will be contacted to report the incident. A description of the event will be provided to the CCG Environmental Response. Agnico Eagle will adhere to further recommendations from CCG in response to the spill.

On an annual basis prior to the shipment of fuels to the OHF commencing, Agnico Eagle will contact the CCG and make them aware that the shipping season will be starting so they are aware that fuels will be travelling to Agnico Eagle's Baker Lake Fuel Tank Facility constructed in Baker Lake. Also, Agnico Eagle will inquire if there is any update to "*The Central and Arctic Regional Response Plan (2008)*."

Agnico Eagle's Environmental Group will annually, prior to fuel transfer, review "*The Central and Arctic Regional Response Plan (2008)*." A copy of this plan can be found in Appendix B for reference. The plan will be reviewed to ensure that the OPEP and the actions of Agnico Eagle's OHF meet all requirements listed for an OHF.

10.1.3 Other Government Agencies

Agnico Eagle will contact all government agencies associated with the Meadowbank Complex as is the norm for any reportable spill. These groups include: Government of Nunavut (GN) via 24 hour spill reporting line, Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC), Nunavut Water Board (NWB), Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) and Kivalliq Inuit Association (KivIA).

10.2 Reporting Requirements

As per the Canada Shipping Act spills to the marine environment will be reported to the Transport Canada Technical Service Environmental Response and Canadian Coast Guard (contact numbers in Table 7). Marine spills will be reported in accordance with Transport Canada Vessel Pollution and Dangerous Chemicals Regulations Section 133 (SOR-2012-69). Others to receive the spill report include the Kivalliq Inuit Association, Hamlet of Rankin Inlet, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Canadian Coast Guard, Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada. Incidents that require media communications will be the responsibility of Agnico Eagle General Mine Manager or Public Affairs Corporate Director.

⁴ CCG: 1-800-265-0237

Agnico Eagle is aware that under Section 182(1)(a) of the *Canada Shipping Act, 2021*, The Governor in Council may, on the recommendation of the Minister, make regulations for carrying out the purposes and provisions of this Part, including regulations respecting the circumstances in which operators of oil handling facilities shall report discharges or anticipated discharges of pollutants, the manner of making the reports and the persons to whom the reports shall be made.

To ensure compliance with Section 36(3) and 38(5) of the *Fisheries Act* and Section 5(1) of the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, all spills of fuel or hazardous materials, regardless of quantity, into a water body or onto ice will be reported immediately to the NT-NU 24-HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE (phone: (867) 920-8130, fax: (867) 873-6924, spills@gov.nt.ca).

To ensure compliance with the Environmental Emergency Regulations (E2) all spills that are deemed to be an environmental emergency by using professional judgement, as per Section 18 of the regulations, must be reported verbally using the NT-NU 24-HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE (at 867.920.8130 and online at spills@gov.nt.ca). A written report of the environmental emergency must be reported in the form of a Schedule 8 and submitted electronically on the Single Window Information Management (SWIM) System. The written report must describe the nature of the event, the name and quantity of the substance involved, the state of the container system (if applicable), the impact of the release, and measures taken to prevent a recurrence.

Agnico Eagle possess a thorough internal spill reporting system that documents all spills for internal tracking. Regardless of the volume, these spills are all reported to the Environment Department and if the NT-NU spill limits are exceeded, if the spill occurs in a water body (regardless of quantity), or if the spill constitutes an E2 Emergency, the Environmental Department reviews the incident, produces the NT-NU spill report and submits the NT-NU spill report to the regulator listed above. Investigation of all reportable spills is completed by the Meadowbank Environment Department.

10.3 Treatment and Disposal

All diesel or Jet-A fuel recovered through the spill response and any contaminated material will be taken to the Meadowbank mine site for recovery. It could also be packaged for disposal/recycling by a certified hazardous waste management company in southern Canada.

10.4 Resuming Unloading

The unloading of fuel from the tanker to the OHF will not resume if it hinders the response to the spill in any way. Unloading will resume once all problems are corrected, thus ensuring that the spill will not continue.

SECTION 11. SPILL SCENARIOS AND RESPONSE STRATEGIES

Agnico Eagle will strive to prevent any accidental spills and take all reasonable steps to minimize the risk of spill incidents and their impact on the environment. In 2023, an exercise program scenario was developed as a prevention protocol for the OHF operation. Safety, including use of personal protective equipment around water, and spill response training were part of this training. This exercise program evaluated the effectiveness of all the aspects of the procedure, equipment and resources that are identified in the OPEP. A summary of the 2023 exercise is provided in Appendix D - 1.3. An exercise will be conducted annually and the summary will be provided in next year's revision of the OPEP. Written description of the annual exercise established to evaluate the effectiveness of all aspects of the procedures, equipment and resources that are identified in the plan, including exercises to be coordinated with vessels engaged in the loading or unloading of oil, vessels used to respond to oil pollution incidents, the Department of Transport and the Canadian Coast Guard will be provided to the Inspector at least 30 days before the day on which the exercise will be conducted.

11.1 Product Properties and Response Strategy

Jet fuel, Jet-A, Jet-A1, or kerosene is a type of aviation fuel designed for use in aircraft powered by gas-turbine engines. It is colourless to straw-coloured in appearance.

P50 Diesel is a bright oily substance that has a low viscosity. It spreads rapidly on the water, has a low solubility in salt water (60 mg/L), and a high evaporation rate as described in the text box below.

At Baker Lake, the wind is largely from the NW to N.

Predicted Evaporation Rate of Spilled Diesel

$$\text{Weight percent Evaporation} = (5.8 + 0.045T) \ln(t)$$

Where T = water temperature

t = time in minutes

After a time span of 60 minutes at a surface temperature of 5°C, up to 25 % weight of the spilled diesel would have evaporated.

After 240 minutes, or 4 hours, the weight percent of the diesel that would have evaporated would be 33%.

Source: *Environment Canada, Emergencies Science and Technology Division*

In relation to Jet-A Fuel we will use the same evaporation rate as diesel as per Journal of Petroleum Science Research states; "*Diesel fuel and similar oils, such as jet fuel, kerosene and the like, evaporate as a square root of time. The reasons for this are simply that diesel fuel and such like have a narrower range of compounds which evaporating at similar rates, yield rates which together sum as a square root.*"⁵

⁵ Journal of Petroleum Science Research (JPSR) Volume 2 Issue 3, July 2013 - *Modeling Oil and Petroleum Evaporation* by Merv F. Fingas

As a result of the properties of diesel and Jet-A and the environmental conditions that predominate at Baker Lake, the spill response will need to aim to stop the spilled product from spreading across Baker Lake. This could include activating the Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan. The tanker would have response equipment on board and a fully trained crew in spill response. This, coupled with a shore based response under the OPEP, would ensure sufficient resources are available to control and recover as much diesel and Jet-A fuel as feasible.

11.2 Pipeline Safeguards

There are a number of safeguards in operating the ship-to-shore pipeline; these include:

- Save-all trays to capture any minor spills at the ends of the floating pipeline;
- Dry-break couplings at both ends of the floating pipeline;
- A pressure test will be performed before the diesel transfer to confirm the system is free of leaks; and
- Both the crew on the tanker and Agnico Eagle's shore-based personnel will be fully trained in spill response and spill recovery.

11.3 Wildlife

During a spill event, Agnico Eagle will take care to deter any animal that will be near the spill area to minimize the risk to wildlife. In a case of mortalities, Agnico Eagle will track any mortality and report these numbers to the GN and ECCC in case of migratory bird mortality.

11.4 Scenarios

The scenarios outlined below were developed in accordance with the Environmental Response Regulations Section 11 (1) (b). Refer to Sections 4.3 and 5 of this report for the assumptions on which the scenarios were based.

Three scenarios are considered, these being:

1. A spill between the ship and the flange of the OHF, the floating pipeline, resulting in a spill smaller than 1,000 L of diesel or Jet-A fuel;
2. A major failure between the ship and the flange of the OHF, the floating pipeline, resulting in a spill greater than 1,000 L but smaller than 5,000L of diesel or Jet-A fuel; and
3. Spill up to a maximum of 12,500 L (10,000 t of diesel or Jet-A fuel).

In most instances Agnico Eagle personnel and/or contractors will be able to respond to the spill but if necessary, backup can be requested by calling for the assistance of the Agnico Eagle Emergency Response Team that is stationed at the Meadowbank site located 110 kilometers away. The ERT can be at Baker Lake within 125 minutes to take charge of the spill response. Agnico Eagle will make every effort to have its equipment and resources deployed within 6 hours of an incident.

Diesel and Jet-A spills will be responded to in the same way. Review of the CANUTEC Emergency Response Guidebook designates the spill response to both products as the same.⁶

Scenario 1: Loss between the ship and the flange of the OHF, the floating pipeline, resulting in spill smaller than 1,000L of diesel or Jet-A fuel.

Appropriate Actions	Resources
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communicate with vessel and immediately stop the ship-to-shore transfer of fuel, if it's safe to do. The transfer should not restart in a manner that would interfere with the immediate, effective and sustained response to the oil pollution. 2. Make sure that the environment is safe for the facility and vessel personnel, the facility and Baker Lake community. 3. Make sure that risk of fire or explosion are minimize. 4. Contact person found on OHF Declaration to initiate the OPEP. 5. Minimize the oil pollution incident by containing the spilled fuel to spreading within the marine environment, if it's safe to do. 6. Notify CCG, local and regulatory authorities. 7. Containment boom is manned to prevent the escape of fuel outside the boom. 8. If necessary, place a diversion boom outside the containment boom to stop the diesel from getting onto the beach. 9. Spread absorbent material on the spill to capture it. 10. Monitor any fuel that could not be recovered and collect water samples near the spill site and in the access passage for analysis. Repeat as necessary. 11. If diesel reaches the beach, excavate the contaminated beach material and take it to the Landfarm area at the Meadowbank site. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Crew on the tanker trained in spill response. b. Agnico Eagle's shore-based personnel trained in spill response and recovery. c. Emergency Response Team to take control of the spill response and recovery. d. Spill response equipment and supplies maintained on board the tanker and also in the sea can located on shore of Agnico Eagle's Fuel Farm and Marshalling area. e. Save-alls (Pop-up pools) placed under the pipeline manifolds to collect minor spills. f. Shore-based boat to position booms. g. Absorbent booms to recover spilled diesel on sea water. h. Heavy equipment such as excavators, back hoes, vacuum trucks, and dump trucks available if beach is contaminated.

⁶ 2012 Emergency Response Guidebook

Scenario 2: Loss between the ship and the flange of the OHF, the floating pipeline, resulting in spill greater than 1,000L but smaller than 5,000L of diesel or Jet-A fuel.

Appropriate Actions	Resources
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communicate with vessel and immediately stop the ship-to-shore transfer of fuel, if it's safe to do. The transfer should not restart in a manner that would interfere with the immediate, effective and sustained response to the oil pollution. 2. Make sure that the environment is safe for the facility personnel, the facility and Baker Lake community. 3. Make sure that risk of fire or explosion are minimize. 4. Contact person found on OHF Declaration to initiate the OPEP. 5. Minimize the oil pollution incident by containing the spilled fuel to spreading within the marine environment, if it's safe to do. 6. Notify CCG, local and regulatory authorities. 7. Containment boom is manned to prevent the escape of fuel outside the boom. 8. If necessary, place a diversion boom outside the containment boom to stop the diesel from getting onto the beach 9. Spread absorbent material on the spill to capture it 10. For larger amounts of spilled materials on water, use absorbent booms to collect the spilled diesel 11. Monitor any fuel that could not be recovered and collect water samples near the spill site and in the access passage for analysis. Repeat as necessary. 12. If diesel reaches the beach, excavate the contaminated beach material and take it to the Landfarm area at the Meadowbank site. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Crew on the small tanker trained in marine spill response. b. Crew from the large tanker anchored outside the access passage. c. Agnico Eagle 's shore-based personnel trained in near shore spill response and recovery. d. Emergency Response Team trained for near shore spill response. e. Shore-based boat to position booms and spread absorbent material. f. Spill response equipment and supplies maintained on board the tanker, in Agnico Eagle sea can locate at Agnico Eagle's Marshalling area. g. Additional booms to place outside the containment boom. h. Additional boats can be transported from the Meadowbank site as well local boats can be rented from local contracting companies i Heavy equipment such as excavators, back hoes, vacuum trucks, and dump trucks for waste materials. j. in the case of larger spills an Incident Command System will be set up at the Meadowbank site as laid out in the Meadowbank Emergency Response Plan.

Scenario 3: A spill >5,000 litres up to 12,500 L (10,000 tonnes)

In the case of an **Extreme** spill, Agnico Eagle follow the below actions listed to complete the best containment and clean up possible. Spill response supplies at the OHF (including all responses equipment and resources from Meadowbank, emergency trailer, emergency sea can along the AWAR) will need to be used to control and cleaned up. Tanker delivering fuel also has on board equipment that can be share with Agnico Eagle in case of extreme spill. However, at this point Agnico Eagle could require external assistance with the clean-up.

Appropriate Actions	Resources
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communicate with vessel and immediately stop the ship-to-shore transfer of fuel, if it's safe to do. The transfer should not restart in a manner that would interfere with the immediate, effective and sustained response to the oil pollution. 2. Make sure that the environment is safe for the facility personnel, the facility and Baker Lake community. 3. Make sure that risk of fire or explosion are minimize. 4. Call Code One and contact person found on OHF Declaration to initiate the OPEP. 5. Request for supplemental spill response material as detailed in Section 7 of the OPEP 6. Minimize the oil pollution incident by containing the spilled fuel to spreading within the marine environment, if it's safe to do. 7. Notify CCG, Transport Canada, local and regulatory authorities, and request for assistance if needed. 8. Containment boom is manned to prevent the escape of fuel outside the boom. 9. If necessary, place a diversion boom outside the containment boom to stop the diesel from getting onto the beach 10. Spread absorbent material on the spill to capture it 11. For larger amounts of spilled materials on water, use absorbent booms to collect the spilled fuel 12. Monitor any fuel that could not be recovered and collect water samples near the spill site and in the access passage for analysis. Repeat as necessary. 13. If diesel reaches the beach, excavate the contaminated beach material and take it to the Landfarm area at the Meadowbank site. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Crew on the small tanker trained in marine spill response. b. Crew from the large tanker anchored outside the access passage. c. Agnico Eagle's shore-based personnel trained in spill response and recovery. d. Emergency Response Team trained for spill response. e. Shore-based boat to position booms and spread absorbent material. f. Spill response equipment and supplies maintained on board the tanker, in Agnico Eagle sea can locate at Agnico Eagle's Marshalling area. g. Additional booms to place outside the containment boom. h. Additional boats can be transported from the Meadowbank site as well local boats can be rented from local contracting companies i. Heavy equipment such as excavators, back hoes, vacuum trucks, and dump trucks for waste materials. j. in the case of larger spills an Incident Command System will be set up at the Meadowbank site as laid out in the Meadowbank Emergency Response Plan.

The Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) will be made aware each year prior the fuel transfer, there is a possibility that under direction of CCG that their spill depot supplies located in Baker Lake may be used.

SECTION 12. PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Agnico Eagle recognises that spill prevention is more desirable than any modern efficient cleanup measures after the fact. Preventive measures have been adopted in relation to any transport, transfer, use and storage of diesel and Jet-A fuel. The tankers carry a Ship Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) as per the MARPOL 73/78 requirement under Annex I. All ships with 400 GT and above must carry an oil prevention plan as per the norms and guidelines laid down by the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

A SOPEP contains the following things:

- The action plan contains duty of each crew member at the time of spill, including emergency muster and actions;
- General information about the ship and the owner of the ship etc.;
- Steps and procedure to contain the discharge of oil into the sea using SOPEP equipment;
- On-board Reporting procedure and requirement in case of oil spill;
- List of authorities to contact and reporting requirements in case of oil spill. Authorities like port state control, oil clean up team etc. are to be notified;
- Drawing of various fuel lines, along with other oil lines on board vessel with positioning of vents, save-all trays, etc.;
- General arrangement of ship, which includes location of all the oil tanks with capacity, content, etc.; and
- The location of the SOPEP locker and contents of the locker with a list of inventory. (Marine Insight 2012)

The Spill Contingency Plan, Emergency Response Plan and the OPEP/OPMP identify potential causes of emergencies and provides for the development and implementation of strategies to minimize the likelihood of the same.

As described in the Spill Contingency Plan, exercises are part of training for the Emergency Response Team. This will include comprehensive spill response exercise to practice the use of spill response equipment, including the use of booms and oil water separator.

The OPEP/OPMP will be updated annually based on the results of spill exercises, changes to the infrastructure at Agnico Eagle's Fuel Handling Facilities, changes to procedures and other variables. The updated OPEP/OPMP will be distributed to the Agnico Eagle Emergency Response Team, Transport Canada, the Kivalliq Inuit Association, the Municipality of Baker Lake and other agencies as appropriate.

12.1 Training

The environmental department and ERT team received training from a response organization and as a result will be able to respond to or assist with incidents that may occur at the OHF.

12.1.1 Meadowbank Site Personnel

A designated Emergency Response Team (ERT) consisting of on-site personnel is established at Agnico Eagle's Meadowbank Mine Site. Agnico Eagle will ensure that the ERT is trained and staffed in sufficient number so that the ERT is present at all times. All members of the team will be trained and familiar with

emergency and spill response resources, including their location and access, the Spill Contingency Plan, the Oil Pollution Emergency Plan and appropriate emergency spill response methodologies. The ERT will have up to 60 members, each of whom will train approximately 8 hours per month. At all times there are three ERT teams with six members on site and ready to respond. ERT members are from multiple departments on site including the environmental and energy and infrastructure departments.

The training will include the following:

- Worker health and safety during emergency interventions;
- A review of the spill response plan and responsibilities of the ERT members;
- The nature, status, and location of fuel and chemical storage facilities;
- The on-site and off-site spill response equipment and how to use it;
- Emergency contact lists;
- Communication methods and signals;
- Desktop exercises of “worst case” scenarios;
- Emergency evacuation;
- Fires or explosions;
- Emergency equipment and use;
- Personal protective equipment and clothing;
- Marine shoreline recovery operations; and
- The likely causes and possible effects of spills.

Every employee at the Meadowbank project will receive spill and waste management induction during their initial site orientation, so they are able to respond to small spills and raise the alarm if a larger response is required. ERT members will receive more extensive spill response training and learn how to respond while wearing personal protective clothing, use of specific spill response gear, proper deployment of absorbents and maritime boom.

The Environmental Department, mainly the environment technician, will regularly provide tool-box sessions to give information on spill response and reporting procedures.

Basic spill response training will continue to be completed in 2024 by all Agnico Eagle employees and contractors working on the Meadowbank Complex as part of the induction which is mandatory for all personnel coming to the Meadowbank site.

In February 2020, two technicians from the Environmental Department followed the Marine Spill Response Operation Course (MSROC) given by the Canadian Coast Guard (CCG). In 2022, Agnico Eagle hired a consultant to provide supplemental spill response training. The Spill Response Training was given by SWAT Consulting Inc. to the Environment Department and Emergency Response Team. The training took place at Whale Tail Mine and allowed the participants to gain experience on spill intervention and awareness of spill management gear.

12.1.2 OHF Personnel Training

Prior to the first discharge of fuel from the vessel to the OHF a mandatory training will take place. This will be a review with all the personnel responsible for the shore-based portion of the fuel transfer, including the third party contractor and the Baker Lake supervisor, the current OPEP/OPMP and make them aware of the procedures to follow in case of a spill before the first fuel barge arrived.

A meeting with all Departments of Agnico Eagle involved with fuel transfer is held annually. The OPEP/OPMP, prior to and during transfer checklists are reviewed..

12.1.3 Boat Operators

All people involved in the supervision during operation and / or on the spill response will complete the training course for the pleasure craft operator. Records of pleasure craft operator certification will be retained by the Meadowbank Training department.

All concerned persons working for Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd. must possess a pleasure craft operator card and provide proof of this certification prior to operating any boat relating to the Meadowbank project which includes the Baker Lake Marshalling facility. This includes emergency responders.

SECTION 13. WOODWARD GROUP OF COMPANIES

In Appendix A you will find the contact information for Woodward during the barge season. This will be reviewed with Woodward on an annual basis.

SECTION 14. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A - SOPEP AND CONTACT INFO – WOODWARD GROUP OF COMPANIES

The WOODWARD GROUP OF COMPANIES



Coastal Shipping Ltd.
The Woodward Group of Companies
114 Main Street, P.O. Box 910
Lewisporte, NL A0G 3A0 CANADA

Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan (SMPEP)

M/T "~~STEN FJORD~~"

KIVALLIQ W.



Change of Name
2018-06-2018
[Signature]





Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

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Document History

Revision	Date	Description	By
0	19 May 2016	Issued for delivery voyage only	AJM
1	17 June 2016	Issued for use	LAB
2	21 July 2016	Revised per DNVGL comments	AJM

Revision Summary

Revision	Affected Sections	Remarks	By
1	17 June 2016	General Revision	LAB
2	21 July 2016	Reference scenario "Cargo contamination yielding hazardous conditions. Reference amendment MEPC.138(53).	AJM



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Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

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 - Diagram of Fuel Fill/Transfer
 - Tank Capacity Plan
 - Lubricating Oil System
 - Stripping System
 - Bilge System



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1.0 Ship Particulars

SHIP'S IDENTIFICATION

DNV GL REGISTER NUMBER	G94069
NAME OF SHIP	STEN FJORD
CALL SIGN	XJAD
IMO NUMBER	9187409
TYPE OF SHIP	CHEMICAL / OIL TANKER
PORT OF REGISTRY	ST. JOHN'S
GROSS TONNAGE	8882
FLAG	CANADA
OFFICIAL NUMBER	839928

Owner / Managers: See Section 4, "Ship Interest Contacts"



M/T Sten Fjord Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

2.0 Introduction

1. This Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan (hereafter referred to as the "Plan") is written in accordance with the requirements of regulation 26 of Annex I and regulation 16 of Annex II of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 there to and amended by Res. MEPC. 78 (43). As recommended by IMO this plan is a **combination of a Shipboard Oil Pollution Prevention Plan (SOPEP) and a Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan (SMPEP) for noxious liquid substances (NLS)**.
2. The purpose of the Plan is to provide guidance to the Master, officers and operating personnel onboard the Ship, with respect to the steps to be taken when an oil or marine pollution incident has or is likely to occur. The appendices contain communication data of all contacts referenced in the Plan, as well as other reference material.
3. The Plan contains all information and operational instructions required by the "Guidelines for the development of the Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan" as developed by the Organization (IMO) and published under MEPC. 85(44) and MPEC.54 (32) amended by MPEC.86(44). .
4. This Plan has been examined by Transport Canada - Marine Safety, (herein after referred to as "the Board") and, except as provided below, no alteration or revision shall be made to any part of it without prior approval of the Board.
5. Changes to Sections 4 and the appendices will not be required to be approved by the Board. The appendices should be maintained up to date by the Owners, Operators, and Managers.
6. For the purposes of this Plan, the Master is taken to be that person who is a member of the vessel's operational personnel and to which is given senior responsibility for the vessel and any circumstances pertaining thereto.
7. Before entering a port of call, the Master should be aware of local emergency response procedures and organizations and have up to date contact information readily available.



M/T Sten Fjord Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

3.0 Reason for Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

1. This Plan is intended to assist the ship's personnel in dealing with an unexpected discharge of oil or noxious liquid substances. Its primary purpose is to set in motion the necessary actions to stop or minimize the discharge of those substances and to mitigate its effects. Effective planning ensures that the necessary actions are taken in a structured, logical and timely manner.
2. The primary objectives of this Plan are to:
 - prevent pollution
 - stop or minimize outflow when a damage to the ship or its requirement occurs
 - stop or minimize outflow when an operational spill occurs in excess of the quantity or instantaneous rate permitted under the present Convention.
3. Further, the purpose of the Plan is to provide the Master, officers and certain crew members with a practical guide to the prevention of marine spills and in carrying out the responsibilities associated with regulation 26 of Annex I and Reg. 16 of Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78.
 - procedures to report an oil / marine incident.
 - Coastal States (Focal Points) and Port Contact Lists to be contacted in the event of any pollution incident.
 - co-ordination with national and local Authorities in combating a pollution.
4. In summary, the Plan will serve to promote a practiced response when the ship's personnel are faced with a spill.
5. Although the Plan is designed as a ship-specific tool it must be also be considered as an additional instrument and is a link to shore-based plans. With this, the Plans allow an efficient co-ordination between the ship and shore-based Authorities / Organizations in mitigating the effects of any pollution incident.
6. The Plan includes a summary flowchart (See page 8-9) to guide the Master through reporting and acting procedures required during an oil pollution incident response.
7. The Plan is likely to be a document used on board by the Master and the officers of the ship and must therefore be available in the working language used by them.
8. The Plan is not applicable if the vessel operates in U.S waters within the EEZ (exclusive economic zone). The Vessel Response Plan (VRP) has to be activated.
9. All Procedures in this Plan are in line with Coastal emergency procedures which can be found in the file Emergency Preparedness as part of the Safety Management System (SMS). They should be referred to in any case for obtaining additional information.



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3.1 Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan – Summary Flow Chart

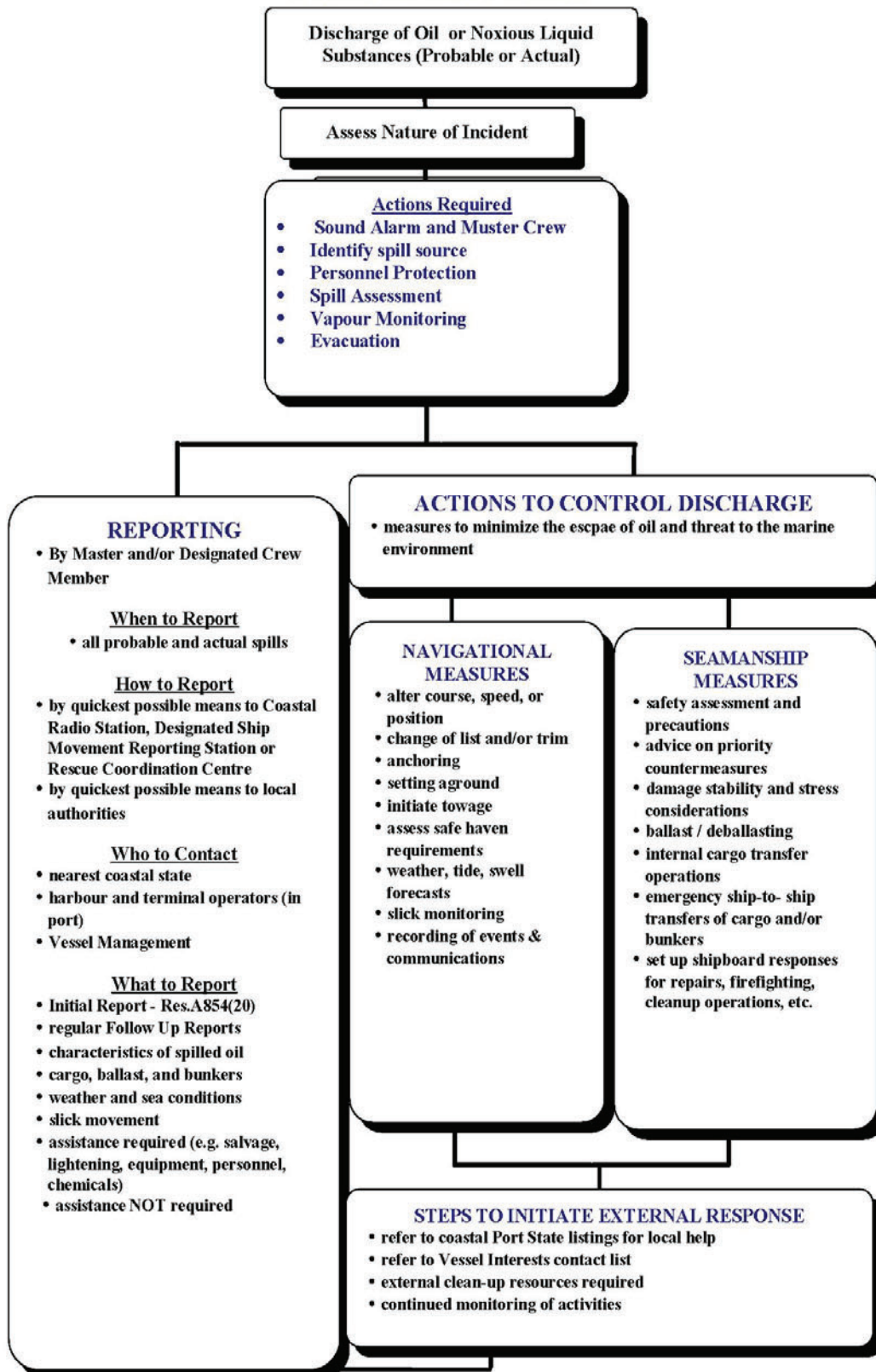
This flow diagram is an outline of the course of action that shipboard personnel should follow in responding to a pollution emergency based on the guidelines published by the Organization. This diagram is not exhaustive and should not be used as a sole reference in response. Consideration should be given inclusion of specific reference to the Plan. The steps are designed to assist ship personnel in action to stop or minimize the discharge of oil or NLS and mitigate its effects. These steps fall into two main categories - reporting and actions.



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Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

SUMMARY FLOWCHART





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4.0 Reporting Requirements

4.1 General

The reporting requirements of this section comply with those of regulation 26 Annex I and 16 Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78. When the ship is involved in an incident which results in the discharge of oil or NLS, the Master is obliged under the terms of MARPOL 73 / 78 to report details of the incident, without delay, to the nearest Coastal state by means of the fastest telecommunication channels available.

The intent of these requirements are to ensure that Coastal States are informed, without delay, of any incident giving rise to pollution, or threat of pollution of the marine environment, as well as of the assistance and salvage measures, so that appropriate action may be taken.

Without interfering with ship owner's liability, some coastal states consider that it is their responsibility to define techniques and means to be taken against a marine pollution incident and approve such operations which might cause further pollution i.e. lightening. States are in general entitled to do so under the International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969 and the Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances other than Oil, 1973.

4.2 Reporting Procedures

For easy reference the reporting requirements in the context of this plan are divided in to the following information blocks:

4.2.1 When to Report

Taking the summary flowchart as shown on page 9 as a basic guide into consideration reports are necessary in the following cases:

1. Actual Discharge

The Master is obliged to report to the nearest Coastal state whenever there is a discharge of oil:

- resulting from damage to the ship
- resulting from damage to the ship's equipment
- for the purpose of securing the safety of a ship or saving life at sea
- during the operation of the Ship in excess of the quantity or instantaneous rate permitted under the present Convention.

2. Probable Discharge

The Master is obliged to report even when no actual discharge of oil or NLS has occurred but there is a probability that one could occur.



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However, as it is not practicable to lay down precise definitions of all types of situations involving probable discharge of oil / NLS which would warrant an obligation to report, the Master is obliged to judge by himself whether there is such a probability and whether a report should be made.

Therefore, it is recommended that, at least, the following events are carefully considered by the Master; taking into account the nature of the damage failure or breakdown of the ship, machinery or equipment as well as the ship's location, proximity to land, weather, state of the sea and traffic density - as cases in which a probable discharge is more likely:

- damage, failure or breakdown which affects the safety of the ship (e.g. collision, fire, grounding, explosion, structural failure, flooding, cargo, cargo shifting, list, etc.); or
- failure or breakdown of machinery or equipment which results in impairment of the safety of navigation (e.g. failure or breakdown of steering gear, propulsion, electrical generating system, essential shipborne navigation aids etc.)

If in doubt, the Master should always make a report in cases aforementioned.

In all cases the Authorities should be kept informed by the Master as how the situation progress and be advised when all threats of pollution have passed.

4.2.2 Information Required

As required in article 8 and Protocol I of MARPOL 73 / 78 Convention the Master or other persons having charge of the ship should report the particulars of any pollution incident. In this context the International Marine Organization (IMO), in 1997, adopted Resolution A.851(20) "General Principles for Ship Reporting Systems and Ship Reporting Requirements, including Guidelines for Reporting Incidents involving Dangerous Goods, Harmful Substances and / or Marine Pollutants" as amended with MEPC.138(53).

The intent of the Resolutions aforementioned is to enable Coastal States and other interested parties to be informed, without delay, of any incident giving rise to pollution, or threat of pollution of the marine environment, as well as of assistance and salvageable measures, so that appropriate action may be taken.

Nothing in this chapter relieves the Master in using sound judgment to make sure that any incident or probable discharge is reported as quickly as possible in the prevailing situation. When Transmitting initial reports to the authorities of the nearest Coastal State, the Master or other persons dealing with such a transmission should take note of IMO Resolution A.851(20) as amended with MEPC.138(53).

Especially the format of the initial report as well as supplementary follow up reports should conform to the guidance contained in Resolution A.851(20) as amended with MEPC.138(53). All reporting whether initial or follow up, should follow IMO's reporting format as outlined below and should contain the following information:



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4.2.3 Format and Information Required for Official Report

- AA** VESSEL NAME, CALL SIGN, FLAG
- BB** DATE AND TIME (GMT) OF INCIDENT: 11/1935 meaning 11th of month at 7:35 pm.
- CC** SHIPS POSITION: 2230N 0600E meaning 22 deg. 30 min. N, 6 deg. E
- DD** SHIPS POSITION: By true bearing (3 digits) and distance from clearly identified landmark.
- EE** TRUE COURSE (3 digits)
- FF** SPEED IN KNOTS AND TENTHS OF A KNOT (3 DIGITS)
- LL** ROUTE INFORMATION – Intended Track
- MM** RADIO STATIONS AND FREQUENCIES GUARDED
- NN** TIME OF NEXT REPORT (same as in BB)
- OO** DRAFT (4 DIGITS - meters and centimeters)
- PP** TYPES AND QUANTITIES OF CARGO AND BUNKERS ON BOARD
- QQ** BRIEF DETAILS OF DAMAGE, LIMITATIONS ETC. (must include condition of vessel and ability to transfer cargo, ballast, or fuel)
- RR** BRIEF DETAILS OF ACTUAL POLLUTION (oil type, estimate of quantity discharged, whether discharge continues, cause, estimate of slick movement)
- SS** WEATHER AND SEA CONDITIONS (wind force/direction, relevant tidal and/or current information)
- TT** NAME, ADDRESS, FAX, TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF VESSEL OWNER OR REPRESENTATIVE.
- UU** DETAILS OF LENGTH, BREADTH, TONNAGE, AND TYPE OF VESSEL
- WW** TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ON BOARD
- XX** MISC. DETAILS (This includes brief details of incident, actions taken, injuries sustained and assistance required. If no outside assistance is required, then this should be clearly stated.)



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All follow up reports by the Master should include information relevant to the Coastal State Authorities to keep them informed as the incident develops.

Follow up reports should include information on any significant changes in the ship's condition, the rate of release and spread of the substances, weather and sea conditions and clean-up activities underway.

In this context details of bunker and cargo disposition, condition of any empty tanks and nature of any ballast carried are information needed by those involved in order to assess the threat posed by an actual or probable discharge from the damaged ship.

4.2.4 Whom to Contact

The Master is responsible for reporting any incident involving an actual or probable discharge of oil or NLS. Contact information for coastal State and other concerned parties (port contacts, vessel interest contacts) is located in Appendix 2.

4.2.4.1 Coastal State Contacts

The vessel, in accordance with the regulations, has onboard a **declaration** that the vessel's management has, in accordance with 167 of the Canada Shipping Act 2001, entered into an arrangement with a response organization to which a certificate of designation has been issued pursuant to section 169 in respect of the quantity of oil that is carried both as fuel and cargo on board the vessel.

Three response organizations (RO) have been established in Eastern Canada. Although each of the ROs is independent Corporations they are linked together through various support and mutual aid agreements. Each of the ROs has a specific Geographic Area of Response (GAR) and a certified response capability of 10,000 tonnes. The following table provides a list of the ROs and a general description of their GARs.

<u>Response Organization</u>	<u>Geographic Area of Response (GAR)</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eastern Canada Response Corporation Ltd. (ECRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In general the waters of the Canadian Great Lakes, Quebec and the Atlantic Coast excluding areas covered by Alert and PTMS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Atlantic Emergency Response Team ("ALERT") Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In general the Port of Saint John, New Brunswick and surrounding waters.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Point Tupper Marine Services Limited (PTMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In general the Port of Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia and surrounding waters.

Prior to commencing a voyage the master or his onboard designate is responsible to ensure that the necessary declarations for the intended voyage are onboard and necessary contact information has been inserted in the manual in Appendix 4: Who to contact under section "Additional Contact Information".



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As an example of whom to contact please refer to the page 31 for Eastern Canada Response Corporation (ECRC) call out sheet. If conditions permit (i.e. time and prevailing conditions) the MASTER shall consult with vessel management contact prior to activation of any response organization. The person or persons identified in the **declaration** shall be responsible for contacting and mobilizing the response organization.



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5.0 Steps to Control Discharge

Ship personnel will most probably be in the best position to take quick action to mitigate or control the discharge of oil or noxious liquid substances from their ship. Therefore, this Plan provides the Master with clear guidance on how to accomplish this mitigation for a variety of situations.

It is the Master's responsibility to initiate a response in the event of a discharge of oil / NLS or substantial threat of discharge - actual or probable - into waters.

In no case action should be taken that in any way could jeopardize the safety of personnel either onboard or ashore.

In cases of a discharge of noxious liquid substances the Master has to refer to the "Material Safety Data Sheet" (MSDS) provide onboard for any NLS cargo. Consideration is to have to be made to any danger resulting from discharge of such substances, i.e. mixing with water, air, other materials / substances.

Special consideration is to be taken in case of the necessity to transfer cargo into another compartment onboard of the compatibility of the material to be transferred and the material of pipes and tanks to be used for such actions.

In cases of small spills on deck, the vessel's crew should take whatever actions are necessary to prevent oil from escaping over the side. Once the spill is contained on deck, the crew will need to take action to clean up the oil. **Spilled oil shall not be washed over the side.** Once oil is in the water, the crew's ability to respond in a practical manner is greatly reduced.

The following list specifies different kinds of possible operational spills with regard to reactions to be taken.

5.1 Operational Spills

5.1.1 Operational Spill Prevention

All crew members shall maintain a close watch for the escape of oil or NLS during bunker or cargo operations.

Prior to bunker or cargo transfer the competent crew members should mobilize the spill equipment, as far as available on board, and place it close to the planned operation, e.g. along the railing on the side at which bunker operation takes place. All deck scuppers and open drains must be effectively plugged. Accumulations of water should be drained periodically and scupper plugs replaced immediately after the water has run off. Any free floating substances should be removed prior to draining.

Bunker or Cargo tanks which have been topped up should be checked frequently during the remaining operations to avoid an overflow.



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Unless there are permanent means for retention of any slight leakage at ship / shore connections for bunker or cargo transfer, it is essential that a drip tray is in place to catch any leaking substance.

All crew members of the ship's crew should be familiar with the fundamentals of the ship's vital systems including the ventilation and electrical systems. Crew members should be able to isolate the accommodation and/or machinery spaces using the louvers and fan shutoffs and, from the distribution panels, isolate electrical circuits in areas of risk.

In the event of an operational spill which occurs during bunkering or cargo operations, it is important that the bunkering party terminate any and all bunkering operations and close all manifold valves.

Before closing any manifold valves, the bunkering / cargo party must immediately inform the terminal / loading master so that they may take action to eliminate the possibility of over-pressurization of the shore side transfer components.

After dealing with the cause of the spill, it may be necessary to obtain permission from local authorities and/or the terminal before resuming bunkering or cargo operations.

If the possibility of fire or explosion exists, nonessential air intakes to accommodations and machinery spaces should be closed and all sources of ignition should be eliminated. See Section 1.3.3 of this Plan.

Care must be taken to consider stability and stress when taking action to mitigate the spillage of oil. Internal transfers should be undertaken only with a full appreciation of the likely impact on the vessel's overall stress and stability. Please refer to the "Approved Stability Book" carried on board.



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5.1.2 Operational Spill Checklist

Action Considered	Designated Person	Completed
Sound emergency alarm	Person Discovering Incident	Y / N
Mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team	Chief Engineer / Master	Y / N
Cease all bunkering operations	Chief / 2nd Engineer	Y / N
Locate source of leakage	Chief / 2nd Engineer	Y / N
Operate manifold valves	Chief / 2nd Engineer	Y / N
Close all nonessential vent intakes and tank vents as required	Chief / 2nd Engineer	Y / N
Stop or reduce outflow	Chief Engineer / Deckhand	Y / N
Assess fire risk	Chief Officer	Y / N
Commence clean up	Chief Officer	Y / N
Assess Stress / Stability	Master / Chief Officer	Y / N
Transfer fuel from damaged area to slack tanks or other containment space	Chief / 2nd Engineer	Y / N
Request outside assistance if required	Master	Y / N
Counter excessive list if required / possible	Chief Officer	Y / N

5.1.3 Pipeline Leakage

In the event of leakage from an oil / NLS pipeline, valve, hose or metal arm, the Chief Engineer must ensure that the following actions are taken:

- Stop oil flow, close manifold and other valves.
- Sound emergency alarm and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team
- Locate source and drain affected section into an available empty or slack tank. Repair if possible
- If there is any possibility of vapours entering the engine room or accommodation intakes, appropriate preventative steps must be quickly taken.
- Absorb spill with any absorbent materials on hand and dispose of oil soaked materials in an appropriate container.
- If oil is overboard, report to proper authorities immediately (as per section 4 of this plan).

5.1.4 Tank Overflow

In the event of an oil tank overflow, the Chief Engineer must ensure that the following actions are taken:

- Stop oil flow, close manifold and other valves.
- Sound emergency alarm and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team
- Place drain buckets under overflow pipes to contain possible spills.



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- If there is any possibility of vapours entering the engine room or accommodation intakes, appropriate preventative steps must be quickly taken.
- Drain or transfer oil to slack or empty tanks if possible with due consideration paid to vessel stability. If no slack or empty tanks are available, oil may be pumped back ashore through delivery lines, having first gained permission to do so.
- Absorb spill with any absorbent materials on hand and dispose of oil soaked materials in an appropriate container.
- If oil is overboard, report to proper authorities immediately (as per section 4 of this plan).

5.1.5 Hull Leakage

If oil is noticed on the water near the vessel during normal operations and cannot be accounted for, the possibility of hull leakage should be suspected.

In the event of a hull leakage, the Master must ensure that the following actions are taken:

- Sound emergency alarm and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team.
- Stop any transfer or bunkering operations.
- Identify damage and report to proper authorities immediately (as per section 4 of this plan). Consider a diver if necessary and possible.
- If possible, contain spill using materials on hand and dispose of oil soaked materials in an appropriate container.
- If there is any possibility of vapours entering the engine room or accommodation intakes, appropriate preventative steps must be quickly taken.
- Transfer fuel away from suspected leaks to empty or slack tanks if possible, or to a ballast tank if necessary. If in port, arrangements can be made to pump oil ashore to tanks or trucks. Due consideration is to be paid to vessel stress and stability.
- If it is not possible to identify the leaking tank, reduce level in all tanks in the vicinity, giving due consideration to vessel stress and stability.

5.1.6 Spills caused by Equipment in Machinery Spaces

If operational spills are caused by failure of equipment in machinery spaces, any further operation of this equipment should be stopped immediately and measures are to be taken to avoid a spill. Such equipment may be:

- Oily - water separating equipment or oil filtering equipment or oil filtering equipment to de-oil bilge water from the engine room bilges.
- Valves in pipes connecting ballast / cargo systems
- Cooling pipes in cooler systems
- Gearing of bow thruster
- Stern tubes
- Sound emergency alarm and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team.
- Absorb spill with any absorbent material in hand and dispose of oil soaked materials in an appropriate container.
- Do not restart equipment until problem has been rectified.



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5.2 Spills Resulting from Accidents

In the event of a casualty the Master's first priority will be to ensure the safety of personnel and the vessel and initiate action to prevent escalation of the incident and marine pollution.

5.2.1 Ship grounded / stranded

If the vessel grounds, the Master must ensure that the following actions are taken:

- Sound emergency alarm, muster crew, and Mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team once safe to do so.
- Eliminate all avoidable sources of ignition and ban smoking onboard. Action must be taken to prevent hazardous vapours from entering accommodation and machinery spaces. See section 1.1.3.
- Identify damage by means of a visual inspection.
- Take soundings around vessel to determine the nature and gradient of seabed.
- Check differences in tidal range at grounding site.
- Evaluate tidal current in grounding area.
- Take soundings of all tanks on shell and compare with departure soundings.
- Determine probability and/or quantity of oil released
- If oil release is determined or is probably, this is to be included in the casualty report.
- Determine other possible hazards to the vessel such as sliding off the grounding site or further damage from seas / swell, and torsion forces.

At this point, determine risk of additional damage to vessel by attempting to refloat. If remaining aground is determined to be less of a risk then:

- Use anchors to prevent vessel movement.
- Take on ballast in empty tanks with due consideration paid to stress and stability. Please refer to the approved stability book.
- Consider transfer of fuel from damaged tanks with due consideration paid to stress and stability. Please refer to the approved stability book.
- Reduce longitudinal stress on the hull by transfer of fluids internally. Please refer to the approved stability book.
- If the change in stability and stress cannot be calculated onboard, contact the vessel's management to arrange for the necessary calculations. Refer to appendix 3 for information which should be provided.

5.2.1.1 Prevention of Fire and Explosion

If a fire or explosion occurs on board, the vessel's fire control party must ensure that the following actions are taken:

- Sound emergency alarm, muster crew, and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team once safe to do so.



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- Determine extent of damage and what damage control measures can be taken.
- Determine whether there are casualties.
- Request assistance as deemed necessary.
- Take necessary actions to prevent smoke and other hazardous vapours from entering the accommodation and machinery spaces.
- Assess possibility of oil leakage.
- Determine possible actions to control the discharge of oil. This will depend largely on the damage to the ship and cargo.
- If there is a discharge or possible discharge of oil, this to be included in the casualty report.
- Should abandonment be necessary, the Master must ensure that every effort is made to maneuver survival craft upwind of any oil spill.

5.2.1.2 Hull Damage / Hull Failure / Containment Failure

If the vessel suffers structural hull failure, the Master must ensure that the following actions are taken:

- Sound emergency alarm, muster crew, and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team once safe to do so.
- Reduce speed or stop to minimize stress on hull.
- Assess immediate danger of sinking or capsizing.
- Initiate damage control measures if possible.
- If lightening is required, all efforts should be made to wait for a barge or other ship to receive the cargo.
- If oil has spilled, or if it is necessary to jettison oil to maintain stability, make a report as per section 2.
- If the change in stability and stress cannot be calculated onboard, contact the vessel's management to arrange for the necessary calculations.
- Consider forecasted weather conditions and their effect on the situation.
- Should abandonment be necessary, the Master must ensure that every effort is made to maneuver survival craft upwind of any oil spill.

5.2.1.3 Procedures to reduce or Stop Outflow of Oil or NLS

The Master should assess the possibility of damage to the environment and whatever action can be taken to reduce further damage from any release, such as;

- Transfer /cargo internally, provided shipboard piping system is in an operational condition and in careful view of the compatibility of the substance and the tanks/pipes used for transfer, and taking into account the impact on the ship's overall stress and stability.
- Isolate damaged/penetrated tanks hermetically to ensure that hydrostatic pressure in tanks remains intact during tidal changes.
- Evaluate the necessity of transferring bunkers / cargo to barges or other ships and request such assistance accordingly.



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- Evaluate the possibility of additional release of oil or NLS in close co-operation with coastal states.

In case of large differences between the tide levels, the Master should try to isolate the damaged tanks to reduce additional loss of substances.

5.2.1.4 Refloating by own means

The Master should also evaluate the question of refloating the vessel by own means. Before such an attempt is made, it must be determined:

- whether the ship is damaged in such a way that it may sink, break up or capsize after getting off
- whether the ship, after getting off, may have maneuvering problems upon leaving the dangerous area on its own.
- whether machinery, rudder or propeller are damaged due to grounding or may be damaged by trying to get off ground by own means.
- whether the ship may be trimmed or lightened sufficiently to avoid damage to other tanks in order to reduce additional pollution.
- weather evaluation; whether there is time/reason to await improvements in weather or tide.
- whether ship's structure permits refloating/consultation of GL Emergency Response Service
- whether all steps of Coastal Shipping Ltd. procedure "Grounding" have been complied with.

5.2.1.5 Securing the Ship

If the risk of further damage the ship is greater in an attempt to refloat the ship by own means, than in remaining aground until professional assistance has been obtained, the ship's Master should try to secure the ship as much as possible:

- Trying to prevent the ship from moving from its present position
- By dropping anchors (adequate water depth and anchor ground provided)
- By taking ballast into empty tanks, if possible
- Trying to reduce longitudinal strain on hull by transferring ballast or bunkers internally
- Reducing fire risk by removing all sources of ignition.

Inform in line with Section 2 all parties interested about Grounding and the actions taken so far.

5.2.2 Fire/Explosion

If an explosion and a fire occur onboard, sound the GENERAL ALARM immediately. Further actions should be initiated in accordance with the ship's Muster List. In case of fire and explosion the following priorities exist:



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- Rescuing lives
- Limiting damage /danger to the ship and cargo
- Preventing environmental pollution

The Coastal Shipping Emergency Procedure "**Fire and Explosion**" in the file Emergency Preparedness should be complied with.

Steps to control the discharge of oil will depend largely on the damage to the ship and cargo. Special information thereto is contained in subparagraphs 3.2.4, 3.2.5 and 3.2.6. Inform in line with Section 2 all parties interested about the Fire /Explosion and the actions taken so far.

5.2.3 Collision

The Master shall follow the emergency plan as given in Coastal Shipping Ltd Emergency procedure "Collision" in file: Emergency Preparedness as follows:

- Sound emergency alarm, muster crew, and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team once safe to do so.
- Determine whether there are casualties.
- If there is a possibility of fire or explosion, eliminate all avoidable sources of ignition and ban smoking onboard. Action should be taken to prevent flammable vapours from entering the accommodation and machinery spaces. .
- Decide whether separation of vessels may cause or increase spillage of oil, or increase the risk of sinking.
- If any oil tanks are penetrated, isolate these tanks or transfer oil to slack or empty tanks with due attention paid to stress and stability of the vessel. Please refer to the approved stability book.
- If there is an oil spill, make a report as per section 4.
- If possible to maneuver, the Master, in conjunction with the appropriate shore authorities should consider moving his ship to a more suitable location in order to facilitate emergency repair work or lightening operations, or to reduce the threat posed to any sensitive shoreline areas.

5.2.4 Excessive List

Should the ship for some reasons suddenly start to list excessively during discharging/loading operations, or bunkering, all ongoing operations should be stopped immediately until the cause has been determined.

The Officer on duty should inform the Master and/or Chief Officer without delay.

The Master should try to determine the reason for excessive list, and take steps to rectify the situation and to stabilize the ship's condition:

- Check reasons for list
- Soundings / Ullage to be taken in all tanks



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- Bunker / Ballast / Cargo pumps to be made ready
- Consider measures to minimize list in transferring liquid from one compartment to another
- Ensure water tightness of empty spaces
- Close all opening
- Secure vent pipes to avoid ingress of water
- If bunkering: change to corrective tanks for rectifying the situation
- If ballasting / de-ballasting: change to corrective tanks to rectify the situation
- If there is reason to believe that the list may cause any spill, notify as per Section 4
- If the ship's crew is in jeopardy, prepare lifeboats for launching, and notify as per Section 4

If the situation is brought under control, inform all parties interested.

5.2.5 Dangerous reaction of cargo / contamination yielding a hazardous condition

In case of spillage of NLS cargo on deck, to the sea, or incidental mixture with other cargo through internal tanks leakage, consider dangerous reactions of such mixtures. Promptly consult the Material Sheet Data Sheet (MSDS) available for the cargo onboard about possible hazards and necessary precautions. Take necessary actions to protect the crew from contact with spilled material or its vapours and review first aid procedures in the event of contact.

5.2.6 Other dangerous cargo and / or vapour release

In case of release of dangerous NLS take necessary actions for the protection of the crew against health hazards, especially by contact with materials or its toxic vapours. Avoid material or vapours spreading over the ship. If any dangerous material or vapour is released from any part of the containment system, take arrangements to free the deck area as far as possible by turning the ship to have the accommodation upwind of the point of release.

Evacuate crew members from the endangered area. If persons have to carry out any unavoidable duties within the endangered area, insure personal protection devices are used for those persons to avoid direct contact. All possible sources of ignition should be eliminated and non-essential air intakes shut down to prevent intake of vapour into accommodation and engine spaces.

Take measures to reduce tanks level or pressure to stop any emission of material or vapour. Report such spillage to nearest coastal state in order to arrange precautionary measures for the environment.

5.2.7 Loss of tank environmental control

Consider loss of environmental control as a possible explosion hazard. Consult the MSDS sheets for specific hazards. Avoid air intake to the spaces.



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5.2.8 Ship submerged / foundered / wrecked

If the ship is wrecked to the extent that it or parts of it are submerged, take all measures to evacuate all persons onboard. Avoid contact with any spilled cargo or oil. Alert other ships and/or the nearest coastal state for assistance in rescuing lives and the as far as possible.

5.3 Priority Actions

Top priority shall in all cases of emergency be the safety of the persons onboard and to take actions to prevent escalation of the incident. Immediate consideration should be given to the protective measures against fire, explosions, and personal exposure to toxic vapour.

Detailed information about damage sustained to the ship and its containment system has to be obtained. On the basis of the information the Master can decide next actions for the protection of lives, the ship, the cargo and the environment.

The Master should take into account the following when he is determining whether salvage assistance will be needed or not:

- Nearest land or hazard to navigation
- Vessel's set and drift
- Estimated time of casualty repair
- Determination of nearest capable assistance and its response time.

Detailed information about the cargo, especially NLS Cargo has to be available and to be referred to further actions regarding the cargo.

In case of necessary movement of cargo within the ship careful consideration is to be given to hull strength and stability as well as to the compatibility of all material (cargo, tanks, coating, piping) in view of any transfer actions planned.

Plans / tables about location and specification of the current cargo as well as bunkers and ballast have to be readily available. Information about current cargo / bunker / ballast distribution and the MSDS for the carried cargo substances are available at:

- Cargo, bunkers, ballast distribution: Cargo Office
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS); Alleyway opposite of the cargo office



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5.4 Mitigating Activities

If safety of both the ship and the personnel has been addressed the Master shall care for the following issues:

- Assessment of the situation and monitoring of all activities as documented evidence
- Care for further protection of the personnel, use of protection gear, assessment of further risk for health and safety
- Containment of the spilled material by absorption and proper and safe disposal of all material onboard until proper delivery ashore under close guidance of the safety information given by the Product Data Sheet
- Decontamination of Personnel after finishing the cleanup process.

5.5 Transfer of Bunker / Cargo - Lightening

If the ship has sustained extensive structural damage, it may be necessary to transfer all or part of the cargo/bunker to another ship. In Ship to Ship transfer operations involving a specialized service ship, the Master of that ship will normally be in overall charge.

In the case of non-specialized ships the Master or other person in overall charge of the operation should be mutually agreed and clearly established by the Masters concerned prior to the start of operations. The actual bunker/cargo transfer should be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the receiving ship.

In all cases each Master remains responsible for the safety to be jeopardized by the action of the other Master, his owner, regulatory officials or others.

The ship to ship transfer operations should be coordinated with the appropriate responsible local Authority. When selecting the area of operation the Masters should consider the following points:

- The need to notify and obtain the agreements of any responsible authority
- The destinations of the ships concerned
- The shelter provided, particularly from sea and swell
- The sea area and depth of water, which should be sufficient for maneuvering during mooring, unmooring, and transfer operations and allow a safe anchorage if operations have to be undertaken at anchor
- The traffic density
- The weather conditions and weather forecasts.

Further, before commencing Ship to Ship Transfer operations each ship should carry out, as far as possible, appropriate preparations like:

- Pre-mooring preparations of the ship
- Positioning of fenders if such equipment is available on board



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- Mooring equipment arrangements
- Checking the communication channels between the two ships.

In addition to the general principles of Ship to Ship operations as aforementioned the Master should take note of supplemented instructions issued in the Coastal Shipping Ltd bunkering procedures.

5.6 Damage Stability and Hull Stress Calculation

Whenever the tank status changes in the course of the incident the stability and stress of the vessel has to be checked using the class approved cargo computer.

In case of hull damage stability shall instantly be checked using the appropriate application of the cargo computer. The damage control plan should be referred to. In addition to that the **GL Emergency Response Service** is to be consulted for proper stress and stability calculations.

Whenever possible the contact to the **GL Emergency Response Service** will be via Coastal Shipping Ltd. office in order to reduce the workload onboard. Otherwise the vessel can contact the **GL Emergency Response Service** directly using the following numbers:

Phone: **011-49-40-3614-9134**
Mobile: **011-49-172-405-9713**
Fax: **011-49-40-361-493-620**
email: **matthias.galle@gl-group.com**



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5.7 Vessel Stress and Stability Information

VOYAGE PARTICULARS

Departure Port

Departure Date

Time (GMT)

VESSEL CONDITION IMMEDIATELY BEFORE CASUALTY

Mean Draft Forward

Mean Draft Aft

KG(solid)

KG(fluid)

LCG of Vessel

Condition of Tanks and Compartments

#	COMPARTMENT	S.G.	TONNES



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5.7.1 General Responsibilities of the Master and designated Officers / crew members

The responsibilities of the Master Officers and the crew onboard in the event of a spill actual or probable to bring the accident under control on board, limit overflows or cleanup procedures, and to secure the ship immediately if an incident occurs.

The following is an example which can be used by the Master to aid in designating officers. Should changes to the team be made, please make a record in this section :

Master
Chief Mate
Chief Engineer

In the event of an emergency, the team should be called out as soon as it is safe to do so.

The team should be given necessary training in the use of such equipment as oil absorbents that the vessel may carry. All members crew should be aware of their duties should an oil spill occur.

Master

- In overall charge.
- Informs terminal authorities or coastal authorities of incident.
- Informs the local agent and requests agent to inform the local underwriter's representative.
- Advises the company's head office of the situation. Keeps everyone updated at regular intervals. and advises of any changes in status of the emergency.
- Keeps log of all events and progress of actions.

Chief Mate

- In charge of deck / cargo operations.
- In charge of lifeboats if required.
- Keeps the Master informed and updated on the situation and of the results of steps taken to contain any spills and limit outflow.
- Insures all openings in the deck and superstructure are closed to limit vapour entry.
- Position sorbent / clean up material to prevent any fluid escape.

Chief Engineer

- In charge of bunkering operations.
- Organizes distribution of oil spill detergents if required.
- Stops bunkering operations if applicable.
- Stops pumps and any unnecessary pieces of machinery.



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Other Personnel

Deck Officer on duty

- Alerts and informs Chief Officer / Chief Engineer on the situation.
- Mobilize off duty crew as necessary.

Engineer on duty

- Assist the Chief Engineer.
- Prepare for fire fighting.
- Ensure sufficient power and water to deck.
- Organizes onboard clean up equipment.

Deck Officer off duty

- Under the direction of the Master, responsible for the reporting and record keeping of all events.

On duty Ratings

- Alerts the Officer on duty of any leakage.
- Position sorbent / clean up material to prevent any fluid escape.

Off duty personnel

- Assist as required



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6.0 National and Local Co-Ordination Steps to Control Discharge

In accordance with the Canadian Pollutant Discharge Reporting Regulations, the Master or Owner of a ship must report, without delay, any discharge or anticipated discharge of a pollutant in Canadian waters or fishing zones, to a Pollution Prevention Officer (PPO). Reports must be made in the manner described in Guidelines for Reporting Incidents Involving Dangerous Goods, Harmful Substances and/or Marine Pollutants, TP 9834, or "General Principles for Ship Reporting Systems and Ship Reporting Requirements, including Guidelines for Reporting Incidents Involving Dangerous Goods, Harmful Substances and/or Marine Pollutants" adopted by the IMO by Resolution A.851(20) as amended with MEPC.138(53). These initial reports can be made to Marine Communication and Traffic Service (MCTS) or any other Canadian Coast Guard Radio Station (CGRS), on the frequencies listed in the publication, Radio Aids to Marine Navigation (RAMN).

In addition to the above process for reporting a spill from a vessel to a PPO through a CGRS or MCTS, the Canadian Coast Guard maintains a 24 hour Operations Center which can be contacted at:

Canadian Coast Guard Operations Center
344 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N7

Tel: (613) 990-5600 Fax: (613) 995-4700

Alternatively, spills may be reported to the appropriate regional center or nearest Vessel Traffic Service Center:

Newfoundland

St. John's	Tel:	1-709-772-2083
		1-800-563-2444 (24 hr.)
	Fax:	1-709-772-5369
Placentia Bay	Tel:	1-709-227-2182
	Fax:	1-709-227-5637
Port Aux Basques	Tel:	1-709-695-2167
	Fax:	1-709-695-7784
Goose Bay	Tel:	1-709-896-2252
	Fax:	1-709-896-8455
St. Anthony	Tel:	1-709-454-3852
	Fax:	1-709-454-3716



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Nunavut

Nordreg Canada	Tel:	1-867-979-5724
P.O Box 189	Fax:	1-867-979-2464
Iqaluit, NU		
X0A 0H0		

Nova Scotia

Halifax	Tel:	1-902-426-9750 (MCTS Operations)
		1-902-426-9738 (Officer in Charge)
	Fax:	1-702-426-4483
Sydney	Tel:	1-902-564-7751 (MCTS Operations)
		1-902-564-7752 (Officer in Charge)
	Fax:	1-702-564-7662

New Brunswick

Saint John	Tel:	1-506-636-4696 (MCTS Operations)
		1-506-636-4269 (Officer in Charge)
	Fax:	1-506-636-5000

Quebec

Quebec City	Tel:	1-418-648-4427 (MCTS Operations)
		1-418-648-7459 (Officer in Charge)
	Fax:	1-418-648-7244
Montreal	Tel:	1-450-928-4544 (MCTS Operations)
		1-450-928-4547 (Officer in Charge)
	Fax:	1-450-928-4547
Riviere-Au-Renard	Tel:	1-418-269-5686 (MCTS Operations)
		1-418-269-7718 (Officer in Charge)
	Fax:	1-418-269-5514

Greenland

<u>Spill Notification Point</u>	Tel:	+299-101111
Groenlands Kommando	Fax:	+299-10112
Maritime Rescue Coordination Center Gronnedal		
KK-3930 Gronndell		

<u>Competant National Authority</u>	Tel:	+45-31 578310
National Agency of Environmental Protection		+45-86 123099 (24hr)
Strandgade 29	Fax :	+45-31 572449/+45-86 181140
DK- 1401 Copenhagen		



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Note:

The following contacts have been included as they are within the expected range of operation of the Vessel. Due to the nature of the Vessel's voyages and varied ports of call this list should not be considered exhaustive. For this reason space has been included at the end of this section for addenda.

Within Canada, administrative inquiries related to pollution prevention, compliance and enforcement, vessel regulations, design and construction should be directed to:

Director General, Marine Safety
Transport Canada
Mailstop: AMS
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5
Tel: (613) 998-0610 Fax: (613) 954-1032

Inquiries relating to pollution response should be directed to:

Director General, Rescue and Environmental Response
Canadian Coast Guard
344 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N7
Tel: (613) 990-3110 Fax: (613) 996-8902

ECRC East Coast Response Corporation
1201-275 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5H9
Tel: (613) 930-9690



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Additional Contact Information

Region	
Spill Notification Point	Contact Numbers

Region	
Spill Notification Point	Contact Numbers

Region	
Spill Notification Point	Contact Numbers

Region	
Spill Notification Point	Contact Numbers



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Vessel Contacts

Vessel Management

Coastal Shipping Limited (Owners)
P. O. Box 910
Lewisporte, NL
A0G 3A0
Canada
Ph: (709) 535-6944
Fax: (709) 535-3354

24 Hour Emergency Contacts

Vice President, Operations	Dennis White	(709) 896-2421 work (709) 896-1404 cell (709) 896-2870 home
General Manager	Paul Gersok	(709) 535-6944 work (709) 541-1807 cell pgersok@woodwards.nf.ca
Marine Superintendent/DPA	Craig Farrell	(709) 535-6944 work (709) 541-0789 cell cfarrell@woodwards.nf.ca
Engineering Superintendents	Jim Babij	(709) 579-6127 work (709) 727-5065 cell (709) 576-0160 home
	Kevin Brewer	(709) 579-6127 work (709) 682-0826 cell (709) 227 2600 home



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Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

Appendix A:
Spill Equipment Inventory



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MT Sten Fjord

List of Oil Spill Equipment

All equipment to be kept in the forepeak storage room with the exception of small quantities kept in the SOPEP bin located for ready access on the Poop Deck.

- 8 bags sawdust
- 26 booms
- 25 boxes rags
- 50 bags absorb-all
- 11 boom anchors
- 1 windy pump

Also to be kept onboard a sufficient quantity of squeegees, straw brooms, shovels, brushes, mops, degreaser, disposal bags, and personal protective equipment.



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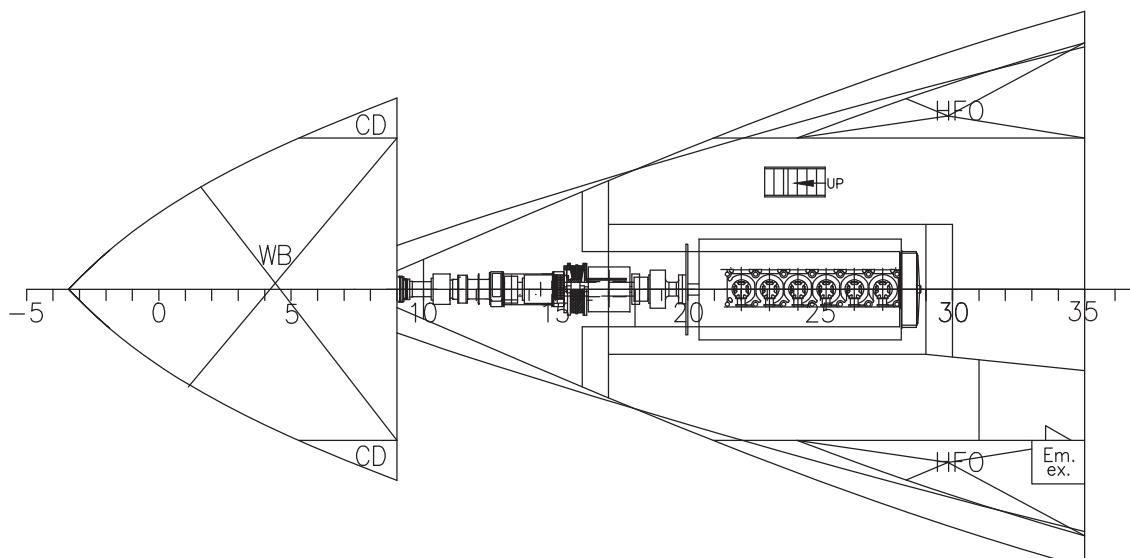
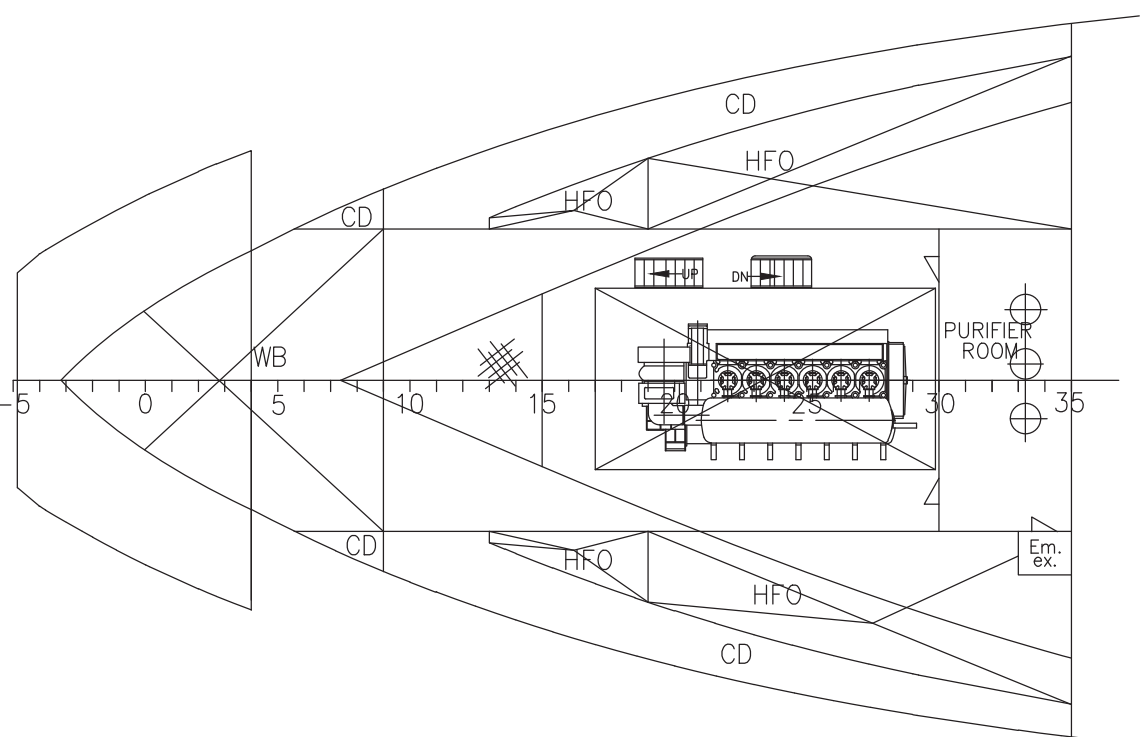
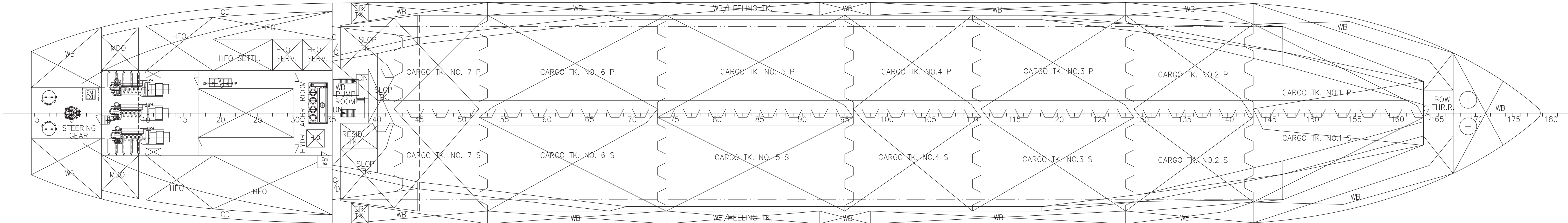
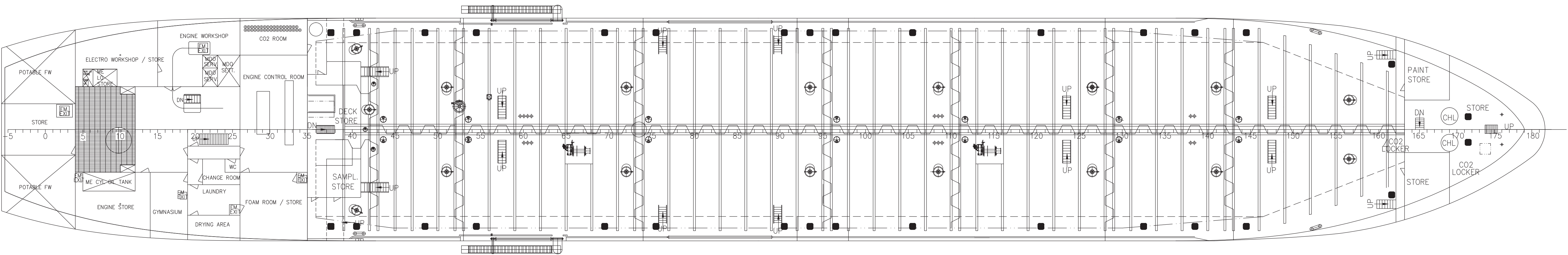
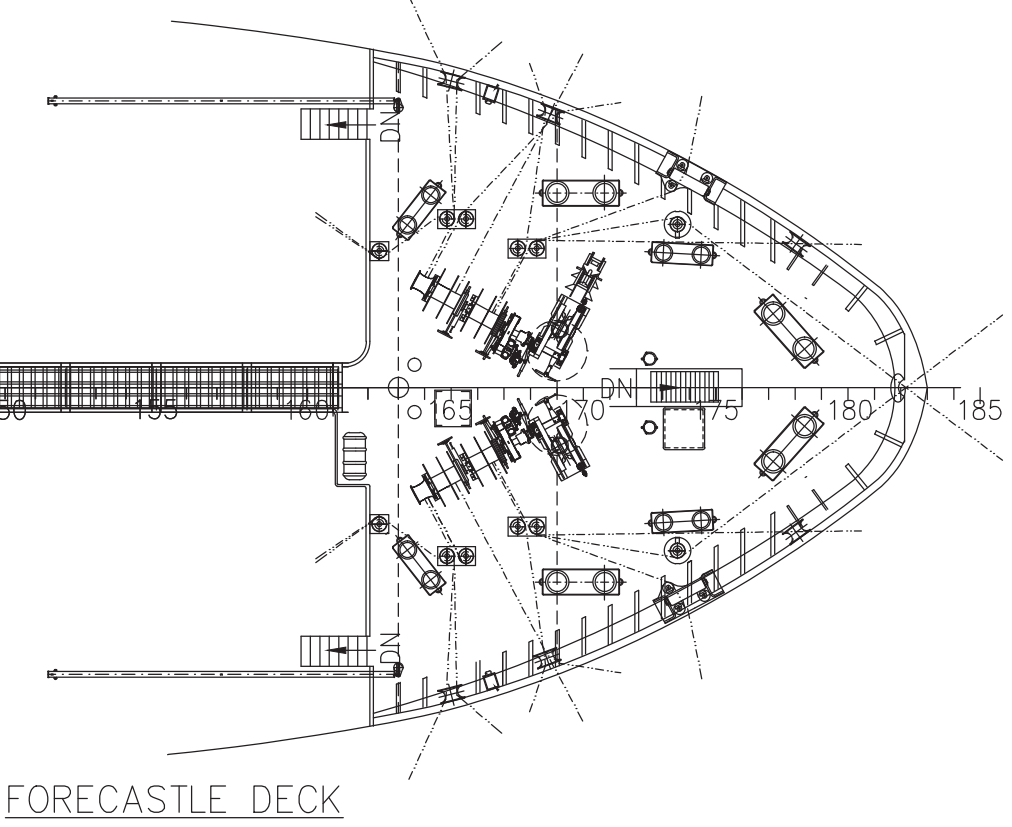
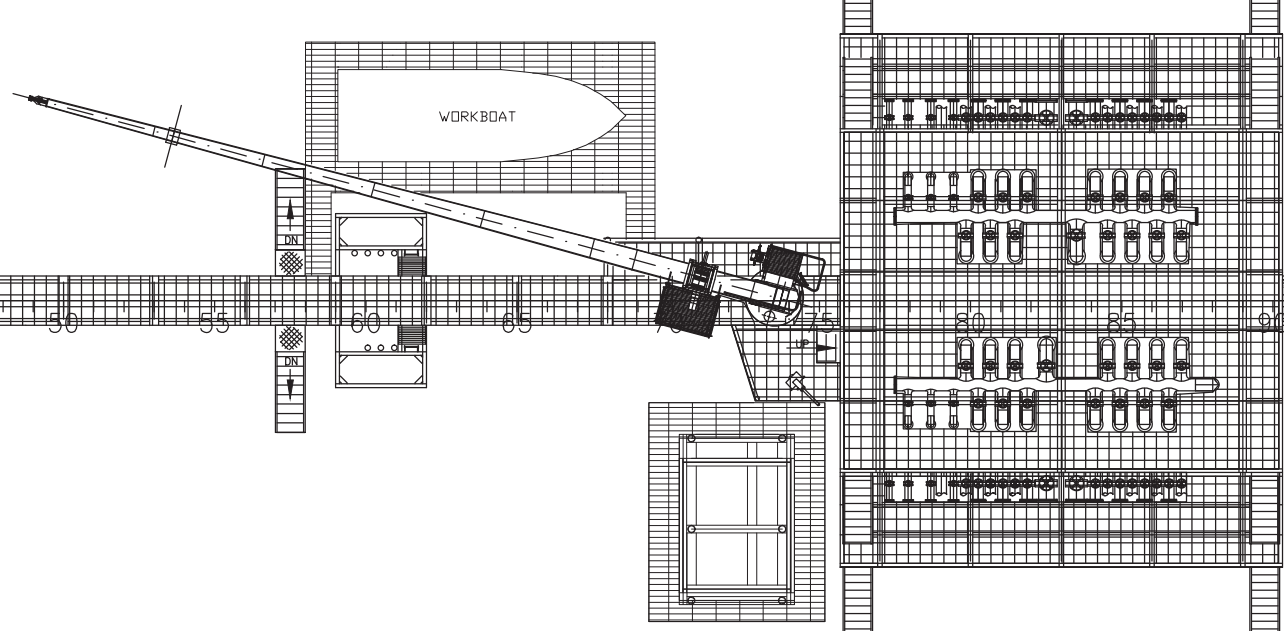
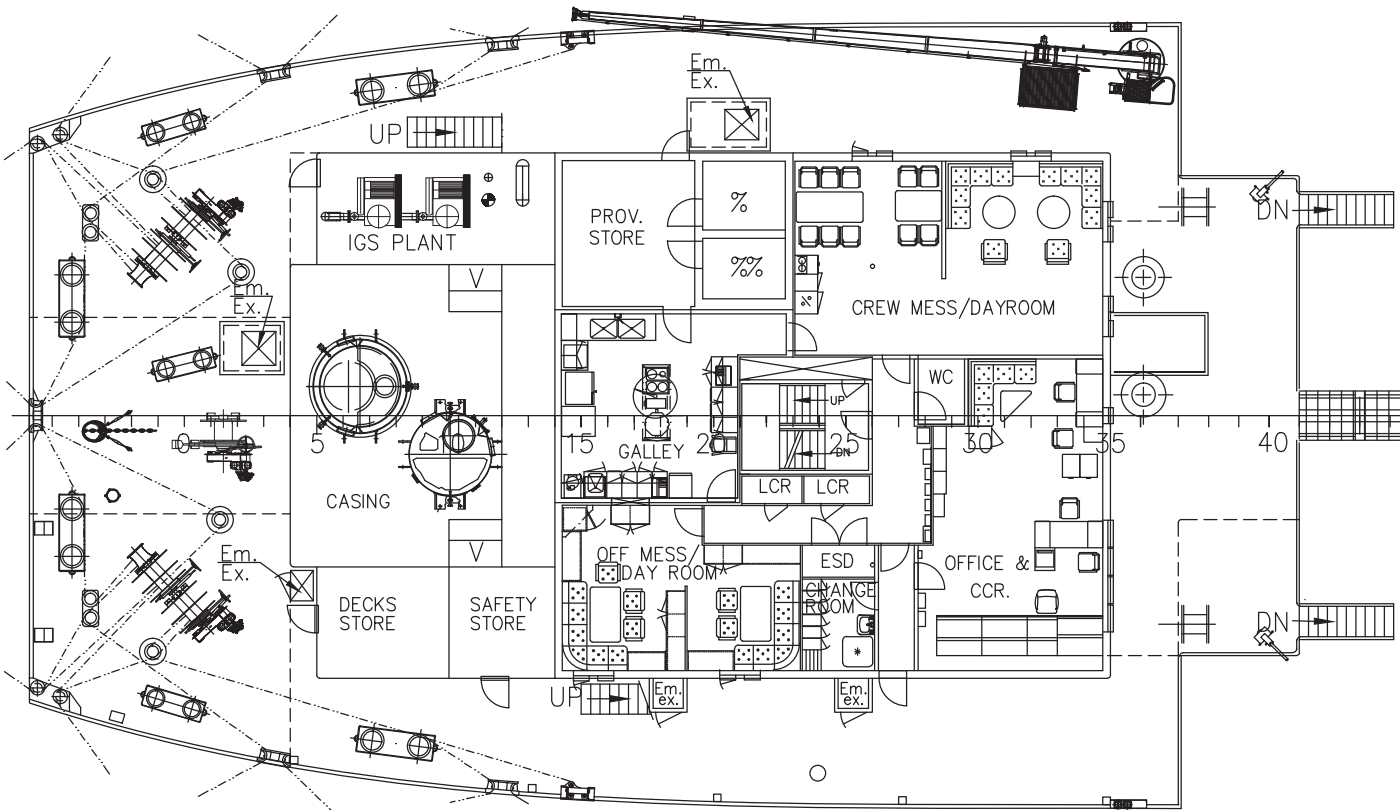
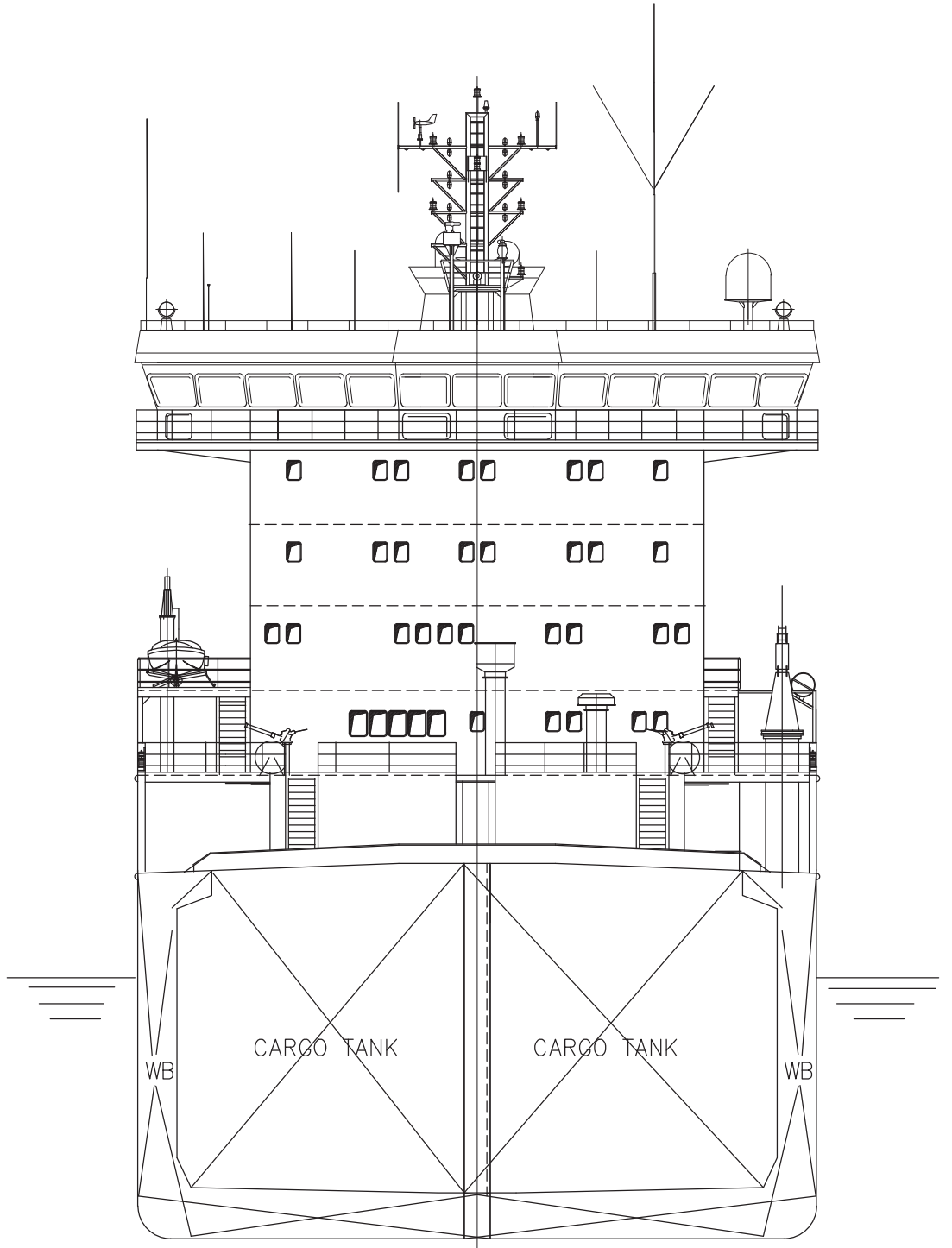
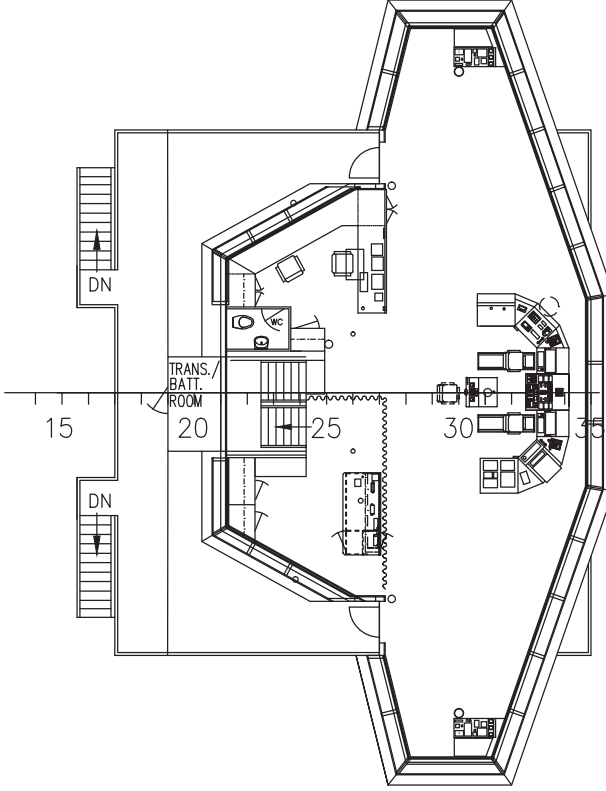
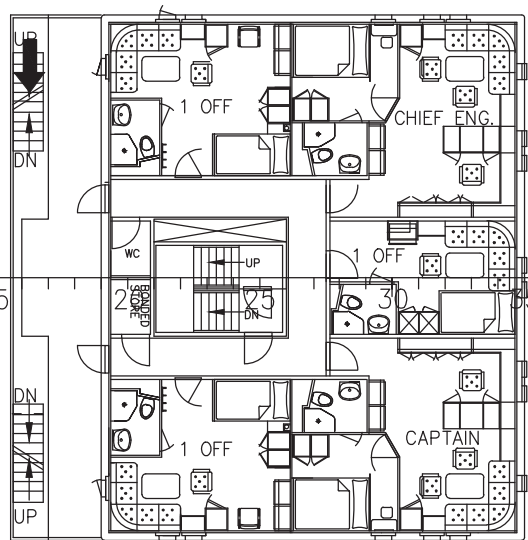
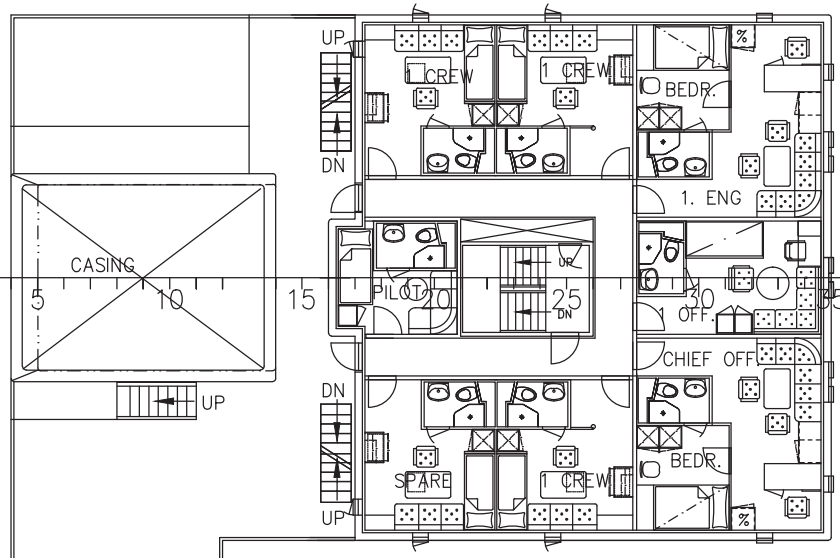
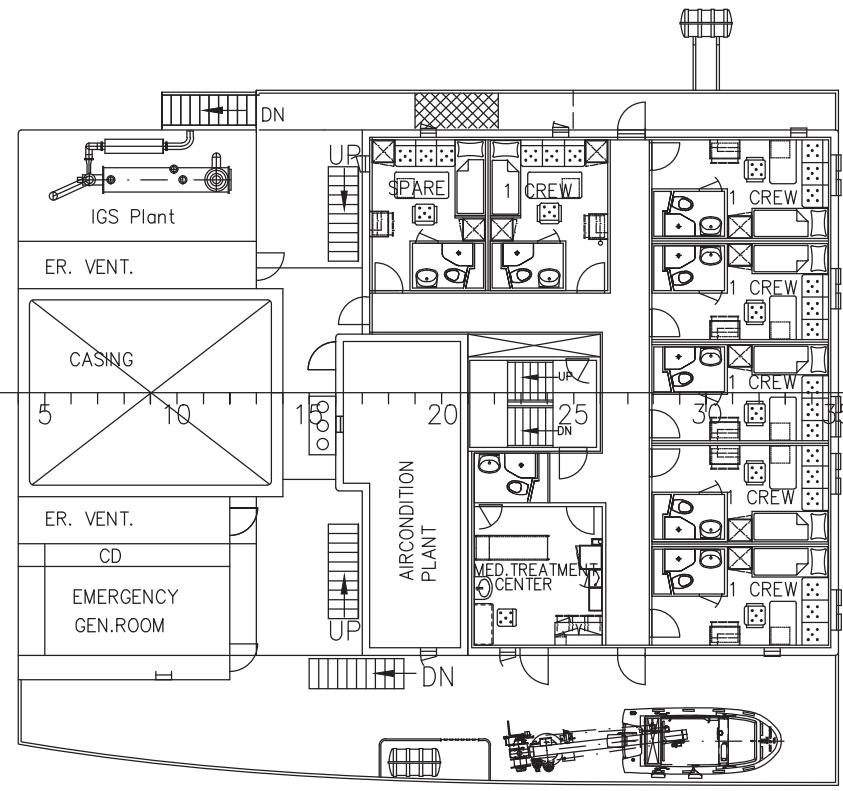
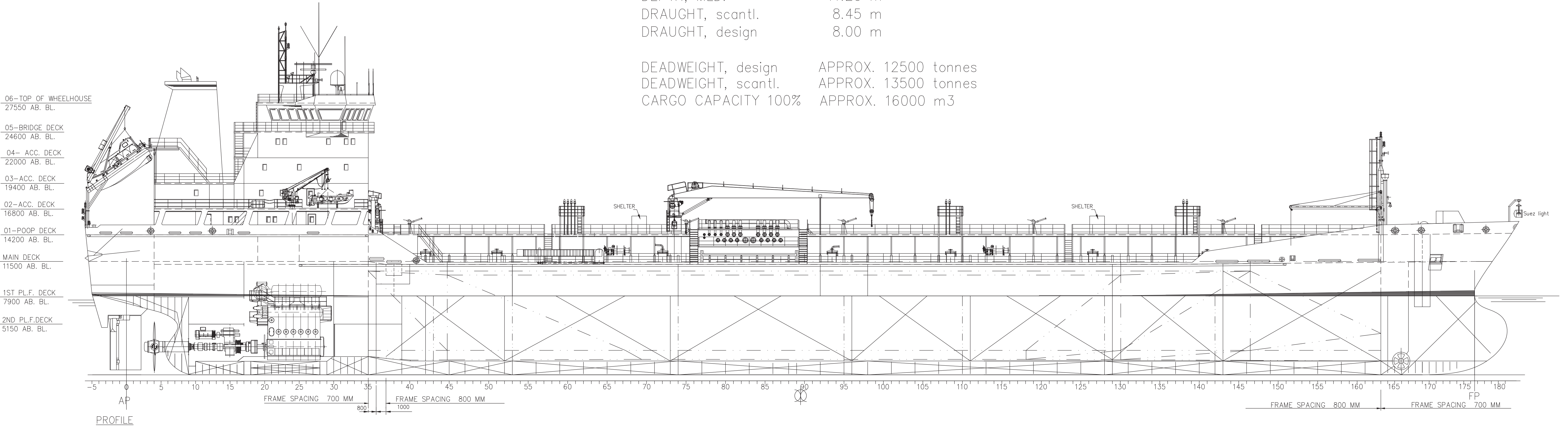
Appendix B:
Vessel Drawings

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

PRINCIPAL PARTICULARS

LENGTH O. A. abt. 145.30 m
LENGTH P. P. 136.60 m
BREADTH, MLD. 20.80 m
DEPTH, MLD. 11.20 m
DRAUGHT, scantl. 8.45 m
DRAUGHT, design 8.00 m

DEADWEIGHT, design APPROX. 12500 tonnes
DEADWEIGHT, scantl. APPROX. 13500 tonnes
CARGO CAPACITY 100% APPROX. 16000 m3



BASED ON ORIGINAL REDERIET STENENSEN AS DRAWING NO 16112.101.001 DATED 11.09.96

391 STAVANGER DRIVE
ST. JOHN'S, NL CANADA
A1A 6A1
PH: (709) 739-4321
FAX: (709) 739-4421
www.poseidonmaritime.nl.ca

CLIENT:

COASTAL SHIPPING LTD.

VESSEL:

STEN FJORD

TITLE:

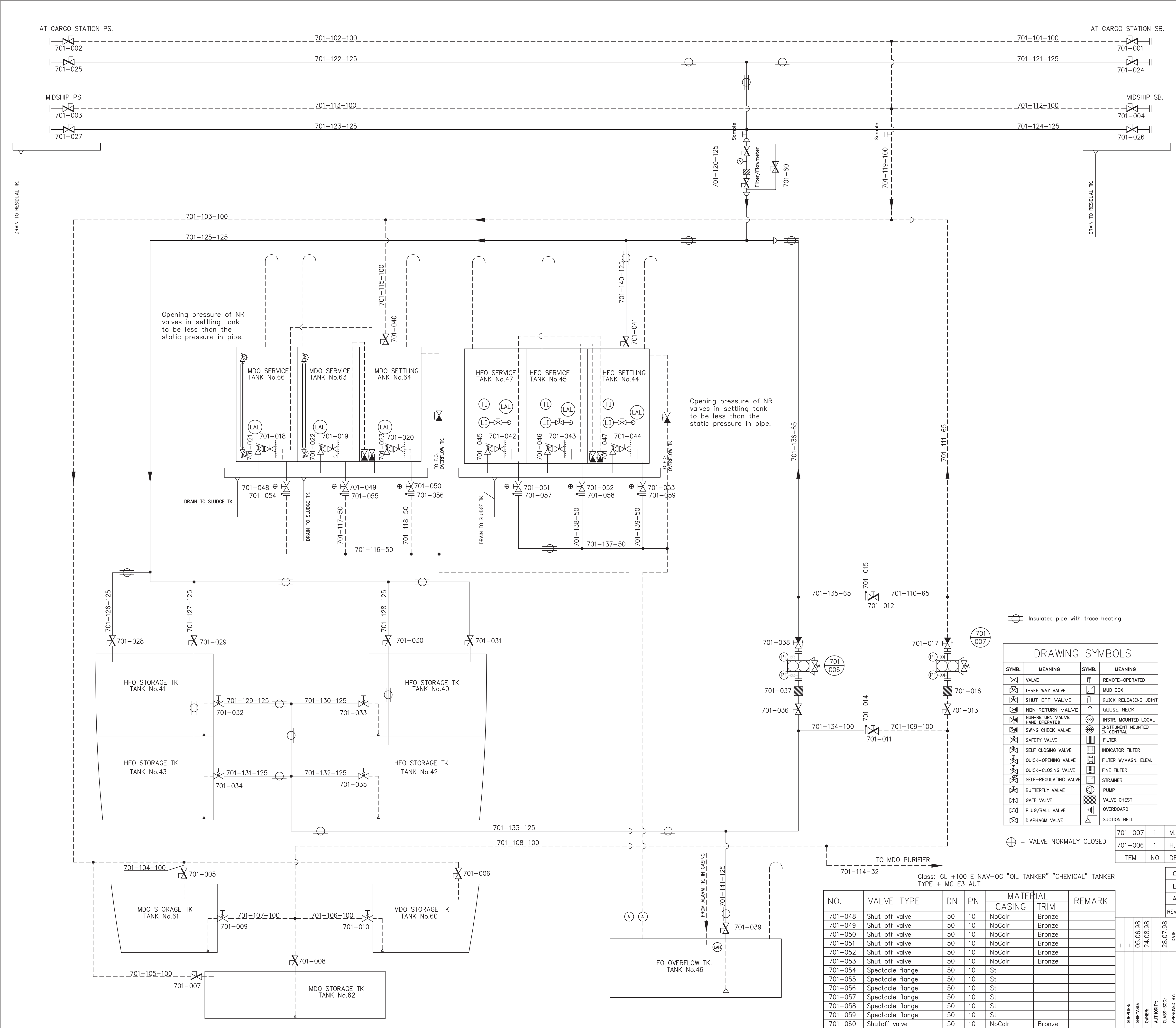
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

TCMS:

PROJECT NO.: 16-060
SCALE/SIZE: 1 : 200 AD

DRW. NO.: 16-060-104
SHEET: 1 OF 1
DATE: 15 JUNE 16

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK	APP	CLT



PIPE No.	DIM.	MAT.	FROM	TO
701-101-100	114x4,0	St.	Filling station MDO SB	Pipe no: 701-103-100
701-102-100	114x4,0	St.	Filling station MDO PS	Pipe no: 701-103-100
701-103-100	114x4,0	St.	Filling stations MDO	MDO storage tk. (no.60)
701-104-100	114x4,0	St.	Pipe no: 701-103-100	MDO storage tk. (no.61)
701-105-100	114x4,0	St.	Pipe no: 701-103-100	MDO storage tk. (no.62)
701-106-100	114x4,0	St.	MDO storage tk. (no.60)	Pipe no: 701-108-100
701-107-100	114x4,0	St.	MDO storage tk. (no.61)	Pipe no: 701-108-100
701-108-100	114x4,0	St.	MDO storage tk. (no.62)	MDO transfere pump
701-109-100	114x4,0	St.	Pipe no: 701-108-100	HFO transfere system
701-110-65	76x3	St.	Pipe no: 701-111-100	HFO transfere system
701-111-65	76x3	St.	MDO transfere pump	Pipe no: 701-103-100
701-112-100	114x4,0	St.	Filling station MDO SB	Pipe no: 701-103-100
701-113-100	114x4,0	St.	Filling station MDO PS	Pipe no: 701-103-100
701-114-32	42x3	St.	Pipe no: 701-108-100	MDO separator
701-115-100	114x4,0	St.	Pipe no: 701-103-100	MDO settling tk. (64)
701-116-50	60x3,5	St.	MDO service tk. (no.66)	Overflow pipe
701-117-50	60x3,5	St.	MDO service tk. (no.63)	Overflow pipe
701-118-50	60x3,5	St.	MDO Settling tk. (no.64)	Overflow pipe
701-119-100	114x4,0	St.	Filling stations MDO	Pipe no: 701-103-100
701-120-125	140x4,0	St.	Filling stations HFO	Pipe no: 701-125-125
701-121-125	140x4,0	St.	Filling station HFO SB	Pipe no: 701-120-125
701-122-125	140x4,0	St.	Filling station HFO PS	Pipe no: 701-120-125
701-123-125	140x4,0	St.	Filling station HFO SB	Pipe no: 701-120-125
701-124-125	140x4,0	St.	Filling station HFO PS	Pipe no: 701-120-125
701-125-125	140x4,0	St.	Filling stations HFO	HFO storage tk. (no.40)
701-126-125	140x4,0	St.	Pipe no: 701-125-125	HFO storage tk. (no.41)
701-127-125	140x4,0	St.	Pipe no: 701-125-125	HFO storage tk. (no.43)
701-128-125	140x4,0	St.	Pipe no: 701-125-125	HFO storage tk. (no.42)
701-129-125	140x4,0	St.	HFO storage tk. (no.41)	Pipe no: 701-133-125
701-130-125	140x4,0	St.	HFO storage tk. (no.40)	Pipe no: 701-133-125
701-131-125	140x4,0	St.	HFO storage tk. (no.43)	Pipe no: 701-133-125
701-132-125	140x4,0	St.	HFO storage tk. (no.42)	Pipe no: 701-133-125
701-133-125	140x4,0	St.	HFO storage tank's	HFO transfere pump
701-134-100	114x4,0	St.	MDO transfere system	Pipe no: 701-133-125
701-135-65	76x3	St.	MDO transfere system	Pipe no: 701-136-125
701-136-65	76x3	St.	HFO transfere pump	Pipe no: 701-125-125
701-137-50	60x3,5	St.	HFO service tk. (no.47)	Overflow pipe
701-138-50	60x3,5	St.	HFO service tk. (no.45)	Overflow pipe
701-139-50	60x3,5	St.	HFO settling tk. (no.44)	Overflow pipe
701-140-125	140x4,0	St.	Pipe no: 701-125-125	HFO settling tk. (no.44)
701-141-125	140x4,0	St.	Fo overflow tk. (no.46)	Pipe no: 701-133-125

NO.	VALVE TYPE	DN	PN	MATERIAL		REMARK
				CASING	TRIM	
701-001	Butterfly valve	100	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-002	Butterfly valve	100	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-003	Butterfly valve	100	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-004	Butterfly valve	100	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-005	Butterfly valve	100	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-006	Butterfly valve	100	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-007	Butterfly valve	100	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-008	Butterfly valve	100	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-009	Quick closing valve	100	10	NoCalr	Bronze	
701-010	Quick closing valve	100	10	NoCalr	Bronze	
701-011	Butterfly valve	100	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-012	Butterfly valve	65	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-013	Butterfly valve	100	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-014	Blind flange	100	10	---	---	
701-015	Blind flange	65	10	---	---	
701-016	Filter	100	10	Calr	---	
701-017	NR shut off valve	65	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-018	Shut off valve	40	10	NoCalr	Bronze	
701-019	Shut off valve	40	10	NoCalr	Bronze	
701-020	Shut off valve	40	10	NoCalr	Bronze	
701-021	Self closing valve	40	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-022	Self closing valve	40	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-023	Self closing valve	40	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-024	Butterfly valve	125	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-025	Butterfly valve	125	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-026	Butterfly valve	125	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-027	Butterfly valve	125	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-028	Butterfly valve	125	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-029	Butterfly valve	125	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-030	Butterfly valve	125	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-031	Butterfly valve	125	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-032	Quick closing valve	125	10	NoCalr	Bronze	
701-033	Quick closing valve	125	10	NoCalr	Bronze	
701-034	Quick closing valve	125	10	NoCalr	Bronze	
701-035	Quick closing valve	125	10	NoCalr	Bronze	
701-036	Butterfly valve	125	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-037	Filter	125	10	---	---	
701-038	NR shut off valve	65	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-039	Butterfly valve	125	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-040	Butterfly valve	100	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-041	Butterfly valve	125	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-042	Shut off valve	40	10	NoCalr	Bronze	
701-043	Shut off valve	40	10	NoCalr	Bronze	
701-044	Shut off valve	40	10	NoCalr	Bronze	
701-045	Self closing valve	40	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-046	Self closing valve	40	10	Calr	Bronze	
701-047	Self closing valve	40	10	Calr	Bronze	

DRAWING SYMBOLS			
SYMB.	MEANING	SYMB.	MEANING
	VALVE		REMOTE-OPERATED
	THREE WAY VALVE		MUD BOX
	SHUT OFF VALVE		QUICK RELEASING JOINT
	NON-RETURN VALVE		GOOSE NECK
	NON-RETURN VALVE HAND OPERATED		INSTR. MOUNTED LOCAL
	SWING CHECK VALVE		INSTRUMENT MOUNTED IN CENTRAL
	SAFETY VALVE		FILTER
	SELF CLOSING VALVE		INDICATOR FILTER
	QUICK-OPENING VALVE		FILTER W/MAGN. ELEM.
	QUICK-CLOSING VALVE		FINE FILTER
	SELF-REGULATING VALVE		STRAINER
	BUTTERFLY VALVE		PUMP
	GATE VALVE		VALVE CHEST
	PLUG/BALL VALVE		OVERBOARD
	DIAPHRAGM VALVE		SUCTION BELL

701-007	1	M.D.O. Transfer pump	20m3/h-3.0bar	----
701-006	1	H.F.O. Transfer pump	20m3/h-3.0bar	----
ITEM	NO	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	MAKER / TYPE

NO.	VALVE TYPE	DN	PN	MATERIAL		REMARK
				CASING	TRIM	
701-048	Shut off valve	50	10	NoCalr	Bronze	
701-049	Shut off valve	50	10	NoCalr	Bronze	
701-050	Shut off valve	50	10	NoCalr	Bronze	
701-051	Shut off valve	50	10	NoCalr	Bronze	
701-052	Shut off valve	50	10	NoCalr	Bronze	
701-053	Shut off valve	50	10	NoCalr	Bronze	
701-054	Spectacle flange	50	10	St		
701-055	Spectacle flange	50	10	St		
701-056	Spectacle flange	50	10	St		
701-057	Spectacle flange	50	10	St		
701-058	Spectacle flange	50	10	St		
701-059	Spectacle flange	50	10	St		
701-060	Shutoff valve	50	10	NoCalr	Bronze	

CComm. from owner and yard20.10.98KE

BApproved by GL12.08.98KE

A Div. corrections05.07.98KE

REV. TEXTDATESIGN.

SK 40/83-1

TANKER FOR OIL PRODUCTS - 13500 DWT

TITLE:FUEL OIL SYSTEM
FILLING AND TRANSFER

SKIPSKONSULENT AS
SHIP DESIGN CONSULTANTS
Johan Berentsen 63 - 5031 Laksevåg, Bergen - Norway
Phone: +47 55 94 90 00 Fax: +47 55 94 90 01

SCALE: %

DATE: 01.01.98

CONSTR: TE/ken

CONTR: -

CAD FILE/DRAWING NO.: 15649

REVISION: c

JIANGYANG SHIPYARD
YARD NO. JY97-125/126

DATE: 01.01.98

CONSTR: TE/ken

CONTR: -

SFI NO.: 701

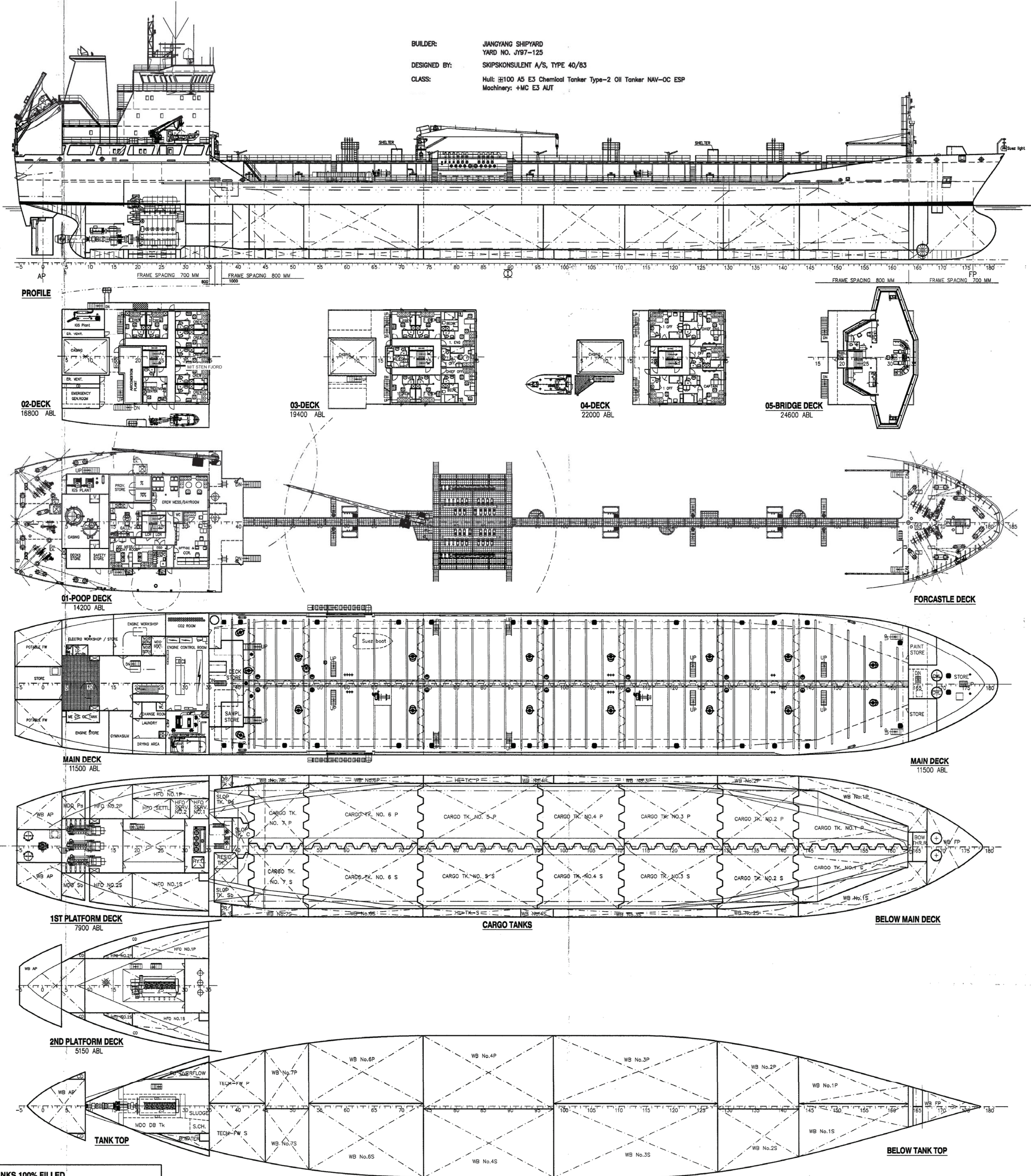
SK BNO.: 9708601

PLOT DATE: 05.06.98

NO.	EQUIPMENT
- 2 - HULL	
200	Plates and Profiles in general : GL-A
27/28	Painting, general : Epoxy system JP
	Ice belt : Interfield Inertia 160
	Cargo tanks : Marine Line, High Performance Siloxane Coating
	WB. tanks : Intergard 403 light color
- 3 - CARGO EQUIPMENT	
350	Max. cargo S.G. : 1.54 t/m ³
	Segregation : Full segregation of 14 cargo tanks.
	Simultaneous discharge of six (6) grades via separate pumps and manifolds.
	Simultaneous loading of six (6) grades over manifolds and direct drop lines to cargo tanks.
351	Cargo pumps : 1.54 t/m ³
	- 14 off Framo SD150, 330 m ³ /h - 110 mic
	Slop tanks : 3 off Framo SD100, 120 m ³ /h - 110 mic
	Portable pump : 1 off Framo TK150, 125 m ³ /h - 70 mic
352	El. Hydr.Power pack : El. motor 4 off 300 kW - 440V/60Hz/3 phase
	Cargo piping, stainless steel AISI 316L :
	- manifold, 3 crossovers 6" - ANSI 150 flanges (slop)
	- manifold, 14 crossovers 10" - ANSI 250 flanges (cargo)
	- manifold collectors, 2 longitudinal lines 12" - DN 300
	- one vapour return manifold 8" - ANSI 200 flanges
365	Cargo heating by steam at 8 bar delivered directly to double loop heating coils
375	Tank vent P/V/ high velocity valves
	- 18 off Press-Vac. N0125 Type 2374/2376
	Pressure side 0.20 kg/cm ²
376	Vacuum system 0.035 kg/cm ²
376	Nitrogen System : 20 off 200 bar N2 bottles, each 50 l
	Inert gas syst. : Smith Sinus Inert gas generator, cap. 2500 m ³ /h
380	Loading computer : CDC
381	Cargo control system : Kongsberg Norcontrol and Auxitrol
382	TK cleaning machines : Scanjet Clean AB
	31 off Scanjet : Scanjet SC50TP Portable drive unit
	SC235 (4 off) 14m 3/h
	2 off Scanjet : Junior Jetstream 16.2 m ³ /h
382	Framo tank cleaning pump : 1 off 4VF1-F-IH032-B260-F 80m ³ /h-11 bar
383	Oil discharge monitoring : JOWA Cleanoil 9000
	Hose handling deck crane : TTS-NORLIFT AS type: GPH 160-0520
	SWL: St. Max. Outreach: 20 m, Min. Outreach: 4 m
- 4 - SHIP EQUIPMENT	
402	Rudder : Becker - Type FKSR 3150/610/440/1
404	Steering gear : Ulstein Tenfjord, Type SR723
411	Bow thruster : SCHOTTEL Type STT 550 LK 750 kW 1400 rpm
412	Radars : (for tank sounding) Auxitrol
412	Navigation systems : -GPS/DGPS Navigator
	-Loran C
413	Gyro compass : NAVIGATX MK1 C. Pieth
414	Autopilot : NAVPILDT - AD-11/G C. Pieth
414	Logg. Dropper speed repeater : JLN 2030 JRC
421	Echo Sounder : JFE 570SB JRC
421	Sat. com. : JUE-750 JRC
424	VHF Portable set : NCR-300A JRC
424	VHF W/DSC : ICOM IC- GM 1500E JRC
430	Equipment number : JHS-32A JRC
431	Anchor : (2) 1564 Number of register: 130
	2 off 4580 kg Blom & Voss
	Chains : 550 m, dia. 54mm
433	Windlass / Mooring : Stern anchor (St.Lawrence). Spek 2460kg K3
434	Mooring Winch : 2off Ulstein Brattvåg, Double drum, 6 ton SWL
	2 off Ulstein Brattvåg, Double drum, 10 t SWL
	2off Ulstein Brattvåg, Single drum, 4 t SWL
	1off Ulstein Brattvåg, St.Lawrence anchor windlass
445	Incinerator : Luzhou (Golar) OQ200, 465 kW
- 5 - EQUIPMENT FOR CREW	
501	Lifeboat : 1 off Freefall, Fassemer GAR-T 6.7
501	Davit : Freefall, Davit International
501	Mob. boat : Fassemer RM 4.2, 6 persons.
501	Davit : Davit International
503	Liferafts : 2 off 25 persons, 1 off 6 persons, Viking
503	Provision crane : Norlift - SWL 3 ton, 3 - 15 M
571	Air condition : Heien & Hopman
- 6 - MAIN MACHINERY COMP.	
631	Main engine : MAN B&W 6S42 MC - 5490kW, 120 rpm
634	C.P. Propeller : MAN B&W Alpha Diesel
	dia. 4900 mm, 120 rpm, 4 blades
637	Tunnel / PTO : Flender
641	Steam boiler : HDW - 10.0 t/h - 8.0 bar
646	Combined boiler : HDW, 0.7 t/h - 1.0 t/h - 8 bar
651	Aux. : 3 off MAN B&W 5L23/30 - 650 kW
660	Generator sets : Avon Kolak - Type DSU 74 L1-4, 1400 kW
665	Shift generator : Norhvan AS GAS1 7 - 06
	100kW, 3x450V/60 Hz
- 7 - MACHINERY SYSTEMS	
701	HFO Transfer pump : Behrens ZB 111/a - 20 m ³ /h - 3 bar
702	DO Transfer pump : Behrens ZB 111/a - 20 m ³ /h - 3 bar
702	MDO Separator : Westfalia OSC 5 - 1370 l/h
702	HFO Separator : Westfalia OSC 15 - 1840 l/h
711	HFO Module : Kopke & Wolf
711	LO Transfer pump : Behrens ASE032N - 3 m ³ /h - 2.5 bar
712	LO Separator : Westfalia OSC - 910 l/h
712	Sludge pump : Behrens B-EL600, 15 m ³ /h, 2.5 bar
712	SW pump FW generator : 45 m ³ /h, 3.5 bar
712	SW scrubber pump, IGS plant : Behrens VRWS/250G, 190 m ³ /h, 3.5 bar
712	SW sealing pump, IGS plant : Behrens CRN2-20F, 3 m ³ /h, 1 bar
722	SW scolding pump : 3 off Behrens VRWS 350G - 220 m ³ /h, 2 bar
	3 off Behrens VRWS/350G - 220 m ³ /h - 3 bar
	H.T. FW Cooling pump : 2 off Behrens SFN80G - 50 m ³ /h - 3.0 bar
	2 off Alfa Laval M20-MFM-362/400 m ³ /h
731	Starting air comp. : 2 off Sauer & Sohn WP 45 L, 60 m ³ /h, 30 bar
733	Working air comp. : 1 off Sauer & Sohn SKK 76, 492 m ³ /h, 10 bar
781	FW. Generator : Alfa Laval, JWS-26-C80, 15 m ³ /24h
- 8 - SHIP SYSTEMS	
801	Ballast pumps : 2 off Framo VM 300/250-ISO-500m ³ /h-20 mic
	Ballast ejectors : 2 off GÖLAR 8-8-10M, 100 m ³ /h - 0.7 bar
	1 off GÖLAR CS-6-8, 160 m ³ /h
803	Bilge pump : Behrens S-100-80 - 70 m ³ /h, 2.5 bar
	Oil/water separator : RWO, SKIT 55.0 - 5 m ³ /h
	General service pump : Behrens VRWS/350G, 150 m ³ /h, 10 bar
813	Fire pump : Behrens VRWS/350G, 150 m ³ /h, 9.5 bar
815	Emerg. fire pump : Behrens SF580 - 50 m ³ /h, 9.5 bar
816	CO2 : Unitor
816	Foam system : 6 off foam monitors
831	Remote control of valves : Auxitrol
881	Main switchboard : CLAUSE-D Christofel

M/T "STEN FJORD"

CAPACITY PLAN M/T "STEN FJORD"



DEADWEIGHT SCALE

ALL FIGURES INDICATED IN THE D.W. SCALE ARE BASED ON METRIC UNITS

LOADING SCALE for even keel									
Draught m	Deadweight t	Specific gravity of water				Displ. t	Moment to alter trim tm/cm	Immersion t/cm	Draught below keel m
		1.025	1.015	1.010	1.005				
10.0	17000	22000	21000	20000	19000	250	26.0	10.0	
9.0	15000	20000	19000	18000	17000	240	25.0	9.0	
8.0	13000	18000	17000	16000	15000	230	24.0	8.0	
7.0	11000	16000	15000	14000	13000	220	23.0	7.0	
6.0	9000	14000	13000	12000	11000	210	22.0	6.0	
5.0	7000	12000	11000	10000	9000	200	21.0	5.0	
4.0	5000	10000	9000	8000	7000	190	20.0	4.0	
3.0	3000	8000	7000	6000	5000	180	19.0	3.0	
2.0	1000	6000	5000	4000	3000	170	18.0	2.0	
1.0	0	4000	3000	2000	1000	160	17.0	1.0	
0.0	0	2000	1000	0	0	150	16.0	0.0	

LIGHT SHIP WEIGHT
4935 tonnes

WATER BALLAST 100% FILLED

TANK	VOLUME	VCB	LCG FROM AP	TCG
FOREPEAK TANK	335.3	6.15	133.11	0.00
WINGTK. No.1 SB	447.8	5.24	120.02	4.83
WINGTK. No.1 PS	429.9	5.42	120.06	-5.03
WINGTK. No.2 SB	328.1	4.09	105.04	7.05
WINGTK. No.2 PS	341.5	3.95	105.04	-6.77
WINGTK. No.3 SB	681.2	3.45	87.09	7.10
WINGTK. No.3 PS	654.3	3.56	87.09	-7.39
WINGTK. No.4 SB	341.5	1.82	66.79	6.19
WINGTK. No.4 PS	363.0	1.75	66.72	-5.82
WINGTK. No.5 SB	472.5	3.48	47.52	7.04
WINGTK. No.5 PS	453.6	3.60	47.52	-7.33
WINGTK. No.6 SB	274.5	4.78	33.51	7.60
WINGTK. No.6 PS	281.3	4.78	33.58	-7.40
HL-TK. SB	183.7	6.68	63.10	9.70
HL-TK. PS	183.7	6.68	63.10	-9.70
AFT PEAK TANK	207.5	9.21	0.80	0.00
TOTAL	5979.4			

CARGO TANKS 100% FILLED

TANK	VOLUME	VCB	LCG FROM AP	TCG
CARGO TK. NO.1 S	869.1	6.81	117.70	2.87
CARGO TK. NO.1 P	873.2	6.80	117.73	-2.86
CARGO TK. NO.2 S	908.1	6.59	104.98	4.05
CARGO TK. NO.2 P	904.9	6.59	105.00	-4.06
CARGO TK. NO.3 S	1287.2	6.42	92.26	4.47
CARGO TK. NO.3 P	1290.4	6.42	92.32	-4.48
CARGO TK. NO.4 S	1080.3	6.40	79.10	4.51
CARGO TK. NO.4 P	1083.5	6.40	79.15	-4.49
CARGO TK. NO.5 S	1585.0	6.40	64.30	4.50
CARGO TK. NO.5 P	1597.9	6.40	64.30	-4.51
CARGO TK. NO.6 S	1491.3	6.45	47.17	4.44
CARGO TK. NO.6 P	1494.6	6.45	47.17	-4.43
CARGO TK. NO.7 S	652.8	6.63	34.74	4.13
CARGO TK. NO.7 P	652.8	6.63	34.74	-4.13
SLOP TK. S	315.6	5.87	28.12	4.36
SLOP TK. P	180.5	7.13	28.27	-5.71
SLOP TK. CENTRE	134.5	6.46	29.17	-1.27
TOTAL	16407.3			

PRINCIPAL PARTICULARS

LENGTH O. A.	abt.	145.30 m
LENGTH P. P.		136.60 m
BREADTH, MLD.		20.80 m
DEPTH, MLD.		11.20 m
DRAUGHT, design		8.00 m
DRAUGHT, scantl.		8.45 m

DEADWEIGHT, design	12556 tonnes
DEADWEIGHT, scantl.	13687 tonnes
CARGO CAPACITY 100%	16407 m ³

SKIPSKONSULENT
Date 01 DEC, 2003
BERGEN - NORWAY

FUEL OIL TANKS 100% FILLED

TANK	VOLUME	VCB	LCG FROM AP	TCG
HFO TK. 1 SB	224.4	8.37	19.65	6.07
HFO TK. 1 PS	120.2	7.74	20.32	-6.54
HFO TK. 2 SB	57.8	9.69	10.47	5.75
HFO TK. 2 PS	57.8	9.69	10.47	-5.75
HFO SETTLING TK.	48.9	9.42	16.13	-5.48
HFO SERVICE TK. 2	31.0	9.02	20.30	-5.44
FUEL OVERFLOW TK.	40.2	0.99	22.48	-2.63
HFO SERVICE TK. 1	31.0	9.02	23.10	-5.44
TOTAL	611.3			

DOUBLE BOTTOM

FRESH WATER TANKS 100% FILLED

TANK	VOLUME	VCB	LCG FROM AP	TCG
TECH. FW TK. PS	87.9	0.81	28.69	3.23
TECH. FW TK. PS	79.6	0.82	28.64	-3.61
POTABLE FW SB	104.3	12.90	-0.40	5.29
POTABLE FW PS	104.3	12.90	-0.40	-5.29
TOTAL	376.0			

DIESEL OIL TANKS 100% FILLED

TANK	VOLUME	VCB	LCG FROM AP	TCG
MDO TK. SB	16.2	10.06	4.72	5.26
MDO TK. PS	16.2	10.06	4.72	-5.26
MDO DB TK.	71.1	1.03	14.93	0.03
MDO SERVICE TK.	6.6	12.85	15.40	-4.87
MDO SETTLING TK.	16.7	12.85	17.15	-5.48
MDO SERVICE TK.	4.5	12.85	15.40	-6.35
TOTAL	131.4			

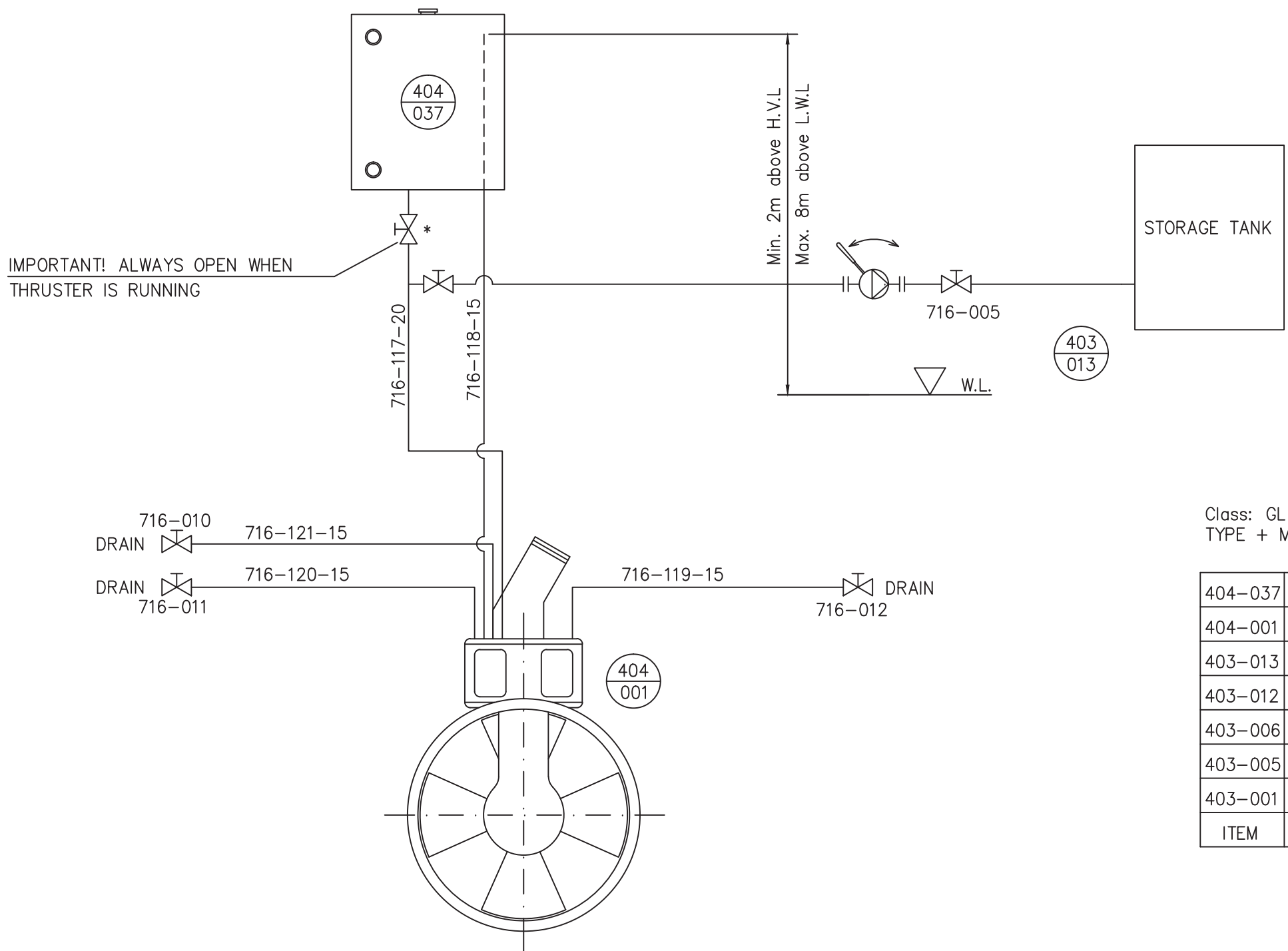
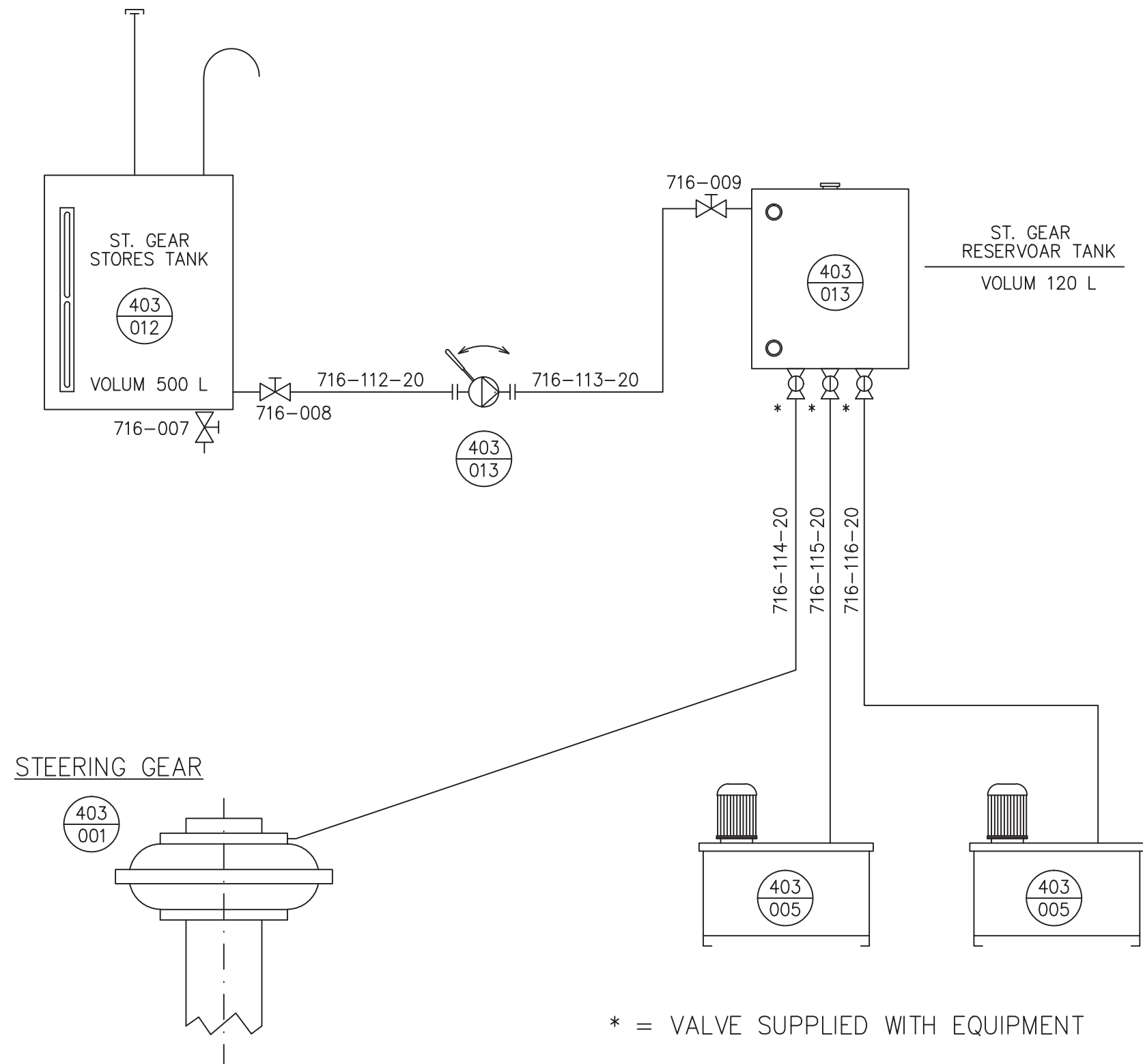
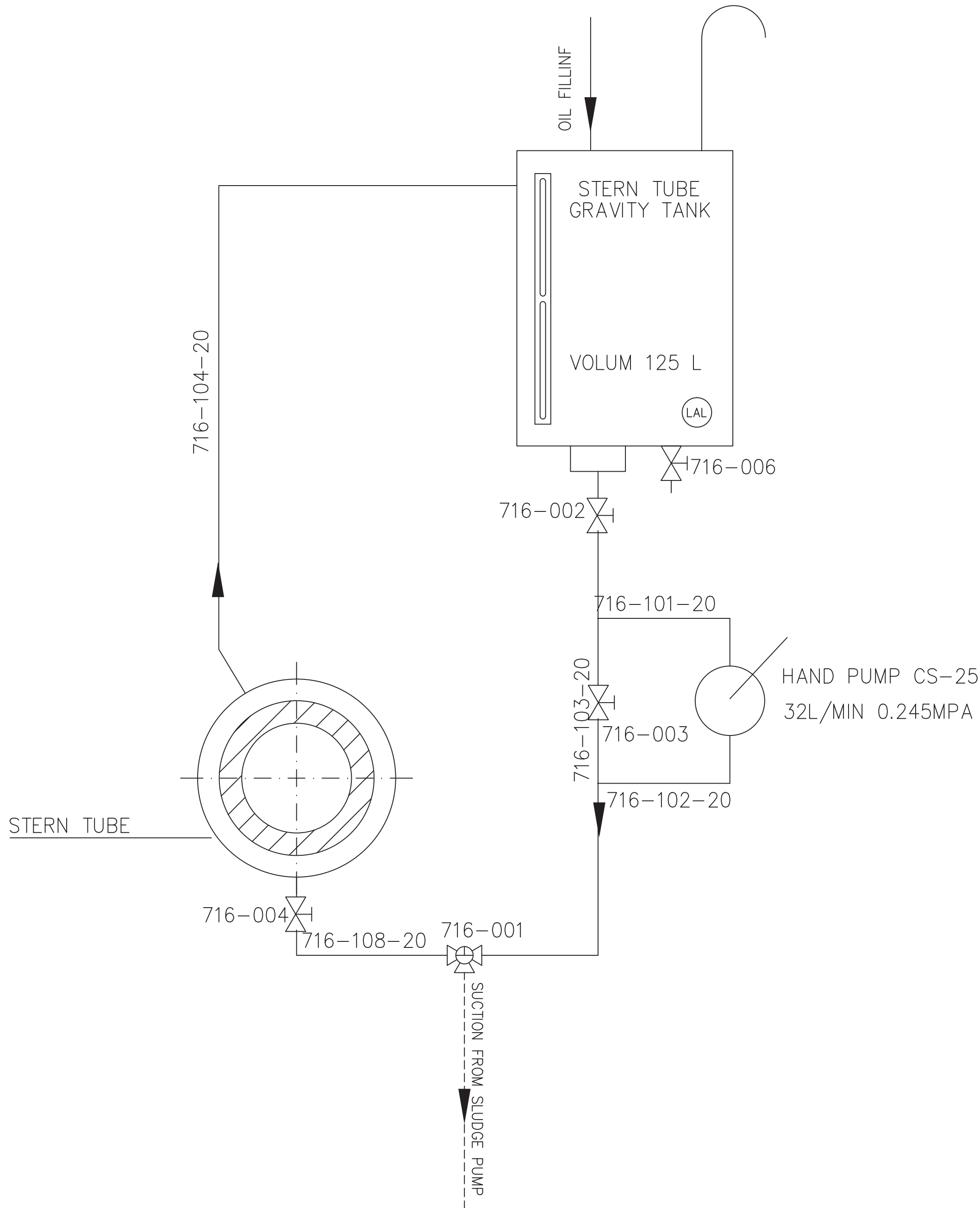
LUB OIL TANKS 100% FILLED

TANK	VOLUME	VCB	LCG FROM AP	TCG
LO SYSTEM TK.	9.3	1.03	16.10	0.00
HYDR. OIL STORAGE TK.	10.4	9.70	23.63	2.38
ME LO STORAGE TK.	10.0	12.85	5.58	-4.83
AUX. ENG. LO TK.	3.3	12.85	4.04	-4.96
CPP LO TK.	0.9	12.85	3.75	-4.35
LUB. OIL SYSTEM TK.	23.2	12.85	5.95	4.88
HYDR. OIL OVERFLOW TK.	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	57.1			

MISCELLANEOUS TANKS 100% FILLED

TANK	VOLUME	VCB	LCG FROM AP	TCG
WASTE OIL TK.	9.8	0.35	16.10	0.00
SLUDGE TK.	15.1	0.93	22.48	0.97
BILGE WATER TK.	14.8	1.08	22.07	4.05
RESIDUAL TK.	15.9	10.49	26.96	2.10
DRAIN TK.	3.9	10.69	27.10	9.29
DRAIN TK.	3.9	10.69	27.10	-9.29
TOTAL	63.4			

M/T STEN FJORD		JIANGYANG SHIPYARD	
TANKER FOR OIL PRODUCTS - 13500 DWT		Y.NO. J197-125	
CAPACITY PLAN		SCALE: 24:11.00	
W/DEADWEIGHT SCALE		CONTR: JAH/81	
SKIPSKONSULENT		REVISION	
Member of the Vito-Berghs Group		013289	
John Strømme 43		SHEET 17	
5031 Lørdag		28.08.03	
Bergen - Norway			
Tel: +47 55 64 90 00			
Fax: +47 55 64 90 01			
e: skip@skipskonsulent.no			



PIPE No.	DIM.	MAT.	FROM	TO
716-101-20	27x2,5	St.	716-103-20	HAND PUMP
716-102-20	27x2,5	St.	HAND PUMP	716-103-20
716-103-20	27x2,5	St.	S.T. GRAVITY TANK	STERN TUBE
716-104-20	27x2,5	St.	STERN TUBE	S.T. GRAVITY TANK
716-108-20	27x2,5	St.	STERN TUBE	3- WAY VALVE
716-112-20	27x2,5	St.	ST. GEAR STORES TK.	MAN. PUMP
716-113-20	27x2,5	St.	MAN. PUMP	ST. GEAR RESERV. TK.
716-114-20	27x2,5	St.	ST. GEAR RESERV. TK.	STEERING GEAR
716-115-20	27x2,5	St.	ST. GEAR RESERV. TK.	SERVO PUMPS ST.G.
716-116-20	27x2,5	St.	ST. GEAR RESERV. TK.	SERVO PUMPS ST.G.
716-117-20	27x2,5	St.	EXPS. TK. THRUSTER	THRUSTER
716-118-15	22x2,5	St.	THRUSTER	EXPS. TK. THRUSTER
716-119-15	22x2,5	St.	THRUSTER	DRAIN
716-120-15	22x2,5	St.	THRUSTER	DRAIN
716-121-15	22x2,5	St.	THRUSTER	DRAIN
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-


NO.	VALVE TYPE	DN	PN	MATERIAL	REMARK
				CASING	TRIM
716-001	3-way Shutt off valve	20	10	Calr	Bronze
716-002	Shutt off valve	20	10	Calr	Bronze
716-003	Shutt off valve	20	10	Calr	Bronze
716-004	Shutt off valve	20	10	Calr	Bronze
716-005	Shutt off valve	15	10	Calr	Bronze
716-006	Shutt off valve	15	10	Calr	Bronze
716-007	Shutt off valve	15	10	Calr	Bronze
716-008	Shutt off valve	20	10	Calr	Bronze
716-009	Shutt off valve	20	10	Calr	Bronze
716-010	Shutt off valve	15	10	Calr	Bronze
716-011	Shutt off valve	15	10	Calr	Bronze
716-012	Shutt off valve	15	10	Calr	Bronze
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-

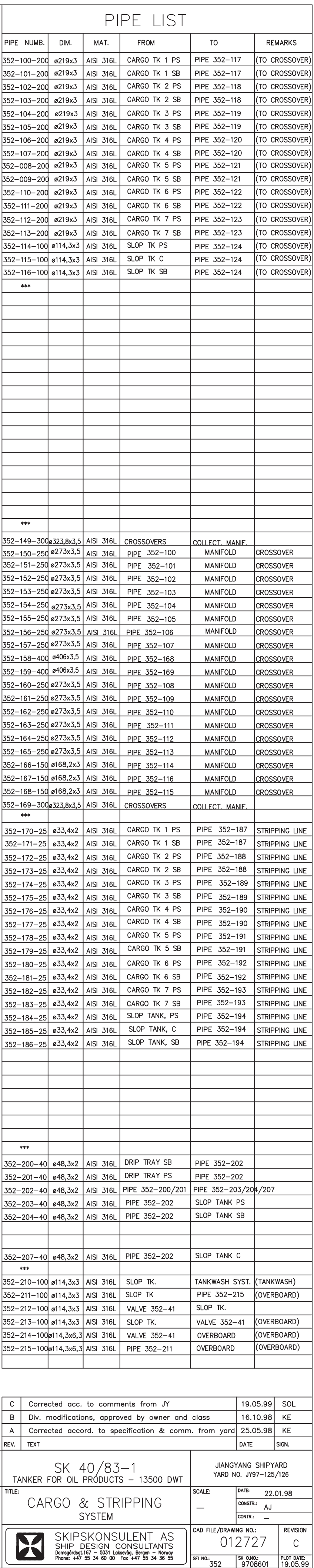
DRAWING SYMBOLS			
SYMB.	MEANING	SYMB.	MEANING
	VALVE		REMOTE-OPERATED
	THREE WAY VALVE		MUD BOX
	SHUT OFF VALVE		QUICK RELEASING JOINT
	NON-RETURN VALVE		GOOSE NECK
	NON-RETURN VALVE HAND-OPERATED		INSTR. MOUNTED LOCAL
	SWING CHECK VALVE		INSTRUMENT MOUNTED IN CENTRAL
	SAFETY VALVE		FILTER
	SELF CLOSING VALVE		INDICATOR FILTER
	QUICK-OPENING VALVE		FILTER W/MAGN. ELEM.
	QUICK-CLOSING VALVE		FINE FILTER
	SELF-REGULATING VALVE		STRAINER
	BUTTERFLY VALVE		PUMP
	GATE VALVE		VALVE CHEST
	PLUG/BALL VALVE		OVERBOARD
	DIAPHRAGM VALVE		SUCTION BELL


Class: GL +100 E NAV-OC "OIL TANKER" "CHEMICAL" TANKER
TYPE + MC E3 AUT

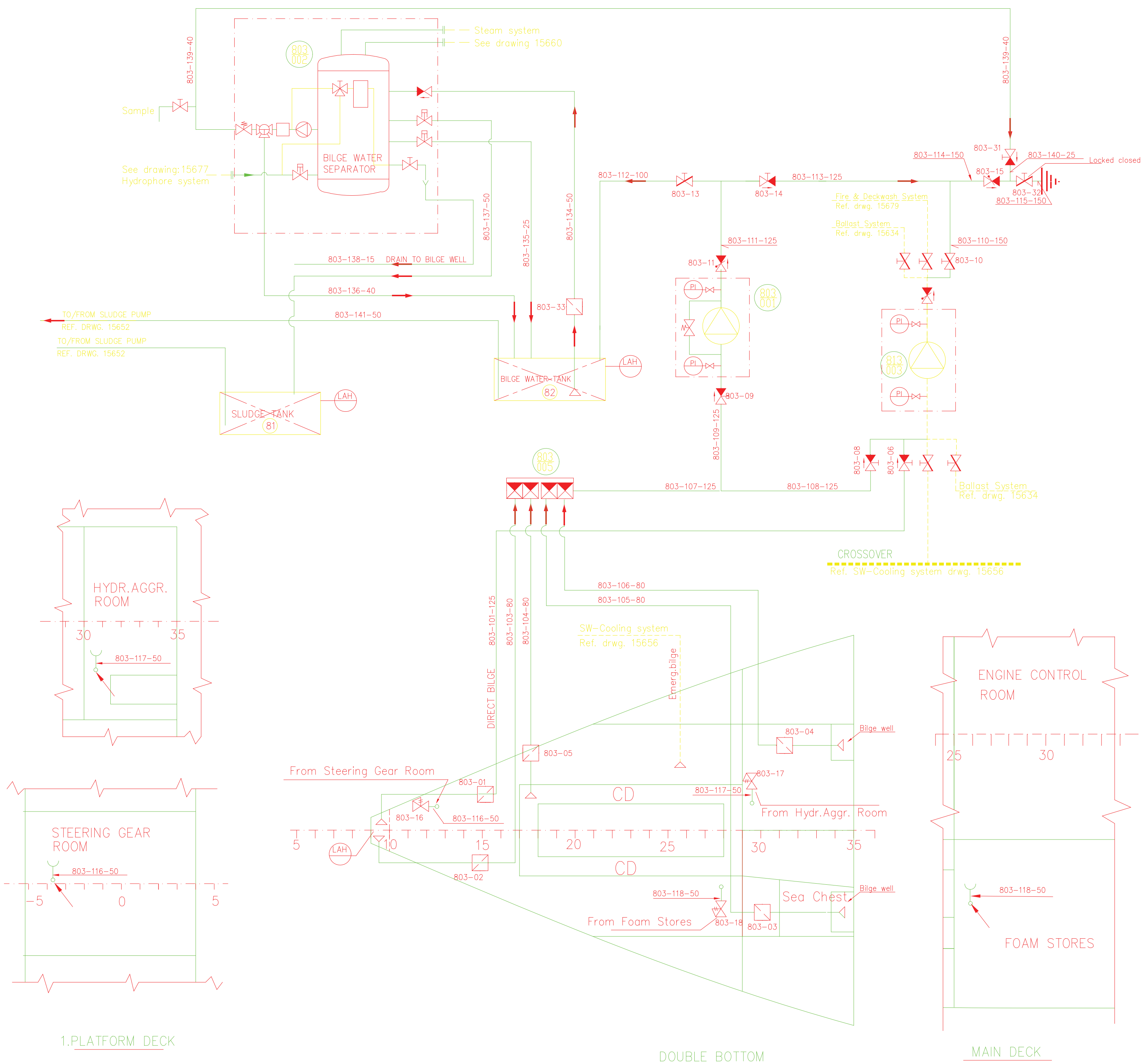
404-037	1	Side thruster expasion tk.	----- kW	----
404-001	1	Side thruster	----- kW	----
403-013	1	St.g. hydr. oil reservoir tk.	120 l	----
403-012	1	St.g. hydr. oil stores tk.	500 l	----
403-006	1	St.g. hydr. oil supply pump	----- kW	----
403-005	2	St.g. hydraulic pover pack	----- kW	----
403-001	1	Steering gear		----
ITEM	NO	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY	MAKER / TYPE

C	Approved by owner	21.10.98	KE
B	Approved by GL	12.08.98	KE
A	Div. corrections	06.07.98	KE
REV.	TEXT	DATE	SIGN.

SUPPLIER:		05.06.98	DATE:	SK 40/83-1 TANKER FOR OIL PRODUCTS - 13500 DWT	JIANGYANG SHIPYARD YARD NO. JY97-125/126
SHIPYARD:		31.08.98			
OWNER:					
AUTHORITY:		28.07.98			
CLASS-SOC:					
APPROVED BY:					
TITLE:				SCALE:	DATE: 01.01.98
LUB OIL SYSTEM ST.TUBE-STEER.GEAR-THRUSTER				%	CONSTR: TE/ken
					CONTR: -
				CAD FILE/DRAWING NO.:	REVISION
				15655	C
				SPI NO.: 716	SK Q.NO.: 9708601
					PLOT DATE:



B	Corrected accord. to comments from JY	19.05.99	SOL
C	Ver. modifications, approved by owner and class	16.10.98	KE
A	Corrected accord. to specification & comm. from yard	25.05.98	KE
REK:	TEXT	DATE	SIGN.
<p>SK 40/83-1 TANKER FOR OIL PRODUCTS - 13500 DWT</p> <p>TITLE: CARGO & STRIPPING SYSTEM</p>		<p>JIANGYANG SHIPYARD YARD NO. 297-125/126</p> <p>SCALE: DATE: 22.01.98</p> <p>— CONTR.: AJ</p> <p>— CONTR.: —</p>	
 <p>SKIPSINSKONSULENT ASH SHIP DESIGN CONSULTANTS Sveinbjørnsen 10, N-0404 Oslo, Norway Phone: 447 35 54 00 Fax: 447 34 34 58</p>		<p>CAD FILE/DRAWING NO: 012727</p> <p>REVISION: C</p> <p>SPI NO: 352 SK CODE: 108601</p> <p>PLAT DATE: 19.05.99</p>	

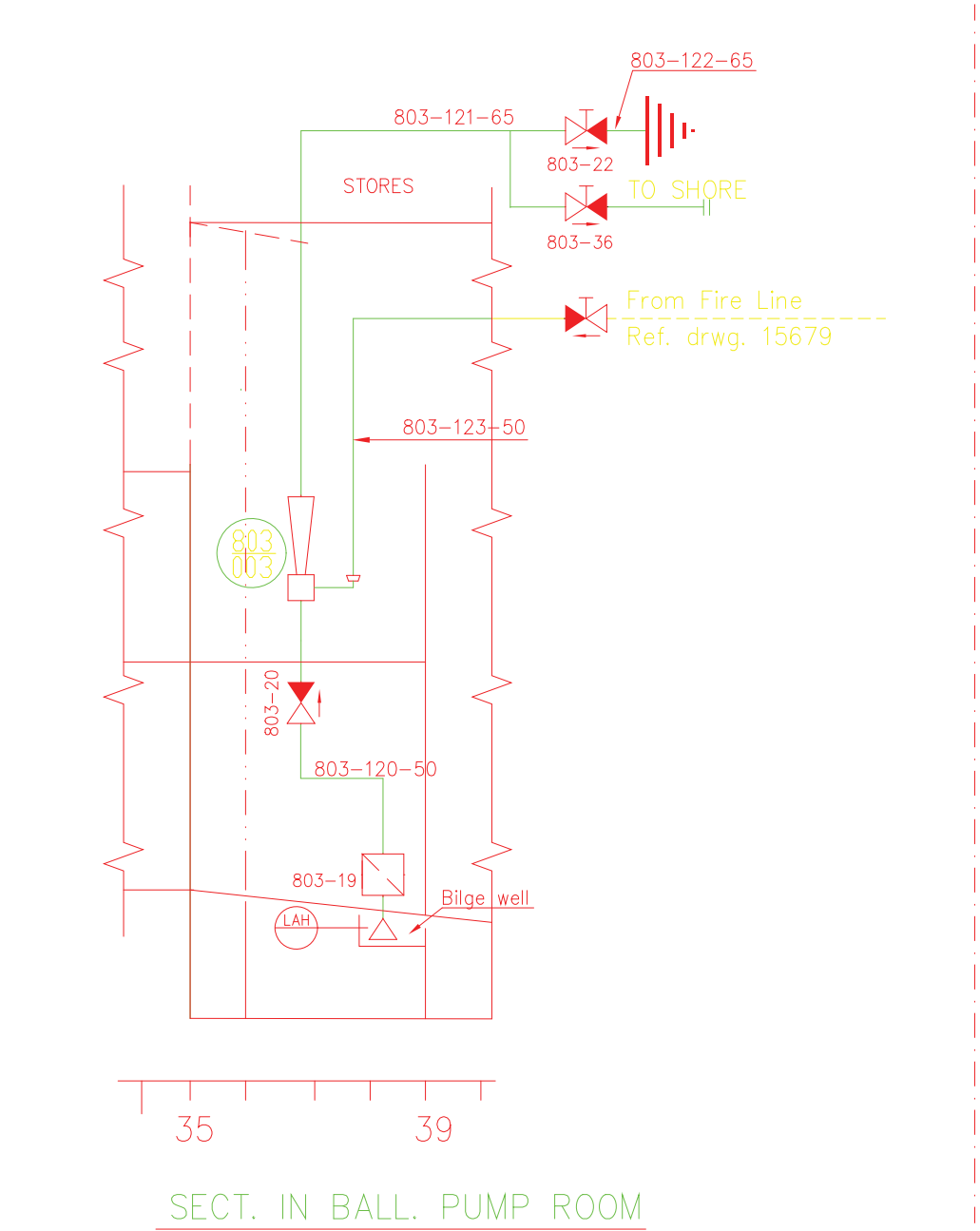


BILGE VALVE LIST

VALVE NUMB.	VALVE TYPE	DN	PN	MATERIAL (NOTES)		REMARKS
				CASING	TRIM	
803-01	MUD BOX	125	1	Calr	StSt	Angular
803-02	MUD BOX	80	1	Calr	StSt	Angular
803-03	MUD BOX	80	1	Calr	StSt	Angular
803-04	MUD BOX	80	1	Calr	StSt	Angular
803-05	MUD BOX	80	1	Calr	StSt	Angular
803-06	NR SHUT OFF VALVE	100	10	Calr	Bronze	
803-08	NR. SHUT OFF VALVE	125	10	Calr	Bronze	
803-09	NR. SHUT OFF VALVE	125	10	Calr	Bronze	
803-10	BUTTERFLY VALVE	150	10	Calr	Bronze	
803-11	SWING CHECK VALVE	125	10	Calr	Bronze	
803-13	BUTTERFLY VALVE	100	16	Calr	Bronze	
803-14	NR SHUT OFF VALVE	125	16	Calr	Bronze	
803-15	SWING CHECK VALVE	150	16	Calr	Bronze	
803-16	LEVER OPERATING VALVE	50	2,5	Calr	Bronze	SELF CLOSING
803-17	LEVER OPERATING VALVE	50	2,5	Calr	Bronze	SELF CLOSING
803-18	LEVER OPERATING VALVE	50	2,5	Calr	Bronze	SELF CLOSING
803-19	MUD BOX	50	1	Calr	StSt	Angular
803-20	NR VALVE	50	16	Calr	Bronze	
803-21	BUTTERFLY VALVE	50	16	Calr	Bronze	
803-22	NR SHUT OFF VALVE	65	25	NoCalr	Bronze	GL-cert.
803-23	BUTTERFLY VALVE	50	16	Calr	Bronze	
803-24	MUD BOX	50	1	Calr	StSt	Angular
803-25	NR VALVE	50	10	Calr	Bronze	
803-26	BUTTERFLY VALVE	50	16	Calr	Bronze	
803-27	NR SHUT OFF VALVE	65	25	NoCalr	Bronze	GL-cert.
803-28	MUD BOX	50	1	Calr	StSt	Angular
803-29	MUD BOX	50	1	Calr	StSt	Angular
803-30	NR VALVE	50	16	Calr	Bronze	
803-31	NR SHUT OFF VALVE	40	16	Calr	Bronze	
803-32	BUTTERFLY VALVE	150	16	NoCalr	Bronze	GL-cert.
803-33	FILTER	50	2	Calr	StSt	
803-34	NR VALVE	50	10	Calr	Bronze	
803-35	NR SHUT OFF VALVE	65	25	NoCalr	Bronze	GL-cert.
803-36	NR SHUT OFF VALVE	50	10	NoCalr	Bronze	GL-cert.
803-37	NR VALVE	50	10	Calr	Bronze	
803-38	MUD BOX	50	10	Calr	StSt	Angular

BILGE PIPE LIST

PIPE NUMB.	DIM.	MAT.	FROM	TO	REMARKS
803-101-125	740x4,5	GISL	BILGE WELL AFT	GS PUMP	DIRECT BILGE
803-103-80	79x4,5	GISL	BILGE WELL AFT	BILGE CHEST	
803-104-80	79x4,5	GISL	BILGE WELL C/D	BILGE CHEST	
803-105-80	79x4,5	GISL	BILGE WELL FWD SB	BILGE CHEST	
803-106-80	79x4,5	GISL	BILGE WELL FWD PS	BILGE CHEST	
803-107-125	740x4,5	GISL	BILGE CHEST	PIPE 803-108/109	
803-108-125	740x4,5	GISL	PIPE 803-107	GS PUMP	
803-109-125	740x4,5	GISL	PIPE 803-107	BILGE PUMP	
803-110-150	768x5	GISL	GS PUMP	PIPE 803-114	
803-111-125	740x4,5	GISL	DAILY BILGE PUMP	PIPE 803-112	
803-112-100	714x4,5	GISL	PIPE 803-111/113	BILGE WATER TK.	
803-113-125	740x4,5	GISL	PIPE 803-111	PIPE 803-114	
803-114-150	768x5	GISL	PIPE 803-113	PIPE 803-115	
803-115-150	768x10	GISL	PIPE 803-114	OVERBOARD	
803-116-50	70x4,5	GISL	STEERING GEAR RM.	BILGE WELL AFT	
803-117-50	70x4,5	GISL	HYDR AGGR ROOM.	BILGE WELL FWD PS	
803-118-50	70x4,5	GISL	FOAM STORES	BILGE WELL FWD SB	
803-119-50	70x4,5	GISL	CHAIN LOCKER SB	BILGE CHEST	
803-120-50	70x4,5	GISL	PUMP ROOM, SUCTION	BILGE EJECTOR	
803-121-65	76x4,5	GISL	BILGE EJECTOR	PIPE 803-122	
803-122-65	76x7,5	GISL	PIPE 803-121	OVERBOARD	
803-123-50	70x4,5	GISL	PIPE 813-XXX	BILGE EJECTOR	
803-124-50	70x4,5	GISL	COFFERD. SUCTION	BILGE EJECTOR	
803-125-50	70x4,5	GISL	BT ROOM, SUCTION	BILGE CHEST	
803-126-50	70x4,5	GISL	CHAIN LOCKER PS	BILGE CHEST	
803-127-50	70x4,5	GISL	ROPE STORE	PIPE 803-129	
803-128-50	70x4,5	GISL	DECK STORE	PIPE 803-129	
803-129-50	70x4,5	GISL	PIPE 803-127/128	BILGE CHEST	
803-130-50	70x4,5	GISL	BILGE SUCTION	BILGE EJECTOR	
803-131-50	70x4,5	GISL	PIPE 813-XXX	BILGE EJECTOR	
803-132-65	76x4,5	GISL	BILGE EJECTOR	PIPE 803-133	
803-133-65	76x6,5	GISL	PIPE 803-132	OVERBOARD	
803-134-50	70x4,5	GISL	BILGE WATER TK.	OILY WATER SEP.	
803-135-25	74x4	GISL	BILGE WATER SEP.	BILGE WATER TK.	
803-136-40	78x4,5	GISL	BILGE WATER SEP.	BILGE WATER TK.	
803-137-50	70x4,5	GISL	BILGE WATER SEP.	SLUDGE TANK	
803-138-15	72x2,5	GISL	BILGE WATER SEP.	BILGE WELL	
803-139-40	78x4,5	GISL	BILGE WATER SEP.	PIPE 803-140	
803-140-25	74x4,5	GISL	PIPE 803-139	PIPE 803-115	
803-141-50	70x4,5	GISL	BILGE WATER SEP.	SLUDGE PUMP	
803-142-50	70x4,5	GISL	STORES	PIPE 803-129	
803-143-50	70x4,5	GISL	PIPE 813-XXX	BILGE EJECTOR	
803-144-50	70x4,5	GISL	SPEED LOG TANK	BILGE CHEST	
803-145-65	76x4,5	GISL	BILGE EJECTOR	PIPE 803-146	
803-133-65	76x6,5	GISL	PIPE 803-145	OVERBOARD	





Coastal Shipping Ltd.
The Woodward Group of Companies
114 Main Street, P.O. Box 910
Lewisporte, NL A0G 3A0 CANADA

Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan (SMPEP)

M/T “QIKIQTAALUK W.”





Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

[illegible]



M/T Qikiqtaaluk W.
Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

Document History

Revision	Date	Description	By
0	14 November 2018	Updated per internal review and issued for approval	MDP

[illegible]



M/T Qikiqtaaluk W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

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M/T Qikiqtaaluk W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

1.0 Ship Particulars

SHIP'S IDENTIFICATION

DNV GL REGISTER NUMBER	36929
NAME OF SHIP	QIKIQTAAALUK W.
CALL SIGN / SIGNAL LETTERS	CIZ7896
IMO NUMBER	9421221
TYPE OF SHIP	CHEMICAL / OIL TANKER
PORT OF REGISTRY	ST. JOHN'S
GROSS TONNAGE	13097
FLAG	CANADA
OFFICIAL NUMBER	841795

SHIP'S DIMENSIONS

LOA	149.95 M
LBP	142.80 M
BREADTH MOULDED	23.20 M
DEPTH	13.05 M
DESIGN DRAFT	9.86 M



M/T Qikiqtaaluk W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

2.0 Introduction

1. This Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan (SMPEP, hereafter referred to as the "Plan") is written in accordance with the requirements of regulation 37 of Annex I and regulation 17 of Annex II of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 there to and amended by Res. MEPC. 78 (43). As recommended by IMO, this plan is a **combination of a Shipboard Oil Pollution Prevention Plan (SOPEP) and a Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan (SMPEP) for noxious liquid substances (NLS)**.
2. The purpose of the Plan is to provide guidance to the Master, officers, and operating personnel onboard the Ship, with respect to the steps to be taken when an oil or marine pollution incident has or is likely to occur. The appendices contain communication data of all contacts referenced to in the Plan, as well as other reference material.
3. The Plan contains all information and operational instructions required by the "Guidelines for the development of the Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan for Oil and/or Noxious Liquid Substances" published under Res.MEPC.54(32) and in compliance with IMO Res.MEPC.85(44) as amended by IMO Res.MEPC.137(53).
4. This Plan is to be reviewed and approved by Class (DNVGL) on behalf of Transport Canada – Marine Safety (TCMS, hereafter referred to as "the Board") and, except as provided below, no alteration or revision shall be made to any part of it without prior approval of the Board.
5. Changes to the appendices will not be required to be approved by the Board. The appendices should be maintained, and kept up to date by the Owners, Operators, and Managers.
6. For the purposes of this Plan, the Master is taken to be that person who is a member of the vessel's operational personnel and to which is given senior responsibility for the vessel and any circumstances pertaining thereto.
7. Before entering a port of call, the Master should be aware of local emergency response procedures and organizations, and have up to date contact information readily available.



M/T Qikiqtaaluk W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

3.0 Reason for Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

1. This Plan is intended to assist the ship's personnel in dealing with an unexpected discharge of oil or noxious liquid substances. Its primary purpose is to set in motion the necessary actions to stop or minimize the discharge of those substances and to mitigate their effects. Effective planning ensures that the necessary actions are taken in a structured, logical and timely manner.
2. The primary objectives of this Plan are to:
 - prevent pollution
 - stop or minimize outflow when a damage to the ship or its requirement occurs
 - stop or minimize outflow when an operational spill occurs in excess of the quantity or instantaneous rate permitted under the present Convention.
3. Further, the purpose of the Plan is to provide the Master, officers and certain crew members with a practical guide to the prevention of marine spills and in carrying out the responsibilities associated with regulation 37 of Annex I and Reg. 17 of Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78.
 - procedures to report an oil / marine incident.
 - Coastal States (Focal Points) and Port Contact Lists to be contacted in the event of any pollution incident.
 - co-ordination with national and local Authorities in combating a pollution.
4. In summary, the Plan will serve to promote a practiced response when the ship's personnel are faced with a spill.
5. Although the Plan is designed as a ship-specific tool it must be also be considered as an additional instrument and is a link to shore-based plans. With this, the Plans allow an efficient co-ordination between the ship and shore-based Authorities / Organizations in mitigating the effects of any pollution incident.
6. The Plan includes a summary flowchart (See page 4-5) to guide the Master through reporting and acting procedures required during an oil pollution incident response.
7. The Plan is likely to be a document used on board by the Master and the officers of the ship and must therefore be available in the working language used by them.
8. The Plan is not applicable if the vessel operates in U.S waters within the EEZ (exclusive economic zone). For U.S. waters, the Vessel Response Plan (VRP) is to be activated.
9. All Procedures in this Plan are in line with Coastal emergency procedures which can be found in the file "*Emergency Preparedness*" as part of the Safety Management System (SMS). They should be referred to in any case for obtaining additional information.



M/T Qikiqtaaluk W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

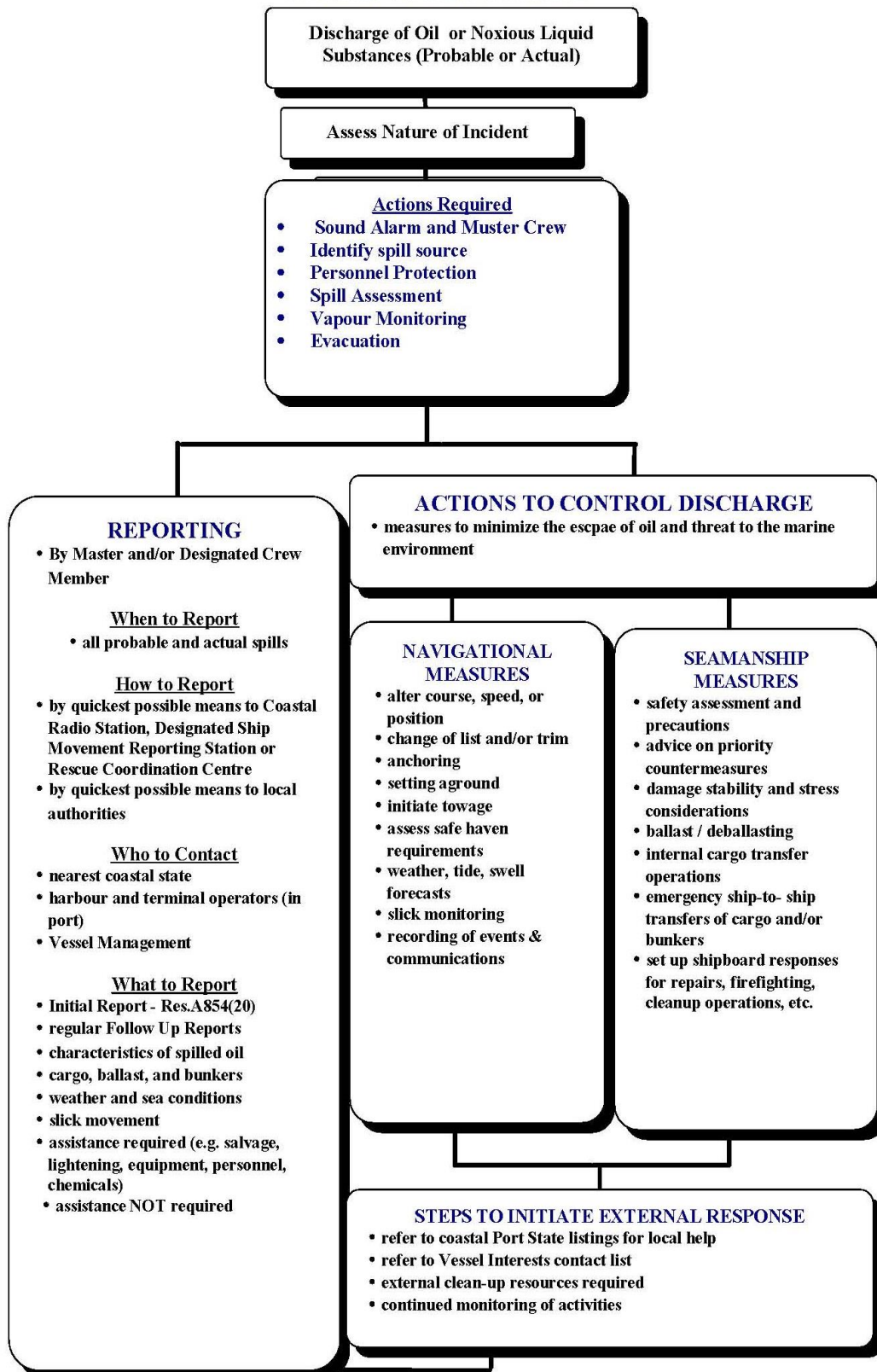
3.1 Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan – Summary Flow Chart

This flow diagram is an outline of the course of action that shipboard personnel should follow in responding to a pollution emergency based on the guidelines published by the Organization. This diagram is not exhaustive and should not be used as a sole reference in response. Consideration should be given inclusion of specific reference to the Plan. The steps are designed to assist ship personnel in action to stop or minimize the discharge of oil or NLS and mitigate its effects. These steps fall into two main categories - reporting and actions.



M/T Qikiqtaaluk W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

SUMMARY FLOWCHART





M/T Qikiqtaaluk W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

4.0 Reporting Requirements

4.1 General

The reporting requirements of this section comply with those of regulation 37 Annex I and 17 of Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78. When the ship is involved in an incident which results in the discharge of oil or NLS, the Master is obliged under the terms of MARPOL 73 / 78 to report details of the incident, without delay, to the nearest Coastal state by means of the fastest telecommunication channels available.

The intent of these requirements are to ensure that Coastal States are informed, without delay, of any incident giving rise to pollution, or threat of pollution of the marine environment, as well as of the assistance and salvage measures, so that appropriate action may be taken.

Without interfering with ship owner's liability, some coastal states consider that it is their responsibility to define techniques and means to be taken against a marine pollution incident and approve such operations which might cause further pollution (i.e. lightening). States are in general entitled to do so under the International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969 and the Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances other than Oil, 1973.

4.2 Reporting Procedures

For easy reference the reporting requirements in the context of this plan are divided in to the following information blocks:

4.2.1 When to Report

Taking the summary flowchart, as shown on page 5, as a basic guide into consideration reports are necessary in the following cases:

4.2.1.1 Actual Discharge

The Master is obligated to report to the nearest Coastal State whenever there is a discharge of oil:

- resulting from damage to the ship
- resulting from damage to the ship's equipment
- for the purpose of securing the safety of a ship or saving life at sea
- during the operation of the Ship in excess of the quantity or instantaneous rate permitted under the present Convention.

4.2.1.2 Probable Discharge

The Master is obligated to report even when no actual discharge of oil or NLS has occurred but there is a probability that one could occur.



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However, as it is not practicable to lay down precise definitions of all types of situations involving probable discharge of oil / NLS which would warrant an obligation to report, the Master is obligated to judge by himself whether there is such a probability and whether a report should be made.

Therefore, it is recommended that, at least, the following events are carefully considered by the Master; taking into account the nature of the damage, failure or breakdown of the ship, machinery, or equipment, as well as the ship's location, proximity to land, weather, state of the sea and traffic density - as cases in which a probable discharge is more likely:

- damage, failure or breakdown which affects the safety of the ship (e.g. collision, fire, grounding, explosion, structural failure, flooding, cargo, cargo shifting, list, etc.); or
- failure or breakdown of machinery or equipment which results in impairment of the safety of navigation (e.g. failure or breakdown of steering gear, propulsion, electrical generating system, essential shipborne navigation aids etc.)

If in doubt, the Master should always make a report in cases aforementioned.

In all cases the Authorities should be kept informed by the Master as how the situation progress and be advised when all threats of pollution have passed.

4.2.2 Information Required

As required in article 8 and Protocol I of MARPOL 73 / 78 Convention the Master or other persons having charge of the ship should report the particulars of any pollution incident. In this context the International Marine Organization (IMO), in 1997, adopted Resolution A.851(20) "General Principles for Ship Reporting Systems and Ship Reporting Requirements, including Guidelines for Reporting Incidents involving Dangerous Goods, Harmful Substances and / or Marine Pollutants" as amended with MEPC.138(53).

The intent of the Resolutions aforementioned is to enable Coastal States and other interested parties to be informed, without delay, of any incident giving rise to pollution, or threat of pollution of the marine environment, as well as of assistance and salvageable measures, so that appropriate action may be taken.

Nothing in this chapter relieves the Master in using sound judgment to make sure that any incident or probable discharge is reported as quickly as possible in the prevailing situation. When transmitting initial reports to the authorities of the nearest Coastal State, the Master or other persons dealing with such a transmission should take note of IMO Resolution A.851(20) as amended with MEPC.138(53).

Especially the format of the initial report, as well as supplementary follow up reports should conform to the guidance contained in Resolution A.851(20) as amended with MEPC.138(53). All reporting whether initial or follow up, should follow IMO's reporting format as outlined below and should contain the following information:



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4.2.3 Format and Information Required for Official Report

- AA** VESSEL NAME, CALL SIGN, FLAG
- BB** DATE AND TIME (GMT) OF INCIDENT: 11/1935 meaning 11th of month at 7:35 pm.
- CC** SHIPS POSITION: 2230N 0600E meaning 22 deg. 30 min. N, 6 deg. E
- DD** SHIPS POSITION: By true bearing (3 digits) and distance from clearly identified landmark.
- EE** TRUE COURSE (3 digits)
- FF** SPEED IN KNOTS AND TENTHS OF A KNOT (3 DIGITS)
- LL** ROUTE INFORMATION – Intended Track
- MM** RADIO STATIONS AND FREQUENCIES GUARDED
- NN** TIME OF NEXT REPORT (same as in BB)
- OO** DRAFT (4 DIGITS - meters and centimeters)
- PP** TYPES AND QUANTITIES OF CARGO AND BUNKERS ON BOARD
- QQ** BRIEF DETAILS OF DAMAGE, LIMITATIONS ETC. (must include condition of vessel and ability to transfer cargo, ballast, or fuel)
- RR** BRIEF DETAILS OF ACTUAL POLLUTION (oil type, estimate of quantity discharged, whether discharge continues, cause, estimate of slick movement)
- SS** WEATHER AND SEA CONDITIONS (wind force/direction, relevant tidal and/or current information)
- TT** NAME, ADDRESS, FAX, TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF VESSEL OWNER OR REPRESENTATIVE.
- UU** DETAILS OF LENGTH, BREADTH, TONNAGE, AND TYPE OF VESSEL
- WW** TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ON BOARD
- XX** MISC. DETAILS (This includes brief details of incident, actions taken, injuries sustained and assistance required. If no outside assistance is required, then this should be clearly stated.)

A sample format for initial notification can be found in Appendix A.



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All follow up reports by the Master should include information relevant to the Coastal State Authorities to keep them informed as the incident develops.

Follow up reports should include information on any significant changes in the ship's condition, the rate of release and spread of the substances, weather and sea conditions and clean-up activities underway.

In this context details of bunker and cargo disposition, condition of any empty tanks and nature of any ballast carried are information needed by those involved in order to assess the threat posed by an actual or probable discharge from the damaged ship.

4.2.4 Whom to Contact

The Master is responsible for reporting any incident involving an actual or probable discharge of oil or NLS. Taking into consideration the summary flow chart on page 5, the Master of the ship involved in any kind of actual or probable discharge of oil, cases of which are defined under Section 4 (sub-paragraph 4.2.1.1 and 4.2.1.2) of this Plan should report details on the incident immediately.

Nothing in this chapter relieves the Master from using sound judgement to make sure that any incident is reported as quickly as possible in the prevailing situation.

4.2.4.1 Coastal State Contacts

In order to expedite response and minimize damage from an oil pollution incident at sea, it is essential that appropriate Coastal States be notified without delay. In this context the use of the list of agencies or officials of Administrations responsible for receiving and processing reports (so called “Focal Points”) as developed by the Organization (IMO) in conformity with article 8 of the Convention is recommended. This list can be found in Appendix B: Coastal State Contacts.

Ship's that transit Canadian waters are required to have an arrangement with a certified response organization. The vessel, in accordance with the regulations, has onboard a **declaration** that the vessel's management has, in accordance with 167 of the Canada Shipping Act 2001, entered into an arrangement with a response organization to which a certificate of designation has been issued pursuant to section 169 in respect of the quantity of oil that is carried both as fuel and cargo on board the vessel.

Three response organizations (RO) have been established in Eastern Canada. Although each of the ROs is independent Corporations they are linked together through various support and mutual aid agreements. Each of the ROs has a specific Geographic Area of Response (GAR) and a certified response capability of 10,000 tonnes. The following table provides a list of the ROs and a general description of their GARs.



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<u>Response Organization</u>	<u>Geographic Area of Response (GAR)</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eastern Canada Response Corporation Ltd. (ECRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In general the waters of the Canadian Great Lakes, Quebec and the Atlantic Coast excluding areas covered by Alert and PTMS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Atlantic Emergency Response Team (“ALERT”) Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In general the Port of Saint John, New Brunswick and surrounding waters.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Point Tupper Marine Services Limited (PTMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In general the Port of Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia and surrounding waters.

Prior to commencing a voyage, the Master or his onboard designate is responsible to ensure that the necessary declarations for the intended voyage are onboard and necessary contact information had been inserted in the manual in Appendices.

In the event of an incident, if conditions permit (i.e. time and prevailing conditions) the Master shall consult with vessel management contacts prior to activation of any response organization. The person or persons identified in the **declaration** shall be responsible for contacting and mobilizing the response organization.

4.2.4.2 Port Contacts

For the ship in port, notification of local agencies, combating teams or clean-up companies will speed response. If an oil spill occurs during the ship’s stay in a port, whether operational or as a result of an accident, the Master should inform the appropriate agencies (e.g. National Response Center, Terminal/Port Authorities etc.) without undue delay.

If the ship is engaged in a regular service between port/terminals the Master or any other person aboard delegated by the Master should provide a list with the relevant port contact addresses for each port served regularly of the Authorities/persons/and terminals dealing with oil spill.

This list should be regularly updated.

The ‘Port Contact List’ is shown in Appendix C: Port Contacts

If a change in the ship’s range of trade or a change in the addresses of persons/ Authorities of the ports/terminals served regularly takes place, the Master or any other person aboard delegated by the Master is required to issue a new list.

Where ship’s service makes it not feasible to prepare such a list the Master should seek guidance concerning such local Port Contacts and local reporting procedures upon arrival in port.

Addresses obtained in this way should be documented aboard in the form that the Master considers most effective and should be attached to the Plan.



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4.2.4.3 Ship Interest Contacts

For Ship Interest Contacts it is necessary to have information at the Master's disposal in case of accidental discharge of oil or NLS for informing the home office of the ship's owner or operator, the local agent of the company, the appropriate P&I Club and correspondents, clean-up contractors etc.

This information should be provided in the form of a so-called 'Ship Interest Contact List'. The "Ship Interest Contact List" is shown in Appendix D.



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5.0 Steps to Control Discharge

Ship personnel will most probably be in the best position to take quick action to mitigate or control the discharge of oil or noxious liquid substances from their ship. Therefore, this Plan provides the Master with clear guidance on how to accomplish this mitigation for a variety of situations.

It is the Master's responsibility to initiate a response in the event of a discharge of oil / NLS or substantial threat of discharge - actual or probable - into waters.

In no case should action be taken that in any way could jeopardize the safety of personnel either onboard or ashore.

In cases of a discharge of noxious liquid substances the Master has to refer to the "Material Safety Data Sheet" (MSDS) provide onboard for any NLS cargo. Considerations will have to be made to any danger resulting from discharge of such substances, i.e. mixing with water, air, other materials / substances.

Special consideration is to be taken in case of the necessity to transfer cargo into another compartment onboard of the compatibility of the material to be transferred and the material of pipes and tanks to be used for such actions.

In cases of small spills on deck, the vessel's crew should take whatever actions are necessary to prevent oil from escaping over the side. Once the spill is contained on deck, the crew will need to take action to clean up the oil. **Spilled oil shall not be washed over the side.** Once oil is in the water, the crew's ability to respond in a practical manner is greatly reduced.

The following list specifies different kinds of possible operational spills with regard to reactions to be taken.

5.1 Operational Spills

5.1.1 Operational Spill Prevention

All crew members shall maintain a close watch for the escape of oil or NLS during bunker or cargo operations.

Prior to bunker or cargo transfer the competent crew members should mobilize the spill equipment, as far as available on board, and place it close to the planned operation, e.g. along the railing on the side at which bunker operation takes place. All deck scuppers and open drains must be effectively plugged. Accumulations of water should be drained periodically and scupper plugs replaced immediately after the water has run off. Any free-floating substances should be removed prior to draining.

Bunker or Cargo tanks which have been topped up should be checked frequently during the remaining operations to avoid an overflow.



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Unless there are permanent means for retention of any slight leakage at ship / shore connections for bunker or cargo transfer, it is essential that a drip tray is in place to catch any leaking substance. The removed bunker oil and the used clean-up material should be retained on board in proper containment units until it can be discharged to a reception facility.

All crew members of the ship's crew should be familiar with the fundamentals of the ship's vital systems including the ventilation and electrical systems. Crew members should be able to isolate the accommodation and/or machinery spaces using the louvers and fan shutoffs and, from the distribution panels, isolate electrical circuits in areas of risk.

In the event of an operational spill which occurs during bunkering or cargo operations, it is important that the bunkering party terminate any and all bunkering operations and close all manifold valves.

Before closing any manifold valves, the bunkering / cargo party must immediately inform the terminal / loading master so that they may take action to eliminate the possibility of over-pressurization of the shore side transfer components.

After dealing with the cause of the spill, it may be necessary to obtain permission from local authorities and / or the terminal before resuming bunkering or cargo operations.

If the possibility of fire or explosion exists, nonessential air intakes to accommodations and machinery spaces should be closed and all sources of ignition should be eliminated. See Section 5.2.1.1 of this Plan.

Care must be taken to consider stability and stress when taking action to mitigate the spillage of oil. Internal transfers should be undertaken only with a full appreciation of the likely impact on the vessel's overall stress and stability. Please refer to the "Approved Stability Book" carried on board.



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5.1.2 Operational Spill Checklist

Action Considered	Designated Person	Completed
Sound emergency alarm	Person Discovering Incident	Y / N
Mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team	Chief Engineer / Master	Y / N
Cease all bunkering operations	Chief / 2nd Engineer	Y / N
Locate source of leakage	Chief / 2nd Engineer	Y / N
Operate manifold valves	Chief / 2nd Engineer	Y / N
Close all nonessential vent intakes and tank vents as required	Chief / 2nd Engineer	Y / N
Stop or reduce outflow	Chief Engineer / Deckhand	Y / N
Assess fire risk	Chief Officer	Y / N
Commence clean up	Chief Officer	Y / N
Assess Stress / Stability	Master / Chief Officer	Y / N
Transfer fuel from damaged area to slack tanks or other containment space	Chief / 2nd Engineer	Y / N
Request outside assistance if required	Master	Y / N
Counter excessive list if required / possible	Chief Officer	Y / N

5.1.3 Pipeline Leakage

In the event of leakage from an oil / NLS pipeline, valve, hose or metal arm, the Chief Engineer must ensure that the following actions are taken:

- Stop oil flow, close manifold and other valves.
- Sound emergency alarm and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team
- Locate source and drain affected section into an available empty or slack tank. Repair if possible.
- If there is any possibility of vapors entering the engine room or accommodation intakes, appropriate preventative steps must be quickly taken.
- Absorb spill with any absorbent materials on hand and dispose of oil-soaked materials in an appropriate container on board until it can be discharged to a reception facility.
- If oil is overboard, report to proper authorities immediately (as per section 4 of this plan).

5.1.4 Tank Overflow

In the event of an oil tank overflow, the Chief Engineer must ensure that the following actions are taken:

- Stop oil flow, close manifold and other valves.
- Sound emergency alarm and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team
- Place drain buckets under overflow pipes to contain possible spills.



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- If there is any possibility of vapors entering the engine room or accommodation intakes, appropriate preventative steps must be quickly taken.
- Drain or transfer oil to slack or empty tanks if possible with due consideration paid to vessel stability. If no slack or empty tanks are available, oil may be pumped back ashore through delivery lines, having first gained permission to do so.
- Absorb spill with any absorbent materials on hand and dispose of oil-soaked materials in an appropriate container on board until it can be discharged to a reception facility.
- If oil is overboard, report to proper authorities immediately (as per section 4 of this plan).

5.1.5 Hull Leakage

If oil is noticed on the water near the vessel during normal operations and cannot be accounted for, the possibility of hull leakage should be suspected.

In the event of a hull leakage, the Master must ensure that the following actions are taken:

- Sound emergency alarm and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team.
- Stop any transfer or bunkering operations.
- Identify damage and report to proper authorities immediately (as per section 4 of this plan). Consider a diver if necessary and possible.
- If possible, contain spill using materials on hand and dispose of oil-soaked materials in an appropriate container.
- If there is any possibility of vapors entering the engine room or accommodation intakes, appropriate preventative steps must be quickly taken.
- Transfer fuel away from suspected leaks to empty or slack tanks if possible, or to a ballast tank if necessary. If in port, arrangements can be made to pump oil ashore to tanks or trucks. Due consideration is to be paid to vessel stress and stability.
- If it is not possible to identify the leaking tank, reduce level in all tanks in the vicinity, giving due consideration to vessel stress and stability.

5.1.6 Spills caused by Equipment in Machinery Spaces

If operational spills are caused by failure of equipment in machinery spaces, any further operation of this equipment should be stopped immediately, and measures are to be taken to avoid a spill. Such equipment may be:

- Oily - water separating equipment or oil filtering equipment or oil filtering equipment to de-oil bilge water from the engine room bilges.
- Valves in pipes connecting ballast / cargo systems
- Cooling pipes in cooler systems
- Gearing of bow thruster
- Stern tubes

If oil spill is caused by failure of equipment, the following measures are to be taken:



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- Sound emergency alarm and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team.
- Absorb spill with any absorbent material in hand and dispose of oil-soaked materials in an appropriate container.
- Do not restart equipment until problem has been rectified.

The removed bunker oil and the used clean-up material should be retained on board in proper containment units until it can be discharged to a reception facility.

5.2 Spills Resulting from Accidents

In the event of a casualty the Master's first priority will be to ensure the safety of personnel and the vessel and initiate action to prevent escalation of the incident and marine pollution.

5.2.1 Ship grounded / stranded

In order to determine remedial action to be taken for ensuring the safety of the ship and its crew, the Master's priority should be to ensure that he receives detailed information about the damage the ship has sustained as soon as possible.

If the vessel grounds, the Master must ensure that the following actions are taken:

- Sound emergency alarm, muster crew, and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team once safe to do so.
- Eliminate all avoidable sources of ignition and ban smoking onboard. Action must be taken to prevent hazardous vapors from entering accommodation and machinery spaces. See section 5.1.1
- Identify damage by means of a visual inspection.
- Take soundings around vessel to determine the nature and gradient of seabed.
- Check differences in tidal range at grounding site.
- Evaluate tidal current in grounding area.
- Take soundings of all tanks on shell and compare with departure soundings.
- Determine probability and/or quantity of oil released.
- If oil release is determined or is probable, this is to be included in the casualty report.
- Determine other possible hazards to the vessel such as sliding off the grounding site or further damage from seas / swell, and torsion forces.

At this point, the Master should evaluate the question of refloating the vessel by own means. Before such an attempt is made, it must be determined:

- whether the ship is damaged in such a way that it may sink, break up or capsize after getting off
- whether the ship, after getting off, may have maneuvering problems upon leaving the dangerous area on its own.
- whether machinery, rudder or propeller are damaged due to grounding or may be damaged by trying to get off ground by own means.



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- whether the ship may be trimmed or lightened sufficiently to avoid damage to other tanks in order to reduce additional pollution.
- weather evaluation; whether there is time/reason to await improvements in weather or tide.
- whether ship's structure permits refloating/consultation of DNV-GL Emergency Response Service (ERS)
- whether all steps of Coastal Shipping Ltd. procedure "Grounding" have been complied with.

If remaining aground is determined to be less of a risk then:

- Use anchors to prevent vessel movement.
- Take on ballast in empty tanks with due consideration paid to stress and stability. Please refer to the approved stability book.
- Consider transfer of fuel from damaged tanks with due consideration paid to stress and stability. Please refer to the approved stability book.
- Reduce longitudinal stress on the hull by transfer of fluids internally. Please refer to the approved stability book.
- If the change in stability and stress cannot be calculated onboard, contact the vessel's management to arrange for the necessary calculations. Refer to 5.8 Vessel Stress and Stability Information for information which should be provided.
- Reduce fire risk by removing all sources of ignition.

5.2.2 Fire/Explosion

If the ship is aground and therefore cannot manoeuvre, all possible sources of ignition should be eliminated and action taken to prevent flammable vapors from entering the machinery spaces or the accommodation spaces.

If a fire or explosion occurs on board, the vessel's fire control party must ensure that the following actions are taken:

- Sound emergency alarm, muster crew, and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team once safe to do so.
- Determine extent of damage and what damage control measures can be taken.
- Determine whether there are casualties.
- Request assistance as deemed necessary.
- Take necessary actions to prevent smoke and other hazardous vapors from entering the accommodation and machinery spaces.
- Assess possibility of oil leakage.
- Determine possible actions to control the discharge of oil. This will depend largely on the damage to the ship and cargo.
- If there is a discharge or possible discharge of oil, this to be included in the casualty report.



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- Should abandonment be necessary, the Master must ensure that every effort is made to maneuver survival craft upwind of any oil spill.

The Coastal Shipping Emergency Procedure "Fire and Explosion" in the file Emergency Preparedness should be complied with.

5.2.3 Hull Failure

If the vessel suffers structural hull failure, the Master must ensure that the following actions are taken:

- Sound emergency alarm, muster crew, and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team once safe to do so.
- Reduce speed or stop to minimize stress on hull.
- Assess immediate danger of sinking or capsizing.
- Initiate damage control measures if possible.
- If lightening is required, all efforts should be made to wait for a barge or other ship to receive the cargo.
- If oil has spilled, or if it is necessary to jettison oil to maintain stability, make a report as per Section 4.
- If the change in stability and stress cannot be calculated onboard, contact the vessel's management to arrange for the necessary calculations.
- Consider forecasted weather conditions and their effect on the situation.
- Should abandonment be necessary, the Master must ensure that every effort is made to maneuver survival craft upwind of any oil spill.

5.2.4 Excessive List

Should the ship for some reasons suddenly start to list excessively during discharging/loading operations, or bunkering, all ongoing operations should be stopped immediately until the cause has been determined.

The Officer on duty should inform the Master and/or Chief Officer without delay.

The Master should try to determine the reason for excessive list, and take steps to rectify the situation and to stabilize the ship's condition:

- Check reasons for list.
- Soundings / Ullage to be taken in all tanks.
- Bunker / Ballast / Cargo pumps to be made ready.
- Consider measures to minimize list in transferring liquid from one compartment to another.
- Ensure water tightness of empty spaces.
- Close all openings.
- Secure vent pipes to avoid ingress of water.
- If bunkering: change to corrective tanks for rectifying the situation.
- If ballasting / de-ballasting: change to corrective tanks to rectify the situation.



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- If there is reason to believe that the list may cause any spill, notify as per Section 4.
- If the ship's crew is in jeopardy, prepare lifeboats for launching, and notify as per Section 4.

If the situation is brought under control, inform all parties interested.

5.2.5 Cargo Containment System Failure

In the event of cargo containment system failure, the following priorities must be observed:

- Safety of life
- Control of damage to the vessel and cargo
- Prevention of environmental pollution

Personnel must not take risks which may endanger their own lives or the lives of any other crew members.

The nature of the containment failure may be varied, and for this reason a number of possibilities are addressed below.

Initial Emergency Action:

- Personnel are mustered and briefed on the situation. This briefing will include aspects of the Data Sheet on board (MSDS). The IBC Code contains the definitive list of pollutant aspects of NLS and the IMDG Code supplement contains emergency schedules for incidents with dangerous cargoes. Where a dangerous reaction of different cargo types is anticipated, see 5.2.9.
- Protective clothing and breathing apparatus donned as required.
- All accommodation access doors will be shut.
- All valves, hatches, storeroom doors on the cargo deck will be shut.
- All ventilation into the accommodation, except closed circuit systems will be closed down.
- Smoking is prohibited throughout the ship.

Further Actions in Mitigation

- Fire hoses and water sprays ready for immediate action.
- Firefighting equipment and breathing apparatus prepared for action.
- The company/charters informed and technical assistance asked for recovery of containment system.
- Consider venting of cargo.
- Consider jettisoning of cargo.



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5.2.6 Ship submerged / foundered / wrecked

If the ship is wrecked to the extent that it or parts of it are submerged, take all measures to evacuate all persons onboard. Avoid contact with any spilled cargo or oil. Alert other ships and / or the nearest coastal state for assistance in rescuing lives and the as far as possible.

5.2.7 Collision

The Master shall follow the emergency plan as given in Coastal Shipping Ltd. Emergency procedure "Collision" in file: Emergency Preparedness as follows:

- Sound emergency alarm, muster crew, and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team once safe to do so.
- Determine whether there are casualties.
- If there is a possibility of fire or explosion, eliminate all avoidable sources of ignition and ban smoking onboard. Action should be taken to prevent flammable vapors from entering the accommodation and machinery spaces.
- Decide whether separation of vessels may cause or increase spillage of oil or increase the risk of sinking.
- If any oil tanks are penetrated, isolate these tanks or transfer oil to slack or empty tanks with due attention paid to stress and stability of the vessel. Please refer to the approved stability book.
- If there is an oil spill, make a report as per section 4.
- If possible to maneuver, the Master, in conjunction with the appropriate shore authorities should consider moving his ship to a more suitable location in order to facilitate emergency repair work or lightening operations, or to reduce the threat posed to any sensitive shoreline areas.

5.2.8 Dangerous Reaction of Cargo / Contamination Yielding a Hazardous Condition

In case of spillage of NLS cargo on deck, to the sea, or incidental mixture with other cargo through internal tanks leakage, consider dangerous reactions of such mixtures. Promptly consult the Material Sheet Data Sheet (MSDS) available for the cargo onboard about possible hazards and necessary precautions. Take necessary actions to protect the crew from contact with spilled material or its vapors and review first aid procedures in the event of contact.

5.2.9 Other Dangerous Cargo and / or Vapor release

In case of release of dangerous NLS take necessary actions for the protection of the crew against health hazards, especially by contact with materials or its toxic vapors. Avoid material or vapors spreading over the ship. If any dangerous material or vapor is released from any part of the containment system, take arrangements to free the deck area as far as possible by turning the ship to have the accommodation upwind of the point of release.



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Evacuate crew members from the endangered area. If persons have to carry out any unavoidable duties within the endangered area, insure personal protection devices are used for those persons to avoid direct contact. All possible sources of ignition should be eliminated and non-essential air intakes shut down to prevent intake of vapor into accommodation and engine spaces.

Take measures to reduce tanks level or pressure to stop any emission of material or vapor. Report such spillage to nearest coastal state in order to arrange precautionary measures for the environment.

5.2.10 Loss of Tank Environmental Control

Consider loss of environmental control as a possible explosion hazard. Consult the MSDS sheets for specific hazards. Avoid air intake to the spaces.

5.3 Procedures to Reduce or Stop Outflow of Oil or NLS

The Master should assess the possibility of damage to the environment and whatever action can be taken to reduce further damage from any release, such as;

- Transfer /cargo internally, provided shipboard piping system is in an operational condition and in careful view of the compatibility of the substance and the tanks/pipes used for transfer, and taking into account the impact on the ship's overall stress and stability.
- Isolate damaged/penetrated tanks hermetically to ensure that hydrostatic pressure in tanks remains intact during tidal changes.
- Evaluate the possibility of pumping water into a damaged tank in order to form a water bottom stopping the outflow of oil.
- Evaluate the necessity of transferring bunkers / cargo to barges or other ships and request such assistance accordingly.
- Evaluate the possibility of additional release of oil or NLS in close co-operation with coastal states.

In case of large differences between the tide levels, the Master should try to isolate the damaged tanks to reduce additional to reduce additional loss of substances.

5.4 Priority Actions

Top priority shall in all cases of emergency be the safety of the persons onboard and to take actions to prevent escalation of the incident. Immediate consideration should be given to the protective measures against fire, explosions, and personal exposure to toxic vapor.

Detailed information about damage sustained to the ship and its containment system has to be obtained. On the basis of the information the Master can decide next actions for the protection of lives, the ship, the cargo and the environment.



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The Master should take into account the following when he is determining whether salvage assistance will be needed or not:

- Nearest land or hazard to navigation
- Vessel's set and drift
- Estimated time of casualty repair
- Determination of nearest capable assistance and its response time.

Detailed information about the cargo, especially NLS Cargo has to be available and to be referred to further actions regarding the cargo.

In case of necessary movement of cargo within the ship careful consideration is to be given to hull strength and stability as well as to the compatibility of all material (cargo, tanks, coating, piping) in view of any transfer actions planned.

Plans / tables about location and specification of the current cargo as well as bunkers and ballast should be readily available. Information about current cargo / bunker / ballast distribution and the MSDS for the carried cargo substances are available at:

- Cargo, bunkers, ballast distribution: Cargo Office
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS); Alleyway opposite of the cargo office

5.5 Mitigating Activities

If safety of both the ship and the personnel has been addressed the Master shall care for the following issues:

- Assessment of the situation and monitoring of all activities as documented evident.
- Care for further protection of the personnel, use of protection gear, assessment of further risk for health and safety
- Containment of the spilled material by absorption and proper and safe disposal of all material onboard until proper delivery ashore under close guidance of the safety information given by the Product Data Sheet.
- Decontamination of Personnel after finishing the cleanup process.

5.6 Transfer of Bunker / Cargo - Lightening

If the ship has sustained extensive structural damage, it may be necessary to transfer all or part of the cargo / bunker to another ship. In Ship to Ship transfer operations involving a specialized service ship, the Master of that ship will normally be in overall charge.

In the case of non-specialized ships the Master or other person in overall charge of the operation should be mutually agreed and clearly established by the Masters concerned prior to the start of operations. The actual bunker / cargo transfer should be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the receiving ship.



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In all cases each Master remains responsible for the safety to be jeopardized by the action of the other Master, his owner, regulatory officials or others.

The ship to ship transfer operations should be coordinated with the appropriate responsible local Authority. When selecting the area of operation, the Masters should consider the following points:

- The need to notify and obtain the agreements of any responsible authority
- The destinations of the ships concerned
- The shelter provided, particularly from sea and swell
- The sea area and depth of water, which should be sufficient for maneuvering during mooring, unmooring, and transfer operations and allow a safe anchorage if operations have to be undertaken at anchor
- The traffic density
- The weather conditions and weather forecasts

Further, before commencing Ship to Ship Transfer operations each ship should carry out, as far as possible, appropriate preparations like:

- Pre-mooring preparations of the ship
- Positioning of fenders if such equipment is available on board
- Mooring equipment arrangements
- Checking the communication channels between the two ships

In addition to the general principles of Ship to Ship operations as aforementioned the Master should take note of supplemented instructions issued in the Coastal Shipping Ltd bunkering procedures.

5.7 Damage Stability and Hull Stress Calculation

Whenever the tank status changes in the course of the incident the stability and stress of the vessel has to be checked using the class approved cargo computer.

In case of hull damage, stability shall instantly be checked using the appropriate application of the cargo computer. The damage control plan should be referred to. In addition to that the **DNV-GL Emergency Response Service (ERS)** is to be consulted for proper stress and stability calculations.

Whenever possible, contact to the **DNV GL ERS** will be via the Coastal Shipping Ltd. office to reduce the workload onboard. Otherwise the vessel can contact the **DNV GL ERS** directly using the following numbers:

Primary: +47 91 84 97 15
Backup: +49 40 36 149 199 (+code word “OPA 90”)
Email: emergency@dnvgl.com



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5.8 Vessel Stress and Stability Information

VOYAGE PARTICULARS

Departure Port

Departure Date

Time (GMT)

VESSEL CONDITION IMMEDIATELY BEFORE CASUALTY

Mean Draft Forward

Mean Draft Aft

KG(solid)

KG(fluid)

LCG of Vessel

Condition of Tanks and Compartments

#	COMPARTMENT	S.G.	TONNES



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5.9 General Responsibilities of the Master and Designated Officers / Crew Members

The responsibilities of the Master, Officers and the crew onboard in the event of a spill, actual or probable, is to bring the accident under control on board, limit overflows or cleanup procedures, and to secure the ship immediately if an incident occurs.

The following is an example which can be used by the Master to aid in designating officers. Should changes to the team be made, please make a record in this section:

Master
Chief Mate
Chief Engineer

In the event of an emergency, the team should be called out as soon as it is safe to do so.

The team should be given necessary training in the use of such equipment as oil absorbents that the vessel may carry. All members crew should be aware of their duties should an oil spill occur.

Master

- In overall charge.
- Informs terminal authorities or coastal authorities of incident.
- Informs the local agent and requests agent to inform the local underwriter's representative.
- Advises the company's head office of the situation. Keeps everyone updated at regular intervals. and advises of any changes in status of the emergency.
- Keeps log of all events and progress of actions.

Chief Mate

- In charge of deck / cargo operations.
- In charge of lifeboats if required.
- Keeps the Master informed and updated on the situation and of the results of steps taken to contain any spills and limit outflow.
- Insures all openings in the deck and superstructure are closed to limit vapor entry.
- Position sorbent / clean up material to prevent any fluid escape.

Chief Engineer

- In charge of bunkering operations.
- Organizes distribution of oil spill detergents if required.
- Stops bunkering operations if applicable.
- Stops pumps and any unnecessary pieces of machinery.



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Other Personnel

Deck Officer on duty

- Alerts and informs Chief Officer / Chief Engineer on the situation.
- Mobilize off duty crew as necessary.

Engineer on duty

- Assist the Chief Engineer.
- Prepare for firefighting.
- Ensure sufficient power and water to deck.
- Organizes onboard clean up equipment.

Deck Officer off duty

- Under the direction of the Master, responsible for the reporting and record keeping of all events.

On duty Ratings

- Alerts the Officer on duty of any leakage.
- Position sorbent / clean up material to prevent any fluid escape.

Off duty personnel

- Assist as required



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6.0 National and Local Co-Ordination Steps to Control Discharge

Quick efficient co-ordination between the ship and Coastal States or other parties involved becomes vital in mitigating the effects of an oil pollution incident. As the identities and roles of various national and local Authorities involves vary widely from state to state and even from port to port, the Master should take note of these particularities, as far as possible. In this context the Master should call upon the owners representatives in the state/port of question to receive the relevant information.

While operating in Canadian waters, in accordance with the Canadian Pollutant Discharge Reporting Regulations, the Master or Owner of a ship must report, without delay, any discharge or anticipated discharge of a pollutant in Canadian waters or fishing zones, to a Pollution Prevention Officer (PPO). Reports must be made in the manner described in Guidelines for Reporting Incidents Involving Dangerous Goods, Harmful Substances and/or Marine Pollutants, TP 9834, or "General Principles for Ship Reporting Systems and Ship Reporting Requirements, including Guidelines for Reporting Incidents Involving Dangerous Goods, Harmful Substances and/or Marine Pollutants" adopted by the IMO by Resolution A.851(20) as amended with MEPC.138(53). These initial reports can be made to Marine Communication and Traffic Service (MCTS) or any other Canadian Coast Guard Radio Station (CGRS), on the frequencies listed in the publication, Radio Aids to Marine Navigation (RAMN) – DFO 5470 (Great Lakes and Atlantic) and DFO 5471 (Pacific). Alternatively, spill reports can be directed to the nearest CCG 24/7 Regional 1-800 marine spill reporting phone line:

CCG Newfoundland Region	+1 800 563 9089
CCG Maritimes Region	+1 800 656 1633
CCG Quebec Region	+1 800 363 4735
CCG Central and Artic Region	+1 800 265 0237

Inquiries relating to pollution response or requests for response assistance should be directed to:

Director, Safety and Environmental Response Systems
Canadian Coast Guard
Marine Programs
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
200 Kent Street
5th floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E6
Tel: +1 613 990 3115 (office hrs)
Fax: +1 613 996 8902 (office hrs)
Email: troys@dfo-mpo.gc.ca



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ECRC East Coast Response Corporation
1201-275 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5H9
Tel: (613)230-7369
Fax: (613)230-7344

Alternatively, spills may be reported to the appropriate regional center or nearest Vessel Traffic Service Center. See Appendix C: Port Contacts for contact information.

If operating outside of Canadian waters, prior to undertaking mitigating actions – especially in cases of an actual discharge of oil due to casualties in the territorial waters of a Coastal State – the Master should contact the Coastal State for authorization of his action. The Master should coordinate all his activities with the Coastal State. The Master should call the Coastal State for allowance to use chemical agents for response to oil pollution on the sea. Without authorization of the Authorities of the appropriate Coastal State no chemical agent should be used.

Where no responsibility for discharge response by a Coastal State is noticed the Master should take all the necessary steps as deemed appropriate to minimize the escape of oil.

With respect of the accident happened the Master should take measures as stated in Section 4 and 5 of this Plan.



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Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

Appendix A:

Initial Notification Sample Format



M/T Qikiqtaaluk W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

SHIPBOARD MARINE POLLUTION EMERGENCY PLAN

SAMPLE FORMAT FOR INITIAL NOTIFICATION

A (SHIPS NAME; CALL SIGN; FLAG)

B (DATE AND TIME OF EVENT; UTC)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D	D	H	H	M	M

C (POSITION; LAT; LONG)

OR

D (BEARING; DISTANCE FROM LANDMARK)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	N	S
d	d	m	m		

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
d	d	d	N miles

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	E	W
d	d	d	m	m		

E (COURSE)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
d	d	d

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
kn	kn	1/10

L (INTENDED TRACK)

M (RADIO STATION(S) GUARDED)

N (DATE AND TIME OF NEXT REPORT; UTC)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D	D	H	H	M	M

P (TYPE AND QUANTITY OF CARGO/ BUNKERS ON BOARD)

Q (BRIEF DETAILS OF DEFECTS/ DEFICIENCIES/ DAMAGE)



S (CONTACT DETAILS OF WEATHER AND SEA CONDITIONS)

「L」

(Beaufort)

[illegible]

(m)

11

X (ADDITIONAL INFORMATION)



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Appendix B:

Coastal State Contacts



M/T Qikiqtaaluk W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

Additional Contact Information

Region	
Spill Notification Point	Contact Numbers

Region	
Spill Notification Point	Contact Numbers

Region	
Spill Notification Point	Contact Numbers

Region	
Spill Notification Point	Contact Numbers



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Appendix C:

Port Contacts



M/T Qikiqtaaluk W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

Vessel Traffic Service Centers

Note:

The following contacts have been included as they are within the expected range of operation of the Vessel. Due to the nature of the Vessel's voyages and varied ports of call this list should not be considered exhaustive. For this reason, space has been included at the end of this section for addenda.

Newfoundland

St. John's	Tel:	1-709-772-2083
		1-800-563-2444 (24 hr.)
	Fax:	1-709-772-5369
Placentia Bay	Tel:	1-709-227-2182
	Fax:	1-709-227-5637
Port Aux Basques	Tel:	1-709-695-2167
	Fax:	1-709-695-7784
Goose Bay	Tel:	1-709-896-2252
	Fax:	1-709-896-8455
St. Anthony	Tel:	1-709-454-3852
	Fax:	1-709-454-3716

Nunavut

Nordreg Canada	Tel:	1-867-979-5724
P.O Box 189	Fax:	1-867-979-2464
Iqaluit, NU		
X0A 0H0		

Nova Scotia

Halifax	Tel:	1-902-426-9750 (MCTS Operations)
		1-902-426-9738 (Officer in Charge)
	Fax:	1-702-426-4483
Sydney	Tel:	1-902-564-7751 (MCTS Operations)
		1-902-564-7752 (Officer in Charge)
	Fax:	1-702-564-7662

New Brunswick

Saint John	Tel:	1-506-636-4696 (MCTS Operations)
		1-506-636-4269 (Officer in Charge)
	Fax:	1-506-636-5000

Quebec

Quebec City	Tel:	1-418-648-4427 (MCTS Operations)
		1-418-648-7459 (Officer in Charge)
	Fax:	1-418-648-7244



M/T Qikiqtaaluk W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

Montreal	Tel:	1-450-928-4544 (MCTS Operations)
		1-450-928-4547 (Officer in Charge)
	Fax:	1-450-928-4547
Riviere-Au-Renard	Tel:	1-418-269-5686 (MCTS Operations)
		1-418-269-7718 (Officer in Charge)
	Fax:	1-418-269-5514

Greenland

<u>Spill Notification Point</u>	Tel:	+299-101111
Groenlands Kommando	Fax:	+299-10112
Maritime Rescue Coordination Center Gronnedal		
KK-3930 Gronndell		

<u>Competant National Authority</u>	Tel:	+45-31 578310
National Agency of Environmental Protection		+45-86 123099 (24hr)
Strandgade 29	Fax :	+45-31 572449/+45-86 181140
DK- 1401 Copenhagen		



M/T Qikiqtaaluk W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

Additional Contact Information

Region	
Spill Notification Point	Contact Numbers

Region	
Spill Notification Point	Contact Numbers

Region	
Spill Notification Point	Contact Numbers

Region	
Spill Notification Point	Contact Numbers



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Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

Appendix D:

Ship Interest Contacts



M/T Qikiqtaaluk W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

Ship Interest Contacts

Vessel Management

Coastal Shipping Limited (Owners)
P. O. Box 910
114 Main Street
Lewisporte, NL
A0G 3A0
Canada
Ph: (709) 535-6944
Fax: (709) 535-3354

24 Hour Emergency Contacts

Vice President, Operations	Dennis White	(709) 896-2421 work (709) 896-1404 cell (709) 896-2870 home dwhite@woodwards.nf.ca
General Manager	Paul Gersok	(709) 535-6944 work (709) 541-1807 cell pgersok@woodwards.nf.ca
Marine Superintendent/DPA	Craig Farrell	(709) 535-6944 work (709) 541-0789 cell cfarrell@woodwards.nf.ca
Engineering Superintendent	Jim Babij	(709) 579-6127 work (709) 727-5065 cell (709) 576-0160 home jbabij@woodwards.nf.ca
	Kevin Brewer	(709) 579-6127 work (709) 682-0826 cell (709) 227-2600 home



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Appendix E:

Spill Equipment Inventory



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M/T Qikiqtaaluk W.

List of Oil Spill Equipment

- 8 bags sawdust
- 26 absorbent socks
- 25 boxes rags
- 50 bags absorb-all
- 11 boom anchors
- 1 windy pump
- 1 pollution boom

Also to be kept onboard a sufficient quantity of squeegees, straw brooms, shovels, brushes, mops, degreaser, disposal bags, and personal protective equipment.



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Appendix F:

Vessel Drawings



M/T Qikiqtaaluk W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

The following drawings are relevant to this manual. Up to date copies can be referenced from the ship library.

- General Arrangement
- Fuel Oil Transfer and Drain System
- Fuel Oil Supply System
- Tank Plan
- Lube Oil Transfer and Drain System
- Lube Oil Supply System
- Separate Stripping System
- Bilge & Sludge System



Coastal Shipping Ltd.
The Woodward Group of Companies
114 Main Street, P.O. Box 910
Lewisporte, NL A0G 3A0 CANADA

Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan (SMPEP)

M/T “TUVAQ W.”





Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

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M/T Tuvaq W.
Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

Document History

Revision	Date	Description	By
0	23 April 2018	Issued for delivery voyage only	MDP
1	5 September 2018	Revised per DNVGL comments	MDP
2	6 February 2019	Revised per DNVGL comments	MDP



M/T Tuvaq W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

Record of Changes

Amendment Number	Section and Page Affected	Date Entered	Remarks	By
Revision 1, Amendment 1	Section 1.0, Page 1	5 September 2018	Updated Ship's Particulars: DNV GL Register Number, Call Sign, Port of Registry, Flag and Official number.	MDP
Revision 1, Amendment 2	Section 2.0, Point 3, Page 2	5 September 2018	Rephrased "The Plan contains all the information and operational instructions required by the 'Guidelines for the development of the Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plans for Oil and/or Noxious Liquid Substances' published under Res,MEPC.54(32) an in compliance with IMO Res.MEPC.85(44) as amended by IMO Res.MEPC.137(53)"	MDP
Revision 1, Amendment 3	Section 2.0, Page 2 Section 3, Page 3 Section 4.0, Page 6	5 September 2018	Reference to Reg.26 of Annex I and Reg.16 of Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 updated to Reg. 37 of Annex I and Reg.17 of Annex II of MARPOL 73/78	MDP
Revision 1, Amendment 4	Section 5.2, Pages 15-22	5 September 2018	Section 5.2 Spills resulting from accidents amended to included 'Cargo Containment System Failure'.	MDP
Revision 2, Amendment 1	Section 2.0, Point 3, Page 2	6 February 2019	Rephrased "The Plan contains all the information and operational instructions required by the "Guidelines for the development of the Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plans for Oil and/or Noxious Liquid Substances" published under Res,MEPC.54(32) an in compliance with IMO Res.MEPC.85(44) as amended by IMO Res.MEPC.137(53)"	MDP
Revision 2, Amendment 2	Section 3.1, Summary Flow Chart Page 5	6 February 2019	Initial report reference changed to "A.851(20) as amended by MEPC.138(53)"	MDP



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Appendices

- A Contact Information
- B Spill Equipment Inventory
- C Vessel Drawings
 - General Arrangement
 - Tank Capacity Plan



M/T Tuvaq W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

1.0 Ship Particulars

SHIP'S IDENTIFICATION

DNV GL REGISTER NUMBER	33515
NAME OF SHIP	TUVAQ W.
CALL SIGN / SIGNAL LETTERS	CJD7842
IMO NUMBER	9610341
TYPE OF SHIP	CHEMICAL / OIL TANKER
PORT OF REGISTRY	ST. JOHN'S
GROSS TONNAGE	5422
FLAG	CANADA
OFFICIAL NUMBER	841683

SHIP'S DIMENSIONS

LOA	112.70 M
LBP	106.00 M
BREADTH MOULDED	17.60 M
DEPTH	9.40 M
DESIGN DRAFT	7.00 M



M/T Tuvaq W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

2.0 Introduction

1. This Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan (hereafter referred to as the "Plan") is written in accordance with the requirements of regulation 37 of Annex I and regulation 17 of Annex II of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 there to and amended by Res. MEPC. 78 (43). As recommended by IMO this plan is a **combination of a Shipboard Oil Pollution Prevention Plan (SOPEP) and a Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan (SMPEP) for noxious liquid substances (NLS)**.
2. The purpose of the Plan is to provide guidance to the Master, officers and operating personnel onboard the Ship, with respect to the steps to be taken when an oil or marine pollution incident has or is likely to occur. The appendices contain communication data of all contacts referenced in the Plan, as well as other reference material.
3. The Plan contains all information and operational instructions required by the "Guidelines for the development of the Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan for Oil and/or Noxious Liquid Substances" published under Res.MEPC.54(32) and in compliance with IMO Res.MEPC.85(44) as amended by IMO Res.MEPC.137(53).
4. This Plan has not been examined on behalf of Transport Canada - Marine Safety, (herein after referred to as "the Board") and, except as provided below, no alteration or revision shall be made to any part of it without prior approval of the Board.
5. Changes to the appendices will not be required to be approved by the Board. The appendices should be maintained up to date by the Owners, Operators, and Managers.
6. For the purposes of this Plan, the Master is taken to be that person who is a member of the vessel's operational personnel and to which is given senior responsibility for the vessel and any circumstances pertaining thereto.
7. Before entering a port of call, the Master should be aware of local emergency response procedures and organizations and have up to date contact information readily available.



M/T Tuvaq W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

3.0 Reason for Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

1. This Plan is intended to assist the ship's personnel in dealing with an unexpected discharge of oil or noxious liquid substances. Its primary purpose is to set in motion the necessary actions to stop or minimize the discharge of those substances and to mitigate its effects. Effective planning ensures that the necessary actions are taken in a structured, logical and timely manner.
2. The primary objectives of this Plan are to:
 - prevent pollution
 - stop or minimize outflow when a damage to the ship or its requirement occurs
 - stop or minimize outflow when an operational spill occurs in excess of the quantity or instantaneous rate permitted under the present Convention.
3. Further, the purpose of the Plan is to provide the Master, officers and certain crew members with a practical guide to the prevention of marine spills and in carrying out the responsibilities associated with regulation 37 of Annex I and Reg. 17 of Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78.
 - procedures to report an oil / marine incident.
 - Coastal States (Focal Points) and Port Contact Lists to be contacted in the event of any pollution incident.
 - co-ordination with national and local Authorities in combating a pollution.
4. In summary, the Plan will serve to promote a practiced response when the ship's personnel are faced with a spill.
5. Although the Plan is designed as a ship-specific tool it must be also be considered as an additional instrument and is a link to shore-based plans. With this, the Plans allow an efficient co-ordination between the ship and shore-based Authorities / Organizations in mitigating the effects of any pollution incident.
6. The Plan includes a summary flowchart (See page 4-5) to guide the Master through reporting and acting procedures required during an oil pollution incident response.
7. The Plan is likely to be a document used on board by the Master and the officers of the ship and must therefore be available in the working language used by them.
8. The Plan is not applicable if the vessel operates in U.S waters within the EEZ (exclusive economic zone). The Vessel Response Plan (VRP) has to be activated.
9. All Procedures in this Plan are in line with Coastal emergency procedures which can be found in the file Emergency Preparedness as part of the Safety Management System (SMS). They should be referred to in any case for obtaining additional information.



M/T Tuvaq W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

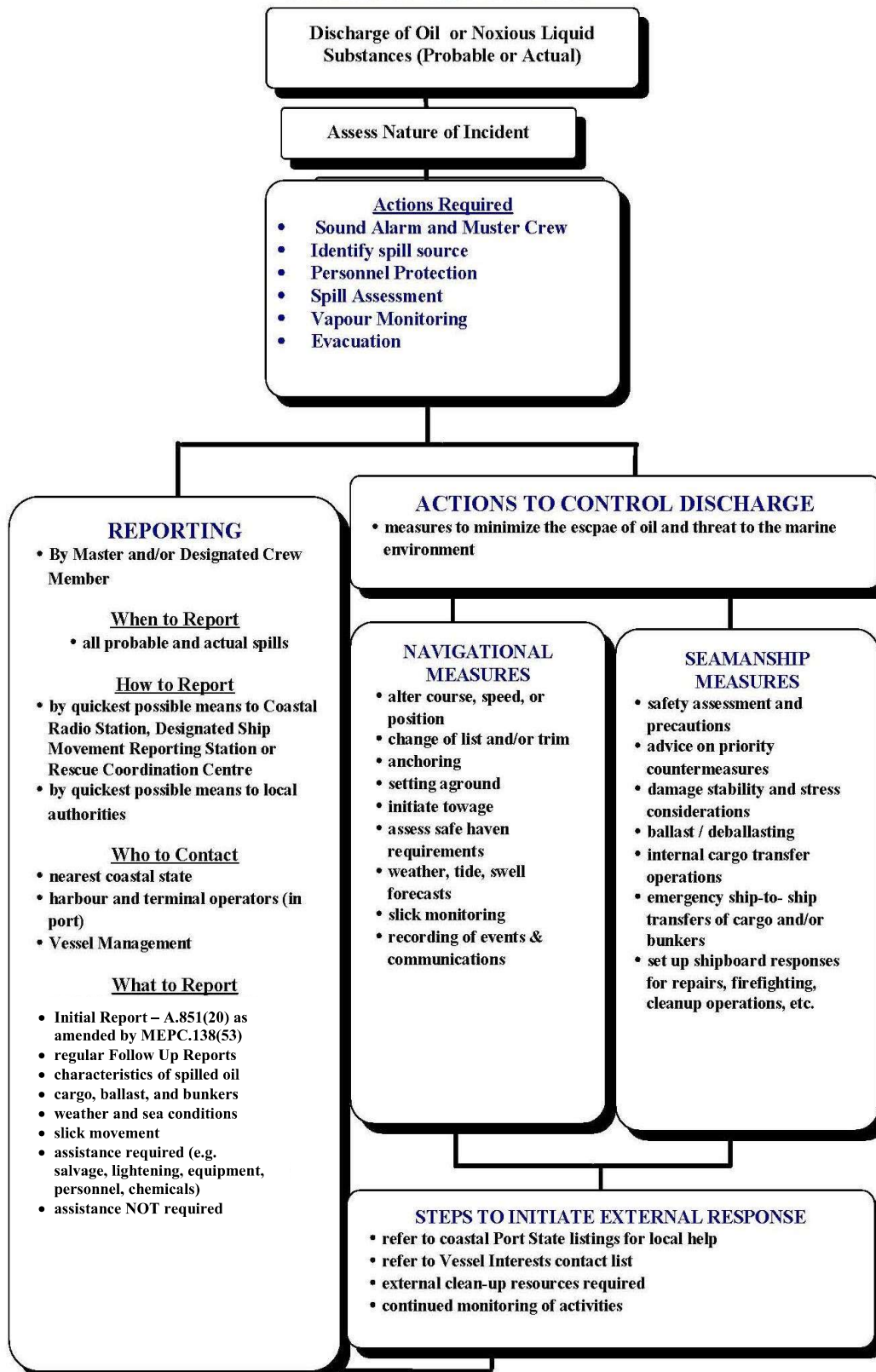
3.1 Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan – Summary Flow Chart

This flow diagram is an outline of the course of action that shipboard personnel should follow in responding to a pollution emergency based on the guidelines published by the Organization. This diagram is not exhaustive and should not be used as a sole reference in response. Consideration should be given inclusion of specific reference to the Plan. The steps are designed to assist ship personnel in action to stop or minimize the discharge of oil or NLS and mitigate its effects. These steps fall into two main categories - reporting and actions.



M/T Tuvaq W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

SUMMARY FLOWCHART





M/T Tuvaq W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

4.0 Reporting Requirements

4.1 General

The reporting requirements of this section comply with those of regulation 37 Annex I and 17 Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78. When the ship is involved in an incident which results in the discharge of oil or NLS, the Master is obliged under the terms of MARPOL 73 / 78 to report details of the incident, without delay, to the nearest Coastal state by means of the fastest telecommunication channels available.

The intent of these requirements is to ensure that Coastal States are informed, without delay, of any incident giving rise to pollution, or threat of pollution of the marine environment, as well as of the assistance and salvage measures, so that appropriate action may be taken.

Without interfering with ship owner's liability, some coastal states consider that it is their responsibility to define techniques and means to be taken against a marine pollution incident and approve such operations which might cause further pollution i.e. lightening. States are in general entitled to do so under the International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969 and the Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances other than Oil, 1973.

4.2 Reporting Procedures

For easy reference the reporting requirements in the context of this plan are divided in to the following information blocks:

4.2.1 When to Report

Taking the summary flowchart as shown on page 5 as a basic guide into consideration reports are necessary in the following cases:

1. Actual Discharge

The Master is obliged to report to the nearest Coastal state whenever there is a discharge of oil:

- resulting from damage to the ship
- resulting from damage to the ship's equipment
- for the purpose of securing the safety of a ship or saving life at sea
- during the operation of the Ship in excess of the quantity or instantaneous rate permitted under the present Convention.

2. Probable Discharge

The Master is obliged to report even when no actual discharge of oil or NLS has occurred but there is a probability that one could occur.



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However, as it is not practicable to lay down precise definitions of all types of situations involving probable discharge of oil / NLS which would warrant an obligation to report, the Master is obliged to judge by himself whether there is such a probability and whether a report should be made.

Therefore, it is recommended that, at least, the following events are carefully considered by the Master; taking into account the nature of the damage failure or breakdown of the ship, machinery or equipment as well as the ship's location, proximity to land, weather, state of the sea and traffic density - as cases in which a probable discharge is more likely:

- damage, failure or breakdown which affects the safety of the ship (e.g. collision, fire, grounding, explosion, structural failure, flooding, cargo, cargo shifting, list, etc.); or
- failure or breakdown of machinery or equipment which results in impairment of the safety of navigation (e.g. failure or breakdown of steering gear, propulsion, electrical generating system, essential shipborne navigation aids etc.)

If in doubt, the Master should always make a report in cases aforementioned.

In all cases the Authorities should be kept informed by the Master as how the situation progress and be advised when all threats of pollution have passed.

4.2.2 Information Required

As required in article 8 and Protocol I of MARPOL 73 / 78 Convention the Master or other persons having charge of the ship should report the particulars of any pollution incident. In this context the International Marine Organization (IMO), in 1997, adopted Resolution A.851(20) "General Principles for Ship Reporting Systems and Ship Reporting Requirements, including Guidelines for Reporting Incidents involving Dangerous Goods, Harmful Substances and / or Marine Pollutants" as amended with MEPC.138(53).

The intent of the Resolutions aforementioned is to enable Coastal States and other interested parties to be informed, without delay, of any incident giving rise to pollution, or threat of pollution of the marine environment, as well as of assistance and salvageable measures, so that appropriate action may be taken.

Nothing in this chapter relieves the Master in using sound judgment to make sure that any incident or probable discharge is reported as quickly as possible in the prevailing situation. When Transmitting initial reports to the authorities of the nearest Coastal State, the Master or other persons dealing with such a transmission should take note of IMO Resolution A.851(20) as amended with MEPC.138(53).

Especially the format of the initial report as well as supplementary follow up reports should conform to the guidance contained in Resolution A.851(20) as amended with MEPC.138(53). All reporting whether initial or follow up, should follow IMO's reporting format as outlined below and should contain the following information:



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4.2.3 Format and Information Required for Official Report

- AA** VESSEL NAME, CALL SIGN, FLAG
- BB** DATE AND TIME (GMT) OF INCIDENT: 11/1935 meaning 11th of month at 7:35 pm.
- CC** SHIPS POSITION: 2230N 0600E meaning 22 deg. 30 min. N, 6 deg. E
- DD** SHIPS POSITION: By true bearing (3 digits) and distance from clearly identified landmark.
- EE** TRUE COURSE (3 digits)
- FF** SPEED IN KNOTS AND TENTHS OF A KNOT (3 DIGITS)
- LL** ROUTE INFORMATION – Intended Track
- MM** RADIO STATIONS AND FREQUENCIES GUARDED
- NN** TIME OF NEXT REPORT (same as in BB)
- OO** DRAFT (4 DIGITS - meters and centimeters)
- PP** TYPES AND QUANTITIES OF CARGO AND BUNKERS ON BOARD
- QQ** BRIEF DETAILS OF DAMAGE, LIMITATIONS ETC. (must include condition of vessel and ability to transfer cargo, ballast, or fuel)
- RR** BRIEF DETAILS OF ACTUAL POLLUTION (oil type, estimate of quantity discharged, whether discharge continues, cause, estimate of slick movement)
- SS** WEATHER AND SEA CONDITIONS (wind force/direction, relevant tidal and/or current information)
- TT** NAME, ADDRESS, FAX, TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF VESSEL OWNER OR REPRESENTATIVE.
- UU** DETAILS OF LENGTH, BREADTH, TONNAGE, AND TYPE OF VESSEL
- WW** TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ON BOARD
- XX** MISC. DETAILS (This includes brief details of incident, actions taken, injuries sustained and assistance required. If no outside assistance is required, then this should be clearly stated.)



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All follow up reports by the Master should include information relevant to the Coastal State Authorities to keep them informed as the incident develops.

Follow up reports should include information on any significant changes in the ship's condition, the rate of release and spread of the substances, weather and sea conditions and clean-up activities underway.

In this context details of bunker and cargo disposition, condition of any empty tanks and nature of any ballast carried are information needed by those involved in order to assess the threat posed by an actual or probable discharge from the damaged ship.

4.2.4 Whom to Contact

The Master is responsible for reporting any incident involving an actual or probable discharge of oil or NLS. Prior to commencing a voyage, the Master or his onboard designate is responsible to ensure that the necessary declarations for the intended voyage are onboard and necessary contact information has been inserted in the manual in Appendix A: Contact Information.

Within Canada, administrative inquiries related to pollution prevention, compliance and enforcement, vessel regulations, design and construction should be directed to:

Director General, Marine Safety
Transport Canada
Mailstop: AMS
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5
Tel: (613) 998-0610 Fax: (613) 954-1032

Inquiries relating to pollution response should be directed to:

Director General, Rescue and Environmental Response
Canadian Coast Guard
344 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N7
Tel: (613) 990-3110 Fax: (613) 996-8902

ECRC East Coast Response Corporation
1201-275 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5H9
Tel: (613) 230-7369 Fax: (613)-230-7344



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4.2.4.1 Coastal State Contacts

The vessel, in accordance with the regulations, has onboard a **declaration** that the vessel's management has, in accordance with 167 of the Canada Shipping Act 2001, entered into an arrangement with a response organization to which a certificate of designation has been issued pursuant to section 169 in respect of the quantity of oil that is carried both as fuel and cargo on board the vessel.

Three response organizations (RO) have been established in Eastern Canada. Although each of the ROs is independent Corporations they are linked together through various support and mutual aid agreements. Each of the ROs has a specific Geographic Area of Response (GAR) and a certified response capability of 10,000 tonnes. The following table provides a list of the ROs and a general description of their GARs.

<u>Response Organization</u>	<u>Geographic Area of Response (GAR)</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eastern Canada Response Corporation Ltd. (ECRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In general the waters of the Canadian Great Lakes, Quebec and the Atlantic Coast excluding areas covered by Alert and PTMS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Atlantic Emergency Response Team ("ALERT") Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In general the Port of Saint John, New Brunswick and surrounding waters.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Point Tupper Marine Services Limited (PTMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In general the Port of Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia and surrounding waters.

If conditions permit (i.e. time and prevailing conditions) the MASTER shall consult with vessel management contact prior to activation of any response organization. The person or persons identified in the **declaration** shall be responsible for contacting and mobilizing the response organization. Once a certificate is obtained for this vessel the relevant contact information is to be added in Appendix A – Contacts - Coastal State Contacts.

4.2.4.2 Port Contacts

For the ship in port, notification of local agencies, combating teams or clean-up companies will speed response. If an oil spill occurs during the ship's stay in a port, whether operational or as a result of an accident, the Master should inform the appropriate agencies (e.g. National Response Center, Terminal/Port Authorities etc.) without undue delay.

If the ship is engaged in a regular service between port/terminals the Master or any other person aboard delegated by the Master should provide a list with the relevant port contact addresses for each port served regularly of Authorities/persons/and terminals dealing with oil spill.

This list should be regularly updated.



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5.0 Steps to Control Discharge

Ship personnel will most probably be in the best position to take quick action to mitigate or control the discharge of oil or noxious liquid substances from their ship. Therefore, this Plan provides the Master with clear guidance on how to accomplish this mitigation for a variety of situations.

It is the Master's responsibility to initiate a response in the event of a discharge of oil / NLS or substantial threat of discharge - actual or probable - into waters.

In no case action should be taken that in any way could jeopardize the safety of personnel either onboard or ashore.

In cases of a discharge of noxious liquid substances the Master has to refer to the "Material Safety Data Sheet" (MSDS) provide onboard for any NLS cargo. Consideration is to have to be made to any danger resulting from discharge of such substances, i.e. mixing with water, air, other materials / substances.

Special consideration is to be taken in case of the necessity to transfer cargo into another compartment onboard of the compatibility of the material to be transferred and the material of pipes and tanks to be used for such actions.

In cases of small spills on deck, the vessel's crew should take whatever actions are necessary to prevent oil from escaping over the side. Once the spill is contained on deck, the crew will need to take action to clean up the oil. **Spilled oil shall not be washed over the side.** Once oil is in the water, the crew's ability to respond in a practical manner is greatly reduced.

The following list specifies different kinds of possible operational spills with regard to reactions to be taken.

5.1 Operational Spills

5.1.1 Operational Spill Prevention

All crew members shall maintain a close watch for the escape of oil or NLS during bunker or cargo operations.

Prior to bunker or cargo transfer the competent crew members should mobilize the spill equipment, as far as available on board, and place it close to the planned operation, e.g. along the railing on the side at which bunker operation takes place. All deck scuppers and open drains must be effectively plugged. Accumulations of water should be drained periodically and scupper plugs replaced immediately after the water has run off. Any free floating substances should be removed prior to draining.

Bunker or Cargo tanks which have been topped up should be checked frequently during the remaining operations to avoid an overflow.



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Unless there are permanent means for retention of any slight leakage at ship / shore connections for bunker or cargo transfer, it is essential that a drip tray is in place to catch any leaking substance. The removed bunker oil and the used clean-up material should be retained on board in proper containment units until it can be discharged to a reception facility.

All crew members of the ship's crew should be familiar with the fundamentals of the ship's vital systems including the ventilation and electrical systems. Crew members should be able to isolate the accommodation and/or machinery spaces using the louvers and fan shutoffs and, from the distribution panels, isolate electrical circuits in areas of risk.

In the event of an operational spill which occurs during bunkering or cargo operations, it is important that the bunkering party terminate any and all bunkering operations and close all manifold valves.

Before closing any manifold valves, the bunkering / cargo party must immediately inform the terminal / loading master so that they may take action to eliminate the possibility of over-pressurization of the shore side transfer components.

After dealing with the cause of the spill, it may be necessary to obtain permission from local authorities and/or the terminal before resuming bunkering or cargo operations.

If the possibility of fire or explosion exists, nonessential air intakes to accommodations and machinery spaces should be closed and all sources of ignition should be eliminated. See Section 5.2.1.1 of this Plan.

Care must be taken to consider stability and stress when taking action to mitigate the spillage of oil. Internal transfers should be undertaken only with a full appreciation of the likely impact on the vessel's overall stress and stability. Please refer to the "Approved Stability Book" carried on board.



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5.1.2 Operational Spill Checklist

Action Considered	Designated Person	Completed
Sound emergency alarm	Person Discovering Incident	Y / N
Mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team	Chief Engineer / Master	Y / N
Cease all bunkering operations	Chief / 2nd Engineer	Y / N
Locate source of leakage	Chief / 2nd Engineer	Y / N
Operate manifold valves	Chief / 2nd Engineer	Y / N
Close all nonessential vent intakes and tank vents as required	Chief / 2nd Engineer	Y / N
Stop or reduce outflow	Chief Engineer / Deckhand	Y / N
Assess fire risk	Chief Officer	Y / N
Commence clean up	Chief Officer	Y / N
Assess Stress / Stability	Master / Chief Officer	Y / N
Transfer fuel from damaged area to slack tanks or other containment space	Chief / 2nd Engineer	Y / N
Request outside assistance if required	Master	Y / N
Counter excessive list if required / possible	Chief Officer	Y / N

5.1.3 Pipeline Leakage

In the event of leakage from an oil / NLS pipeline, valve, hose or metal arm, the Chief Engineer must ensure that the following actions are taken:

- Stop oil flow, close manifold and other valves.
- Sound emergency alarm and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team
- Locate source and drain affected section into an available empty or slack tank.
Repair if possible
- If there is any possibility of vapours entering the engine room or accommodation intakes, appropriate preventative steps must be quickly taken.
- Absorb spill with any absorbent materials on hand and dispose of oil-soaked materials in an appropriate container on board until it can be discharged to a reception facility.
- If oil is overboard, report to proper authorities immediately (as per Section 4 of this plan).

5.1.4 Tank Overflow

In the event of an oil tank overflow, the Chief Engineer must ensure that the following actions are taken:

- Stop oil flow, close manifold and other valves.
- Sound emergency alarm and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team
- Place drain buckets under overflow pipes to contain possible spills.



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- If there is any possibility of vapours entering the engine room or accommodation intakes, appropriate preventative steps must be quickly taken.
- Drain or transfer oil to slack or empty tanks if possible with due consideration paid to vessel stability. If no slack or empty tanks are available, oil may be pumped back ashore through delivery lines, having first gained permission to do so.
- Absorb spill with any absorbent materials on hand and dispose of oil-soaked materials in an appropriate container on board until it can be discharged to a reception facility.
- If oil is overboard, report to proper authorities immediately (as per Section 4 of this plan).

5.1.5 Hull Leakage

If oil is noticed on the water near the vessel during normal operations and cannot be accounted for, the possibility of hull leakage should be suspected.

In the event of a hull leakage, the Master must ensure that the following actions are taken:

- Sound emergency alarm and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team.
- Stop any transfer or bunkering operations.
- Identify damage and report to proper authorities immediately (as per section 4 of this plan). Consider a diver if necessary and possible.
- If possible, contain spill using materials on hand and dispose of oil-soaked materials in an appropriate container.
- If there is any possibility of vapours entering the engine room or accommodation intakes, appropriate preventative steps must be quickly taken.
- Transfer fuel away from suspected leaks to empty or slack tanks if possible, or to a ballast tank if necessary. If in port, arrangements can be made to pump oil ashore to tanks or trucks. Due consideration is to be paid to vessel stress and stability.
- If it is not possible to identify the leaking tank, reduce level in all tanks in the vicinity, giving due consideration to vessel stress and stability.

5.1.6 Spills caused by Equipment in Machinery Spaces

If operational spills are caused by failure of equipment in machinery spaces, any further operation of this equipment should be stopped immediately and measures are to be taken to avoid a spill. Such equipment may be:

- Oily - water separating equipment or oil filtering equipment or oil filtering equipment to de-oil bilge water from the engine room bilges.
- Valves in pipes connecting ballast / cargo systems
- Cooling pipes in cooler systems
- Gearing of bow thruster
- Stern tubes
- Sound emergency alarm and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team.
- Absorb spill with any absorbent material in hand and dispose of oil-soaked materials in an appropriate container.
- Do not restart equipment until problem has been rectified.



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5.2 Spills Resulting from Accidents

In the event of a casualty the Master's first priority will be to ensure the safety of personnel and the vessel and initiate action to prevent escalation of the incident and marine pollution.

5.2.1 Ship Grounded / Stranded

In order to determine remedial action to be taken for ensuring the safety of the ship and its crew, the Master's priority should be to ensure that he receives detailed information about the damage the ship has sustained as soon as possible.

If the vessel grounds, the Master must ensure that the following actions are taken:

- Sound emergency alarm, muster crew, and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team once safe to do so.
- Eliminate all avoidable sources of ignition and ban smoking onboard. Action must be taken to prevent hazardous vapours from entering accommodation and machinery spaces. See section 5.1.1.
- Identify damage by means of a visual inspection.
- Take soundings around vessel to determine the nature and gradient of seabed.
- Check differences in tidal range at grounding site.
- Evaluate tidal current in grounding area.
- Take soundings of all tanks on shell and compare with departure soundings.
- Determine probability and/or quantity of oil released
- If oil release is determined or is probably, this is to be included in the casualty report.
- Determine other possible hazards to the vessel such as sliding off the grounding site or further damage from seas / swell, and torsion forces.

At this point, the Master should evaluate the question of refloating the vessel by own means. Before such an attempt is made, it must be determined:

- whether the ship is damaged in such a way that it may sink, break up or capsize after getting off
- whether the ship, after getting off, may have maneuvering problems upon leaving the dangerous area on its own.
- whether machinery, rudder or propeller are damaged due to grounding or may be damaged by trying to get off ground by own means.
- whether the ship may be trimmed or lightened sufficiently to avoid damage to other tanks in order to reduce additional pollution.
- weather evaluation; whether there is time/reason to await improvements in weather or tide.
- whether ship's structure permits refloating/consultation of DNV-GL Emergency Response Service (ERS)
- whether all steps of Coastal Shipping Ltd. procedure "Grounding" have been complied with.



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If remaining aground is determined to be less of a risk then:

- Use anchors to prevent vessel movement.
- Take on ballast in empty tanks with due consideration paid to stress and stability. Please refer to the approved stability book.
- Consider transfer of fuel from damaged tanks with due consideration paid to stress and stability. Please refer to the approved stability book.
- Reduce longitudinal stress on the hull by transfer of fluids internally. Please refer to the approved stability book.
- If the change in stability and stress cannot be calculated onboard, contact the vessel's management to arrange for the necessary calculations. Refer to 5.7 Vessel Stress and Stability Information for information which should be provided.

5.2.2 Fire/Explosion

If the ship is aground and therefore cannot manoeuvre, all possible sources of ignition should be eliminated and action taken to prevent flammable vapors from entering the machinery spaces or the accommodation spaces.

If a fire or explosion occurs on board, the vessel's fire control party must ensure that the following actions are taken:

- Sound emergency alarm, muster crew, and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team once safe to do so.
- Determine extent of damage and what damage control measures can be taken.
- Determine whether there are casualties.
- Request assistance as deemed necessary.
- Take necessary actions to prevent smoke and other hazardous vapours from entering the accommodation and machinery spaces.
- Assess possibility of oil leakage.
- Determine possible actions to control the discharge of oil. This will depend largely on the damage to the ship and cargo.
- If there is a discharge or possible discharge of oil, this to be included in the casualty report.
- Should abandonment be necessary, the Master must ensure that every effort is made to maneuver survival craft upwind of any oil spill.

The Coastal Shipping Emergency Procedure "**Fire and Explosion**" in the file Emergency Preparedness should be complied with.

Steps to control the discharge of oil will depend largely on the damage to the ship and cargo. Special information thereto is contained in subparagraphs 5.2.3, 5.2.4, and 5.2.6. Inform in line with Section 4 all parties interested about the Fire /Explosion and the actions taken so far.



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5.2.3 Hull Failure

If the vessel suffers structural hull failure, the Master must ensure that the following actions are taken:

- Sound emergency alarm, muster crew, and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team once safe to do so.
- Reduce speed or stop to minimize stress on hull.
- Assess immediate danger of sinking or capsizing.
- Initiate damage control measures if possible.
- If lightening is required, all efforts should be made to wait for a barge or other ship to receive the cargo.
- If oil has spilled, or if it is necessary to jettison oil to maintain stability, make a report as per section 4.2.3
- If the change in stability and stress cannot be calculated onboard, contact the vessel's management to arrange for the necessary calculations.
- Consider forecasted weather conditions and their effect on the situation.
- Should abandonment be necessary, the Master must ensure that every effort is made to maneuver survival craft upwind of any oil spill.

5.2.4 Excessive List

Should the ship for some reasons suddenly start to list excessively during discharging/loading operations, or bunkering, all ongoing operations should be stopped immediately until the cause has been determined.

The Officer on duty should inform the Master and/or Chief Officer without delay.

The Master should try to determine the reason for excessive list, and take steps to rectify the situation and to stabilize the ship's condition:

- Check reasons for list
- Soundings / Ullage to be taken in all tanks
- Bunker / Ballast / Cargo pumps to be made ready
- Consider measures to minimize list in transferring liquid from one compartment to another
- Ensure water tightness of empty spaces
- Close all opening
- Secure vent pipes to avoid ingress of water
- If bunkering: change to corrective tanks for rectifying the situation
- If ballasting / de-ballasting: change to corrective tanks to rectify the situation
- If there is reason to believe that the list may cause any spill, notify as per Section 4
- If the ship's crew is in jeopardy, prepare lifeboats for launching, and notify as per Section 4

If the situation is brought under control, inform all parties interested.



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5.2.5 Cargo Containment System Failure

In the event of cargo containment system failure, the following priorities must be observed:

- Safety of life
- Control of damage to the vessel and cargo
- Prevention of environmental pollution

Personnel must not take risks which may endanger their own lives or the lives of any other crew members.

The nature of the containment failure may be varied, and for this reason a number of possibilities are addressed below.

Initial Emergency Action:

- Personnel are mustered and briefed on the situation. This briefing will include aspects of the Data Sheet on board (MSDS). The IBC Code contains the definitive list of pollutant aspects of NLS and the IMDG Code supplement contains emergency schedules for incidents with dangerous cargoes. Where a dangerous reaction of different cargo types is anticipated, see 5.2.9.
- Protective clothing and breathing apparatus donned as required.
- All accommodation access doors will be shut.
- All valves, hatches, storeroom doors on the cargo deck will be shut.
- All ventilation into the accommodation, except closed circuit systems will be closed down.
- Smoking is prohibited throughout the ship.

Further Actions in Mitigation

- Fire hoses and water sprays ready for immediate action.
- Firefighting equipment and Breathing apparatus prepared for action.
- The company/charters informed and technical assistance asked for recovery of containment system
- Consider venting of cargo.
- Consider jettisoning of cargo.

5.2.6 Ship submerged / foundered / wrecked

If the ship is wrecked to the extent that it or parts of it are submerged, take all measures to evacuate all persons onboard. Avoid contact with any spilled cargo or oil. Alert other ships and/or the nearest coastal state for assistance in rescuing lives and the as far as possible.



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5.2.7 Collision

The Master shall follow the emergency plan as given in Coastal Shipping Ltd Emergency procedure "Collision" in file: Emergency Preparedness as follows:

- Sound emergency alarm, muster crew, and mobilize Oil Pollution Prevention Team once safe to do so.
- Determine whether there are casualties.
- If there is a possibility of fire or explosion, eliminate all avoidable sources of ignition and ban smoking onboard. Action should be taken to prevent flammable vapours from entering the accommodation and machinery spaces.
- Decide whether separation of vessels may cause or increase spillage of oil or increase the risk of sinking.
- If any oil tanks are penetrated, isolate these tanks or transfer oil to slack or empty tanks with due attention paid to stress and stability of the vessel. Please refer to the approved stability book.
- If there is an oil spill, make a report as per section 4.
- If possible to maneuver, the Master, in conjunction with the appropriate shore authorities should consider moving his ship to a more suitable location in order to facilitate emergency repair work or lightening operations, or to reduce the threat posed to any sensitive shoreline areas.

5.2.8 Procedures to reduce or Stop Outflow of Oil or NLS

The Master should assess the possibility of damage to the environment and whatever action can be taken to reduce further damage from any release, such as;

- Transfer /cargo internally, provided shipboard piping system is in an operational condition and in careful view of the compatibility of the substance and the tanks/pipes used for transfer, and taking into account the impact on the ship's overall stress and stability.
- Isolate damaged/penetrated tanks hermetically to ensure that hydrostatic pressure in tanks remains intact during tidal changes.
- Evaluate the possibility of pumping water into a damaged tank in order to form a water bottom stopping the outflow of oil.
- Evaluate the necessity of transferring bunkers / cargo to barges or other ships and request such assistance accordingly.
- Evaluate the possibility of additional release of oil or NLS in close co-operation with coastal states.

In case of large differences between the tide levels, the Master should try to isolate the damaged tanks to reduce additional to reduce additional loss of substances.



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5.2.9 Dangerous reaction of cargo / contamination yielding a hazardous condition

In case of spillage of NLS cargo on deck, to the sea, or incidental mixture with other cargo through internal tanks leakage, consider dangerous reactions of such mixtures. Promptly consult the Material Sheet Data Sheet (MSDS) available for the cargo onboard about possible hazards and necessary precautions. Take necessary actions to protect the crew from contact with spilled material or its vapours and review first aid procedures in the event of contact.

5.2.10 Other dangerous cargo and / or vapour release

In case of release of dangerous NLS take necessary actions for the protection of the crew against health hazards, especially by contact with materials or its toxic vapours. Avoid material or vapours spreading over the ship. If any dangerous material or vapour is released from any part of the containment system, take arrangements to free the deck area as far as possible by turning the ship to have the accommodation upwind of the point of release.

Evacuate crew members from the endangered area. If persons have to carry out any unavoidable duties within the endangered area, insure personal protection devices are used for those persons to avoid direct contact. All possible sources of ignition should be eliminated and non-essential air intakes shut down to prevent intake of vapour into accommodation and engine spaces.

Take measures to reduce tanks level or pressure to stop any emission of material or vapour. Report such spillage to nearest coastal state in order to arrange precautionary measures for the environment.

5.2.11 Loss of tank environmental control

Consider loss of environmental control as a possible explosion hazard. Consult the MSDS sheets for specific hazards. Avoid air intake to the spaces.

5.3 Priority Actions

Top priority shall in all cases of emergency be the safety of the persons onboard and to take actions to prevent escalation of the incident. Immediate consideration should be given to the protective measures against fire, explosions, and personal exposure to toxic vapour.

Detailed information about damage sustained to the ship and its containment system has to be obtained. On the basis of the information the Master can decide next actions for the protection of lives, the ship, the cargo and the environment.

The Master should take into account the following when he is determining whether salvage assistance will be needed or not:

- Nearest land or hazard to navigation
- Vessel's set and drift
- Estimated time of casualty repair



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- Determination of nearest capable assistance and its response time.

Detailed information about the cargo, especially NLS Cargo has to be available and to be referred to further actions regarding the cargo.

In case of necessary movement of cargo within the ship careful consideration is to be given to hull strength and stability as well as to the compatibility of all material (cargo, tanks, coating, piping) in view of any transfer actions planned.

Plans / tables about location and specification of the current cargo as well as bunkers and ballast have to be readily available. Information about current cargo / bunker / ballast distribution and the MSDS for the carried cargo substances are available at:

- Cargo, bunkers, ballast distribution: Cargo Office
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS); Alleyway opposite of the cargo office

5.4 Mitigating Activities

If safety of both the ship and the personnel has been addressed the Master shall care for the following issues:

- Assessment of the situation and monitoring of all activities as documented evidence
- Care for further protection of the personnel, use of protection gear, assessment of further risk for health and safety
- Containment of the spilled material by absorption and proper and safe disposal of all material onboard until proper delivery ashore under close guidance of the safety information given by the Product Data Sheet
- Decontamination of Personnel after finishing the cleanup process.

5.5 Transfer of Bunker / Cargo - Lightening

If the ship has sustained extensive structural damage, it may be necessary to transfer all or part of the cargo/bunker to another ship. In Ship to Ship transfer operations involving a specialized service ship, the Master of that ship will normally be in overall charge.

In the case of non-specialized ships the Master or other person in overall charge of the operation should be mutually agreed and clearly established by the Masters concerned prior to the start of operations. The actual bunker/cargo transfer should be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the receiving ship.

In all cases each Master remains responsible for the safety to be jeopardized by the action of the other Master, his owner, regulatory officials or others.

The ship to ship transfer operations should be coordinated with the appropriate responsible local Authority. When selecting the area of operation the Masters should consider the following points:



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- The need to notify and obtain the agreements of any responsible authority
- The destinations of the ships concerned
- The shelter provided, particularly from sea and swell
- The sea area and depth of water, which should be sufficient for maneuvering during mooring, unmooring, and transfer operations and allow a safe anchorage if operations have to be undertaken at anchor
- The traffic density
- The weather conditions and weather forecasts.

Further, before commencing Ship to Ship Transfer operations each ship should carry out, as far as possible, appropriate preparations like:

- Pre-mooring preparations of the ship
- Positioning of fenders if such equipment is available on board
- Mooring equipment arrangements
- Checking the communication channels between the two ships.

In addition to the general principles of Ship to Ship operations as aforementioned the Master should take note of supplemented instructions issued in the Coastal Shipping Ltd bunkering procedures.

5.6 Damage Stability and Hull Stress Calculation

Whenever the tank status changes in the course of the incident the stability and stress of the vessel has to be checked using the class approved cargo computer.

In case of hull damage stability shall instantly be checked using the appropriate application of the cargo computer. The damage control plan should be referred to. In addition to that the **DNV-GL Emergency Response Service (ERS)** is to be consulted for proper stress and stability calculations.

Whenever possible, contact to the **DNV GL ERS** will be via the Coastal Shipping Ltd. office to reduce the workload onboard. Otherwise the vessel can contact the **DNV GL ERS** directly using the following numbers:

Primary: +47 91 84 97 15
Backup: +49 40 36149 199 (+code word “OPA 90”)
Email: emergency@dnvgl.com



M/T Tuvaq W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

5.7 Vessel Stress and Stability Information

VOYAGE PARTICULARS

Departure Port

Departure Date

Time (GMT)

VESSEL CONDITION IMMEDIATELY BEFORE CASUALTY

Mean Draft Forward

Mean Draft Aft

KG(solid)

KG(fluid)

LCG of Vessel

Condition of Tanks and Compartments

#	COMPARTMENT	S.G.	TONNES



M/T Tuvaq W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

5.7.1 General Responsibilities of the Master and designated Officers / crew members

The responsibilities of the Master Officers and the crew onboard in the event of a spill actual or probable to bring the accident under control on board, limit overflows or cleanup procedures, and to secure the ship immediately if an incident occurs.

The following is an example which can be used by the Master to aid in designating officers. Should changes to the team be made, please make a record in this section:

Master
Chief Mate
Chief Engineer

In the event of an emergency, the team should be called out as soon as it is safe to do so.

The team should be given necessary training in the use of such equipment as oil absorbents that the vessel may carry. All members crew should be aware of their duties should an oil spill occur.

Master

- Overall in charge.
- Informs terminal authorities or coastal authorities of incident.
- Informs the local agent and requests agent to inform the local underwriter's representative.
- Advises the company's head office of the situation. Keeps everyone updated at regular intervals. and advises of any changes in status of the emergency.
- Keeps log of all events and progress of actions.

Chief Mate

- In charge of deck / cargo operations.
- In charge of lifeboats if required.
- Keeps the Master informed and updated on the situation and of the results of steps taken to contain any spills and limit outflow.
- Insures all openings in the deck and superstructure are closed to limit vapour entry.
- Position sorbent / clean up material to prevent any fluid escape.

Chief Engineer

- In charge of bunkering operations.
- Organizes distribution of oil spill detergents if required.
- Stops bunkering operations if applicable.
- Stops pumps and any unnecessary pieces of machinery.



M/T Tuvaq W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

Other Personnel

Deck Officer on duty

- Alerts and informs Chief Officer / Chief Engineer on the situation.
- Mobilize off duty crew as necessary.

Engineer on duty

- Assist the Chief Engineer.
- Prepare for fire fighting.
- Ensure sufficient power and water to deck.
- Organizes onboard clean up equipment.

Deck Officer off duty

- Under the direction of the Master, responsible for the reporting and record keeping of all events.

On duty Ratings

- Alerts the Officer on duty of any leakage.
- Position sorbent / clean up material to prevent any fluid escape.

Off duty personnel

- Assist as required



M/T Tuvaq W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

6.0 National and Local Co-Ordination Steps to Control Discharge

In accordance with the Canadian Pollutant Discharge Reporting Regulations, the Master or Owner of a ship must report, without delay, any discharge or anticipated discharge of a pollutant in Canadian waters or fishing zones, to a Pollution Prevention Officer (PPO). Reports must be made in the manner described in Guidelines for Reporting Incidents Involving Dangerous Goods, Harmful Substances and/or Marine Pollutants, TP 9834, or "General Principles for Ship Reporting Systems and Ship Reporting Requirements, including Guidelines for Reporting Incidents Involving Dangerous Goods, Harmful Substances and/or Marine Pollutants" adopted by the IMO by Resolution A.851(20) as amended with MEPC.138(53). These initial reports can be made to Marine Communication and Traffic Service (MCTS) or any other Canadian Coast Guard Radio Station (CGRS), on the frequencies listed in the publication, Radio Aids to Marine Navigation (RAMN).

In addition to the above process for reporting a spill from a vessel to a PPO through a CGRS or MCTS, the Canadian Coast Guard maintains a 24 hour Operations Center which can be contacted at:

Canadian Coast Guard Operations Center
344 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N7

Tel: (613) 990-5600 Fax: (613) 995-4700

Alternatively, spills may be reported to the appropriate regional center or nearest Vessel Traffic Service Center. See Appendix A, page 30-31, for contact information.



M/T Tuvaq W.
Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

Appendix A:

Contact Information



M/T Tuvaq W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

Ship Interest Contacts

Vessel Management

Coastal Shipping Limited (Owners)
P. O. Box 910
Lewisporte, NL
A0G 3A0
Canada
Ph: (709) 535-6944
Fax: (709) 535-3354

24 Hour Emergency Contacts

Vice President, Operations	Dennis White	(709) 896-2421 work (709) 896-1404 cell (709) 896-2870 home
General Manager	Paul Gersok	(709) 535-6944 work (709) 541-1807 cell pgersok@woodwards.nf.ca
Marine Superintendent/DPA	Craig Farrell	(709) 535-6944 work (709) 541-0789 cell cfarrell@woodwards.nf.ca
Engineering Superintendents	Jim Babij	(709) 579-6127 work (709) 727-5065 cell (709) 576-0160 home
	Kevin Brewer	(709) 579-6127 work (709) 682-0826 cell (709) 227 2600 home



M/T Tuvaq W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

Coastal State Contacts

Region	
Spill Notification Point	Contact Numbers

Region	
Spill Notification Point	Contact Numbers

Region	
Spill Notification Point	Contact Numbers

Region	
Spill Notification Point	Contact Numbers



M/T Tuvaq W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

Vessel Traffic Service Centers

Note:

The following contacts have been included as they are within the expected range of operation of the Vessel. Due to the nature of the Vessel's voyages and varied ports of call this list should not be considered exhaustive. For this reason, space has been included at the end of this section for addenda.

Newfoundland

St. John's	Tel:	1-709-772-2083
		1-800-563-2444 (24 hr.)
	Fax:	1-709-772-5369
Placentia Bay	Tel:	1-709-227-2182
	Fax:	1-709-227-5637
Port Aux Basques	Tel:	1-709-695-2167
	Fax:	1-709-695-7784
Goose Bay	Tel:	1-709-896-2252
	Fax:	1-709-896-8455
St. Anthony	Tel:	1-709-454-3852
	Fax:	1-709-454-3716

Nunavut

Nordreg Canada	Tel:	1-867-979-5724
P.O Box 189	Fax:	1-867-979-2464
Iqaluit, NU		
X0A 0H0		

Nova Scotia

Halifax	Tel:	1-902-426-9750 (MCTS Operations)
		1-902-426-9738 (Officer in Charge)
	Fax:	1-702-426-4483
Sydney	Tel:	1-902-564-7751 (MCTS Operations)
		1-902-564-7752 (Officer in Charge)
	Fax:	1-702-564-7662

New Brunswick

Saint John	Tel:	1-506-636-4696 (MCTS Operations)
		1-506-636-4269 (Officer in Charge)
	Fax:	1-506-636-5000

Quebec

Quebec City	Tel:	1-418-648-4427 (MCTS Operations)
		1-418-648-7459 (Officer in Charge)
	Fax:	1-418-648-7244



M/T Tuvaq W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

Montreal	Tel:	1-450-928-4544 (MCTS Operations)
		1-450-928-4547 (Officer in Charge)
	Fax:	1-450-928-4547
Riviere-Au-Renard	Tel:	1-418-269-5686 (MCTS Operations)
		1-418-269-7718 (Officer in Charge)
	Fax:	1-418-269-5514

Greenland

<u>Spill Notification Point</u>	Tel:	+299-101111
Groenlands Kommando	Fax:	+299-10112
Maritime Rescue Coordination Center Gronnedal		
KK-3930 Gronndell		

<u>Competant National Authority</u>	Tel:	+45-31 578310
National Agency of Environmental Protection		+45-86 123099 (24hr)
Strandgade 29	Fax :	+45-31 572449/+45-86 181140
DK- 1401 Copenhagen		



M/T Tuvaq W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

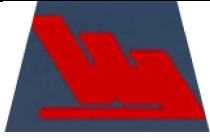
Additional Contact Information

Region	
Spill Notification Point	Contact Numbers

Region	
Spill Notification Point	Contact Numbers

Region	
Spill Notification Point	Contact Numbers

Region	
Spill Notification Point	Contact Numbers



M/T Tuvaq W.
Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

Appendix B:
Spill Equipment Inventory



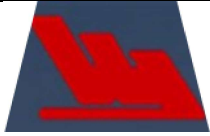
M/T Tuvaq W. Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

M/T Tuvaq W.

List of Oil Spill Equipment

- 8 bags sawdust
- 26 booms
- 25 boxes rags
- 50 bags absorb-all
- 11 boom anchors
- 1 windy pump
- 1 pollution boom

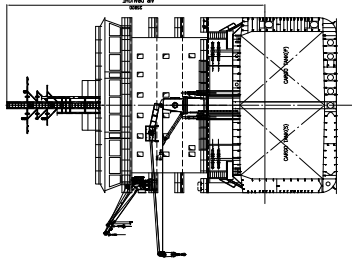
Also to be kept onboard a sufficient quantity of squeegees, straw brooms, shovels, brushes, mops, degreaser, disposal bags, and personal protective equipment.



M/T Tuvaq W.
Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan

Appendix C:
Vessel Drawings

200/001/0031.0 SINS

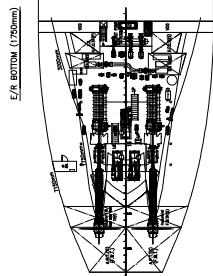
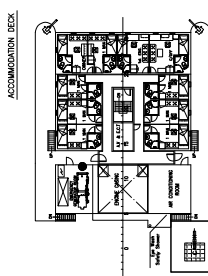
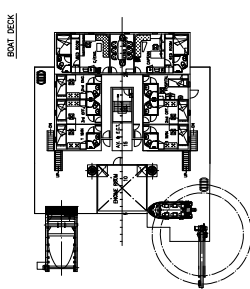
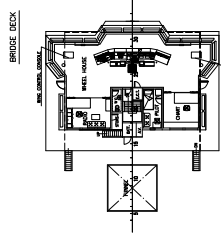
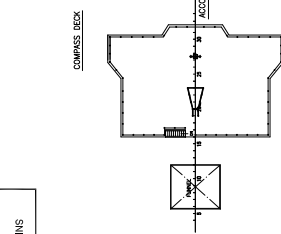
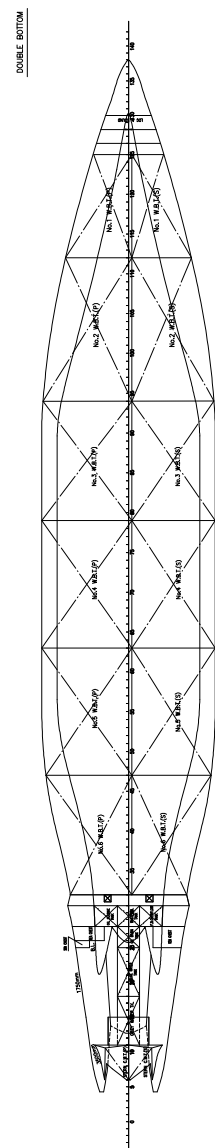
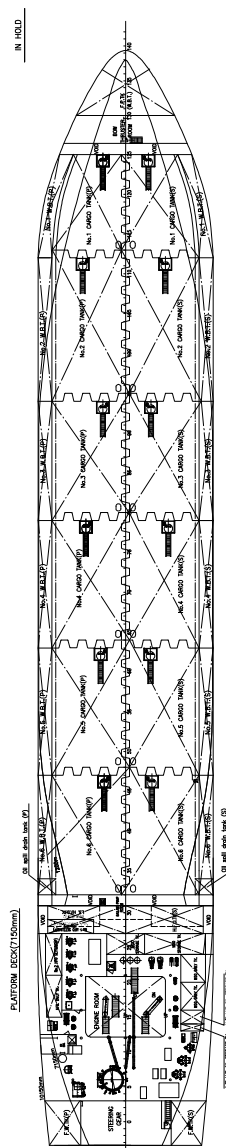
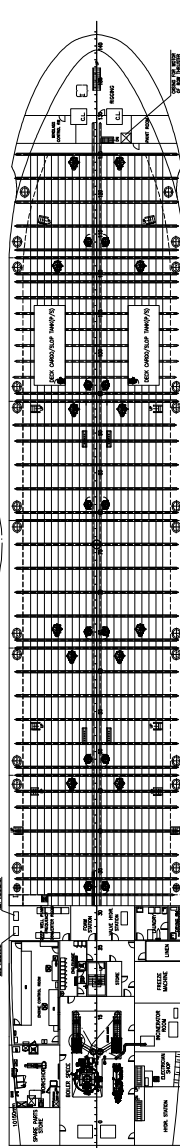
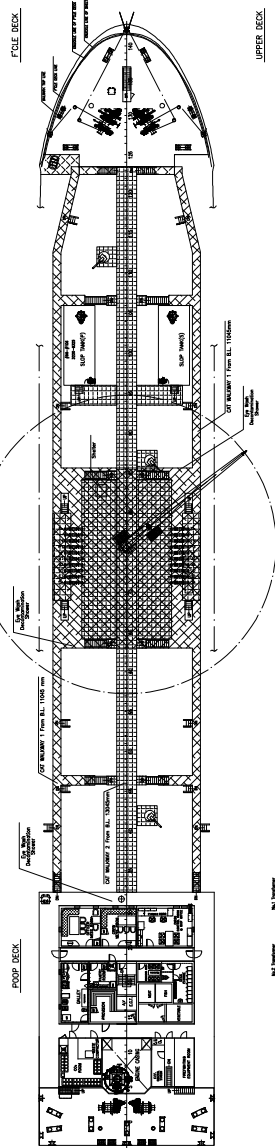
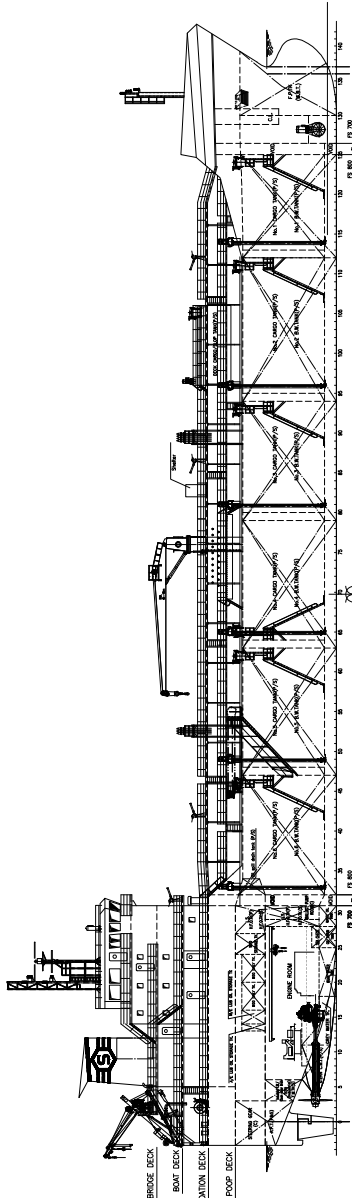


MAIN DIMENSIONS

Length over all	abl.112.70 m
Length between p.p.	106.00 m
Breadth moulded	17.60 m
Depth moulded	9.40 m
Design draught	7.00 m
Stowling draught	7.20 m
Deadweight at design draught	7500 t
Deadweight at loading draught	abl. 7800 t
COMPLEMENTS	16 P.
Speed	13.8 Kn
GRT	5200
Cargo tanks capacity incl. slop tanks (100%)	8981.4 m ³
H.F.O. tanks capacity (100%)	270.2 m ³
M.O.O. tanks capacity (100%)	92.4 m ³
F.W. tanks capacity (100%)	101.8 m ³
M.B. tanks capacity (100%)	3463.0 m ³

Class Notation:

- BY I • HULL
- OIL TANKER/CHEMICAL TANKER TYPE IMO II ESP.
- NO FLASH POINT LIMITATION,
- MACH
- UNRESTRICTED NAVIGATION
- AUT. LIMS
- MON. SHAFT
- AW. DPS
- ICE CLASS IA
- SHAFT GENERATOR-P10
- CLEAN SHIP
- IG



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APPENDIX B - The Central and Arctic Regional Response Plan (2008)

Canadian Coast Guard Central & Arctic Region



Regional Response Plan

LETTER OF PROMULGATION

The *Central & Arctic Regional Response Plan (2008)* replaces the *Central & Arctic Region Contingency Chapter (2006)* and the *Arctic Response Strategy (1999)*. This plan is a component of the *Canadian Coast Guard National Response Plan* which is the responsibility of the Director of Safety and Environmental Response Systems, Ottawa. It establishes the framework and the procedures by which Central & Arctic Region will prepare for, assess, respond to and document actions taken in response to pollution incidents in this Region.

The saving of life is of paramount consideration and the Plan is subordinate to the operational requirements of marine search and rescue.

The Plan has been reviewed by the internal partners identified in Section 3.3 in context to the services they may provide and by the external partners identified in Sections 3.4 and 3.5 to confirm their mandated response authorities.

Responsibility for the *Regional Response Plan* lies with the Assistant Commissioner Coast Guard Central & Arctic Region. The Central & Arctic Region Environmental Response branch is the custodian of the plan. The responsibility for specific sections is identified in Section 7 - Plan Maintenance and Custodians. Comments, recommendations and communications relating to the various sections are clearly identified in this section.

REVISION RECORD

[illegible]

Central & Arctic Regional Response Plan
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Central & Arctic Regional Response Plan

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Section 1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1. Authority

This plan is based upon the policy and guiding principles set forth in the *National Response Plan* of the *Canadian Coast Guard National Response Strategy*.

1.2. Purpose

The *Central and Arctic Regional Response Plan* is designed as a guide to Canadian Coast Guard staff and relevant stakeholders involved in marine spill responses. It outlines the Regional application of the various roles of On-Scene Commander (OSC) (active response), Federal Monitoring Officer (FMO) (ensuring the Responsible Party fulfills their obligations), and as a Resource Agency (in assistance to other Lead Agencies).

It contains the specific information and activities that are pertinent to all spill response activities within Central & Arctic Region (C&A Region).

1.3. Area of Responsibility

For the purposes of marine pollution response Central & Arctic Region is defined geographically as:

- The contiguous waters of the Canadian Arctic (North of 60° Latitude) to the limits of the International Boundary, including the North Slope Area of the Yukon Territories, and internal waters of the Northwest Territories and the Territory of Nunavut; and
- The waterways contained within the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and a western portion of Quebec commencing at the east wall of the Beauharnois Lock in the St. Lawrence River.

(see Figure 1-1 Fisheries and Oceans Central & Arctic Region)

Significant waterways include the Canadian Great Lakes and interconnecting waterways to the international Boundary with the United States, Hudson and James Bays, Lake Winnipeg, Lake Athabasca and interconnecting waterways, Great Slave Lake, Mackenzie River and the Northwest Passage in the Canadian Arctic.

There are also a number of specific geographic locations which, although not excluded from Canadian Coast Guard's mandate, require coordination between the managing authorities and this plan. These areas include the waters associated with

the various Port Authorities (Hamilton, Thunder Bay, Toronto and Windsor) and the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority (Welland Canal, St. Lawrence Locks) as defined by the *Canada Marine Act, 1998*.

Figure 1-1: Fisheries and Oceans Central & Arctic Region



1.4. Safety Policy

Safety is the first and foremost consideration in any pollution response in Central & Arctic Region. This commitment is expressed throughout this and other documents as well as in the programs relied on by the Environmental Response (ER) branch to prepare for such spills (i.e. training and exercising programs). General safety procedures and considerations to be followed by all members of the Regional Response Team are identified in Section 5.7 of this plan.

1.5. Links to the National Response Plan

The Guiding Principles and Mandate (including legislative, interdepartmental, intergovernmental and international agreements) as well as designation of Lead and Resource Agency roles are contained in the *National Response Plan Section 1 – Introduction*. The mechanism for activating the Environmental Response National Response Team is also defined in the *National Response Plan*.

1.6. Regional Response Plan Structure

The Regional Response Plan is structured to reflect the three fundamental phases of Environmental Response activities. These are:

- 1) Preparedness - through the regional application of Contingency Planning (resulting in specific response strategies), Training (state of personnel readiness), Exercising (state of system readiness) and Inventory Maintenance and Management (state of mechanical/equipment readiness).
- 2) Response Operations - identifying the mechanisms for:
 - *Initiating* (through a dedicated Duty Officer and Assessment process),
 - *Sustaining* (Operational functions as Lead or Resource Agency),
 - *Controlling* (using the Response Management System), and
 - *Finalizing* the response activity (decommissioning and reporting).
- 3) Claims, Recovery and After-action activities - for the documentation and recovery of spent resources from the polluter, their agents, national or international funding conventions.

Surrounding these fundamentals are the specifics of the Environmental Response Program in Central and Arctic Region that are too cumbersome to be included in the main text of this Response Plan. They include: Regional Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding, Regional Organization and the specific Annexes which support the program. Finally, the Response Plan includes the preliminary and supplementary matter such as Letter of Promulgation, Record of Revision and the Identification of Custodians and the Plan Maintenance process.

1.7. Linkages to other Response Plans in the Region

When a pollutant is spilled into the water, the Canada Shipping Act is not the only legislation that applies. Recognizing that being designated Lead Agency for pollution response to mystery spills and spills from vessels does not preclude other agencies from completing their mandate CCG acknowledges that the Internal and External Partners listed in Sections 3.4 and 3.5 have plans that are active within Central & Arctic Region.

1.8. Linkages to International Joint Plans

International Joint Plans and agreements affecting Central & Arctic Region include:

- Canada-United States Joint Marine Pollution Contingency Plan
- Canada-Denmark Agreement for Co-operation Relating to the Marine Environment, Annex B (Joint Marine Contingency Plan concerning Incidents resulting from Shipping Activities)
- Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, Annex 9
- International Boundary Waters Treaty Act

The Canadian Coast Guard Environmental Response Branch also provides technical support for the Emergency Prevention, Preparedness and Response (EPPR) Working Group of the Arctic Council. The EPPR Working Group exchanges information on best practices for preventing spills, preparing to respond to spills should they occur, and practical response measures for use in the event of a spill.

The Arctic Council is an intergovernmental forum of the eight circumpolar countries (Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, the Russian Federation and the United States of America) that provides a mechanism to address the common concerns and challenges faced by the Arctic governments and the people of the Arctic.

Some work has been initiated with the Russian Federation for the development of a Joint Pollution Response Plan. To date no agreements have been signed.

Section 2 - AGREEMENTS AND MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING

2.1 Overview

The Canadian Coast Guard (CCG), both Central & Arctic and National Headquarters, maintain numerous memoranda and letters of understanding and agreement between other government departments which outline shared responsibilities in pollution response. A brief description of the major agreements is listed below.

- Letter of Agreement between Canadian Coast Guard, Environmental Response Branch and Canadian Coast Guard, Operational Services and Canadian Coast Guard, Technical Services regarding the use of Environmental Response First Response Units (FRUs) by non-environmental response staff. This agreement concerns the use of FRUs at the various CCG facility sites (bases, sub-bases and search and rescue stations).
- Northwest Territories/Nunavut Spills Working Agreement. This agreement formalizes procedures whereby spill investigation and monitoring in the Northwest Territories (NT) and Nunavut (NU) can be coordinated.
- Fisheries & Oceans (DFO) and Environment Canada (EC) Letter of Agreement respecting transfer of responsibility as lead agency for mystery spills from Environment Canada (EC) to the Canadian Coast Guard/Fisheries & Oceans Canada (July 1996)
- Transport Canada (TC) and Fisheries & Oceans (DFO) Memorandum of Understanding respecting Marine Transportation Safety & Environmental Protection (May 1996). This MOU outlines the responsibilities transferred from TC to DFO in accordance with the *Public Service Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act*. Those pertinent to this plan include:
 - a) The responsibility for ensuring the provision of pollution clean up services
 - b) The authority to take actions to mitigate or prevent pollution from ships
- Letter of Understanding between the Canadian Coast Guard and the Hamilton Port Authority to outline the roles that the CCG and the HPA will

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play in the event of a pollution incident which falls within the mandate of the Canadian Coast Guard.

- Letter of Understanding between the Canadian Coast Guard and the Thunder Bay Port Authority to outline the roles that the CCG and the TBPA will play in the event of a pollution incident which falls within the mandate of the Canadian Coast Guard.
- Letter of Understanding between the Canadian Coast Guard and the Toronto Port Authority to outline the roles that the CCG and the TPA will play in the event of a pollution incident which falls within the mandate of the Canadian Coast Guard.
- Letter of Understanding between the Canadian Coast Guard and the Windsor Port Authority to outline the roles that the CCG and the WPA will play in the event of a pollution incident which falls within the mandate of the Canadian Coast Guard.

Some memoranda of understanding and letters of agreement have been rendered defunct by virtue of the dissolution or reorganization of the entities that signed the original document. It is the Region's intent to assess the need for an MOU and in those cases where renewal is needed, to draft a new MOU and submit to the partner organization the request for re-entry into that agreement. For further information on these memoranda, please contact the Environmental Response Planning Section.

Section 3 - ORGANIZATION

3.1 General Application

This section describes the primary working relationships between Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), Canadian Coast Guard, Environmental Response branch (CCG/ER) and the various internal and external partners, clients and external resources.

Internal partners include: Other DFO sectors, directorates and branches, and other federal departments which provide direct assistance or have specific mandates which directly affect response activities.

External partners include those entities that share the burden of pollution response for their specific area of responsibility. These agencies include the provincial and territorial government ministries with the generic mandate of pollution response.

Clients include those entities that are specifically identified by the *Canada Shipping Act (CSA)* and have direct involvement in the response regime; they include Oil Handling Facilities (OHF), Legislated Ships and Non-legislated Ships.

External resources are those resources outside of the government that the Canadian Coast Guard may engage while conducting spill response activities. These include the Response Organizations (RO) certified by Transport Canada and other independent contractors which may perform more specific functions.

3.2 Fisheries and Oceans, Canadian Coast Guard - Environmental Response Branch (CCG/ER)

The Assistant Commissioner, Canadian Coast Guard through the Maritime Services Directorate and the Superintendent of Environmental Response (ER) directs the Regional Environmental Response Team. This team represents one facet of the overall crisis management structure within Central and Arctic Region and performs the function of the Lead Response Agency for pollution incidents as defined in the *National Response Plan – Section 1* of the *Canadian Coast Guard National Response Strategy*. The branch consists of approximately seventeen (17) full time employees (FTEs).

Internally, the Environmental Response Branch is made up of five (5) distinct but integrated functions:

- 1) *Direction and Administration* - providing the overall guidance, management and liaison with Headquarters. The Superintendent holds the responsibility for escalating a response and/or dedicating resources.
- 2) *Planning* - providing the design and management of plans and procedures to facilitate the preparedness posture of the Region (responsible for developing and maintaining intradepartmental, interdepartmental, client and regime stakeholder relationships).

- 3) *Operations and Inventory Maintenance & Management* - provide the management and maintenance of equipment to ensure the operational response readiness of the Region.
- 4) *Training* - provides the coordination and delivery of educational materials, to internal as well as external partners and clients, in support of the overall preparedness posture of the Region.
- 5) *Exercising* - provides the management and coordination of internal and external partners and clients to validate, practice and reinforce all aspects of the Response readiness of the Region.

In addition to these core functions, each staff member is required to actively participate in the operational aspects of the response regime based upon their skill and ability levels. This includes assuming various roles within the Response Management Structure acting as Duty Officer (DO) and supporting the overall emergency preparedness structure within the Region (not necessarily related exclusively to oil spills or pollution).

In the context of this Plan, the Environmental Response Branch is tasked to:

- Fulfill the Canadian Coast Guard's obligations as Lead Agency in an OSC or FMO posture in responding to marine pollution incidents from ships in waters of Canadian interest as well as from unknown sources.
- Act as a Resource Agency in support of a response led by another agency when requested.
- Staff a Duty Officer position on a 24/7 basis which, together with other agency representatives, will assess or direct the assessment of spill reports.
- Ensure that an appropriate response to pollution incidents is initiated on a timely basis.
- Provide initial response capabilities throughout the region.
- Monitor response and clean-up priorities when polluter has accepted responsibility.
- Ensure international commitments in spill preparedness and response are fulfilled.
- Provide a pollution response capability for lightering, salvage and offshore recovery operations.
- Provide Regional and HQ briefings on status of emergency operations.
- Evaluate, acquire and maintain specialized marine emergency countermeasures equipment and develop deployment techniques.
- Develop, distribute and maintain the *Central and Arctic Regional Response Plan* of the *Canadian Coast Guard National Response Strategy* (including area annexes) on behalf of Fisheries and Oceans.
- Review and comment on other government as well as industry pollution response plans upon request.
- Provide pollution response related training to Canadian Coast Guard and civilian personnel.

- Conduct spill response exercises according to the Canadian Coast Guard National Exercise Program (NEP) standards.
- Provide detailed explanations of response operations and policies to representatives of the media, interest groups, industry, police and Provincial and Municipal governments.
- Provide a centre of expertise for pollution concerns.
- Develop and foster a good working relationship with other authorities, shipping and oil/chemical handling communities.
- Working with Environmental Response Headquarters and the Chemical Industry to develop, implement and maintain a corresponding and complimentary regional capability for spills of hazardous and noxious substances other than oil.

3.3 Internal Partners – Fisheries and Oceans

Other branches and directorates within Fisheries and Oceans which directly and in a continuous active way support preparedness and response activities include:

Marine Traffic and Communications Branch (MTCS) – CCG/Marine Programs Directorate

Marine Traffic and Communications Services operates a marine VHF/MF/HF communications system (depending on location) primarily for the provision of marine safety information, distress coordination and marine traffic regulation. MCTS will support Environmental Response (ER) activities by:

- Establishment of Movement Restriction Areas (MRA's) or exclusion zones as directed by the Federal Monitoring Officer (FMO) or On Scene Commander (OSC).
- Providing communications/radio equipment operators in support of off-site ER operations.
- Dissemination of marine information and issuing marine Notices to Shipping (NOTSHIPS).
- Providing vessel tombstone information including, but not limited to, vessel name, call sign, nationality, tonnage, dangerous cargo type and quantity.

Regional Operations Centre (ROC) and Fleet Resources – CCG/Operational Services Directorate

Regional Operations Centre

The ROC provides notification to the Environmental Response Duty Officer (ERDO) when notified of a spill or an occurrence which may result in a spill. Upon receiving information regarding a spill, the ROC confirms the report using reliable resources and agencies. When the incident has been confirmed the Operation Centre begins the alerting and notification procedure. A schedule of ERDOs, approved by the Superintendent Environmental Response Canadian Coast Guard, will be maintained by the ER Regional Emergency Operations Officer (REOO) and forwarded to ROC for distribution.

The Regional Operations Centre will support the Environmental Response Branch during a marine pollution incident by:

- Maintaining up to date contact lists for Canadian Coast Guard and other government agencies for use as incidents progress.
- Coordinating the allocation of CCG resources as required by the FMO or the OSC to respond to a marine pollution incident.
- Provide communications support (when necessary).

Fleet Resources

Fleet Resources may be called upon to provide a host of support and/or lead services depending upon the type and severity of the situation and limitations or constraints of the vessel. Commanding Officers maintain full responsibility for the operation and safety of their vessel and personnel and therefore, will/may:

- Be called upon to be interim On-scene Commander.
- Be the principal point of contact aboard ship for the Environmental Response Duty Officer or On Scene Commander.
- Investigate spill reports for the purpose of confirmation.
- Provide surveillance and monitoring of third party (or pollutant) as required.
- Initiate early spill response; containment, boom or sorbent material deployment, clean up and recovery procedures.
- Provide site safety, (i.e. fire fighting, first aid and crowd control).

Fleet does maintain their own limited capabilities to respond to their needs as required.

Canadian Coast Guard Bases

In preparation for and during a pollution incident, CCG bases may also provide resources for response. These resources are generally within the scope of normal base activities and include:

- Small vessel use
- Base facilities (boardrooms, workshops)
- Helicopter landing pads
- Boat launch and docking slips
- Staging areas

Safety, Security and Emergency Services Branch – DFO Corporate Services

For large spills of a significant nature the Regional Manager of Safety, Security & Emergency Services may provide the following:

- Advice and recommendations to the On Scene Commander on issues of site and employee safety and the application of departmental security policy measures.
- General occupational health & safety and security advice to the On-Scene Commander/Deputy On-Scene Commander as per the departmental Loss Control Manual.

- A Health & Safety Officer to perform the functions of the Health & Safety Officer described in the Response Management System User Guide. This person will report directly to the OSC or FMO throughout the duration of the response.

On occasions when the Regional Manager of Safety & Security (or delegate) is not available, or when spills are of a minor nature, the On-Scene Commander shall appoint a member of the response team to fulfill the general duties required.

Communications Branch – DFO Communications

Communications team manages the media (external) handling inquiries from print, radio, television and internet news organizations through the application of *Fisheries & Oceans Crisis Communications Plan*. Communications branch coordinates all aspects of information being released to ensure the public is getting the most relevant, accurate information as soon as practicable.

Legal Services

The DFO Legal Services in CCG Headquarters section will provide legal advice and guidance in the event of a marine pollution incident where CCG may or has been engaged. This especially includes advice on the issuance of Letters of Undertaking (LOUs) and in situations where Canadian Coast Guard may have to take command and control of an incident away from the Polluter.

Other DFO Resources

Indirectly, but just as significant in the event of a spill, is the availability of other DFO resources. This includes any and all appropriate functions including, but not limited to the following:

- Trenton Joint Rescue Coordination Centre – CCG, Maritime Services Directorate, Search and Rescue Branch (SAR)
- Finance and Administration – Human Resources and Corporate Services Directorate
- Human Resources - Human Resources and Corporate Services Directorate
- Facilities – Real Property
- Other Technical Resources – CCG, Integrated Technical Services Directorate
- Fish Habitat Branch – Habitat Fisheries and Oceans Management

3.4 Internal Partners – Other Government Departments

Other federal departments which provide direct assistance or have specific mandates which directly affect response activities include:

Environment Canada (EC)

There are two (3) Environment Canada regions located within Central & Arctic region. They are Ontario, Prairie and Northern and Pacific and Yukon Regions.

The Environmental Emergencies Section provides:

- In Ontario, the Co-chair (with the Ontario Ministry of the Environment (MOE)) of the Regional Environmental Emergencies Team (REET).
- In the Arctic (consisting of the three Territories), the Co-chair (with the relevant Territorial Government, Department of Environment) for the Arctic Regional Environmental Emergencies Team.
- Coordination of the Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Teams (SCAT).
- Advice concerning environmental impacts associated with vessel source spills, resource sensitivity and prioritization, environmental forecasting, spill and cleanup monitoring and clean up techniques and priorities
- Sampling assistance, identification and characterization of materials

The REET serves as a mechanism for the provision of consolidated, coordinated and comprehensive environmental information and advice concerning the fate and effects of hazardous and noxious substances, spill trajectories, resources and shoreline protection strategies, clean up priorities, physical and chemical counter measures, remedial endpoints, damage assessment, and the management of hazardous wastes generated during a spill and other matters which arise while planning and responding to emergency events which affect or risk environmental quality. In the planning mode REET members meet to improve contingency plans, resolve regional preparedness issues and exchange new scientific and response ideas.

In Ontario Region, Environment Canada has divided the province into eighteen (18) REET areas and plans to hold one (1) REET meeting per area per year, consolidating some areas where possible and maintaining annual meetings in the higher risk areas (Windsor, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie).

Two of three primary Arctic REET (AREET) areas are in Prairie and Northern Region: the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Territory. There is no REET established in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The Meteorological Service of Canada (part of EC and REET) provides:

- Meteorological forecasting

The Canadian Wildlife Service (part of EC and REET) provides

- Advice on wildlife protection, rescue and rehabilitation
- Permits for wildlife hazing and capture

Transport Canada (TC)

The Environmental Response Systems Division in Ottawa is responsible for Canada's Marine Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Regime. It:

- works with other federal agencies and departments, such as Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Canadian Coast Guard and Environment Canada to establish guidelines and regulatory framework for preparedness and response to oil spills and spills of noxious and hazardous substances into Canada's marine environment.

- Manages the National Aerial Surveillance Program

There are two Transport Canada regions located within Central & Arctic region. They are Ontario and Prairie and Northern regions.

The Aircraft Services Directorate provides:

- Aerial surveillance as part of the Prevention mandate within Transport Canada, and can provide aerial spill tracking, recording, and personnel transport.

The Marine Safety Branch provides:

- Technical advice and recommendations to the On-Scene Commander or the Ship Owner regarding, but not limited to, lightering, damage assessment and salvage.
Note: The MOU between Transport Canada and Fisheries & Oceans Respecting Marine Transportation Safety & Environmental Protection (May 1996) Annex D – E-5 states that “Transport Canada and Fisheries and Oceans will jointly approve salvage operations, emergency lightering or discharge of cargo.” After discussing this clause with two senior surveyors, they both agree – Marine Safety does not approve salvage plans. Marine Safety advises and recommends only.
- Restriction of transit or movement of a vessel following a damage assessment.
- Spill investigation and enforcement of the various aspects of the pollution prevention conventions and legislation in Canada
- Regional planning, in conjunction with EC and CCG, for the selection of Places of Refuge. *Note:* in the Great Lakes and connecting channels, selection of a place of refuge will be determined in conjunction with the USCG and USEPA.
- Monitoring of the spill preparedness activities of Oil Handling Facilities (OHFs) and certified Response Organizations (ROs) through a review and audit process.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC)

Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) works most closely with INAC in Nunavut (NU) and the Northwest Territories (NT). INAC has lead responsibilities in the Arctic for spills on water which do not originate at federal facilities, exploration facilities or from ships and barges. INAC also, by letter of agreement, will investigate ship-source spills on behalf of CCG. INAC is also a member of the Beaufort Sea Emergency Preparedness Working Group, along with CCG/DFO, EC, TC and other appropriate agencies.

National Energy Board (NEB)

Based in Calgary, Alberta, the National Energy Board is an independent Agency that reports to parliament through the Ministry of Natural Resources. The NEB is the

Lead Agency for spills that occur at offshore and nearshore oil and gas exploration and production facilities.

In the event of a marine pollution incident where CCG is requested for assistance as a resource agency, CCG is available to provide pollution response expertise as indicated under Section 7.2 of the *National Response Plan* as it relates to NEB.

Public Safety Canada

Public Safety Canada is the federal coordinating department responsible for engaging relevant federal departments in an integrated Government of Canada response to an emergency.

For emergencies requiring an integrated Government of Canada response, federal support is based on a regional “single- window” concept. This concept is intended to facilitate regional interdepartmental and intergovernmental coordination, while not unduly restricting operations. Coordination includes sharing of pertinent information in order to maintain situational awareness.

The Government Operations Centre (GOC) is a 24/7 facility where an integrated Government of Canada response is managed. It is the focal point of information management flow and provides strategic-level activities. It’s permanent staff includes watch officers, duty officers specializing in national communications as well as a geomatics team to map incidents.

Indirect support from other federal departments in the form of advice or resources also comes from: Heritage Canada (Parks Service) in the form of support to REET, National Defense regarding assistance and resources, RCMP with respect to investigations and those sections or departments specifically identified in the various Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) as outlined in Section 2 of this chapter.

3.5 External Partners - Provincial and Territorial Ministries and Departments

In general, liaison with provincial and territorial concerns is facilitated through REET (Regional Environmental Emergencies Team), which is chaired by Environment Canada (EC) or, in the case of the Province of Ontario, is co-chaired by Environment Canada and the Ontario Ministry of the Environment (MOE). The following agencies have the primary mandate for marine or freshwater pollution response in their province or territory of jurisdiction:

Territory or Province	Department
Northwest Territories	Environment and Natural Resources
Nunavut	Department of Environment
Alberta	Alberta Environment
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan Environment

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Manitoba	Manitoba Conservation
Ontario	Ontario Ministry of the Environment

In emergency situations conflicts sometimes arise with respect to legal and administrative jurisdiction and application of standards and common practices. To facilitate these issues the various Ministries related to emergency measures are usually contacted to provide coordination and clarify where necessary the concerns. These include:

- Government of Nunavut – Department of Community of Government Services, Emergency Management Division
- Government of the Northwest Territories – Department of Municipal and Community Affairs – Emergency Services Division
- Government of the Yukon Territories – Department of Community Services, Emergency Measures Organization
- Government of Ontario - Ministry of the Community Safety & Correctional Service, Emergency Measures Ontario
- Government of Manitoba –Manitoba Emergency Measures Organization
- Government of Saskatchewan – Resource Management and Corrections & Public Safety, Saskatchewan Emergency Measures Organization
- Government of Alberta – Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Public Safety Division, Emergency Management Alberta

Provincial Governments can provide consolidated access to local, municipal and provincial resources.

Central & Arctic Region recognizes that First Nations have a vested interest in response operations that may occur in their territory and will ensure that they are represented on the REET or have access to the Federal Monitoring Officer or On Scene Commander through the CCG Liaison Officer.

3.6 Clients

With respect to ship-source pollution incidents, there are three major groups the Canadian Coast Guard will be directly engaged with. These are Oil Handling Facilities, Legislated Ships and Ships as defined in *Part XV* of the *Canada Shipping Act*.

Oil Handling Facilities (OHF)

Operators of facilities that transfer oil to or from oil tankers over 150 gross registered tonnes or other vessels over 400 gross registered tonnes are required by the Canada Shipping Act (2001) to:

- Have an Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (OPEP) on site.
- Have a declaration conforming to the regulations on site.
- Take reasonable measures to implement their required oil pollution emergency plan in the event of an oil pollution incident.

- Have on site the resources required to contain a spill of oil equal to the facility's rated capability within one hour.
- Begin recovery/cleanup operations of oil equal to the facility's rated capability within 6 hours.
- Have an arrangement with a certified Response Organization (RO) that permits the handling of spills beyond the rated capabilities of the Oil Handling Facility.¹

Legislated Ships

In Canadian waters, ships over 400 gross registered tonnes and oil tankers over 150 gross registered tonnes are required to have a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) and an arrangement with a certified Response Organization (RO) to respond to an oil pollution incident of an amount equivalent to the maximum amount of product that the vessel can carry as fuel and/or as cargo up to a maximum of 10,000 tonnes.¹

Other ships as defined by Part XV of the Canada Shipping Act (CSA)

Any ship that is less than 400 GRT or any tanker less than 150 GRT is still covered by the *Canada Shipping Act (2001)* in that it must report the potential or actual pollution incident to a Pollution Response Officer, or in the case of an incident in Canadian Arctic Waters as defined by the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act to a Pollution Prevention Officer. The ship must take immediate steps to mitigate or remedy the situation. These ships are not required to have a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan nor an arrangement with a certified Response Organization.

3.7 External Resources

There are two main categories of external resources that the Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) will engage. These are the Response Organizations certified by Transport Canada under the *Canada Shipping Act (2001)* and other contractors.

Response Organizations (ROs)

Response Organizations are privately established pollution response companies certified by Transport Canada. These companies hold a certificate of designation to handle oil spills of up to 10,000 tonnes (T). Response Organizations can provide the polluter or any lead agency with the resources, trained personnel and operational management structure to deal with a marine oil pollution incident within its identified Geographical Area of Response (GAR).

The Eastern Canada Response Corporation (ECRC) is the only certified response organization in Central & Arctic Region. The company is certified to ten thousand tonnes (10 000T) and two of its three regions cover Central & Arctic Region.

¹ There is no requirement for an Oil Handling Facility nor a Legislated Ship to have an arrangement with a Response Organization certified by Transport Canada in Canadian waters north of 60° North Latitude

- 1) ECRC Great Lakes Region is managed from the Response Centre in Corunna, Ontario. Its area of coverage includes all waters
 - south of 60 degrees north in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario to that portion of the St. Lawrence River in the Province of Ontario
 - to a line drawn between Butternut Bay (Latitude 44 31' 12" north and Longitude 75 46' 54" west) on the Canadian side
 - to Oak Point (Latitude 44 30' 48" north and Longitude 75 45' 20" west) on the US side of the St. Lawrence River.

- 2) ECRC Quebec Region (also known as Société d'Intervention Maritime Est du Canada - SIMEC) is managed from the Response Centre in Quebec City, Quebec and has staffed Response Centres in Verchères, Quebec and in Sept-Îles, Quebec. Their coverage includes:
 - James Bay, Ungava Bay and in Hudson Bay south of the sixtieth parallel North and that portion of the St. Lawrence River in the Province of Ontario
 - to a line drawn between Butternut Bay (Latitude 44 31' 12" North and Longitude 75 46' 54" West) on the Canadian side to Oak Point (Latitude 44 30' 48" north and Longitude 75 45' 20" West) on the US side of the St. Lawrence River.

There are no certified response organizations established north of 60° N latitude.

Although resources from the Response Organizations in the south may be made available for use north of 60°, they must obtain the necessary approvals to move equipment from their designated area of response.

Contractors

Private sector contractors may be engaged by the CCG as required. All standard government contracting rules apply.